

**INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>COUNTRY</b>               | Cuba  | <b>REPORT NO.</b>       | CSCI-316/00009-64 |
| <b>SUBJECT</b>               | Earle PEREZ Friman<br>(pseudonym "GUALTERIO") | <b>DATE DISTR.</b>      | 7 July 1964       |
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|                              |   | <b>REFERENCES</b>       |                   |
| <b>DATE OF INFO.</b>         | 1964  |                         |                   |
| <b>PLACE &amp; DATE ACQ.</b> | Washington, D.C.<br>June 1964                 | <b>FIELD REPORT NO.</b> |                   |

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

**Headquarters Comment.** The following report is one of a series containing personality information provided by the source and includes supplemental information from the records of this Agency.

1. Earle PEREZ Friman, pseudonym "GUALTERIO," was, until recently, the chief of the Direccion General de Inteligencia (DGI - General Directorate of Intelligence) in Uruguay. On his return to Cuba, PEREZ was suspected by Cuban intelligence of having been recruited by the United States or the Uruguayans and while the investigation was being conducted PEREZ resided at the Hotel Presidente in Habana. Doubts concerning him were caused in part by the fact that he appeared to be living beyond his salary both in Uruguay and in his previous post (unknown). This led to a discreet investigation on the part of the Cuban intelligence community and after the files had been reviewed and a partial investigation conducted, the Cuban intelligence service decided to interview PEREZ. It was discovered, however, that he had already left the hotel and had received asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy; this was about 11 April 1964. As a result of the discovery of PEREZ' asylum, all communications from the headquarters of the Cuban intelligence service to field

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(Note: Field distribution indicated by "2")

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| WH/SA/EOB | 1     | WE/5/R  | 1     | CI/LIA | 1 |     |  | LX-1540              |
| WH/SA/NOB | 1     | WE/MADR | 2     | CI/RSA | 3 |     |  | NO PROJECT           |
| WH/SA/R   |       |         |       |        |   |     |  | (AMMUG-1)            |
| WH/SA/CI  | 4     |         |       | RID/AN | 1 |     |  | CSCI-316/00009-64    |
| WH/WAVE   | 1     |         |       |        |   |     |  | COORDINATING RELEASE |
| TOTALS    |       |         |       |        |   |     |  | MM:LP:GP             |
| WH/SA     | 7 (1) | WE      | 1 (2) | CI     | 4 | EOB |  | 31BR                 |

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stations were suspended in order that a damage assessment could be made. It was concluded that PEREZ had probably identified all persons whom he knew, that he had been providing information on a regular basis concerning all that he had been doing and, as a result, all desk officers at the Cuban intelligence service headquarters should be informed so that precaution could be taken for the future. On 17 April 1964 a meeting of all responsible desk officers in the DGI was called to discuss the foregoing case and other allied matters.

2.. At the aforementioned meeting, the following topics were discussed:

- a. The communication system and the security of every officer assigned abroad.
- b. The need for suspending shipment of arms and explosives until further notice (this was done at once).
- c. Specifically, the sending of a shipment of explosives to Mexico was suspended.
- d. Orders were issued that, aside from messages, only funds necessary to conduct operations should be sent abroad.

3. Just prior to 21 April 1964 the suspension of operations, as mentioned above, was lifted and communications and operations continued in a normal fashion.

4. PEREZ continued to remain in asylum and the DGI concluded that the asylum had been authorized by the Uruguayan government prior to PEREZ' having left the country.<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>

Headquarters Comments.

1. In a document dated 15 February 1963 it was reported that one Earl PEREZ Freidman, presumably identical with Earle PEREZ Friman, a Cuban, arrived in Montevideo about 16 January 1963. He was working at the Cuban Embassy and was reported to possibly be the replacement for Isaac ORRANTIA, chief of the G-2 section.
2. A report dated 7 May 1963 stated that Earle PEREZ Friman was an attache at the Cuban Embassy in Montevideo. He reportedly

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arrived in Montevideo in January 1963 and carried Cuban diplomatic passport number 63/4; he was described as being single and residing at Boulevard Artigas 1591, apartment 602.

3. In a document dated 15 May 1963 Earle PEREZ Friman was reported to be either the chief or deputy chief of the Cuban intelligence service section of the Cuban Embassy in Montevideo.
4. The following biographic information on Earle PEREZ Friman, dated 3 June 1963, was given to a representative of this Agency by a Cuban defector:

Earle PEREZ Friman, Cuban intelligence service chief at the Cuban Embassy in Montevideo, was born approximately 1940 in Oriente, Cuba. He is single, immature, full of Communist theory, does not drink, likes girls and goes with an unknown Uruguayan blonde. He is jovial and very popular. PEREZ is short, chubby, young looking and has a medium complexion. He has a limited education and is not cultured, but is smooth. PEREZ is the only officer at the Embassy who deals directly with the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry.

5. The following information, dated 27 June 1963, was received by a representative of this Agency from a group of Cuban emigre's trained in the techniques of information collection and who have provided useful reports for two years:
  - a. In 1960, Earle PEREZ Friman was employed delivering milk for a dairy which was owned by his father, (fnu) PEREZ Martinez, in Gibara, Oriente Province, Cuba. PEREZ was a great supporter of the Castro regime, a member of the militia, and a Communist indoctrinator (sic).
  - b. PEREZ' mother, Josefa FRIMAN Exposito, aka "Pepa," was a staunch supporter of Marxist theories, a Communist indoctrinator (sic), a member of the militia and the chief of a defense committee. She resides in Gibara. She was born about 1923, is five feet five inches tall, weighs about 140 pounds, has light brown hair and is attractive.
  - c. Other members of PEREZ' family include the following: his maternal grandfather, Ruperto FRIMAN Sarayaldi, an individual

who enjoys benefits from the Communist regime. A maternal uncle, Ruperto FRIMAN Exposito, who was administrator of the Gibara customs house in 1959 and since then has operated his own printing shop in Gibara. A maternal uncle, Jose FRIMAN Exposito, who worked as an accountant for the Gibara municipal government prior to the advent of the Castro regime.

6. The following information was received from the same group which reported the information in paragraph 5 above, they received the information from two untested Cuban sources who arrived in the United States in 1961.

- a. The first source said that PEREZ Friman used to live on J. Aguero St. corner of Carlos M. de Cespedes St., Gibara, Oriente Province. His parents are Regino PEREZ (mat. unk.) and Josefa FRIMAN Exposito, both of whom were born in approximately 1918. Josefa FRIMAN Exposito was the President of a Defense Committee and a militiawoman.

PEREZ Friman was born in approximately 1941, is white, has a rosy complexion, is approximately five feet five inches tall, with light brown hair and eyes, a strong, athletic build, and his movements are fast.

He went to grammar school in the "Jose Marti" private school, and up to 4th year of high school in the Holguin Institute of Secondary Education, Oriente province. In April 1962 he was given a scholarship to study the diplomatic career in Habana (source acquired this information in a letter from Cuba from one of his daughters who is now in Cuba).

To the best of source's recollection, PEREZ Friman's best friends who share his political ideas are: Captain Luis PINEDA Perez, now a Rebel Army Major assigned to the DTI in Habana; Emilio GONZALEZ Sablon, a G-2 member, teacher, and leader of the 26th of July House; Pablo Juan FERNANDEZ (mat. unk.), who made a trip to the USSR together with a few Cuban artists, including Odalis FUENTES (mat. unk.).

PEREZ Friman is the person who used to sign the I.D. Cards of militiamen from Gibara until 14 April 62 (information

acquired by source through personal correspondence received from Cuba).

PEREZ Friman personally accused source of presiding an anti-Castro meeting, and source was arrested on 26 November 1959. The prosecutor asked for a 24 year imprisonment sentence during the trial held in May 1960, but source was acquitted.

PEREZ Friman also accused source's daughters in January 1960 of "lack of respect." He made one of these accusations in Gibara and the other in Holguin so that there would be a double order of arrest against them.

- b. The second source said that Earle PEREZ Friman was known by the nickname "El Bonitillo" (something like "Pretty Boy" in Gibara and in the Holguin Institute of Secondary Education.

One day PEREZ Friman went to source's home in Gibara, Oriente Province, commandeered a station wagon and took it to the Rebel Army Post, saying that he (PEREZ Friman) was the one who gave orders. This station wagon was gradually dismantled in this Rebel Army Post.

According to source, as of the time of his departure from Cuba, PEREZ Friman was a supporter of the regime.

Source has news that PEREZ Friman was given a scholarship to take a diplomatic course and that he was studying English.

7. It was reported in a document dated 11 October 1967 that Earle PEREZ Friman, Cuban intelligence chief in Montevideo, will be leaving Montevideo for Cuba soon although he has not yet received his passage fare; he is, however, no longer working. Eduardo HERNANDEZ Gisbert, Cuban Cultural Attache, has taken over PEREZ' functions in the Embassy.