

FBI

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PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
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CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 12/14/81

2-2-82
 1-CC LHM sent to CIA/DDO
 1-CC LHM sent to DIA
 1-CC LHM sent to USAS SYTAG
 1-CC LHM sent to JIOC

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: [SAC, SAN ANTONIO (199-NEW) (P)] (S)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS,
FCI-NICARAGUA

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

11/14/85
 Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
 Declassify on: OADR #260,782
 10/22/87 SP3 BT/rlw # 272,960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The first confidential source mentioned in the LHM is Efrain Lopez Galeano, and the second confidential source mentioned is Federico Davidson Morales. (S)

Lopez Galeano is a white male male, born 10/28/37, at Managua, Nicaragua, 5'6", 165 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) file [redacted] residence at First Baptist Church, 704 South 17th Street, McAllen, Texas. His wife is Maximina Castro Bravo, and he has five children; all are currently with him in McAllen. He is currently unemployed. (S)

36 CFR 1256.56 - Personal Privacy

Davidson Morales is a white male, born 10/3/45, at Chinandega, Nicaragua, 6', 145 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, USINS file [redacted] with residence at 2600 Sycamore, McAllen, Texas. He is employed as the manager of O'Bannons Ice Cream Parlor, La Plaza Mall, McAllen, Texas. (S)

RE-32 ~~SECRET~~ 109-12-22-236

Classified and Extended by 1665
 Reason for Extension ECIM, 11, 12, 4.2 (2&3)
 Date of Review for Declassification 12/14/2001

5 DEC 28 1981

- 3 - Bureau (Enc.-5)
 (1 - Unit CI-3A)
 - 2 - San Antonio
- JGG:ysp
(5)

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
 FCC in 4255
 HNS 82 12 82
 OPEN CLASS

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____

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SA 199-NEW (S)

For the information of the Bureau, both Lopez Galeano and Davidson Morales have advised that they feel that the Carter administration failed the Nicaraguan government under Anastacio Somoza, and that this occurred through the use of the CIA, which they feel did everything it could to frustrate the efforts of the anti-Sandinistas. They totally mistrust the CIA, but feel that the Reagan administration may be more responsive to their needs and efforts to bring down the Sandinista government which is being supported by the Soviet Union through third countries. (S)

San Antonio is conducting no further investigation in captioned matter with the exception of maintaining contact with Lopez Galeano and Davidson Morales, inasmuch as they have expressed a willingness to provide the FBI with any intelligence information received by them from their sources in Nicaragua and other areas of Central America. (S)

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
December 14, 1981

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS
NICARAGUA

All markings, notations, and items of information contained in this document are classified secret unless otherwise noted.

On November 17, 1981, a confidential source, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability, but who is in a position to know, advised he is a former sergeant in the National Guard under the Anastacio Somoza government in Nicaragua. On the same date, a second confidential source with whom insufficient contact has been had to establish reliability, but who is also in a position to know, advised he is a former captain of the Nicaraguan National Guard, also under Somoza. Both are now members of the "La Union Nicaraguense Anti-Comunista Celula 'Indio Diriangen'", Post Office Box 451, Alhambra, California, 91802, telephone number (213) 284-4759. Both are in the United States legally and both reside in a city in South Texas. (S)

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5/8, 7
8/9 410

The second confidential source characterized the "La Union Nicaraguense Anti-Comunista (UNAC) as an anti-communist organization whose purpose is to maintain Nicaraguan exiles organized in an effort to return to Nicaragua for the purpose of overthrowing the current Sandinista government; this is done through the "La Legion 15 de Septiembre" (the 15th of September Legion) which is a political organization of Nicaraguan exiles for the liberation of Nicaragua, but which allegedly conducts no political activities in the United States other than to maintain contact with their sources in Nicaragua for current information regarding the situation and political climate in Nicaragua. (S)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified and Extended by 1665~~
~~Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2&3)~~
~~Date of Review for Declassification 12/14/2001~~

11/4/85
Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR
260,782
10/22/89
SP8BTD/ufu
212,950

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109-12-222-2360X

ENCLOSURE

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The second confidential source explained that the current Sandinista government in Nicaragua has as its purpose to establish a communist government as indicated by a recent declaration by ~~Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua's Minister of Defense~~, that the Sandinista revolution is based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The same source stated that Central America was a united area up until 1936, when it was broken up into what it is today. However, the idea of Central America one day being reunited still prevails in the minds of the people. He added that the ultimate goal of the Sandinista government, with the aid of the Soviet Union and their political connection with other countries in the Eastern and Western World, is to create a united socialist republic of Central America. He described the communist as very patient people who will wait for many years until they have created the right situation to take the appropriate actions to meet their end. As an example of this, the second confidential source pointed to the Catholic Church in Nicaragua which has been infiltrated by the communist and the church now serves as a vehicle for the Sandinistas. (S)

On November 23, 1981, the first confidential source advised the following information: (S)

At an area called ~~"La Tronquera"~~, located just northwest of ~~Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua~~, and just south of the "Rio Coco" (Coco River), which is the boundary between Honduras and ~~Nicaragua~~, there has been detected by sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" an international training base hidden in the deep jungle. The base has over 20,000 men from different nationalities: guerrillas from Guatemala, members of the ~~ORPA~~ and the ~~EGP of the Farabundo Martez Front~~ and the ~~Frente Unido Guerrillero de El Salvador~~ and the International Brigades for the Liberation of Puerto Rico made up of guerrillas from Panama, Mexico, and Honduras. This base sent, on September, 1981, 2,500 guerrillas to Guatemala who were under the command of Libyan and Cuban officials. It was these terrorists who perpetrated all the acts of violence on the night of October 19, 1981, in the capital of Guatemala and in the Quiche Solola and Escuintla zones of Guatemala. (S)

All the equipment necessary for these groups in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras comes in to Puerto Cabezas, located on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, in Cuban vessels and Antonov Russian aircraft. These landings occur day and night with supplies for the ramps and missiles of long and short range, which are being installed in the above-mentioned base of the "Fuerza Aerea de Nicaragua" (S)

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[(FAN) at Puerto Cabezas which was modernized and expanded after the fall of Anastacio Somoza] (S)

The same sources have advised that there are more than 50 Russian and Cuban technicians working day and night. These zones are off limits to the inhabitants of the area, the Mesquito Indians, but some of these indians have been trained by the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" and have been infiltrated into areas near the missile base and the international training base at "La Tronquera". (S)

In January, 1980, all the population of the region from Kukra Hill to the Karawala zone which takes in all the "Laguna de Perlas" zone was evacuated and made off limits to everyone except certain people. During March and April, 1980, large Cuban vessels began arriving, one a day, in Nicaragua at Blue Fields, located in the southern Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. This port is located just south of the above-mentioned restricted area. These vessels carried large crates which were taken to Raitpura, which is the entrance to "Laguna de Perlas". This entrance at Raitpura was dragged and widened during the Somoza regime in order to allow entrance to large vessels which were taking out agricultural products out of Nicaragua. (S)

In March, 1981, a submarine of unknown origin, presumed to be arriving from Cuba, came to "Laguna de Perlas" through Raitpura. The submarine did not appear to be diesel powered according to the fisherman who live at Monkey Point, Nicaragua. They informed the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" that these submarines were silent running and left no oil spots on the water; the vessel left after March 30, 1981, in the same manner it had arrived. (S)

During the month of May, 1981, a lot of activity of foreign personnel was seen in the "Laguna de Perlas" area and Cuban vessels arrived with different machinery to the port of Blue Fields and would leave loaded with Nicaraguan lumber. (S)

On July 18, 1981, two submarines of the silent type were observed arriving at Raitpura and these two vessels were being escorted by two Sandinista aircraft. Several reflective objects, apparently submarines, were seen leaving "Laguna de Perlas" during October, 1981. (S)

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Cuban brigade soldiers and Sandinista militiamen have been observed leaving their fort at the City of Leon near Puerto Somoza, which is about a 45 minute drive and located south of Managua, Nicaragua, on the Pacific coast. At 11:00 pm, exact date unknown, these soldiers were taken in personnel carriers to two submarines located one kilometer from the coast. On November 2, 1981, it was learned that two submarines landed guerrillas at the coasts near Golfito in El Salvador, located on the southeast Pacific coast. "Legion 15 de Septiembre" sources have advised that young militiamen, averaging 16 years of age, are being trained by Cubans and have established themselves in Leon, Nicaragua. The training is being conducted in the outskirts of Apanas Lake near Jinotega, Nicaragua, and they are then sent to the length of the border between Honduras and Nicaragua and they travel on the Coco River looking for "Legion 15 de Septiembre" members. The Cuban trainers are also in charge of the cities of Matagalpa and have political and military dominion over all the Segovias zone. (S)

On October 12, 1981, 80 pilots flying Russian made Mig-21s and operators of T-54 and T-55 tanks began training. Some of the young militiamen of the ~~Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN)~~ were sent to Russia after the Sandinista take over and returned to operate the above-mentioned equipment. The Soviet tanks are hidden inside the religious schools in the cities of Jinotega and Diriamba and inside the hangars of the Sandino Airport. In the cities of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Rivas, Somoto, Ocotal, Leon, Masaya, and Granada, there are approximately seven units in each city under the department head of each of the cities. (S)

Some Sandinista soldiers recently captured by members of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" near Nicaragua and Honduras border, confessed during interrogation that both Cuba and Russia will not abandon the plan of revolution and fight in Central America which will result in uniting Central America under the Russian flag, and will convert these states into the Central American socialist states. The plan is long range according to them, and it includes the liberation of Puerto Rico, and taking the Panama Canal zone by the Panamanian people themselves who are even now preparing themselves for the fight. The plan also includes the expulsion of American troops from Guantanamo by forcing violent action on the part of the American troops stationed here by storming the base by Cubans, few of which would be armed. (S)

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On November 27, 1981, the second confidential source advised that the Soviet Union has kept a low profile in its involvement in Central America, however, he stated that information collected by sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" indicates that the Sandinista government, between 1980, and 1981, has received \$1,200,000,000.00 from several world governments or private organizations in several countries. They include Mexico, which has provided free oil, money, and political support, West Germany, Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and the United States. Eastern countries have also provided some of the money and they include Libya and the Palestine Liberation Army (PLO). He stated that the Sandinista government received \$100,000,000.00 from Libya as payment on a land lease of a large area on the east or Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The land was allegedly to be used for an agricultural product; however, sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" claimed the area is being used for military purposes. The second confidential source further advised that the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua has, and continues to have, close ties and contact with the following revolutionary groups or movements: (S)

<u>NAME OF GROUP</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>GROUP LEADERS</u>
Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN)	<u>Nicaragua</u>	Collective leadership made of nine men: (First Name Unknown) (FNU); Ortega Saavedra; (FNU) Ortega Saavedra, (brother of the first Ortega Saavedra); (FNU) Pirado Lopez (Mexican Communist); Tomas Borjes Martinez (Minister of the Interior-MININT); (FNU) Carrion Cruz (Vice Minister of Defense);

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MICARAQUA

~~Weelock Roman~~
(Minister of
Agriculture and
Agrarian Reform);
~~Henry Ruiz~~
(Minister of Central
Planning) (Names of
the other two leaders
of the FSLN unknown
by source)

~~Cinchoneros~~
(Macheteros)

Honduras

~~Arturo Reyna~~
(Dean of the
National University
of Honduras)
(Reyna shot in 1963
during attempted coop
and taken to
Cuba for six months
and recovered in
hospital there.)

~~Frente Morazanistas
de Liberacion
Nacional~~ (Group was
born after Sandinista
overthrow of Somoza)

Honduras

~~Partido Comunista de
Costa Rica~~ (Has had
several names and has
clandestine groups)

Costa Rica

~~Ramon Valverde~~

~~Frente Faragundo
Marti~~ (Named after a
Salvadorian communist,
and as a section of the
Communist Party of
El Salvador)

El Salvador

~~Sebastian Cayetano
Carpio~~, also known
as Comandante
"Marcial"

~~CAYETANO
CARPIO~~

~~Communist Party of
Guatemala~~

Guatemala

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

X <u>Communist Party of Panama</u>	<u>Panama</u>	It is a loose group of left wing individuals led by Hugo Spadafora , former health minister for the Torrijos government
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X <u>M-19 Group</u> (They are basically the same thing as the Sandinistas because of their close ties)	<u>Columbia</u>	Carlos Bateman
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X <u>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC)</u>	<u>Columbia</u>	Joaquin Marulanda Velez, also known as "Tiro Fijo" (sure shot) MARULANDA VELEZ (S)
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X <u>Grupo Bandera Roja</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	
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X <u>Fuerzas Armada Revolucionarias</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	Douglas Bravo
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Government of Ecuador (Weapons were shipped to Sandinistas and Guatemala through aid of Ecuadorian government)	Ecuador	
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X <u>Communist Party of Peru</u> (Sandinistas had a lot of Peruvian members, even in the inner circles. Sandinistas have travelled to Peru, including travel by nuns and priests of the Catholic church.)	Peru	
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Government of Chile
(Chile had influence
in development of
leftist groups in
Nicaragua and continue
to have very close
ties) Chile

~~Movimiento Izquierda
Revolucionaria (MIR)~~
(Several Chilean
individuals hold
administrative security
positions in Nicaragua) Chile

(Ambassador in
Nicaragua has quasi-
diplomatic status)

~~Montoneros~~ Argentina

(Leaders have
Yugoslavian names
for reasons unknown)
~~(FNU) Firmenich~~

~~Ejercito Revolucionario
del Pueblo (ERP)~~ Argentina

(Leaders are
intellectuals and
well trained.)
(Prisoners were
let out of the
prisons when
Peron returned to
power in Argentina.
Isabelita Peron
was backed up by
false "Peronistas")
(Mocoron Army Camp,
Managua has an
international training
brigade manned by
Argentinians, known
to be there during
late 1979, or early
1980s)

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~~*Tupamaros~~ (About 100 of them left)

Paraguay

(One of them allegedly planned take over of national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on September, 1978, where 3,500 people were taken hostage.)

~~*Communist Party of Uruguay~~ (Very cooperative with the Sandinistas. They provided intelligence operation which led to the murder of Anastacio Somoza. They operate clandestinely due to the police state in Uruguay)

Uruguay

~~*Communist Party of Brazil~~

Brazil

~~*Communist Party of Bolivia~~

Bolivia

Guiana Government

Guiana

(Guiana has opened diplomatic relations with the Sandinistas as of November 26, 1981.)

~~*Macheteros~~ (Trained by the Sandinistas)

Puerto Rico

The second confidential source also advised that there are extremely close ties between the Sandinistas and the government of Fidel Castro. ~~(S)~~

The second confidential source added that it has become apparent that Bulgaria, under the direction of the Soviet Union, has taken Nicaragua under its wing. The Bulgarians have provided training for 65 Nicaraguan pilots and training of maintenance technicians who maintain the aircraft in Nicaragua. The source claims that these same pilots received some ~~(S)~~

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[training in Cuba and some at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas] (S)

He further advised that diplomatic recognition has been extended by Nicaragua to the PLO and that the PLO has an ambassador in the capital city of Managua, Nicaragua. He stated that the Sandinistas have had a long history of cooperation with South Yemen; he explained that when the terrorists and Leila Khaled attempted to hijack an airplane in England, in approximately 1973, one of the hijackers killed was a Nicaraguan Sandinista (S)

The second confidential source further advised that the "Nicaraguan network" also known as the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), is a communist agent of influence in the United States, and that this organization had a lot to do with the war in Nicaragua. The source explained it was the WOLA who was responsible, under the indirect direction of the Soviet Union and the direct direction of the government of Cuba, for making a hero, through the use of the world news media, of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the former publisher of the Nicaraguan newspaper "La Prensa". Chamorro was always Anastasio Somoza's political enemy and was backed by the traditional opposition to Somoza, however, their opposition was always "played by the rules", and was strictly political. The WOLA, and the Cuban government, however, made a hero of Chamorro by first building him up as a man of letters, and then had Chamorro killed on January 10, 1978. The death was immediately blamed on the Somoza government. The second confidential source claims that it was obvious that the death of Chamorro was set up because he, the source, saw a group of Sandinistas handing out weapons to the citizens of Nicaragua in the streets of Managua, just 20 minutes after Chamorro had been shot at the residence of Dr. Pedro Ramos. The source claims the Sandinistas knew of the assassination before it actually occurred and were ready to hand out weapons to the citizens right after it occurred. The source claims to have fired at the Sandinistas handing out the weapons. This assassination, the source claims, started the civil war in Nicaragua. (S)

On December 1, 1981, the second confidential source advised that he has heard the news releases concerning the alleged plot by the Libyan government to assassinate the President of the United States and other top officials. He stated that in his opinion, he believed the allegations to be true, however, the source stated that he believes that if the assassination plots are to be carried out, they would be (S)

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[carried out by individuals who are not Libyans. The source explained that he believes that the hit groups would have to be made of individuals from other countries, but would have to be made of individuals from countries who could logically claim to have something against the President of the United States. The confidential source suggested that such a hit group, or groups, could come from an area like El Salvador, where there is currently a lot of anti-American sentiment.] (S)

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