SECRET NOFORN CONTROL

14 September 1962

TO:

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

Department of the Army

Attn: ISR

FROM

Interagency Source Register

SUBJECT:

PAHEQUE Bastista, Victor (SD-10237)
aka: PAHEQUE y Batista, Victor Manuel
DIEGO Paneque, Major

Comandant DIEGO (war name)

1. Reference is made to the request dated 6 August 1962, subject as above, whose name you desired checked against the files of this office. The files contain the following information concerning the subject of your request.

2. Information provided by an untested source on 15 September 1960 indicated that Victor Manuel PANEQUE Zatista (war name Commundante DIEGO) was about 5'6" tall, weighed about 180 pounds, and had a solid muscular build, light complexion, sandy hair and grey eyes. Subject was a friendly, simple, but apperently very shreed and determined individual of boundless energy. Subject was born in Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba, on 22 September 1918. His formal education was short. From 1934 until 1952 Subject worked as a farm-hand together with his father. In 1942 Subject had four months of military training at Escuela Hilitar, Manague, Cuba, and them served two years as an infantry private at the Military Base, Munagua, Province of Mavana, Cuba. Released from military service in October 1944, he found employment as a waiter and bertender in various bar-rooms in Holguin. En worked in this field until 13 October 1956, the last five years of this period as a bartender in the Cabaret Casana Club, Holguin. While still employed at this Club, Subject joined the 26th July Movement of Fidel CADTRO, and was appointed chief of all clandestine activity against the BATISTA regime for the Borthern Coast of Oriente Province. Subject was arrested by the police of Bayeso, Oriente

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Province, gentenced to one weer in prison by the Tribunal of Santian de tuba for excepiracy against the BATISTA regime. He served his sentence and was released on 22 November 1957. Subject was arrested the following day by the Murica de Guerra of Balabane, Havana Province, but released again four days later. On 27 Hovember 1957 he was appointed by the Castro organication, "Jefe de Accion" (Political action, sabotage and violent assaults) for the Province of Las Villas. In this caracity, Subject organized a "Front" on the North Coast of Las Villas, called Columna Bo. 1 Marcelo Salado. "Columna Ho. 1" operated in the Fierra Baburanao (North Coast of Las Villas) until beginning of October 1958, when the GUEYARA and Carrilo CIENFUGOS with their columns entered the province. In October 1953, Bubject was "Jefe de Accion" for the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas. In this capacity, Subject organized Rebel Army units in the mountain areas of Pinar del Rio, the Central area of Matansas and the area East of Havana. This operation lasted two months (November and Docember 1959). From 1 to 15 January 1959; Subject's Resignanters was located at the Sports Palace of Rayana and when Fidel CASTRO entered the City, Subject turned over full control of the city to his leader. On 15 January 1959, Subject was appointed Chief of the Revolutionary Army 5th Kilitary District of Havana. He held this post for 22 days. Then (beginning of March 1959) he was made "Jefe del Orden Publico en el Estado Mayor del Kjercito Rebolde" (Chief of Public Order in the General Staff of the Robel Army). In April 1959, Fidel CASTRO appointed Subject to the post of Chief of the Rural Police for the entire national territory. Be was given full authority to set up and organize military schools: for training of a modern runal police force. Subject proposed to Fidel CASTRO the idea of organizing the Cubac Rural Police on the pettern of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In July 1959, Bubject established the first Rural Police Training School at the Pinca San Jacinto in Bahia Honda, Province of Piner del Rio. Subject stated that none of the instructors had been associated with the Communist Party of Cuba. Subject held the posts of Chief of Public Order and concurrently Chief of the Rural Police from beginning of April 1959 until 9 November 1959. However, toward the end of October 1959, Fidel CASTRO, thoroughly distillusioned with the anti-communist political attitude demonstrated by staff and students of the Bahia Monda Rural Police training school, dissolved it, assigned the staff teaching jobs at feasant Militia schools and transferred the students to Rebel Army units from which they had been detached. This decision was preceded by meserous violent arguments between Subject and Fidel CASTRO and convinced Bubject that CASTRO was following the Communist

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line. On 9 Hovember 1959, Subject was removed from his post as Chief of Public Order and Chief of Rural Police. He was given a "comision de servicio" and appointed Administrator General of the "Compania Inter-Americana", a truck transport saterprise covering about 70% of all Cuban truck transport requirements. Bublect held this position until 29 August 1960. On 1 Ecptomber 1960 this enterprise was dissolved and a new one, called "rulleres Macionales" set up in its place. Subject was made Ceneral Administrator of this enterprise. In spite of his prominent position, subject decided to leave his country and go to the United States. He escaped by a small boat and was picked up by an American Tankor after drifting for fourteen hours. He gave no explanation for his sudden decision except to say that he did not agree with the Communist trend of Cuban politics. Subject claimed to be the leader of Movimiento Insurrectional de Recouperacion (MIRR - Insurrection Movement for the Recovery of the Revolution) in Cube. This Movement allegedly was founded in Las Villas Province by Poetor Orlando BORSCH (BORCH) and Subject in 1959. At the beginning of september 1960 it joined the Alianza de Liberacion which was organixed in the United States by Doctor Luis CONTE Aguarro with Subject's assistance.

- 3. According to a report dated 21 Empteader 1960, from a fairly reliable source, Subject tried to give the impression that he was against the CAMIRO government but in reality was a Cuban government agant.
- 4. According to a report dated 6 October 1960 prepared by another office of this agency, members of the Student group at the University of Havana reported the presence in Miami of two CASTRO "Plants" said to be Departmento Investigativo del Ejercito Revolucionario (DIER) agents. One of these was Subject. The information in this report case from a United States national with business contacts in the Latin American areas.
- 5. An unevaluated report dated 13 March 1962, indicated that Subject was the organizer of a hunger strike group and was the first speaker at a rally to urge the United States to give arms to exiled Cubans. He edvised the audience that the "Number Strike to Death" had taken place to show the President of the United States, that Cubans were willing to die in exile if their right to defend Cuba from Communications was denied.
- 6. For additional information concerning Subject, you are referred to:
 - a. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau File No. 105-92195.

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- b. Department of State Incoming Telegram from Havena Ho. 1604, dated 6 October 1900 (No additional documentation available).
- c. Immigration and Maturalization Service (No additional documentation available).
- d. Department of the Army message from USARMA, Havana, Cuba NR: C-212, dated 3 September 1960, and USARMA, Havana, Cuba HR: C-218, dated 13 September 1960.
- e. Office of Naval Intelligence.
- f. Washington Post newspaper, Sunday issue dated 12 June 1960, magazine section "Parade", article titled "Soldier of Fortune".
- g. Washington Post newspaper, Sunday issue dated 10 May 1961, magazine section "Parade", article titled "We Will Finish the Job".
- 7. The Interacency Source Register indicates that there is no current operational interest in Subject.

8. Para. 7 confirms telecon of 7 August 1962 between Miss and Mrs. Taylor of your office.

IERM-8792

RID/CE: JMA/NH/pho

Based on: 201-266382*

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