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COPY NO. 621

OCI NO. 0262/61

12 January 1961

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

Declassified by 058375
date 7 APR 1976

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~~CONTINUED CONTROL~~

12 January 1961

CUBA

Che Guevara, in a 7 January radio speech, reported the results of his two-month mission to the bloc to make arrangements for the bulk of Cuba's trade for 1961. He praised Sino-Soviet bloc economic assistance to Cuba and described it as politically motivated. In a reference to the cold war, he said: "We are not spectators in the struggle between two giants. We are an important part of this struggle."

Guevara stated that agreements signed during his tour provide for 2,700 Cuban technicians to be trained in the bloc, and he added that Soviet technicians are now working on the expropriated American-owned Nicaro and Moa Bay nickel plants, "which they promise to have operating in a short time," enabling Cuba to produce nickel "independently of other countries." He explained that minor difficulties had arisen in dealing with the bloc, including: "The socialist countries use the decimal system; we use the colonial system of pounds.... We will have to change all this."

Guevara revealed in his speech that the bloc has entered into a multilateral trade and payments arrangement with Cuba which considerably enhances the value of the economic agreements with the bloc. Cuba apparently will be able to sell sugar and other products to one bloc country and buy an equivalent value of goods from another. Thus, while only selling small amounts of sugar to certain countries--

particularly the European satellites--Cuba can continue to purchase the goods it desires from these countries without being forced to part with large amounts of foreign exchange.

Such an arrangement highlights the special position Cuba has assumed vis-a-vis the bloc. The only comparable agreement the bloc has made with a non-Communist country was with Finland, and this one has since been abandoned. Even within the bloc, multilateral transactions are minimal and usually are used only to deal with a specific situation.

Guevara voiced impatience with economic disruptions caused by "exaggerated" preparations in Cuba for an "imperialist attack" and urged the people to return to their jobs. This could be taken as a rebuke to Fidel Castro, who continues to claim that a US attack will occur prior to Inauguration Day in the United States.

Despite Guevara's admonitions, war hysteria and feverish preparations are continuing. Drastic police-state controls are being further tightened. As of 6 January the people of Havana appeared to be in a state of frightened expectancy.

Officials of a number of countries have privately stated that, while their governments could not now unilaterally break with Cuba without being subjected to the charge of following US footsteps too closely, they

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PART I

~~OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST~~

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PART II

~~NOTES AND COMMENTS~~

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would support multilateral action--i.e., through the machinery of the 21-member Organization of American States (OAS)--severing diplomatic ties with the Castro regime. A majority of OAS members now seems ready to begin discussions looking toward a multilateral break with Cuba and the imposition of economic sanctions, although the support of two thirds of the member countries necessary for the imposition of such sanctions is not yet assured.

5B(1)

5B(1)

In Brazil, where policy making is virtually suspended pending the return of President-elect Quadros from Europe and his inauguration on 31 January, there is pressure for an attempt to mediate US-Cuban "differences." The Ecuadorean Government, prepar-

ing to play host to the 11th Inter-American Conference scheduled to open there later this year, appears anxious to avoid any action that might jeopardize its plans.

Three other countries--Chile, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic--appear reluctant to associate themselves with moves for strong action against Castro. In Chile, the government hopes to keep the Cuban problem out of the congressional election campaign during the next two months, fearing a further swing to the left if emotions are raised over the Castro issue

Argentina, which has been one of the sharpest critics of Cuba among the major Latin American countries, might be willing to support economic sanctions against Cuba but would be reluctant to break diplomatic relations for both hemisphere and internal security reasons. The government believes it should maintain a listening post in Cuba, where a number of important Peronista leaders reside. The Cuban opposition leaders have requested Argentina to maintain its embassy in order to furnish assistance to those seeking political asylum. The foreign minister has said that relations with Cuba could definitely not be severed before the 5 February local and senate elections. ~~(SECRET NOFORN)~~

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PART I

~~OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST~~

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PART II

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INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

COUNTRY	CUBA	REPORT NO.	YDCS-3/462,360
SUBJECT	TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS ON HIGHWAYS BETWEEN HABANA AND MATANZAS/MILITIA CHECK-POINTS NEAR ESCAMBRAY AND OTHER AREAS	DATE DISTR.	17 JANUARY 1961
DATE OF INFO.	9-13 JANUARY 1961	PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	(O 129 JANUARY 1961)	REFERENCES	IN
APPRAISAL	3	FIELD REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UN-EVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. VIA BLANCA, THE COASTAL HIGHWAY, IS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC BETWEEN HABANA AND MATANZAS; THERE ARE NO BARRICADES OR MILITIA ON THE JUNCTION OF COASTAL HIGHWAY AND CENTRAL HIGHWAY. THE ONLY GUARD POST ON THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY BETWEEN HABANA AND MATANZAS IS AT THE RUBBER FACTORY AT SAN JOSE DE LAS LAJAS AND IS MANNED BY FOUR MILITIA WITH LIGHT ARMS. ONE .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN IS AT THE HEADQUARTERS IN SAN JOSE DE LAS LAJAS. THERE IS NO VIGILANCE ON THE REST OF THE HIGHWAY.

2. MILITIA ARE CHECKING VEHICLES AND PROHIBITING TRAVEL AROUND ESCAMBRAY, LA SIERRA DE LAS CUCURBATAS, IN FINCA DEL RIO PROVINCE, AND THE COASTAL AREAS. SOME MILITIA ARE CHECKING VEHICLES NEAR PROMERA AND NEAR LA SIERRA DE LAS CUCURBATAS. AT PRESENT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS ARE NOT CHECKED.

3. FIELD VISITS: NONE.

END OF MESSAGE

Approved for Release
Date: 07 APR 1976

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

COUNTRY	CUBA	REPORT NO.	YDCS-3/162,532
SUBJECT	MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT IN LAS VILLAS PROVINCE	DATE DISTR.	18 JANUARY 1961
DATE OF INFO.	4 JANUARY 1961	PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	(14 JANUARY 1961)	REFERENCES	IN
APPRAISAL		FIELD REPORT NO.	

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

SOURCE

1. MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT IN LAS VILLAS PROVINCE INCLUDE MOBILIZATION IN THE MILITIA CUARTELS AND HEAVILY-ARMED PATROLS, INSTALLATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ALL SUGAR CENTRALS, FIXED ANTI-AIRCRAFT INSTALLATION AT THE CAYO LOCO NAVAL BASE AT CIENFUEGOS BAY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ON THE BUILDING OF THE SANATORIUM AT TOPES DE COLLANTES, WHERE THERE IS A MILITIA CAMP, AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT AT THE MILITIA CAMP AT LA CAMPANA FINCA, WHERE EXECUTIONS ARE HELD.

2. THE CHIEF OF MILITIA IN THE ESCAMBRAY MOUNTAINS IS CAPTAIN OMAR FERNANDEZ.

3. IT IS REPORTED THAT PERSONS WHO HAVE EXPLOSIVES IN THEIR POSSESSION WILL BE SHOT. FIDEL CASTRO IS UNABLE TO CONTROL SABOTAGE AND MUST RESORT TO TERROR TACTICS.

4. ON 4 JANUARY 1961 THE RED CROSS BROUGHT TO CIENFUEGOS MANY MILITIAMEN WOUNDED IN A ENCOUNTER IN THE ESCAMBRAY ON 3 JANUARY. THERE ARE BATTLES DAILY, AND THE MORALE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

STATE	ARMY	ACSI	NAVY	A.	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	USIA	OCI	ONI	OCE	OAS	OO	FBI	INS
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TREASURY RETORNCENT

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

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CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

IDCS-3/162,532

IN

PAGE 2

OF THE OPPOSITION FORCES IS HIGH.

5. FIELD DISSEM: NONE.

END OF MESSAGE

INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

COUNTRY CODE		REPORT NO.	TDCS-3/162,556
SUBJECT	LARGE-SCALE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CASTRO GOVERNMENT (in Havana, Cuba) (Army & Air Force of Cuba Troops)	DATE DISTR.	21 JANUARY 1961
DATE OF INFO.	17 JANUARY 1961	PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	(17 JANUARY 1961)	REFERENCES	0433383
APPRAISAL		FIELD REPORT NO.	
SOURCE	UNINVESTIGATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.		

1. APPROXIMATELY 350 UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION, DEPORTED FROM THEIR JOBS FOR HAVING PARTICIPATED IN AN ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION & PLANNED EARLIER, ORGANIZED A PROTEST MARCH IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING ABOUT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF 17 JANUARY 1961. WHILE MOVING TOWARD MARXIA'S CENTRAL PARK THE MARCHERS WERE JOINED BY OTHER UNEMPLOYED AND DISSENT WORKERS, ESTIMATING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARCHERS TO ABOUT 1,500. MANY RESIDENTS LEVING ALONG THE MARCH ROUTE SHOUTED ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE DEMONSTRATORS FROM WINDOWS AND BALCONIES OVERLOOKING THE STREET. AT THE CENTRAL PARK THE MARCHERS, SINGING THE CUBAN NATIONAL ANTHEM AND CARRYING ANTI-CASTRO PLACARDS, LAID A WREATH AT THE STATUE OF CUBAN PATRIOT JOSE MARTI.

2. CASTRO FORCES REACTED QUICKLY TO THE DEMONSTRATION. SOME FORTY OR FIFTY

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

STATE	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	USIA	OCI	ONE	OC	OEI	OO	...
INFORMATION REPORT													

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Date 07 APR 1976

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

TDCS-3/162,816

33383

PAGE 2

1

COMMUNIST HECKLERS WHO FOLLOWED THE DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTING "FAROCCH" (TO THE WALL) WERE QUICKLY JOINED BY CASTRO POLICE CARS CARRYING G-2 TROOPS ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS. AT THE CORNER OF BELNA AND CAMPANARO STREETS THE G-2 TROOPS FIRST TRIED TO HALT THE DEMONSTRATION BY FIRING ABOVE THE HEADS OF THE WORKERS. FAILING IN THIS, THEY RESORTED TO THE USE OF POLICE NIGHT STICKS AND BEGAN PUNCKLING THE MARCHERS, LEAVING MANY OF THE WORKERS PRONE AND BLOODED ON THE PAVEMENT. DESPITE THEIR EFFORTS TO RECREATE THE MARCH THE WORKERS WERE DISPERSED AT THE END OF THE LONG AND VIOLENT MELEY. APPROXIMATELY 40 OR 50 WORKERS WERE ARRESTED BY G-2.

3. FIELD DISSEM: NCNE.

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Cuba REPORT NO. CO-E 3,177,504
 SUBJECT Castro's Invasion Scare and Other Steps Causing Ridicule DATE DISTR. 31 January 1961
 NO. PAGES 1
 REFERENCES
 DATE OF INFO. 18 Jan 61 and earlier
 PLACE & DATE ACQ. 18 Jan 61 and earlier

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1. I have received news [18 Jan 61] that Fidel Castro was forced to announce that the US was about to invade Cuba. He had received reports from his agents in Miami that approximately two thousand men were to land at three separate points in Cuba. These, he knew, were not US forces but actually Cubans and other Latin American nationals.
2. Fidel was afraid that substantial numbers of his government officials and army would join the invaders and reinforce them. For this reason, he had to make a major crisis out of the scare. He is now in the process of purging all suspects in the army and in the militia, and has gone so far as to contemplate ordering the workers' militia from the city to the country and the farmers' militia to the cities. This would be a method of putting these forces in unfamiliar surroundings and reducing potential defection.
3. These moves by Castro have caused the people to begin to laugh at him, which is the first indication of the downfall of a Latin dictator. He is trying to counter this reaction by firm measures and by terror. While the people laugh among themselves, they are waiting and watching to see whether Fidel's large military action against the counter-revolutionaries in Escambray will be successful. If not, major bombings and outbreaks in Havana will certainly occur.

- end -

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 Date 07 APR 1976

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Cuba

REPORT NO. 00-A 3,77,755

SUBJECT

Early Castro Meetings With Communists/
Consolidation of Anti-Castro Groups
and Plan of Action/Manuel Ray Considered
a Cuban Tito/Major Duarte and Guerrilla
Activities

DATE DISTR. 20 Jan 61

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

20 Jan 61

PLACE & DATE ACQ

---20 Jan 61

UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1. I know Fidel Castro quite well as a fellow student in the law program we pursued. On numerous occasions he lent me his support in my efforts to obtain the Presidency of the university students. Our relations were always amicable until he came under the influence of Nunez-Jimenez. The earliest recollection I have of their friendship is the time I saw Nunez-Jimenez and four other Communists leaving Fidel Castro's apartment on or about 30 Nov 50.
2. All the key figures in the current Castro government are Communists and date this affiliation back to their student days at Havana University. They have for the most part hidden their Communist affiliations, and although some have become open about their membership only because of their current power, others have not divulged their membership.
3. Recently I learned that agreement has been reached by a large number of the anti-Castro groups to consolidate their efforts. The prime purpose of this consolidation is to provide a single cohesive leadership for the present and as a future government, pro tem, of Cuba after Castro is ousted.
 who formerly served in the US Army, is in contact with this new group.
 is conducting guerrilla activities against Castro and receives support from within the Cuban Army. There are between five and 10 Cuban officers who are in contact with him.
4. The plan of the anti-Castro group is to operate in every area of Cuba using typical guerrilla tactics. Small units will hit exposed lines of supply and communications, power plants, airstrips, supply dumps and isolated units of the Armed Forces and Militia. No large frontal assaults are considered and normal types of military operations will be held in abeyance until the opportune time.
5.
 although considered a good leader, is distrusted by the majority of the anti-Castro groups because of his communist theories. He is considered to be a Cuban "Tito" and if he succeeds to the leadership of any Cuban government he will cause more trouble in Latin America than Castro ever could.
 continually speaks against, and insults, "Yankee" efforts at maintaining a peaceful atmosphere in Latin America.

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COUNTRY	Cuba	REPORT NO.	CS -3/466,973
SUBJECT	Security Activities of the Cuban Communist Party (Comite de Defensa de la Revolucion)	DATE DISTR.	3 March 1961
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	RD CS-3/455,545
DATE OF INFO.	January 1961		
PLACE & DATE ACQ	(10 and 21 January 1961)	FIELD REPORT NO.	

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

SOURCE:

1. Armando BTERIAN, secretary-general of the Guanabacoa municipal committee of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and a member of the Habana Interior Provincial Committee, has been named chief of the police force of the Ministry of Public Works.
2. The Comite de Defensa de la Revolucion, an informer network, is controlled directly by the PSP. All information gathered is passed to G-2. Over 2,000 of these committees on the block level have been formed in Habana alone. Members of the committees have been instructed to approach the house of any suspect on the pretext of holding a meeting there, allowing ample opportunity for a search if the request is accepted. If the request is refused, the suspect is declared counterrevolutionary, and an open search is conducted.
3. All PSP officials who receive a salary from the Party have been ordered from joining the militia in order to ensure normal Party operation in times of emergency.

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26 January 1961

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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per 058373
date 10 Jan 77

26 January 1961

CUBA

With the conclusion of five-year trade and payments agreements with Albania on 19 January, Cuba now has reached such agreements with all 12 Sino-Soviet bloc countries. Tirana was the last stop of a Cuban mission that had been traveling to all bloc capitals since last October. Seven bloc countries --the USSR, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria --now have granted Cuba a total of \$245,000,000 in credits. Che Guevara, who headed the mission during the first two months, negotiated the multilateral payments agreements in Moscow under which the bloc coordinates its economic relations with Cuba.

The volume and tenor of Soviet propaganda on Cuba has declined over the past week, but a number of press items have appeared reporting "solidarity-with-Cuba meetings" in various Soviet factories.

Meanwhile, Latin American governments are considering means of dealing with the Cuban problem. Though six of them had

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OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST

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PATTERNS AND TRENDS

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already broken or suspended diplomatic relations with the Castro regime before the United States took this step on 3 January, most of the others feel that further steps should be the result of a multilateral decision through the Organization of American States (OAS). Nevertheless, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Uruguay have in recent weeks either expelled Cuban ambassadors or announced the withdrawal of their ambassadors from Havana. Several governments have urged an early special meeting of foreign ministers to deal with the Cuban problem.

The resumption of executions of anti-Castro activists in Cuba, including students and labor unionists, has aroused the majority of the diplomatic corps in Havana. A five-nation committee of the diplomatic corps was selected on 23 January to request clemency for the accused.

A report from a usually reliable source in Cuba indicates that the Latin American missions remaining in Havana had initiated

the action. While this diplomatic pressure is unlikely to have any notable success, continued violations of human rights by the regime will further harden Latin American opinion against Castro.

On the domestic scene, the Cuban Government and its controlled press and radio continue the "wait-and-see" attitude toward the new administration in Washington adopted in Fidel Castro's 20 January speech. Cuban militiamen, mobilized to resist the "invasion" Cubans had been told to expect momentarily since 31 December, were sent back to their jobs. Cubans are being told that they have won a "bloodless battle" against "imperialism" and must now fight to win the "battles" of production and against illiteracy.

On 21 and 22 January, Fidel Castro met with officers of the National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA). "Production goals" for 1961 were set, and Castro subsequently announced several plans for agriculture in the coming year, including the establishment of special tracts on each cooperative farm for the training of children. He also announced plans for an exchange program under which 1,000 young Soviet farmers would come to Cuba and Cuban youths would go to the USSR "to increase the knowledge of our farmers."

At least two public anti-Castro demonstrations have occurred in the past several days. On 17 January, a demonstration by about 350 electrical workers who had been fired from their jobs for participating in an anti-Communist demonstration last month quickly snowballed into a protest march by over a thousand workers before it was dispersed by Communist-led goon squads and the

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police in what one witness described as a "long and violent melée." A second demonstration by some 100 women carrying signs saying "end the executions of our sons" was dispersed by the police in front of the presidential palace on 23 January.

An earlier attempt by students to protest the executions of their fellow students is believed to have resulted in partial student strikes in some cities outside of Havana. Castro, in a 24 January speech, reiterated his vow to subject anti-government activists to "the most implacable persecution imaginable."

The major government effort against guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains continues.

Government forces may well have suffered some local setbacks in the area, and the willingness of the "volunteer" militiamen to fight against odds has been questioned by American service attachés recently returned from Cuba.

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27 January 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: Is Time on Our Side in Cuba?

1. We continue to believe that Castro's position in Cuba is likely to grow stronger rather than weaker as time goes on. This issue was the principal concern of SSIE 85-3-60, "Prospects of the Castro Regime," 8 December 1960. Information received since then, notably two long Embassy dispatches directly bearing on the subject, tends to confirm this view.

2. In brief, our basic conclusion is that while Castro will probably continue to lose popular support, this loss is likely to be more than counterbalanced by the regime's increasingly effective controls over daily life in Cuba and by the increasing effectiveness of its security forces for maintaining control. While the regime's enemies are growing in numbers, no one group or combination of them seems well enough organized or sufficiently strong to offer a serious threat to Castro's authority. We believe that economic difficulties will not become great enough to jeopardize the regime's ^{position} ~~position~~ -- it appears that this year's sugar crop will be of

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date 10 June 76

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2. It is expected that in any event the Anti-Soviet Bloc can be depended on to provide a level of assistance sufficient to bail Castro out of any serious economic difficulties.

3. There is a greater disposition among Latin American governments to take some action on the Cuba problem than was evident in Early December, but this has not affected the internal situation of the Castro regime.

END OF ATTACHED SYSTEMS:

SHERMAN HITS
Chairman

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Cuba
 SUBJECT Increasing Opposition to Castro/Shortage of Consumer Goods/Lack of Currency
 REPORT NO. OO-8 ^A 317796
 DATE DISTR. 2 Jan 61
 NO. PAGES 2
 REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO Late Jan 61
 PLACE & DATE ACQ Late Jan 61

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1. One of my agents in the Escambray informs me that more and more men are taking to the hills to fight Castro. Militiamen are afraid to go up into the hills. Recently, there has been heavy fighting going on in the hills surrounding the town of Condado (about 15 miles from Trinidad). The militia uses mortars.
2. A private survey made recently in Cuba showed that less than 30 percent of the population is still with Fidel. In this 30 percent are included the negroes, who have always followed the strong men in Cuba, but will not fight. During the Batista regime, all negroes followed Batista's government.
3. Accompanied by hundreds of soldiers and militiamen, Fidel recently visited the town of Caracusey (this is on the road from Sancti-Spiritus to Trinidad, about 45 kilometers from Sancti-Spiritus). There, a helicopter was waiting for Castro to get over the Escambray Hills, where hundreds of men are in hiding to fight him; he had a loud-speaker with him, and tried to convince the men hiding in the hills. All he got from the hills were bullets. One of his aides was shot to death.
4. From my brother-in-law, I have received news that matches, salt, lard, beans and rice are nowhere to be found by the peasants in the interior. The lack of currency in the interior of the island has gone to such an extent that farmers find that they don't have money to pay doctor's bills. Even if they go to the hospitals run by the State, they have to pay for their own medicines, plus other fees. Drugs are getting scarcer as the days go by; even drugs manufactured in Cuba are fast disappearing from the drug stores.
5. Truck owners in Pinar del Rio Province have been forced to give up their trucks to the farmers' co-operatives which are run by the government. To make a living, these truck owners have to work for the State at salaries of two pesos per day, of which 50 cts is paid in cash and the rest in notes.
6. The plane that was shot down at Varadero Beach several days ago carried two captains and one lieutenant, all of whom were dead. One of the captains was Govildo Sanchez. Sanchez was a very well known Communist, one of the founders of the Communist Party in Cuba and Che Guevara's right-hand man.
7. During the last few days, a great number of sailors and officers has been kicked out of the Navy, in particular from the Naval Academy at Mariel.

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 Date 07 APR 1976

8. It is "vox populi" throughout Cuba, the existing disagreement between Che Guevara and Fidel. Che criticized Fidel for the mobilization of the militia, and his anti-US policy, during a television program.
9. The law that takes the father's authority away from his children is already in black and white, although not as yet signed. But it will be signed eventually. They will not call it "La Ley de la Patria Potestad", but it will have another name.

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY Cuba

REPORT NO. OO-3 3,78,206

SUBJECT Alleged Construction of Concentration Camps

DATE DISTR. 9 February 1961

NO PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO. January 1961

PLACE B. --

DATE ACQ. January 1961

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1. I have been informed that the Castro Government is building Soviet-type concentration camps in Cuba. At the present time it is reported that there are five in operation or in various stages of construction, as follows:
 - A. Genega de Zapata - presently in operation.
 - B. Minca del Frio - presently in operation.
 - C. Matanzas (north coast) - presently in final stages of construction.
 - D. Canaquey - under construction.
 - E. Esmeralda (160,000 square meters) - under construction.
2. Following is a sketch of the type of camp that is being constructed:

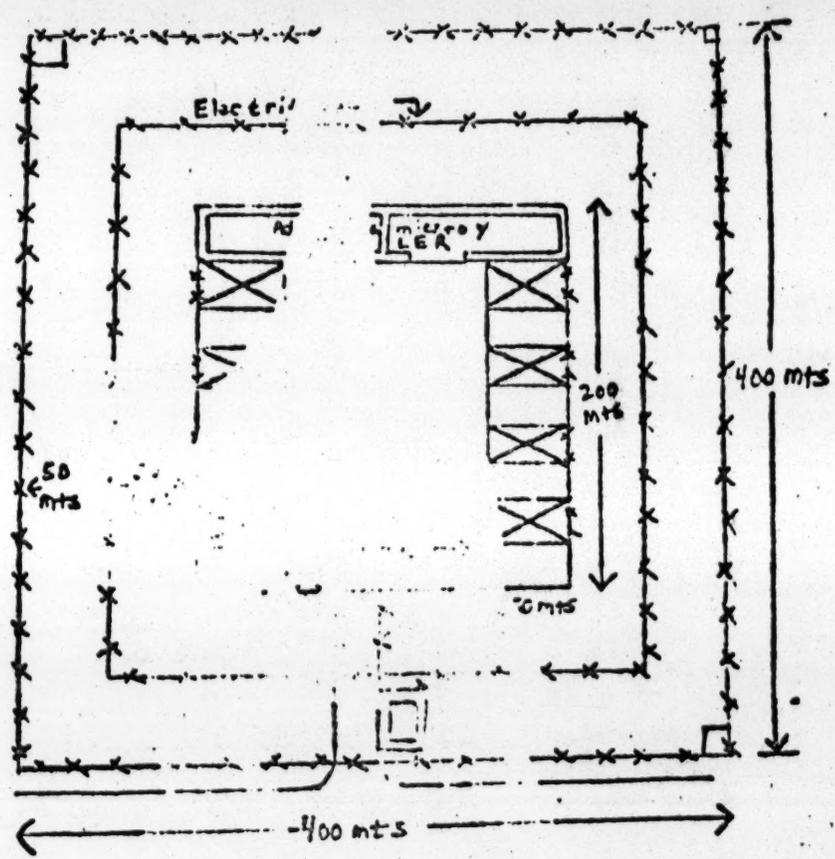
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CC-B 3,178,265



Note: Machine gun emplacements located at northeast and southeast corners; bi-angle searchlights located at northwest and southwest corners.

Interior includes a tower, mine structures; electric inmate barracks and an administration-communication building.

-end-

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY	Cuba	REPORT NO	OO-K 3,178,879
SUBJECT	Increasing Opposition to Castro	DATE DISTR.	15 February 1961
		NO PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	

DATE OF INFO Late Jan 61
 PLACE & DATE ACQ Late Jan 61

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

1. It is true that Fidel's helicopter was shot at during his recent flight from Caracas over the Escambray Hills. He was wounded on the right forearm. Fidel wears a bullet-proof vest under his jacket. The number of anti-Castro men going into the hills at Escambray is notable, especially from 15 Dec 60 to present [late January 1961]. From the city of Sancti-Spiritus, a great number of men left for the Escambray, including Army people. _____ is the name of one of the guerrilla chiefs at the Escambray who has been giving the most headaches to Fidel's men.
2. Approximately 50 militiamen belonging to the Cia Cubana de Electricidad group resigned from the militia, and all of them were fired from the company. All militiamen working in industries that had quit their jobs provisionally to fight the invasion were sent back to their jobs. Only those militiamen out of jobs have been kept active. Although they want to show the world that they have demobilized, the truth is that they continue waiting.
3. _____ a well known medical doctor connected with the anti-Castro Movement inside Cuba, was finally arrested by the G-2. Before taking him to trial, his blood was drained in such a quantity that he was unable to stand and had to be dragged.
4. The guns Fidel had on the Molecon (Serrano's water front) were not anti-boat, but anti-tank. Also, most of the anti-aircraft guns are obsolete. Most of the men who handled these guns by the water front got colds and had to be hospitalized.
5. Since the end of December 1960, rebels in the Escambray mountains have started hanging IFA intervenors appointed by the government to run internment farms. The number of so-called intervenors hanged so far reaches the sum of 33. New intervenors appointed in place of those hanged are afraid to visit their farms. During December 1960, Trinidad's only funeral parlor sold more than 36 caskets for soldiers and militiamen killed in action against the rebels in the hills.

Approved for Release
 Date 07 APR 1976

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Cuba
SUBJECT Transfer of Political Prisoners
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:

✓ Common prisoners in Modelo Prison on the Isle of Pines have been transferred to prisons in Guantajay, Santiago de Cuba, Guines, Guantacasa, and other prisons throughout Cuba. In turn, political prisoners from penal institutions in Cuba have been sent to Modelo Prison and La Cabaña Fortress.

Source Comment. The CASTRO regime is concentrating all political prisoners in a few locations so as to be able to carry out better its intention of murdering them in the event of any widespread counter-revolutionary struggle.

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