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SECRET

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 97-4546

Date: March 27, 1964

Subject: Manuel Ray Rivero

Date Searched: 7/24/63

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched, and identical references were found as: ~~G. 6-13-27 HAVANA, USA~~

~~Manuel Ray Rivero~~  
~~Manola Ray~~  
~~Manole Ray~~  
~~Manolo Ray~~  
~~Manual Ray~~  
~~Manuel Ray~~  
~~Manuel Antonio Ray~~  
~~Manolo Rey~~

~~Manuel Rey~~  
~~Manuel Ray Rivero~~  
~~Manolo Rivero~~  
~~Manolo Ray Rivero~~  
~~Manuel A. Ray Rivero~~  
~~Manuel Antonio Ray Rivero~~  
~~Manuel Rey Rivero~~

FNA.  
 N.Y.  
 D.C.  
 VEN.  
 P.R.  
 17ms

This summary also includes information on Manuel Ray Rivero found under the following phrase:

Manolo Ray Group

PER NAVY LETTER DTD.  
 6-13-97 THEIR INFORMATION  
 ON PGS. 4, 5 AND 20 CAN BE  
 DECLASSIFIED. SLD/KSR

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed, or those determined to contain the same information as the main file.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Peggy Ann Boss

FAB:ceg:brh

1 - R. A. Mullins

ENCLOSURE

Coordinator

Theda W. Duncan

MCT

Approved

Norman F. Stultz

97-4546-23

25 MAR 27 1964

REC  
 file  
 NAB/ra

NAT. INT. SEC.  
 COMMUNICATION

Per State Dept. letter dtd. 7/27/87 info.  
 Disclaw. ypp. 47; 59; 61 letter contained  
 in 190-16449-331. Sp6 JTA/GAT 10/25/90

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On 5/26/59, [WF 1133-S\*] learned that Cuban Economic Attache [CS] Gonzalo de la Pezuela and Roberto Acosta, Vice President in charge of the Cuban National Commission for Development, had received instructions from Cuba to immediately make arrangements at the Export Import Bank, Washington, D. C., for a loan of "several million dollars" for Cuba. The money was to be used for the purchase of unidentified equipment for Cuba. According to the source, the request for this loan had the approval of several Cuban officials, including Manuel Ray. (X)

Embassy of Cuba, Washington, D. C., is the subject of 62-60269. (X)(u)

[62-60269-196] (X)(u)  
(2)✓

On 7/15/60, Angel Sebastian Ros Escala advised that he came to the US on 5/19/60; He stated that he had worked for the July 26 Movement in the underground in Havana until November or December, 1958, when he went into the Sierra Maestra Mountains of Cuba. He remained there until Batista collapsed. While in Havana, he worked with Manolo Ray, an action group leader. (u)

Ros continued that around March, 1959, he and several others organized the Movimiento De Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) (97-4133) as an underground anti-Castro organization. He indicated that he became general coordinator of the MRR and that his work consisted of organizing, recruiting and planning to fight against Castro. He related that he also worked for three or four months (dates not given) for Manolo Ray, the anticommunist head of the public works. When Ray was arrested around November, 1959, Ros resigned his position in the same department. Ray was succeeded by Osmani Cienfuegos. (u)

97-4133-20  
(21)✓

An ONI, Havana, report dated 11/2/59 revealed that Huber Matos (105-82086) had decided to remain in Camaguey rather than flee to the States inasmuch as he might be able to do more in ridding the Revolutionary Group of communism. Source stated that Matos' awareness of the communistic influence in the Government was alerted by Manola Ray, Minister of Public Works. Source further stated that Ray and (u)

<sup>NIS</sup>  
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ON 6-13-97 DAB/RSP

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It was noted in this telegram that "Diego", as a leader in the Havana underground during the Batista period, might have been close to Ray and might actually be working for him at present. Further, OA reports to the Embassy on "Diego" could be a move to ostracize him.

~~(S)~~ (U) DECLASS ~~per~~ Army let. DTD. 10-22-97  
SLD/lcsr 5-13-98 (JFK)

On 10/17/60, WF [1161]S advised that Manuel Ray, former Cuban Minister of Public Works, was a member of the underground in Cuba. On 12/20/60, this informant advised that Ray was head of the underground in Cuba. State Department files failed to indicate whether Manolo Ray was identical to Manuel Ray. ~~(S)~~ (U)

105-92195-6 p. B,1,3  
(6)  
SI par 3  
105-92195-5 p. 11  
(23)

On 10/17/60, WF [1161]S named several individuals who had either joined or exhibited interest in joining the anti-Castro organization called the Resistencia Civica (97-4481). Among these was Raul Chibas, former head of the Cuban Railroads who was believed by the informant to be currently residing in NYC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

This informant advised that Chibas was in contact with the Rebel underground in Cuba, particularly with Manuel Ray. Informant continued that through the association of Chibas and Ray, the Resistencia Civica in the US was apprised of the current political and economic situation in Cuba and of the continuing unrest of the Cuban people. ~~(S)~~ (U)

97-4481-1 p. 2  
(3)

On 10/18/60, CSNY 2822-S advised that troops being trained by the FRD (105-87912) had nearly completed their training and would be ready to invade Cuba by 11/1/60. No action would be taken until after US elections on 11/8/60 to avoid the matter becoming an election issue; however, it would be launched before the new President took office in order that there would be no criticism against the new President. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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The above source and the contingent that he accompanied to the US planned to side with the MRP faction since they appeared to have received some sort of US aid and sanction in their joint efforts. It was their plan to contact Ray personally upon their release from the detention facility at McAllen in an effort to consolidate all such opposition groups in a united front to combat Castro. (S) (u)

105-94715-7 p. 8,14  
(8)✓

DECLASS PER  
Army 1st. D.D. 10-22-97  
SLD/KSR  
5-13-98  
(JFK)

On 3/20/61, PSI Ana Rosa Guerra Santana, a Cuban national residing in Miami and having close contacts with anti-Castro organizations, (protect identity) advised that Hector Garcia Soto had indicated around February, 1961, that he was secretly anti-Castro and was working for Manolo Ray in the MRP. Garcia stated that he still believed in the governmental reforms Castro put into effect and believed in Castro's system of government but did not agree with communism and the influence it had in the Cuban Government. (S) (u)

105-80787-376 p. 8,10  
(22)✓

On 2/2/61, Spencer Meredith, Apt. 17, Vanta Courts, S. W. 12th Ave. and 20th St., Miami, advised that Rufo Lopez Fresquet, who was the husband of Anita Whitney (105-97525) and who recently defected from the Castro regime, was closely associated with Manolo Rey and Raul Chibas of the MRP. (S) (u)

105-97525-1  
(45)✓

On 2/6/61, Rufo Lopez Fresquet (64-44765), 2118 12th Ave. West, Bradenton, Fla., former President of the Cuban National Bank, advised that the MRP did not have an organization in the US but that there were several members of the organization in the US and Puerto Rico in exile. Among those he named was Manuel Ray (or Rey), Miami, Fla., phone TU 8-0978. (S) (u)

64-44765-17  
(2,45)✓

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By letter dated 3/16/61 at Miami, Howard Davis, 450 S. W. 4th St., Miami, MM 639-S, (134-6356) advised President John F. Kennedy of the current Cuban situation. Concerning Manuel Ray, he stated that during meetings the previous week in NY and Washington, Ray actively participated in the future destiny of Cuba. He also stated that Ray was an avowed enemy of the US and that he had heard Ray discussing his program with other Cubans. Ray advocated that properties confiscated from American citizens and corporations were not to be returned to their rightful owners; that no independence be given to the judicial power; that special Revolutionary Tribunals be kept functioning; and that Cuba honor Castro's commercial, cultural and political treaties with Russia, Red China and their satellites in order to block American influence in the Republic. (S) (u) DC

Informant called attention to the fact that while the youth of Cuba fought against the brutal tyranny of international communism, Cuban "leaders" such as Ray and others in the US were egoistically campaigning for the Presidency, the several Ministries and bureaucratic positions, publicly claiming that they had the support of American officials and, by inference, of the US Government. (u) (S)

Above letter set out (S) (u)  
[134-6356-42  
(19)]

Roberto Vale Ares, 530 Southeast First St., Hialeah, Fla., advised that he arrived in the US from Cuba on 3/18/61. He indicated that during the period of his employment by the Banco Financiero, Havana, Cuba, from 1959 to March, 1961, he began working in the underground against Castro with the MRP and became acquainted with the organization's leaders, Antonio Veciana and Manuel Rey. He related that upon his arrival in the US, he dropped out of the MRP but later became a member of Comandos L (105-117222) in Miami. (u)

105-117222-71 p. 75  
(46)✓

On 3/30/61, Roberto Fabian Armand Borrego, Miami, advised that he fled from Cuba recently because he was wanted by the Cuban Government for involvement in counterrevolutionary activities. He stated that the MRP formerly was the most significant counterrevolutionary organization in Cuba, but support of it and Manuel Ray had declined drastically since Ray fled to the US.

105-95461-9 p. 2  
(11)✓

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On 3/30/61, Roberto Fabian Armand Borrego, Miami, Fla., advised that he was a member of the committee in exile of the 30th of November Movement (105-92196). He stated that this committee had been meeting frequently with Jose Miro Cardona, the president of the RC which had been formed recently through the union of the FRD of Manuel Antonio De Varona and the MRP headed by Manuel Ray. He continued that the committee was leaving momentarily for NYC for additional conferences with Cardona and members of the RC. (u)

105-92196-2 p. 5  
(6)✓

Evelio Duque Rodriguez, 627 9th Ave., NYC, advised that shortly after his arrival in NYC on 3/12/61 from Cuba, he joined the MRP which was headed by Manuel Ray. He exhibited his membership card which had been issued in NY on 3/31/61. He indicated that he stopped attending MRP meetings in NY after about three or four functions because he had some misgivings about the political ideology of this organization, particularly of Manuel Ray. (u)

105-117538-11 p. 1,2  
(14)✓

NY 2865-S furnished a statement forwarded to him by Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol, a Vice President of Cuba from 1948 to 1952. Informant stated that the background given by Dr. Pujol was an answer to Cuban exiles who were critical of his trip to Havana, Cuba, to visit his son and other prisoners captured during the ill-fated Cuban invasion of 4/17/61. (X) (u)

Under the caption, "Conference For Good Purpose," Dr. Pujol mentioned that upon Dr. Miro Cardona's return to NY from the invasion, he and his entire Council, except Manuel Ray, met with a group of parents, including Pujol. (X) (u)

105-99200-96 p. 4  
(11)✓

On 2/7/62, Angel Orlando Berisiartu y Palop, a Cuban exile in Miami, advised that he had been a member of the July 26 Revolutionary Movement under Fidel Castro. He claimed that he had been in frequent contact and association with Camilo Cienfuegos (105-54536), Chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, until the time of his disappearance. (u)

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Additional liaison contacts included Castellanos; Juan Adler De La Torre, member of Ray's MRP; and Dr. Maria Luisa Bonafonte, friend of Ray's. (S)(u)

Among the individuals listed by the Miami Office who were known to that office and who might return to Cuba and occupy positions of authority was Armando Lora, who, it was stated, might be at least an assistant to Ray. (S)(u)

64-4461-975 p. 1,3,4,7  
(2/32)✓

A CIA report dated 4/5/61 indicated that its source had heard from one of his Cuban friends that the MRP was becoming less effective inside Cuba, particularly since Manuel Ray had been in the US. This friend, who was familiar with MRP personalities and problems, stated that in his opinion the MRP was degenerating into a pressure group in the US and was becoming a head in the US without a body in Cuba. (S)(u)

97-4524-5  
(3)✓

On 4/6/61, Eloy De Castroverde Y Covani (134-9281) was interviewed but it was determined that he had no recent information concerning Cuba or Cuban activities of any intelligence value.

It was noted that he was a former business partner of Manuel Ray Rivero when the Hotel Havana Hilton was being built (date not given). He regarded Ray as honest but, if not a communist, at least a very radical leftist. (u)

134-9281-7  
(19/37)✓

Jose M. Cabezon, president of the delegation in Spain of the FRD, furnished a copy of a report dated 4/11/61 concerning Jose Pardo Llada (100-420896). This report was made available to Cabezon by Agustin Parradas Sicilia who interviewed Pardo under pretext as a newspaperman. A translation from Spanish of the report indicated that prior to his departure from Cuba, he informed friends within and outside of Cuba of his decision to abandon the country and break with Castro. When asked if he had relations with the political sectors in exile, Pardo stated that personally he maintained cordial relations with Manuel Ray and other exile leaders but politically, none. (S)(u)

100-420896-12 p. 4  
(3)✓

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An ONI report dated 4/17/61 revealed that during an interview with Jerry DeBerly (134-10158) in Miami, he indicated that he was not favorably impressed with most of the members of the recently established Provisional Council. He declared that Manolo Ray was unquestionably a communist for he had been too close to Fidel, Raoul and Che\* to be otherwise. He also suspected Miro Cardona. According to De Berly, those people who were backed by former Ambassador Bonsal were a "frustrated lot" who formerly aspired to power in Cuba and who currently comprised not a fifth column but a sixth column. (X)(u)

134-10158-3  
(29)✓

\*Fidel and Raoul Castro; Che Guevara

On 4/25/61, Dr. Pedro De Valerga, a Cuban businessman who traveled between Cuba and the US (protect identity), advised that Manuel Ray should not be included as part of a Cuban Government because he was a Socialist in his thinking and policy. He stated that Ray obviously had convinced someone in authority that he had a much larger following in the underground than he actually had. u

[113-7-210-367] (X)(u)  
(19)✓

On 4/26/61, Horacio Aguirre, Vice President and Director of the "Diario Las Americas," a Miami daily Spanish language newspaper, advised that he had recently received for publication in that newspaper an article from Aureliano Sanchez Arango, who was actively involved in counterrevolutionary matters against Fidel Castro. This article was highly critical of the RC of which Manuel Ray was a member. Aguirre refused to publish the article inasmuch as he felt it would serve no useful purpose as far as the US Government or counterrevolutionary efforts were concerned. u

64-45716-225 p. 2  
(2)✓

REVIEWED BY <sup>NBS</sup> ~~SWJFK~~ TASK FORCE

ON 6-13-97 dal

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Ray also advised that Rogelio Cisneros, who was the chief of clandestine activity of the MRP in Cuba and who was currently in Miami, would be able to furnish additional information concerning Murillo.

105-95804-7 p. 2  
(11)✓

On 5/2/61, Dr. Ruben De Leon Garcia, Miami, Coordinator of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba in Exile (2-1707) furnished a report in Spanish which set forth four separate groups of exiled Cuban military personnel. Comprising one group were officers who wished to keep the rank as leaders but who considered themselves as separate from the other groups. Among those listed in this group was Colonel Ramon Barquin Lopez and Lieutenant Colonels Manuel Varela Castro and Jose E. Monteagudo Fleitas. All were involved politically with Manuel Ray, head of the MRP, which was considered a left-wing anti-Castro organization by Dr. De Leon.

Translation of report set out  
2-1707-3 p. 12  
(1)✓

On 5/4/61, Emilio Guede Fernandez (105-94082), 1220 W. 60th Terrace, Hialeah, Fla., advised that he departed from Havana, Cuba, on 8/31/60 for Madrid, Spain, where he remained until 12/18/60. He indicated that prior to leaving Cuba, he had become increasingly sympathetic with the anti-Castro underground movement headed by Manuel Ray. He continued that while in Madrid he communicated with Ray in Miami and expressed a desire to do something to assist the MRP. He subsequently was invited by Ray to come to Miami as he felt he could use him in connection with anti-Castro propaganda. Guede went to Miami on 12/18/60.

On 5/9/61, Rigoberto Castellanos, PSI (protect identity), a Cuban exile who was closely acquainted with Ray and who had knowledge of the activities of persons associated with him, advised that Guede joined the MRP after turning against Fidel Castro. According to source, Guede lived a short distance from Ray in Hialeah.

Add. info. according to the "Miami News," 3/23/60.

105-94082-5 p. 1,3-5,7  
(8)✓

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The State Department advised that on 8/22/61, Dr. Carlos Prio Socorras (109-430), former President of Cuba currently living in the US, met with a group of exiles, members of the Association of Cuban Industrialists and Businessmen, in Mexico. During the course of the meeting, Dr. Prio spoke harshly about Dr. Miro Cardona but highly praised Manuel "Tony" Varona and Manolo Ray. He stated that the US was keeping Cardona as head of the CRC because he, unlike the other two, had refrained from criticizing the US over the invasion fiasco. (S)(u)

109-430-2409  
(28)✓

DECLASS PER DOS PER  
THEIR LET. DTD 1-6-98  
SLD/MSR  
5-13-98 (JFK)

A Newark report dated 8/22/61 revealed that George R. Damon (105-63729) had told numerous individuals on Long Beach Island the following: Damon was a close friend of Manuel Rey, whom he described as the leader of the anti-Castro forces in the US. Rey had made Damon a colonel in the army that was attempting the overthrow of Castro. Rey was currently in Miami and had commissioned Damon to purchase motors for PT boats. Damon found motors he could obtain for \$400. He intended to charge Rey \$750 plus \$150 transportation charges. Damon stated that he made frequent trips to Cuba from Miami, presumably in PT boats. He would smuggle people out of Cuba for a fee but would not allow them to take anything on board for fear of their concealing a bomb. Damon further stated that he could obtain any type of weapon in the Miami area presumably from an arms cache belonging to Rey. (Source not clear)

105-63729-14 p. 1,5  
(46)✓

On 8/29/61, Carlos Francisco Arazoza Forcade (134-10688) advised that many people had broken with Fidel Castro who were originally allied with him not because Castro failed them but because they failed Castro. One such individual was Manolo Ray, who was currently Coordinator of the MRP in the US. Arazoza stated that Ray was Minister of Public Works under Castro for a time and that Ray's brother also had a good position in the Castro regime but was caught mishandling funds and was either shot or committed suicide. Ray believed in many things that Castro did, including state ownership of principal industries. Arazoza continued that he, Ray, was organizing a movement in the US against Castro and that Dr. Ricardo la Flor and Dr. Guillermo Gonzalez Fraga, physicians at the Thomason General Hospital in El Paso, were Ray's adherents although they were anti-Castro.

134-10688-1 p. 7  
(19/29)✓

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(continued)

Source continued that reports from Cuba indicated that the people continued to have faith even though they might have withdrawn all their support in the national cadres in exile, including Ray. (u)

105-104188-6 p. 3,4  
(12)✓

Francisco Javier Soler, Cuban political refugee in New Orleans, La., who was until June, 1961, Director of the Quality Standards Section of the Ministry of Commerce in Cuba (protect identity), advised that, to his knowledge, activity among underground groups in Cuba had ceased considerably. He stated that he had no direct information but understood that there was some strength in either the group headed by Manolo Ray or Tony Varona. (u)

The above information was submitted in a New Orleans airtel dated 1/11/62.

105-95461-47 p. 2  
(24)✓

CSNY 2822-S advised on 1/15/62, that Jose M. Franco who was in charge of the Sales Department of Azucarera Haina C. por A of the Dominican Republic (DR), had been in NYC since 1/1/62 contacting numerous sugar brokers concerning future sales of Dominican sugar to the US. On 1/15/62, according to source, Franco met with Ode Lamborn, President of Lamborn and Company, 99 Wall St., NYC. Franco stated at that time that the US needed to know the true situation in the DR, that after thirty years of dictatorship, the DR would need a very liberal and left of center government. He indicated that the troubles of the DR were due to "Yankee imperialism." He continued that at present the US had a government which thought along very liberal and leftist lines. Franco then stated that Manuel Ray Rivero had been sent by the US to assist the reconstruction in the DR. (u)

109-12-211-1263  
(16/36)✓

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On 7/25/62, Piero Fedeli, who had recently left Cuba, reported that Manuel Ray, despite his leftist thinking, and Jose Miro Cardona were the most highly respected Cuban exile leaders according to the rebel organizations in Cuba.

105-95461-115 p. B,4  
(11)✓

On 8/3/62, Gerardo Gabriel Antonio Hernandez Perez (105-113456), Miami, advised that he and many other Cubans had a very poor opinion of several Cuban exile leaders, including Manuel Ray Rivero, because they were once with the Castro regime and probably would have stayed if there had been sufficient opportunity for them to advance politically and financially. Hernandez classified Ray as probably the most ambitious of any and as anti-American as any of the exiled leaders.

105-113456-1 p. 7  
(34)✓

Noel Gonzalez Mantici (105-116815), a Cuban alien in Miami, considered himself a close friend of Manuel Ray, who was formerly a member of the anti-Castro CRC in Miami. (Source not clear, probably MM 776-S, 8/10/62) (S)(U)

105-116815-1 p. 4  
(14)✓

A CIA report dated 8/22/62 indicated that Manuel Ray, former MRP leader, was seeking a combined command of all five resistance groups in Cuba and a pooling of funds from the CRC to give greater strength to the resistance movement. (S)(U)

105-95461-125  
(11)✓

CIA INFO (S) REMAINS  
CLASSIFIED PER THEIR  
12/31/98 LTR.  
SP6 BJA/LGC (#21, 326)  
2/6/91

On 8/27/62, Fred W. Stewart, President, International Harvester Company, San Juan, advised that Jose Miguel Alonso Mendez (105-111831) was in San Juan working in the anti-Castro movement of Manolo Ray.

105-111831-8 p. 3  
(25)✓  
SI 105-111831-5  
(25)✓

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On 10/10/62, Jorge Estiva was interviewed at 1878 W. Flagler St., Miami, which address had been the hdqrs. of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria Cubano (Cuban Revolutionary Recovery Movement) (MRRC) (105-108646). Estiva advised that the MRRC had been dissolved in mid-September, 1962, and that most of the members had been absorbed by the recently formed JURE, which took over the above hdqrs. Source stated that JURE was organized in Puerto Rico by the well-known anti-Castro Cuban, Manuel Ray, and included members from five different anti-Castro groups.

105-108646-15  
(12)✓

On 10/11/62, PSI Jeronimo Esteve, Jr. (protect identity) advised that he had known Gonzalo Dean Suarez (105-114953) personally for a number of years, both in Cuba and since his arrival in Puerto Rico. He, according to source, favored Fidel Castro at one time but was currently regarded as being very anti-Castro and pro-American. At one time, he was considered to be a follower of Manolo Ray, a Cuban exile residing in Puerto Rico and presently employed by the Puerto Rican Planning Board, but was not known to currently favor Ray. (u) (X)

105-114953-2 p. 2  
(27)✓

On 10/16/62, Alberto Gutierrez De La Solana, NY, advised that he was associated with a new anti-Castro organization known as "Alpha 66" (105-112098). He related that there had been many rumors that Engineer Manuel Ray was one of the leaders of that group but that he had thoroughly checked this rumor and found it to be untrue. He indicated that if Ray had been connected with the organization in any way, he would have immediately severed his relationship.

105-112098-68 p. 2  
(12/25)✓

Carmen T. Torres, personnel officer, Corporacion de Renovacion Urbana y Vivienda (CRUV), 405 Ponce de Leon Ave., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised that Gonzalo Julio Dean Suarez (105-114953) began working there on 11/1/62. At that time he listed as an employment reference Manolo Ray, Puerto Rican Planning Board, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

105-114953-5 p. 1  
(27)✓

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A CIA report dated 1/23/63 revealed that Angel Miolan, chairman of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD - Dominican Revolutionary Party) had been approached by JURE, headed by Manuel Ray Rivero, to obtain permission from the PRD to establish JURE representation in the Dominican Republic. (u)

109-12-211-1705  
(16/36)✓

By letter dated 2/15/63 at Miami, Robert H. Hoadley (134-9231) offered to assist the Bureau on the Cuban and Latin American situation. He praised the Bureau but mentioned several things he could not understand such as, "How can you believe that Mr. Miro Cardona is a real anti-communist? - I can mention others' names as Manuel Ray, Justo Carrillo, Felipe Pazos, etc." He also set out references who could verify his good mental condition. (u)

It was noted that he was formerly contacted as a PSI in Miami but was dropped when his army record, which showed a discharge for psychoneurosis, became known. It was further noted that Hoadley should be contacted but that he should not be utilized as a source. (u)

134-9231-8  
(19)✓

A CIA report dated 2/27/63 concerning Jose Julian Perez Vidal (105-63791), who arrived in Miami from Cuba on 1/18/63 aboard the Red Cross flight, named Manuel Ray Rivero, current head of JURE and a very active leader of the revolution against Castro, among the men with the greater possibilities for overthrowing the Castro regime. (u)

CIA INFO REMAINS CLASSIFIED  
IN FS 1,4 per their 12/2/60 LTR.  
SOBBSA/GCL (211, 226) 2/7/61

105-63791-25  
(3/33)✓

CIA reported that Manuel Artime (105-85440) had a scheduled appointment on 3/9/63 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, with Governor Luis Munoz Marin. He intended to discuss the Cuban situation, the Dominican situation, and Manuel Ray, head of JURE, and hoped to receive some type of anti-Castro support. Artime indicated that it was his understanding that at present there was a personal rift between Munoz and Ray and that this was an opportune time to make the trip to Puerto Rico. (u)

105-85440-10  
(4)✓

SECRET

On 5/31/63, PSI Rafael Valdes (protect identity) stated that there had been a strong rumor among Cuban exiles that Gutierrez Menoyo, the military leader of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66) (105-112098), was attempting to work out some kind of an agreement with JURE which was headed by Manuel Ray, who was Minister of Public Works in the first cabinet of Prime Minister Fidel Castro in 1959. (S)(u)

PSI Rafael Valdes (protect identity) reported that on 6/4/63 he met with Gutierrez Menoyo in NY at which time he learned that Gutierrez had been spending much time with JURE members in an effort to reach some type of agreement but that as of 6/4/63, no agreement had been made. According to source, Gutierrez had not personally spoken with "Manolo" Ray when the latter was in NY during the weekend of 6/1/63 but Ray would return to NY on the weekend of 6/8/63 and he, Gutierrez, might meet with him then. (S)(u)

105-112098-297 p. 3,4  
(12,26)✓

Rafael Valdes, PSI under development (protect identity) advised that on 6/14/63 he conversed with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo during which time he learned that there had been no union of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Alpha 66 (105-112098) with JURE. Gutierrez stated that there were many difficulties to overcome before any union could be made with JURE, which was headed by Manuel "Manolo" Ray. Informant related that Gutierrez spoke very bitterly concerning Ray and stated that Ray wanted only to get all anti-Castro organizations under the control of JURE. (S)(u)

It was noted that Gutierrez was the Military Chief of SNFE.

105-112098-315 p. 1a,3,4  
(12,26)✓

On 6/14/63, Manuel Artime Buesa, 6151 Southwest 16th Terrace, Miami, Fla., advised that he was formerly a doctor and Rebel Army officer in Cuba and was currently head of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) (97-4133). He related that recently he had been conferring with several anti-Castro organizations in regard to forming a coordination of military efforts against Cuba. He stated that he refused to meet with such left-wing organizations as those of Manuel Ray and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo whom he considered extremists and demagogues. (u)

97-4133-63 p. -2  
(2)✓

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Ray presided over MRP meeting at home of Felipe Pazos, Cuban national, in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; explained MRP's purpose. (Juan Aguiar, protect identity, 1/4/61)

2713 p. 11,12  
(16)✓

Ray reportedly slipped in and out of Cuba directing underground there. MRP respected by Cuban exiles in US. Rufo Lopez Fresquet, former Minister of Finance, and Ricardo Lorie, former Cuban Ambassador, closely associated with MRP leadership. (MM 639-S, January, 1961) (u)

Ray was member of Castro's organization in underground in Havana, Cuba, during 1957-1958; well experienced in sabotage and underground activities. (Hugo Gonzalez Lajonchere, working with FRD underground, 1/6/61) (u)

Third in series of articles entitled, "Countdown for Castro," by Joseph Martin and Phil Santora discussed anti-Castro movements and dedicated cold-blooded opportunists thirsting for power. Article set out brief biographical sketch of Ray; his desire for "Fidelism without Fidel;" the names of his allies; his possible leftist leanings; his acceptance by the US Government; and his dispassionate reference to his brother.

Sub A "NY Daily News"  
(18)✓ 1/10/61

Ray was head of MRP. (Investigator Mitchell Solomon, INS, Philadelphia, furnished document entitled "Cuban Counter-Revolutionary Organizations." (Date of mail 1/23/61) (u) for INS letter 1/6/62 9803 add/gel (241,326) 1/6/63

Document enclosed  
2693 encl. p. 3  
(16)✓

Majority of most important front groups such as MRP headed by Ray led either by known communists or purely political opportunists. Ray, known communist, openly declared that only thing wrong

2748  
(45)✓

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
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the thought that Ray was a communist or wanted to retain communist order of government in Cuba but while Ray was leftist other MRP Executive Committee members were rightists; Ray leading Executive Committee member. (Armando Lora, Miami, Fla. 3/14/61)

Former Minister of Public Works in Cuba; currently MRP leader; set forth his policies for the next Cuban Government. (Interview of Manuel Ray Rivero, 3/28/61)

In early April, 1961 invasion of Cuba expected; Miro Cardona, Provisional President of Cuba, visited anti-Castro camp in Guatemala with CIA officials; Ray ordered underground in Cuba to assist and cooperate with any invasion force which might land in Cuba. (WF 1161-S) ~~(S)~~ (u)  
received information from Ernesto Betancourt, MRP member, who reportedly received information from Ray) ~~(S)~~ (u)

2773  
(28)✓

Ernesto Betancourt of MRP in Washington, DC, in almost nightly telephonic contact with Ray prior to April, 1961 Cuban invasion. (WF 1161-S) ~~(S)~~ (u)

2960  
(28)✓

All Cuban exiles for unity against Castro but unity being prevented by leaders of various factions, including Ray. (Ramiro Loys, confidential source (protect identity)) (Date not given) ~~(S)~~ (u)

Since failure of invasion on 4/17/61, Ray planned to leave FRD as MRP blamed FRD for the failure. (Armando Lora, Miami, Fla., member of MRP Executive Board, 5/31/61)

2885  
(17)✓

Ray addressed student group at Harvard University on 5/3/61 recommending continuance of revolution against Castro and was well received. (Gustavo De Aragon, former Cuban Consul at Boston, Mass., Cuban Consulate)

2847  
(17)✓

(continued on next page)

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Prior to invasion of Cuba on 4/17/61 there was much discontent among pilots of invasion force over insistence that Ray be accepted as a member of the RC. Pilots understood Ray was forced on Council by US State Department. Practically all Cuban exiles agreed Ray must be dropped from Council. (Matias Farias, who participated in recent Cuban invasion, 5/5/61)

2854  
(17)✓

Informant in close contact with Ray. Prior to 4/17/61 Cuban invasion, Ray against bloodshed and violence but currently sought violent overthrow of Castro. Ray had practically given up on US assistance and would seek support in Latin America. Ray contemplated residing in Costa Rica where he would wage a campaign against Cuban Government. Supposed to meet in Florida during week of 7/9/61 with other Cuban leaders. (NY 3248-PSI, 7/10/61) (X)(u)

2894  
(17)✓

Meeting at home of Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol, former Vice President of Cuba, during weekend of 7/15/61 scheduled to be attended by Ray and other leaders of anti-Castro organizations for purpose of uniting to overthrow Castro. (NY 2865-S) (X)(u)

Ray denounced FRD and planned no further association with it. (MM 639-S, 5/25/61) (X)(u)

2910 p. 1,9  
(36)✓

Claimed US Government forced his ouster as head of MRP; resigned from MRP. (Miami newspapers (unidentified), mid July, 1961)

Some MRP members claimed the organization in Miami refused to accept Ray's replacement from Cuba and claimed that organizations in Miami and Cuba should mutually decide on replacement rather than the Board naming another individual. (MM 639-S, 7/18/61) (X)(u)

(continued on next page)

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
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Prior to August, 1961, Ray head of MRP.  
MRP considered largest and most significant  
in underground in Cuba. (No source)

2959 p. 5  
(17/36)✓

Suspended from MRP membership. (Ignacio  
Mendoza De La Torre, Miami Beach, Fla.,  
7/28/61) (u)

Resigned from MRP. (Mendoza, supra,  
September, 1961)

MRP torn by strife over status of Ray.  
Ray would be maintained in advisory  
capacity by MRP and would not have any  
absolute power to act for the organization  
as previously. (Numerous informants  
(identified)) (Date of mail 10/3/61) (u)

2940  
(17)✓

MRP broken into 2 factions in Puerto  
Rico: the larger group under one  
"Gelabert" (phonetic), the smaller group  
under Ray. Ray employed by Commonwealth  
of Puerto Rico's Planning Commission.  
MRP lost many members due to "socialistic"  
policy of Ray. (PSI Juan Fernando  
Aguilar Leon and/or PSI (UD) Roberto  
Bernardo Roca Rosillo (protect identities)  
(Date of mail 11/24/61) (u)

2983  
(28)✓

Former head of MRP in Miami, currently  
in Puerto Rico. (No source, date of mail  
1/9/62) (u)

3047 p. 15  
(17)✓

Ray was associate of Armando Pessino,  
industrialist who stated he backed  
Castro because of a need for increased  
social benefits for Cuban workers.  
(Bureau Agent obtained information on  
3/15/62) (u)

3109  
(17)✓

(continued on next page)

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Ray employed by US Government in the Alliance for Progress program; formerly headed the MRP; considered by majority of Cuban exiles as anything from outright communist to a "leftist" in his thinking which resulted in MRP being thought of as extremely liberal. (MM 639-S, date not clear, possibly 5/8/62) (X)(u)

3183 p. 19,20  
(17)✓

Ray returned to Puerto Rico on 5/17/62 from Washington, D.C., claiming he was granted permission to form a military group in Puerto Rico to attack Cuba, help consisting of war materials and financial assistance. Other Cuban exile leaders in Puerto Rico distrustful of Manolo Ray on basis of his political philosophy and decided they must be in position to attack Cuba the same time as Ray but not under his leadership. Exiles felt this important lest Ray's groups would be successful and he subsequently would claim he liberated Cuba. (Roberto Roca Rosillo, subject of Bufile 105-99003) (X)(u)

3179 p. 1,2  
(28)✓

Dr. Ernesto Aragon Y Godoy, 233 E. 69th St., NYC, who was secretary to Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, President of CRC, advised he and Cardona were informed on 5/26/62 by MRP in Havana that they should have 5 coordinators instead of one. Suggested were Fernandez Nuevo, Miami; Joaquin Godoy, Miami; Andres Valdespino, NYC; Ray of San Juan; and unidentified individual. Aragon stated that Nuevo, Godoy and Valdespino were against Ray. Aragon saw small chance of Ray bringing together a following within MRP. (X)(u)

3209  
(17)✓

On 5/28/62, Aragon conversed with AG regarding newspaper article relative to replacement of Cardona with Ray. Aragon said Ray would never have anything to do with CRC. AG said, "we'll see" but left impression that Ray would have no say in CRC. (X)(u)

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

"Miami Herald" (date not given) reported that Ray would replace Miro Cardona as head of CRC. On 5/29/62, United Press International indicated that according to State Department, above report unfounded.

3275 p. 1,3,15  
(18)✓

Appointed to co-ordinating committee of MRP in Exile but refused appointment (Joaquin Godoy, 133 San Sebastian, Coral Gables, Fla., 6/20/62) (u)

Ray had practically no following in Puerto Rico or US and Cuban exiles considered him left of center. Ray not a communist but advocated most of ideas practiced by Castro. [Mariano Roca, PSI, protect identity, 5/6/62] (u)

3284 encl. p. 1-3  
(28)✓

Ray said that all "Popular" political factions outside Cuba would be accomodated in a new JURE in an effort to restore splintered movement into an effective working organization; that Movement would be financed almost entirely by Cubans. ("San Juan Star," 7/24/62)

Ray, Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE) leader and consultant for Puerto Rico Planning Board, would head group of underground personnel expected at gathering of Cuban exiles in Ponce, Puerto Rico on September 15 and 16, 1962, to plot overthrow of Fidel Castro. ("San Juan Star" 9/4/62)

9/4/62 article was result of efforts by Ray, who was using current Cuban crisis to attempt to regain political prestige he once held among Cuban exiles. Cuban exiles not expected to attend meeting as they had no confidence in Ray or his ideas. (Julian H. Gallo, PSI, protect identity, 9/4/62; Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., PSI, protect identity, 9/4/62) (u)

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

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Regarding same article, the prediction that 113 Cubans expected to attend meeting was strictly propaganda by Ray. Meeting expected to fail but Ray and followers would continue efforts to win exiles by trickery and false propaganda efforts. [Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., supra] (X) (u)

Junta Revolucionaria met in Rio Canas, Puerto Rico, during September, 1962, and mapped out strategy to throw Russians and Fidel Castro out of Cuba; Ray chosen by Junta as one of the leaders of a nine-man directorate.

Sub A "The Miami Herald"  
(29) ✓ 9/19/62

Between 9/24/62 and 10/6/62, Miro Cardona informed State Department he was ready and willing to unite with any Cuban organization dedicated to overthrow of current Cuban regime except Ray's forces or any former criminals. Cardona concerned over pressure by State Department to readmit Ray into the Consejo, believed to ultimately be coming from Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico who supported Ray. From statements made by State Department, Cardona believed State might pressure him to join forces with Ray. CIA had no use for Ray who would never be readmitted to the Consejo if up to them. (Dr. Ernesto Aragon Godoy, 233 E. 69th St., NYC, delegate of CRC) (X) (u)

3332 p. 2-4  
(18) ✓

"Counterrevolutionary Handbook," dated 10/10/62, compiled by CIA contained survey of anti-Castro organizations. Numerous information set out regarding Ray's connection with the MRP, JURE and Alpha 66. (X) (u)

Copy of handbook enclosed  
3387 encl. p. 1,6,14,19,  
42,44,47,50,55,98  
(18,28,31,36) ✓

CIA INFO IN LAST P  
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PER THE R. 131 (90) LTR.  
SP6 BSA/CA (211,226)  
2/2/91

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Ray stated that 40 was total membership of JURE in Puerto Rico; presided over JURE meeting in Santurce, Puerto Rico, in early January; claimed JURE had \$3,000 in bank. (Jose Miguel Protela, Block F, Gallardo Garden Apts., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, protect identity, 1/11/63) (u)

3414 p. 26,27  
(18)✓

Ray considered by Cuban exiles in Miami as being anything from a communist to an extremely radical nationalist. Exiles believed he would only replace government officials with his personal friends but would not change form of government if Castro were overthrown by him. Since Ray was so highly controversial and discredited by exiles, his organization might never be acceptable to them. Exiles complained that Ray received backing from Governor Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico; was favorably written about by US press; and apparently was well considered by US State Department. [MM 639-S, 2/1/63] (u)

Around early March, 1963, Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, President of CRC, complained to former Senator Santiago Rey Pernas that US State Department instructed him to try to cooperate with Ray and even attempt to support him. Miro expressed disgust and stated it was time for organizations like Ray's to form liaisons with Miro for purpose of being able to plan action should US support of Ray become pronounced. (CIA) (u)

3579 p. 2  
(28431)✓

Jose Ruiz-Williams Alfert, second in command of heavy artillery during April, 1961 invasion, contacted Ray in Puerto Rico in connection with uniting Cuban exiles. ("The Miami News," 5/10/63)

3575 p. 2  
(18437)✓

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Same information as serial 3575 according to "The Miami Herald," 5/11/63

3570  
(18)✓

MRP, Second Front of Escambray, Alpha 66, 30th of November and Frente Anti-Comunista de Liberacion agreed to unite in attempt to overthrow Castro. JURE, headed by Ray, approached group for admission but decision not reached as JURE regarded as being considerably to left of other organizations. (Joaquin Godoy, in charge of Foreign Affairs and Public Relations of MRP, May 16 and 19, 1963)

3585 p. 7  
(45)✓

As of 5/27/63, Ray had not signed with the Cuban Committee of Liberation, a unity group of exile organizations.

3604 p. 6  
(18)✓

(MM-639-S) (X) (u)

Ray was former Minister of Public Works under Castro; deposed as Cuban head of MRP; currently believed to be living in Puerto Rico. (CIA rpt. 5/28/63)

3593  
(18)✓

(X) (u)

Edwin Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, mentioned, in a speech, 5 exile organizations, including JURE headed by Ray, as only organizations with clandestine assets. JURE believed by exiles to be group most favored by US Government as declarations of Ray were appearing in the press and his prominence being pushed by Governor Luis (Munoz) Marin of Puerto Rico and President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, both of whom had excellent contacts in Washington. (CIA rpt. 5/30/63)

3595 p. 3  
(18/37)✓

(X) (u)

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CIA INFO IN RS 45 REMAINS  
CLASSIFIED PER THEIR 12/31/90  
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SP6 BJA/GEL (#24,326) 2/7/91

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(continued) (109-12-210)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Ray aware of widespread discontent with economic and ideological policy of Castro government but stated that now was not the time to take any serious overt action. Ray and others claimed that Fidel Castro realized people's discontent with Raul Castro and Ernesto "Che" Guevara and intended to correct situation before 1/1/60 but this was doubted. (Sergio Sanjenis Cabarrocas, a prominent revolutionary in underground prior to fall of Batista, 10/13/59)

937 p. 7  
(45)✓

Regarding Cuban Cabinet reorganization of 11/26/59, [Luis Baralt, Cuban Consul General] in NYC, concerned about Ray (Minister of Public Works prior to reorganization) whom he considered one of the Cabinet's best men. [Baralt] stated that Ray lost Cabinet position because he protested treatment of Major Hubert Matos (arrested in Cuba on charges of treason). [NY 2494-S\*] (S)

987  
(14)✓

Same information as above.

Sub A "NY Times" 11/27/59  
(15,35)✓

Same information as above according to HAV-4 and/or Octavio Valdes, prominent head of construction firm in Havana. (S)

892  
(45)✓

Article captioned, "Pro-Red Takes Over Cuba's Bank," set out Cuban Cabinet changes. Ray made president of army's Superior Institute of Science and Technology, an apparent new post. Ray reportedly had been trying to leave Castro's official family.

Sub A "New York Herald  
(15)✓ Tribune" 11/27/59

Same information as above according to CIA. (S) (U)

1058, p. 3  
(14,35)✓

Same information as above according to CIA. (S) (U)

989  
(14)✓

CIA INFO IN LAST 2 P's  
REMAINS CLASSIFIED PER  
THE 12-12-31-86 LTR.  
SP6 BSA/402 (211,226)  
2/1/91

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(continued) (109-12-210)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Herbert Matthews of "New York Times" stated that the "young crowd" considered Ray a moderate who did his best to apply orthodox theories, methods and practice to a dynamically revolutionary situation.

1005 p. 2  
(14)✓

(NY 2494-S\*) (S)

Raul Chibas and Ray allies in anti-Castro movement. Ray replaced by Osmani Cienfuegos as cabinet member under Castro. Ray had been attempting to leave Cuba clandestinely and ask asylum in US. Ray may have recently taken asylum in an embassy in Havana. Data concerning movement would possibly be available when Chibas and Ray arrived in US. (Orlando Alvarez Barquin, Vice President, Cubana Airlines, 7/23/60) (U)

2050 p. 1-3,6  
(15)✓

Same information as above.

2073  
(15)✓

Same information as above according to State Department. (U)

1022 p. 2  
(14)✓

Ray's MRP gaining in strength and effectiveness. Because of prestige he enjoyed as revolutionary leader during Batista period and as competent administrator while in Ministry of Public Works, he could serve as rallying point for diffuse opposition forces in Cuba. (State Department, September, 1960) (U)

2311 p. 2  
(27)✓

As of 9/22/60, Victor Paneque Batista, Major in Rebel Army in Cuba, had joined Ray in Fla. (State Department) (U)

2312  
(27)✓

(continued on next page)

SECRET

SECRET

(continued) (109-12-210)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Many in Cuba disappointed that US Government would permit Ray to be leader of provisional government of Cuba. Ray's father was known communist. Ray very friendly with Castro while Ray Minister of Public Works. Anti-Castro underground camps in Cuba near rebellion when Ray's position in contemplated new government announced. (Mrs. Sherlock Hackley, 760 Park Avenue, NYC, 4/17/61) (u)

2891  
(15) ✓

Ray prominent member of Revolutionary Council in Miami. (Source not clear; date of mail 4/28/61)

2971 p. 2  
(15) ✓

Ray invited to speak before Cooperative Forum, Room 401, Union Station, Washington, D.C., tentatively scheduled for 6/7/61 or 6/14/61; given privilege of selecting his own audience. (WF [1161] S) (u)

3036  
(28) ✓

Ray attended above meeting on 6/7/61 during which he held question and answer session. Gave impression to those in attendance that he was one of few Cubans possessing leadership ability in Cuban military field. (WF [1161] S) (u)

3088  
(28) ✓

Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoz Marin and Dr. Ramon Suarez, eminent Puerto Rican physician, extremely interested in frank appraisal of attitude of Ray, recently denounced leader of MRP who had received considerable adverse publicity. Ray was an engineer, well educated, a good organizer, quite determined, anti-American, dangerously to the left, and unclear on certain vital matters. Ray dropped from MRP leadership because of his leaders' dissatisfaction with his ambiguous statements and fear that he would have "Fidelismo sin Fidel" (u)

3237 p. 2,3  
(15) ✓

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(continued) (109-12-210)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

(Fidelism without Fidel). In latter July, 1961, Governor Munoz refused to help Ray politically but offered assistance in obtaining him an engineering position. Ray apparently undetermined, allegedly having received attractive offer from someone in US with Latin American interests. Ray appeared to be politically dead as a Cuban leader. (Dr. Agustin Castellanos Gonzalez, under development as a PSI-Cuba, protect identity, 8/6/61) (X)(u)

Dr. Miguel Buch among controversial Cuban doctors in US. He belonged to Ray's group; was not known to have attacked communism or Castro publicly. (PSI Agustin Castellanos, protect identity, 1/8/62) (X)(u) 3511 p. 1 (15)✓

Jorge Barroso, head of Sugar Institute in Cuba during Batista regime, advised CSNY 2822-S on 2/1/62 that Governor Luis Munoz Marin\* regretted recommending Ray for membership as he lacked leadership qualities. (X)(u) 3515 p. 2 (15,35)✓

Ray approached by Captain Perez Alamas (fnu), former Chief of G-2 in Camaguey, and Manuel Toyos, member of the Huber Matos group in exile, regarding reaction of followers of Matos should Cuban Government release some 2,000 political prisoners in exchange for a "do-nothing-against-Castro" policy when Castro started campaign against Cuban communists which would return 26 of July Movement to power. (CIA rpt. 1/4/63) (X)(u) 4009 (15,35)✓

(continued on next page)

\*of Puerto Rico

SECRET

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Manuel Ray, aka. Manolo Ray, Manolo Ray Rivero, Manuel Ray Rivero, located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch, were not reviewed:

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

64-330-210-1063  
1109

(S)

(21) ✓

(2) ✓

105-86020-788  
850

(4, 22, 30) ✓

(4, 33) ✓

105-89923-134  
152  
155  
164  
187

(5) ✓

(5) ✓

(5) ✓

(5) ✓

(5) ✓

(5) ✓

-A "NY Herald Tribune" 1/9/61

(5) ✓

-A "Sunday Visitor" 5/14/61

(22) ✓

-A "The Worker" 11/14/61

(5) ✓

-A "NY World Telegram" 2/23/62

(22) ✓

(S) (u)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.

Agency Information

AGENCY : FBI  
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10291-10267

RECORD SERIES : HQ

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Document Information

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BKG, EMP, ASSOC, AFFIL, CUBAN EXILE GROUPS, ACA,  
TESUR

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COMMENTS :

SECRET

On 5/26/59, [WF 1133-S\*] learned that Cuban Economic Attache Gonzalo de la Pezuela and Roberto Acosta, Vice President in charge of the Cuban National Commission for Development, had received instructions from Cuba to immediately make arrangements at the Export Import Bank, Washington, D. C., for a loan of "several million dollars" for Cuba. The money was to be used for the purchase of unidentified equipment for Cuba. According to the source, the request for this loan had the approval of several Cuban officials, including Manuel Ray. (S)

Embassy of Cuba, Washington, D. C., is the subject of 62-60269. (S)(u)

[62-60269-196] (S)(u)  
(2)✓

On 7/15/60, Angel Sebastian Ros Escala advised that he came to the US on 5/19/60. He stated that he had worked for the July 26 Movement in the underground in Havana until November or December, 1958, when he went into the Sierra Maestra Mountains of Cuba. He remained there until Batista collapsed. While in Havana, he worked with Manolo Ray, an action group leader. (u)

Ros continued that around March, 1959, he and several others organized the Movimiento De Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) (97-4133) as an underground anti-Castro organization. He indicated that he became general coordinator of the MRR and that his work consisted of organizing, recruiting and planning to fight against Castro. He related that he also worked for three or four months (dates not given) for Manolo Ray, the anticommunist head of the public works. When Ray was arrested around November, 1959, Ros resigned his position in the same department. Ray was succeeded by Osmani Cienfuegos. (u)

97-4133-20  
(21)✓

An ONI, Havana, report dated 11/2/59 revealed that Huber Matos (105-82086) had decided to remain in Camaguey rather than flee to the States inasmuch as he might be able to do more in ridding the Revolutionary Group of communism. Source stated that Matos' awareness of the communistic influence in the Government was alerted by Manola Ray, Minister of Public Works. Source further stated that Ray and (u)

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REVIEWED BY EP/JFK TASK FORCE

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ON 6-13-97 OAB/RJP

- RELEASE IN FULL  
 RELEASE IN PART  
 TOTAL DENIAL

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It was noted in this telegram that "Diego", as a leader in the Havana underground during the Batista period, might have been close to Ray and might actually be working for him at present. Further, OA reports to the Embassy on "Diego" could be a move to ostracize him. ~~(S)~~ (U) DECLASS ~~per~~ ARMY 1-7. DTD. 10-22-97  
SLD/KSP 5-13-98 (JFK)

On 10/17/60, WF [1161]S advised that Manuel Ray, former Cuban Minister of Public Works, was a member of the underground in Cuba. On 12/20/60, this informant advised that Ray was head of the underground in Cuba. State Department files failed to indicate whether Manolo Ray was identical to Manuel Ray. ~~(S)~~ (U)

105-92195-6 p. B,1,3  
(6)  
SI par 3  
105-92195-5 p. 11  
(23)

On 10/17/60, WF [1161]S named several individuals who had either joined or exhibited interest in joining the anti-Castro organization called the Resistencia Civica (97-4481). Among these was Raul Chibas, former head of the Cuban Railroads who was believed by the informant to be currently residing in NYC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

This informant advised that Chibas was in contact with the Rebel underground in Cuba, particularly with Manuel Ray. Informant continued that through the association of Chibas and Ray, the Resistencia Civica in the US was apprised of the current political and economic situation in Cuba and of the continuing unrest of the Cuban people. ~~(S)~~ (U)

97-4481-1 p. 2  
(3)

On 10/18/60, CSNY 2822-S advised that troops being trained by the FRD (105-87912) had nearly completed their training and would be ready to invade Cuba by 11/1/60. No action would be taken until after US elections on 11/8/60 to avoid the matter becoming an election issue; however, it would be launched before the new President took office in order that there would be no criticism against the new President. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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(continued)

The above source and the contingent that he accompanied to the US planned to side with the MRP faction since they appeared to have received some sort of US aid and sanction in their joint efforts. It was their plan to contact Ray personally upon their release from the detention facility at McAllen in an effort to consolidate all such opposition groups in a united front to combat Castro. (S) (U)

105-94715-7 p. 8,14  
(8)✓

DECLASS PER  
ARMY LET. D.D. 10-22-97  
SLD/KSL  
5-13-98

On 3/20/61, PSI Ana Rosa Guerra Santana, a Cuban national residing in Miami and having close contacts with anti-Castro organizations, (protect identity) advised that Hector Garcia Soto had indicated around February, 1961, that he was secretly anti-Castro and was working for Manolo Ray in the MRP. Garcia stated that he still believed in the governmental reforms Castro put into effect and believed in Castro's system of government but did not agree with communism and the influence it had in the Cuban Government. (S) (U)

105-80787-376 p. 8,10  
(22)✓

On 2/2/61, Spencer Meredith, Apt. 17, Vanta Courts, S. W. 12th Ave. and 20th St., Miami, advised that Rufo Lopez Fresquet, who was the husband of Anita Whitney (105-97525) and who recently defected from the Castro regime, was closely associated with Manolo Rey and Raul Chibas of the MRP. (S)

105-97525-1  
(45)✓

On 2/6/61, Rufo Lopez Fresquet (64-44765), 2118 12th Ave. West, Bradenton, Fla., former President of the Cuban National Bank, advised that the MRP did not have an organization in the US but that there were several members of the organization in the US and Puerto Rico in exile. Among those he named was Manuel Ray (or Rey), Miami, Fla., phone TU 8-0978. (S)

64-44765-17  
(2,45)✓

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By letter dated 3/16/61 at Miami, Howard Davis, 450 S. W. 4th St., Miami, MM 639-S, (134-6356) advised President John F. Kennedy of the current Cuban situation. Concerning Manuel Ray, he stated that during meetings the previous week in NY and Washington, Ray actively participated in the future destiny of Cuba. He also stated that Ray was an avowed enemy of the US and that he had heard Ray discussing his program with other Cubans. Ray advocated that properties confiscated from American citizens and corporations were not to be returned to their rightful owners; that no independence be given to the judicial power; that special Revolutionary Tribunals be kept functioning; and that Cuba honor Castro's commercial, cultural and political treaties with Russia, Red China and their satellites in order to block American influence in the Republic. (S) (u) DC

Informant called attention to the fact that while the youth of Cuba fought against the brutal tyranny of international communism, Cuban "leaders" such as Ray and others in the US were egoistically campaigning for the Presidency, the several Ministries and bureaucratic positions, publicly claiming that they had the support of American officials and, by inference, of the US Government. (u) (S)

Above letter set out (S) (u)  
134-6356-42  
(19)✓

Roberto Vale Ares, 530 Southeast First St., Hialeah, Fla., advised that he arrived in the US from Cuba on 3/18/61. He indicated that during the period of his employment by the Banco Financiero, Havana, Cuba, from 1959 to March, 1961, he began working in the underground against Castro with the MRP and became acquainted with the organization's leaders, Antonio Veciana and Manuel Rey. He related that upon his arrival in the US, he dropped out of the MRP but later became a member of Comandos L (105-117222) in Miami. (u)

105-117222-71 p. 75  
(46)✓

On 3/30/61, Roberto Fabian Armand Borrego, Miami, advised that he fled from Cuba recently because he was wanted by the Cuban Government for involvement in counterrevolutionary activities. He stated that the MRP formerly was the most significant counterrevolutionary organization in Cuba, but support of it and Manuel Ray had declined drastically since Ray fled to the US.

105-95461-9 p. 2  
(11)✓

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On 3/30/61, Roberto Fabian Armand Borrego, Miami, Fla., advised that he was a member of the committee in exile of the 30th of November Movement (105-92196). He stated that this committee had been meeting frequently with Jose Miro Cardona, the president of the RC which had been formed recently through the union of the FRD of Manuel Antonio De Varona and the MRP headed by Manuel Ray. He continued that the committee was leaving momentarily for NYC for additional conferences with Cardona and members of the RC. (11)

105-92196-2 p. 5  
(6)✓

Evelio Duque Rodriguez, 627 9th Ave., NYC, advised that shortly after his arrival in NYC on 3/12/61 from Cuba, he joined the MRP which was headed by Manuel Ray. He exhibited his membership card which had been issued in NY on 3/31/61. He indicated that he stopped attending MRP meetings in NY after about three or four functions because he had some misgivings about the political ideology of this organization, particularly of Manuel Ray. (11)

105-117538-11 p. 1,2  
(14)✓

NY 2865-S furnished a statement forwarded to him by Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol, a Vice President of Cuba from 1948 to 1952. Informant stated that the background given by Dr. Pujol was an answer to Cuban exiles who were critical of his trip to Havana, Cuba, to visit his son and other prisoners captured during the ill-fated Cuban invasion of 4/17/61. (X) (u)

Under the caption, "Conference For Good Purpose," Dr. Pujol mentioned that upon Dr. Miro Cardona's return to NY from the invasion, he and his entire Council, except Manuel Ray, met with a group of parents, including Pujol. (X) (u)

105-99200-96 p. 4  
(11)✓

On 2/7/62, Angel Orlando Berisiartu y Palop, a Cuban exile in Miami, advised that he had been a member of the July 26 Revolutionary Movement under Fidel Castro. He claimed that he had been in frequent contact and association with Camilo Cienfuegos (105-54536), Chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, until the time of his disappearance. (11)

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Additional liaison contacts included Castellanos; Juan Adler De La Torre, member of Ray's MRP; and Dr. Maria Luisa Bonafonte, friend of Ray's. (S)(u)

Among the individuals listed by the Miami Office who were known to that office and who might return to Cuba and occupy positions of authority was Armando Lora, who, it was stated, might be at least an assistant to Ray. (S)(u)

64-4461-975 p. 1,3,4,7  
(2/32)✓

A CIA report dated 4/5/61 indicated that its source had heard from one of his Cuban friends that the MRP was becoming less effective inside Cuba, particularly since Manuel Ray had been in the US. This friend, who was familiar with MRP personalities and problems, stated that in his opinion the MRP was degenerating into a pressure group in the US and was becoming a head in the US without a body in Cuba. (S)(u)

97-4524-5  
(3)✓

On 4/6/61, Eloy De Castroverde Y Covani (134-9281) was interviewed but it was determined that he had no recent information concerning Cuba or Cuban activities of any intelligence value. (u)

It was noted that he was a former business partner of Manuel Ray Rivero when the Hotel Havana Hilton was being built (date not given). He regarded Ray as honest but, if not a communist, at least a very radical leftist. (u)

134-9281-7  
(19/37)✓

Jose M. Cabezon, president of the delegation in Spain of the FRD, furnished a copy of a report dated 4/11/61 concerning Jose Pardo Llada (100-420896). This report was made available to Cabezon by Agustin Parradas Sicilia who interviewed Pardo under pretext as a newspaperman. A translation from Spanish of the report indicated that prior to his departure from Cuba, he informed friends within and outside of Cuba of his decision to abandon the country and break with Castro. When asked if he had relations with the political sectors in exile, Pardo stated that personally he maintained cordial relations with Manuel Ray and other exile leaders but politically, none. (S)(u)

100-420896-12 p. 4  
(3)✓

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An ONI report dated 4/17/61 revealed that during an interview with Jerry DeBerly (134-10158) in Miami, he indicated that he was not favorably impressed with most of the members of the recently established Provisional Council. He declared that Manolo Ray was unquestionably a communist for he had been too close to Fidel, Raoul and Che\* to be otherwise. He also suspected Miro Cardona. According to De Berly, those people who were backed by former Ambassador Bonsal were a "frustrated lot" who formerly aspired to power in Cuba and who currently comprised not a fifth column but a sixth column. (X)(u)

134-10158-3  
(29)✓

\*Fidel and Raoul Castro; Che Guevara

On 4/25/61, Dr. Pedro De Valerga, a Cuban businessman who traveled between Cuba and the US (protect identity), advised that Manuel Ray should not be included as part of a Cuban Government because he was a Socialist in his thinking and policy. He stated that Ray obviously had convinced someone in authority that he had a much larger following in the underground than he actually had. (u)

[113-7-210-367] (X)(u)  
(19)✓

On 4/26/61, Horacio Aguirre, Vice President and Director of the "Diario Las Americas," a Miami daily Spanish language newspaper, advised that he had recently received for publication in that newspaper an article from Aureliano Sanchez Arango, who was actively involved in counterrevolutionary matters against Fidel Castro. This article was highly critical of the RC of which Manuel Ray was a member. Aguirre refused to publish the article inasmuch as he felt it would serve no useful purpose as far as the US Government or counterrevolutionary efforts were concerned. (u)

64-45716-225 p. 2  
(2)✓

REVIEWED BY <sup>N255</sup> ~~SWJFK~~ TASK FORCE

ON 6-13-97 *dal*

- RELEASE IN FULL  
 RELEASE IN PART  
 TOTAL DENIAL

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(continued)

Ray also advised that Rogelio Cisneros, who was the chief of clandestine activity of the MRP in Cuba and who was currently in Miami, would be able to furnish additional information concerning Murillo.

105-95804-7 p. 2  
(11)✓

On 5/2/61, Dr. Ruben De Leon Garcia, Miami, Coordinator of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba in Exile (2-1707) furnished a report in Spanish which set forth four separate groups of exiled Cuban military personnel. Comprising one group were officers who wished to keep the rank as leaders but who considered themselves as separate from the other groups. Among those listed in this group was Colonel Ramon Barquin Lopez and Lieutenant Colonels Manuel Varela Castro and Jose E. Monteagudo Fleitas. All were involved politically with Manuel Ray, head of the MRP, which was considered a left-wing anti-Castro organization by Dr. De Leon.

Translation of report set out  
2-1707-3 p. 12  
(1)✓

On 5/4/61, Emilio Guede Fernandez (105-94082), 1220 W. 60th Terrace, Hialeah, Fla., advised that he departed from Havana, Cuba, on 8/31/60 for Madrid, Spain, where he remained until 12/18/60. He indicated that prior to leaving Cuba, he had become increasingly sympathetic with the anti-Castro underground movement headed by Manuel Ray. He continued that while in Madrid he communicated with Ray in Miami and expressed a desire to do something to assist the MRP. He subsequently was invited by Ray to come to Miami as he felt he could use him in connection with anti-Castro propaganda. Guede went to Miami on 12/18/60.

On 5/9/61, Rigoberto Castellanos, PSI (protect identity), a Cuban exile who was closely acquainted with Ray and who had knowledge of the activities of persons associated with him, advised that Guede joined the MRP after turning against Fidel Castro. According to source, Guede lived a short distance from Ray in Hialeah.

Add. info. according to the "Miami News," 3/23/60.

105-94082-5 p. 1,3-5,7  
(8)✓

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The State Department advised that on 8/22/61, Dr. Carlos Prio Socorras (109-430), former President of Cuba currently living in the US, met with a group of exiles, members of the Association of Cuban Industrialists and Businessmen, in Mexico. During the course of the meeting, Dr. Prio spoke harshly about Dr. Miro Cardona but highly praised Manuel "Tony" Varona and Manolo Ray. He stated that the US was keeping Cardona as head of the CRC because he, unlike the other two, had refrained from criticizing the US over the invasion fiasco. (S)(u)

109-430-2409  
(28)✓

DECLASS PER DOS PER  
THEIR LET. DTD 1-6-98

SLD/MSR  
5-13-98 (JFK)

A Newark report dated 8/22/61 revealed that George R. Damon (105-63729) had told numerous individuals on Long Beach Island the following: Damon was a close friend of Manuel Rey, whom he described as the leader of the anti-Castro forces in the US. Rey had made Damon a colonel in the army that was attempting the overthrow of Castro. Rey was currently in Miami and had commissioned Damon to purchase motors for PT boats. Damon found motors he could obtain for \$400. He intended to charge Rey \$750 plus \$150 transportation charges. Damon stated that he made frequent trips to Cuba from Miami, presumably in PT boats. He would smuggle people out of Cuba for a fee but would not allow them to take anything on board for fear of their concealing a bomb. Damon further stated that he could obtain any type of weapon in the Miami area presumably from an arms cache belonging to Rey. (Source not clear)

105-63729-14 p. 1,5  
(46)✓

On 8/29/61, Carlos Francisco Arazoza Forcade (134-10688) advised that many people had broken with Fidel Castro who were originally allied with him not because Castro failed them but because they failed Castro. One such individual was Manolo Ray, who was currently Coordinator of the MRP in the US. Arazoza stated that Ray was Minister of Public Works under Castro for a time and that Ray's brother also had a good position in the Castro regime but was caught mishandling funds and was either shot or committed suicide. Ray believed in many things that Castro did, including state ownership of principal industries. Arazoza continued that he, Ray, was organizing a movement in the US against Castro and that Dr. Ricardo la Flor and Dr. Guillermo Gonzalez Fraga, physicians at the Thomason General Hospital in El Paso, were Ray's adherents although they were anti-Castro.

134-10688-1 p. 7  
(19/29)✓

-27- SECRET



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(continued)

Source continued that reports from Cuba indicated that the people continued to have faith even though they might have withdrawn all their support in the national cadres in exile, including Ray.

105-104188-6 p. 3,4  
(12)✓

Francisco Javier Soler, Cuban political refugee in New Orleans, La., who was until June, 1961, Director of the Quality Standards Section of the Ministry of Commerce in Cuba (protect identity), advised that, to his knowledge, activity among underground groups in Cuba had ceased considerably. He stated that he had no direct information but understood that there was some strength in either the group headed by Manolo Ray or Tony Varona.

The above information was submitted in a New Orleans airtel dated 1/11/62.

105-95461-47 p. 2  
(24)✓

CSNY 2822-S advised on 1/15/62, that Jose M. Franco who was in charge of the Sales Department of Azucarera Haina C. por A of the Dominican Republic (DR), had been in NYC since 1/1/62 contacting numerous sugar brokers concerning future sales of Dominican sugar to the US. On 1/15/62, according to source, Franco met with Ode Lamborn, President of Lamborn and Company, 99 Wall St., NYC. Franco stated at that time that the US needed to know the true situation in the DR, that after thirty years of dictatorship, the DR would need a very liberal and left of center government. He indicated that the troubles of the DR were due to "Yankee imperialism." He continued that at present the US had a government which thought along very liberal and leftist lines. Franco then stated that Manuel Ray Rivero had been sent by the US to assist the reconstruction in the DR. (X)(u)

109-12-211-1263  
(16/36)✓

SECRET

SECRET

On 7/25/62, Piero Fedeli, who had recently left Cuba, reported that Manuel Ray, despite his leftist thinking, and Jose Miro Cardona were the most highly respected Cuban exile leaders according to the rebel organizations in Cuba.

105-95461-115 p. B,4  
(11)✓

On 8/3/62, Gerardo Gabriel Antonio Hernandez Perez (105-113456), Miami, advised that he and many other Cubans had a very poor opinion of several Cuban exile leaders, including Manuel Ray Rivero, because they were once with the Castro regime and probably would have stayed if there had been sufficient opportunity for them to advance politically and financially. Hernandez classified Ray as probably the most ambitious of any and as anti-American as any of the exiled leaders.

105-113456-1 p. 7  
(34)✓

Noel Gonzalez Mantici (105-116815), a Cuban alien in Miami, considered himself a close friend of Manuel Ray, who was formerly a member of the anti-Castro CRC in Miami. (Source not clear, probably MM 776-S, 8/10/62) (u)

105-116815-1 p. 4  
(14)✓

A CIA report dated 8/22/62 indicated that Manuel Ray, former MRP leader, was seeking a combined command of all five resistance groups in Cuba and a pooling of funds from the CRC to give greater strength to the resistance movement. (u)

105-95461-125  
(11)✓

CIA INFO (u) REMAINS  
CLASSIFIED PER THEIR  
12/31/90 LTR.  
SP6 BJA/GO (#24, 326)  
2/6/91

On 8/27/62, Fred W. Stewart, President, International Harvester Company, San Juan, advised that Jose Miguel Alonso Mendez (105-111831) was in San Juan working in the anti-Castro movement of Manolo Ray.

105-111831-8 p. 3  
(25)✓  
SI 105-111831-5  
(25)✓

-36-

SECRET

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On 10/10/62, Jorge Estiva was interviewed at 1878 W. Flagler St., Miami, which address had been the hdqrs. of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria Cubano (Cuban Revolutionary Recovery Movement) (MRRC) (105-108646). Estiva advised that the MRRC had been dissolved in mid-September, 1962, and that most of the members had been absorbed by the recently formed JURE, which took over the above hdqrs. Source stated that JURE was organized in Puerto Rico by the well-known anti-Castro Cuban, Manuel Ray, and included members from five different anti-Castro groups.

105-108646-15  
(12)✓

On 10/11/62, PSI Jeronimo Esteve, Jr. (protect identity) advised that he had known Gonzalo Dean Suarez (105-114953) personally for a number of years, both in Cuba and since his arrival in Puerto Rico. He, according to source, favored Fidel Castro at one time but was currently regarded as being very anti-Castro and pro-American. At one time, he was considered to be a follower of Manolo Ray, a Cuban exile residing in Puerto Rico and presently employed by the Puerto Rican Planning Board, but was not known to currently favor Ray. (u) (X)

105-114953-2 p. 2  
(27)✓

On 10/16/62, Alberto Gutierrez De La Solana, NY, advised that he was associated with a new anti-Castro organization known as "Alpha 66" (105-112098). He related that there had been many rumors that Engineer Manuel Ray was one of the leaders of that group but that he had thoroughly checked this rumor and found it to be untrue. He indicated that if Ray had been connected with the organization in any way, he would have immediately severed his relationship. (u)

105-112098-68 p. 2  
(12,25)✓

Carmen T. Torres, personnel officer, Corporacion de Renovacion Urbana y Vivienda (CRUV), 405 Ponce de Leon Ave., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised that Gonzalo Julio Dean Suarez (105-114953) began working there on 11/1/62. At that time he listed as an employment reference Manolo Ray, Puerto Rican Planning Board, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

105-114953-5 p. 1  
(27)✓

SECRET

SECRET

A CIA report dated 1/23/63 revealed that Angel Miolan, chairman of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD - Dominican Revolutionary Party) had been approached by JURE, headed by Manuel Ray Rivero, to obtain permission from the PRD to establish JURE representation in the Dominican Republic. (u)

109-12-211-1705  
(16/36)✓

By letter dated 2/15/63 at Miami, Robert H. Hoadley (134-9231) offered to assist the Bureau on the Cuban and Latin American situation. He praised the Bureau but mentioned several things he could not understand such as, "How can you believe that Mr. Miro Cardona is a real anti-communist? - I can mention others' names as Manuel Ray, Justo Carrillo, Felipe Pazos, etc." He also set out references who could verify his good mental condition.

It was noted that he was formerly contacted as a PSI in Miami but was dropped when his army record, which showed a discharge for psychoneurosis, became known. It was further noted that Hoadley should be contacted but that he should not be utilized as a source. (u)

134-9231-8  
(19)✓

A CIA report dated 2/27/63 concerning Jose Julian Perez Vidal (105-63791), who arrived in Miami from Cuba on 1/18/63 aboard the Red Cross flight, named Manuel Ray Rivero, current head of JURE and a very active leader of the revolution against Castro, among the men with the greater possibilities for overthrowing the Castro regime. (u)

CIA INFO REMAINS CLASSIFIED  
IN FS 1,4 per their 12/3/60 LTR.  
SP6 BJA/KCL (211,326) 2/7/91

105-63791-25  
(3/33)✓

CIA reported that Manuel Artime (105-85440) had a scheduled appointment on 3/9/63 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, with Governor Luis Munoz Marin. He intended to discuss the Cuban situation, the Dominican situation, and Manuel Ray, head of JURE, and hoped to receive some type of anti-Castro support. Artime indicated that it was his understanding that at present there was a personal rift between Munoz and Ray and that this was an opportune time to make the trip to Puerto Rico. (u)

105-85440-10  
(4)✓

SECRET

On 5/31/63, PSI Rafael Valdes (protect identity) stated that there had been a strong rumor among Cuban exiles that Gutierrez Menoyo, the military leader of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) (Operation Alpha 66) (105-112098), was attempting to work out some kind of an agreement with JURE which was headed by Manuel Ray, who was Minister of Public Works in the first cabinet of Prime Minister Fidel Castro in 1959. (u)

PSI Rafael Valdes (protect identity) reported that on 6/4/63 he met with Gutierrez Menoyo in NY at which time he learned that Gutierrez had been spending much time with JURE members in an effort to reach some type of agreement but that as of 6/4/63, no agreement had been made. According to source, Gutierrez had not personally spoken with "Manolo" Ray when the latter was in NY during the weekend of 6/1/63 but Ray would return to NY on the weekend of 6/8/63 and he, Gutierrez, might meet with him then. (u)

105-112098-297 p. 3,4  
(12,26)✓

Rafael Valdes, PSI under development (protect identity) advised that on 6/14/63 he conversed with Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo during which time he learned that there had been no union of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE) - Alpha 66 (105-112098) with JURE. Gutierrez stated that there were many difficulties to overcome before any union could be made with JURE, which was headed by Manuel "Manolo" Ray. Informant related that Gutierrez spoke very bitterly concerning Ray and stated that Ray wanted only to get all anti-Castro organizations under the control of JURE. (u)

It was noted that Gutierrez was the Military Chief of SNFE.

105-112098-315 p. 1a,3,4  
(12,26)✓

On 6/14/63, Manuel Artime Buesa, 6151 Southwest 16th Terrace, Miami, Fla., advised that he was formerly a doctor and Rebel Army officer in Cuba and was currently head of the Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) (97-4133). He related that recently he had been conferring with several anti-Castro organizations in regard to forming a coordination of military efforts against Cuba. He stated that he refused to meet with such left-wing organizations as those of Manuel Ray and Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo whom he considered extremists and demagogues. (u)

97-4133-63 p. -2  
(2)✓

-44- SECRET

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Ray presided over MRP meeting at home of Felipe Pazos, Cuban national, in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; explained MRP's purpose. (Juan Aguiar, protect identity, 1/4/61)

2713 p. 11,12  
(16)✓

Ray reportedly slipped in and out of Cuba directing underground there. MRP respected by Cuban exiles in US. Rufo Lopez Fresquet, former Minister of Finance, and Ricardo Lorie, former Cuban Ambassador, closely associated with MRP leadership. (MM 639-S, January, 1961) (S)(u)

Ray was member of Castro's organization in underground in Havana, Cuba, during 1957-1958; well experienced in sabotage and underground activities. (Hugo Gonzalez Lajonchere, working with FRD underground, 1/6/61) (S)(u)

Third in series of articles entitled, "Countdown for Castro," by Joseph Martin and Phil Santora discussed anti-Castro movements and dedicated cold-blooded opportunists thirsting for power. Article set out brief biographical sketch of Ray; his desire for "Fidelism without Fidel;" the names of his allies; his possible leftist leanings; his acceptance by the US Government; and his dispassionate reference to his brother.

Sub A "NY Daily News"  
(18)✓ 1/10/61

Ray was head of MRP. (Investigator Mitchell Solomon, INS, Philadelphia, furnished document entitled "Cuban Counter-Revolutionary Organizations." (Date of mail 1/23/61) (S)(u) *per INS letter 1/6/62 9803 add/gcl (211,326) 1/6/93*)

Document enclosed  
2693 encl. p. 3  
(16)✓

Majority of most important front groups such as MRP headed by Ray led either by known communists or purely political opportunists. Ray, known communist, openly declared that only thing wrong

2748  
(45)✓

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SECRET

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

the thought that Ray was a communist or wanted to retain communist order of government in Cuba but while Ray was leftist other MRP Executive Committee members were rightists; Ray leading Executive Committee member. (Armando Lora, Miami, Fla. 3/14/61)

Former Minister of Public Works in Cuba; currently MRP leader; set forth his policies for the next Cuban Government. (Interview of Manuel Ray Rivero, 3/28/61)

In early April, 1961 invasion of Cuba expected; Miro Cardona, Provisional President of Cuba, visited anti-Castro camp in Guatemala with CIA officials; Ray ordered underground in Cuba to assist and cooperate with any invasion force which might land in Cuba. (WF [1161]S received information from Ernesto Betancourt, MRP member, who reportedly received information from Ray)

2773  
(28)✓

X(u)

Ernesto Betancourt of MRP in Washington, DC, in almost nightly telephonic contact with Ray prior to April, 1961 Cuban invasion. (WF [1161]S)

2960  
(28)✓

X(u)

All Cuban exiles for unity against Castro but unity being prevented by leaders of various factions, including Ray. (Ramiro Loys, confidential source (protect identity), (Date not given))

X(u)

Since failure of invasion on 4/17/61, Ray planned to leave FRD as MRP blamed FRD for the failure. (Armando Lora, Miami, Fla., member of MRP Executive Board, 5/31/61)

2885  
(17)✓

Ray addressed student group at Harvard University on 5/3/61 recommending continuance of revolution against Castro and was well received. (Gustavo De Aragon, former Cuban Consul at Boston, Mass., Cuban Consulate)

2847  
(17)✓

X

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SECRET

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(continued) (105-117222)

INFORMATION

SERIAL AND SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

Prior to invasion of Cuba on 4/17/61 there was much discontent among pilots of invasion force over insistence that Ray be accepted as a member of the RC. Pilots understood Ray was forced on Council by US State Department. Practically all Cuban exiles agreed Ray must be dropped from Council. (Matias Farias, who participated in recent Cuban invasion, 5/5/61) (u)

2854  
(17)✓

Informant in close contact with Ray. Prior to 4/17/61 Cuban invasion, Ray against bloodshed and violence but currently sought violent overthrow of Castro. Ray had practically given up on US assistance and would seek support in Latin America. Ray contemplated residing in Costa Rica where he would wage a campaign against Cuban Government. Supposed to meet in Florida during week of 7/9/61 with other Cuban leaders. (NY 3248-PSI, 7/10/61) (X)(u)

2894  
(17)✓

Meeting at home of Dr. Guillermo Alonso Pujol, former Vice President of Cuba, during weekend of 7/15/61 scheduled to be attended by Ray and other leaders of anti-Castro organizations for purpose of uniting to overthrow Castro. (NY 2865-S) (X)(u)

Ray denounced FRD and planned no further association with it. (MM 639-S, 5/25/61) (X)(u)

2910 p. 1,9  
(36)✓

Claimed US Government forced his ouster as head of MRP; resigned from MRP. (Miami newspapers (unidentified), mid July, 1961)

Some MRP members claimed the organization in Miami refused to accept Ray's replacement from Cuba and claimed that organizations in Miami and Cuba should mutually decide on replacement rather than the Board naming another individual. (MM 639-S, 7/18/61) (X)(u)

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INFORMATION

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Prior to August, 1961, Ray head of MRP. MRP considered largest and most significant in underground in Cuba. (No source)

2959 p. 5  
(17/36)✓

Suspended from MRP membership. (Ignacio Mendoza De La Torre, Miami Beach, Fla., 7/28/61) (u)

Resigned from MRP. (Mendoza, supra, September, 1961)

MRP torn by strife over status of Ray. Ray would be maintained in advisory capacity by MRP and would not have any absolute power to act for the organization as previously. (Numerous informants (identified)) (Date of mail 10/3/61) (u)

2940  
(17)✓

MRP broken into 2 factions in Puerto Rico: the larger group under one "Gelabert" (phonetic), the smaller group under Ray. Ray employed by Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Planning Commission. MRP lost many members due to "socialistic" policy of Ray. (PSI Juan Fernando Aguilar Leon and/or PSI (UD) Roberto Bernardo Roca Rosillo (protect identities) (Date of mail 11/24/61) (u)

2983  
(28)✓

Former head of MRP in Miami, currently in Puerto Rico. (No source, date of mail 1/9/62) (u)

3047 p. 15  
(17)✓

Ray was associate of Armando Pessino, industrialist who stated he backed Castro because of a need for increased social benefits for Cuban workers. (Bureau Agent obtained information on 3/15/62) (u)

3109  
(17)✓

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INFORMATION

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Ray employed by US Government in the Alliance for Progress program; formerly headed the MRP; considered by majority of Cuban exiles as anything from outright communist to a "leftist" in his thinking which resulted in MRP being thought of as extremely liberal. (MM 639-S, date not clear, possibly 5/8/62) (X)(u)

3183 p. 19,20  
(17)✓

Ray returned to Puerto Rico on 5/17/62 from Washington, D.C., claiming he was granted permission to form a military group in Puerto Rico to attack Cuba, help consisting of war materials and financial assistance. Other Cuban exile leaders in Puerto Rico distrustful of Manolo Ray on basis of his political philosophy and decided they must be in position to attack Cuba the same time as Ray but not under his leadership. Exiles felt this important lest Ray's groups would be successful and he subsequently would claim he liberated Cuba. (Roberto Roca Rosillo, subject of Bufile 105-99003) (X)(u)

3179 p. 1,2  
(28)✓

Dr. Ernesto Aragon Y Godoy, 233 E. 69th St., NYC, who was secretary to Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, President of CRC, advised he and Cardona were informed on 5/26/62 by MRP in Havana that they should have 5 coordinators instead of one. Suggested were Fernandez Nuevo, Miami; Joaquin Godoy, Miami; Andres Valdespino, NYC; Ray of San Juan; and unidentified individual. Aragon stated that Nuevo, Godoy and Valdespino were against Ray. Aragon saw small chance of Ray bringing together a following within MRP. (X)(u)

3209  
(17)✓

On 5/28/62, Aragon conversed with AG regarding newspaper article relative to replacement of Cardona with Ray. Aragon said Ray would never have anything to do with CRC. AG said, "we'll see" but left impression that Ray would have no say in CRC. (X)(u)

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INFORMATION

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"Miami Herald" (date not given) reported that Ray would replace Miro Cardona as head of CRC. On 5/29/62, United Press International indicated that according to State Department, above report unfounded.

3275 p. 1,3,15  
(18)✓

Appointed to co-ordinating committee of MRP in Exile but refused appointment (Joaquin Godoy, 133 San Sebastian, Coral Gables, Fla., 6/20/62) (u)

Ray had practically no following in Puerto Rico or US and Cuban exiles considered him left of center. Ray not a communist but advocated most of ideas practiced by Castro. [(Mariano Roca, PSI, protect identity, 5/6/62)] (X)(u)

3284 encl. p. 1-3  
(28)✓

Ray said that all "Popular" political factions outside Cuba would be accomodated in a new JURE in an effort to restore splintered movement into an effective working organization; that Movement would be financed almost entirely by Cubans. ("San Juan Star," 7/24/62)

Ray, Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE) leader and consultant for Puerto Rico Planning Board, would head group of underground personnel expected at gathering of Cuban exiles in Ponce, Puerto Rico on September 15 and 16, 1962, to plot overthrow of Fidel Castro. ("San Juan Star" 9/4/62)

9/4/62 article was result of efforts by Ray, who was using current Cuban crisis to attempt to regain political prestige he once held among Cuban exiles. Cuban exiles not expected to attend meeting as they had no confidence in Ray or his ideas. (Julian H. Gallo, PSI, protect identity, 9/4/62; Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., PSI, protect identity, 9/4/62) (X)(u)

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Regarding same article, the prediction that 113 Cubans expected to attend meeting was strictly propaganda by Ray. Meeting expected to fail but Ray and followers would continue efforts to win exiles by trickery and false propaganda efforts. [Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., supra] (X) (u)

Junta Revolucionaria met in Rio Canas, Puerto Rico, during September, 1962, and mapped out strategy to throw Russians and Fidel Castro out of Cuba; Ray chosen by Junta as one of the leaders of a nine-man directorate.

Sub A "The Miami Herald"  
(29) ✓ 9/19/62

Between 9/24/62 and 10/6/62, Miro Cardona informed State Department he was ready and willing to unite with any Cuban organization dedicated to overthrow of current Cuban regime except Ray's forces or any former criminals. Cardona concerned over pressure by State Department to readmit Ray into the Consejo, believed to ultimately be coming from Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico who supported Ray. From statements made by State Department, Cardona believed State might pressure him to join forces with Ray. CIA had no use for Ray who would never be readmitted to the Consejo if up to them. (Dr. Ernesto Aragon Godoy, 233 E. 69th St., NYC, delegate of CRC) (X) (u)

3332 p. 2-4  
(18) ✓

"Counterrevolutionary Handbook, dated 10/10/62, compiled by CIA contained survey of anti-Castro organizations. Numerous information set out regarding Ray's connection with the MRP, JURE and Alpha 66." (X) (u)

Copy of handbook enclosed  
3387 encl. p. 1, 6, 14, 19,  
42, 44, 47, 50, 55, 98  
(18, 28, 31, 36) ✓

CIA INFO IN LAST P  
REMAINS CLASSIFIED  
PER THEIR 431 (90) LTR.  
SP6 BSA/GCL (211, 226)  
2/7/91

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INFORMATION

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Ray stated that 40 was total membership of JURE in Puerto Rico; presided over JURE meeting in Santurce, Puerto Rico, in early January; claimed JURE had \$3,000 in bank. (Jose Miguel Protela, Block F, Gallardo Garden Apts., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, protect identity, 1/11/63) (u)

3414 p. 26,27  
(18)✓

Ray considered by Cuban exiles in Miami as being anything from a communist to an extremely radical nationalist. Exiles believed he would only replace government officials with his personal friends but would not change form of government if Castro were overthrown by him. Since Ray was so highly controversial and discredited by exiles, his organization might never be acceptable to them. Exiles complained that Ray received backing from Governor Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico; was favorably written about by US press; and apparently was well considered by US State Department. (MM 639-S, 2/1/63) (u)

Around early March, 1963, Dr. Jose Miro Cardona, President of CRC, complained to former Senator Santiago Rey Pernas that US State Department instructed him to try to cooperate with Ray and even attempt to support him. Miro expressed disgust and stated it was time for organizations like Ray's to form liaisons with Miro for purpose of being able to plan action should US support of Ray become pronounced. (CIA) (u)

3579 p. 2  
(28,31)✓

Jose Ruiz-Williams Alfert, second in command of heavy artillery during April, 1961 invasion, contacted Ray in Puerto Rico in connection with uniting Cuban exiles. ("The Miami News," 5/10/63)

3575 p. 2  
(18,37)✓

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INFORMATION

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Same information as serial 3575 according to "The Miami Herald," 5/11/63

3570  
(18)✓

MRP, Second Front of Escambray, Alpha 66, 30th of November and Frente Anti-Comunista de Liberacion agreed to unite in attempt to overthrow Castro. JURE, headed by Ray, approached group for admission but decision not reached as JURE regarded as being considerably to left of other organizations. (Joaquin Godoy, in charge of Foreign Affairs and Public Relations of MRP, May 16 and 19, 1963) (u)

3585 p. 7  
(45)✓

As of 5/27/63, Ray had not signed with the Cuban Committee of Liberation, a unity group of exile organizations. (MM-639-S) (X)(u)

3604 p. 6  
(18)✓

Ray was former Minister of Public Works under Castro; deposed as Cuban head of MRP; currently believed to be living in Puerto Rico. (CIA rpt. 5/28/63) (X)(u)

3593  
(18)✓

Edwin Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, mentioned, in a speech, 5 exile organizations, including JURE headed by Ray, as only organizations with clandestine assets. JURE believed by exiles to be group most favored by US Government as declarations of Ray were appearing in the press and his prominence being pushed by Governor Luis (Munoz) Marin of Puerto Rico and President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela, both of whom had excellent contacts in Washington. (CIA rpt. 5/30/63) (X)(u)

3595 p. 3  
(18)(37)✓

CIA INFO IN RS 4/5 REMAINS  
CLASSIFIED PER THEIR 12/31/90  
LTR.  
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INFORMATION

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Ray aware of widespread discontent with economic and ideological policy of Castro government but stated that now was not the time to take any serious overt action. Ray and others claimed that Fidel Castro realized people's discontent with Raul Castro and Ernesto "Che" Guevara and intended to correct situation before 1/1/60 but this was doubted. (Sergio Sanjenis Cabarrocas, a prominent revolutionary in underground prior to fall of Batista, 10/13/59)

937 p. 7  
(45) ✓

Regarding Cuban Cabinet reorganization of 11/26/59, (Luis Baralt, Cuban Consul General) in NYC, concerned about Ray (Minister of Public Works prior to reorganization) whom he considered one of the Cabinet's best men. (Baralt) stated that Ray lost Cabinet position because he protested treatment of Major Hubert Matos (arrested in Cuba on charges of treason). (NY 2494-S\*)

987  
(14) ✓

Same information as above.

Sub A "NY Times" 11/27/59  
(15,35) ✓

Same information as above according to HAV-4 and/or Octavio Valdes, prominent head of construction firm in Havana.

892  
(45) ✓

Article captioned, "Pro-Red Takes Over Cuba's Bank" set out Cuban Cabinet changes. Ray made president of army's Superior Institute of Science and Technology, an apparent new post. Ray reportedly had been trying to leave Castro's official family.

Sub A "New York Herald Tribune" 11/27/59  
(15) ✓

Same information as above according to CIA. (u)

1058 p. 3  
(14,35) ✓

Same information as above according to CIA. (u)

989  
(14) ✓

CIA INFO IN LAST 2 P's  
REMAINS CLASSIFIED PER  
THEIR 12/31/96 LTR.  
SP6 BSA/GOL (#211,326)  
2/1/91

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INFORMATION

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Herbert Matthews of "New York Times" stated that the "young crowd" considered Ray a moderate who did his best to apply orthodox theories, methods and practice to a dynamically revolutionary situation.

1005 p. 2  
(14)✓

(NY 2494-S\*) (S)

Raul Chibas and Ray allies in anti-Castro movement. Ray replaced by Osmani Cienfuegos as cabinet member under Castro. Ray had been attempting to leave Cuba clandestinely and ask asylum in US. Ray may have recently taken asylum in an embassy in Havana. Data concerning movement would possibly be available when Chibas and Ray arrived in US. (Orlando Alvarez Barquin, Vice President, Cubana Airlines, 7/23/60) (U)

2050 p. 1-3,6  
(15)✓

Same information as above.

2073  
(15)✓

Same information as above according to State Department. (U)

1022 p. 2  
(14)✓

Ray's MRP gaining in strength and effectiveness. Because of prestige he enjoyed as revolutionary leader during Batista period and as competent administrator while in Ministry of Public Works, he could serve as rallying point for diffuse opposition forces in Cuba. (State Department, September, 1960) (S) (U)

2311 p. 2  
(27)✓

As of 9/22/60, Victor Paneque Batista, Major in Rebel Army in Cuba, had joined Ray in Fla. (State Department) (S) (U)

2312  
(27)✓

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INFORMATION

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Many in Cuba disappointed that US Government would permit Ray to be leader of provisional government of Cuba. Ray's father was known communist. Ray very friendly with Castro while Ray Minister of Public Works. Anti-Castro underground camps in Cuba near rebellion when Ray's position in contemplated new government announced. (Mrs. Sherlock Hackley, 760 Park Avenue, NYC, 4/17/61)

2891  
(15) ✓

Ray prominent member of Revolutionary Council in Miami. (Source not clear; date of mail 4/28/61)

2971 p. 2  
(15) ✓

Ray invited to speak before Cooperative Forum, Room 401, Union Station, Washington, D.C., tentatively scheduled for 6/7/61 or 6/14/61; given privilege of selecting his own audience. (WF [1161] S) (X) (U)

3036  
(28) ✓

Ray attended above meeting on 6/7/61 during which he held question and answer session. Gave impression to those in attendance that he was one of few Cubans possessing leadership ability in Cuban military field. (WF [1161] S) (X) (U)

3088  
(28) ✓

Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoz Marin and Dr. Ramon Suarez, eminent Puerto Rican physician, extremely interested in frank appraisal of attitude of Ray, recently denounced leader of MRP who had received considerable adverse publicity. Ray was an engineer, well educated, a good organizer, quite determined, anti-American, dangerously to the left, and unclear on certain vital matters. Ray dropped from MRP leadership because of his leaders' dissatisfaction with his ambiguous statements and fear that he would have "Fidelismo sin Fidel" (X) (U)

3237 p. 2,3  
(15) ✓

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(Fidelism without Fidel). In latter July, 1961, Governor Munoz refused to help Ray politically but offered assistance in obtaining him an engineering position. Ray apparently undetermined, allegedly having received attractive offer from someone in US with Latin American interests. Ray appeared to be politically dead as a Cuban leader. (Dr. Agustin Castellanos Gonzalez, under development as a PSI-Cuba, protect identity, 8/6/61) (X)(u)

Dr. Miguel Buch among controversial Cuban doctors in US. He belonged to Ray's group; was not known to have attacked communism or Castro publicly. (PSI Agustin Castellanos, protect identity, 1/8/62) (X)(u)

3511 p. 1  
(15)✓

Jorge Barroso, head of Sugar Institute in Cuba during Batista regime, advised CSNY 2822-S on 2/1/62 that Governor Luis Munoz Marin\* regretted recommending Ray for membership as he lacked leadership qualities. (X)(u)

3515 p. 2  
(15,35)✓

Ray approached by Captain Perez Alamas (fnu), former Chief of G-2 in Camaguey, and Manuel Toyos, member of the Huber Matos group in exile, regarding reaction of followers of Matos should Cuban Government release some 2,000 political prisoners in exchange for a "do-nothing-against-Castro" policy when Castro started campaign against Cuban communists which would return 26 of July Movement to power. (CIA rpt. 1/4/63) (X)(u)

4009  
(15,35)✓

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\*of Puerto Rico

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REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following references on Manuel Ray, aka. Manolo Ray, Manolo Ray Rivero, Manuel Ray Rivero, located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Files and Communications Division, Records Branch, were not reviewed:

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

[64-330-210-1063  
1109] (S)

(21) ✓  
(2) ✓ ] (u)

[105-86020-788  
850

(4, 22, 30) ✓  
(4, 33) ✓

[105-89923-134  
152  
155  
164  
187

(5) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(22) ✓  
(5) ✓  
(22) ✓

-A "NY Herald Tribune" 1/9/61  
-A "Sunday Visitor" 5/14/61  
-A "The Worker" 11/14/61  
-A "NY World Telegram" 2/23/62

(u)

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.