

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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<p>1. COUNTRY: Cuba <i>Int. Act</i></p> <p>2. SUBJECT: (U) Intelligence and Security Organizations</p> <p>3. ISC NUMBER: 157110</p> <p>4. DATE OF INFORMATION: Dec 63-Mar 64</p> <p>5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: Canal Zone April 1964</p> <p>6. EVALUATION: SOURCE <u>Below</u> INFORMATION <u>Below</u></p> <p>7. SOURCE: See Below</p>	<p>8. REPORT NUMBER: 2230047964</p> <p>9. DATE OF REPORT: 18 MAY 64</p> <p>10. NO. OF PAGES: Six</p> <p>11. REFERENCES: SICR: G-CWE-03538</p> <p>12. ORIGINATOR: 470th INTC Detachment USARSO</p> <p>13. PREPARED BY: <i>James H. Whelan</i> MILLARD F. DOUGHERTY Lt Col, AIS CO, 470th INTC Detachment</p> <p>14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: F. E. VAN TASSELL Colonel, GS Assistant Chief of Staff, G2</p>
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15. SUMMARY: (Leave Blank)

(U/S) Information is furnished concerning the G-2, the Departamento Tecnico de Investigaciones (DTI - Technical Investigations Department), and the Departamento de Orden Publico (DOP - Public Order Department), known intelligence and security agencies presently operating in Cuba.

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19. *(U/C)* The known intelligence and security organizations presently operating in Cuba are the G-2, the DTI, and the DOP. All three are subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. The G-2, also known as the Departamento de Seguridad del Estado (DSE - State Security Department), is the most feared of the three because of its "Gestapo-like" tactics. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

20. *(U/S)* The G-2's mission is to collect intelligence data concerning other countries and to track down those persons who conspire to or commit crimes against the Communistic regime of Fidel CASTRO. Its Chief is Major Ramiro VALDES, who is assisted by a series of captains, lieutenants, and other subordinates. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

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(U) b. (E) The main headquarters of the G-2, commonly referred to as the "visible building," is located on the corner of San Miguel Avenue and Mayia Rodriguez Street (23°05'N, 82°23'W, Sheet 3785 III) in La Vibora, a section of Havana. This building was previously occupied by the Colegio de los Hermanos Maristas, a Catholic school. (F-2) The building is of concrete, has two or three stories, and occupies most of the block formed by San Miguel Avenue, Mayia Rodriguez, Espadero, and Anita Streets. It is known that the G-2 operates from safehouses in the Havana area formerly known as the Country Club section (23°05'N, 82°27'W, Sheet 3785 III), and now known as Repartos Siboney, Anacaona, and Atabello. The exact locations of these safehouses are not known by the general public and, therefore, they are referred to as the "invisible buildings." Persons held by the G-2, who are taken to these places, are blindfolded and ordered to lie down on the automobile's floor while they are driven in or out of the safehouse and its general area. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

(U) c. (E) The G-2 headquarters is surrounded by a "Peerless" (phonetic) wire fence, two to three meters high, which has an inward overhead apron with three strands of barbed wire. The distance from the fence to the building is approximately 30 meters. The main entrance to the building is on the south end toward San Miguel Avenue. Another entrance leads to Espadero Street on the north end of the building. At each entrance, one or two sentinels armed with a sub-machine gun, not further described, stand guard on a 24-hour basis. Three anti-aircraft machine guns, not further described, are emplaced on the building's roof in sand bag fortifications. The machine guns are located on the northwest corner, mid-center, and northeast corner of the roof. To Source's recollection, each machine gun is manned by at least two persons. At night, the building and its perimeter are well illuminated. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

(U) d. (C) The parking lot for the G-2 vehicles is located on the building's west end, facing Anita Street. Source estimates that 100 to 150 automobiles, mostly 1960 Fords of U.S. manufacture, are owned by the G-2 in Havana. Many of them are painted maroon with a cream top and the trunk lid and front doors have the designation "G-2" stenciled under the letters "DSE." Occupants of marked cars wear a military uniform as well as civilian clothing. Unmarked cars are used only by personnel in civilian clothing. Three or four G-2 agents ride in each car at all times. G-2 agents in civilian clothing usually operate as taxi drivers in cars marked "Taxi." Source has no knowledge of the mobile communication equipment; however, he believes that each car is equipped with a two-way radio. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

(U) e. (C) Source estimates that 300 persons work at the G-2 headquarters. This figure includes agents, office personnel, maintenance personnel, and approximately five females whose duty is to search other females brought to headquarters for investigation. At G-2 headquarters, 100 to 200 persons are always detained pending investigation. Most of them are held for counter-revolutionary and black market activities. In December 1963, Source was in contact with several persons, further identifying data unrecalled, who were employed by the Ministry of Internal Trade. Their job was to visit the different jails and prisons in Cuba to verify that the type and quantity of food items requested by the institution were commensurate with the number and ages of the prisoners. Of these employees, two are in jail, one was shot, and one is in the U.S., further details unknown. Source learned from these Sub-sources that, as of December 1963, 100,000 persons were imprisoned in Cuba as follows:

(1) In Pinar del Rio Province, an estimated 4,500 persons, including 2,500 women, were imprisoned at the following places:

(a) Municipal Jail of Pinar del Rio (22°25'N, 83°41'W, Sheet NF 17-5), the main detention center in the province

(b) Women's Jail of Guanahey (22°55'N, 82°41'W, Sheet NF 17-5)

(c) G-2 Guardhouse in Pinar del Rio

(2) In Havana Province, 50,000 persons were imprisoned at the following places:

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- (a) Prison of Isle of Pines (21°45'N, 82°50'W, Sheet NF 17-9)
- (b) La Cabana Fortress (23°09'N, 82°21'W, Sheet 3785 III)
- (c) Atares Castle (23°07'N, 82°22'W, Sheet 3785 III)
- (d) El Principe Castle (23°08'N, 82°23'W, Sheet 3785 III)
- NF 17-6) (e) Prison of Catalina de Guines (22°55'N, 81°58'W, Sheet
- NF 17-6) (f) Women's Jail of Guanabacoa (23°08'N, 82°18'W, Sheet
- NF 17-6) (g) Women's Guardhouse of Mantilla (23°04'N, 82°20'W, Sheet
- 400 prisoners (h) G-2 headquarters in La Vibora, which can accommodate
- (i) Jail of Jaruco (23°03'N, 82°01'W, Sheet NF 17-6)
- (j) Jail of Guines (22°50'N, 82°01'W, Sheet NF 17-6)
- Sheet NF 17-5) (k) Jail of San Antonio de los Baños (22°53'N, 82°30'W,

(3) Source was not given the number of prisoners in the Provinces of Matanzas, Las Villas, Camaguey, or Oriente; however, he was told that the detention centers were located at the following cities and/or institutions:

(a) Matanzas Province: DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

- 1. San Severino (not further identified)
- 2. Colon (22°43'N, 80°54'W, Sheet NF 17-7)
- 3. Pedro Betancourt (22°42'N, 81°17'W, Sheet NF 17-6)
- 4. Alacranes (22°46'N, 81°34'W, Sheet NF 17-6)
- NF 17-6), which houses prisoners only during emergencies

(b) Las Villas Province:

- 1. Santa Clara (22°24'N, 79°58'W, Sheet NF 17-7)
- 2. Cayo Largo (21°37'N, 81°28'W, Sheet NF 17-10),
allegedly a concentration camp
- NF 17-11) 3. La Campana (not further identified)
- NF 17-11) 4. G-2 Station in Trinidad (21°48'N, 79°59'W, Sheet
- 5. G-2 Station in Cienfuegos (22°09'N, 80°27'W, Sheet
- 6. G-2 Station in Santa Clara
- 7. Jail of Trinidad
- 8. Sagua la Grande (22°48'N, 80°04'W, Sheet NF 17-7)
- 9. Jail of Cienfuegos

(c) Camaguey Province:

- 1. Camaguey (21°23'N, 77°55'W, Sheet NF 18-9), where
the main detention center is located
- 2. Moron (22°07'N, 78°38'W, Sheet NF 17-8)
- 3. Ciego de Avila (21°50'N, 78°46'W, Sheet NF 17-12)
- 4. G-2 Station in Camaguey
- 5. Florida (21°31'N, 78°13'W, Sheet NF 17-12)
- 6. Agramonte (22°40'N, 81°07'W, Sheet 17-6)

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(d) Oriente Province:

- NF 18-13) 1. Prison of Boniato (20°25'N, 75°43'W, Sheet NF 18-14)
- 18-10) 2. G-2 Station in Manzanillo (20°20'N, 77°07'W, Sheet
- NF 18-14) 3. G-2 Station in Holguin (20°53'N, 76°16'W, Sheet NF
- 4. Puerto Padre (21°12'N, 76°35'W, Sheet NF 18-9)
- 5. G-2 Station in Guantanamo (20°28'N, 75°13'W, Sheet
- NF 18-15) 6. Jail of Manzanillo
- 7. Jail of Guantanamo
- 8. Jail of Holguin
- 9. G-2 Station in Baracoa (20°20'N, 74°30'W, Sheet

(4) Source also learned from the Sub sources that the following places in Havana are used as detention centers during emergencies such as the April 1961 invasion of Cuba:

(a) El Morro Castle (23°09'N, 82°22'W, Sheet 3785 III), where 7,000 persons were imprisoned during the April 1961 invasion

(b) Ciudad Deportiva (23°06'N, 82°24'W, Sheet 3785 III), which has a capacity of 35,000 persons

(c) Blanquita Theater, which is located near the Sierra Maestra Hotel (23 08'N, 82 25'W, Sheet 3785 III), formerly known as Rosita Hornedo Hotel

(d) The Naval Hospital located on the waterfront across from La Cabana Fortress (Cuban Exile, F-3)

f. (u) The credentials carried by G-2 members is a laminated identification card of approximately three square inches. One side of the card has the bearer's photograph and the other side his physical description. The inscription "G-2" or "DSE" appears on both sides of the card in large white letters. The credentials seen by Source had a blue background; however, friends of Source's have seen the same-type credentials on an orange background, thus giving the impression to Source that new-type credentials are issued regularly. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

g. (u) Some of the psychological and physical tortures applied by the G-2 are as follows:

(1) Threats to shoot the suspect at sunrise the following day because he has been implicated by someone.

(2) Making a suspect stand for several hours in a tank of chest high cool water. When the suspect gets exhausted and is about to fall down, he is pulled out for further questioning.

(3) Denying the suspect water to drink or food to eat. Instead, the water or food is spilled in his presence and out of his reach. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

21. (u) Source had no knowledge of the DFI, except that it is the branch of the Ministry of the Interior that investigates black market activities, robberies, and other offenses which affect the economic security of the state. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

22. (u) DOP is the new name for the Policia Nacional (National Police) which operated in Cuba during the Administration of ex-President Fulgencio BATISTA. (Cuban Exile, F-2)

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23. (C) The Cuban intelligence and security agencies obtain most of their information from "chivatos" (informers) who are members of the Comites de Defensa (Defense Committees). These committees exist in almost every block of Cuba's residential areas. Their members are collaborators of the CASTRO regime who spy and report to the G-2 on the activities, employment, income, luxuries, and expenditures of other persons who reside in the block. The following is a list of known members and/or collaborators of the Cuban intelligence and security agencies: (Cuban Exile, F-2)

a. Members of the G-2:

→ Roberto PIRE Peñate, 38 years, who resides in front of the Santa Barbara Church, Barrio (Ward) Parraga (23°04'N, 82°20'W, Sheet NF 17-6), La Vibora, Havana. He is the administrator of the Empresa Montalvo, S.A., 11610 51st Avenue, Marianao (23°05'N, 82°26'W, Sheet 3785 III), a factory manufacturing hams, sausages, and other pork products, that was nationalized by the CASTRO regime in September 1963. PIRE Peñates' wife, mother, and one daughter, names unknown, reside at an unknown address in Miami, Florida. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

b. Members of the DOP:

→ Orestes RODRIGUEZ, an officer at the DOP station located on 1st Avenue, between 50th and 52d Streets, in front of the Century Theater in Santa Fe Beach (23°05'N, 82°31'W, Sheet NF 17-5), Havana Province. He is a member of the Communist Youth and resides on 13th Avenue and 40th Street, Santa Fe Beach. His brother, Army Commander Rene RODRIGUEZ, was one of the expeditionaries aboard the Gramma when it landed in Cuba in December 1956. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

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c. "Chivatos" in the Marianao area:

→ Alberto PEREZ, 50 years, who is a waiter at the "La Duranola" Restaurant, 51st and 116th Streets, Marianao. He lives in a house right across the street from his place of employment. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

d. "Chivatos" in the Santa Fe Beach area:

→ (1) Heisa GONZALEZ, 45-46 years, house 6405, 1-B and 64th Streets, Santa Fe Beach. Her husband, Arturo ESQUIVEL, is a militiaman who works in the construction department of the Ministry of Public Works in Santa Fe.

→ (2) Antonio MACHADO, 39-40 years, a tuberculosis patient at the Cangrejeras (23°03'N, 82°32'W, Sheet 17-5) hospital. He resides at house 6409, 1-B and 64th Streets, Santa Fe Beach.

(3) Manolo (LNU), 56 years, who resides at house 6415, 1-B and 64th Streets, Santa Fe Beach. He is nicknamed "El Barbero" (The Barber) and his last name is either GONZALEZ or SANCHEZ. He is frequently seen armed with a "metralleta" (submachine gun) while riding on a bicycle.

(4) Jose Luis DELGADO, 42-43 years, 13th Avenue and 38th Street, Santa Fe Beach. His residence is located across from the Garage Gomez (Gomez' Service Station).

(5) Jose DELGADO, 76-78 years, 13th Avenue and 40th Street, Santa Fe Beach. He is the father of Jose Luis DELGADO

(6) "Chuchu" DELGADO, 40 years, 3-D Street, between 64th and 66th Streets, Santa Fe Beach. "Chuchu", who is Jose DELGADO's son and Jose Luis DELGADO's brother, works in Rancho Boyeros (23°00'N, 82°23'W, Sheet NF 17-6), Havana Province, at a school for agrarian accountants.

(7) Reinaldo MARTINEZ, 34 years, a truck driver who resides with his parents on 7th Avenue and 42d Street, Santa Fe Beach. Reinaldo has a brother, Donato ("Donatico") MARTINEZ, Jr., who resides at an unknown address in Miami, Florida.

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Originator
470th INTC Detachment

(8) Denato MARTINEZ, who is Reinaldo's father.

(9) Cristina MARTINEZ, maiden name unknown, who is Reinaldo's mother.

(10) Jose FRANCO, 64-65 years, 13th Avenue between 40th and 42d Streets, Santa Fe Beach. He works in Santa Fe Beach at the Workers' Social Club Jorge Sanchez Diaz, formerly known as Workers' Social Club of Alanar. FRANCO's daughter, Angelita FRANCO, 25 years, and her husband, name unknown, were to leave for the United States shortly after Source's departure from Cuba.

(Cuban Exile, F-3)

e. Members of Defense Committees in the Santa Fe Beach area:

(1) Oris (LNU), housewife, 34-36 years, who resides on 40th Street, between 3d and 5th Avenues, Santa Fe Beach. She is the President of the Defense Committee in her ward. Her husband, name unknown, was a rural policeman during the government of BATISTA. He is also considered to be a "chivato".

(2) Dr. (fnu) PEDROSO, 60 years, a dentist who resides on 1st Street, Santa Fe Beach, near the demolished building formerly occupied by a grocery store known as "Bodega Polar".

(3) Carlos ("Charles") PEREZ, 54-55 years, who resides at the entrance of Santa Fe on 38th Street. PEREZ, an ex-baseball player, works selling refreshments at a cafe in Jaimanitas (23°06'N, 82°29'W, Sheet 3785 III) known as "Las Brisas" or "Las Delicias".

(4) Dalia PEREZ, maiden name unknown, 34-35 years, who is the wife of Carlos ("Charles") PEREZ.

(5) "El Feo" (The Ugly One), true name unknown, a mulatto 55 or 56 years of age. He is a garbage collector and resides on 64th Street, Santa Ana area, Santa Fe Beach.

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(6) Argelio RODRIGUEZ, 37-38 years, a militiaman who lives at 6227, 1-B Avenue, between 62d and 64th Streets, Santa Fe Beach. He is the area co-ordinator in Santa Fe Beach.

(Cuban Exile, F-3)

f. "Chivatos" from San Nicolas de Bari (22°47'N, 81°55'W, Sheet NF 17-6):

Luis FREDA, 26-27 years, not further identified, who infiltrated in one of the anti-CASTRO movements in Havana Province. (Cuban Exile, F-3)

24. (u) On 7 May 1964, the files of the 470th INTC Detachment, Fort Amador, Canal Zone, were examined and revealed the following information:

a. One Rene RODRIGUEZ, not further identified, who may or may not be identical with Rene RODRIGUEZ mentioned in paragraph 22b, above, was among the Cuban expeditionary forces which invaded the Republic of Panama on 25 April 1959. (Documentary)

b. The records revealed no information on the other personalities listed in paragraph 22, above. (INTC Personnel)

25. (FOUO) PREPARING OFFICER'S COMMENTS: Coordinates shown on this report were obtained from Sheet 3785 III, Series E723, Edition 3-AMS (9-60), 1:50,000; and Sheets NF 17-5 through NF 17-12, NF 18-9, NF 18-10, and NF 18-13 through NF 18-15, Series E502, Edition 1-AMS (6-61), 1:250,000. The San Miguel Avenue, on which the G-2 headquarters building is located, is listed as Andres Avenue on the 1956 Esso Standard Oil Map of Havana, the map used by Source as reference. Source was a member of the anti-CASTRO underground group known as the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (Movement of Revolutionary Recovery).

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December 20, 1961

LATIN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Cuban Prison System.

The inhumanity of dictators--whether fascist or communist--to the victims of political persecutions was recently highlighted by the observations of a Cuban refugee who had had the opportunity of studying firsthand a number of Castro's prisons over a period of several months. According to the source, crowded quarters, poor food, inadequate sanitation facilities, lack of medical care, and harsh treatment were the rule rather than the exception. "Confessions" were obtained through the use of threats, promises, and torture. Property belonging to the prisoners was "appropriated" by the guards. Communist indoctrination attempts were tried. Prisoners spent weeks or months in jail without being told what they had been charged with. And requests to see an attorney, the source related, were blithely ignored.

MM airtel 11/30/61, re "Intelligence Matters - Cuba, Mass Arrests and Mistrea Demonstrations Quelled ment of Political Prisoners"

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Earlier in the year, the main floor of the Teatro Blanquita housed 5,000 male prisoners, the source reported, and approximately 1,000 women were jammed into the theater balcony. As a result, many of the prisoners had to sleep on the floors. Food was served only once a day, and the sanitation facilities included only five toilets for the 1,000 women and three for the 5,000 men. When the overtaxed plumbing broke down from excessive use, problems in the theater quickly multiplied. A protest demonstration organized by the prisoners was broken up when the guards fired into the struggling mass and wounded two men. On another occasion, the guards quieted a similar demonstration by bringing dogs onto the stage of the theater and threatening to turn them loose upon the men. The inclusion of insane prisoners among the rest caused a hardship for all, and no attempt was made to improve the health conditions of the theater-prison until several cases of diphtheria were diagnosed among the inmates.

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December 20, 1961

Prisoners in Moat

At the Castillo del Morro, meals were likewise served only once a day, but they were supplemented with a small quantity of watered milk at breakfast time. According to the source, the moat surrounding the prison was filled with a multitude of men who spent days there exposed to the sun, wind, and rain. Inside the prison, women slept on the floors upon either blankets or dirty mattresses. As in the theater, sanitation facilities were inadequate, and most of the serious illnesses and deaths among the prisoners were due either to infections contracted within the building or to prolonged exposure to the elements in the moat. Medical supplies were scarce, and the prison doctors--probably through fear--avoided treating the political prisoners whenever they could. The sick often had to wait hours and sometimes days before receiving treatment. The food was served in a half-cooked, dirty condition, and a constant swarming of flies--both inside and outside the prison--made sleeping difficult. When the inmates did finally manage to settle down and get a little rest in the early morning hours, however, the guards would suddenly awaken them, line them up on the pretext that they were being transferred to another prison, and then later tell them to lie down again.

Raw Food and Rats

If possible, the source said, health conditions at the women's prison in Guanabacoa were even worse than those at the other sites observed. Poor sanitation facilities and a shortage of water resulted in a perpetual stench that attracted flies and various other insects. Rats over a foot in length were "habitual visitors" to the prison. The food at Guanabacoa was usually served raw and consisted of rice, Russian meat, and soup, or rice, meat, and beans. According to the source, the rice was dirty and full of worms, the meat stringy and the beans often decomposed. When the doctor assigned to the prison quit in June, 1961, the prisoners had no medical assistance whatsoever. Communist indoctrination attempts, the source said, took three forms. The prisoners were escorted on "field trips" and shown the "advantages" of socialism in action. A Marxist indoctrination expert, Sergeant Rafael Armenteros, visited the prison daily. And inmates who were about to be freed were interviewed by a "political visitor" to see if they were willing to work for the new regime upon their release.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-3348

APR 12 1961
Miami, Florida

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re: INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CUBA
(COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON
CUBAN POLICE METHODS)

[] a Cuban attorney, furnished the following information on April 7, 1961 to a Special Agent of the FBI at Miami, Florida.

[] He spent four months in Cuban jails and escaped via the underground and arrived in the Florida Keys on March 27, 1961.

[] taken to Cuban G-2 headquarters Havana, Cuba.

(S) [] After short identification there he was taken to a military prison at Camp Libertad on the outskirts of Havana. He was confined in a room seven by twelve feet with 28 other men and was so confined for 16 days. He stated there was one toilet in one corner of the room and one water faucet. It was necessary to shift the position of everyone in the room for one inmate to get to the toilet or the water faucet. There was no interrogation during this period of confinement.

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Re: INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CUBA

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He recalled one young man from Guajay, Cuba, who fell on the floor retching and vomiting and gave obvious indications that he was dying. Several of the prisoners called for the guard and the guard stated that the boy was not dying, that he was just a coward and was falling on the floor from cowardice.

Some of the inmates set fire to a mattress in order to bring someone to take out the dying person who did, in fact, die [] was then put in solitary confinement for five days in a very small cell with no windows, too small to lie down in, and the best he could do was sit on the floor. During all of this period of time he was given meager rations which were unfit to eat. After some 16 days he was taken from this room and clad only in cotton pants and a short-sleeve sport shirt, he was taken to a very small room for interrogation by a mulatto lawyer who openly advised him that he was a member of the Partido Socialista Popular, PSP (Cuban Communist Party). The mulatto was accompanied by a Czechoslovakian who spoke excellent Spanish. These two men wore heavy coats. There were four airconditioners blowing into the small room so that the windows were frosted and a man's breath turned to frost in the room. His interrogation was more in the form of a sympathetic lecture. He was urged to repent and confess his wrongs to the state and admit that he was mistaken. The mulatto pointed out that he was no doubt simply confused with all the business about religion in his head and he was confusing reality with fantasy.

The prisoners were occasionally moved from one place to another and when they were moved [] noted that the moves were always arranged about 2:30 or 3:00 A. M. when the most inconvenience could be caused. [] stated he went through various stages of being confined with a large group of men in an overcrowded small room and solitary confinement in very small cramped quarters. He noted there was one American who was confined at Camp Libertad who had been a plastic salesman. However, this was prior to the closing of the American Embassy and [] was able to get word to the Embassy concerning

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Re: INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CUBA

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the American and the American was, in fact, released. He stated there were also three Catholic priests confined at Camp Libertad.

There were occasionally as many as eight or ten days of calm when he was not approached by anyone. He would then be approached by the mulatto and the Czechoslovakian and he was also approached by Raul Prado. This individual was described by [] as a communist who became National Director of Stores of the People.

[] Prado urged [] to repent and agree to change his way of life. [] stated that various forms of physical and mental torture became apparent. He was frequently sent raw, fat pork, uncooked dried rice and beans on a plate. Some of the prisoners would then complain about being fed or offered this type of food and all of the prisoners would be thrown into solitary. A large heavyset man, who was a G-2 agent, was put in the cell with him to aggravate him, talk to him and prevent him from being able to rest. When [] lit his cigarette, this man would take the cigarette and tear it up and do various other small disagreeable acts. [] noted that there were former sugarmill owners and the son of the owner of the Banco Continental confined at the prison. [] stated he lost 27 lbs. He is 6' 1" and usually weighs about 150 lbs. but after the confinement he weighed less than 130 lbs.

FBI (b1) He frequently saw the tall Czechoslovakian at the prison in Camp Libertad and subsequently when [] was moved to G-2 headquarters or [] the Czechoslovakian often played chess with the mulatto who had interrogated [] in the frigid interrogation room. This Czechoslovakian appeared to be an authority who directed interrogation and directed the movement of prisoners from one cell or room to another. After 18 days of detention, [] was sent to take a bath and on that occasion he noted the Czechoslovakian playing chess with the mulatto.

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Re: INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CUBA

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One day an attorney was sent who made a short speech while sitting beside Nodarse. The speech was directed to the G-2 authorities. He stated that Nodarse was truly sorry for having offended the state and for his numerous mistakes and in view of his repentance the state had decided to be very lenient with him. When Nodarse started to object and to state that he had committed no offense, this lawyer gave him a hard poke in the ribs with his elbow and continued to relate that the prisoner was repentant. With no ceremony or decision of any court, Nodarse was released. He immediately fled to Matanzas and hid his wife and children in a Franciscan seminary.

While at the G-2 headquarters on 5th Avenue and 14th Street, he was confined on the third floor in a very small room just off the room known as the technical department where fingerprints and photographs are taken. On the few occasions he was on the ground floor he noted that there were numerous Russians there. They pass out beautiful pictures of scenes in Moscow and literature describing the pleasant life in Russia. He did not know if they ever participated in interviews or in directing G-2 activities but he stated they did not participate in any interviews of him.

He stated there are many Russians in Cuba and that the Miramar section of Havana appears to be very heavily populated with Russians. The Copacabana Hotel appears to be occupied exclusively by Russians. He said that the Czechoslovakians appear to be fewer in number, at least in the vicinity of Havana. Many Red Chinese are quartered in intervended houses in the Miramar section. He stated there are two hotels at Varadero, one of which is the famous Hotel International, which are occupied exclusively by Russians.

He noted the militia men are those who are heavily armed and there are, in fact, many members of the rebel army who wander around the streets in Havana, apparently without arms. He stated it is the general feeling of Cubans within Cuba that the Red Chinese,

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Russians and Czechoslovakians will do more than merely observe when the counterrevolution gets underway.

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