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RE: CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Source, a Cuban defector, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the presence of a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officer from January 18-21, 1972.

Source is a former member of the Cuban General Directorate of Intelligence (DGI), who has been active in security and intelligence affairs for the past ten years. He acquired knowledge of some of his information through personal experience and the rest directly and indirectly through contact with other DGI officers.

Source furnished the following information:

OBJECTIVES OF CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Cuban intelligence objectives in the United States are divided into two major categories. One concerns political and economic matters of the United States. The second is counterintelligence, which has as its primary concern the operations of the CIA and counterrevolutionary activity of Cuban exiles in the United States.

The major objective of intelligence officers at the Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN) is to gather information regarding the political viewpoints and foreign policy of the United States Government. This is considered to the United States Government.

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political intelligence and has priority in the United States over the other intelligence activity which is classified as counterintelligence. The majority of the officials at the CMUN are concerned with the collection of political intelligence. This is of much more importance to Cuba than the counterintelligence information obtained.

The intelligence operations in Miami are only vehicles to obtain information regarding CIA and counter-revolutionary operations of Cuban exiles. The importance of DGI officers at the CMUN who are in charge of the collection of counterintelligence information is subordinate to that of those who are in charge of collection of political intelligence. The latter have priority in their task (5)

This order of priority may be reversed in other countries of the world where the politics of the country affects the Cuban situation to a lesser degree. Regarding the Cuban mission in Canada, its purpose is to support the activities of the Cuban Intelligence Service (CIS) in the United States in all aspects, including financial, logistics, and administrative. In the past CIS has not engaged in the collection of intelligence data concerning United States military installations however, plans are being formulated to seek the collection of such information in the future. The DGI has established a new desk which has as its function the gathering of information concerning United States military eperations.

CUBAN AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

The CIS has expended a considerable amount of time recruiting and training individuals to serve as collectors of intelligence information in the United States. The CIS has recognized that the United States intelligence agencies would counter these efforts by the CIS. (SIn order to place agents of value in an operating capacity in the United States, the CIS considered it worthwhile to expend

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efforts to attempt to confuse the United States intelligence agencies. In this regard, the CIS established in about 1962 or 1963 what it termed its ("Plan Piloto"). This plan was to recruit almost every Cuban who was leaving Cuba to travel to the United States to be agents of CISS This was a massive plan to have numerous persons travel to the United States as refugees in the hope to cause untold amounts of work for the united States intelligence agencies and to confuse United States efforts to identify those agents sent by CIS whom they hoped to be of value. (These persons) were trained briefly in matters of utilizing lemon juice for secret writing and given instructions to obtain information concerning anti-CASTRO activities. They were furnished accommodation addresses in Cuba and warned to be very secretive in their activities in the United States and to never divulge their recruitment to United States authorities. It was expected that they would immediately divulge such recruitment and cause confusion and concern for United States intelligence agencies. It was expected that this type of activity would help cover those agents (S) who were seriously trained and sent on missions to the United States. (500(5)

The CIS did not keep track of the identities of these people on the whole and were not concerned with the results of their efforts. Source cited one instance wherein a letter was received by the DGI offices in Havana with a secret-writing message saying that the writer had made contact with an anti-CASTRO organization. The DGI was unable to identify the author of the letter. About six weeks to two months later, a second secret-writing letter was received by the DGI offices from the same author. This secret advised that the author had certain information about the anti-CASTRO organization and asked for instructions as to what to do with his information. The DGI could never determine who the author was and disposed of the letters.

Another method used by DGI officers to confuse United States intelligence agencies was to send form letters

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to various Cuban exiles in the Miami area. The DGI never expected to receive much of value from these letters. However, if they were fortunate enough to obtain someone through this tactic who would eventually develop as a valuable agent, the DGI felt that nothing would be lost. These letters were prepared in the DGI offices and requested the recipients to make contact in some way with DGI officials. Often they were instructed to make contact with officials of the CMUN. Source said he knows of no Cuban agent of value who was ever developed in this way

Most of the efforts outlined above were intended for the purpose of neutralizing the counterintelligence efforts of United States intelligence agencies. In the meantime, however, CIS recruited, trained, and sent agents to the United States. The most important agent sent by CIS to the United States, who was believed to still be operating as late as the beginning of 1971 was known to source only as G-11.

CUBAN AGENT G-11

Name (N)

Source does not know the name of G-11. He believes that he saw the name in G-11's dossier on one occasion and believes that the first name is short and the last name long. The name JOSE CARBONELL was suggested to the source who said he did not recognize that name but this would be a good example of the length of G-11's name which he observed in the file.

Recruitment (U)

CARLOS ENRIQUEZ RODRIGUEZ (DGI code name JACOBO), a section chief at DGI headquarters. This recruitment probably occurred sometime prior to 1967, however, source is mable to pinpoint the exact time of the recruitment. [G-11] was not compelled to serve in the capacity of an agent. There is

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no hostage situation case, and he is apparently serving as an agent because of his ideological values and on a voluntary basis, (50)

Training (U)

SG-11's training was carried out under the overall supervision of JACOBO'S His case officer, however, was AUGUSTO CESAR VEGA HERNANDEZ (DGI code name OCTAVIO) Case officers were prohibited from giving the actual training. Therefore, OCTAVIO would have been in charge of insuring that G-11 received all phases of the training necessary to be an agent in the United States. OCTAVIO would have seen to it that G-11 received the proper number of hours in each phase of his training and insuring that all of his needs were cared for during this training period. The actual training given to G-11 as well as other agents, was given by technicians, and others trained for this purpose. For example, G-11 probably received several hours of training in radio operation, several hours of training in secret writing, and several hours of training in photography until his entire training was completed. None of this training would have been done directly by his Case officer, OCTAVIO

Departure from Cuba (S)(U)

The source does not know for sure how G-11 left Cuba to make his way to the United States. He could have come to the United States by any of several methods. However, since G-11 was under the control of JACOBO it is source's belief that he probably came illegally because of JACOBO's penchant to send his agents out in this manner. The source speculated that G-11 was also probably sent out this way. He feels he could have possibly come to the United States by small boat or some other illegal means.

Reporting Assignments (%) (U)

Originally G-11 was scheduled to spend at least (S)

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six months in the United States, acclimating himself and collecting routine information concerning Cuban exile activities. Sometime early in 1969, G-llybegan to branch out, and he furnished the DGI a detailed and comprehensive study which he had made concerning several anti-CASTRO organizations in the United States with emphasis on their capability to mount attacks on Cuba. The DGI was very pleased with this information furnished by G-ll and instructed him to become more aggressive and attempt to determine the United States Government's position concerning anti-CASTRO activities originating in the United States. In this regard, G-ll was instructed to attempt to obtain information concerning certain Cuban persons in the employ of President RICHARD M. NIXON and persons associated with President RICHARD M. PRESIDENT REBOZO and EDGARDO BUTARI, prominent in the Cuban colony in Miami.

It was generally understood by DGI officials in Havana that President NIXON as well as Mr. REBOZO and Mr. BUTARI surrounded themselves with Cubans who worked in such capacities as butlers, chauffeurs, and maids. The DGI had generally received information that persons of Cuban extraction worked for President NIXON. It was understood that President NIXON was associated with Mr. REBOZO and possibly lent him money. President NIXON and Mr. REBOZO were reportedly very close friends. The DGI officials felt that G-11 could learn the identities of these Cubans and determine whether they could be utilized in the future to obtain whatever piece of conversation they might have overheard between President NIXON and his friends. The ultimate purpose for obtaining data concerning persons close to the President was to learn from them the political policies of President NIXON regarding the Cuban situation. The DGI officials felt that these persons could not work around President NIXON without hearing something which he might say to Mr. REBOZO or his other associates.

G-11 sent information concerning one chauffeur (s) of President NIXON. The source does not know whether this (x)



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chauffeur was employed in Miami. The information concerning this Chauffeur was biographical in nature and included his name, a short description, and an address, which later proved to be erroneous. Similar information was provided concerning Mr. REBOZO's chauffeur, caretaker or butler, (s) and a maid

To the best of source's knowledge, there was never any indication that any plan existed whereby persons associated with the President Would be utilized to cause physical harm to President NIXON or his associates. No significant information regarding President NIXON was ever received from G-ll. No information was ever received from any of the people surrounding President NIXON and there was no indication these people were ever approached to furnish such information.

The DGI hoped to receive information from G-11(5) concerning "BEBE" REBOZO for the same purpose. The DGI hoped to receive information which might have been overheard during conversations between the President and Mr. REBOZO S or what REBOZO might say about conversations with the President. (S)

The DGI expected G-11 to furnish information concerning EDGARDO BUTARIS and his activities in the Miami area. It was also hoped that bits of information from BUTARIS concerning President NIXON's policies might be obtained. G-11 was expected to determine whether BUTARIS had any connection with CIA or whether he was furnishing any financial aid to JOSE DE LA TORRIENTE, well-known Cuban exile leader. A great deal of biographical information was received concerning BUTARIS.

The source believes that G-11 was personally acquainted with Mr. BUTARI and Mr. REBOZO It is his belief that G-11 knows Mr. REBOZO quite well on a personal (S)

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basis and that he also knows BUTARI but not so well. He believes he knows JOSE DE LA TORRIENTE but only very slightly. The information that DGI received concerning Mr. REBOZO came almost totally from G-11. The information concerning BUTARI came from several sources although a great deal of it came from G-11. There is much more information in the DGI files regarding BUTARI than there is about REBOZO but it has come from different sources. The file on BUTARI covers a long period of time in reporting and is very comprehensive.

A concerted effort was made to obtain background information concerning Mr. BUTARI and to determine his associates, activities, and connections within the Cuban colony in Miami. Efforts were concentrated on Mr. BUTARI because of his position and remote possibility that he might in some way be recruited to work on behalf of the Cuban Government. Source emphasized this was considered a goal to strive for, but there was no known basis for believing Mr. BUTARI would ever cooperate with the Cubans.

Source believes that G-ll once reported on the activities of ROLANDO MASFERRER Stormer Cuban Congressman's and prominent Cuban exile. Source believes he remembers having seen reports submitted by G-ll concerning MASFERRER's activities in Miami but cannot remember specifically.

Reports which were furnished by G-ll were sent to the various DGI officers in final form. The DGI officers never saw the original reports which were furnished by G-ll All reports containing biographical information on individuals was sent to one DGI official. Information concerning Cuban exile anti-CASTRO activity was sent to other DGI officers. The various officers would periodically have meetings where their analyses of the information furnished would be discussed. In this way the officers became aware of information furnished by G-ll even though it was not routed directly to them.



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Health and Age 1000 U)

In recalling that he had on one occasion seen the file of [G-1] source remembers that there was a very limited amount of background information and description. He does not recall whether there was a photograph of G-11 (3) in the file. He does not remember exactly, but it is source's impression that the file indicated [G-11] to be between 46 and 48 years of age. To substantiate this impression concerning G-11's age, source related the circumstances of a meet with G-11 made by DGI officers in New York. This meet was believed to have taken place in early (1968). On this occasion JUAN JOSE MULKAY GUTIERREZ (DGI code name MENENDEZ), a DGI officer, and OCTAVIO (S) traveled to New York City. Ordinarily an official as high as MENENDEZ would not make a meet with an agent such as G-1113 It would be a normal matter for OCTAVIO to make Source knows of no serious problem or such a meet. unusual circumstance in relation to this meet. This meet was probably pre-planned for at least a year in advance so there was probably no emergency connected with it. MENENDEZ and OCTAVIO traveled to New York by way of Nassau

After their return from this trip. several DGI officers were in the office of CRESCENCIO PALENZUELA PAEZ (DGI code name CANDIDO), discussing the possible recruitment of ALFREDO CORDERO PERNIA, who is also known as TOBITA. (a) a Cuban exile living in Wiami. MENENDEZ walked into the room, and the conversation changed to his recent trip to New York. (CANDIDO asked MENENDEZ about the trip, if he had been surveilled by the FBI, and other personal matters. Source believes that both MENENDEZ and OCTAVIO participated in the meet with (G-11. CANDIDO asked MENENDEZ) If he saw "EL VIEJO" (the old man). MENENDEZ said, yes, and that it was interesting because the meet, which was made on a bridge or an overpass, had been under pressure because of a surveillance by the FBI. According to MENENDEZ, the surveillance car proceeded ahead and MENENDEZ had followed behind. MENENDEZ said he made a couple of turns and evaded

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the surveillance, then doubled back and met with G-11 CANDIDO asked about G-11's health. MENENDEZ said G-11's looked very good and seemed quite happy. DGI officials had often talked about G-11's health as though he suffered from some type of ailments Source had heard officials talk about the need of G-11 for some type of medicine so and whether G-11 had obtained his medicine on one occasion. Source does not know the nature of G-11's health problem but believes he has some type of affliction. It is source's impression that G-11 has to take medicine so regularly although he cannot specify the nature of this medicine or the sickness (S)

From the above story and from his recollection of G-11's file source believes that G-11's age is between 46 and 48% Source said that it is possible that G-11's could be an older man S Source also noted the possibility that the official who made up the file for G-11 could have inserted a false age in order to better conceal the identity of the agent. Also, the file could have been several years old and the age noted correctly.

Source pointed out that it is a normal thing for Cuban agents to send a message to their principals saying that someone is sick if they believe they are about to be detected by the FBI. Source does not believe this is the case in the matter of discussion of G-11's health she believes that G-11 has an actual health problem.

Residence Do (W)

Source does not know the exact residence of G-11. So However, source feels quite sure that G-11 has established his residence in the Miami, Floridal area. Source said he makes this conclusion because G-11 has an extremely wide circle of acquaintances in Miami. He circulates very well

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in Miami and appears to be able to obtain any type information which he is asked to acquire. G-ll seems to have a good facility to become knowledgeable of the activities of the anti-CASTRO groups in Miami and has furnished precise information concerning them in the past.

Possible Imprisonment ()

Source does not know for sure whether G-11 has ever been imprisoned in the United States. Source does recall that during the time he was active in the DGI in Havana there were two or three cases in which Cuban agents were jailed in the United States. The circumstances surrounding these Cuban agents' imprisonment never had anything do with their CIS involvement. These periods of detention have always been for short periods of time. For example, source pointed out, EPIFANIO ROMERO DELGADO, who operated until late 1969 as a Cuban agent, was in a United States prison for about six months. Source cannot definitely recall whether G-11 was thus detained. Source said, however, that it is his impression that in addition to ROMERO, G-11 was possibly imprisoned for a short period of time, but not for intelligence activities.

Principals (U)

In addition to the individuals who first recruited and assisted in the training of G-11, JACOBO and OCTAVIO, G-11 was handled by personnel from the CMUN. Among those who handled G-11 were:

JESUS JIMENEZ ESCOBAR (DGI code name JULIAN)

LAZARO EDDY ESPINOSA BONET (DGI code name ESTEBAN)

PEDRO LUIS PINERO EIRIN (DGI code name aLEJANDRO)

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JORGE REYES VEGA (DGI code name JOAQUIN)

JOAQUIN was probably used primarily as an emergency contact for G-115 Additionally, source has previously noted that G-11 made a meet with MENENDEZ and OCTAVIO during a trip to New York in 1968. The source believes that G-11's current principal is VICTOR MANUEL GONZALEZ VALDEZ (DGI code name BAUDILLOS) and his alternate principal is ALFREDO GO PILA DE ARMAS (DGI code name PAULINO).

Reporting and Method of Contact (U)

In the event the DGI wished to send instructions to G-11, the normal method utilized is by radio messages. So Source recalls that sometime late in 1969, OCTAVIO prepared a radio message for G-11 in which he authorized G-11 to purchase a city directory of the Miami, Florida, area. OCTAVIO was concerned at the time whether the directory was worth the \$80.00 cost. This message was sent to G-11 by radio with the instruction that he should purchase the book and make it available to the DGI. Apparently G-11 had already described the book and its value and had told OCTAVIO of the cost. These radio transmissions are sent in code.

Subsequently G-11 obtained a city directory of G, Miami. Source believes he either carried the directory S, to New York City or sent it by mail. The directory S, reached the DGI in Havana sometime in 1970. This directory contained the names, addresses, and occupations of residents s, in Miami. It also contained a cross reference section of telephone numbers. Source believes the directory was titled Polk's City Directory. This directory proved extremely useful to the DGI. Subsequently the DGI received a second city directory of a later edition, which source believes was also obtained by G-11.

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Source explained that G-ll could have carried the directory, or any other report, to New York to be delivered during a meet with a DGI officer. The possibility also exists that he could have sent it to a P.O. box in New York City. The DGI maintains just such a P.O. box solely for the use of G-ll's reports. This P.O. box is serviced by a well-trusted person in the New York City area. If any material is received in the P.O. box, this person notifies the CMUN by a pre-arranged signal and an official picks up the material. This is the most important and best P.O. box maintained by the DGI.

At this point in the interview, the source was asked if he recognized the name EUSEBIO VALDES and he asked if he recognized the name possibly advised that an No local advised that he did not. The source advised that an agent who utilized such a P. O. box can mail his reports without notification to the case officer if the report contains nothing urgent. If the report has material which is considered important and urgent, the agent notifies his case officer at the CMUN by coded telephone call. No calls are made by agents directly to the CMUN nor do the DGI officials at the CMUN call from the CMUN to the agent's home telephone. Any telephone calls between principal and agent are conducted through the use of public telephones and are pre-arranged. These plans are carefully coordinated. If the DGI in Havana gives instructions to G-11 (5) it will coordinate these instructions by notifying the CMUN. if the CMUN gives instructions to G-1115 this is coordinated with Havana. The only time this plan would not be utilized is in the event of an emergency and in that case, the notification is given to the other office as quickly as possible.

G-11 has been instructed to utilize a coded system of putting chalk marks or other simple signals on sidewalks of or the DGI officers, signifying that all is ready for a meet to take place or if danger exists. The exchange of

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information in New York between G-11 and his principal is done either through a dead drop or a brush meet. At least two officers are utilized in making the meet. One is used to make the actual meet and the other to watch for FBI surveillances. Additionally, the second officer accompanies the principal in order to provide protection to the principal. This is especially true if the agent is not well known or trusted, as in the case of EPIFANIO ROMERO. When dealing with such a person, the officers arm themselves. G-115 of course, was completely trusted and was often met alone by a principal but the usual practice was to use a second man to detect surveillances. Sometimes the second officer who accompanies the principal is going along for training and orientation in this type of work.

Source said in the past no equipment to detect FBI surveillances has been utilized by DGI officers in New York City, but he understands that recently the DGI has planned to utilize sophisticated equipment to detect possible surveillances. He does not know if it is currently in use.

In order to send routine reports directly to Havana, G-11 types an enciphered message, photographs the message, and through the use of an enlarger, reduces the message to its smallest possible size. G-11 continues this process for a second and third time with the resulting product becoming a positive print. This positive print is affixed to a small stamp dipped in a chemical solution and the stamped impression but on a specific page in a magazine and then mailed to an accommodation address in Havana. The type of film used in this operation is furnished to G-11 from Havana since the film is only used by experts and purchase of it would call unnecessary attention to G-11.

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(s) When this stamped impression arrives in Havana, the process is reversed and the DGI is able to produce the enciphered message. These messages are then prepared in final form and sent to the appropriate DGI official

In order to receive the coded radio messages sent from Hayana to G-11, the source said he believes G-11, has a radio with a short-wave band capable of receiving transmissions from Cuba. G-11 apparently follows a regular schedule of transmissions and the messages are probably numbered.

Contacts with G-11 made by CMUN officials are planned well in advance and various methods to avoid detection by the FBI are utilized. Ninety percent of meets with G-11 which will involve exchanging a considerable amount of information or giving instructions are made in hotel rooms. For example, one contact with G-11 lasted almost an entire day in a hotel room.

One instance which is often talked about in DGI offices in Havana concerns a meet made with G-11 by ALEJANDRO. ALEJANDRO reported that prior to the meet he was concerned that he would be detected by the FBI. In order to avoid detection, ALEJANDRO got inside a large box which had contained a new air conditioner unit purchased by the CMUN. Other CMUN officials loaded the box with ALEJANDRO in it in a vehicle and took him to the house of the Cuban Ambassador. Inside the house, ALEJANDRO got out, left the house, and made his meet. He then returned to the Ambassador's house and got back in the box. The other officials then loaded the box in the Solve vehicle and took ALEJANDRO back to the CMUN.

Payments to G-11

Source knows of no situation where an agent receives a regular salary. In the case of [G-11], all his expenses for (S)

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trips, materials, etc., are paid. If [G-1] asks for money or says he needs a certain amount of money, this money is given to him.

Trips to New York City (U)

Source does not know whether G-11 travels to New York by plane or automobile. G-11 would probably utilize more than one method and alternate them. The mode of travel would probably depend on the urgency of the situation. When G-11 does travel to New York, his expenses usually amount to approximately \$150.00 \$3 He is reimbursed for the cost of these trips.

Confidence in G-11

The DGI considers G-11 to be its most important agent in the United States. It has the highest confidence in him. His information is always very exact and can be relied upon. Source does not know the basis for this great confidence which is placed in G-11 he does not know whether G-11 belonged to the old Cuban Communist Party. G-11 has always furnished precise information in contrast to other agents like EPIFANIO ROMERO, who would send a great deal of information some of it accurate but mostly erroneous. Source does not know whether G-11 is still operating in Miamil, but he assumes that he is.

G-11 by the DGI, source related that the DGI on one occasion desired to have a letter, which had been prepared in the DGI offices, placed in the car of MIGUEL ROCHE MONROY, a Cuban defector who was residing in the Washington, D. C., area prior to his death. G-11 was picked for this mission because he was the most important and most trusted agent in

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the United States. The DGI considered this a matter of great importance and absolutely did not want anything to go wrong. [EDUARDO ARAOZ AGEDO (DGI code name AGEO], a DGI official, told the source that it was [G-1] who had put the letter on ROCHE MONROY's car and just as he had placed it inside the door handles, he observed a policeman leaving [ROCHE MONROY's house. Apparently the policeman did not observe [G-11] (3)

Significance of Symbol G-11

and/or code names to all investigative and agent matters. This is handled by the Code Name and Number Section of the DGI. Neither the "G" nor the "11 has any significance concerning the agent's place of work, his level of development, or his background. This code number is picked indiscriminately and it is, therefore, impossible to identify an agent from the number assigned. The Code Symbol Section willizes all letters of the alphabet and numbers up to 300(5) No particular letter is used for agents. Source pointed out that the symbol for EPIFANIO ROMERO was C-5, and his code name was GATO. C-6 and G-10 may refer to agents or these numbers and exile organization, an individual in Miami, or some student group in New York City. These numbers are strictly for internal use. The agents do not know their symbol numbers and these numbers are never changed or given to another person or matter.

The names and photographs of various persons who have been under investigation by the FBI as possible agents of CIS were brought to the attention of source. The only photograph which source recognized was that of EPIFANIO ROMERO S) The names of other individuals were recognized by the source. Although source said he does not know the name of G-11, he believed that none of these individuals could be identical with G-11. S) However, he said it would not be possible for him to definitely eliminate JOSE CARBONELL.



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These individuals, with source's comments, are set forth below:

EPIFANIO ROMERO DELGADO

ROMERO sent a letter to the CIS in 1967 while he was in prison in Florida, offering his services to the CIS. ROMERO became an agent of the CIS and was given specific training in the handling of information and reports. He was handled by JULIAN and ESTEBAN at the CMUN. Although ROMERO was considered to be extremely capable and was able to obtain information concerning numerous exile groups and their activities, his information was never relied on because of the great deal of erroneous data provided by him. The DGI did not trust ROMERO, and it was its conclusion that ROMERO had been doubled by the FBI. ROMERO was given, on occasions, tasks which were not part of the DGI intelligence plan for the purpose of attempting to detect whether he was being operated by the FBI.

Following, the persona non grata action taken against JULIAN and ESTEBANT by the U.S. Department of State, the DGI concluded that ROMERO was responsible, in part, for this action and determined to bring him to Cuba and execute him. ROMERO did travel to Cuba in late 1969, was captured and imprisoned. Because he has been cooperative with the DGI and furnished information that he had been connected with CIA and the FBI, it has been decided not to execute him but to keep him in prison indefinitely. Source doubts that ROMERO will ever be considered for use as an agent in the future.

CLAUDIO MEDINA HERNANDEZ

MEDINA was recruited to be an agent for the CIS about the same time as ROMERO'S He was given the code name CS PILOTO'S He was also believed to have been doubled by the FBI and was never trusted. He was handled by officials from the

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CMUN, possibly ALEJANDRO. MEDINA was instructed to obtain information concerning President NIXON's residence at Key Biscayne Florida. He never obtained any such information and because DGI was convinced he was working for the FBI, he was discontinued. Source has seen the file of (MEDINA) and described it as an old file. He believes MEDINA was previously connected with Cuban aviation.

ALFREDO CORDERO PERNIA

This person was generally known to DGI officials as TOBITALS.) The DGI attempted to recruit CORDERO through his sister in Cuba. They instructed him to meet with an official in New York. CORDERO advised that he had no money to travel to New York and was advised that his expenses would be paid. CORDERO met with ALEJANDRO in New York. He did not appear to be fully cooperative or have potential as an agent. This matter was not pursued further by the DGI, and he was discontinued.

JOSE CALIXTO SANTIAGO VALDES

Source observed the photograph of this individual and said he is sure he has seen this person or his photograph previously but he cannot remember exactly when or where

MARIO ANDRES ROMERO ARIAS

Source said this person was believed by the DGI to be an operative of CIA in Miami. The DGI has a file on this individual in Havana.

PEDRO EUGENIO ANDRES PELEGRINO

The DGI has a file containing a great deal of information on ANDRES. The attempt to recruit ANDRES to work for the DGI was made by letter. This letter was one of many form letters which were sent out to selected individuals in recruitment attempts. Source said to the best of his knowledge, ANDRES was never utilized as an agent.

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Source neither recognized the name nor the photograph of the following persons:

PEDRO OSCAR FERREIRO CALVO JOSE IGNACIO DIAZ HERNANDEZ PLACIDO HERNANDEZ VALDES LESLIE DOBAL SAMPEDRO ROBERTO CERNUDO TRUJILLO EVEL 16 SANTOS MACHADO RIGOBERTO DELGADO PEREZ FELIX PELAEZ PENA LINO PEREZ GOMEZ EFRAIN OUARTE CARCIA JOSE CARBONELL MARRERO ROBERTO LOPEZ MARRERO SANTIAGO GARRIGA LORENZI EFRA IN TRUJILLO RAUL ANDREALLANO FEDERICO OTERO ADOLIS COBOS RICARDO JUAN RAMOS ZAMBRANO DANIEL ORESTES CLARO MAUZUARIETA MIGUEL ENBIQUE ESPINOSA AMEZAGA SEVERINO BARBA LOPEZ

Source also viewed a photograph of EMILIO ECHARTE PEDROSO. So Certain background facts concerning (ECHARTE) were (5) related to source, and he advised that he is not positive but vaguely remembers the story. He said, however, he cannot positively identify the photograph or recall with exactness the information concerning him.

CUBAN AGENT PELOTA

Background Information (u)

Sometime prior to 1967 a female who was given the code name PELOTAL was recruited in Cuba to serve as an intelligence agent in the United States in the Miami, Florida,

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area. Source does not know whether PELOTA is from Havana or what her occupation was in Cuba. PELOTA was married in Cuba to an older man with whom she apparently was not very much in love. PELOTA and her husband apparently had very poor sexual relations, and she was probably having relations with other men although source is not positive about this matter.

good figure with a round face and a rather short neck. PELOTA dressed very well. Her clothes were not of the type which were available in Cuba and source believes she had probably obtained them during previous trips to another country, probably the United States.

apparently had something to do with PELOTA's recruitment and training. On one occasion AGEOSclaimed that he had been to see PELOTA at the Hotel Internacional. AGEO said that he had PELOTA disrobe and had taken photographs of her at the hotel. (AGEO was accused jokingly by other DGI officials of having had sexual relations with PELOTA on this occasion, but AGEO denied it. None of the other officials believed AGEO's denial.

PELOTA's husband was financially well off in Cuba. Source believes that PELOTA and her husband came to the United States after her recruitment by way of Mexico although he is not sure. She was not the type of person who would travel as a refugee.

Source believes that PELOTA speaks some English.

Residence in the United States (S)(W)

PELOTA apparently lived very close to the Homestead Air Force Base. She was apparently able to get to the base

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with ease and quickness. | She developed a female friend who was married to a pilot or an airman who was stationed at Homestead Air Force Base. This pilot was believed to be either a North American or of Puerto Rican extraction, and his wife was possibly of Cuban extraction. is not able to define exactly this relationship or the background of the pilot and his wife. Through the friendship of and association with this couple, (PELOTA 15) was able to obtain information concerning the air base, which was furnished to DGI. [She, also furnished photographs of the base and its surroundings. 5) This information was never considered to be of great significance or value. The reports sent to Cuba by (PELOTA) were prepared by means of the white carbon method. Source believes that PELOTA S taught school in the primary school system in the Miami area. He does not believe she taught school in Cuba but (5) does not know for sure.

Trips to Canada

In about 1968, PELOTA became involved in some type of activity believed to have something to do with leftist movements. Source believes this activity involved demonstrations or protests, probably against the war in Vietnam. Because of this activity, PELOTA came to the attention of the FBI and was interviewed by the FBI. This interview had nothing to do with her intelligence activities but was strictly in regard to her involvement with leftist activities. PELOTA advised the CIS in Havana of this FBI contact. She was instructed to go to Canada and meet with her principal, ARQUIMEDES (Last Name Unknown) (DGI code name INFANTE). INFANTE made the trip to Canada on a Cuban boat. (5) PELOTA traveled to Canada after obtaining permission from United States authorities to leave the country. She obtained this permission because she was not a citizen.

In Canada, she met with INFANTE and explained what had happened. INFANTE counseled her on what to say and how

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to reach if the FBI should talk to her again. Apparently she was subsequently interviewed by the FBI. She again advised CIS in Havana by coded message, utilizing the code that she was very sick, meaning that the FBI continued to be interested in her At this juncture the DGI discontinued the operation of PELOTA (S)

during the last part of 1967 or early 1968. This trip occurred during the time Expo 67 was in progress in Montreal. PELOTA made her trips to Canada in the company of her husband. On the latter trip, PELOTA made contact with someone in the Cuban Government, possibly at the Cuban Consulate in Canada Source does not know whom she met or the exact nature of the someone contact.

*Contact with District Attorney (3) (4)

In Miami, PELOTA became acquainted with a District Attorney. This District Attorney is possibly employed by Dade County. This fact is not known by the source. This District Attorney apparently was having an affair with PELOTA. So From information which source heard concerning PELOTA, he received the impression that the District Attorney was somewhat older than PELOTA, as is PELOTA's husband so when PELOTA got involved in the leftist activity, the District Attorney warned ther about it. He told her she was getting involved in something which could cause her troubless He told her the police were aware of her activities, and she should cease. This District Attorney is believed to have assisted PELOTA when she asked permission to leave the United States when she traveled to Canada.

This District Attorney's name was in the newspapers several times during the time PELOTA was being operated. His name usually appeared with the first initial and his last name, which source believes to be a short name. Clippings concerning this official were sent to the DGI, which maintains a file on

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him. It is source's impression that this District Attorney handled very important cases involving major matters of governmental interest. He is not believed to handle small criminal cases.

This District Attorney has some type of connection with Cuba. He has an American surname, but source believes he was born in Cuba and left there when he was about one to two years old. Inquiries in Cuba concerning him were made with negative results. Source believes that his parents were possibly working in Cuba at the time the District Attorney was born. He has been employed as a District Attorney for a long time. His mother is believed to possibly be of Cuban extraction.

Association With Two Cuban Brothers in Miami (S)

PELOTA became acquainted with two Cuban exiles who are brothers. These brothers are believed to have a third brothers. At least two of the brothers were being operated by CIA in Miami. Source was given the impression from conversations overheard in Havana that PELOTA was probably involved sexually with one of the brothers. Source said he has heard the names of the brothers, and he believes they (5) have a short surname which begins with B.

Names of several Cubans known to have resided in the Miami area and believed to have been operated by CIA were mentioned to source with negative results. These names are as follows:

MIGUEL SOTOLONGO
EDUARDO SOTOLONGO
TEOFILO BABUN
LOMBERTO DIAZ
SILVIO MORA
LUIS TORNES
LUIS POSADA
ROGELIO DIAZ
ROBERTO PARSONS

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MARIO ANDRES ROMERO RIGOBERTO DELGADO ELIO GRILLO (First Name Unknown) SAJITO TONO SAAVEDRA RAFAEL LEON JUL IO CRUZ PEDRO-DIAZ DIONISIO PASTRANA JUAN SAJEDA NINO DIAZ JORGE ARMAS RUBEN MENDIOLA (First Name Unknown) VINAS. JUL-10-CESAR-CÂNIZARES CARLOS PEREZ SANCHEZ ENRIQUE ALVAREZ

The following names and photographs of Cuban females who have been under investigation by the FBI were presented to source inasmuch as source said he has seen PELOTA's photograph and knows her name and would recognize either if he saw them again:

JULIAN PEREZ

ELBA PEREZ OTERO
FELICIA GONZALEZ VELIZRAMONA IRZA CHIRINO GONZALEZ
EDITH REINOSO HERNANDEZ
CONSUELO VALDES OLIVA
CIRA MONTANO LEZCANO
JUSTINA MIREYA MORENO GONZALEZ
LIBERTAD MARIA ANTIGUA ARENCIBIA
MARIA LOURDES BLANCO DIAZ
GLORIA MORATA CANADA

Source advised that none of the above individuals were identical to PELOTA (5)

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UNKNOWN SUBJECT; (S)
CUBAN ILLEGAL AGENT WHO WORKED
AT TALISMAN SUGAR CORPORATION,
SOUTH BAY, FLORIDA

This agent was recruited by PEDRO LUIS PINERO EIRIN (DGI code name ALEJANDRO) This agent is from Matanzas Province in Cuba. Source believes this person was residing in the United States and returned to Cuba on some type of mission, possibly an infiltration mission for CIA, at which time he was arrested and recruited for CIS service. This agent did not undergo a full-scale training program. He was sent to the United States to attempt to obtain information concerning CIA operations and anti-CASTRO activities. In the United States, he worked briefly for the Talisman Sugar Corporation in South Bay, S While there, he furnished information to CIS concerning PEDRO EUGENIO ANDRES PELEGRINO and his activities. He also furnished information concerning other Cuban exiles whose names source cannot remember. This agent reported that ANDRES PELEGRINO was working at Talisman as a tractor foreman

This unknown agent was the most important agent CIS operated in the United States until G-11 was dispatched. However, this unknown agent's reports were never very complete and were sporadic. It was extremely difficult to communicate with him, and his reports contained less information after the arrival of G-11 and were delayed for long periods of time. When Cuban Agent G-11 was sent to the United States, it was the hope of the DGI that he would soon be able to handle most of the intelligence reporting. After he began to report on a regular basis, the unknown agent was discontinued. Additionally, some type of problem with the unknown agent developed. The source said he cannot recall the nature of the problem; however, it was of such importance that the DGI discontinued his operation. This probably occurred sometime in 1968.

While he was reporting, this unknown agent reported on infiltrations of CIA, times of departure of infiltration



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groups, and other information concerning Cuban exile activity. His reports were never as valuable as those submitted by G-11. She sent reports via the CMUN. He was not trained in the reception of radio messages Not only was communication with him very difficult, but it was also very hard to obtain information and reports from him. Source believes that this unknown agent was handled by ALEJANDRO (3)

Source said he is unable to provide a description of this unknown individual. He believes he has seen a photograph of him in the DGI archives but is not sure. He said he believes he has a nickname, something like "POCHO" or "PACHO" Source said he is not positive about this. He does believe that this unknown individual was a revolutionary prior to 1959 but does not know whether he fought with FIDEL CASTRO or was engaged in some other fighting.

CARLOS ALBERTO SANTANA

SANTANA is a young Cuban who is very much in favor of the regime of FIDEL CASTRO. SANTANA has received a considerable amount of training in espionage and sabotage matters supposedly for future activity in foreign countries. Source believes that SANTANA was trained for possible future action in the United States. Source believes that the plan for SANTANA was to have him leave Cuba sometime around October, 1970 % This departure would have probably taken place along with other Cubans who were also being readied for such foreign activity. Source is aware, however, that SANTANA did not leave at that time for some reason but has possibly departed subsequently. The original plan was for SANTANA to leave Cuba and travel to the United States and enter fillegally, probably under a false name.

SANTANA'S father's name is also CARLOS SANTANA

His father was in prison in Cuba accused and convicted of
having attempted to poison FIDEL CASTRO. The older CARLOS

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SANTANA had been a member of the Cuban Navy for many years. As part of the plan to send SANTANA to the United States as an agent, the CIS planned to release his father from jail, send him to Miami as a refugee, and expect him The father would not to establish residence in the Miami area. have knowledge of his son's training or mission in the United States and would be expected to normally make contact with exiles and exile organizations in Miami. The son would then attempt to obtain information concerning these exiles and their activities through his father. To the best of source's knowledge no attempt has ever been made to recruit the father. [SANTANA's mother, name unknown continues to reside in Cuba. She is divorced from SANTANA's Tather and probably remarried by now. SANTANA lived with his mother on 17th Street near 4th Avenue in Havana. This is very near the residence of (5) FIDEL CASTRO. (54)

SANTANA is well known by the source. The source last saw him during the early Fall of 1970 Source believed that if SANTANA is in the United States and learns of source's defection, he will undoubtedly leave and return to Cuba. Also, source believes that if SANTANA has not yet departed Cuba for his mission, he will probably not come to the United States because of source's presence here. However, source pointed out that SANTANA is not afraid of anything and would be willing to take any assignment. Source does not believe he would be used in an attempt to seek revenge on source because he is so well known by source.

(24 to 25 years old, slender, 5' 8" tall, 140 pounds, black hair, and very young looking. According to the source, SANTANA speaks English quite well. He appears to be about 17 to 18 years old. SANTANA has no unusual physical characteristics and does not drink very much; however, he does have a great weakness for women. The DGI has had trouble with SANTANA in the past because of his apparent inability to stay away from women.