This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: http://www.theblackvault.com

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

IA USO Secs 783 and 794, the transmit

3-1-2-1-7 inform/ordinally control

JUNTAY.

PEPORT NO.

CS -3/505,853

SUMECT

Status of the Anti-Castro Movement

DATE DISTR.

29 March 1962

In Cuba, December 1961

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES

RD-W-2107

DATE OF INFO.

20 December 1961

PLACE & DATE ACQ. Argentina, Buenos Aires (18 Jamiary 1962)

HELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

SOURCE .-

Approisal of Content:

- 1. Anti-Castro activities in Cuba include those of the nation-wide organised movements and those of local fronts where independent guerrillas are grouped in small units. The penetration of the Cuban armed forces is insignificant.
- The national movements which have been active in Cuba are the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MER), Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC), Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Novimbre, Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) Rescate Revolucionario, and Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE). Other groups with limited organizations are the Unidad Revolucionaria and the ARA. (Asociandes de Atigos de Aureliano Sanches Arango). The strength of the groups by province is as follows:
 - a. Southern Oriente Province (Santiago de Cuba)
 - (1) MRR. The MRR, of Mino Diaz, has members from the ranks of the 26 of July Movement and, especially, from the former regular Army. Its civilian organization is poor, almost non-existent. The sen remain inactive, waiting for a serious military action of a local or national character.
 - Background Use Only (2) MDC. The MDC has an adequate civilian organization; from the Do Not Reproduce founding of the sovement Santiago de Cuba has been one of its strongholds. The military organization is extremely poor. Many of its leaders have gone into exile or are trying to do so. They remain totally inactive in hope of an invasion which will resolve the situation, and only concern themselves about a future political life, at the time when the present government falls.
 - (3) 30 de Novismbre. There are few members of the 30 de Noviembre in Santiago de Cuba, ami they lack contact with their national leaders. They have practically no resources.

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

STATE X ARMY X HAVY	X ALE X MSA	IX OCA I DI	X FEEL Z
ESFCINCIANT CINCARIB			I Chil
Distan Worksagnes distribution indicated by "X",	Field distribution by "\$")	The information from the forms of a second state of the second s	

CI/OPS/WH 2 WH/CA/PROP	1 VE/2/A/R 2	HABA-10518
FI/INT/RS I I WE/FI	TFW/CI I WE/FLEY I	BIOGENESIS 0
06/SSD/gamen 1 Tri/3	TEN/FI 1 WA/FACY 1	CS-3/505,853
WE'R 1 TOW/IN THE	TOW/PA-TRANZE 1 TYW/WATE 1	
	the term /si all.	COOPED INAT IN B. R. B. B. B. STING

RETURN TO CIA

- (4) May. Until October 1961 the MAY had a good civilian and military organization. Institutely without the arrest of Hainol Gonzalez, the national co-ordinator, the local co-ordinator and almost all the members in the province sought asylum. The new co-ordinator is trying to reorganize the movement. There are still enough one of action, coming from the 26 of July Havement, but they have to re-establish contacts.
- (5) Rescate: keccate has no members in this area.
- (6) DRE. The LEE was completely broken by the unsuccessful uprising of Alberto Muller and by the arrest in October of "El Fiera", provincial co-ordinator. The DRE still has great prestige in the area, and there are many who would follow its direction.

b. Northern Orlente Province

- (1) MRR. The MRR is practically non-existent in northern Oriente Province, with the exception of a few personal contacts of Rino Dias.
- (2) MDC. The MDC is poorly organized and inactive.
- ()) 30 de Noviembre. It has a mediocre organization, fow members, and is inactive.
- (i) MRP. Even before the deback of October the MRP had a very poor organization in this area. Fito Gomes ("Ricardo"), the co-ordinator, was arrested in the roundup at that time, but escaped and took asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy. His successor and the military and civilian personnel are relatively capable.
- (5) Rescate. It does not exist in this area.
- (6) DME. It does not exist in this area.

c. Camaguey Province.

- (1) FRR. At the beginning of April 1961 Caballaro (fnu), the co-ordinator, whose nickname is "El Viejo", was arrested and condemned to 30 years on the Isle of Pines. Arango (fnu), who was named co-ordinator in August, has been forced to seek asylum in Habana. The movement has been destroyed.
- (2) MC. The MC has an excellent co-ordinator, Blanco (fmm), who is responsible, discreet, with good connections. The MDC has a very good civilian organization and at present is concerned about its military organization, for which they already have some personnel. They work effectively and are trying to carry out some military actions.
- (3) 30 de Noviembre. The civilian organization is relatively good. It has a small but effective military force.
- (4) MRP. Caragray is practically the only province in which the MRP was not affected by the arrests of October. It has a good civilian organization and military forces of importance, which are under the command of former officers of the Rebel Army. Arquimides Caballaro ("Esteban"), its former co-ordinator, took asylum in the Brazilian Embassy; "Ricardo", his replacement, is very young (21 years old) but is considered very good.
- (5) Rescate. It has a poor organization. There are enough men, but they are inactive.
- (6) DEZ. Few members of the DEE remain, and "Tronco" and Rafael Angel Quevedo, its directors, are known by G-2. The movement has been destroyed.

S-E-C-R-E-T ROPORI/CONTROL