

Cuba: In Yunior, We are Seeing the Creation and Performance of a Counter-Revolutionary

RESUMEN November 2, 2021



Yunior García Aguilera next to counter-intelligence agent Fernando in workshop about "The Role of the Armed Forces in the Process of Transition," sponsored by US University of Saint Louis - Madrid campus

Carlos Leonardo Vázquez González, a doctor whose specialty is Holistic Family Practice, with an additional specialty in Oncology, was counter-intelligence agent Fernando for 25 years. “I am a Cuban, a revolutionary, a follower of Martí’s thought, and, most of all, a follower of Fidel. I am here today to make a public accusation before the people of Cuba, so that they will not allow themselves to be deceived by leaders created by instruction manuals, because Cuba will never allow ourselves to be invaded or interfered with by the US, our giant enemy to the North.”

On Tuesday, October 12, the Administrative Council of Old Havana denied the application made by Yunior García Aguilera for carrying out a march with supposedly peaceful goals in November. Using a civic initiative developed simultaneously all over the country as a facade, they based their request on Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba. This article establishes that “the rights of gathering, demonstrating, and association, with lawful and peaceful purposes, is recognized by the State, so long as these rights are exercised with due respect for public order and compliance with the precepts established by law.” But they omit the fact that this text of the Constitution in Article 45 goes on to specify that “the exercise of the rights of persons is limited only by the rights of others, collective security, general welfare, respect for public order, the Constitution, and the laws.”

In the material published by Razones de Cuba, it makes clear that “the March for Change,” as they have self-designated this illicit and counter-revolutionary activity, constitutes an attempt to create a climate of insecurity, destabilization, and ungovernability, precisely on the day that the country is opening its international borders and when more than 1,600,000 students return to school.

Early in 2018, Yunior traveled to Argentina to participate in an event coordinated by the project called “Time for Change and the New Role of the Armed Forces in Cuba.” On the website of the University Torcuato Di Tella, the institution in charge of the course, the objectives are explained, among others, “To provide continuity for studies of the Armed Forces of Cuba, through the means of interviews, analysis of the information in circulation, and mail contacts, in order to be able ready adequately to transmit possible scenarios and presumed allies to activists in the future.”

According to the website, another of the objectives is “to cooperate with Cuban social actors so that they may be able to create activities that allow them to link themselves with members of the Armed Forces open to the processes of change.” Another of the goals of the course was to “incentivize activists in civil society to spread knowledge and activities concerning the Armed Forces.”

According to Razones de Cuba, in this meeting the leader of Archipelago shared views with academics Ruth Diamint and Laura Tedesco, designers of the project “Dialogue about Cuba.”

The “staging” that García Aguilera has developed began long before the playwright wishes to admit. Dr. González has evidence – “in September of 2019 we participated in an event about the role the armed forces would play in the process of transition,” he said.

All of the participants were Cubans, from different sectors, such as doctors, journalists, historians, recounts Vazquez Gonzalez. “In this workshop, Yunior Garcia Aguilera was present (...) in which I participated, that stemmed from a project that was carried out by experts from different places in the world. There are many organizations that are financed by the United States, like the National Endowment for Democracy, (NED), Instituto por la Libertad (IPL), People in Need, Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de America Latina (CADAL), that have as their objective the overthrow of the Cuban Revolution.”

In this course Richard Youngs, an expert of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with headquarters in Washington DC, directed a conference about new forms of civic activism, “which translates into the establishment of fundamentalist and privatizing capitalism,” the published material explains.

In this same workshop, sponsored by Saint Louis University, a US institution with a campus in Madrid, the participants exchanged views with Felipe González Márquez, who was President of Spain from 1982 to 1996, the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. In 1983 he created the anti-terrorism groups targeting the ETA, and these anti-terrorism groups were responsible for kidnappings, torture and assassinations.

Another of those called together in this setting was the counter-revolutionary Manuel Cuesta Morúa,, who has been working for the NED since 2014. Cuesta Morúa orchestrated the plan of provocations against the summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in Havana, and the Summit of the Americas in Panama in 2015. Carlos Vázquez recalls that during the workshop Yunior referred to Acosta, stating that “he admired his representation as a political dissident and that they would be able to get in contact with each other at some time in order to address some topics.”

“The prominence and attention-seeking of Yunior began in the University of Saint Louis, where, moved, he expressed that upon his arrival in Cuba he would consecrate himself to the cause of the counter-revolution,” stated Dr. Vazquez in the material published in Razones de Cuba.

On the night of November 26, 2020, the leader of Archipelago posted on his Facebook wall “Cuba – And now what should we do?” a phrase with certain analogy to the words uttered by playwright Václav Havel, defender of the United States’s plans for hegemony, when he said, “something must be done.” On the following day, he demonstrated before the Ministry of Culture supporting a supposed artistic positioning “to call together creators and intellectuals who disagree with the administration of the institutions of the sector to disrespect the law.”

In the context of the July 11 actions, Yunior García went to the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television to make a 15-minute public speech, in accordance with the manuals of unconventional warfare applied in Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

Another of the typical elements of the so-called “soft coups” is the membership and activism of persons from the cultural sector. Communications media are also key pieces in this scheme, as they foment discontent and lack of confidence in the government and its policies, as well as building up the morale of the insurgents.

(What is a Colour Revolution? “To incite chaos, societal disobedience, along with inciting international organizations to carry out sanctions that may set up a military intervention and to seek the establishment of an alternative government,” outlines Vázquez González.)

One of the principal figures of the current rhetoric of anti-Cuban aggressions is Ramón Saúl Sánchez Rizo, a well-known terrorist linked with organizations such as Alpha 66, Omega 7, Coordinación de Organizaciones Revolucionarias Unidas (CORU) and the Frente Nacional de Liberación de Cuba. In 1982 he was accused of participating in the attack on Raúl Roa Kourí, the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations. At the beginning of 1995, he became a member of the naval flotillas of the organization Cuba Independiente y Democrática, which have violated Cuba territorial waters on multiple occasions. Currently, he is president of the group Movimiento Democracia.

Although the leader of Archipelago denies his links with subversive organizations or agencies financed by the US government, since 2017 he has been identified with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a body whose director until March 2021 was William Joseph Burns, now the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA.)

Additionally, well-known figures of the extreme right-wing such as Marco Rubio, María Elvira Salazar and Orlando Gutiérrez Boronat support the march.

Just this October 12, Yunior García acknowledged on TeleSur his relationship with Timothy Zúñiga Brown, the Chargé d’Affaires of the US Embassy in Havana; however, he neglected to mention his links with Alexander Augustine Marceil, a foreign service officer in the Office of Cuban Affairs of the Department of State. This officer (both Foreign Service and US Army) has carried out temporary missions in countries in conflict such as South Sudan, Kenya, and Mexico. He has visited Cuba on three occasions in the years 2019 and 2021, and upon arriving in Havana he has had meetings with members of the internal counter-revolution.

Saily González Velázquez, for her part, the spokesperson for the Archipelago platform in Villa Clara, recognizes the support offered by the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF). In an interview with ADN Cuba, she said, “What I am doing is getting information from people like Omar Lopez and other people who are advising us on the topic of peaceful resistance and non-violent struggle.”

It is worth pointing out that Omar López Montenegro is the human rights director of CANF, the protector of the terrorists Luis Posada Carriles and Orlando Bosh Ávila, who carried out the blowing up the Cubana de Avación flight in which 73 passengers were killed, among them members of a youth fencing team.

“He is calling people to a march that he says is peaceful, but he knows that it is not. Because in the paramilitary workshop that we both participated in, there were two generals. What Yunior García Aguilera is seeking is a confrontation between the Armed Forces and the people, and we will not permit this,” stated Dr Carlos.