

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PROCESSING ACTION
TO	Chief, Western Hemisphere Division		MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO.	Chief, Europe Division Chief of Station, WH/Miami		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief of Station, Madrid		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	OPS/TYPIC Information on 13th of Marzo Members from Guillermo GONZALEZ Saavedra		MICROFILM
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES			
<p>References: A. MADRID 9165 B. WH/MIAMI 4792 C. DIRECTOR 26329 D. MONTEVIDEO 8528</p> <p>1. Attached is a report from the Army Representative assigned to this office on an interview held with:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Guillermo *GONZALEZ Saavedra DPOB: 8 June 1935, Placetas, Las Villas, Cuba</p> <p>who is the Subject of References.</p> <p>2. Although there is good reason to question the validity of his statements, this report may nonetheless be of some interest to several WH Components.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Philip C. KENTLAND</p> <p>Attachment:: H/W Report</p> <p>Distribution: 2 - C/WHD w/att 2 - C/EUR w/att 2 - COS/WH, Miami w/att</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE TO <i>CS copy filed in</i>		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OSMA-25432	DATE 15 September 1969
001-764 450		CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	WGS FILE NUMBER <i>Please file in</i> 65-20-20 201-202254

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11 August 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: CAS - Madrid

FROM: Army Representative

SUBJECT: 1. Interview with Cuban Emigre Guillermo GONZALEZ Saavedra

2. Partial Biographical Data Major Victor DREKE Cruz

1. On 31 July 1931, and 4 August 1969, Guillermo GONZALEZ Saavedra (CC 4113) a 31-year old Cuban emigre who arrived in Madrid, Spain, on 19 June 1969, was interviewed in Madrid, Spain, and stated substantially the following: He was born in Central Fidencia, Placetas, Las Villas, Cuba, on 8 June 1935. He has a sixth grade education. In 1957, he joined the 13 of March Movement, and became the aide of Major Rolando CUBELA Secades at the Escambray mountains. Upon the overthrow of Batista in 1959, he continued as aide to Cubela with the rank of Captain of the Revolutionary Army. In May 1960, he was assigned Chief of the Transportation Repair Shop, Zone H-7, Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA), located in San Jose de Las Lajas, Havana. In January 1961, he was apprehended by the Cuban authorities, and charged of cooperating with a counter-revolutionary movement headed by ex-Cuban Major Cesar PAEZ. Though Source indeed sent weapons to Paez, he denied it, and the Cuban authorities could not prove Gonzalez connection with the Paez movement. He was released from jail in May 1961 and he was reassigned to INRA, San Jose de Las Lajas, but was not appointed to a specific job. In August 1961, he was approached by Major Enrique OROPEZA who offered him a job with the State Security Department (DSE). His first assignment was to infiltrate a suspected counterrevolutionary organization being formed by personnel of the Transportation Repair Shop, INRA Zone H-7. Oropeza said that he was ideal for the assignment because he has just been released from prison, and the counter-revolutionaries would have confidence in him. Source did not accept Oropeza's proposition, and in turn warned the members of the Transportation Repair Shop. From August 1961 to April 1962, he was Chief of discipline of Hermano Gomez Technical School (former Belen College), Havana. In December 1961, he was discharged from the Revolutionary Army, but continued to work, as a civilian, in the same position. From April 1962 to December 1962, he was Chief of discipline of Havana University students dormitories which was located between 12 and Malecon Streets, Havana. From February 1963 to June 1964, he was the Administrator (Administrador) of a pre-medicine course which

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was being conducted at building "Somellán", 17 and O Streets, Vedado, Havana. From August 1964 to September 1966, he was Paymaster of the construction projects at Ciudad Universitaria "Jose Antonio Echevarria, Marianao, Havana. In 1965, he divorced his wife Zenaida ARCE Fernandez who is living at 35-25 164th St., Flushing, New York, and whom he re-married by proxy on 6 April 1969. Upon divorcing ARCE, Source moved to Cubela's home, 38 Street, Havana (exact address unknown), where he lived until Cubela's arrest by the Cuban authorities for plotting to kill Fidel CASTRO. On the day in which Cubela was arrested Source was managing a kiosk (a temporary hut in which people are sold drinks during carnivals) at a Carnaval in Havana, and did not sleep at Cubela's house. When he returned to Cubela's house he learned from Cubela's mother, Virginia SECADES, that Cubela had been arrested and that the house had been searched by the Cuban police. Other persons which were apprehended for plotting, with Cubela, against the regime, were Ramon GUIN, Alberto Blanco, (FNU) GALLARRETA, and two unidentified Cubans. (Source denied having any knowledge of the plot, though he suspected that something was going on). Source was never interrogated by the police on Cubela's plot, but noted that he was being followed by DSE agents. Prior to Cubela's arrest Major Faure CHOMON and Efigenio ALMEJEIRA, two or three times a week, visited Cubela and engaged in private talks. Source never participated in the private talks between Chomon, Almejeira and Cubela. The last time he talked to Chomon was on 24 December 1965, when Source made a social visit to Chomon at his house in El Vedado (address unknown), accompanying Cubela and Guin. Politics was not discussed during the occasion. Gonzalez attended Cubela's trial accompanying Cubela's mother. Source could not provide details of the proceedings other than saying that "the Cuban authorities knew everything about the plot". Cubela made about a one-hour long speech on his behalf; in his speech he admitted he had had a meeting in a hotel in Madrid with ARTIMES (fnu) a Cuban exile, Alberto Blanco, and ROBENO (fnu), alias "El Mago," a Cuban exile residing in Barcelona, Spain, who "everyone in Cuba knows he is working for the CIA; but that the meeting was very vague and that the attempt to kill Castro was not going to be pursued. Cubela also admitted having a weakness for drugs. In the same trial Roman Guin admitted plotting against Castro and divulged the name and address of a CIA agent who had contacted him in Havana (name of agent unknown). About four months after Cubela's trial, Gonzalez visited Major Victor DREKE at his home, near Havana Zoo. (Source has met Dreke in 1957, when both were Cubela's aide in El Escambray). He told Dreke that he was being followed by DSE agents. Dreke told Gonzalez that he was going to take the matter with Jose ABRAHANTES, Chief of the DSE. Since Gonzalez visit to Dreke, Source did not notice being surveilled. During the first quarter of 1966, Source met at a party, Mirtha PEYROT Alfonsos, a female 39-year old Uruguayan doctor heart specialist, who was under contract with the Cuban Government.

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Gonzalez thought of an opportunity of leaving Cuba with the help of Peyrot. He married Peyrot two or three months after they first met. Peyrot made an attempt to get an Uruguayan visa for Gonzalez, and in her attempt she made a long distance telephone call, to Uruguay, to an Uruguayan doctor named Carmen (Inu), who Peyrot claimed was the personal doctor of the Uruguayan Minister of Interior. Peyrot also told Source that Carmen was the one who got her into accepting the Cuban contract. Failing to get an Uruguayan visa for Gonzalez, Peyrot opted for paying Gonzalez airplane fare to Madrid. Source had limited knowledge of Peyrot's background. She had been in Cuba from 1963 to 1964. Gonzalez became suspicious that Peyrot was either working for the Cuban intelligence or the CIA, when she began asking him captious questions about himself. In public, openly and unafraid, she expressed disaffection toward the Cuban regime. At an occasion, she suggested to Gonzalez, that once he arrived in Spain, to contact Robeno "El Mago", in Barcelona, and to join him in working for the CIA. Six months prior to her departure from Cuba Peyrot visited, two or three times a week, an office of an alleged Brazilian dentist, that was located in a building in front of El Hotel Capri, 21st Street, Havana. Source never met the Brazilian dentist. In November 1968, Peyrot supposed to have left Cuba for Uruguay via Mexico. Source, and other unidentified friends, who went to the airport to say good-bye to Peyrot the day she left Cuba, did not see her taking the Mexico airplane flight, though the passengers were easily distinguished when they were entering the airplane. Shortly after Peyrot left Cuba (date unknown), Gonzalez divorced her on the grounds of default. (Field Comment: Source had a difficult time remembering the dates in reference to his personal history. He seemed to be anxious to cooperate, and said that he was going to write to his present wife (now in the U.S.), and ask her to send him a copy of his divorce papers, in order to confirm some of the dates which he was not sure of. It is interesting to note that a Myrta TEIJEIRO, an Uruguayan doctor was mentioned by Julio RIVAS Delgado (see Memorandum for the Record to CAS, Madrid, dated 20 November 1968, paragraph 22), where Rivas stated that she has visited the Cuban Embassy in Madrid at approximately the same period Mirtha PEYROT left Cuba. Though it may be coincidental, it is probable that Mirtha Peyrot and Myrta Teijeiro are the same person. Source did not divulge any information on his past associations with Mirtha Peyrot in his initial interrogation at the Cuban Reception Office (ORC), because he was afraid of discussing sensitive matters with the ORC interrogator. He stated that he has a seven-year old son in Cuba, and is afraid that the Cuban authorities may take reprisals by not letting his son exit Cuba if they, the Cuban authorities, would find out that he has brought the subject of Peyrot to the attention of the Cuban interrogator at the ORC. Source stated that he is willing to cooperate in any way possible

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with the U.S. intelligence services should his services be required.)

2. Gonzalez provided the following partial biographical data of Major Victor DREKE Cruz:

Major Victor DREKE Cruz was born into a poor negro family in Sagua La Grande, Las Villas, Cuba, in 1938 or 1939. In 1957, he joined the 13th of March Movement, and became one of the personal aides of former Major Rolando CUBELA Secades. Upon the overthrow of Batista in January 1959, he returned to live with his family in Sagua La Grande. In 1960, Cubela convinced Dreke to join the Cuban Revolutionary Army (FAR). Dreke joined the FAR with the rank of Captain, and was assigned commander of a unit located near the city of Cienfuegos. Dreke led an Army unit against counterrevolutionaries in the Escambray in 1961. In 1963, he was appointed Chief of Guerrilla Warfare of the FAR general Staff. As of May 1969, he was Chief of the Political Committee of the FAR General Staff (Source Comment: He obtained the information from Captain Julio MARTI, an acquaintance, in a conversation that took place when Source and Marti casually met on a bus in Havana in May 1969. Marti also told Gonzalez that Major Julio GARCIA Oliveras (who was the Cuban Ambassador to North Viet-Nam) was the second in command of the Political Committee. Marti also stated that he, himself, was a member of the committee.) Dreke is considered a Fidelista rather than a Communist. He is intelligent and very brave. He was described as Negro, 5'5" tall, 125 pounds, slender build, black kinky hair, abnormal large head. He is living with his wife (name unknown), and two daughters at Alturas del Nuevo Vedado, near the Havana Zoologic Park, Havana.