

RETURN TO CIA
Background Use Only
Do Not Reproduce

INFORMATION REPORT - INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794; the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

COUNTRY	Cuba	REPORT NO.	CSCI-316/02305-65
SUBJECT	Funds for Revolutionary Activities from the Direccion General de Inteligencia	DATE DISTR.	7 June 1965
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.	1964		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	Washington, D. C. (February 1965)	FIELD REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

RETURN TO CIA
Background Use Only
Do Not Reproduce

SOURCE: A former Cuban IS officer who served with the Cuban Intelligence Service until April 1964.

The Direccion General de Inteligencia (General Directorate of Intelligence - DGI) does not make any regular payments to revolutionary groups but pays them only when they have submitted a plan for revolutionary action (armed struggle) and have had it approved in Havana. Therefore, there is no standard amount paid to any one group or disbursed in any one country per month or year, and if no armed struggle is in progress or being planned, no money is given out. Funds expended in Latin America on the above basis include the following:

- Guatemala :** During 1963, the DGI paid out about U.S. \$250,000. The Yon Sosa group got about \$200,000 in one year for its activities (included in the \$250,000).
- El Salvador :** In August-September 1963, when the Salvadoran revolutionaries were preparing for armed struggle, they received U.S. \$50,000. They used the funds for propaganda, however, and were not given any more because they had, in DGI terms, misused the money.
- Nicaragua :** During 1963 the DGI disbursed some U.S. \$15,000. In addition, the professor, who was one of the liaison officers in Mexico, won a suit for some damage from a company (perhaps Pan American Airlines) and was awarded U.S. \$30,000, some of which he turned over to the guerrillas he represented.

5
4
3
2
1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

5
4
3
2
1

STATE	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	NSA	DDI	OCR	FBI	2
REPCINCLANT	CINCSO #	I&NS							

(Note: Field distribution is indicated by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT - INFORMATION REPORT

WHC/CA	1	WE/S/R	1	CI/LIA	1	IE				LX-2345
WHC/NO	1	WE		CI/R&A	3	IE				NP (AMNUG-1)
WHC/RE	1					L/WASH				CSCI-316/02305
WHC/OS	5			RID/AN	1					
WHC/WAVE	1									COORDINATING FILE
TOTALS	WHC 8	(1)	WE 1	(1)	CI 4	RID 1				LIAISON *

4/20

- Costa Rica : The DGI gave almost nothing to Costa Rica because there was no revolutionary activity.
- Honduras : The DGI gave Honduran revolutionaries a little more than to the Costa Ricans because after the disturbance in late 1963 there was almost no revolutionary action, most of the guerrillas were in exile, and there was a considerable problem caused by the tendency of guerrilla agents trained in Cuba to split off from the Party and make their own way.
- Panama : Before August 1963, the DGI had given the Vanguardia de Accion Nacional (VAN) some U.S.\$30,000. When the Departamento de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Department - LN) and the Illegal Department of the DGI separated in December 1963 (they had previously been combined in one MA (Intelligence) Section), the VAN operations were transferred exclusively to the Illegal Department. Somewhat later they were returned to the LN Department. What sums of money were expended during the period of exclusive Illegal Department control are not known.
- Venezuela : Between 1960 and 1964, the DGI put out more than U.S.\$1,000,000 for revolutionary activities in Venezuela, in addition to an unknown amount of arms supplied from Cuba. Moreover, one of the best Cuban guerrilla fighters, Major Abelardo COLOME Ibarra, went to Venezuela in 1962 and was still the director of operations in 1964. If COLOME returned to Cuba after April 1964, when he was known to be there, he was probably only back temporarily to collect more money.