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DESCRIPTION OF AMUG-1

SUBJECT: Documents Brought Out by AMUG-1 and His Comments Concerning Them.

Document #1

Compañero

1. A letter dated 20 April 1964 addressed to "Compañero VILA" and signed "AGUSTO". This letter requests VILA to assist bearer. The letter was given to AMUG-1 by the Deputy Chief of DGI ("AGUSTO") to introduce him to the DGI officer assigned to Prague. "AGUSTO" is pseudo used within the DGI for the Deputy Chief who is known in the Ministry of Foreign Relations as "CHAI".
2. AMUG-1 explained that the head of the service, Manuel PINERO, went to Moscow on a trip leaving Cuba 11 April 1964. The Source (A-1) recently had returned from Mexico on 23 March 1964. After the departure of PINERO the Source told the Deputy Chief that it was necessary for him, the Source, to go to Prague so that he could meet on 22 April with Roberto CARRILLAS DELGADO, the Secretary General, PRAN in El Salvador. These are the true name and position of CARRILLAS but the Source invented the reason for making an operational meeting in Prague knowing that the Deputy Chief of the Service would not know any better. (The Source had gone to Mexico on 14 March 1964 for the purpose of holding a meeting with CARRILLAS and other members of the Communist Party from El Salvador, but the meeting really did not take place because the Salvadorians failed to appear. In talking to the Deputy Chief of the Service, the Source said that he had a meeting in Mexico which made it necessary for him to have a meeting in Prague with CARRILLAS, who had to be in Prague for still another

meeting relating to revolutionary activities, to be carried out in El Salvador.) The Source did this because it seemed to him the best way of getting out of Cuba with documents which he had gathered. The Source was successful in convincing the Deputy Chief of the Service that the operational meeting in Prague was a necessary follow-up to the Source's recent trip to Mexico. When Source prepared his briefcase for the trip out of Cuba he found that only a part of the documents which he had been collecting would fit. He selected those which appeared most interesting and left the others locked in his office in the DGI. It was the Source's intention to seek asylum once he arrived in the free world at the first stop in Canada and to request ~~that~~ that he be permitted to go to the U.S. with the documents to surrender them to KUBARK.

3. Source collected the documents over a period of time at considerable risk because a number of the documents were in the possession of other CUIS officers in their desks or safes. Source made it a custom to visit these offices and to take advantage of the temporary absence of the officers assigned to them to steal the documents which he then put in his own safe.

4. The Source was quite worried because he feared that when he arrived at the air port to leave Cuba he might be required to open his briefcase. This fear proved groundless, and he was able to leave Cuba on 21 April 65 on a flight for Prague which had to stop at Halifax, Canada.

5. Prior to leaving Cuba the Source withdrew from his savings account in a Cuban bank all that he had which amounted to 1270 Cuban pesos. He gave this amount to his wife whose name is Luisa RODRIGUEZ Rodriguez (maiden name same as married name). In giving the money to her

He did not say that he intended to defect and, in fact, never ~~gave her~~ had given her any indication of his plans to do so. He kept her ignorant of his intentions despite the fact that she and her father- are opposed to the Castro Regime because he felt it better for her not to be burdened with guilty knowledge. In giving her the money he said that possibly he would be delayed in Prague because the matter he had to discuss was complicated. He told her therefore that he would feel better knowing that she had sufficient funds at hand to take care of any emergencies in connection with herself or her children (by a previous marriage); a boy, Vincente, 13 years old, and a girl, Francisca, 12 years old.

6. The CUIS (DGI) sent a cable to Prague to advise that the Source would be arriving. Accordingly, when the Source left the plane at Halifax it was a foregone conclusion that his failure to arrive as scheduled would be reported to his own Service.

7. In addition, when the Source did arrive at Halifax the pilot and crew of the airplane and the other passengers became aware of the fact that he had requested asylum in the free world. They called him a traitor which led him to state that he was no more a traitor for leaving the present Regime than Fidel Castro was for opposing the Batista Regime. The interchange of comments between the Source and those who were continuing on the flight to Prague almost resulted in a fist fight at Halifax. The Source took from Cuba \$2615 in U.S. bills. Practically all of this amount was what remained from the money given to him by DGI when he went to Mexico (which he had not accounted) plus the money given him for the trip to Prague. When he declared his intentions to Canadian authorities

to remain in Canada in the amount of \$2540 in American
currency (this receipt is also attached). The difference of \$75.00
that he had in his pocket was for expenses while in Canada. In
his briefcase 250 Salvadorian Colonos which the Canadians
did not give him a receipt. (The [RCI] confirmed that this amount
was in the possession of the Canadian Government.)

(The matter of the money which the Source had taken from Cuba later
became a problem with the Canadians, largely because on talking with
the Canadian Immigration Service the Source indicated that the money
belonged to the Cuban Government rather than to himself. This was
reported to the Canadian External Affairs Office and led to a decision
by the Canadian Government to hold the money -- U.S. and Salvadorian --
so that it could be returned to the Cuban Government if requested. This
decision of which the Source was made aware by [RCI] per request of
LWASAC made him angry and at his request the [RCI] was told that,
in Source's opinion, if the money was returned so it would be used for
promoting revolutions in the free world which included Canada. The
[RCI] said that in all probability the money would not be returned to
the Cuban Government and within a matter of months would be turned
over to KGB for return to the Source but that the [RCI] could not
give it to the Source or to LWASAC.

In this connection it should be noted that when LWASAC arrived
in Canada no decision had been made as to the disposition which would
be made not only of the money but also of the Source himself and the
documents which he had in his possession. The [RCI] told LWASAC that

their desire was to turnover the Source and everything that he had brought to LUGOSCI but that this was a policy matter which had to be resolved by the Canadian Government and not only by the [RCMP] ²⁴. This matter made it somewhat difficult to conduct interviews with the Source because all of them were taped by the [RCMP] ²⁴ and LUGOSCI had to be careful to avoid questions or answers which put obstacles in the path of securing the turnover of Source and what he had brought with him. The final decision of the Canadian Government, after the intervention of the Ottawa Station, was that the Source and the documents could be turned over but not the money.

The Source said that the accounts for an Intelligence Officer in the DGI are not subjected to close inspection and that, in fact, he had the authority as a desk officer in charge of the Salvadorian area to request substantial amounts for operations without any need for accountings. A typical example is that he could draw for every trainee from his own assigned area \$1200 without question. He did have to give detailed accountings for larger expenditures.)