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11 March 1965  
LJK-2487

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

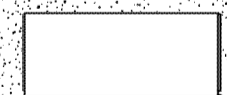
SUBJECT: General: AMMUG/1 Debriefing Report #278  
Specific: Luisa RODRIGUEZ Calderon/Photograph  
Surveillance of Cuban Consulate Mexico  
City

1. On 9 February 1965, AMMUG/1 identified a photograph of Luisa RODRIGUEZ Calderon, who he stated had been connected with the DGI (Directorio General de Inteligencia) and the former Secretary of the Young Communists in the Cuban Ministry of Exterior Commerce. According to AMMUG/1, the Cuban Government thought RODRIGUEZ had been recruited by the United States Government while in Mexico so she was recalled to Cuba. AMMUG/1 was not sure of the details but recalled something concerning her having received a letter from an American. Further, AMMUG/1 recalled something about an American student who visited Cuba who was supposed to have made a recruitment pitch to RODRIGUEZ or been associated in some manner with a pitch made to her. AMMUG/1 did not know the source of these alleged pitches.

2. This photograph is part of the surveillance of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and was taken from Film No. 293, Photograph 16, dated 12 December 1963.

3. WH/C/RR/OS Comment: The photograph of Luisa CALDERON Carralero (201-734274) attached to HMMMA-21612 was compared to the aforementioned photograph with the result that both photos seem to be identical.

J. Piccolo  
WH/C/RR/OS

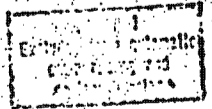


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Colombia

Raul Viera Linares, whose pseudonym is "Gomez." He had formerly served in Bolivia, from which he returned to Cuba at the end of 1963.

Ecuador

True name unknown, but his pseudonym is "Julio."

Paraguay

True name unknown, but his pseudonym is "Silvano."

Peru

Last name Joa, uses pseudonym "Jordan." He has an apprentice, whose pseudonym is "Bernabe."

Venezuela

Alfredo Almeida Garcia, whose pseudonym is "Armando Arana." He was stationed in Venezuela at the time it broke relations with Cuba and was later stationed in Chile. He was expelled from Chile for trying to recover some Cuban documents from the crash of an airplane in Peru. He had an office staff consisting of "Saul," "Gary," and a secretary, whose pseudonym is "Marcia." (The given name of "Saul" is Benito).

B. Mexico

DGI operations in Mexico are different from those in any other Western Hemisphere country, because of the special

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relations between it and Cuba. In the DGI general policy guidance directives for the area, Mexico is not mentioned specifically, but in the analysis directive an entire section is devoted to intelligence in Mexico (Annex B). It points out the need for information, particularly on current developments. Attention is called to following the guidance of headquarters policy directives, since the DGI overseas office in Mexico has ample contact possibilities at the proper levels with Mexican political bodies. Emphasis is placed first, on consolidating relations with Mexico, as an important channel to Latin America, by improving contacts in official bodies; second, on obtaining information on political elements, especially extreme leftist groups; and third, on organizing and using effectively the sources of information available in Mexico and placing less dependence on sources in Cuba.

Cuban objectives in Mexico are strongly influenced by the fact that Mexico is the only country with which Cuba maintains diplomatic relations and as such is invaluable as an operations base into other Latin American areas, a point of contact for all Latin America, and the route by which everything moves between Cuba and the rest of the continent. The DGI uses Mexico as a legal base for operations into other countries and as a liaison center for relations with all extreme leftist organizations from all over the

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world which have representatives in Mexico. DGI activities in Mexico come under the jurisdiction of Pedro Farinas Diaz, whose pseudonym is "Otoniel." He is head of the DGI headquarters Department of Legal Centers (Departamento Centros Legales), known as the MS Department, which administers all DGI overseas offices. There is no DGI Headquarters officer for Mexico in the department, since overseas office chiefs act as their own headquarters country officers, in effect, and are directly in touch with the DGI chief, Manuel Pineiro.

Because of its proximity to Cuba and its importance as a contact point, the DGI maintains its largest legal overseas office, about ten officers, in Mexico. The size is due to the extensive work being done from there.

The DGI Mexico office is headed by a senior officer who acts as chief of intelligence. The position was held in 1963, until October, by Manuel Vega Perez whose pseudonym is "Marcos"; his successor was Alfredo Mirabal Diaz, whose pseudonym is "Eulogio." Other DGI officers known to have been assigned to the embassy overseas office at some period are Jose Antonio "Nico" Garcia Lara, a commercial attaché; Rogelio Rodriguez Lopez, pseudonyms "Casimiro" and "Jose Antonio," who in 1963-1964 was in charge of operations in Central America, - second secretary; Oreste Guillermo Ruiz Perez, the commercial counselor; and Ramon Cesar Cuenca

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Montoto, who in 1964 was head of the Central American Section of the Illegal Department at headquarters. The DGI is also represented outside Mexico City by Jose Luis Posada Torres, the Cuban consul in Tampico; Jose Lain Martin-Gonzalez, the Cuban consul in Merida; and Ovidio Sama Viamonte, the Cuban consul in Veracruz.

Among the functions of DGI officials in the Mexico office are provision of financial, material, and other support to Central and South American operations; liaison with extreme leftist elements in Mexico; assistance to travelers to and from Cuba; and collection of information on the Mexican situation. Besides contacts with non-Mexican leftist groups, the DGI officers have some contacts with officials in various parts of the Mexican government. The DGI office in Mexico also maintains contacts with the Mexican Communist Party for liaison and information collecting purposes.

One of the principal functions of the DGI office in Mexico City is relaying communications. All the Central American operations have cover addresses in Mexico; the procurement of suitable mail addresses is one of the office's tasks. After mail from agents is picked up by the country intermediary, it is sent to the Cuban embassy, where the responsible officer photographs the agent reports and forwards them to Cuba by diplomatic pouch, sometimes adding his

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own comments. DGI officers also receive reports in person from agents visiting Mexico. Diplomatic pouches between Mexico City and Havana are available twice a week, on the Monday and Friday flights of Cubana airline. The Mexico DGI office has radio communication directly with DGI headquarters, with an alternate channel through the Dominican Republic if direct transmission is interrupted.

Outside the Embassy, the DGI has a series of contacts representing each Central American country and sometimes a single leftist group of the country with which the DGI has connections. These persons are citizens of their own countries residing permanently in Mexico City. They are usually unwitting of the operations they support, and even of the agent relationships and act mostly as intermediaries between their countries and the Cuban intelligence officers in the Embassy. A few, like the Salvadoran intermediary, are witting of the agent relationships and some of the details of operations they assist; they are in effect DGI agents. The Salvadoran is a member of the El Salvador Communist Party (PCES). The Guatemalan serving in this capacity is assisted by his wife. The intermediaries for Nicaraguan operations are several, representing the National Liberation Front (Frente de Liberacion Nacional -FLN) and probably the Nicaraguan Communist Party. In April 1964, the FLN repre-

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representative in Mexico City was the principal agent in one of the DGI operations; he made trips to Nicaragua and Honduras, acting as the channel for instructions and funds to FLN headquarters.

The duties of the intermediaries include servicing cover addresses and arranging contacts with DGI officers for visiting agents from their home countries. Some intermediaries help agent candidates and trainees en route to Cuba by arranging or providing lodging and funds for them while they wait for transportation. An intermediary for a country performs any services the DGI requires of him; a representative for a single organization usually works only on matters concerning that group.

When Jose Miguel Roa was Press Attache in Mexico, he was the contact between the DGI and the extreme left wing press.

Rico Galan, Mexican writer for the magazine "Siempre" is the contact between the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) and the DGI.

### C. El Salvador

In the DGI general policy guidance directive for Central America, El Salvador is the only country specifically mentioned: it is singled out as the pilot country for the Alliance for Progress (Annex C).

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The aim of DGI operations in El Salvador is to start a revolution in the country and replace the existing government with a regime favorable to Cuba. For this purpose, the DGI offers training for Salvadoran guerrillas in Cuba and provides arms to support revolutionary activity in El Salvador.

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