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Description of document:	Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Intelligence Summaries from January 1, 1963 through April 1, 1964 dealing with selected topics
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Note:	Material released 07-March-2014 begins on PDF page 132

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5100



U-13-2959/FAC2A (MDR)

6 August 2013

SUBJECT: Mandatory Declassification Review – DIA MDR-0016-2009

1. (U) This responds to your Mandatory Declassification Review request dated November 15, 2009. Therein you requested the DIA Intelligence Summaries issued between January 1, 1963 and April 1, 1964 for the following topics:

- Effort to account for American service members missing or captured in Southeast Asia.
- Mexico
- Cuba and anti-Cuban activities
- China's attempts to develop an atomic bomb
- The Soviet/Russian manned space program
- Domestic matters (i.e. anything involving activities within the US)

2. (U) The portions withheld are exempt from declassification and release in accordance with Executive Order 13526, section 1.4 – categories (a), (c) and 5 U.S.C. 552 - Freedom of Information Act exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3) - 10 U.S.C., Section 424, and 3.3(b)(1).

3. In accordance with 32 CFR Part 2001, subpart C, section 33, paragraph (a)(2)(i) you have the right to an administrative appeal which must be filed within 60 days of receipt of this correspondence. Should you wish to exercise your right to appeal, you may do so by referring to the subject case and addressing your appeal to:

Defense Intelligence Agency
DLOC/MDR/301-394-5347
200 MacDill Blvd
Washington, D.C. 20340-5100

4. (U) If you have any questions concerning this MDR request, please contact Sally L. Powers at (301) 394-5347.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Enclosures a/s

William C. Joyner
Senior Intelligence Officer (Advisor)
Office for Information and Special Services

MEXICO

[REDACTED]

NOTES

NON-RESPONSIVE

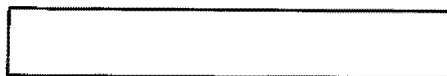
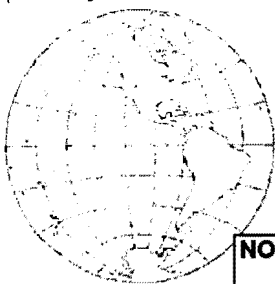
[REDACTED]

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L)
s

MEXICO: The government indicates that its aerial reconnaissance effort will be stepped up, following the announcement by anti-Castro groups that they intend to use Mexican territory as a base for raids against Cuban and Soviet vessels. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]



NOTES



NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted content]

MEXICO: The Mexican commercial airline, which had proposed weekly passenger and mail flights to Cuba, has agreed to maintain the flights for the time being on an irregular nonpassenger basis. This will at least put off establishing another means of transporting subversives into Latin America. [Redacted]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted content]

5 Jul 63



Page 8

VIETNAM

**More Specific Information Pertaining to
POW/MIA May Be Obtained from the
Office of the Secretary of Defense/DPMO.**

Lao Situation

Fighting in the Plaine des Jarres in the last few days has been limited largely to occasional artillery exchanges. A build-up of supplies and troops by the Kong Le-Royal Army forces along Route 4 may foreshadow an attack against Xieng Khouang.

In south-central Laos, hard-pressed neutralist units are thinking of withdrawing from present dispersed positions and consolidating north of Nhommarath. They complain of food shortages, low morale, and daily clashes with the enemy, and say they cannot last more than two more days under these circumstances. The neutralist regional commander also complains of mounting difficulties, impossible communications, and liaison problems with the Royal Army because of the latter's distrust of the neutralists.

There has been some skirmishing between Royal Army and Pathet Lao forces three miles northeast of Attapeu in the last two days; earlier, clashes had been reported about six miles west of town.

Viet Cong Ground Fire Again Scores Heavily Against US Helicopters

One US helicopter crewman was killed and five others wounded by Viet Cong ground fire while participating in pursuit and combat support missions about 45 miles southwest of Saigon. Eleven US helicopters were damaged, two of them extensively, during the operations.

NOTES

(Continued)

LAOS: The Pathet Lao have invited representatives of the International Control Commission (ICC) and the International Red Cross to Khang Khay on 6 January to discuss "the C-46 incident." Five crew members, including two Americans, have been prisoners of the Pathet Lao since the Air America C-46 was downed by Communist ground fire near Tchepone last September. The Communists have been reluctant until now to discuss the status of the prisoners.

KASHMIR: Violations of the cease-fire line decreased sharply in December, according to the chief UN military observer, and none has been reported since 7 December. Severe weather in the area probably prevented trouble during the furor in Srinagar over the temporary disappearance of a hair of the prophet Mohammed and will continue to discourage violations. A UN team recently visited the Chaknot area, a trouble spot during October and November, and found conditions "normal."

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

Air America Helicopter Hit in Laos

An Air America helicopter was hit twice by .30-caliber or 7.62-mm ground fire on 24 February. The incident occurred about 20 miles southeast of the Plaine des Jarres in an area where heavy concentrations of Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops have been reported.

An Air America C-46 was downed by Pathet Lao ground fire last September. At last report, the five survivors, including one American, were being held at a camp near Tchepone. The Communists have refused to allow any contact with them, although they have delivered mail and packages. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOUTHEAST ASIA DAILY SUMMARY

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The 22-28 March period saw Viet Cong harassing actions throughout the country and small-scale attacks in southern provinces. Successful local officials are targets for assassination. p. S-2

The Communists have been campaigning vigorously since January to take over the rich delta province of Kien Hoa. COMUSMACV thinks they may have a regimental organization there. p. S-3

The Vietnamese Defense Minister brings home from Taipei promises of better cooperation in intelligence matters but fails to sell the Chinese on the idea of an alliance. p. S-4

CHINA

Attempts to Develop Atomic Bomb

[REDACTED]

Another Missile Test Range in Communist China

A new Chinese Communist missile test range has been identified about five miles west of Tu-Ko-Ma-Ching, on the basis of preliminary scanning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The range probably has three test areas, a line of instrumentation towers and a main support base consisting of a range support facility, a housing area and a secured storage area. Eight probable launch positions for cruise-type missiles have been identified in one of the test areas, but the purpose of the other two test areas is not yet clear.

[REDACTED] a possible gaseous diffusion plant about 14 miles west of Lan-Chou. A transformer yard at the west end of the plant has been completed and a newly-constructed high-tension power line connects it to the nearby Yen-Kuo hydroelectric plant, where one or more turbo generators may be operating. Although the operational status of the gaseous diffusion plant is undetermined, it is unlikely that production of U-235 is presently possible.

An apparently new operational military airfield is located at Chingshuiho, about 150 miles west of Peiping. In addition to the 10,500 foot concrete runway, it has four parking aprons, 13 "U"-shaped aircraft revetments, at least four large buried POL tanks and numerous buildings, some still under construction. A rail-served POL area with eight large buried tanks, and a road-served explosives storage area containing nine revetted buildings, are located about one mile west of the airfield.

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

3 April 1963

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Intelligence Summary 78-63

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

COMMUNIST

CHINA:

[Redacted]
a new missile test range, gaseous
diffusion plant and large military air-
field on the mainland.

p. 2

REPUBLIC OF

CHINA:

Defense Minister Yu, soon to be in
Washington, wants the US to man and
support SAM and early-warning equipment.

p. 3

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

New Chinese Communist SAM Site

An additional Chinese Communist surface-to-air missile site is shown in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This site, the 10th to be identified on the Chinese mainland, is in an extremely isolated area of north central China; no strategic installations are known to be located within 60 miles. The area contains one guidance, six launch, and two missile-hold positions. The operational status of the site is not known.

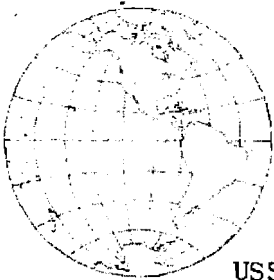
[REDACTED] there are four known sites in the Peiping area, three at the Shuang-Cheng-Tzu Missile Test Range, and one each at Sanyuan (near Sian) and at Shihmen. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the addition since last year of another three probable launch positions at the Sanyuan SA-2 site.

Two Badger TU-16's were seen at the Wukung air facility, location of the only Chinese Communist medium bomber regiment. This suggests that these two Badgers are the only jet medium bombers which the Chinese Communists have received to date.

[REDACTED]

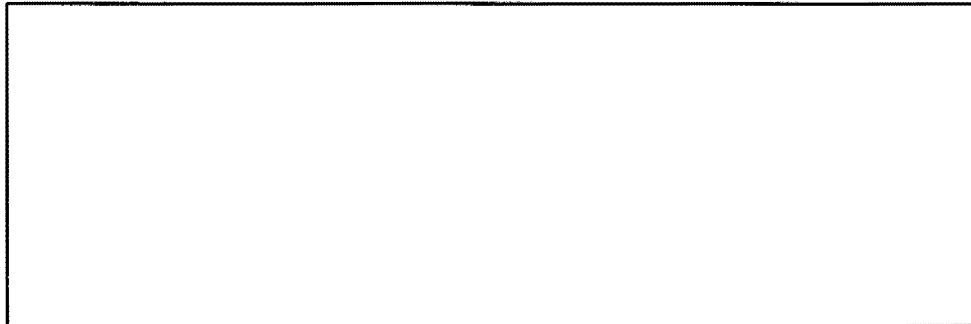
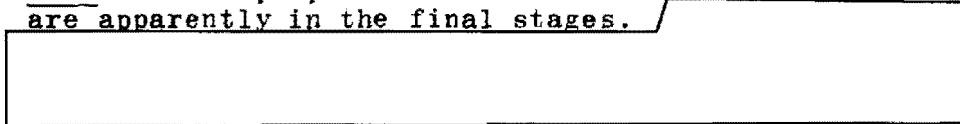
SOVIET/RUSSIAN MANNED SPACE PROGRAM



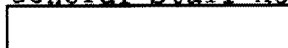
NOTES



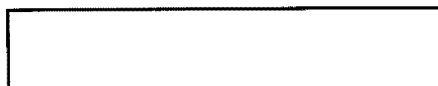
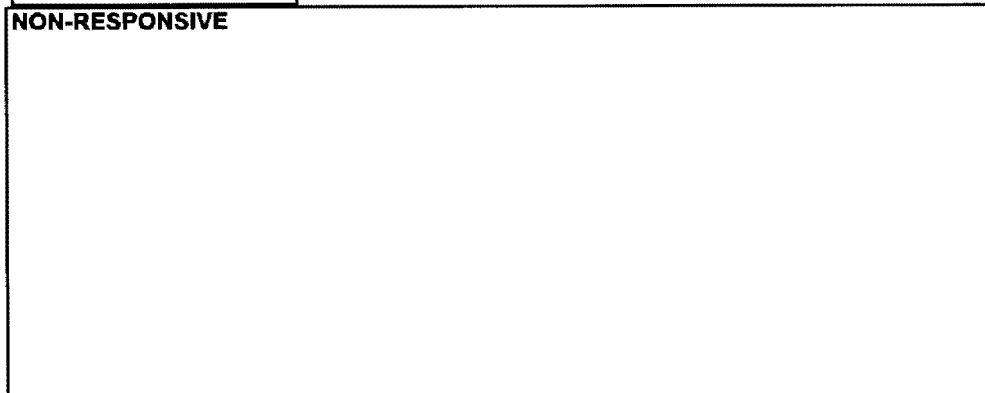
USSR: Soviet preparations for a manned space flight are apparently in the final stages.



USSR: Deposed Marshal Zakharov appeared at the Finnish Armed Forces Day reception on 4 June, which some 20 Soviet marshals and generals also attended. The unusual and obvious warmth with which he was greeted by many if not all of the Soviet officers suggests that his dismissal as Chief of the General Staff of Army and Navy was not popular with many military leaders. The Marshal's reported new position as Commandant of the Higher General Staff Academy has not been confirmed.



NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR MAY 1963

Soviet missile test range activity last month was highlighted by the resumption of extended range ICBM firings, continuation of a new MRBM test program, and an unusually high level of cruise missile firings. Over-all activity was normal, with a total of 27 launches on all ranges.

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range (TTMTR) attempted seven launches: one earth satellite vehicle (Sputnik 40) -- which was recovered after eight days -- and six ICBM's. An effort was made to launch three SS-7 ICBM's at five-minute intervals to the 6,500-nm mid-Pacific impact area, but the second missile either failed near the pad or was canceled at launch time. This appears to have been a test of the SS-7 system in an operational mode; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A week later, a single SS-7 was fired to the 6,500-nm area. In addition, one SS-8 and one ICBM of unknown type were successfully fired to the 3,400-nm Kamchatka impact area.

The Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range (KYMTR) launched one Cosmos-type ESV (Sputnik 39), three MRBM's to the 650-nm area, 14 cruise missiles to the 300-nm area, and one cruise missile to a less than 100-nm area. The firings to the 650-nm area were the first ballistic missile launches to this range noted since September 1961. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is not yet clear whether the 650-nm firings represent testing of a new or modified missile, resumption of SS-3 firings, or both. The high level of cruise missile firings to the 300-nm area (14 in May and six the preceding month) is thought to represent crew training. A naval association has been identified with this system.

The Northern Fleet Missile Test Complex (NFMTCC) conducted two launches to the 275-nm area. The type of missile and launch platform are not known.

There were no launches noted on other Soviet ranges or on the Chinese Communist missile test range during the period.

[REDACTED]

Soviet Manned Space Launch Forthcoming

Preparations for a Soviet manned space operation are believed to be in their final stages. The Soviet Space Event Support Ships are deployed off the coasts of Africa; search-recovery aircraft remain dispersed within the USSR; and the Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation ships, which recently participated in the extended range missile firings, could arrive at space-support stations in the Pacific in the next few days.


The promised "spectacular" may consist of orbiting one or more manned vehicles for eight to 10 days, thus bettering the record set last fall by Major Nikolayev in Vostok III. The Soviets have not yet demonstrated a capability for docking two manned ESV's while in orbit, even though the Vostok III and IV operation in August 1962 showed an ability to duplicate orbital parameters and effect precise lift-off times. The press has also speculated that a "Cosmonautress" may be orbited.


Whatever the nature of the expected space activity, it may be televised. Recent Cosmos satellites indicate that the Soviets have tested external video devices -- which would supplement the internal video capability previously demonstrated.




NOTES



USSR: Sputnik 40, the unmanned earth satellite vehicle designated Cosmos 18 by the Soviets, was deorbited on 2 June after about nine days in orbit. It returned to the USSR on the initial portion of the 143d orbit. 



USSR: The large number of military transport aircraft, which deployed to the Kirovabad area in the Transcaucasus -- location of the 104th Guards Airborne Rifle Division -- on 29 May and returned home on 31 May, may have participated in a demonstration for Premier Castro. A Tass release of 30 May indicated that Khrushchev and Castro inspected a Strategic Rocket Forces base and watched infantry exercises "in a nearby military base." The Soviets have not previously publicized visits by heads of state or military delegations to strategic rocket bases. 

NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

3 June 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

USSR: Preparations appear well advanced for a p. 1
manned space event. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] p. 2

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

MEXICO: A Soviet Embassy official is said to be p. 6
organizing a Latin American insurgent
movement, with Cuba and Mexico as the
base.

CUBA: Cubans appear to be training on KOMAR- p. 6
class guided missile patrol boats.
[REDACTED]

NOTES: USSR, USSR, Republic of China/Communist p. 7
China, Central America, UAR.

SUPPLEMENT: AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA p. (1)
APRIL-MAY 1963

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Preparations for Space Operations

The status of Soviet space-associated facilities indicates that another recoverable earth satellite launch is planned at Tyuratam. Search aircraft in the USSR and ships off Africa, which supported the COSMOS XIII operation of 21-29 March, remain deployed, and the two ships which participated in that event have been joined by two others which were employed in the recent LUNIK IV operation.

The buildup of support ships off Africa suggests that the forthcoming space event may be more complex than a COSMOS operation. Communications activity on 11 April, which indicates that the departure of the Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (SMRIS) from Petropavlovsk may have begun, also suggests that the planned space operation will involve manned space flight. Should these ships be deploying for a space operation, approximately two weeks will be required for them to arrive on station. [REDACTED]

Impending Chinese Communist Missile Activity

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] range facility improvements indicate that a new phase of operations may begin soon on the Shuang Cheng-tzu Missile Test Range.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] when surface-to-surface ballistic missiles may have been launched 600 to 700 nautical miles downrange. Range facilities improvements are suggested by recent photographs showing heavy vehicle traffic near the launch area, extension of a rail support line, and several rows of rail cars on an adjacent spur. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR MARCH 1963

Soviet missile test range activity during March increased in tempo and diversity over the previous month, reaching a level normal for the season of the year. There was a total of 31 firings on all ranges.

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range (TTMTR) conducted five launches: SPUTNIK XXXIV, an earth satellite vehicle which was subsequently recovered; and four ICBM's, three of which -- two SS-7's and one SS-8 -- were successfully fired to the Kamchatka impact area. The fourth ICBM was a probable in-flight failure which has not yet been categorized. Regarding the SS-8, it was the first positively identified firing of this system since 29 Jul 62. (Two uncategorized ICBM firings occurred in February which could have been SS-8's.)

Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range (KYMTR) firings totaled 11 during March: two SS-5, 2,200-nm IRBM's, one of which was fired to the half-range area and the other a failure; two SS-4, 1,020-nm MRBM's; three 150-nm SRBM's; and four cruise missiles to the 300-nm area.

The Sary Shagan Antimissile Test Complex (SSATC) was at a high level of activity with six SS-4 MRBM target missiles fired from the Makat area. There is evidence of ABM firings against two of these target missiles.

The Vladimirovka Advanced Weapons and Research Complex (VAWARC) engaged in the launch of a probable AS-4/KITCHEN from a probable BLINDER "B" bomber on the Vladimirovka-Dzhaman Sor Test Range. [REDACTED]

An unusual but not yet fully understood operation occurred on the VAWARC involving the launch of a probable SS-4 MRBM. A similar operation was noted in December 1961 wherein [REDACTED] of stabilization in the payload section during the reentry phase of the trajectory. Analysis of the March operation has not progressed to the point where similar stabilization functions are discernible, but [REDACTED] are similar to the 1961 firing.

The Northern Fleet Missile Test Complex (NFMTC) fired five SRBM's, all presumably launched by submarines to the 275-nm

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

LUNIK IV

The Soviet comment that LUNIK IV flew to within 10,000 miles of the moon agrees with early intelligence indications and with the judgment that the operation was not executed as planned.

The three Soviet lunar shots this year have all employed the parking orbit technique used in 1961 and 1962 for sending probes to Venus and Mars. The 4 January attempt failed when the probe did not inject on a lunar trajectory. The probe attempt of 3 February did not even achieve earth parking orbit and impacted in the mid-Pacific. All lunar attempts, including LUNIK IV, have been launched at times when illuminating conditions were optimum for either a lunar orbit or soft landing.

[REDACTED]

6 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page 2

Status of Soviet Space Activity

Soviet failure to announce LUNIK IV's objective -- whether soft landing, lunar orbit, or other -- and recent Radio Moscow announcements that the vehicle will "pass close to" the moon suggest that the vehicle may not be on the desired course.

Another unmanned earth satellite vehicle, perhaps similar to COSMOS XIII, may be placed in orbit in the near future. This is indicated by the continued deployment of search-recovery aircraft and renewed communications activity between Moscow and the Atlantic support ships.

COSMOS XIII was launched on 21 March and recovered on 29 March. The forthcoming launch may be a test of a VOSTOK vehicle designed to carry a manned payload in orbit for a similar period.

Imminence of a manned flight will probably be indicated by deployment of the Pacific support ships, now near Petropavlovsk, to mid-ocean positions.

[REDACTED]

Status of LUNIK IV

[REDACTED] a mid-course correction in the trajectory of LUNIK IV was made before the probe was 10,000 nautical miles from Earth. Earlier data had indicated that the probe might not come within about 15,000 nautical miles of the Moon. Inability so far to determine the magnitude of the correction and the likelihood that additional propulsion will be used preclude a definitive assessment of the intended mission or ultimate success of this operation. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 APRIL 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	12 ⁽¹⁾	-	5	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL TRAFFIC:	16	2 ⁽²⁾	5	-
EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	19 ⁽³⁾	3 ⁽⁴⁾	6	-

- (1) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, en route to Cuba from Nakhodka Bay, USSR.
- (2) Includes the NIKOLAYEVSK which arrived Havana 31 March and the M. KALININ which should arrive in Havana today. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- (3) Six of these, KARACHAEVO-CHEKESSEYA, KASIMOV, KIMOVSK, KRASNOGRAD, OKHOTSK, and ORENBURG, have hatches 70 feet or longer. Also includes K. VISHNEVSKIY, a possible arms carrier from the Black Sea.
- (4) Includes A. NAKHIMOV which departed Havana 15 March, BALTIKA which departed Havana 22 March, and BAYKAL which departed Havana 30 March 1963.
- [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Soviet Lunar Probe Operation

The vehicle which was placed in parking orbit on 2 April carried a space probe which is now headed for the vicinity of the Moon, according to Tass.

The vehicle was launched from Tyuratam at 0816Z, within two minutes of the precomputed optimum time for a three-and-a-half-day lunar trajectory. Injection of the probe occurred over Africa during the initial position of the first orbit.

The announced weight of the lunar probe, 3,136 pounds agrees with the capability estimated for the Soviet booster previously used for sending probes to Venus and Mars. The 3,136 pounds would include both the instrumentation package and any propulsion system required for mid-course or terminal maneuver.

The weight of usable payload would vary with the mission planned when the vehicle reaches the vicinity of the moon. Approximately 1,600 pounds of instrumentation could be placed in a near-moon circular orbit, while about half this weight of instruments would be available for a soft or semisoft landing. Lunar illumination conditions prevailing on 5 April will be near optimum for either a lunar orbit or landing mission.

[REDACTED]

2 Apr 63

Soviets Launch Probable Lunar Vehicle

The USSR launched a space vehicle at approximately 0817Z on 2 April. Although the mission of the vehicle can not yet be confirmed, the launch time correlates well with the computed optimum time (0813Z) for a lunar mission from Tyuratam.

Launch of the vehicle was confirmed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the vehicle was successfully placed in orbit about the Earth, but it is not yet known if an upper stage was subsequently injected on an 82 hour journey towards the moon.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

USSR: About 30 TU-95/Bear heavy bombers from Long Range Aviation's Southwest Bomber Command (SWBC) flew round-robin missions via Arctic regions on 11 June. Operating from western USSR, the bombers flew north in two groups to the vicinity of the North Pole, and on their return simulated bomber attacks on the Soviet mainland. This represents the largest single effort from the SWBC Bear division this year.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

12 June 63

[REDACTED]

Page 6

[REDACTED]

Soviet Space-Related Submarine Activity

At least five Soviet submarines and two SIGINT trawlers are currently conducting out-of-area operations in the Pacific. This unusually high level of activity probably results from the intended participation of some of these units in the forthcoming space event. A submarine sighting at a position on the zero orbit line from Tyuratam and about 300 nautical miles south of the Aleutian Islands probably represents one of these units.

Past participation of submarines in space events goes back to 1961 [REDACTED] four units were operating out-of-area during the launching of Sputniks X and XI. Again in August 1962 when Vostoks III and IV were launched, there was an increase in out-of-area activity consisting of at least three submarines and two surface units.

The most likely mission for any submarines participating in a space event would be search and rescue should the vehicle fail to orbit.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12 July 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

USSR: Heavy jet bombers have made the first sizeable deployment to an Arctic base in almost a year in exercises that began yesterday. [REDACTED] p. 1

USSR: The fleet which supports the space and ICBM programs is probably being enlarged. p. 2

USSR: This year's Arctic research program seems to be aimed at improving submarine operations and antisubmarine defenses. [REDACTED] p. 2

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Weekly Soviet shipping to and from Cuba is reviewed. [REDACTED] p. 6

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



<u>Date</u>	<u>Missile</u>	<u>Range (nm)</u>
30 May 59	1 SS-6	4,800
9 Jun 59	1 SS-6	4,200
22-25 Oct 59	2 SS-6's	4,300-4,700
20-31 Jan 60	2 SS-6's	6,500
5-7 Jul 60	2 SS-6's	6,700
13 Sep-28 Oct 61	1 SS-6	6,800
	7 SS-7's	6,500
	3 SS-8's	6,500-6,800
16 Oct-25 Nov 61	2 SS-7's	6,500
	2 SS-7's	4,800
15 May-9 Jul 63	3 SS-7's	6,500
	3 SS-7's	4,800

The 29 missiles fired to extended ranges include, by category:

SS-6	-----	9
SS-7	-----	17
SS-8	-----	3
		<hr/>
		29



Soviet Pressures Against Iraq

Soviet pressure on Iraq in connection with the Kurdish campaign is evident in a recent note to Iraq and the CENTO countries. In the note, Moscow accused CENTO of "interference" in the campaign and asserted it might demand a UN Security Council meeting to consider the war. The USSR is thus not only retaliating for Iraq's anti-Communist actions but also trying to undermine CENTO.

Iraqi Air Force Commander Tikriti recently told the US Air Attache in Baghdad that the Soviets did not make promised June deliveries. He said at least one Soviet test pilot at Rashid Air Base, on instructions from home, had refused to fly any aircraft used or scheduled for use against the Kurds. Soviet technicians in Iraq are also spreading propaganda against the government and its Kurdish operations.

Another Cosmos Satellite Expected

An attempt to launch a probable Cosmos-type earth satellite from Tyuratam on 10 July ended in apparent cancellation near the intended 1003Z lift-off time. Possible on-pad telemetry was noted, but there were no US RADINT or ELINT indications of a launch and Soviet space-associated facilities signed down within 20 minutes.

Similar activity occurred on 9 July, but at that time the cancellation was much earlier in the operation.

Although the orbiting of this vehicle was thus delayed on two consecutive days, the continued standby alert status of space support facilities indicates another try will be made in the next few days.

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR JUNE 1963

Soviet missile test range activity during June was highlighted by the resumption of the manned space program, an extended range ICBM firing into the northern Pacific impact area, and the renewal of vertical probe firings and of ABM target missile firings. Over-all activity for the month was below normal, with a total of possibly 26 launches on all ranges.

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range conducted five, possibly six, launches: Vostoks V and VI and three -- possibly four -- ICBM's. One ICBM, an SS-7, was fired into the northern Pacific 4,800-nm impact area. Two other SS-7's were fired to the Kamchatka 3,400-nm impact area; their apogees were about 400 nautical miles, about 100 nautical miles lower than normal. Another launch of an ICBM, intended for the Kamchatka area, may have failed.

The Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range (KYMTR) conducted eight firings: two SS-5 IRBM's to the 2,200-nm area, fired slightly less than two hours apart; four SS-4 MRBM's to the 1,020-nm area; and two vertical firings -- the first on the KYMTR since July 1962 -- to altitudes of about 305 nautical miles. This is the highest altitude ever noted in Soviet vertical firings.

The Sary Shagan Anti-Missile Test Complex resumed MRBM firings from the Makat area in June with the launch of a probable SS-4 target missile to the Sary Shagan area. Facilities of the Vladimirovka Advanced Weapons and Research Complex (VAWARC) participated in the activity. There is no evidence of an ABM firing against the target missile.

A probable AS-4/Kitchen air-to-surface missile was launched on the Vladimirovka-Dzhaman Sor Test Range of the VAWARC.

The Northern Fleet Missile Test Complex may have conducted 10 launches during the period. The type of missiles, ranges, and launch platforms have not been identified.

There were no launches noted on other Soviet ranges or on the Chinese Communist missile test range during the period.

[REDACTED]

The Vladimirovka Advanced Weapons and Research Complex conducted two launches. A Luggage aerodynamic cruise vehicle fired on the Vladimirovka-Lake Balkhash Test Range flew about 630 nautical miles downrange, executed a 180-degree turn, and returned to the rangehead area where it was presumably recovered. This was the 16th Luggage operation since the program was started in August 1959. Of these, two failed at or shortly after launch, and six while attempting to execute the turn. The mission and test objectives of the Luggage program are still not known. A Kangaroo AS-3 air-to-surface missile with a 350-nm range was launched by a TU-95/Bear B on the Vladimirovka-Dzhaman Sor Special Test Range. This apparently continued operational crew training in the Bear B/AS-3 system.

The Northern Fleet Missile Test Complex was active in five launches in December. These included the firings of two probable submarine-launched SS-N-5 ballistic missiles to the 600 to 650-nm area and of two cruise missiles from unknown launch platforms to 150 and 200-nm ranges, and one 200-nm firing of an undetermined type and launch platform. The SS-N-5 launches were the first noted since February 1963. Twenty-four SS-N-5's have been fired since 31 Mar 62.

No firings were noted on other Soviet or Chinese Communist ranges during the period.

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY, DECEMBER 1963

Soviet missile test range activity during December 1963 was characterized by a relatively high over-all firing rate and a diversity of test programs. An extended range ICBM test period was begun, an SS-8 was tested on the extended range, a highly modified SS-7 was fired, and SS-5 and SS-N-5 firings were resumed. A total of 30 launches was noted on all ranges.

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range had six launches. These included one COSMOS-type ESV, Sputnik 49, which was recovered after nine days in orbit, and five ICBM's. Two of the ICBM's, including the highly modified SS-7 and an SS-8, were fired to the 3,400-nm Kamchatka impact area. Extended-range firings to the 6,500-nm Pacific impact area included two SS-7's and one SS-8. This was the first firing of an SS-8 to the extended range area since October 1961. The extent and nature of the SS-7 modification are not yet apparent, but a significant increase in weight or a decrease in thrust may be involved. In all, 162 ICBM's have been fired, of which 30 were failures; these include 44 SS-6's, 77 SS-7's, 38 SS-8's and three of unknown type.

Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range (KYMTR) facilities conducted 17 launches during the period. These included the firings of a COSMOS-type ESV, Sputnik 49, two SS-5 IRBM's to the 2,200-nm area, five SS-4 MRBM's to the 1,020-nm area, two surface-to-surface aerodynamic missiles to ranges of 300 nautical miles, six SRBM's to ranges of 100 to 300 nautical miles, and a vertical probe to an altitude of about 240 nautical miles. The SS-5 firings were the first IRBM launches noted since August 1963. Primary interest on the KYMTR during the period apparently centered on training. SS-5 firings to date total 72; six were failures. A total of 275 SS-4 firings has been noted, of which only 12 are known failures.

(Continued)

[REDACTED]

SS-8 ICBM Firings

The SS-8 ICBM's which were fired to the 3,400-nm Kamchatka impact area [REDACTED] were apparently associated with operational training, but the firing of one to the 6,500-nm extended-range area [REDACTED] was probably a continuation of R & D testing. [REDACTED]

The [REDACTED] ICBM was previously reported to have been launched from an area about 13 nautical miles northwest of Complex "A" of the Tyuratam Missile Test Center. [REDACTED]

If the Soviets continue the normal pattern of testing in pairs, another SS-8 firing to the extended-range area may take place while the Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (SMRIS) are on station. When firings into the 6,500-nm area end, the SMRIS will probably redeploy to the 4,800-nm northern Pacific impact area for the final phase of the test series. The announced test period extends through 25 January. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7 January 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Recent ICBM firings to Kamchatka were p. 5
apparently operational; one to the
Pacific was probably for research
and development. [REDACTED]

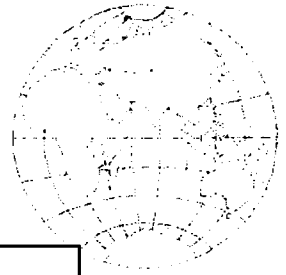
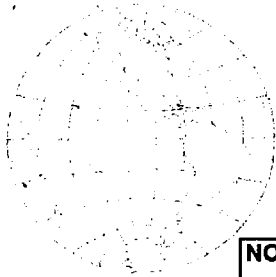
NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

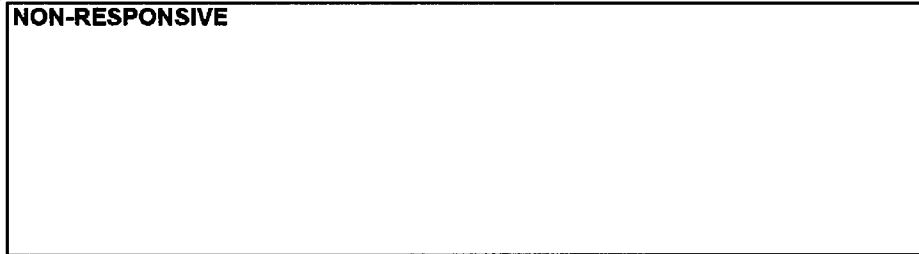
[REDACTED]



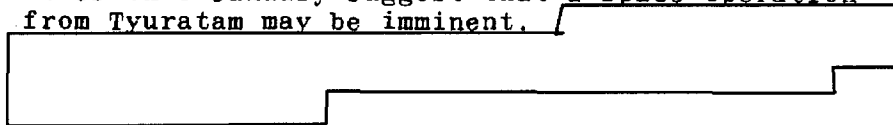
NOTES



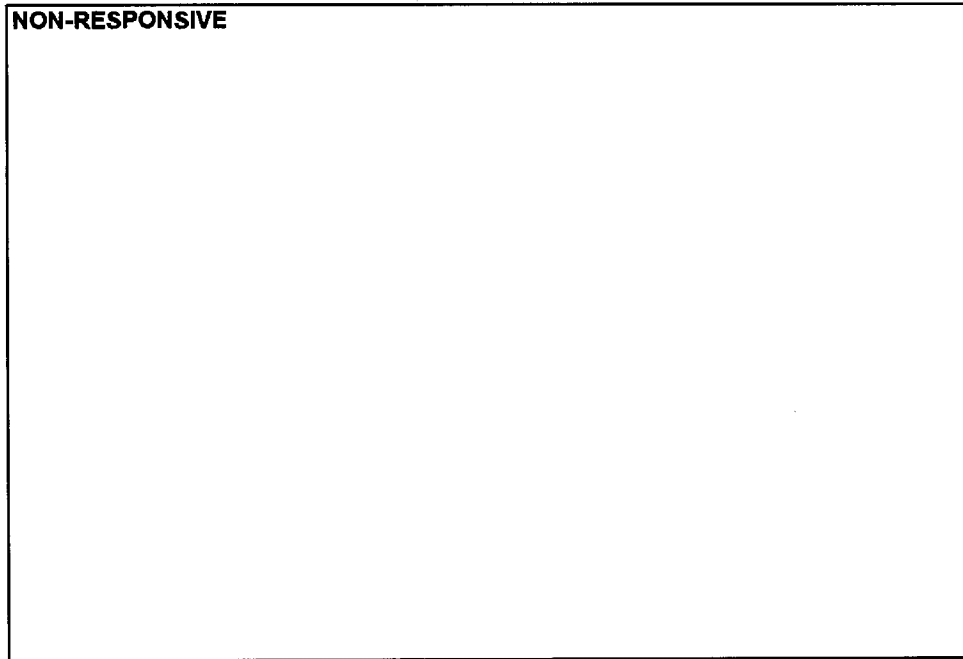
NON-RESPONSIVE



USSR: Reactivation of space-related support facilities on 8 January suggest that a space operation from Tyuratam may be imminent.



NON-RESPONSIVE



9 Jan 64



Page 8

[REDACTED]

9 January 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Military trainees reportedly return p. 3
from the USSR. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Two ships start their fourth voyage p. 5
of exploration of the ocean bottom.
[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Space shot expected.

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Operational firing of SS-8 ICBM.

SUPPLEMENT: THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GROUND FORCES. p. (1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

USSR: [REDACTED] three Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (SMRIS), now near Petropavlovsk, [REDACTED] preparations for deployment to support space or missile events. One of the ships, CHUKOTKA, has been used in this fashion before. The other two, CHUMIKAN and CHAZHMA, only recently arrived in the Far East by way of the Northern Sea Route. Three other SMRIS (SIBIR, SUCHAN, and SAKHALIN) are still deployed near the extended-range Pacific missile impact area. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

USSR/CUBA: The Soviet dry cargo ship SERGEY KIROV (7,176 GRT) is heading for Cuba, probably with military cargo. The ship declared for Cuba with 2,130 tons of general cargo when it left the Black Sea on 5 January. There are indications that KIROV loaded at Nikolaev, the usual Black Sea port for taking on military cargo. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

5 February 1964

[Redacted]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

USSR/CUBA: Soviet scientists are reportedly going p. 5
to Cuba to track earth satellites.

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

NOTES:

p. 9

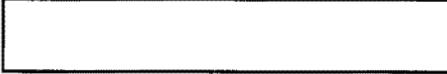
SOVIET BLOC: Patrols at Baltic Sea entrances.

USSR: ELINT flight against Shemya.

NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: New cruise missile site.




[Redacted]


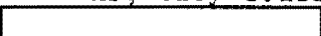


NOTES



USSR: 


 that preparations are being made for the
launch there of a recoverable satellite. 


 launch of the
last two recoverable vehicles, COSMOS 20 and 24. Al-
though Soviet Space Event Support Ships DOLINSK and
ILICHEVSK are not at stations they occupied in sup-
port of previous operations, they could reach them
within a few days. 

NON-RESPONSIVE



6 Feb 64

Page 8



[Redacted]

6 February 1964

[Redacted]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

USSR: Another VLF transmitter for the support p. 5
of out-of-area submarines is tested.

[Redacted]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

8 February 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Deployment of SMRIS into Pacific p. 5
may presage another Soviet space
operation. [REDACTED]

USSR: Soviet activity indicates Novaya p. 5
Zemlya test site in standby status.
[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

Preparations For Soviet Space Operation

The Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation Ship (SMRIS) CHAZHMA was sighted on 6 February on a southeasterly course about 600 miles from Petropavlovsk.

the SMRIS CHUKOTKA may also have deployed into the Pacific. CHUMIKAN is probably still in the Petropavlovsk area, will leave before long. The deployments are believed to be associated with a forthcoming space operation.

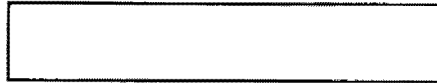
The three SMRIS which had been deployed since mid-November in support of the extended-range ICBM tests probably reached home port by 7 February.

Soviet Readiness for Nuclear Testing

The USSR apparently still maintains at least some facilities of the Novaya Zemlya nuclear weapons proving grounds on a standby basis.

Military Transport Aviation aircraft believed to provide logistic support to the proving grounds have flown to Belushya Airfield near the test area at least once a month since mid-1963. A transport of the Kerch-Bagerovo nuclear weapons research installation, which has historically supported test activities in all areas, also flew to the western Arctic in December, the first confirmed flight of such an aircraft there since testing was concluded in 1962.

The naval meteorological station on Novaya Zemlya has been periodically transmitting upper air observations in a special nuclear test-associated format. The purpose of issuing weather data in this way is probably to maintain personnel proficiency in the reporting required for test purposes.



NOTES



USSR: A further delay in a planned major Soviet space event is suggested by the activity of three instrumentation ships which arrived at Pacific space support stations in mid-February. CHUMIKAN was well away from its location on 24 February and heading toward Kamchatka, while the other ships remained in positions suitable for monitoring a space launch. CHAZHMA has now also moved and on 4 March was located with CHUKOTKA at its station north of Hawaii. Some three to five days would be required for CHUMIKAN and CHAZHMA to return to their mid-February locations.



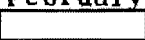
USSR: The large-scale Soviet airborne exercise continued on 4 March with some 148 transports flying in western USSR. The aircraft sortied in several groups beginning before dawn and extending into afternoon; the largest was composed of 69 transports.



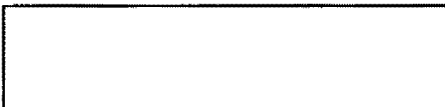
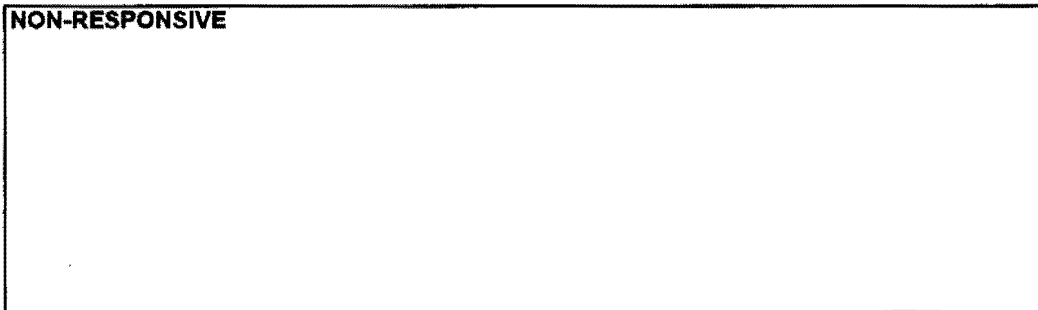
CUBA: There are further indications that a substantial number of Soviet military personnel will be withdrawn in May. [redacted]
still speak of "demobilizations" in May. [redacted]



[redacted] no further references to drunkenness or the use of profanity have been noted since mid-February. [redacted]



NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE
ACTIVITY FOR FEBRUARY 1964

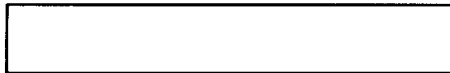
Soviet missile test range operations were at a relatively high rate during February, with a total of 24 launches noted on all ranges. Highlights include resumption of antiballistic missile (ABM) testing, two consecutive ICBM failures, a space vehicle failure, continued testing of the highly modified SS-7, and the first probable SS-3 MRBM firing since May 1963.

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range (TTMTR) conducted seven launches during February; six ICBM's were fired, two of which failed, and one space vehicle did not achieve earth orbit. The ICBM firings were of three standard SS-7's, one highly modified SS-7 (or new ICBM), one SS-8, and one of undetermined type which failed. The other failure was an SS-7. The mission and test objective of the space vehicle which failed are not established. Cumulative ICBM firings as of 29 February total 176. By category, these include 44 SS-6's, 81 SS-7's, 47 SS-8's and four of unknown type.

The Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range (KYMTR) had eight launches: one SS-5 IRBM to the 2,200-nm area, four SS-4 MRBM's to the 1,020-nm area, one probable SS-3 MRBM to the 630-nm area, one 300-nm cruise missile, and one COSMOS-type ESV designated Sputnik 52. The IRBM and MRBM operations were probably associated with troop training and a Soviet Rocket Forces demonstration. The probable SS-3 was the first known to have been launched in nine months. SS-5 firings to date total 73, of which six were failures. In all, 283 SS-4's have been launched from KYMTR with only 12 failures noted.

The Vladimirovka Advanced Weapons and Research Complex had only one firing during the period, that of a 350-nm KANGAROO AS-3 launched by a Soviet Long Range Air Force TU-95/BEAR.

(Continued)



10 March 1964



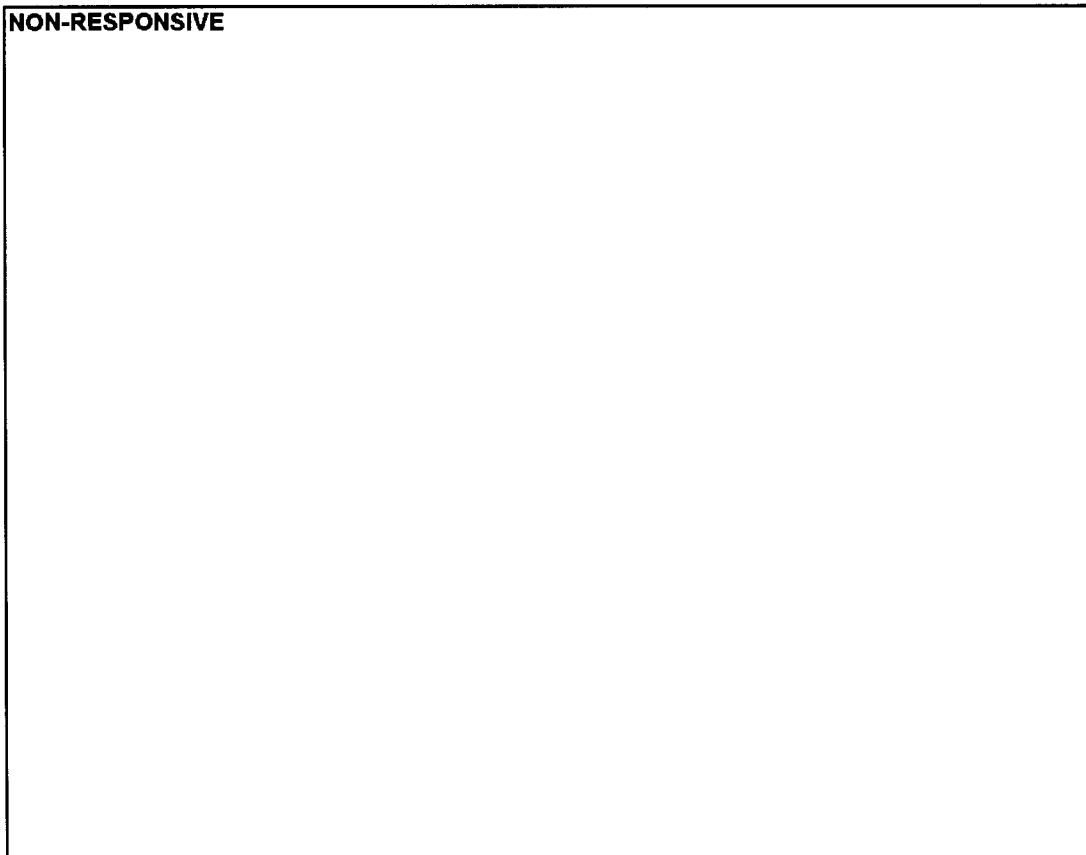
INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE



USSR: The attempted space shot on 19 February p. 2
 failed because of malfunction of the
 third stage -- this has now happened
 four times.

NON-RESPONSIVE



CUBA
AND
ANTI-CUBAN ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

POSTURE OF SOVIET-CUBAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

Although some recent changes in the activities of air defense forces in Cuba could be a prelude to Cubans assuming control, no significant change in the over-all posture of the system has been noted.

[REDACTED]

Detection of peripheral activities has likewise been consistent, with only occasional exceptions. Previous suspicions were supported by firm evidence on 14 March of Cuban nationals operating the HF and Morse air defense communications. No change in procedure has been noted, however, which would indicate shift of this system to Cuban control.

No Cuban fighter reactions to any recent US reconnaissance flights has been noted. Termination of fighter patrols north of Varadero has also reduced the possibility of inadvertent encounters with our peripheral operations. If there has been any change in the pilot training program, it is the reduced emphasis on zoom tactics and GCI exercises. Although Cuban pilots may now be engaged in transitional training in MIG-21 aircraft, the Soviets apparently retain full operational control and MIG-21's are predominantly -- if not totally -- Soviet manned.

Although there is mounting information on Cuban participation in SA-2 operations, the evidence is so tenuous that continuing Soviet control of the system is contemplated for some months to come. A recent conference of Soviet SAM officers with unidentified Cubans was probably for the purpose of establishing future personnel arrangements within the SAM system. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] anticipated Soviet replacements for at least some of those persons scheduled to depart.

Cumulative evidence to date indicates that, although there is the strong possibility of greater use of Cuban personnel, there is no intent to effect a complete transition of the air defense system to Cuban national control in the immediate future. [REDACTED]

1 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page (1)

Weekly Soviet-Cuban Shipping Review

Three Soviet dry cargo ships and two tankers arrived in Cuban ports this past week. The freighters transported trucks, buses, jeeps, chemicals, grain, farm machinery, and general industrial goods. The two tankers had a total declared cargo of 65,000 tons of crude oil.

Five Soviet dry cargo ships, one passenger ship, and seven tankers are on their way to Cuba. The freighter IVAN POLZUNOV has as deck cargo six large crates which are similar in size and shape to those in which KOMAR-class guided-missile patrol boats have been shipped in the past. The other freighters are believed to be carrying general cargo. YURI GAGARIN, previously suspected of being on its way to Cuba with military cargo, arrived in Latakia on 30 May in accord with her declaration and reentered the Black Sea on 3 June. The passenger ship BAYKAL is heading for Cuba with approximately 120 Soviet agricultural specialists. The tankers are carrying crude oil, gasoline, and liquid ammonia.

Eighteen Soviet freighters and three tankers are in Cuban ports or coastal waters. Most of the merchant ships are scheduled to load or have loaded sugar for Soviet and European ports.

Nine Soviet freighters, one passenger ship, and four tankers are on their way to the USSR and Europe from the Cuban area. Eight of the dry cargo ships have declared cargoes of sugar for delivery to the Soviet Union and Europe.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

Soviet Commander of KOMAR's in Cuba

Vice Adm Georgiy S. Abashvili may command Soviet KOMAR and coastal defense cruise missile forces in Cuba. He is probably the Soviet admiral who was to visit Mariel at the time of the KOMAR exercise on 4 June.

Adm Abashvili is believed to have left his former post as commander of a garrison of the Baltic Fleet just before the Cuban arms buildup. He has not been identified in the USSR since, and there have been several references to his presence in Cuba. Adm Abashvili has been described by a former Soviet naval officer as an excellent tactician who "saw the advantages of missile warfare" and was among its early proponents. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7 JUNE 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	5	1	7
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	18	-	3
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	9	1	4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

USSR: Fifty-seven advanced model aircraft were delivered to the European Satellite area during April and May. The 24th Tactical Air Army in East Germany received most of them -- about 18 all-weather MIG-21/Fishbed D interceptors and 27 SU-7/Fitters. Deliveries were also made to the Soviet 37th Tactical Air Army in Poland and the Soviet Air Force, Hungary. Nearly 140 new generation aircraft have been delivered to Soviet units in the Forward Area in 1963. The Hungarian Air Force received two possible MIG-21's, the first delivery to a Satellite air force since February.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

Naval Exercise in Cuba

At least nine of Cuba's 12 KOMAR-class guided missile patrol boats conducted an exercise off the northern coast near the Mariel Naval Base on 4 June. The exercise may have been reviewed by a high-ranking Soviet naval officer. Cuban communications indicate that a Soviet admiral -- described as "commander of rocket launchers" (KOMAR's) -- was to visit Mariel during the period. Preliminary reports from US Navy units indicate that at least nine KOMAR's and two patrol escorts -- one of which was probably acting as a target ship -- were participating in the exercise.

The Soviet freighter IVAN POLZUNOV, previously used as an arms carrier, is now north of the Azores en route from the Baltic to Cuba with six large crates on deck. A preliminary field evaluation of ~~photographs taken 29 May~~ indicates the crates are similar in size and shape to those in which KOMAR's have been shipped in the past. The delivery of additional KOMAR's to Cuba remains subject to confirmation but, in view of the recent emphasis on Cuban training in those already there, it is conceivable that Castro and Khrushchev have agreed to strengthen Cuban defenses against infiltration activities and attacks on shipping by anti-Castro groups.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5 June 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA: KOMAR missile-equipped patrol boats have p. 2
conducted another exercise, and the
Soviets may be delivering more of these
boats. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: The effectiveness of the Markham data- p. 5
link fighter control system has
apparently been increased by ground
relay. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT: COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY, p. (1)
MAY 1963

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

BASE AT MAYARI ARRIBA MAY POSE THREAT TO GUANTANAMO

Cuban boasts of a capability to destroy the US naval base at Guantanamo instantly may be based upon their possession of the 45-nm coastal defense cruise missile system, which uses the AS-1 Kennel modified for a surface-to-surface role. New information and analysis indicate that the site for launching these weapons against Guantanamo could be Mayari Arriba in the hills of Oriente Province approximately 37 nautical miles north northwest of Guantanamo. High altitude photographs on 3 April revealed an AS-1 type cruise missile (probably modified to an SSCM) in a graded area of the 800-foot mountain pocket where the Mayari Arriba base is located.

This cruise missile, which was identified by the Cubans as a "coastal defense missile" when it appeared in the 2 Jan Havana parade, has a high subsonic speed, is turbojet powered, and has an estimated maximum range of 45 nautical miles. The surface-to-surface version of the air-launched Kennel has ~~previously been noted in other parts of the world. In Cuba~~ it has been seen at the Banes, Santa Cruz del Norte, Campo Florido and Siguanea coastal defense cruise missile sites.

A recent reevaluation of this missile by the Air Force Foreign Technology Division at Wright Patterson AFB indicates that the mid-course guidance system probably consists of an autopilot with command override and that the terminal guidance system is active radar homing. Command guidance would permit the missile to be launched from a location screened by surrounding terrain and controlled by guidance vans located on a higher elevation with radar line-of-sight to both the launch point and the target. Although the use of active radar homing for terminal guidance against a land target is questionable, this portion of the guidance system may be inactive when the missile is not used against ships. Command guidance could be used all the way against a land target such as Guantanamo.

A recent study indicates that several elevations within 10 nautical miles of Mayari Arriba provide unobstructed radar line-of-sight to the naval base. From these points, the naval base should be a well-defined radar target, appearing as a peninsula on the far side of a body of water. Ships in the harbor would also provide targets. The launcher for the cruise missile is portable and needs only graded level ground at the launch site. If all of the above factors are indeed true,

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Further analysis indicates that the reported air-to-air missile exercise by Cuban nationals on 31 May actually was a ground control intercept (GCI) exercise by Soviet Forces, Cuba (SFC), pilots accompanied by a probable Cuban national previously observed in training with the SFC. The usual Russian reference for missile launch (PUSK) was not heard; instead, the pilots referred to "firing" which indicates the firing was done with the aircraft cannon and represents the initial occurrence of suspected live firing by fighter elements in Cuba. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA APRIL-MAY 1963

The first group of Cuban pilots to receive instruction on MIG-21/Fishbed C aircraft appears to be in advanced stages of training. Some 22 experienced Cuban fighter pilots reportedly began a four-month course at San Antonio de los Banos on 18 March; a second group is to start training in September.

Since 12 April when this activity was first noted in communications, Cuban pilots have apparently progressed through familiarization flights, take-off and landing practice, cross country flying, high altitude speed runs, and ground controlled intercept (GCI) exercises. On 31 May, Cuban MIG-21 pilots were noted in probable simulated launchings of air-to-air missiles (AAM). Cubans have also been noted being trained by Soviet instructors as ground controllers during these MIG-21 flights.

Despite increasing indications of Cuban possession and operation of some R-401 multi-channel VHF equipment, there is no evidence that any of the Cuban R-401 activity is SAM-associated. If and when the Cubans actually take over the operation of R-401 equipment serving SAM sites this fact will be readily apparent.

On 30 May the probable simulated firing of a minimum of eight missiles against three targets by the Mariel SAM site was noted in R-401 communications. The last prior operations of this nature occurred on 6 May and 2 April. These involved unlocated SAM facilities in the Western sector.

Air defense reactions to US reconnaissance have shown a noticeable decrease in capability to detect BRASS KNOB flights since 17 May when U-2 aircraft ceased transmitting position reports prior to crossing the Cuban coast. Missions flown before 17 May were detected, on the average, 17 minutes and 50 seconds before the U-2 penetrated the Cuban coastline. After the 17 May radio silence procedures were instituted, the average time has been nine minutes and 30 seconds. (During March a control station of the Soviet COMINT/HFDF network in Cuba was noted on 53 occasions transmitting short unreadable messages following communications by U-2 aircraft in the Florida-Cuba area, probably providing location tip-offs to two subordinate outstations). There were 57 BRASS KNOB flights conducted in April and 31 in May. The SAM site FAN SONG guidance radar was intercepted 26 times in April

[REDACTED]

Cuba/Soviet Air and Naval Training Activity

Simulated air-to-air missile training involving Russian and Cuban pilots in probable MIG-21's was reflected by communications facilities on 31 May. Three possible simulated launches were conducted by aircraft operating in pairs from San Antonio de los Banos, apparently under control of a Soviet-supervised Cuban ground controller.

The Mariel SAM site was reflected in Soviet VHF communications on 30 May conducting an exercise involving the simulated launching of eight missiles at three targets. The targets were reportedly destroyed at ranges of 15, 18, and 19 nautical miles.

Continuing Komar activity was reflected on 30 May with seven PGMG's under Soviet control engaging in an exercise with the Cuban frigate JOSE MARTI. No references to missile firing were noted during the exercise which took place north of Mariel. [REDACTED]

Developments in Cuba

The Chambas surface-to-air missile site has returned to normal and appears to be completely occupied. The movement of equipment into and out of the Chambas site on 8 and 9 April may have been connected with a mobility exercise.

A probable Soviet AAA battery -- the first noted in COMINT -- has been identified in Oriente Province. A 16 February message on the Soviet VHF multichannel radio relay communication system (R-401), probably between Victoria de las Tunas and an unlocated station, indicated that an exercise was in progress; the Russian language was being used. AAA units in Cuba, as reflected in intercepted communications, have heretofore been considered to be controlled, manned and operated entirely by the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

High altitude photographs of 9 April show eight probable KOMAR missile crates at La Boca pier, across the bay from the Mariel Naval Air Station. Twenty such crates had been noted earlier at Mariel where the KOMAR boats are based, but by 2 April these had apparently been removed. Photos of 30 March showed 17 similar crates at Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay, where recent construction is evident. Unverified reports from Cuban sources indicate this is a Soviet project. The crates noted at La Boca may also be slated for shipment to Cayo Juan Tomas.

11 APR 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	9	1 (1)	4	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	15 (2)	0	1	-
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	15 (3)	3 (4)	8	-

(1) The M. ULYANOVA which departed Kaliningrad 3 April 1963 for Havana.
The ship has no passengers aboard.

(2) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, which arrived Havana 9 April from
Nakhodka. The ship has canned fish, lumber, and rice combines aboard for
Cuba as reported when it transited the Panama Canal on 5 April.

(3) One of these, KRASNOGRAD has a hatch over 70 feet long.

(4) Includes BAYKAL, which departed Havana 30 March; NIKOLAYEVSK, which
departed Havana 3 April, and the M. KALININ, which departed Havana
5 April.

Activity at SAM Sites in Cuba

The Soviets probably intend to abandon the Havana surface-to-air missile (SAM) site and transfer the equipment to Managua. Photos taken on 9 April disclose that guidance equipment and launchers had been removed from the Havana SAM site, although the launchers still remained nearby. For the first time, guidance equipment -- possibly taken from the Havana site -- is at the recently completed Managua SAM site.

Photographs of 8 April show that launchers and guidance equipment have been removed from the Chambas SAM site to a field about 300 yards to the north. Five days earlier, six launchers and seven canvas-covered missile transporters were in place at Chambas, and the guidance area was unoccupied.

At the Soviet Holguin encampment, 16 cargo trucks were observed on 9 April on the driver training course. In view of the recent introduction of three groupings of non-Soviet tents within the Holguin complex, the presence of these trucks could signify the training of Cubans.

[REDACTED]

NOTES

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Operational activity on the Klyuchi Complex of the Tyuratam Missile Test Range on 8 April is similar to that when MREM's were launched from the Sovetskaya Gavan area to the Kamchatka Peninsula. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] it cannot now be determined whether the activity represented a practice launch or one which failed. [REDACTED]

CUBA: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a missile launch was attempted between 1613Z and 1647Z on 6 April by a KOMAR-class Guided Missile Patrol Craft, probably in the vicinity of Mariel. Three KOMARs may have been involved in addition to an unidentified vessel which possibly had a range control function. There is no information which indicates whether the launch was actual or simulated. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

10 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page 6

[REDACTED]

Reported Cuban-Soviet Military Buildup Around Guantanamo

According to COMNAVBASE, Guantanamo, many reliable sources have reported that large Cuban and Soviet troop movements have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the base during the past four days. The "heavily armed troops" reportedly were accompanied by tanks, self-propelled guns, rocket launchers -- including FROG equipment -- and miscellaneous other weapons.

The significance of the alleged buildup is unknown. COMNAVBASE, Guantanamo, has received, however, an unevaluated report that the Cuban government has interpreted the US announcement concerning the relocation of Cuban exiles from Miami to mean that they will be sent to the Naval Base to stage an invasion. Another source has said that an invasion of Cuba by 300 men in the vicinity of Baracoa -- on the north coast, some 40 nm north-east of the US base area -- is scheduled within the next 15 days; its purpose is said to be to bury arms to support a later "all out effort" by an unspecified anti-Castro organization. Several units of Cuban troops in the Guantanamo City area reportedly are being disarmed and transferred, possibly because they are not considered trustworthy and may attempt to defect.

[REDACTED]

9 APR 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	5	1 (1)	3	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	16 (2)	0	6	-
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	16 (3)	3 (4)	4	-

-
- (1) The M. ULYANOVA which departed Kaliningrad 3 April 1963 for Havana. The ship has no passengers aboard.
 - (2) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, which should arrive Havana 7 April from Nakhodka. The ship has canned fish, lumber, and rice combines aboard for Cuba as reported when it transited the Panama Canal on 5 April.
 - (3) Three of these, KRASNOGRAD, OKHOTSK, and ORENBURG have hatches 70 feet or longer.
 - (4) Includes BAYKAL, which departed Havana 30 March; NIKOLAYEVSK, which departed on 3 April, and the M. KALININ, which departed Havana 5 April.
-
-

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The number of Soviet personnel servicing each SAM site in Cuba may be about 145 -- 128 enlisted men and 17 officers. According to a recently available intercept, that number was on ration allowances at the Holguin West SAM site last January.

Preliminary analysis of 5 April aerial photographs indicates that buildings are under construction just outside the perimeter road at the Managua SAM site. Since the site proper has been completed, the appearance of these buildings suggests the imminent arrival of personnel and equipment.

The Texaco oil refinery at Santiago de Cuba may be the target for a Costa Rican-Nicaraguan sponsored B-26 raid. A reliable American observer claims that the long-scheduled bombing was again postponed for "undisclosed reasons"; the date was said to have been 8 April.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a "private" launch was fired on near Cayo Frances, on or about 7 April. The boat -- probably operated by anti-Castro elements -- then retired to the north; damage or casualties, if any, are not known. Central Army Headquarters subsequently disclosed that "a radio transmission" was monitored 40 minutes after the incident which probably gave the location of all vessels at Cayo Frances. Although Central Army Headquarters did not identify the sender, it implied that the launch made the report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Departure From Cuba

Approximately 150 persons were sighted on the deck of the Soviet passenger ship MIKHAIL KALININ when it left Havana at 1100Z on 5 April. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the passenger ship NIKOLAYEVSK, which departed Havana on 3 April, had 422 passengers on board.

Soviet personnel departures from Cuba since 13 February are listed according to the sources of information, as follows: [REDACTED] observers in Havana -- 3,400; [REDACTED] -- 892; sighted by US forces -- 2,240; and photographic headcount -- 2,677. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

6 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page 3

[REDACTED]

Europe a sense of inferiority. Schroeder showed concern lest the US voice outweigh the majority of European participants but noted that if employment of the MLF became necessary, there would be little time to weigh the pros and cons.

[REDACTED]

CUBA: A preliminary scan of 5 April photographs discloses the first noted appearance of large tents not known to be of a Soviet type at the Santiago de las Vegas Soviet military encampment near Havana.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A possibly related fragment of intelligence is the observation that two armored vehicles have been seen on the driver training grounds at Santiago de las Vegas on three recent occasions.

No significant changes were noted in latest available photographs of the Artemisa camp, and Remedios and Holguin were cloud covered.

[REDACTED]

KOMAR Patrol Craft Base Under Construction in Cuba

A new and permanent operational base for the missile-equipped KOMAR-class patrol craft is apparently being constructed on Cayo Juan Thomas, in the Bahia de Cabanas area of northwestern Cuba. Photographs of 30 March show that construction is under way on three storage revetments in a secured area on the key, as well as on several buildings and a dock. Seventeen KOMAR-missile crates (SS-N-2) were also in the area. These missile crates were probably moved to Cayo Juan Tomas from the Mariel Naval Air Station, where 20 such crates had previously been noted, although they were no longer there on 2 April.

The 12 KOMAR's have been based primarily near the Naval Air Station at Mariel, except for a brief deployment last year of four of them to the port of Banes. At that time, some eight KOMAR-missile crates were near the KOMAR docks at Banes.

The KOMAR patrol craft, which are equipped with two missile launchers, can fire the aerodynamic SS-N-2 missiles to a distance of some 10 to 15 nautical miles, with a CEP of 100 feet. The SS-N-2's travel at Mach 1.0, carry a 2,000-lb high-explosive warhead, and are probably equipped with active radar for terminal homing.

Inventory of Cuban Armor

Soviet-supplied medium tanks (T-34/85-mm) in the Cuban arms inventory number about 450, an increase of 240 tanks (possibly including a few SU-100 assault guns) over the March assessment. This does not represent an introduction of additional vehicles but rather a reexamination of all intelligence relating to Cuban-held armor. The tanks are distributed relatively uniformly among the Cuban units. There are no indications that tanks have been introduced into Cuba since October, and no change has been noted in the armor held by Soviet ground force units in Cuba.

[REDACTED]

Soviet and Cuban Fighter Aircraft Commands

Two distinct fighter aircraft commands evidently exist in Cuba: one is subordinate to the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF), and the other is subordinate to and exclusively controlled by the Soviet Forces in Cuba (SFC). There are about 102 pilots in the CRAF, and 63 in the SFC.

SFC MIG-21 pilots -- believed to be at regimental strength -- deployed to San Antonio de los Banos airfield from Santa Clara on 12-13 March. The Soviet ground controller who had been at Santa Clara went with the pilots, and following the deployment, training under him was resumed at a reduced level.

Since the relocation of the Soviet unit, a minimum of 46 pilots has been noted, compared to a total of 63 at Santa Clara. The reasons for the relocation are not yet apparent, but the fact that only three days of activity have been noted may explain the appearance of fewer Soviet pilots.

CRAF fighter elements apparently consist of two regiments, one at San Antonio de los Banos airfield and the other divided between Santa Clara and Holguin. The unit at San Antonio de los Banos is equipped with MIG-15, 17 and 19 aircraft; about 15 pilots are proficient in the MIG-19. Elements at Santa Clara and Holguin are equipped with MIG-15's and 17's. The CRAF unit at San Antonio de los Banos has its own ground control station; this was also the case when the SFC fighter element was based at Santa Clara.

There is no evidence [REDACTED] to date of the training of Cuban nationals in MIG-21's or of their integration into the MIG-21 unit.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: The attack on the Soviet freighter BAKU has led to further attempts to tighten security along the Cuban north coast. There are increased Cuban naval patrols in that area and an indication [REDACTED] that Cuban Navy vessels may now be escorting Soviet merchant vessels "out to sea." [REDACTED]

3 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page 8

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

CUBA: The Italian cargo ship CANNAREGIO, which was suspected of carrying arms, arrived in Matanzas, Venezuela, on 14 March where it was again searched by the Venezuelan National Guard. No arms were found on board. CANNAREGIO left Matanzas about 25 March and was reported on its way to Genoa with a cargo of 10,000 tons of steel blooms. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

2 Apr 63

[REDACTED]

Page 8

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The appearance of non-Soviet-type tents, first at Artemisa and now at Holguin, further indicates Cuban participation in activities at Soviet ground force camps. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Another eight barracks, six support buildings, and 35 of the new type of tent have been erected about one-half mile southeast of the main camp area.

A probable Cuban military camp, consisting of some 41 tents, 29 armored vehicles (tanks or self-propelled guns), and seven field artillery pieces, was also seen 2.2 nautical miles southeast of the Holguin camp.

Some 60 troops, as well as six cargo trucks, were discernible near the main Soviet billeting tents at Holguin. As many as 300 troops have been seen there previously, but since the photograph was taken on Sunday the decrease in number does not prove departure.

At Remedios, a new military installation -- with some 44 new-type tents and 30 vehicles, probably Cuban -- has been identified southeast of the Soviet camp.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] preliminary scanning reveals no new information.
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 April 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: Sightings at the Soviet camp at Holguin p. 1
suggest training for Cubans in anti-
aircraft weapons.

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Another TU-114 Flies to Cuba Via West Africa

A second Soviet TU-114/Cleat, reportedly with 100 persons aboard, flew from Moscow to Havana by way of Conakry, Guinea, on 4 July. Guinean President Toure later denied to US officials that the USSR had been granted either regularly scheduled or special-flight landing rights at Conakry for onward trips to Cuba; he promised to investigate. [REDACTED] said, however, that Toure had inadvertently approved a weekly Aeroflot run to Cuba via Conakry. He claimed that "measures are being taken to resolve the problem." The most recent flight apparently replaced a scheduled -- but later cancelled -- 3 July Moscow-Murmansk-Havana TU-114 flight.

[REDACTED]

Cuba Receives Additional IL-18

The second of three IL-18/Coot transports, which Cubana Airlines acquired from the USSR, arrived at Havana's Jose Marti Airfield on 3 July, flying from Moscow via Belgrade, Algiers, Conakry, Recife, and Trinidad. The first IL-18 was delivered in December 62, but difficulties in securing landing rights have delayed delivery of the others.

The three Coots are to replace Cubana's aging Britannias but Cuba has apparently not yet concluded any agreement which would permit the use of the IL-18's on regularly scheduled international flights. Canada seems to be withholding permission to use the IL-18 on Cubana's northern route to Prague via Gander, and Mexico has taken a similar position on the Havana-Mexico City route. Cuba may, however, now step up its efforts to establish an alternate route from Prague through West Africa and Brazil.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6 July 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: A second TU-114 has flown from Moscow p. 1
to Havana by way of west Africa.

[REDACTED]

CUBA: The second of three IL-18 civil trans- p. 1
port aircraft acquired from the USSR
has arrived in Havana.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Weekly Soviet-Cuban Shipping Review

The Soviet passenger ship MARIYA ULYANOVA reached Cuba on 30 June and left on 3 July. Photography taken at sea revealed 250 persons on deck -- probably Soviets.

Thirteen Soviet dry cargo ships and five tankers are also en route to the USSR and Europe from Cuba. The freighters are believed to be carrying sugar and minerals.

Three Soviet dry cargo ships and three tankers arrived in Cuban ports during the last week. One, OKHOTSK, was a large hatch freighter from the Soviet Far East; it transited the Panama canal on 27 June with a cargo of 1,716 tons of canned meat and 7,296 tons of lumber. The tankers probably carried crude oil.

There are nine Soviet dry cargo ships and six tankers on their way to Cuba. The freighters are believed to be transporting grain, chemicals, food products, vehicles, and general industrial equipment. The tankers declared total cargo of 122,475 tons of crude oil and 11,850 tons of diesel oil.

There are now in Cuban ports or coastal waters 15 Soviet dry cargo ships, and six tankers. The majority of the freighters will carry sugar to Soviet and European ports. [REDACTED]

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
At Sea en route From Cuba	13	1	5
At Sea en route To Cuba	9	-	6
In Cuban Ports or Coastal Waters (TOP SECRET DINAR)	15	-	6

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The Cuban Navy may be moving rapidly to develop an operational readiness in the six P-4 motor torpedo boats delivered to Havana on 18-19 June and more recently deployed to Cabanas Bay.

[REDACTED] gunnery practice was scheduled on 2 and 3 July in an area between Cabanas Bay and Bahia Honda, and high altitude photographs of 2 July show two possible P-4's in that area. [REDACTED] apparently passed from Havana Naval Sector Headquarters to Western Naval District Headquarters at "El Morro" -- an unidentified location -- and to the Mariel Naval Academy. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the "El Morro" in question -- and Western Naval District Headquarters -- may actually be the naval facility on Cayo Thomas in Cabanas Bay. Since all 12 KOMAR's were at Mariel on 2 July, they probably were not involved.

High altitude photographs of the Torrens, Artemisa, Remedios, Holguin, and Santiago de las Vegas military camps on 1 and 2 July show no apparent changes in Soviet and Cuban billeting facilities.

[REDACTED]

Soviet Seismic Station in Cuba

[REDACTED]

In this connection, a statement was made at a 25 March press conference in Havana with Soviet seismologist "Dimitriy" Kirnos and two other Soviet scientists that a seismologic station would be installed near "Santiago" within a short time. Havana radio subsequently referred to investigations "which are related to seismic movements in other countries."

The only seismic stations in the Western Hemisphere known to be controlled by the USSR have been in the Antarctic.

[REDACTED]

5 July 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: The navy appears to be moving rapidly toward operational readiness in P-4 motor torpedo boats. [REDACTED] p. 1

CUBA: The Soviets have apparently established a seismic station on the island. [REDACTED] p. 1

CUBA: The MARIYA ULYANOVA departed Cuba on 3 July; 250 persons -- probably Soviet -- were photographed on deck. [REDACTED] p. 2

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Anti-Castro Activity

Insurgents are still active in Cuban coastal waters and on the island, but they are no threat to the Castro regime.

Two Cuban Coast Guard vessels fired on a "pirate launch" in the Cayo Frances area on 30 June. There is no firm evidence that the raiding vessel returned fire or that it was sunk. This was the first engagement between Cuban patrol craft and antigovernment groups noted in the northern coastal area since 11 June. A recent Cuban message also indicates the capture -- possibly by rebels -- of a Cuban vessel with a crew of five on the southwestern coast.

Small insurgent groups are still active in central Cuba, and anti-insurgency operations are continuing in Las Villas Province, although at a somewhat lower level from 22 to 27 June.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 July 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

USSR:

[REDACTED] photographs [REDACTED] p. 1
26 show 250-270 feet resolution of surface
features. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA:

Minor insurgency continues. [REDACTED] p. 3
[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

2 JUL 1963

The headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF) -- previously believed to be at San Antonio de los Baños -- is apparently collocated with headquarters for Cuban National Air Defense in Havana.

[REDACTED] this joint authority is referred to as "Point A." [REDACTED] "Point A" is the combat operations center for Cuban air defense and the originator of all combat operations orders affecting Cuban air and air defense elements.

Large-scale deliveries of military-related vehicles from the USSR are continuing. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 14 trucks and 1,114 jeeps arrived in early May on three ships and that more were to come in June and July. During the past two years some 20,000 vehicles -- mostly trucks and jeeps -- have been delivered to Cuba.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

2 Jul 63

[REDACTED]

Page 2

[REDACTED]

Naval Activity in Cabanas Bay

Previous indications that an operational naval base is under construction on Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay have been confirmed by the appearance there of all six P-4 motor torpedo boats in 30 June high altitude photographs. These P-4's were shipped from the Soviet Union to Havana on 18 June.

[REDACTED] construction of a pier, buildings, and three underground buildings in several secured areas on the Cayo. The 16 crates believed to contain KOMAR cruise missiles are still located there, suggesting that KOMAR missile equipped patrol boats may also operate from the Cayo. Photographs of 30 June show all 12 KOMAR's at the Mariel Naval Base.

Recent intercepts indicate that the Soviet passenger ship MARIA ULYANOVA, which arrived in Havana on 30 June, may carry some Soviet SAM military personnel back to the Soviet Union.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Military Dress in Cuba

Standard Soviet "military uniforms" in Cuba are reportedly vari-colored and checkered sport shirts which also denote the rank and service of personnel.

[REDACTED] shirts with checkered patterns designate officers; the smaller the check the higher the rank. The officers' service branch is said to be indicated by colors: yellow for antiaircraft artillery and rocketry; red and blue checks for air force; and blue and yellow for infantry, armor, and supply services. Enlisted men and technicians, on the other hand, reportedly wear sport shirts of solid light blue, green, white, and yellow.

[REDACTED]
the preponderance of evidence indicates that the Soviets in Cuba wear only civilian clothes, and they probably are of a type which provides for rank and service identification.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cubans To Increase Antiaircraft Artillery Practice

Havana's recent public announcement that anti-aircraft and other military exercises would be stepped up during the next two months may be intended to lend credence to the regime's 24 June note threatening to fire at US reconnaissance flights and Cuban exile raiders.

The Cuban Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in a 29 June press release, declared that daily antiaircraft artillery practice would be conducted during July and August "in an area some 25 nautical miles from Havana" and that other exercises to improve the island's defense are under way. Whether practice firings will be confined to one site some 25 nautical miles from Havana or to a 25 nautical mile arc radiating from Havana is not clear. If the latter, it would be indicative of the regime's sensitivity to flights -- either US low-altitude or Cuban exile -- in the Havana area, where they are evident to the public.

The statement's mention of "other exercises" probably referred to the recent training of Cubans in MIG aircraft, KOMAR's, and motor torpedo boats. Cuban announcements of scheduled air, naval, and artillery exercises have in the past generally been limited to short-term notices and not to periods extending into months

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuba May Assume Control of SAM's in Ten Months

The Soviets may be planning to turn over to Cuba the surface-to-air missiles now on the island -- after a ten month training program which apparently will begin today.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] some Soviet SAM personnel may have left the island during the latter part of June and that the remainder would depart next April. One speaker said that the "equipment" -- presumably SAM -- would remain.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the ten-month training course would be divided into two phases: the first, involving classroom instruction, would last through October; the second, consisting of practical training at several unspecified locations -- probably operational SAM sites -- would last through April 1964.

[REDACTED] the departure on 22 June of some 28 Cuban Army officers for missile training courses in the USSR, the selection of numerous Cubans -- as many as 3,000 -- for missile training, and the establishment of a missile training school at San Julian airfield. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have confirmed the movement of SAM equipment from Santa Lucia to the operational site located on San Julian airfield -- suggesting that Cubans will receive classroom and operational training there.

The increasing tempo of Cuban training recently noted in weapon systems previously controlled and operated exclusively by Soviets -- including MIG-21's, KOMAR's, coastal cruise missiles and ground force equipment -- suggests a Soviet decision to turn over most, if not all, of the military equipment now on the island.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Exile Raid Attempted In Varadero Area

Press accounts of a clash between Cuban exile raiders and a Cuban gunboat on 11 June are generally consistent with intercepted Cuban naval messages and exile sources in Florida.

Recent reports that anti-Castro exiles planned to strike objectives in the Varadero area, some 60 nautical miles east of Havana, correlate with intercepted messages describing an engagement between a Cuban patrol boat and an unidentified craft on 11 June off Cayo Blanco. The same messages also reflect an armed encounter on Cayo Blanco that day between an exile group and a landing party sent from a Cuban gunboat to search the island for counterrevolutionaries.

This activity also corresponds closely with 12 June press reports on a 10-man counterrevolutionary group in Florida who said that both of their craft had been sunk in an action with a Cuban gunboat near Cayo Blanco, forcing them to seek refuge on the island. They later commandeered a fishing boat and "prevailed on its crew" to bring them to Florida. The group suffered one casualty and reportedly returned with two prisoners. The intercepted Cuban messages indicate that one member of the Cuban landing party on Cayo Blanco was killed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13 June 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

[REDACTED]

CUBA: An anti-Castro raiding party escaped p. 2
after being surprised by Cuban naval
vessels off Cayo Blanco [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUBA: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] an engagement between a Cuban Coast Guard patrol boat and an unidentified vessel attempting to escape from the Cayo Blancos area about 60 nautical miles east of Havana. The patrol boat [REDACTED] suffered three casualties when it was "attacked with explosives." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the possible defection of a Cuban vessel. The identification and fate of the intercepted vessel is unknown. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

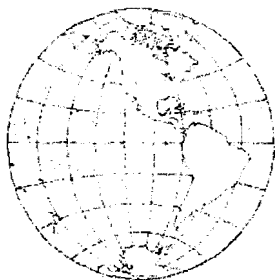
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Military Shipments to India and Cuba

The Soviet merchant ship BESHTAU transited the Turkish Straits on 5-6 June with six probable MIG aircraft crates on deck, according to the Assistant [REDACTED]. The USS ENTERPRISE reports that photographs show the crates to be 46 feet long, a size compatible with MIG aircraft crates. The voyage originated at Nikolayev, the usual Black Sea port for the shipment of military equipment, and the ship declared its destination as Bombay. India has received six MIG-21's and six more are believed to be on order, but there had been no indication that delivery was imminent.


[REDACTED] the Soviet freighter IVAN POLZUNOV, now en route to Cuba, [REDACTED] deck cargo includes six P-4-class motor torpedo boats. Earlier reporting on a visual sighting by the [REDACTED] 1.4(c) suggested that the deck cargo included six KOMAR-class guided-missile gun boats. The length of the enclosures is now estimated as 65 feet which would preclude their containing the 83-foot hull of a KOMAR. The P-4 is 55 feet long, carries machine guns as well as two torpedoes, and has an estimated maximum speed of 55 knots. It would be well suited for Cuba's coastal defense. [REDACTED]

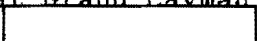


NOTES



NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: Some Cuban pilots who began MIG-21/Fishbed C transition training last April may become combat ready next month. An intercept indicates that one Cuban pilot during a training mission on 5 June simulated firing an air-to-air missile. A Cuban apparently also conducted the ground-control phase of the training. This activity indicates that Cubans are being prepared to conduct independent air defense operations in MIG-21's. 

CUBA/GRAND CAYMAN: On 7 June, an IL-14 was scheduled to fly round trip from Havana to Grand Cayman island in the British West Indies; an IL-18 flew from Cuba to Grand Cayman two weeks ago. This route avoids Mexican controls on traffic between Latin America and Havana, since a Costa Rican airline accepts passengers at Grand Cayman for transport to Latin America. 

NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

Light Plane Makes Forced Landing in Cuba

A single-engine Beechcraft B-33 light aircraft of Venezuelan registry, flown by a British West Indian and an American, made a forced landing on Cuba's north central coast on 8 June after running out of fuel, according to Cuban messages.

Cuban authorities described the American as Ulan Dale Smith, a native of Texas, and the West Indian as "Elver", a native of Trinidad. Both were said to be residents of Maracaibo, Venezuela. Aside from three small-caliber side arms, the Cubans found only routine flight and personal possessions.

The Federal Aviation Agency received a message from Cuban authorities at 2205Z on 9 June, indicating that an aircraft bearing the marking "YVCOTP" landed "last night" at Playa Jigüey and departed at 2106Z, landing at Camaguey. FAA records show that a Beechcraft with that marking left Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on 8 June listing its destination as Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The pilot's name was given as "Herbert" but no passenger's name was listed. The pilot is not known to have sent any communications after departure, and according to his flight plan, the aircraft had enough fuel to reach Santo Domingo.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 January 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: The annual military parade displays p. 1
 equipment turned over by the Soviets
 during the past year.

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

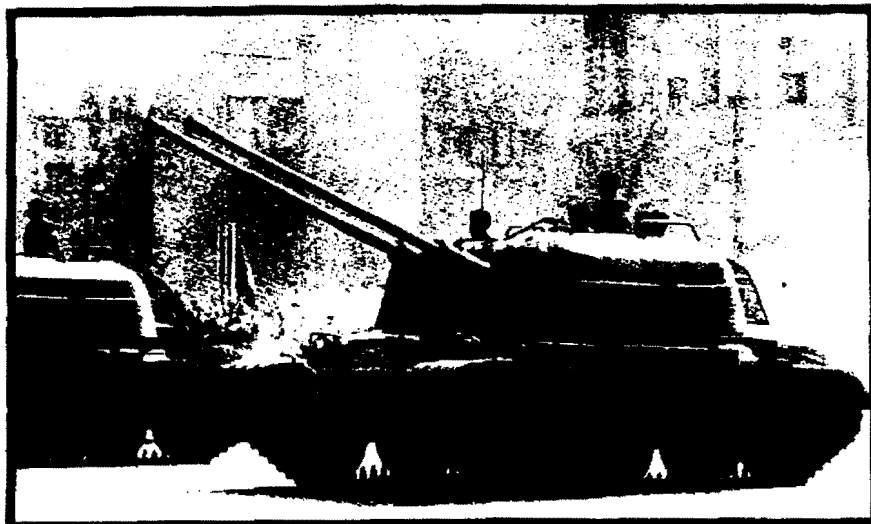
SUPPLEMENT: CUBAN AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS p. (1)

[REDACTED]

[]

[]

ZSU-57-2 SELF-PROPELLED GUN



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CREW _____ SIX MEN
MAXIMUM SPEED ON HARD SURFACE ROAD _____ ABOUT 25 MPH
GUN TYPE AND CALIBER _____ TWO CO-AXIAL, AUTOMATIC, 57 MM
BASIC AMMO LOAD _____ 316 ROUNDS
MUZZLE VELOCITY _____ 3,280 FT/SEC
MAXIMUM RANGE OF FIRE:
 VERTICAL _____ 8,000 METERS
 HORIZONTAL _____ 12,000 METERS
EFFECTIVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE _____ 4,000 METERS

[] []

[]

Highlights of Fifth Annual Military Parade In Havana

The military parade in Havana on 2 January featured military equipment turned over to Cuba by some of the Soviet ground, naval, and air combat units which left the island over the past year. Preliminary field and press reports indicate that formations of T-54 and T-55 tanks, Snapper anti-tank missile launchers, coastal defense cruise missiles, possibly SS-N-2 cruise missiles used on the KOMAR patrol boats, and eight-wheeled armored personnel carriers were displayed for the first time in Havana. The display was marked by the first public appearance of FROG (Free Rocket Over Ground) missiles, suggesting they are now under Cuban rather than Soviet control. Surface-to-air missiles (the only weapons still under Soviet control) were also shown. Cuban jet fighters -- including MIG-21's -- flew low over the capital during the aerial portion of the parade.

The only new weapons identified thus far were 18 Soviet-made ZSU-57-2 self-propelled guns, reportedly delivered to Cuba in late October. The ZSU-57-2, with its rapid-firing twin-mounted 57 millimeter guns, is a versatile self-propelled anti-aircraft weapon which can be used against slow and low-flying aircraft as well as against armored vehicles and other ground targets.

Premier Castro delivered a two and a quarter hour harangue which contained nothing new or surprising. He boasted that Cuban weapons "now will be able to fight against the best and most equipped units of the 'imperialist' army of the United States."

SUPPLEMENT

CUBAN AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS

Cubans are participating on a greater scale in all components of the air defense system. On-site training in the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system has begun, and Cubans are being integrated into the air surveillance system. Cubans now control jet fighters -- including MIG-21/Fishbed aircraft -- and antiaircraft artillery. They should be able to take over from the Soviets control of the entire air defense system during the summer of 1964, although dependence on Soviet technical and material assistance will undoubtedly continue for some time.

The Soviets still control the SAM system, but Cuban training is apparently progressing in a normal manner. The four-months' classroom instruction at the San Julian airbase was completed in November, and Cubans are now present at most if not all of the operational sites as well as at brigade and regimental headquarters for on-the-job training. A recent intercept indicates that at least some Cuban personnel have also been at operational sites since last August for administrative, technical, and maintenance support training.

The reorganization of the air defense system, apparently designed to emphasize the defense of major cities and important military installations, has been under way since September. Ten sites have now been relocated. In the latest moves, SAM equipment at the former training site at the San Julian airbase went to Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay and the equipment at Nicaro was moved a few miles northwest to near Preston in the Banes area. The two new sites will apparently defend naval installations at Cayo Juan Tomas and Banes.

At least 15 of the SAM sites are known to be operating on the older (S-Band) guidance radar which replaced the more modern equipment (C-Band) originally brought in for Soviet use. Several early-warning radar sites have been relocated, and changes in the functions of some radar reporting stations suggest that the present two-sector organization (Western and Eastern) of the Soviet-dominated air defense system may be

(Continued)

3 Jan 64

Page (1)

[REDACTED]

changed to correspond to the three-sector (Western, Central, and Eastern) military districts of the Cuban Army.

Cubans also continue to be trained in radar tracking and air surveillance techniques. They have been identified at some Soviet radar sites since last summer and have been noted participating in Soviet radar operations since early November. They may now have assumed some control functions.

The Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF) has been in control of the MIG-21 jet aircraft since last July. Some 30 pilots are now believed to be trained in MIG-21 operations, and about 80 in MIG-15/17 and 19 aircraft. The number of Soviet pilots on the island has declined from a high of about 65 to 20 or less, most of whom are advisors. Intercepted communications indicate that Cuban fighter pilots are maintaining their flying proficiency.

The six MIG-21's which were deployed in increments of two to air bases at Camaguey, Santa Clara, and Holguin in central and western Cuba last September have returned to San Antonio de los Baños airfield near Havana. The deployment was apparently intended to provide air defense coverage during the period when some of the SAM sites were being relocated. The number of MIG-15's and 17's deployed to the San Julian airbase has risen steadily, and as of 28 December, 10 were based there. In addition, a large number of liaison and trainer aircraft have been deployed to San Julian from Campo Libertad near Havana. The use of San Julian airfield by jet fighters has extended the air coverage of western Cuba.

Reaction to US peripheral and overhead reconnaissance of Cuba has been generally limited to radar surveillance and position reporting to air defense headquarters. [REDACTED]

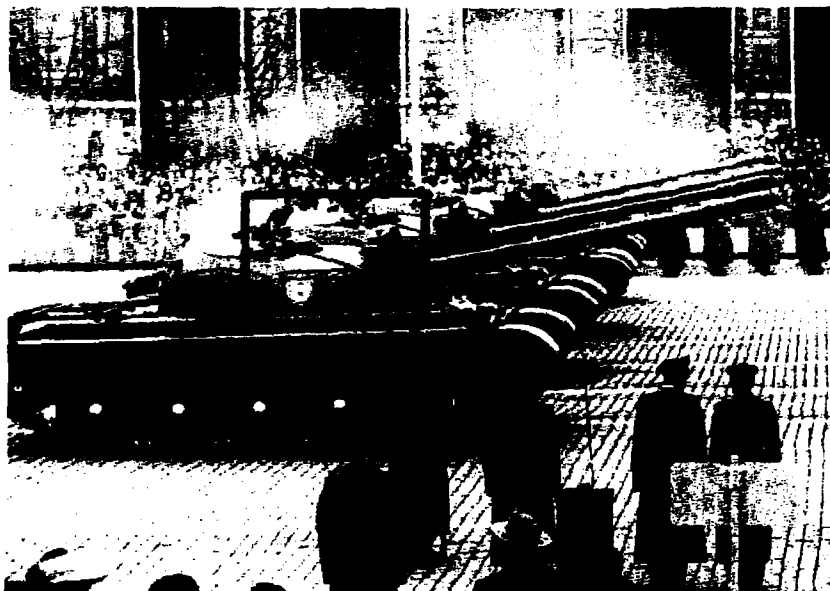
[REDACTED]

Soviet T-55 Tanks Identified in Cuba

Soviet T-55 medium tanks, improved versions of the T-54, have been identified in 5 June low-altitude photographs of the Holguin military camp. The presence of these tanks at Holguin -- and there are presumably others at Artemisa, Santiago de las Vegas, and Remedios -- again indicates that Soviet units in Cuba had first-line equipment for the defense of the strategic weapons once deployed on the island.

The T-55 is equipped with night-driving and -firing devices, as well as smoke evacuators on the bore of the 100-mm gun. This gun is reportedly gyro-stabilized in both the vertical and horizontal planes for firing while the tank is under way.

[REDACTED]



Night driving and firing devices mounted on T-55 Tank, in Moscow parade, Nov. 1961

[REDACTED]

13 July 1963

13 Jul 63

[REDACTED]

Page 2

[REDACTED]

Additional Indications that Training of Cubans in SAM's
May Take Place at San Julian Airfield

Comparison of photographs of a Soviet surface-to-air missile (SAM) troop training launch facility with the two closely emplaced sites at San Julian Airfield in Cuba provides additional indications that the San Julian sites will be used to train Cuban troops. The un-revetted site will probably be used to train Cuban crews in all operations up to the actual firing of a missile. Live practice firings would probably be made from the revetted site.

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

13 July 1963

[Redacted]

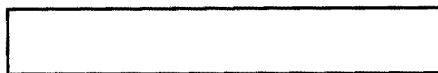
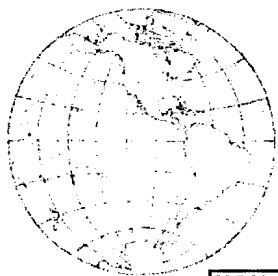
CUBA: There are further indications of p. 1
 Cuban SAM training facilities at
 San Julian Airfield.

CUBA: Soviet T-55 medium tanks were photo- p. 2
 graphed at Holguin military camp on
 5 June.

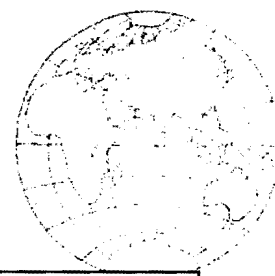
NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

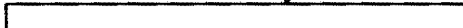
[Redacted]



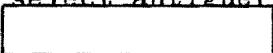
NOTES



NON-RESPONSIVE

USSR: On 11 July, a third TU-114 transport flew from Moscow to Havana via Guinea, despite recent promises by various Guinean officials to US representatives that this service would be ended. The Guineans have apparently not yet faced up to the task of denying Aeroflot the use of the Soviet-built Conakry airfield for this TU-114 service. 

NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: Anti-insurgent capabilities in Oriente Province are being improved. The Eastern Army Headquarters at Santiago de Cuba is recruiting army personnel with special qualifications for service in what appears to be a new and more select antiguerrilla unit being formed in this area. 



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

12 JULY 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA	(1) 9	1	6
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS	15	-	3
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA	8	1	6

(1) includes special interest ship METALLURG BARDIN

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

11 July 1968

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: The Soviets may be replacing their p. 1
C-band SAM guidance equipment with
older gear prior to training Cubans
on the system and turning it over to
them.

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Difficulties are encountered in the p. 4
launch of a probable Cosmos vehicle.

[REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]


SUPPLEMENT: SOVIET EXTENDED-RANGE ICBM TESTING p. (1)

[REDACTED]



NOTES



CUBA: A lull in KOMAR training has followed the rather extensive exercises of early and mid-June. All 12 KOMAR's are still based at Mariel, and there is no evidence that they have been turned over to the Cuban Navy. Increased vigilance, instituted in the Western and Eastern Naval Districts on 21 June following reports of large-scale commando landings, has been relaxed. The Central Naval District apparently is still on the alert because of insurgent and exile raiding activity. 

NON-RESPONSIVE



10 Jul 63



Page 7

New Restrictions on Travelers from Cuba

The Costa Rican and Mexican Governments are taking steps to curtail the number of passengers flying between their countries and Havana, which, if successful, will handicap Cuban efforts to infiltrate subversives into Latin America.

The Costa Rican Foreign Minister recently requested the British Ambassador in San Jose to ask Grand Cayman officials to allow only persons with valid visas for Costa Rica aboard Costa Rican Airlines planes landing there. The Mexican Foreign Ministry informed its embassy in Havana on 29 June that as of 1 July continuous transit service between the two countries was to be eliminated and travelers from Cuba (certain European nationals excepted) would need a visa issued by the embassy to enter Mexico.

[REDACTED]

9 July 1963

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Measures being taken by Costa Rica p. 5
and Mexico should decrease the
number of passengers flying to
and from Havana. [REDACTED]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT: COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE p. (1)
ACTIVITY FOR JUNE 1963

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Delivery of Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) Equipment to Cuba

The Soviet ship URZHUM delivered 10 surface-to-air missile (SAM) oxidizer transfer trucks to Havana on 17 December. Trucks of this type, which have also been seen at a SAM support area in East Germany, are used to transfer red fuming nitric acid between storage tanks, oxidizer trailers, and missiles. The oxidizer transfer trucks shipped to Cuba may be used to fill shortages, augment, or replace equipment currently in use.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]



11 January 1964



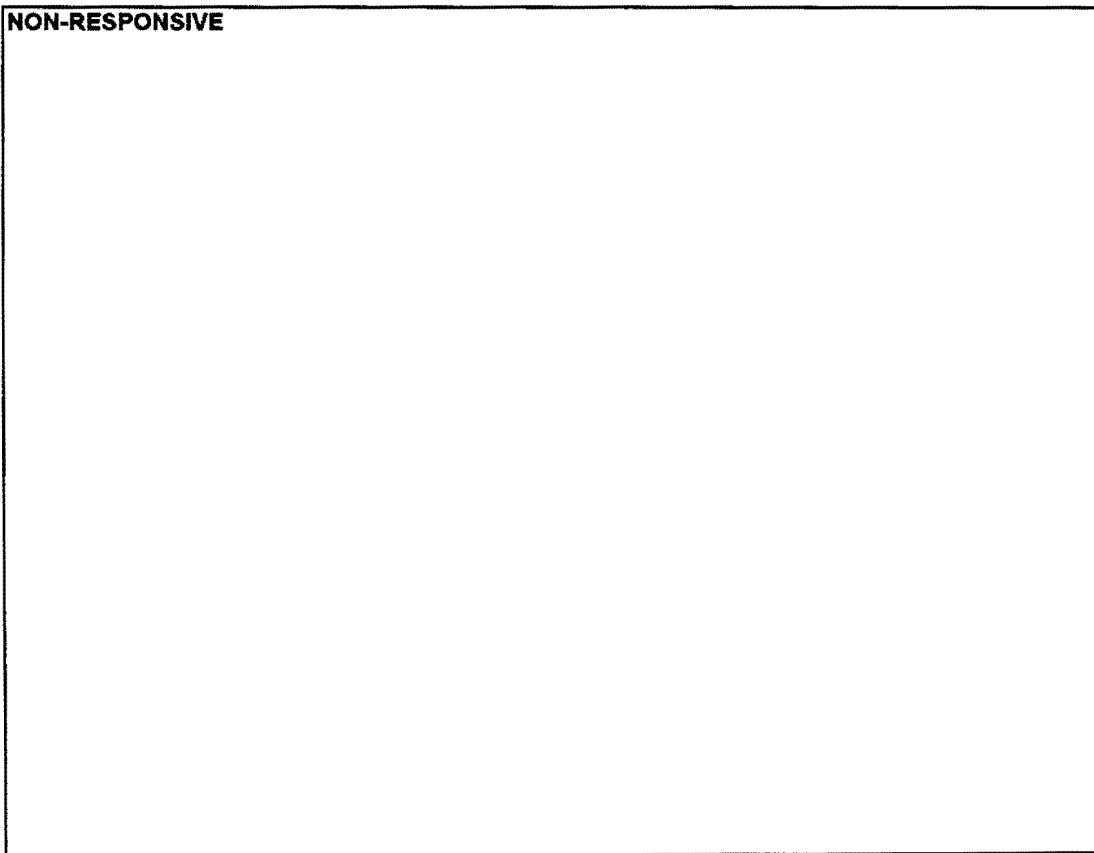
INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE



CUBA: Ten SAM oxidizer transfer trucks p. 3
 arrive.

NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

MONTHLY REVIEW OF SHIPPING TO CUBA

Forty-seven Soviet Bloc and 26 Free World ships arrived in Cuba in December, compared with 50 Soviet Bloc and 24 Free World arrivals in November.

The Communist freighters delivered general cargoes of foodstuffs, vehicles, farm machinery, steel products, chemicals, and industrial equipment. Two, however, were suspected of carrying military equipment from a Black Sea port and were the ninth and tenth major military shipments to arrive in 1963. An SO-1-class subchaser, arrived in Cuba on 19 December.

Most of the Soviet tankers arriving in December brought in crude oil for the Cuban refineries. The tankers also delivered Soviet lubricants, chemicals, and diesel and fuel oil.

Of the 26 Free World dry cargo ships coming to Cuba in December, only one was not under Bloc charter. British and Lebanese flag ships accounted for 12 and six arrivals, respectively. The marked decrease of Greek flagships in the Cuban trade continued in December, and only two Greek arrivals were recorded. (See page (2).)

Free World dry cargo ships generally transported foodstuffs, and the tankers, crude oil and petroleum.

[REDACTED]

Cuban Military Trainees Return from USSR

Some Cubans reportedly returned last month from military training in the USSR. A reliable source claims that about 100 pilots trained in MIG's arrived aboard two TU-114 flights on 15 and 19 December and that about 1,000 technicians who had received radar and missile instruction returned by ship on 17 December. The Soviet passenger vessel NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA reached Havana on the 16th.

Large numbers of Cubans -- perhaps including military personnel -- are known to have left for the USSR last August and September for various types of study. Some reports have said that MIG-21 pilots and SAM personnel were training in the USSR. Although most of the Cubans learning about the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system are receiving operational on-site training in Cuba, some technicians may have gone to the USSR for instruction in the maintenance and servicing aspects of the SAM program.

NOTES

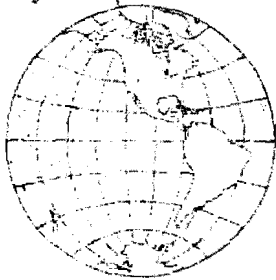
(CONTINUED)

NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: US Coast Guard patrol craft apprehended four Cuban fishing boats trolling among US boats in the vicinity of Dry Tortugas, Florida, at 1830Z yesterday. Two of these are known to have been fishing in US territorial waters and have been inspected by boarding parties. The other two boats will be released if, upon investigation by boarding parties, no unlawful evidence is found. The reason underlying the Cuban activity in and near US territorial waters is not readily apparent.

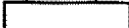
3 Feb 64


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NOTES



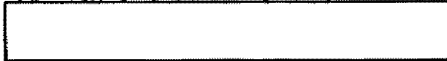
SOVIET BLOC: Surface units of the Soviet, Polish, and East German Navies have been engaging in what are believed to be surveillance patrols of the entrances to the Baltic Sea since at least 10 January. The Soviets conduct operations of this type on a regular basis, but the Satellites are not known to participate normally. The current activity may therefore represent a special exercise. 

USSR: The Soviets conducted a probable ELINT collection flight against Shemya radar on 4 February. The mission carried out by two TU-16/Badgers based at Anadyr, was similar to the first one this year on 28 January. 

NON-RESPONSIVE





CUBA: A coastal defense cruise missile site may be set up one-half mile west of the Guerra cruise missile storage area on the northwestern coast about 30 miles west of Havana. High-altitude photographs of 1 February show two possible cruise-missile transporters, two probable van trucks, two probable cargo trucks, and a net or canvas-covered area there.

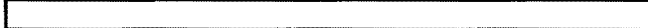
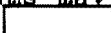






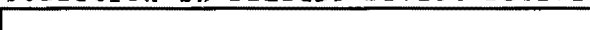

NOTES

USSR: The Soviet intelligence collection trawler (AGI) GIDROFON has been sighted east of Okinawa. Her mission is probably related to the movement of US forces from Okinawa to Taiwan for exercise BACK PACK. GIDROFON operated in company with another AGI in the first intelligence collection trawler activity off the US west coast last summer. 

USSR: An SS-7 ICBM was fired from Tyuratam to the 3,400-nm Kamchatka impact area at about 1300Z on 6 February. 

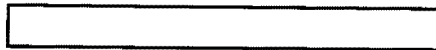
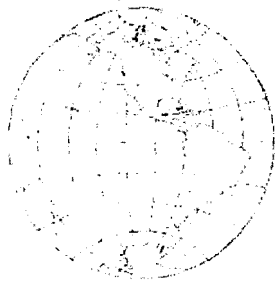
 This was the third ICBM tested this month, and the 10th in 1964. The large number of ICBM's fired so far this year includes the SS-8, the standard SS-7, and a probable highly modified SS-7. Concurrent test programs may account for the unusually high firing rate. 


CUBA: Training in the surface-to-air (SAM) missile system is apparently progressing on schedule. Intercepted messages reveal that Cuban trainees have recently increased their participation in target-tracking exercises; this probably accounts for the reduction in similar Soviet activity. 

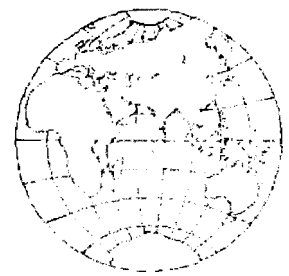
 the trainees would complete their checkout in the SAM system in May. 


NON-RESPONSIVE





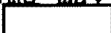
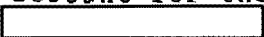



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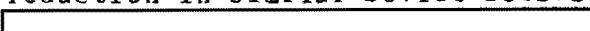



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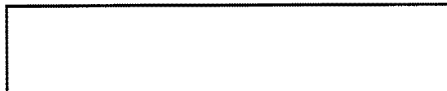
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 the trainees would complete their checkout in the SAM system in May. 

NON-RESPONSIVE



[REDACTED]

US-Cuban Difficulties Over Fishing Boats and Water Supply

The 2-3 February incursion into US territorial waters off Florida by four Cuban fishing boats was deliberately ordered by Havana to probe US reaction, according to some of the crew members. If the boats were not molested, more were to be sent.

The Cuban Government says that it shut off the water supply to the Guantanamo Naval Base on 6 February because of the detention of the fishermen and that the water will not be turned on until they are released. The action against Guantanamo follows a recent stepup in propaganda against the base which has emphasized the similarity between the Panama Canal Zone and Guantanamo issues.

[REDACTED] an increased state of alert for Cuban Army, Navy, and Air Force units. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a possible increased readiness posture. [REDACTED]

Soviet Military Shipment For Cuba May Be En Route

The Soviet dry cargo ship MALAKHOV KURGAN is suspected of being en route to Cuba with a military cargo. The freighter transited the Bosphorus on the night of 27 January and declared about 5,000 tons of general cargo for Conakry. She is reportedly carrying on deck at least seven MIG-15 crates, two MIG-21 crates, other MIG-associated crates, and six communications vans. The ship is apparently proceeding westward in the North Atlantic.

The light load, night transit of the Bosphorus, false declaration, and lack of cargo information usually available through international commercial traffic suggest that MALAKHOV KURGAN is on its way to Cuba with military cargo. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7 February 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

CUBA: Crew members say government sent
their fishing boats into US waters
to provoke a reaction. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

p. 4

CUBA: Another Soviet arms shipment is
apparently on its way. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

p. 4

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Naval Base Commander Fears Demonstration Today

The island-wide alert in Cuba continues, but no buildup of Cuban forces around the US Naval Base at Guantanamo has been noted. This, and the relatively mild statements by Cuban officials, suggests that Cuba is trying to play down the incidents of the fishermen picked up in US waters and the cutting off of Guantanamo's water supply.

Some Cuban precautionary measures have been taken, including: Army and naval units reporting to Havana on the equipment and supplies on hand; ordering some units assisting in the sugar harvest to suspend cane cutting operations and; recalling some naval personnel from leave.

Numerous rallies were held in Caimanera, Boqueron, and Guantanamo City on 9 February, but the crowds dispersed peacefully with only one rock throwing incident along the north fence line of the base.

Commander, US Naval Base, Guantanamo, reported that no Cuban workers showed up for work on the 9th from Guantanamo City; however, workers reported as usual from Caimanera. The Commander considers it a strong possibility that a Panama style demonstration or riot may be attempted at the Northeast gate this morning. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10 February 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA:

Military precautions have been taken
and COMNAVBASE, GTMO, considers
demonstrations likely today. [REDACTED]

p. 1

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The US Naval Base at Guantanamo has heard from local sources that from 800 to 1,000 Cuban troops are deployed in the Yateras River Valley between Glorieta and Tortuguilla. The "buildup," which seems to be defensive, is said to include armor, artillery, and perhaps SNAPPER antitank missiles.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] equipment and troops have moved out of the main military camp at Holguin. There had been 21 tanks or self-propelled guns, and some 100 trucks and other unidentified vehicles at Holguin; their new location is not known. The 67 tents pitched at this camp have also been struck.

There has been no recent changes at the cruise-missile-associated installation at Mayari Arriba. High-altitude photographs of 6 and 7 February show that 20 canvas-covered cruise missile crates, 11 cruise-missile-related vehicles, one tracked prime mover, and numerous other vehicles are still there. One cruise-missile, three van-type trucks, one POL vehicle, and four other vehicles were adjacent to the cruise-missile crate storage area.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ordered that an "operations officer" at Mayari Arriba take "maps of combat positions" to the Yerba de Guinea military camp for a meeting with another officer. On the 9th, Mayari Arriba instructed several subordinate units to guarantee the political stability of their troops and to "control all civilian equipment" so that it would be ready when needed. [REDACTED]

[Redacted]

11 February 1964

[Redacted]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

CUBA: Military developments are discussed. p. 2

[Redacted]

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Air Defense Developments

Cubans are in their final stage of training in the manning and controlling of the island's air defense system, including surface-to-air missiles (SAM's).

[REDACTED] Soviet and Cuban units have carried out daily island-wide air defense exercises since 10 February, apparently under the control of air defense headquarters in Havana where Soviet and Cuban contingents are believed to be collocated. This training has stressed the defense of military installations against simulated attacks by US fighters and bombers at low and high altitudes. Simulated target destruction reports have been transmitted on SAM communications facilities. Considerable Cuban control over an exercise on 29 February was indicated when several messages in Spanish were relayed in the Cuban national air defense code.

The continuing absence of secure scrambler activity on Soviet HF and VHF air defense communications also indicates that the Soviet presence in the system will be substantially reduced when Cubans complete their training.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Cuban SAM training was to be completed in April 1964. By then, or maybe even sooner, Cubans will probably be able to man, operate, and control the air defense system.
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5 March 1964

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CYPRUS: Following passage of the Security Council resolution, U Thant is busily trying to raise a UN force to keep the peace. p. 1

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

CUBA: The final phase of Cuban training in handling the air defense has been reached. p. 4

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

USSR: Two Soviet submarines which have turned up off western Scotland may have tried to monitor US POLARIS submarines on sonar. p. 6

USSR: The Airborne Forces conduct a large-scale exercise in western USSR. p. 7

NON-RESPONSIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

Evidence continues to mount that there will be a sizable withdrawal of Soviet military personnel from Cuba in late spring.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] specific dates for "demobilizations," with 5, 15, and 20 May most frequently mentioned. References have also been noted to the scheduling of 17 ships for April, May, and July. The planned "demobilizations" may apply primarily to personnel associated with the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cubans expect to assume control of the SAM's in early spring.

Cubans also have a greater role in other aspects of the island's air defense system. They now have at least partial control of three radar stations (Ciego de Avila, Holguin, and Bahia Honda) and apparently completely control a fourth (San Julian).

Since mid-February, an increase in training activities by the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force has been noted at the San Julian, Santa Clara, and Holguin Air Bases. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

9 March 1964

[Redacted]

INDEX AND PRECIS

NON-RESPONSIVE

[Redacted]

CUBA:

There seems to be little question that p. 7
a large number of Soviet air defense
personnel will leave in late spring.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Cuban SAM Training

Cuban crews will apparently complete their surface-to-air missile (SAM) training sometime this month. There is still no evidence, however, as to whether the Soviets will retain some measure of control over the SAM system. If the Cubans do, in fact, take over full control of the system, the element of risk to the US overhead reconnaissance program will almost certainly increase.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the 10-month Cuban training program would end in April, that the Soviet crews would then leave, and that the SAM equipment would remain.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the intensive Cuban SAM training is nearing completion. Since early February, Cubans have been conducting practice radar-tracking exercises against simulated targets as well as some US aircraft flying overhead and peripheral reconnaissance missions. The photographs also show considerable training in loading and unloading missiles on launchers. [REDACTED]

NOTES

(Continued)

USSR: The Soviet hydrographic ships PETR LEBEDEV and SERGEY VAVILOV are expected in Boston harbor on 1 April to replenish. They will stay for two days, and members of the expeditionary staff and crew will be permitted shore leave within the city limits. On board are leading scientists from the Soviet Acoustics Institute, including its former director.

CUBA: The two Soviet geophysicists who will arrive in mid-April for a six months' tour of duty will probably work for N.V. Pushkov, director of an institute under the USSR's Academy of Sciences. Pushkov, who reached Cuba on 11 February, will presumably also supervise the other scientists at the new space tracking center near Havana.

NON-RESPONSIVE

GUATEMALA

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

APPRAISAL OF THE SITUATION IN GUATEMALA

The bloodless military takeover in Guatemala on 31 March, which sent President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes into exile, was preceded by reliable indications of considerable unrest among the military, including several reports that key military leaders were linked to plots against the Ydigoras regime.

Until mid-March, however, it appeared that Ydigoras, who had survived almost constant plotting and several attempted coups during his five years and one month in office, might become the second president* to complete the six-year term to which he was elected. Ydigoras managed to remain in power not only because of his political adroitness but, more importantly, because of the loyalty of the Armed Forces and the nonpolitical role of professional Army Col Enrique Peralta, his Minister of Defense since December 1960. In military circles, Col Peralta is known as a man of high character and integrity, a stern disciplinarian, and a very capable military officer, with an inbred respect for constitutional government.

Among the general public as well as in the Armed Forces, however, there was growing dissatisfaction with the Ydigoras regime over governmental graft and corruption, deteriorating economic conditions, and the absence of measures to stem Communist activities and influence in Guatemala. Symptomatic of the unrest were the Air Force revolt of 25 Nov 62 and several plots reportedly involving the military. The revolt failed and the plots did not materialize because they did not obtain the support of the key military leaders, particularly Col Peralta.

The plan of the controversial former President, Juan Jose Arevalo, to return to Guatemala evidently led to Peralta's change in attitude. Leftist, anti-US Arevalo is remembered, especially by the military, as being primarily responsible for facilitating the succession to power of pro-Communist Jacobo Arbenz. With this and Cuba in mind, Col Peralta announced publicly that the military was determined to prevent Arevalo's return. Following Arevalo's surreptitious reentry into the country in defiance

*Juan Jose Arevalo, President from 1945 to 1951 was the first in Guatemala's 125-year history as a republic.



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-5100



U-14-9537/FAC2A (MDR)

7 March 2014

SUBJECT: Mandatory Declassification Review – DIA MDR-0016-2009

First and foremost I would like to thank you on two accords, first for developing the means to narrow the scope of your original request and second, for your most appreciated patience in the time required for the processing and finalizing of your request.

In response to your Mandatory Declassification Review request dated December 01, 2009 wherein you requested a review of DIA Intelligence Summaries issued between January 1, 1963 and April 1, 1964 to include the various subject areas as included in our response; we provide now an assessment of the responsive information found during our search. Some portions withheld were “non responsive to the subjects areas identified”.

The responsive portions being withheld are exempt from declassification and release in accordance with Executive Order 13526, Section 1.4 – Categories (a), (c) and 5 U.S.C. 552 - Freedom of Information Act exemption (b)(3) - 10 U.S.C., Section 424.

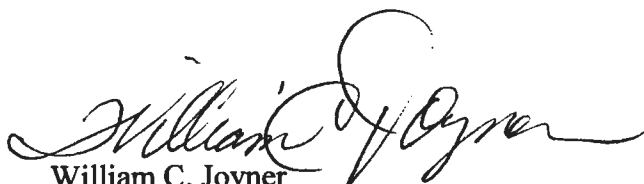
In accordance with 32 CFR Part 2001, subpart C, section 33, paragraph (a)(2)(i) you have the right to an administrative appeal which must be filed within 60 days of receipt of this correspondence. Should you wish to exercise your right to appeal, you may do so by referring to the subject case and addressing your appeal to:

Defense Intelligence Agency
DLOC/MDR/301-394-5347
200 MacDill Blvd
Washington, D.C. 20340-5100

If you have any questions concerning this MDR request, please contact Sally L. Powers at (301) 394-5347.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Enclosure
Sanitized Extracts


William C. Joyner
Senior Intelligence Officer (Advisor)
Office of Facilities and Services

MEXICO

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MEXICO: The government indicates that its aerial reconnaissance effort will be stepped up, following the announcement by anti-Castro groups that they intend to use Mexican territory as a base for raids against Cuban and Soviet vessels. [REDACTED]

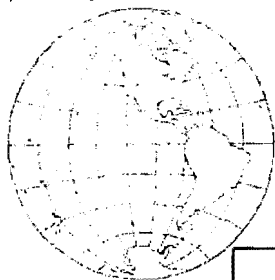
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6 Apr 63

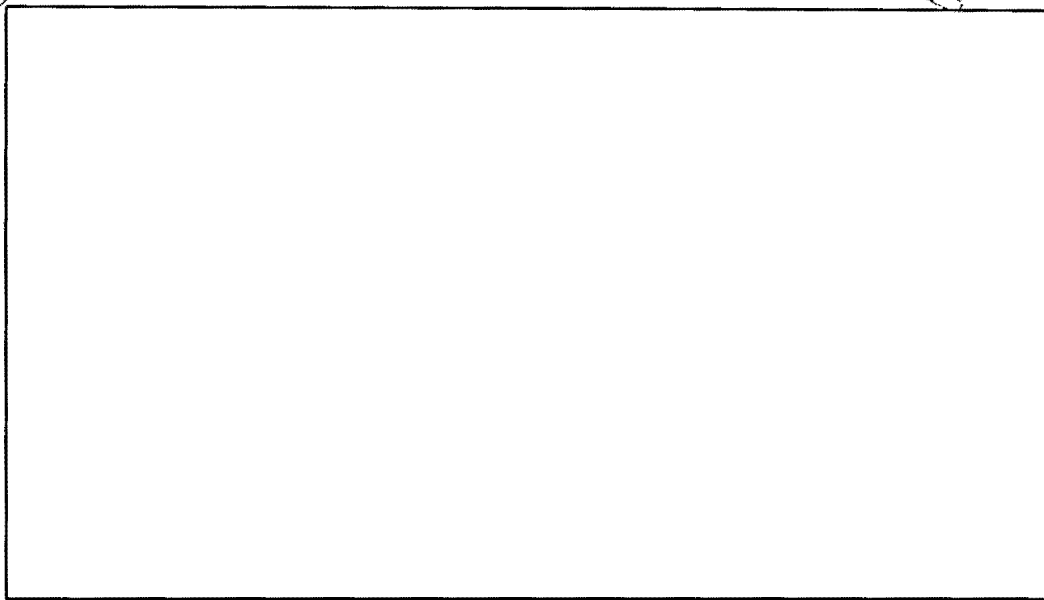
DIA Intelligence Summary


[REDACTED]

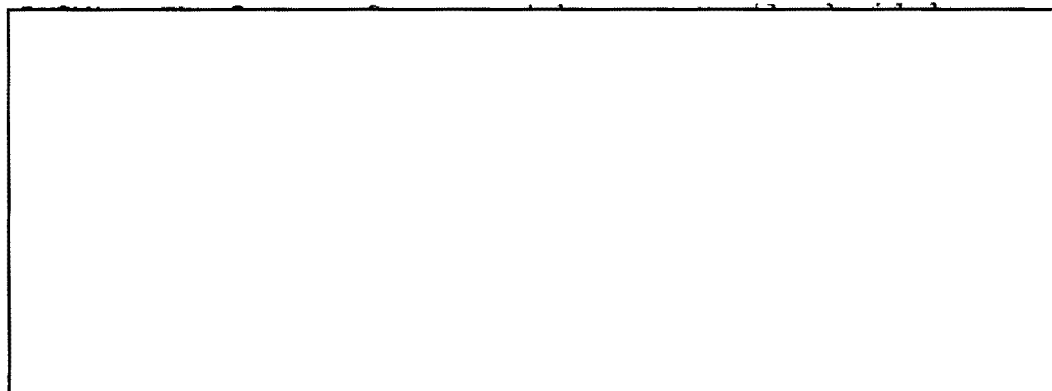
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NOTES



MEXICO: The Mexican commercial airline, which had proposed weekly passenger and mail flights to Cuba, has agreed to maintain the flights for the time being on an irregular nonpassenger basis. This will at least put off establishing another means of transporting subversives into Latin America. 



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[REDACTED]

Lao Situation

[REDACTED]

Viet Cong Ground Fire Again Scores Heavily Against US Helicopters

One US helicopter crewman was killed and five others wounded by Viet Cong ground fire while participating in pursuit and combat support missions about 45 miles southwest of Saigon. Eleven US helicopters were damaged, two of them extensively, during the operations.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Page 3

NOTES

(Continued)

LAOS: The Pathet Lao have invited representatives of the International Control Commission (ICC) and the International Red Cross to Khang Khay on 6 January to discuss "the C-46 incident." Five crew members, including two Americans, have been prisoners of the Pathet Lao since the Air America C-46 was downed by Communist ground fire near Tchepone last September. The Communists have been reluctant until now to discuss the status of the prisoners.

KASHMIR: Violations of the cease-fire line decreased sharply in December, according to the chief UN military observer, and none has been reported since 7 December. Severe weather in the area probably prevented trouble during the furor in Srinagar over the temporary disappearance of a hair of the prophet Mohammed and will continue to discourage violations. A UN team recently visited the Chaknot area, a trouble spot during October and November, and found conditions "normal."

[REDACTED]

Air America Helicopter Hit in Laos

An Air America helicopter was hit twice by .30-caliber or 7.62-mm ground fire on 24 February. The incident occurred about 20 miles southeast of the Plaine des Jarres in an area where heavy concentrations of Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops have been reported.

An Air America C-46 was downed by Pathet Lao ground fire last September. At last report, the five survivors, including one American, were being held at a camp near Tchepone. The Communists have refused to allow any contact with them, although they have delivered mail and packages. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SOUTHEAST ASIA DAILY SUMMARY

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The 22-28 March period saw Viet Cong harassing actions throughout the country and small-scale attacks in southern provinces. Successful local officials are targets for assassination. p. S-2

The Communists have been campaigning vigorously since January to take over the rich delta province of Kien Hoa. COMUSMACV thinks they may have a regimental organization there. p. S-3

The Vietnamese Defense Minister brings home from Taipei promises of better cooperation in intelligence matters but fails to sell the Chinese on the idea of an alliance. p. S-4

CHINA

Attempts to Develop Atomic Bomb

[REDACTED]

Another Missile Test Range in Communist China

A new Chinese Communist missile test range has been identified about five miles west of Tu-Ko-Ma-Ching, on the basis of preliminary scanning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The range probably has three test areas, a line of instrumentation towers and a main support base consisting of a range support facility, a housing area and a secured storage area. Eight probable launch positions for cruise-type missiles have been identified in one of the test areas, but the purpose of the other two test areas is not yet clear.

[REDACTED] a possible gaseous diffusion plant about 14 miles west of Lan-Chou. A transformer yard at the west end of the plant has been completed and a newly-constructed high-tension power line connects it to the nearby Yen-Kuo hydroelectric plant, where one or more turbo generators may be operating. Although the operational status of the gaseous diffusion plant is undetermined, it is unlikely that production of U-235 is presently possible.

An apparently new operational military airfield is located at Chingshuiho, about 150 miles west of Peiping. In addition to the 10,500 foot concrete runway, it has four parking aprons, 13 "U"-shaped aircraft revetments, at least four large buried POL tanks and numerous buildings, some still under construction. A rail-served POL area with eight large buried tanks, and a road-served explosives storage area containing nine revetted buildings, are located about one mile west of the airfield.
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 April 1963

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

[REDACTED]

COMMUNIST CHINA:	[REDACTED] a new missile test range, gaseous diffusion plant and large military air- field on the mainland.	p. 2
REPUBLIC OF CHINA:	Defense Minister Yu, soon to be in Washington, wants the US to man and support SAM and early-warning equipment.	p. 3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New Chinese Communist SAM Site

An additional Chinese Communist surface-to-air missile site is shown in [REDACTED]

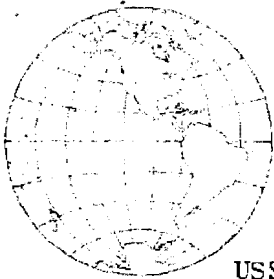
[REDACTED] This site, the 10th to be identified on the Chinese mainland, is in an extremely isolated area of north central China; no strategic installations are known to be located within 60 miles. The area contains one guidance, six launch, and two missile-hold positions. The operational status of the site is not known.

[REDACTED] there are four known sites in the Peiping area, three at the Shuang-Cheng-Tzu Missile Test Range, and one each at Sanyuan (near Sian) and at Shihmen. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the addition since last year of another three probable launch positions at the Sanyuan SA-2 site.

Two Badger TU-16's were seen at the Wukung air facility, location of the only Chinese Communist medium bomber regiment. This suggests that these two Badgers are the only jet medium bombers which the Chinese Communists have received to date.

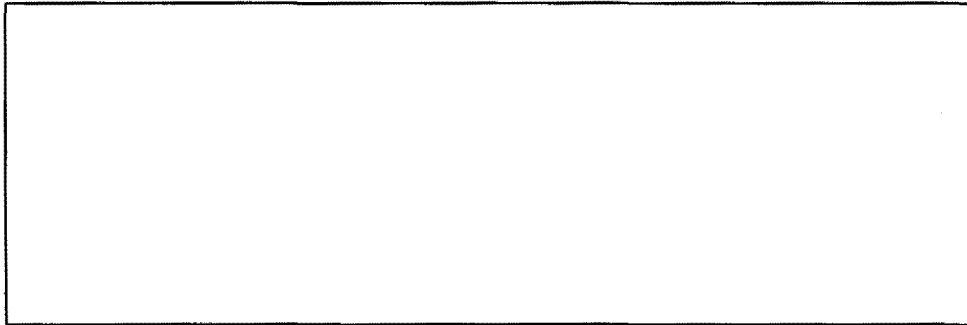
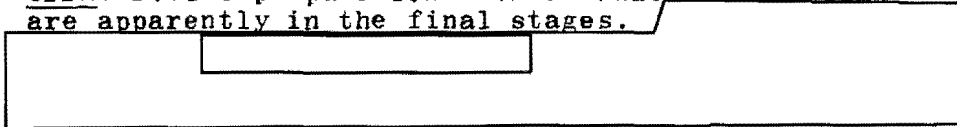
[REDACTED]



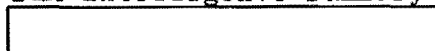
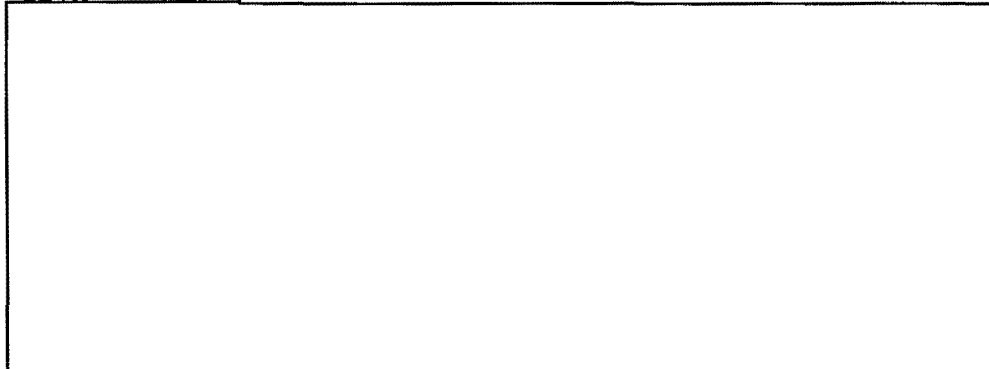
NOTES



USSR: Soviet preparations for a manned space flight are apparently in the final stages.



USSR: Deposed Marshal Zakharov appeared at the Finnish Armed Forces Day reception on 4 June, which some 20 Soviet marshals and generals also attended. The unusual and obvious warmth with which he was greeted by many if not all of the Soviet officers suggests that his dismissal as Chief of the General Staff of Army and Navy was not popular with many military leaders. The Marshal's reported new position as Commandant of the Higher General Staff Academy has not been confirmed.



[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR MAY 1963

[REDACTED]

The Tyuratam Missile Test Range (TTMTR) attempted seven launches: one earth satellite vehicle (Sputnik 40) -- which was recovered after eight days

[REDACTED]

5 June 63

DIA Intelligence Summary

[REDACTED]

Page (1)

[REDACTED]

Soviet Manned Space Launch Forthcoming

Preparations for a Soviet manned space operation are believed to be in their final stages. The Soviet Space Event Support Ships are deployed off the coasts of Africa; search-recovery aircraft remain dispersed within the USSR; and the Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation ships, which recently participated in the extended range missile firings, could arrive at space-support stations in the Pacific in the next few days.

The promised "spectacular" may consist of orbiting one or more manned vehicles for eight to 10 days, thus bettering the record set last fall by Major Nikolayev in Vostok III. The Soviets have not yet demonstrated a capability for docking two manned ESV's while in orbit, even though the Vostok III and IV operation in August 1962 showed an ability to duplicate orbital parameters and effect precise lift-off times. The press has also speculated that a "Cosmonautress" may be orbited.

Whatever the nature of the expected space activity, it may be televised. Recent Cosmos satellites indicate that the Soviets have tested external video devices -- which would supplement the internal video capability previously demonstrated. [REDACTED]



NOTES



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[REDACTED]

3 June 1963

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[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

USSR: Preparations appear well advanced for a p. 1
manned space event. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] p. 2
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MEXICO: A Soviet Embassy official is said to be p. 6
organizing a Latin American insurgent
movement, with Cuba and Mexico as the
base.

CUBA: Cubans appear to be training on KOMAR- p. 6
class guided missile patrol boats.
[REDACTED]

NOTES: USSR, USSR, Republic of China/Communist p. 7
China, Central America, UAR.

SUPPLEMENT: AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA p. (1)
APRIL-MAY 1963

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Preparations for Space Operations

[REDACTED]

The buildup of support ships off Africa suggests that the forthcoming space event may be more complex than a COSMOS operation. Communications activity on 11 April, which indicates that the departure of the Soviet Missile Range Instrumentation Ships (SMRIS) from Petropavlovsk may have begun, also suggests that the planned space operation will involve manned space flight. Should these ships be deploying for a space operation, approximately two weeks will be required for them to arrive on station. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12 Apr 63

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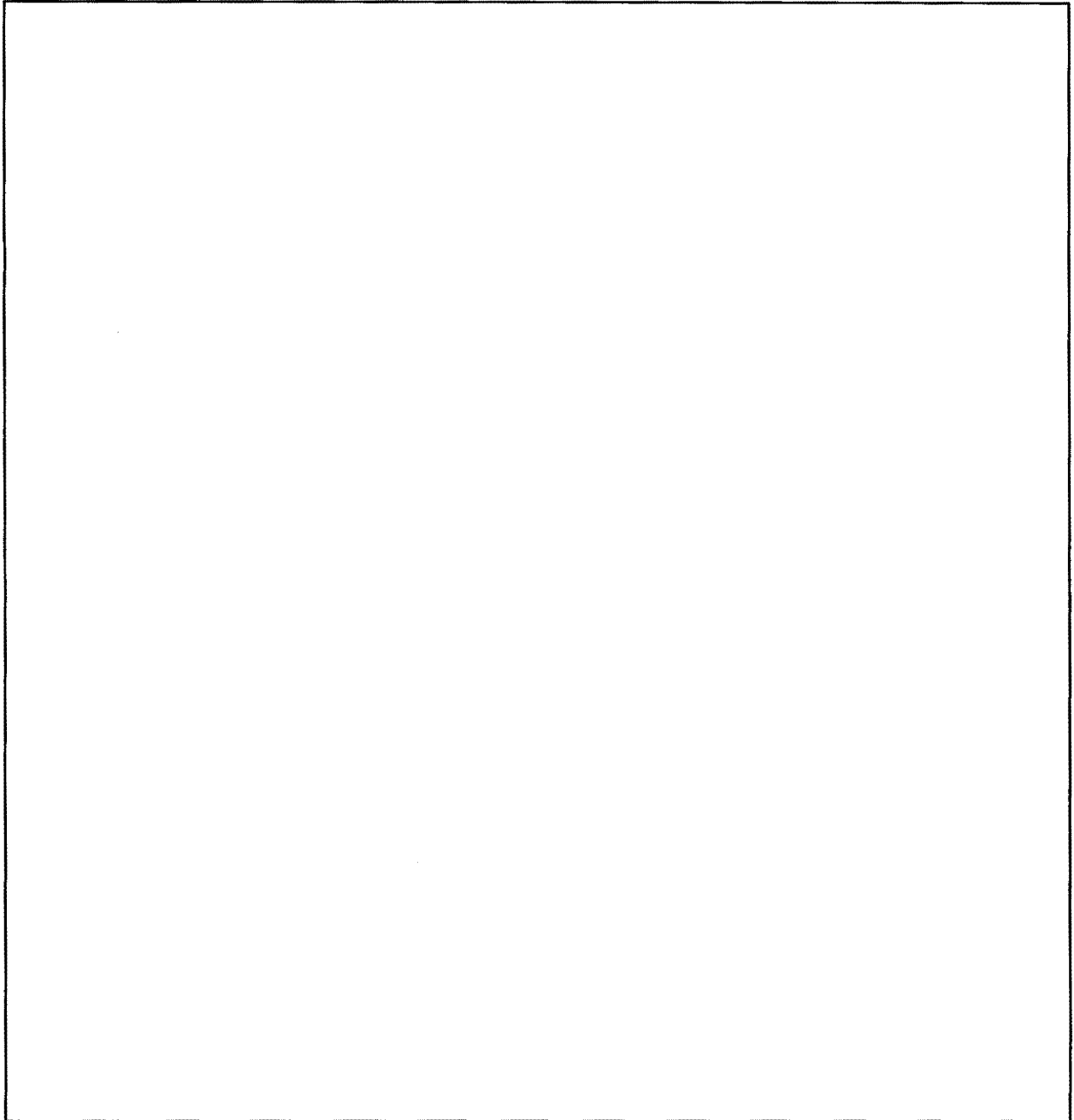
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SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR MARCH 1963

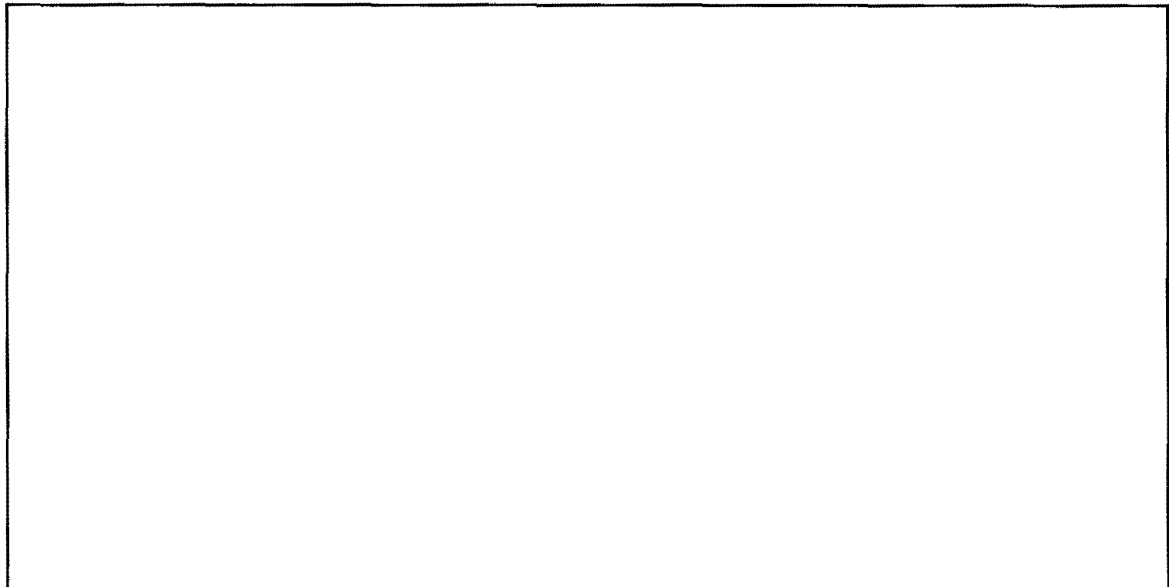
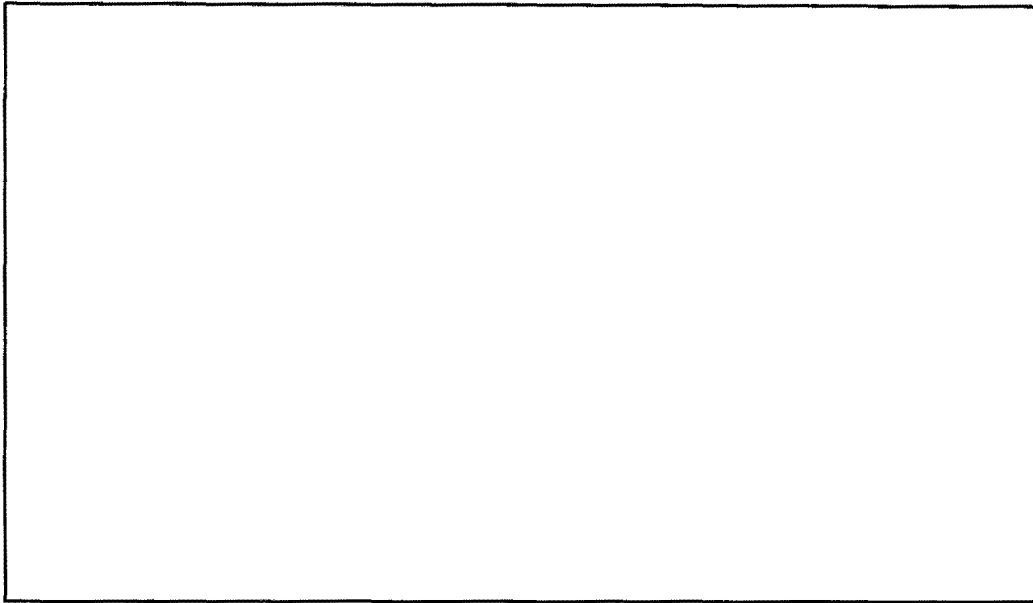


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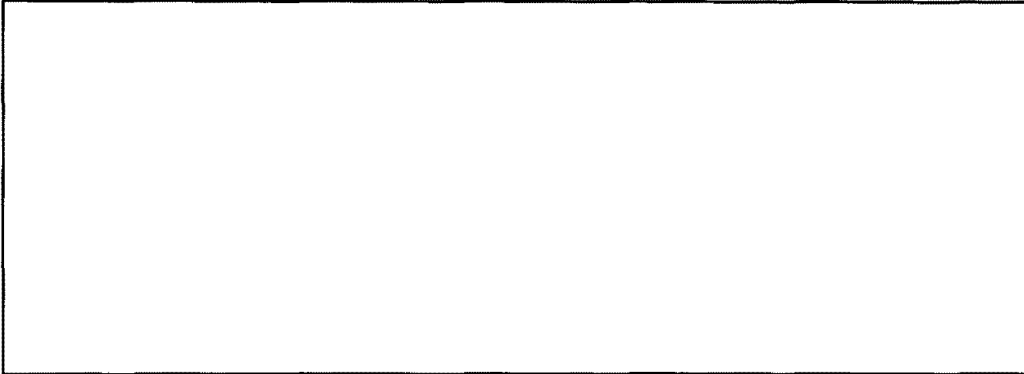
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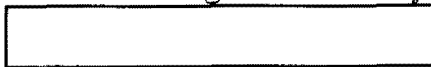


Status of Soviet Space Activity



COSMOS XIII was launched on 21 March and recovered on 29 March. The forthcoming launch may be a test of a VOSTOK vehicle designed to carry a manned payload in orbit for a similar period.

Imminence of a manned flight will probably be indicated by deployment of the Pacific support ships, now near Petropavlovsk, to mid-ocean positions.

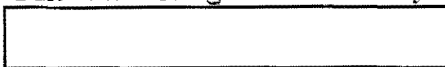




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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 APRIL 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	12 ⁽¹⁾	-	5	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL TRAFFIC:	16	2 ⁽²⁾	5	-
EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	19 ⁽³⁾	3 ⁽⁴⁾	6	-

(1) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, en route to Cuba from Nakhodka Bay, USSR.

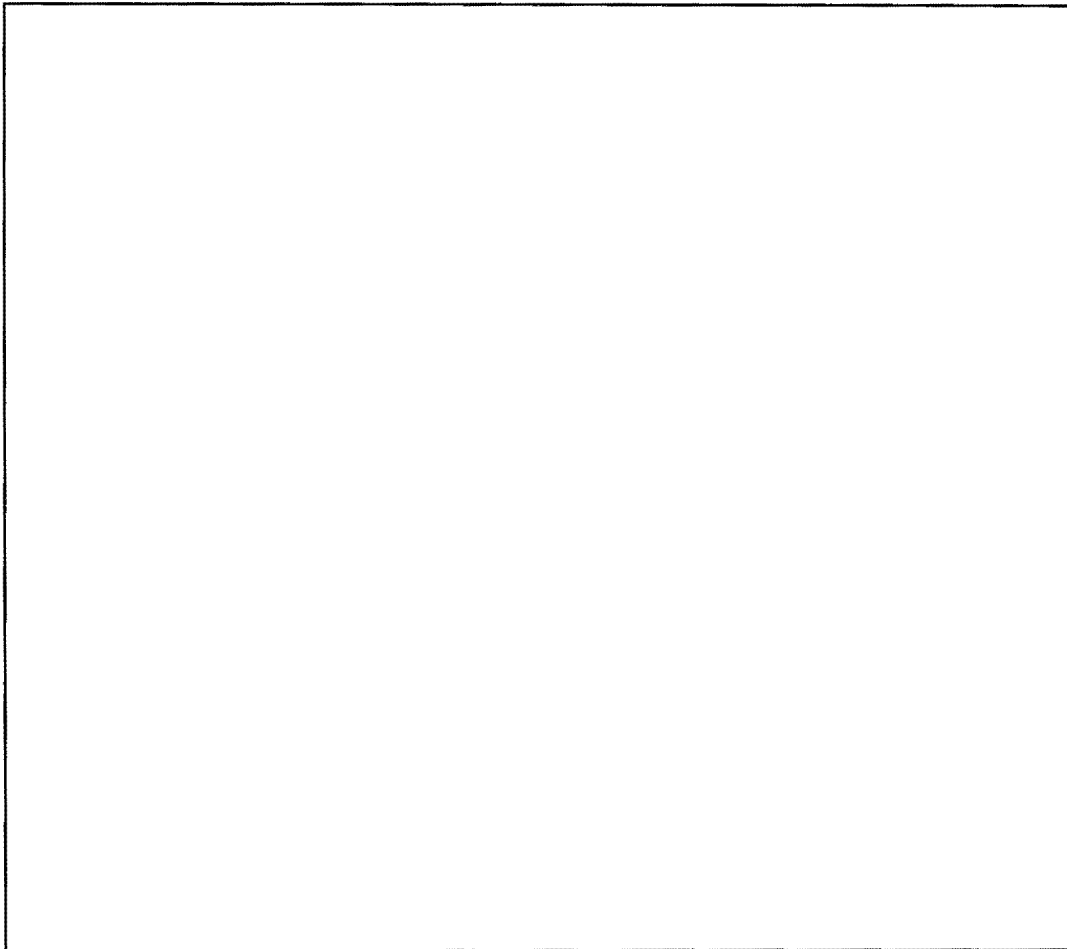
(2) Includes the NIKOLAYEVSK which arrived Havana 31 March and the M. KALININ which should arrive in Havana today. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(3) Six of these, KARACHAEVO-CHEKESSEIYA, KASIMOV, KIMOVSK, KRASNOGRAD, OKHOTSK, and ORENHURG, have hatches 70 feet or longer. Also includes K. VISHNEVSKIY, a possible arms carrier from the Black Sea.

(4) Includes A. NAKHIMOV which departed Havana 15 March, BALTIKA which departed Havana 22 March, and BAYKAL which departed Havana 30 March 1963.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

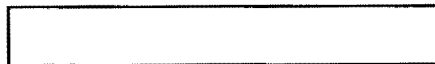
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3 Apr 63

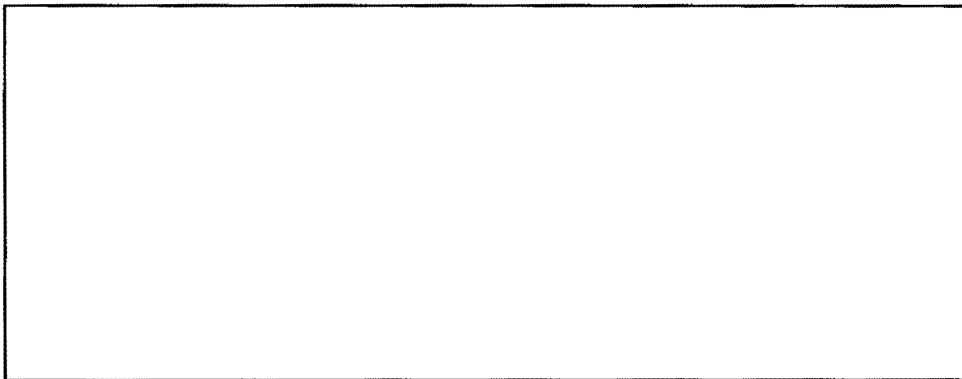
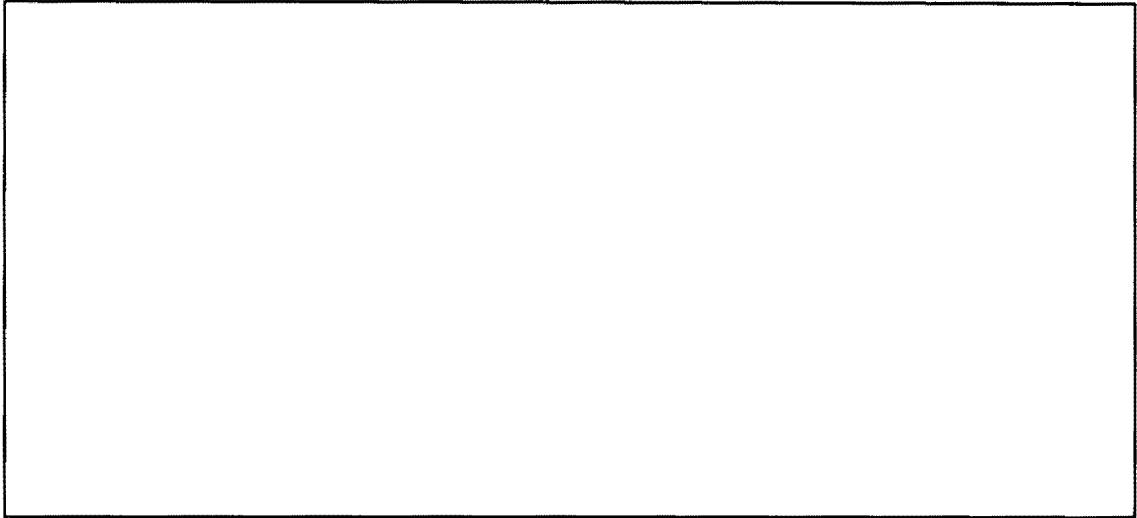
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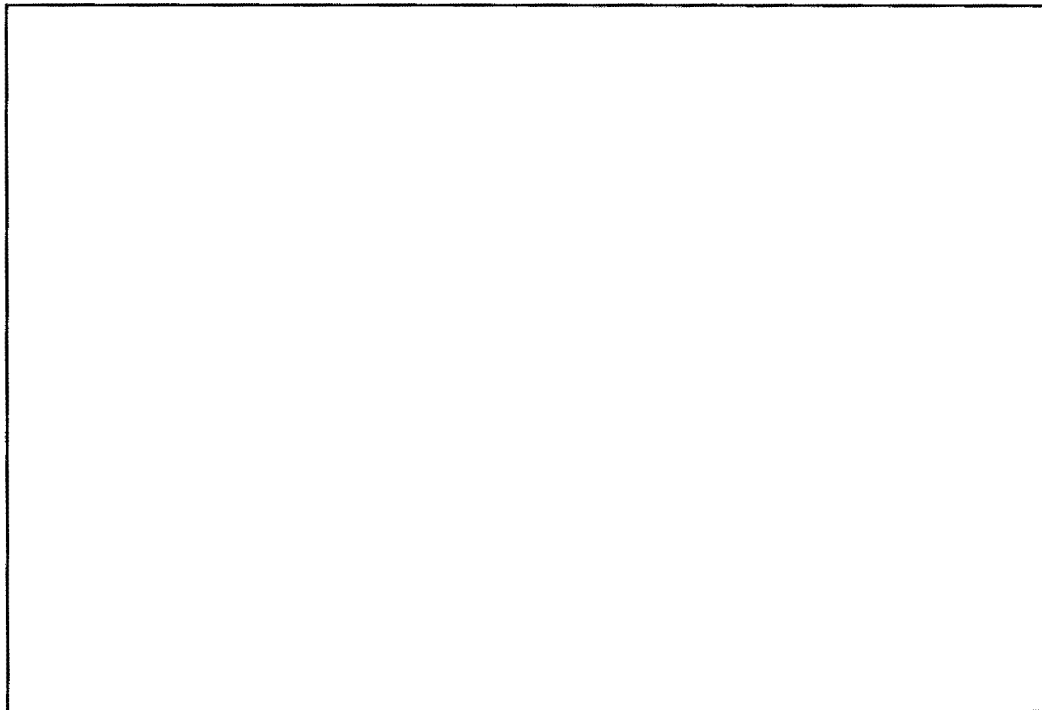
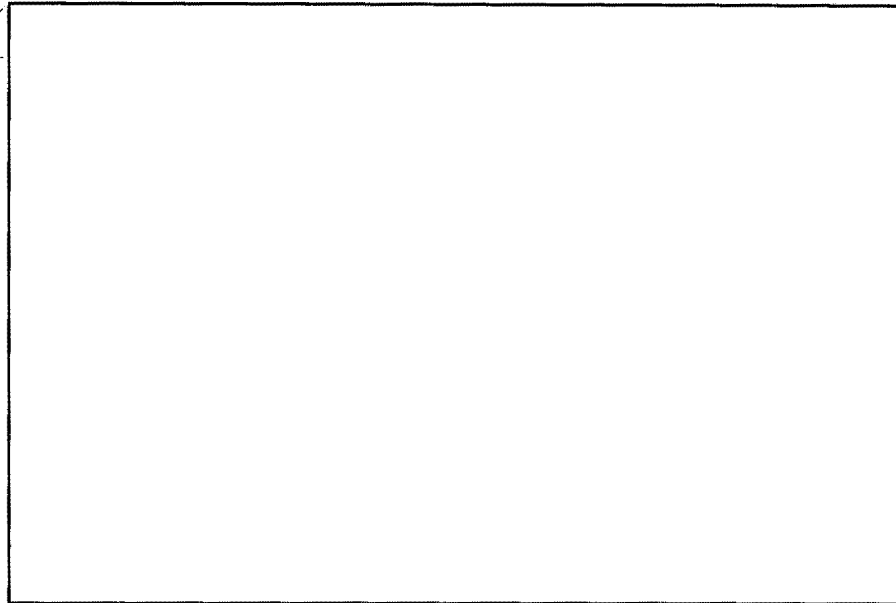
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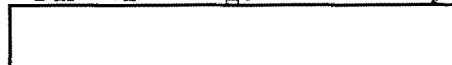
NOTES

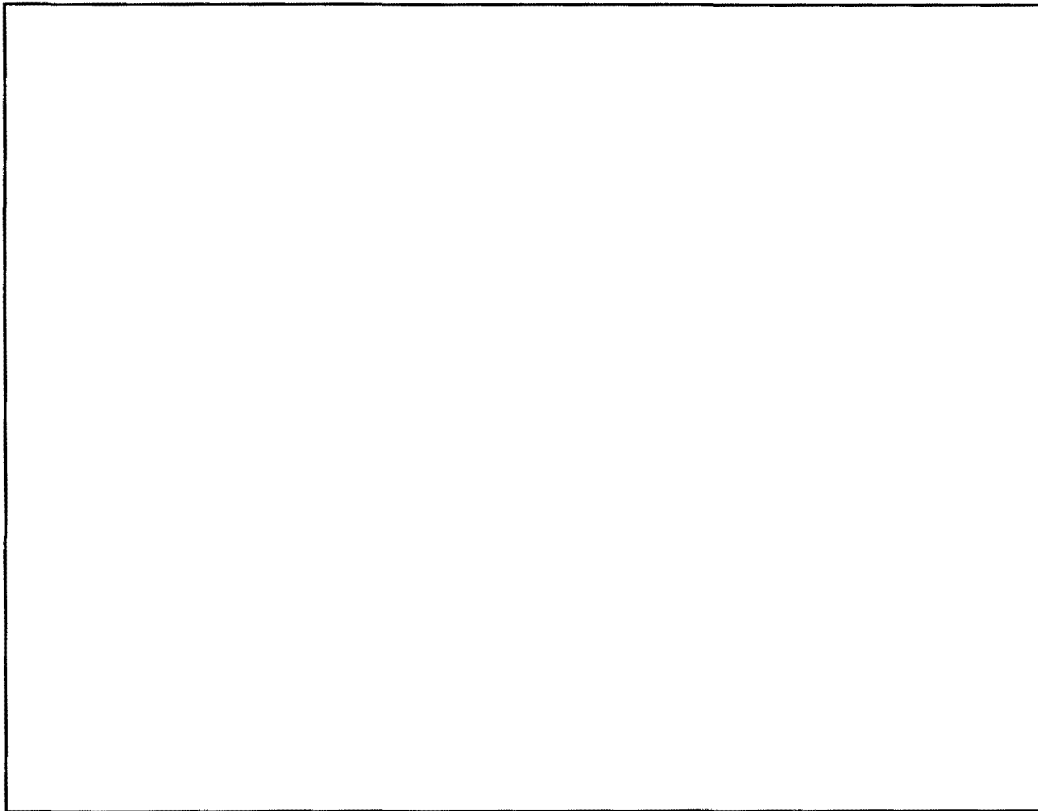
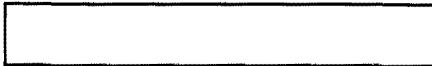


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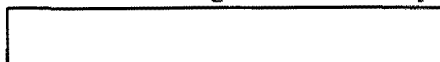
Sweden and USSR May Exchange Air Force Visits

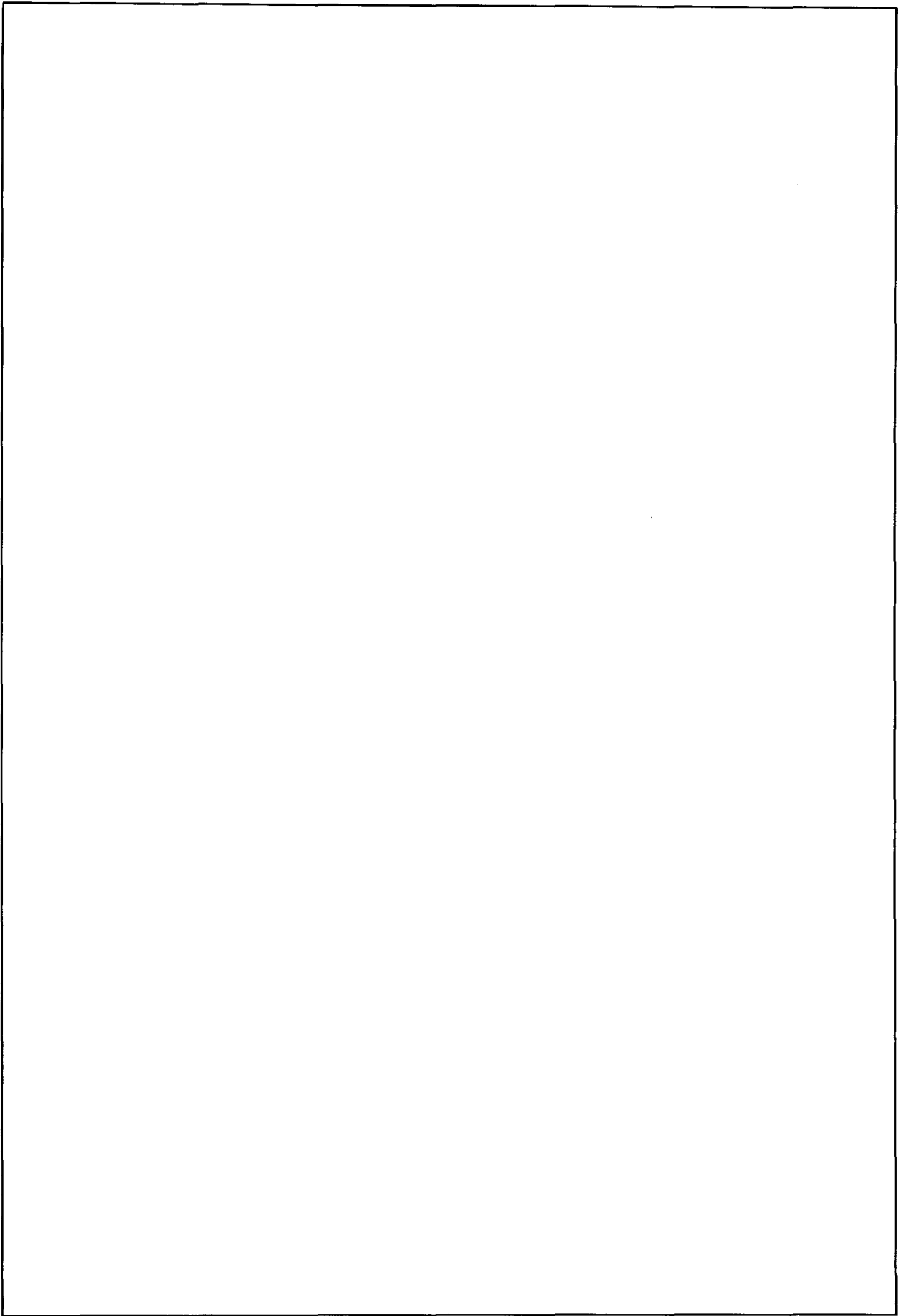


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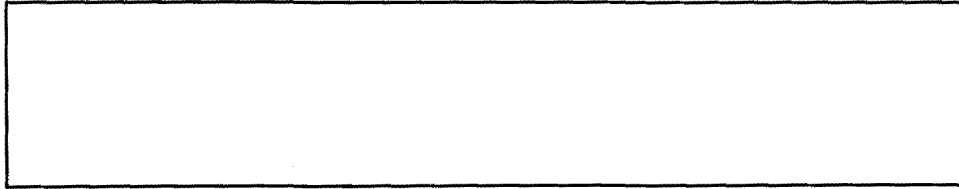
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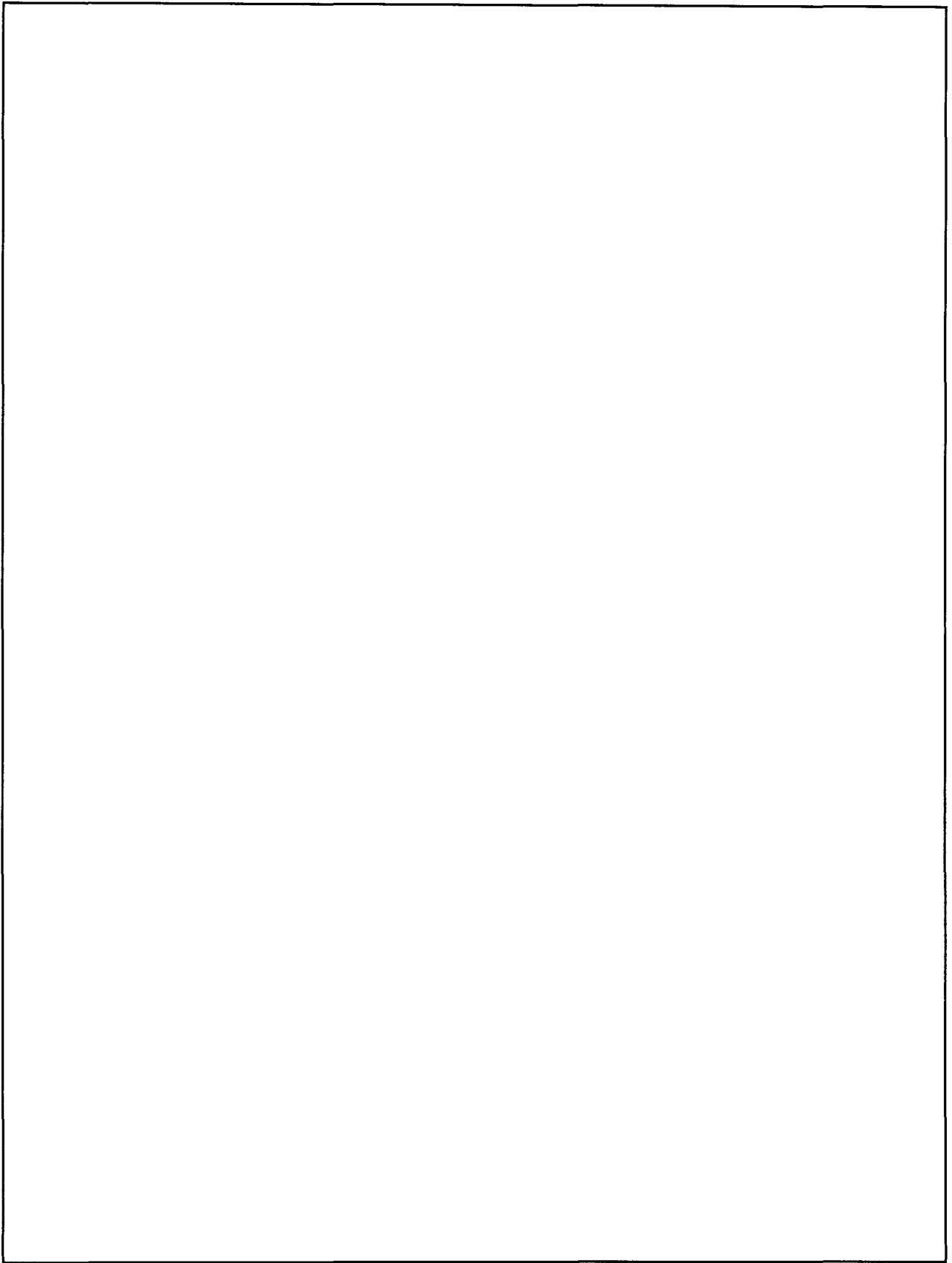


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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

BRAZIL: Hostility between military and govern- p. 5
ment officials is said to have grown
markedly.

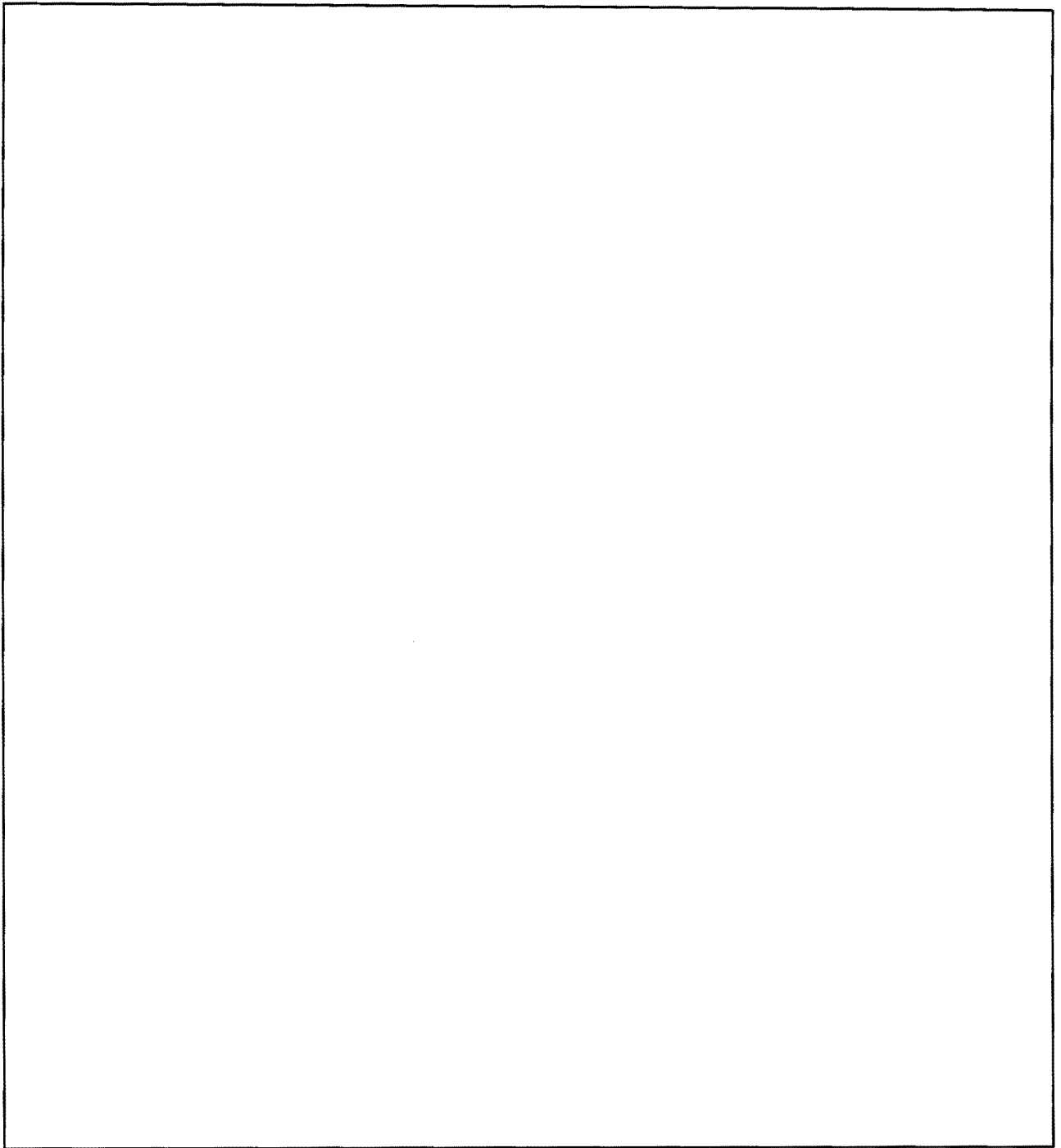
ECUADOR: The military junta appears to be in p. 5
control following the ouster of
Arosemena.

CUBA: Weekly Soviet shipping to and from p. 6
Cuba is reviewed.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

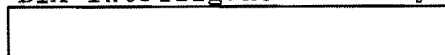
[Redacted]



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Following the 6,500-nm firings, the SMRIS deployed along the zero orbit to support the launch of Vostoks V and VI on 14 and 16 June. After the Vostoks were recovered, they regrouped in the 4,800-nm Pacific impact area.

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[REDACTED]

Soviet Pressures Against Iraq

Soviet pressure on Iraq in connection with the Kurdish campaign is evident in a recent note to Iraq and the CENTO countries. In the note, Moscow accused CENTO of "interference" in the campaign and asserted it might demand a UN Security Council meeting to consider the war. The USSR is thus not only retaliating for Iraq's anti-Communist actions but also trying to undermine CENTO.

Iraqi Air Force Commander Tikriti recently told the US Air Attache in Baghdad that the Soviets did not make promised June deliveries. He said at least one Soviet test pilot at Rashid Air Base, on instructions from home, had refused to fly any aircraft used or scheduled for use against the Kurds. Soviet technicians in Iraq are also spreading propaganda against the government and its Kurdish operations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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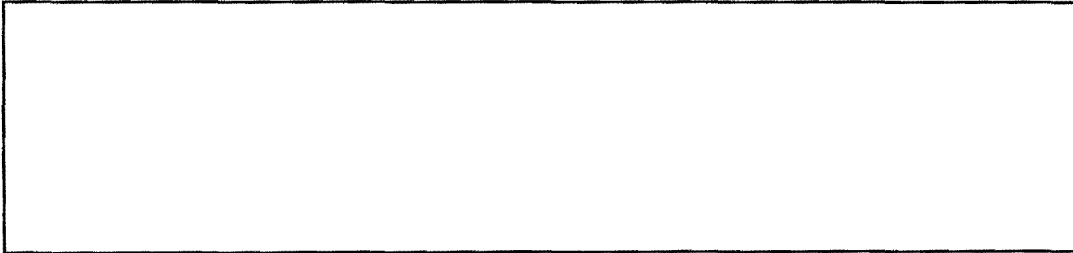
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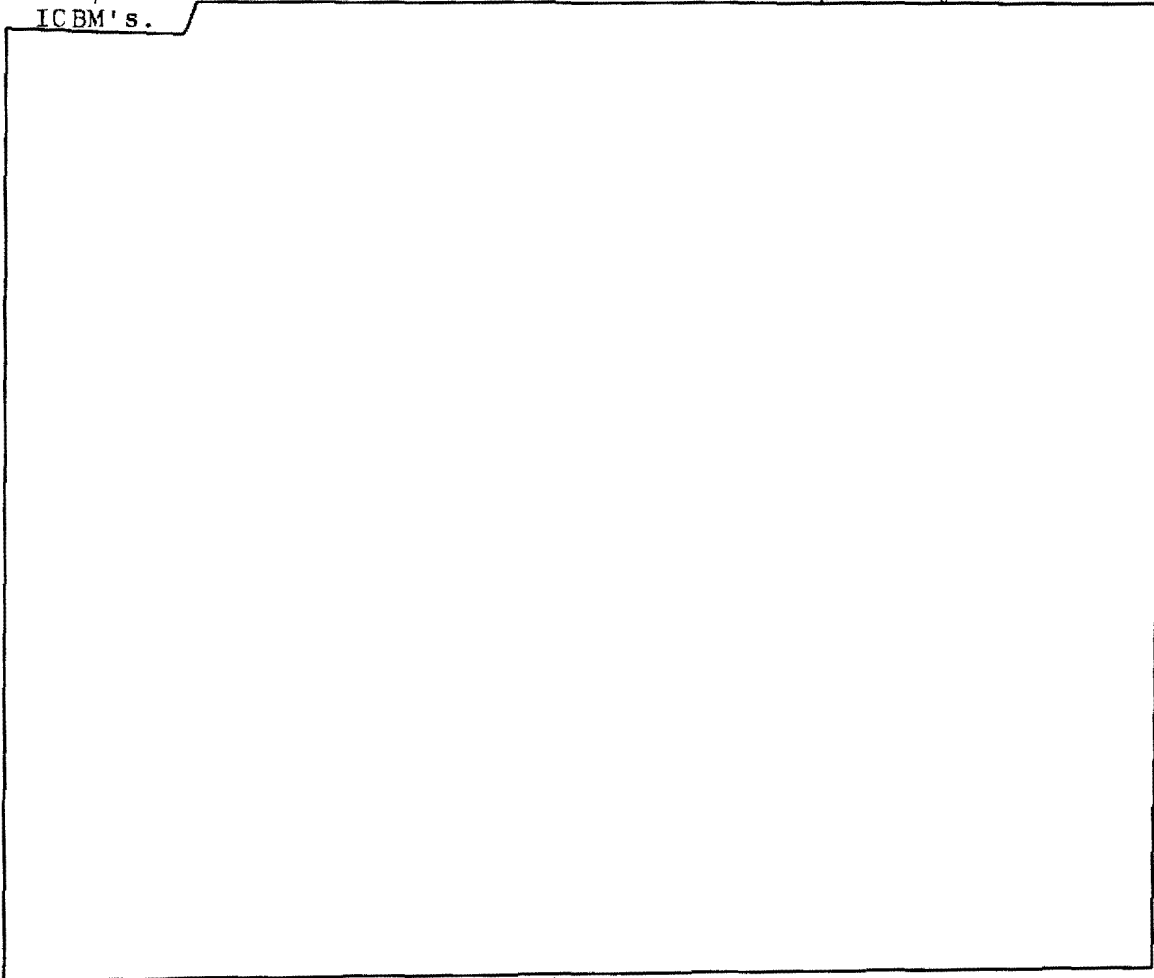
[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY FOR JUNE 1963



The Tyuratam Missile Test Range conducted five, possibly six, launches: Vostoks V and VI and three -- possibly four -- ICBM's.

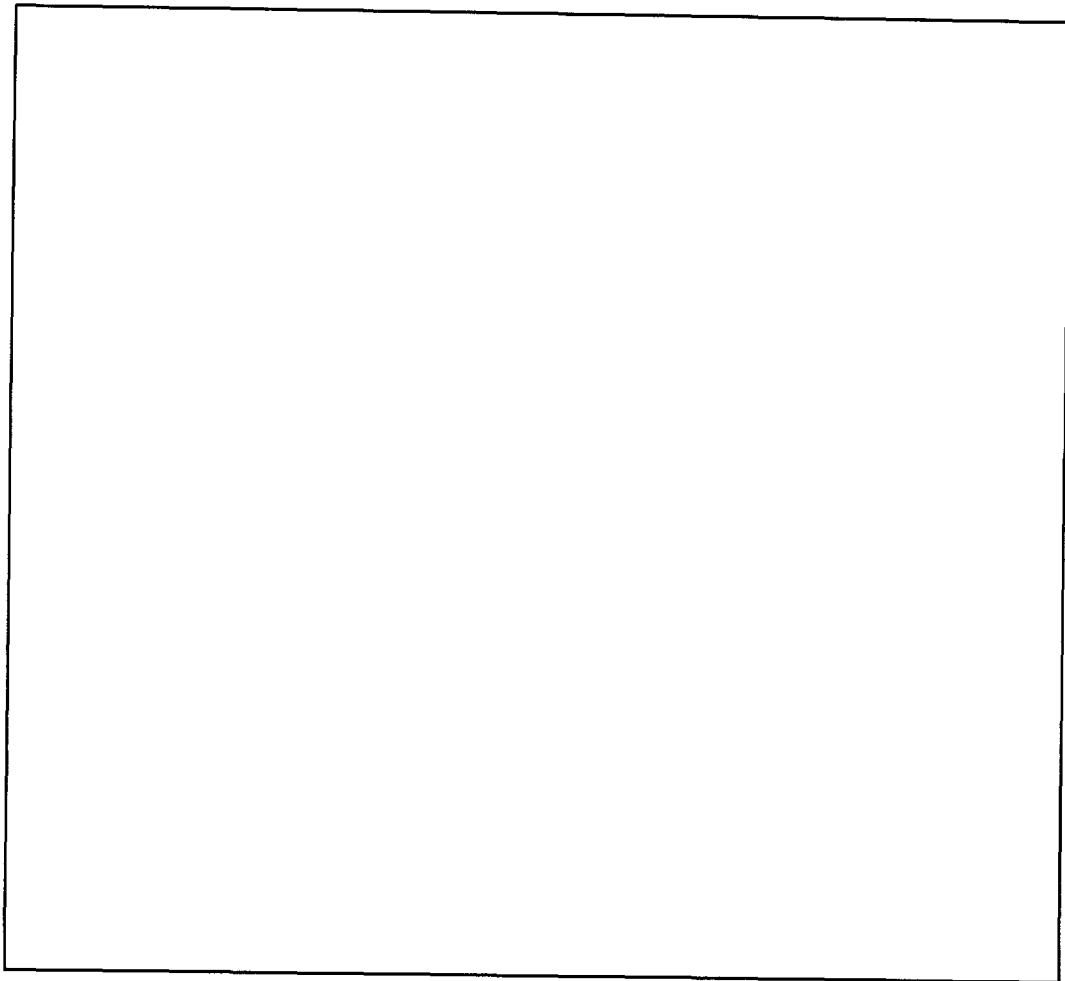


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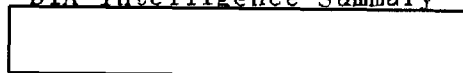




7 Jan 64

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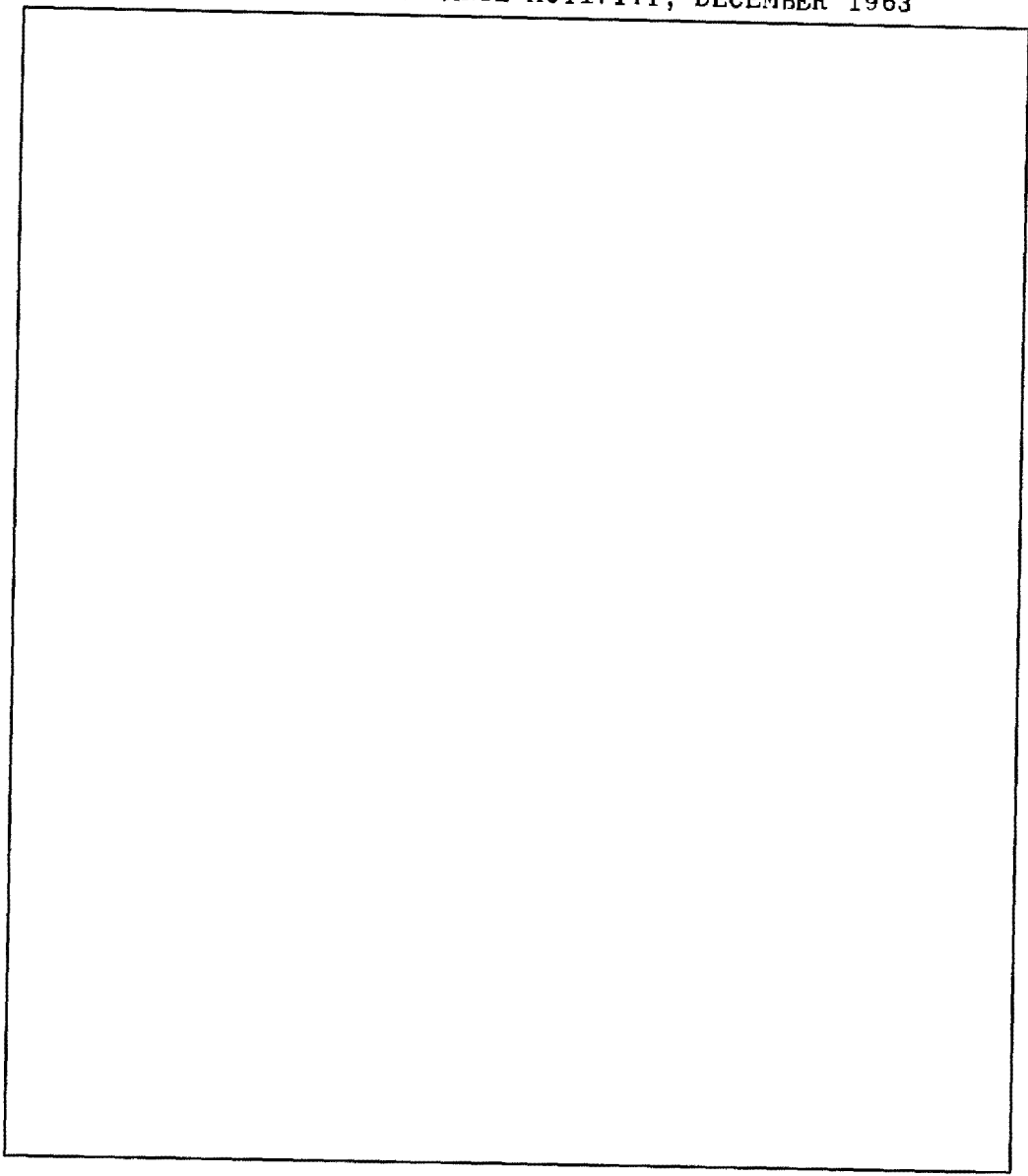
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SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY, DECEMBER 1963



(Continued)

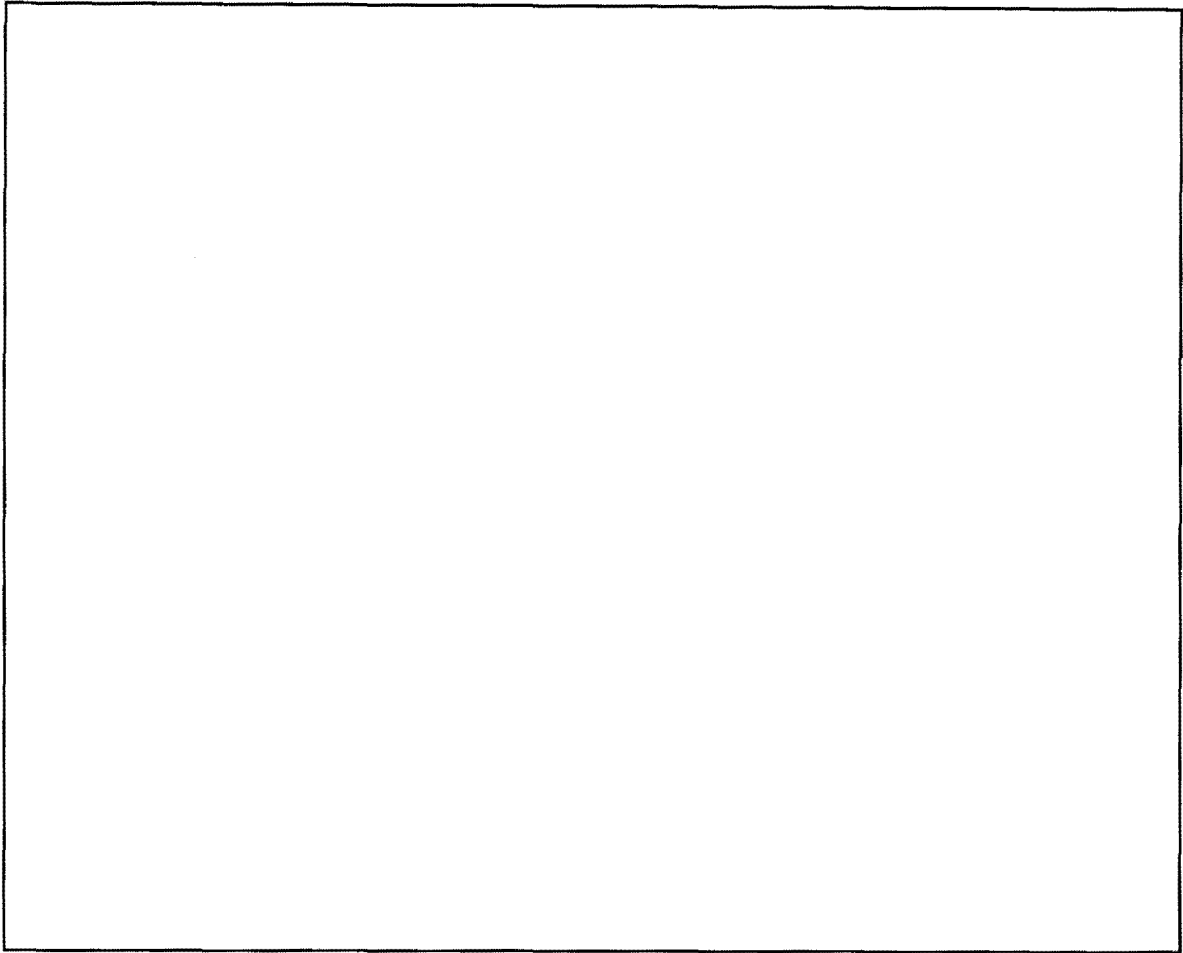
7 Jan 64

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7 Jan 64

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7 January 1964

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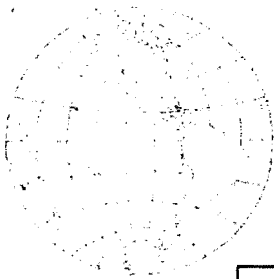
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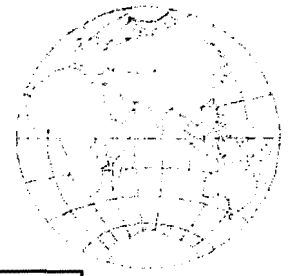
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[REDACTED]

9 January 1964

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INDONESIA: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Military trainees reportedly return from the USSR. [REDACTED] p. 3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USSR: Space shot expected.
FRANCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USSR: Operational firing of SS-8 ICBM.

SUPPLEMENT: THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GROUND FORCES. p. (1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USSR/CUBA: The Soviet dry cargo ship SERGEY KIROV (7,176 GRT) is heading for Cuba, probably with military cargo. The ship declared for Cuba with 2,130 tons of general cargo when it left the Black Sea on 5 January. There are indications that KIROV loaded at Nikolaev, the usual Black Sea port for taking on military cargo. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT



3 Feb 64

DIA Intelligence Summary

Page (1)

[Redacted]

5 February 1964

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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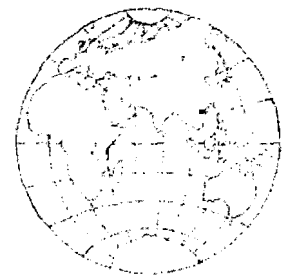
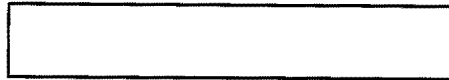
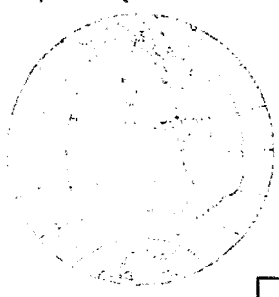
HONDURAS:

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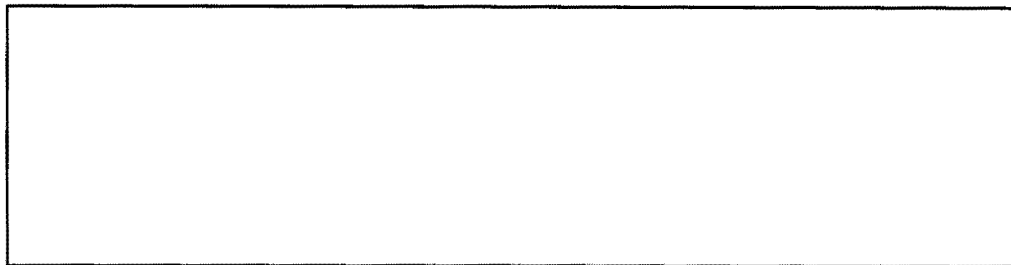
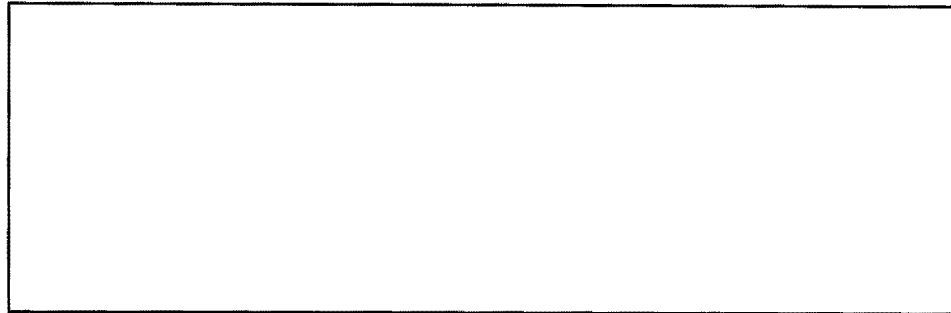
CUBA:

New cruise missile site.

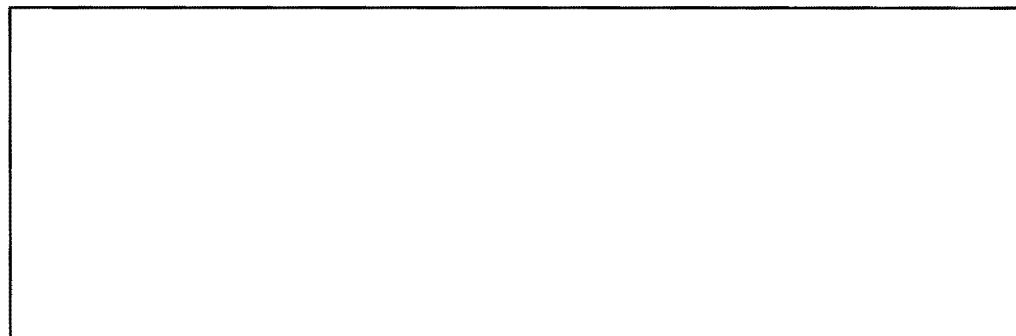
[Redacted]



NOTES



ALGERIA/USSR: The Soviets have sent their third shipment of arms to Algeria since the start of hostilities with Morocco last fall. METALLURG BAYKOV on 21 January reportedly delivered 15 tanks, tank ammunition, and 12 mobile workshops. A civil air agreement may also have been concluded; the Algerian press announced on 4 February that Aeroflot would inaugurate a direct Moscow-Belgrade-Algiers flight about 21 February.
(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)



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[REDACTED]

6 February 1964

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USSR: Recoverable satellite launch expected.
BULGARIA: Extensive air force training.
ALGERIA: More Soviet arms received.
ALGERIA: African nationalists being trained.
RWANDA/ War may come.
BURUNDI:
INDONESIA: SAM tests from mobile unit planned.
EGYPT: Saudi invitation to talks accepted.

SUPPLEMENT: THE DETERIORATING SITUATION IN THE CONGO p. (1)
(LEOPOLDVILLE)

[Redacted]

8 February 1964

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[Redacted]

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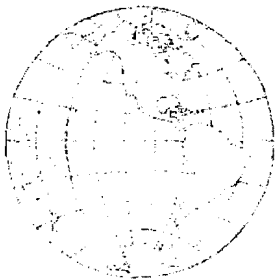


8 Feb 64

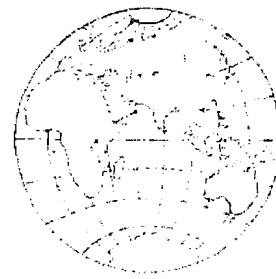
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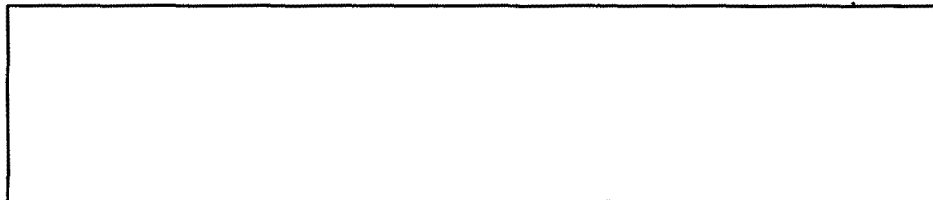
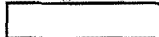
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NOTES

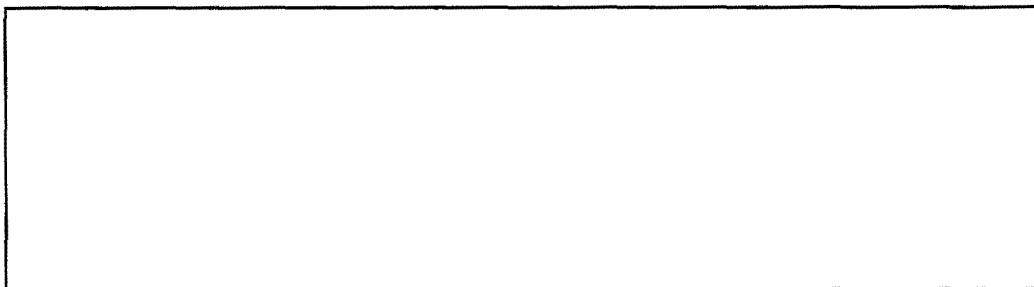
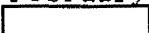


USSR: A further delay in a planned major Soviet space event is suggested by the activity of three instrumentation ships which arrived at Pacific space support stations in mid-February. CHUMIKAN was well away from its location on 24 February and heading toward Kamchatka, while the other ships remained in positions suitable for monitoring a space launch. CHAZHMA has now also moved and on 4 March was located with CHUKOTKA at its station north of Hawaii. Some three to five days would be required for CHUMIKAN and CHAZHMA to return to their mid-February locations.



CUBA: There are further indications that a substantial number of Soviet military personnel will be withdrawn in May. [redacted]
still speak of "demobilizations" in May. [redacted]

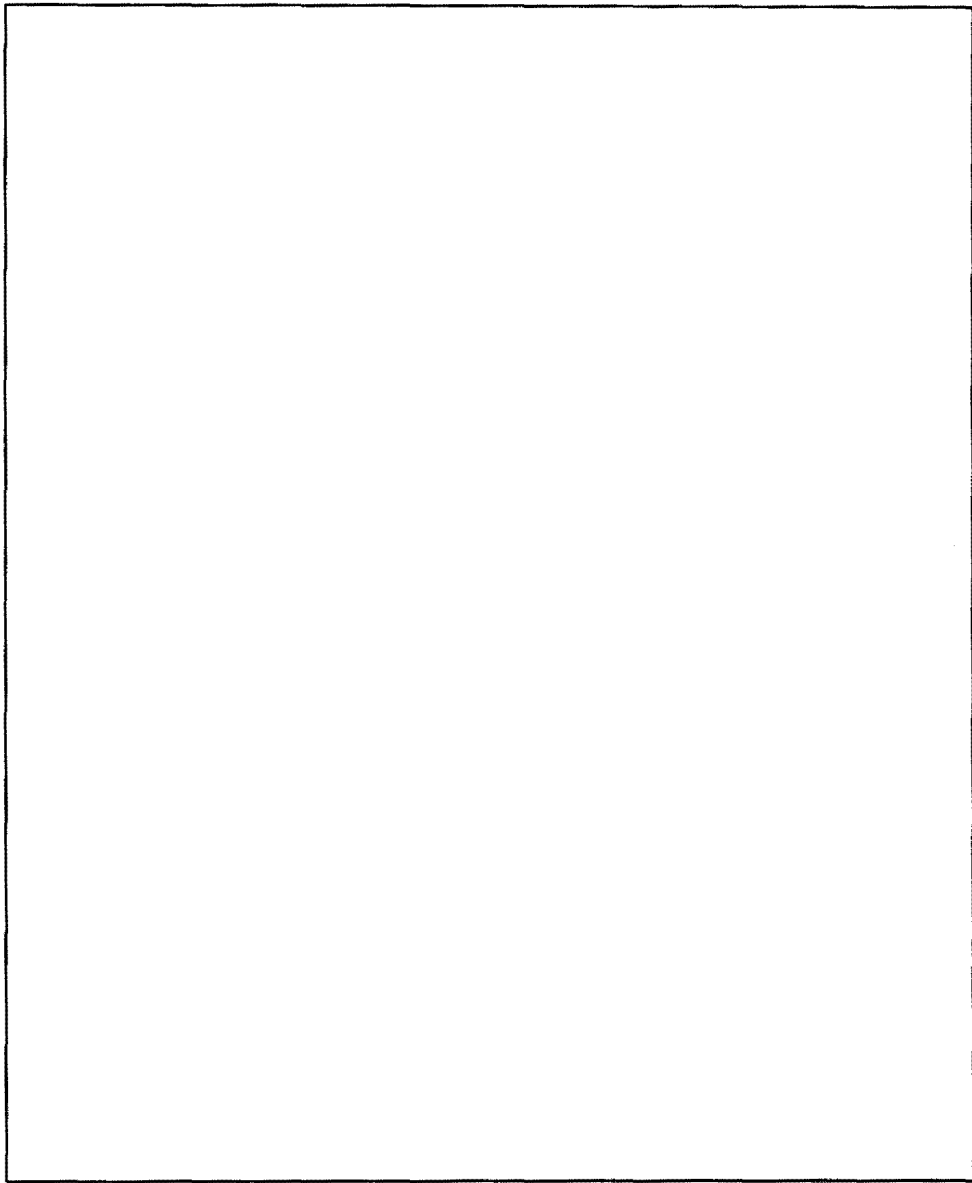
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] no further references to drunkenness or the use of profanity have been noted since mid-February. [redacted]





SUPPLEMENT

COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE
ACTIVITY FOR FEBRUARY 1964

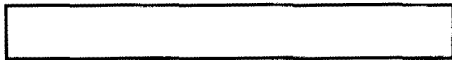


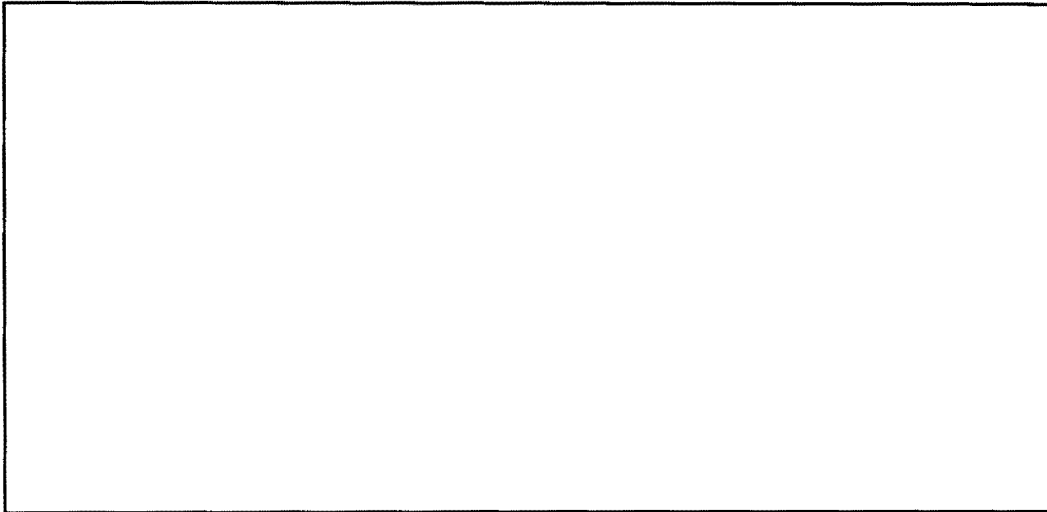
(Continued)

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[Redacted]

10 March 1964

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

CUBA
AND
ANTI-CUBAN ACTIVITIES

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

POSTURE OF SOVIET-CUBAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

Although some recent changes in the activities of air defense forces in Cuba could be a prelude to Cubans assuming control, no significant change in the over-all posture of the system has been noted.

[REDACTED]

Detection of peripheral activities has likewise been consistent, with only occasional exceptions. Previous suspicions were supported by firm evidence on 14 March of Cuban nationals operating the HF and Morse air defense communications. No change in procedure has been noted, however, which would indicate shift of this system to Cuban control.

No Cuban fighter reactions to any recent US reconnaissance flights has been noted. Termination of fighter patrols north of Varadero has also reduced the possibility of inadvertent encounters with our peripheral operations. If there has been any change in the pilot training program, it is the reduced emphasis on zoom tactics and GCI exercises. Although Cuban pilots may now be engaged in transitional training in MIG-21 aircraft, the Soviets apparently retain full operational control and MIG-21's are predominantly -- if not totally -- Soviet manned.

Although there is mounting information on Cuban participation in SA-2 operations, the evidence is so tenuous that continuing Soviet control of the system is contemplated for some months to come. A recent conference of Soviet SAM officers with unidentified Cubans was probably for the purpose of establishing future personnel arrangements within the SAM system. On the other hand, subsequent conversations on SAM communication facilities have often made reference to anticipated Soviet replacements for at least some of those persons scheduled to depart.

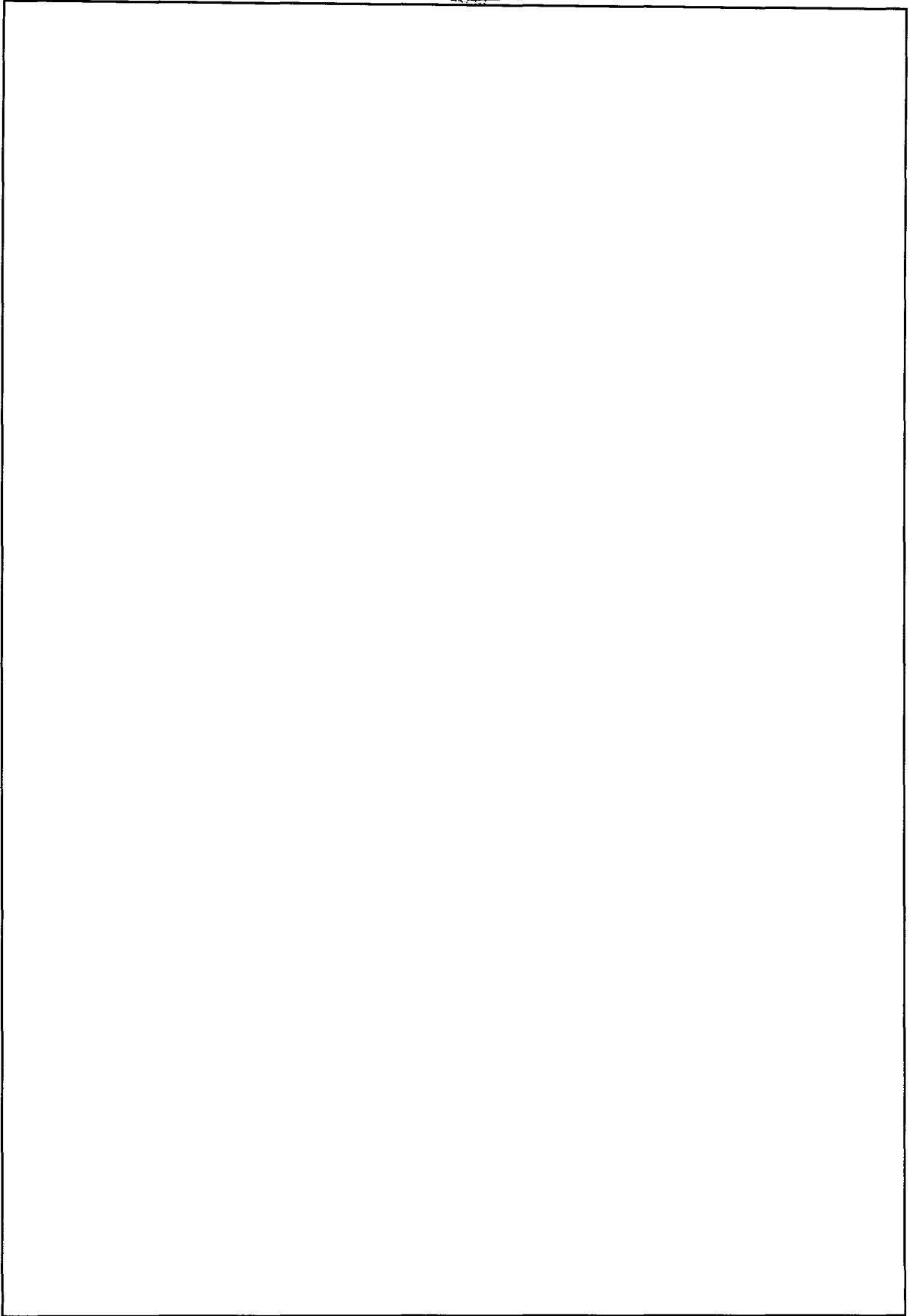
Cumulative evidence to date indicates that, although there is the strong possibility of greater use of Cuban personnel, there is no intent to effect a complete transition of the air defense system to Cuban national control in the immediate future. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Weekly Soviet-Cuban Shipping Review

Three Soviet dry cargo ships and two tankers arrived in Cuban ports this past week. The freighters transported trucks, buses, jeeps, chemicals, grain, farm machinery, and general industrial goods. The two tankers had a total declared cargo of 65,000 tons of crude oil.

Five Soviet dry cargo ships, one passenger ship, and seven tankers are on their way to Cuba. The freighter IVAN POLZUNOV has as deck cargo six large crates which are similar in size and shape to those in which KOMAR-class guided-missile patrol boats have been shipped in the past. The other freighters are believed to be carrying general cargo. YURI GAGARIN, previously suspected of being on its way to Cuba with military cargo, arrived in Latakia on 30 May in accord with her declaration and reentered the Black Sea on 3 June. The passenger ship BAYKAL is heading for Cuba with approximately 120 Soviet agricultural specialists. The tankers are carrying crude oil, gasoline, and liquid ammonia.

Eighteen Soviet freighters and three tankers are in Cuban ports or coastal waters. Most of the merchant ships are scheduled to load or have loaded sugar for Soviet and European ports.

Nine Soviet freighters, one passenger ship, and four tankers are on their way to the USSR and Europe from the Cuban area. Eight of the dry cargo ships have declared cargoes of sugar for delivery to the Soviet Union and Europe.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Commander of KOMAR's in Cuba

Vice Adm Georgiy S. Abashvili may command Soviet KOMAR and coastal defense cruise missile forces in Cuba. He is probably the Soviet admiral who was to visit Mariel at the time of the KOMAR exercise on 4 June.

Adm Abashvili is believed to have left his former post as commander of a garrison of the Baltic Fleet just before the Cuban arms buildup. He has not been identified in the USSR since, and there have been several references to his presence in Cuba. Adm Abashvili has been described by a former Soviet naval officer as an excellent tactician who "saw the advantages of missile warfare" and was among its early proponents. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7 JUNE 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	5	1	7
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	18	-	3
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	9	1	4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

NOTES

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

5 June 63

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[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Naval Exercise in Cuba

At least nine of Cuba's 12 KOMAR-class guided missile patrol boats conducted an exercise off the northern coast near the Mariel Naval Base on 4 June. The exercise may have been reviewed by a high-ranking Soviet naval officer. Cuban communications indicate that a Soviet admiral -- described as "commander of rocket launchers" (KOMAR's) -- was to visit Mariel during the period. Preliminary reports from US Navy units indicate that at least nine KOMAR's and two patrol escorts -- one of which was probably acting as a target ship -- were participating in the exercise.

The Soviet freighter IVAN POLZUNOV, previously used as an arms carrier, is now north of the Azores en route from the Baltic to Cuba with six large crates on deck. A preliminary field evaluation of photographs taken 29 May indicates the crates are similar in size and shape to those in which KOMAR's have been shipped in the past. The delivery of additional KOMAR's to Cuba remains subject to confirmation but, in view of the recent emphasis on Cuban training in those already there, it is conceivable that Castro and Khrushchev have agreed to strengthen Cuban defenses against infiltration activities and attacks on shipping by anti-Castro groups.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5 June 1963

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM: Resentment of the government remains p. 1
 high in Hue, although initial reports
 of casualties in the 3 June incidents
 seem to have been exaggerated.

CUBA: KOMAR missile-equipped patrol boats have p. 2
 conducted another exercise, and the
 Soviets [REDACTED] more of these
 boats.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES:

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT: COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE ACTIVITY, p. (1)
 MAY 1963

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

BASE AT MAYARI ARriba MAY POSE THREAT TO GUANTANAMO

Cuban boasts of a capability to destroy the US naval base at Guantanamo instantly may be based upon their possession of the 45-nm coastal defense cruise missile system, which uses the AS-1 Kennel modified for a surface-to-surface role. New information and analysis indicate that the site for launching these weapons against Guantanamo could be Mayari Arriba in the hills of Oriente Province approximately 37 nautical miles north northwest of Guantanamo. High altitude photographs on 3 April revealed an AS-1 type cruise missile (probably modified to an SSCM) in a graded area of the 800-foot mountain pocket where the Mayari Arriba base is located.

This cruise missile, which was identified by the Cubans as a "coastal defense missile" when it appeared in the 2 Jan Havana parade, has a high subsonic speed, is turbojet powered, and has an estimated maximum range of 45 nautical miles. The surface-to-surface version of the air-launched Kennel has ~~previously been noted in other parts of the world.~~ In Cuba it has been seen at the Banes, Santa Cruz del Norte, Campo Florido and Siguanea coastal defense cruise missile sites.

A recent reevaluation of this missile by the Air Force Foreign Technology Division at Wright Patterson AFB indicates that the mid-course guidance system probably consists of an autopilot with command override and that the terminal guidance system is active radar homing. Command guidance would permit the missile to be launched from a location screened by surrounding terrain and controlled by guidance vans located on a higher elevation with radar line-of-sight to both the launch point and the target. Although the use of active radar homing for terminal guidance against a land target is questionable, this portion of the guidance system may be inactive when the missile is not used against ships. Command guidance could be used all the way against a land target such as Guantanamo.

A recent study indicates that several elevations within 10 nautical miles of Mayari Arriba provide unobstructed radar line-of-sight to the naval base. From these points, the naval base should be a well-defined radar target, appearing as a peninsula on the far side of a body of water. Ships in the harbor would also provide targets. The launcher for the cruise missile is portable and needs only graded level ground at the launch site. If all of the above factors are indeed true,

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Further analysis indicates that the reported air-to-air missile exercise by Cuban nationals on 31 May actually was a ground control intercept (GCI) exercise by Soviet Forces, Cuba (SFC), pilots accompanied by a probable Cuban national previously observed in training with the SFC. The usual Russian reference for missile launch (PUSK) was not heard; instead, the pilots referred to "firing" which indicates the firing was done with the aircraft cannon and represents the initial occurrence of suspected live firing by fighter elements in Cuba. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS IN CUBA APRIL-MAY 1963

The first group of Cuban pilots to receive instruction on MIG-21/Fishbed C aircraft appears to be in advanced stages of training. Some 22 experienced Cuban fighter pilots reportedly began a four-month course at San Antonio de los Banos on 18 March; a second group is to start training in September.

Since 12 April when this activity was first noted in communications, Cuban pilots have apparently progressed through familiarization flights, take-off and landing practice, cross country flying, high altitude speed runs, and ground controlled intercept (GCI) exercises. On 31 May, Cuban MIG-21 pilots were noted in probable simulated launchings of air-to-air missiles (AAM). Cubans have also been noted being trained by Soviet instructors as ground controllers during these MIG-21 flights.

Despite increasing indications of Cuban possession and operation of some R-401 multi-channel VHF equipment, there is no evidence that any of the Cuban R-401 activity is SAM-associated. If and when the Cubans actually take over the operation of R-401 equipment serving SAM sites this fact will be readily apparent.

On 30 May the probable simulated firing of a minimum of eight missiles against three targets by the Mariel SAM site was noted in R-401 communications. The last prior operations of this nature occurred on 6 May and 2 April. These involved unlocated SAM facilities in the Western sector.

Air defense reactions to US reconnaissance have shown a noticeable decrease in capability to detect BRASS KNOB flights since 17 May when U-2 aircraft ceased transmitting position reports prior to crossing the Cuban coast. Missions flown before 17 May were detected, on the average, 17 minutes and 50 seconds before the U-2 penetrated the Cuban coastline. After the 17 May radio silence procedures were instituted, the average time has been nine minutes and 30 seconds. (During March a control station of the Soviet COMINT/HFDF network in Cuba was noted on 53 occasions transmitting [REDACTED] messages following communications by U-2 aircraft in the Florida-Cuba area, probably providing location tip-offs to two subordinate outstations). There were 57 BRASS KNOB flights conducted in April and 31 in May. The SAM site FAN SONG guidance radar was intercepted 26 times in April

[REDACTED]

Cuba/Soviet Air and Naval Training Activity

Simulated air-to-air missile training involving Russian and Cuban pilots in probable MIG-21's was reflected by communications facilities on 31 May. Three possible simulated launches were conducted by aircraft operating in pairs from San Antonio de los Banos, apparently under control of a Soviet-supervised Cuban ground controller.

The Mariel SAM site was reflected in Soviet VHF communications on 30 May conducting an exercise involving the simulated launching of eight missiles at three targets. The targets were reportedly destroyed at ranges of 15, 18, and 19 nautical miles.

Continuing Komar activity was reflected on 30 May with seven PGMG's under Soviet control engaging in an exercise with the Cuban frigate JOSE MARTI. No references to missile firing were noted during the exercise which took place north of Mariel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Developments in Cuba

The Chambas surface-to-air missile site has returned to normal and appears to be completely occupied. The movement of equipment into and out of the Chambas site on 8 and 9 April may have been connected with a mobility exercise.

A probable Soviet AAA battery -- the first noted in COMINT -- has been identified in Oriente Province. A 16 February message on the Soviet VHF multichannel radio relay communication system (R-401), probably between Victoria de las Tunas and an unlocated station, indicated that an exercise was in progress; the Russian language was being used. AAA units in Cuba, as reflected in intercepted communications, have heretofore been considered to be controlled, manned and operated entirely by the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

High altitude photographs of 9 April show eight probable KOMAR missile crates at La Boca pier, across the bay from the Mariel Naval Air Station. Twenty such crates had been noted earlier at Mariel where the KOMAR boats are based, but by 2 April these had apparently been removed. Photos of 30 March showed 17 similar crates at Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay, where recent construction is evident. Unverified reports from Cuban sources indicate this is a Soviet project. The crates noted at La Boca may also be slated for shipment to Cayo Juan Tomas.

[REDACTED]

11 APR 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	9	1 (1)	4	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	15 (2)	0	1	-
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	15 (3)	3 (4)	8	-

- (1) The M. ULYANOVA which departed Kaliningrad 3 April 1963 for Havana. The ship has no passengers aboard.
- (2) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, which arrived Havana 9 April from Nakhodka. The ship has canned fish, lumber, and rice combines aboard for Cuba as reported when it transited the Panama Canal on 5 April.
- (3) One of these, KRASNOGRAD has a hatch over 70 feet long.
- (4) Includes BAYKAL, which departed Havana 30 March; NIKOLAYEVSK, which departed Havana 3 April, and the M. KALININ, which departed Havana 5 April.

Activity at SAM Sites in Cuba

The Soviets probably intend to abandon the Havana surface-to-air missile (SAM) site and transfer the equipment to Managua. Photos taken on 9 April disclose that guidance equipment and launchers had been removed from the Havana SAM site, although the launchers still remained nearby. For the first time, guidance equipment -- possibly taken from the Havana site -- is at the recently completed Managua SAM site.

Photographs of 8 April show that launchers and guidance equipment have been removed from the Chambas SAM site to a field about 300 yards to the north. Five days earlier, six launchers and seven canvas-covered missile transporters were in place at Chambas, and the guidance area was unoccupied.

At the Soviet Holguin encampment, 16 cargo trucks were observed on 9 April on the driver training course. In view of the recent introduction of three groupings of non-Soviet tents within the Holguin complex, the presence of these trucks could signify the training of Cubans.

[REDACTED]

NOTES

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Preliminary analysis of an advance communications intelligence field report suggests that a missile launch was attempted between 1613Z and 1647Z on 6 April by a KOMAR-class Guided Missile Patrol Craft, probably in the vicinity of Mariel. Three KOMARs may have been involved in addition to an unidentified vessel which possibly had a range control function. There is no information which indicates whether the launch was actual or simulated. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10 Apr 63

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Reported Cuban-Soviet Military Buildup Around Guantanamo

According to COMNAVBASE, Guantanamo, many reliable sources have reported that large Cuban and Soviet troop movements have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the base during the past four days. The "heavily armed troops" reportedly were accompanied by tanks, self-propelled guns, rocket launchers -- including FROG equipment -- and miscellaneous other weapons.

The significance of the alleged buildup is unknown. COMNAVBASE, Guantanamo, has received, however, an unevaluated report that the Cuban government has interpreted the US announcement concerning the relocation of Cuban exiles from Miami to mean that they will be sent to the Naval Base to stage an invasion. Another source has said that an invasion of Cuba by 300 men in the vicinity of Baracoa -- on the north coast, some 40 nm north-east of the US base area -- is scheduled within the next 15 days; its purpose is said to be to bury arms to support a later "all out effort" by an unspecified anti-Castro organization. Several units of Cuban troops in the Guantanamo City area reportedly are being disarmed and transferred, possibly because they are not considered trustworthy and may attempt to defect.

[REDACTED]

9 APR 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>	<u>FISH SHIPS OVER 1,000 GRT</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA:	5	1 ⁽¹⁾	3	-
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS:	16 ⁽²⁾	0	6	-
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA:	16 ⁽³⁾	3 ⁽⁴⁾	4	-

-
- (1) The M. ULYANOVA which departed Kaliningrad 3 April 1963 for Havana. The ship has no passengers aboard.
- (2) Includes OMSK, a large hatch ship, which should arrive Havana 7 April from Nakhodka. The ship has canned fish, lumber, and rice combines aboard for Cuba as reported when it transited the Panama Canal on 5 April.
- (3) Three of these, KRASNOGRAD, OKHOTSK, and ORENBURG have hatches 70 feet or longer.
- (4) Includes BAYKAL, which departed Havana 30 March; NIKOLAYEVSK, which departed on 3 April, and the M. KALININ, which departed Havana 5 April.

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The number of Soviet personnel servicing each SAM site in Cuba may be about 145 -- 128 enlisted men and 17 officers. According to a recently available intercept, that number was on ration allowances at the Holguin West SAM site last January.

Preliminary analysis of 5 April aerial photographs indicates that buildings are under construction just outside the perimeter road at the Managua SAM site. Since the site proper has been completed, the appearance of these buildings suggests the imminent arrival of personnel and equipment.

The Texaco oil refinery at Santiago de Cuba may be the target for a Costa Rican-Nicaraguan sponsored B-26 raid. A reliable American observer claims that the long-scheduled bombing was again postponed for "undisclosed reasons"; the date was said to have been 8 April.

An intercepted Cuban Central Army message discloses that a "private" launch was fired on near Cayo Frances, on or about 7 April. The boat -- probably operated by anti-Castro elements -- then retired to the north; damage or casualties, if any, are not known. Central Army Headquarters subsequently disclosed that "a radio transmission" was monitored 40 minutes after the incident which probably gave the location of all vessels at Cayo Frances. Although Central Army Headquarters did not identify the sender, it implied that the launch made the report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Departure From Cuba

Approximately 150 persons were sighted on the deck of the Soviet passenger ship MIKHAIL KALININ when it left Havana at 1100Z on 5 April. According to [REDACTED] the passenger ship NIKOLAYEVSK, which departed Havana on 3 April, had 422 passengers on board.

Soviet personnel departures from Cuba since 13 February are listed according to the sources of information, as follows: Western observers in Havana -- 3,400; intercepted messages -- 892; sighted by US forces -- 2,240; and photographic headcount -- 2,677. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Europe a sense of inferiority. Schroeder showed concern lest the US voice outweigh the majority of European participants but noted that if employment of the MLF became necessary, there would be little time to weigh the pros and cons.

[REDACTED]

CUBA: A preliminary scan of 5 April photographs discloses the first noted appearance of large tents not known to be of a Soviet type at the Santiago de las Vegas Soviet military encampment near Havana.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A possibly related fragment of intelligence is the observation that two armored vehicles have been seen on the driver training grounds at Santiago de las Vegas on three recent occasions.

No significant changes were noted in latest available photographs of the Artemisa camp, and Remedios and Holguin were cloud covered.

[REDACTED]

KOMAR Patrol Craft Base Under Construction in Cuba

A new and permanent operational base for the missile-equipped KOMAR-class patrol craft is apparently being constructed on Cayo Juan Thomas, in the Bahia de Cabanas area of northwestern Cuba. Photographs of 30 March show that construction is under way on three storage revetments in a secured area on the key, as well as on several buildings and a dock. Seventeen KOMAR-missile crates (SS-N-2) were also in the area. These missile crates were probably moved to Cayo Juan Tomas from the Mariel Naval Air Station, where 20 such crates had previously been noted, although they were no longer there on 2 April.

The 12 KOMAR's have been based primarily near the Naval Air Station at Mariel, except for a brief deployment last year of four of them to the port of Banes. At that time, some eight KOMAR-missile crates were near the KOMAR docks at Banes.

The KOMAR patrol craft, which are equipped with two missile launchers, can fire the aerodynamic SS-N-2 missiles to a distance of some 10 to 15 nautical miles, with a CEP of 100 feet. The SS-N-2's travel at Mach 1.0, carry a 2,000-lb high-explosive warhead, and are probably equipped with active radar for terminal homing.

Inventory of Cuban Armor

Soviet-supplied medium tanks (T-34/85-mm) in the Cuban arms inventory number about 450, an increase of 240 tanks (possibly including a few SU-100 assault guns) over the March assessment. This does not represent an introduction of additional vehicles but rather a reexamination of all intelligence relating to Cuban-held armor. The tanks are distributed relatively uniformly among the Cuban units. There are no indications that tanks have been introduced into Cuba since October, and no change has been noted in the armor held by Soviet ground force units in Cuba.

[REDACTED]

Soviet and Cuban Fighter Aircraft Commands

Two distinct fighter aircraft commands evidently exist in Cuba: one is subordinate to the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF), and the other is subordinate to and exclusively controlled by the Soviet Forces in Cuba (SFC). There are about 102 pilots in the CRAF, and 63 in the SFC.

SFC MIG-21 pilots -- believed to be at regimental strength -- deployed to San Antonio de los Banos airfield from Santa Clara on 12-13 March. The Soviet ground controller who had been at Santa Clara went with the pilots, and following the deployment, training under him was resumed at a reduced level.

Since the relocation of the Soviet unit, a minimum of 46 pilots has been noted, compared to a total of 63 at Santa Clara. The reasons for the relocation are not yet apparent, but the fact that only three days of activity have been noted may explain the appearance of fewer Soviet pilots.

CRAF fighter elements apparently consist of two regiments, one at San Antonio de los Banos airfield and the other divided between Santa Clara and Holguin. The unit at San Antonio de los Banos is equipped with MIG-15, 17 and 19 aircraft; about 15 pilots are proficient in the MIG-19. Elements at Santa Clara and Holguin are equipped with MIG-15's and 17's. The CRAF unit at San Antonio de los Banos has its own ground control station; this was also the case when the SFC fighter element was based at Santa Clara.

There is no evidence in communications intelligence to date of the training of Cuban nationals in MIG-21's or of their integration into the MIG-21 unit.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

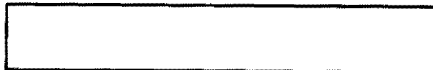
[REDACTED]

CUBA: The attack on the Soviet freighter BAKU has led to further attempts to tighten security along the Cuban north coast. There are increased Cuban naval patrols in that area and an indication in a communication that Cuban Navy vessels may now be escorting Soviet merchant vessels "out to sea." [REDACTED]

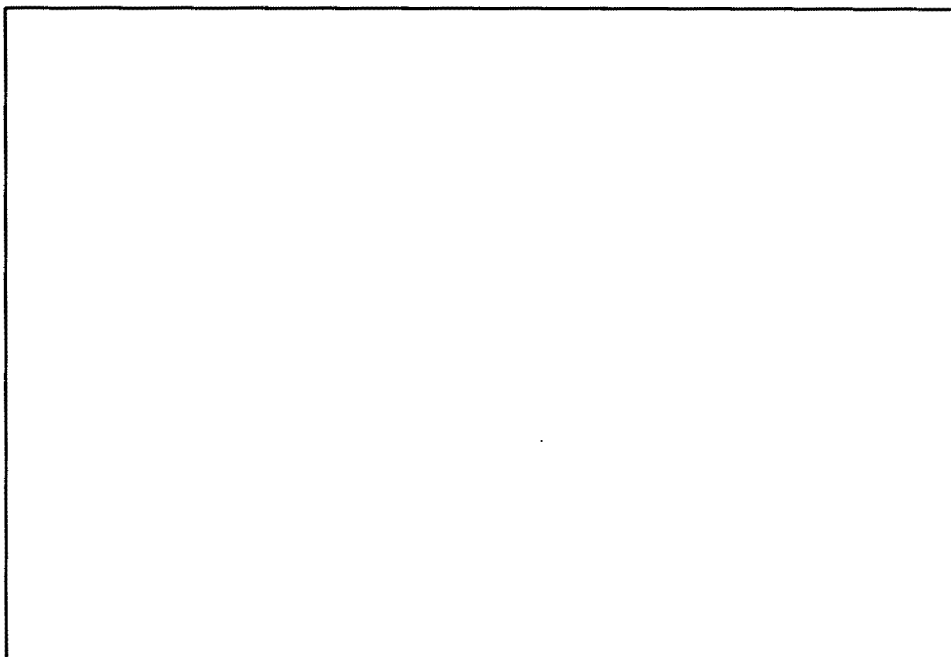
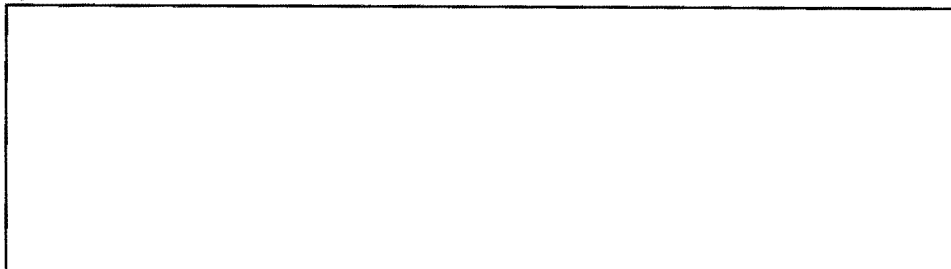
3 Apr 63

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[REDACTED]

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NOTES



2 Apr 63

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[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The appearance of non-Soviet-type tents, first at Artemisa and now at Holguin, further indicates Cuban participation in activities at Soviet ground force camps. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Another eight barracks, six support buildings, and 35 of the new type of tent have been erected about one-half mile southeast of the main camp area.

A probable Cuban military camp, consisting of some 41 tents, 29 armored vehicles (tanks or self-propelled guns), and seven field artillery pieces, was also seen 2.2 nautical miles southeast of the Holguin camp.

Some 60 troops, as well as six cargo trucks, were discernible near the main Soviet billeting tents at Holguin. As many as 300 troops have been seen there previously, but since the photograph was taken on Sunday the decrease in number does not prove departure.

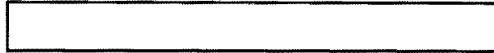
At Remedios, a new military installation -- with some 44 new-type tents and 30 vehicles, probably Cuban -- has been identified southeast of the Soviet camp.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] preliminary scanning reveals no new information.
[REDACTED]



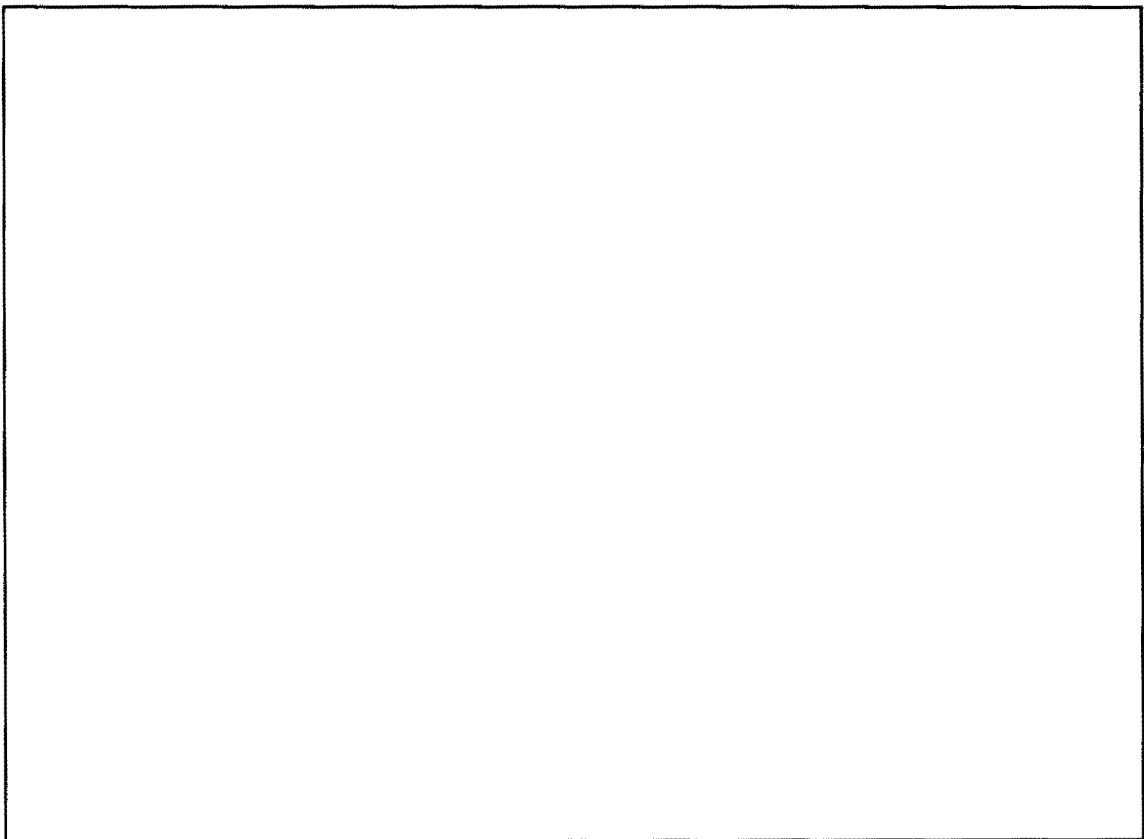
2 April 1963

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INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA: Sightings at the Soviet camp at Holguin p. 1
suggest training for Cubans in anti-
aircraft weapons.



[REDACTED]

Another TU-114 Flies to Cuba Via West Africa

A second Soviet TU-114/Cleat, reportedly with 100 persons aboard, flew from Moscow to Havana by way of Conakry, Guinea, on 4 July. Guinean President Toure later denied to US officials that the USSR had been granted either regularly scheduled or special-flight landing rights at Conakry for onward trips to Cuba; he promised to investigate. [REDACTED] said, however, that Toure had inadvertently approved a weekly Aeroflot run to Cuba via Conakry. He claimed that "measures are being taken to resolve the problem." The most recent flight apparently replaced a scheduled -- but later cancelled -- 3 July Moscow-Murmansk-Havana TU-114 flight.

[REDACTED]

Cuba Receives Additional IL-18

The second of three IL-18/Coot transports, which Cubana Airlines acquired from the USSR, arrived at Havana's Jose Marti Airfield on 3 July, flying from Moscow via Belgrade, Algiers, Conakry, Recife, and Trinidad. The first IL-18 was delivered in December 62, but difficulties in securing landing rights have delayed delivery of the others.

The three Coots are to replace Cubana's aging Britannias but Cuba has apparently not yet concluded any agreement which would permit the use of the IL-18's on regularly scheduled international flights. Canada seems to be withholding permission to use the IL-18 on Cubana's northern route to Prague via Gander, and Mexico has taken a similar position on the Havana-Mexico City route. Cuba may, however, now step up its efforts to establish an alternate route from Prague through West Africa and Brazil.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6 July 1963

[REDACTED]

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CUBA: A second TU-114 has flown from Moscow p. 1
to Havana by way of west Africa.

[REDACTED]

CUBA: The second of three IL-18 civil trans- p. 1
port aircraft acquired from the USSR
has arrived in Havana.

[REDACTED]

Weekly Soviet-Cuban Shipping Review

The Soviet passenger ship MARIYA ULYANOVA reached Cuba on 30 June and left on 3 July. Photography taken at sea revealed 250 persons on deck -- probably Soviets.

Thirteen Soviet dry cargo ships and five tankers are also en route to the USSR and Europe from Cuba. The freighters are believed to be carrying sugar and minerals.

Three Soviet dry cargo ships and three tankers arrived in Cuban ports during the last week. One, OKHOTSK, was a large hatch freighter from the Soviet Far East; it transited the Panama canal on 27 June with a cargo of 1,716 tons of canned meat and 7,296 tons of lumber. The tankers probably carried crude oil.

There are nine Soviet dry cargo ships and six tankers on their way to Cuba. The freighters are believed to be transporting grain, chemicals, food products, vehicles, and general industrial equipment. The tankers declared total cargo of 122,475 tons of crude oil and 11,850 tons of diesel oil.

There are now in Cuban ports or coastal waters 15 Soviet dry cargo ships, and six tankers. The majority of the freighters will carry sugar to Soviet and European ports. [REDACTED]

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
At Sea en route From Cuba	13	1	5
At Sea en route To Cuba	9	-	6
In Cuban Ports or Coastal Waters (TOP SECRET DINAR)	15	-	6

5 Jul 68

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[REDACTED]

Page 2

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The Cuban Navy may be moving rapidly to develop an operational readiness in the six P-4 motor torpedo boats delivered to Havana on 18-19 June and more recently deployed to Cabanas Bay.

[REDACTED] gunnery practice was scheduled on 2 and 3 July in an area between Cabanas Bay and Bahia Honda, and high altitude photographs of 2 July show two possible P-4's in that area. [REDACTED] apparently passed from Havana Naval Sector Headquarters to Western Naval District Headquarters at "El Morro" -- an unidentified location -- and to the Mariel Naval Academy. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the "El Morro" in question -- and Western Naval District Headquarters -- may actually be the naval facility on Cayo Thomas in Cabanas Bay. Since all 12 KOMAR's were at Mariel on 2 July, they probably were not involved.

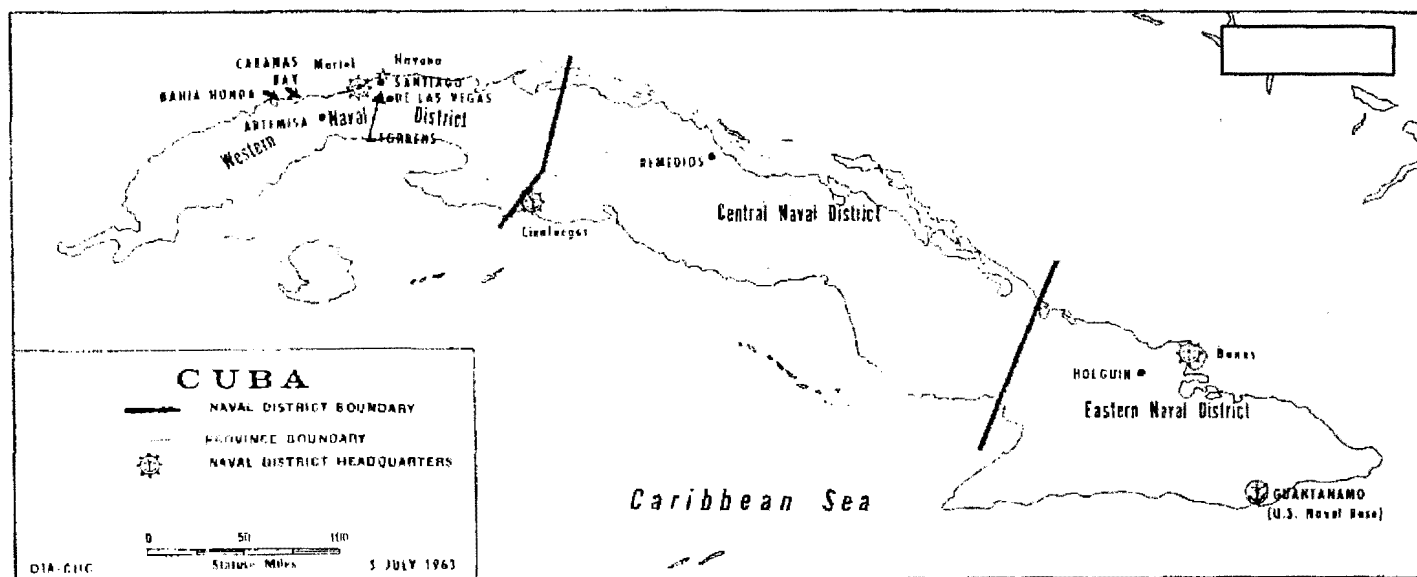
High altitude photographs of the Torrens, Artemisa, Remedios, Holguin, and Santiago de Las Vegas military camps on 1 and 2 July show no apparent changes in Soviet and Cuban billeting facilities. [REDACTED]

Soviet Seismic Station in Cuba

[REDACTED]

In this connection, a statement was made at a 25 March press conference in Havana with Soviet seismologist "Dimitriy" Kirnos and two other Soviet scientists that a seismologic station would be installed near "Santiago" within a short time. Havana radio subsequently referred to investigations "which are related to seismic movements in other countries."

The only seismic stations in the Western Hemisphere known to be controlled by the USSR have been in the Antarctic. [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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CUBA: The navy appears to be moving rapidly toward operational readiness in P-4 motor torpedo boats. [REDACTED] p. 1

CUBA: The Soviets have apparently established a seismic station on the island. [REDACTED] p. 1

CUBA: The MARIYA ULYANOVA departed Cuba on 3 July; 250 persons -- probably Soviet -- were photographed on deck. [REDACTED] p. 2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Anti-Castro Activity

Insurgents are still active in Cuban coastal waters and on the island, but they are no threat to the Castro regime.

Two Cuban Coast Guard vessels fired on a "pirate launch" in the Cayo Frances area on 30 June. There is no firm evidence that the raiding vessel returned fire or that it was sunk. This was the first engagement between Cuban patrol craft and antigovernment groups noted in the northern coastal area since 11 June. A recent Cuban message also indicates the capture -- possibly by rebels -- of a Cuban vessel with a crew of five on the southwestern coast.

Small insurgent groups are still active in central Cuba, and anti-insurgency operations are continuing in Las Villas Province, although at a somewhat lower level from 22 to 27 June.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 Jul 63

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[REDACTED]

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[Redacted]

3 July 1963

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

CUBA:

Minor insurgency continues.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

p. 3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

2 JUL 1963

The headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF) -- previously believed to be at San Antonio de los Baños -- is apparently collocated with headquarters for Cuban National Air Defense in Havana.

[REDACTED] this joint authority is referred to as "Point A." [REDACTED] "Point A" is the combat operations center for Cuban air defense and the originator of all combat operations orders affecting Cuban air and air defense elements.

Large-scale deliveries of military-related vehicles from the USSR are continuing. Information which just [REDACTED] 14 trucks and 1,114 jeeps arrived in early May on three ships and that more were to come in June and July. During the past two years some 20,000 vehicles -- mostly trucks and jeeps -- have been delivered to Cuba.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 Jul 63

DIA Intelligence Summary

[REDACTED]

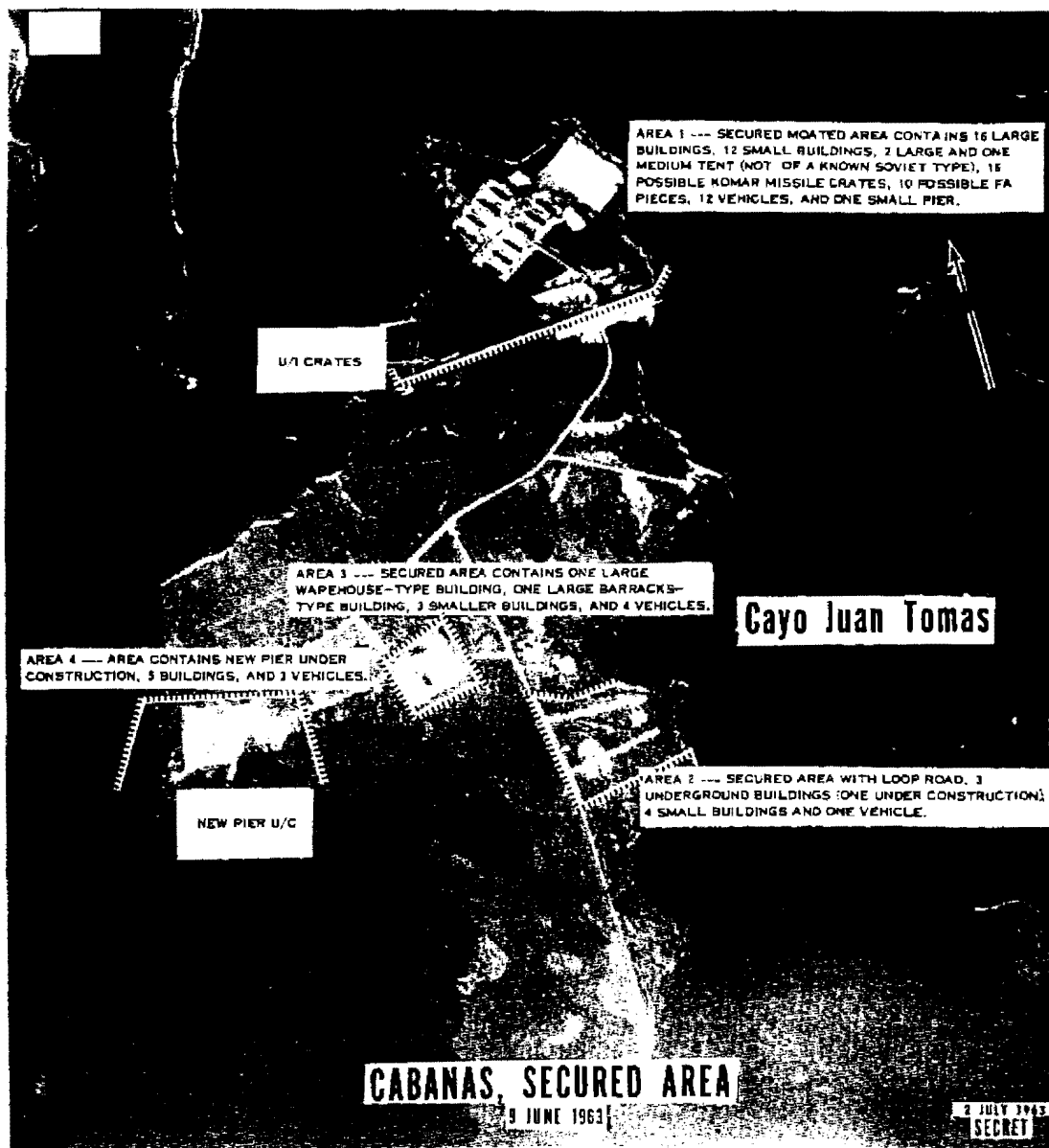
Page 2

Naval Activity in Cabanas Bay

Previous indications that an operational naval base is under construction on Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay have been confirmed by the appearance there of all six P-4 motor torpedo boats in 30 June high altitude photographs. These P-4's were shipped from the Soviet Union to Havana on 18 June.

Recent photographs also show construction of a pier, buildings, and three underground buildings in several secured areas on the Cayo. The 16 crates believed to contain KOMAR cruise missiles are still located there, suggesting that KOMAR missile equipped patrol boats may also operate from the Cayo. Photographs of 30 June show all 12 KOMAR's at the Mariel Naval Base.

Recent intercepts indicate that the Soviet passenger ship MARIA ULYANOVA, which arrived in Havana on 30 June, may carry some Soviet SAM military personnel back to the Soviet Union.



[REDACTED]

Soviet Military Dress in Cuba

Standard Soviet "military uniforms" in Cuba are reportedly vari-colored and checkered sport shirts which also denote the rank and service of personnel.

According to a usually reliable source, shirts with checkered patterns designate officers; the smaller the check the higher the rank. The officers' service branch is said to be indicated by colors: yellow for antiaircraft artillery and rocketry; red and blue checks for air force; and blue and yellow for infantry, armor, and supply services. Enlisted men and technicians, on the other hand, reportedly wear sport shirts of solid light blue, green, white, and yellow.

While the details of the report cannot be verified, the preponderance of evidence indicates that the Soviets in Cuba wear only civilian clothes, and they probably are of a type which provides for rank and service identification.

[REDACTED]

1 Jul 63

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[REDACTED]

Page 3

[REDACTED]

Cubans To Increase Antiaircraft Artillery Practice

Havana's recent public announcement that anti-aircraft and other military exercises would be stepped up during the next two months may be intended to lend credence to the regime's 24 June note threatening to fire at US reconnaissance flights and Cuban exile raiders.

The Cuban Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in a 29 June press release, declared that daily antiaircraft artillery practice would be conducted during July and August "in an area some 25 nautical miles from Havana" and that other exercises to improve the island's defense are under way. Whether practice firings will be confined to one site some 25 nautical miles from Havana or to a 25 nautical mile arc radiating from Havana is not clear. If the latter, it would be indicative of the regime's sensitivity to flights -- either US low-altitude or Cuban exile -- in the Havana area, where they are evident to the public.

The statement's mention of "other exercises" probably referred to the recent training of Cubans in MIG aircraft, KOMAR's, and motor torpedo boats. Cuban announcements of scheduled air, naval, and artillery exercises have in the past generally been limited to short-term notices and not to periods extending into months.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuba May Assume Control of SAM's in Ten Months

The Soviets may be planning to turn over to Cuba the surface-to-air missiles now on the island -- after a ten month training program which apparently will begin today.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] some Soviet SAM personnel may have left the island during the latter part of June and that the remainder would depart next April. One speaker said that the "equipment" -- presumably SAM -- would remain.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the ten-month training course would be divided into two phases: the first, involving classroom instruction, would last through October; the second, consisting of practical training at several unspecified locations -- probably operational SAM sites -- would last through April 1964.

[REDACTED] the departure on 22 June of some 28 Cuban Army officers for missile training courses in the USSR, the selection of numerous Cubans -- as many as 3,000 -- for missile training, and the establishment of a missile training school at San Julian airfield. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have confirmed the movement of SAM equipment from Santa Lucia to the operational site located on San Julian airfield -- suggesting that Cubans will receive classroom and operational training there.

The increasing tempo of Cuban training recently noted in weapon systems previously controlled and operated exclusively by Soviets -- including MIG-21's, KOMAR's, coastal cruise missiles and ground force equipment -- suggests a Soviet decision to turn over most, if not all, of the military equipment now on the island.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Exile Raid Attempted In Varadero Area

Press accounts of a clash between Cuban exile raiders and a Cuban gunboat on 11 June are generally consistent with intercepted Cuban naval messages and exile sources in Florida.

Recent reports that anti-Castro exiles planned to strike objectives in the Varadero area, some 60 nautical miles east of Havana, correlate with intercepted messages describing an engagement between a Cuban patrol boat and an unidentified craft on 11 June off Cayo Blanco. The same messages also reflect an armed encounter on Cayo Blanco that day between an exile group and a landing party sent from a Cuban gunboat to search the island for counterrevolutionaries.

This activity also corresponds closely with 12 June press reports on a 10-man counterrevolutionary group in Florida who said that both of their craft had been sunk in an action with a Cuban gunboat near Cayo Blanco, forcing them to seek refuge on the island. They later commandeered a fishing boat and "prevailed on its crew" to bring them to Florida. The group suffered one casualty and reportedly returned with two prisoners. The intercepted Cuban messages indicate that one member of the Cuban landing party on Cayo Blanco was killed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13 June 1963

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

CUBA: An anti-Castro raiding party escaped p. 2
after being surprised by Cuban naval
vessels off Cayo Blanco [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

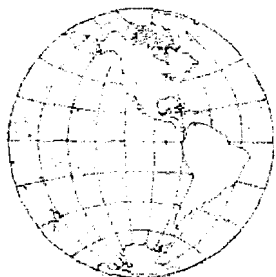
CUBA: Intercepted Cuban naval messages on 11 June reported an engagement between a Cuban Coast Guard patrol boat and an unidentified vessel attempting to escape from the Cayo Blancos area about 60 nautical miles east of Havana. The patrol boat reportedly suffered three casualties when it was "attacked with explosives." Earlier naval messages on 11 June had reported the possible defection of a Cuban vessel. The identification and fate of the intercepted vessel is unknown. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

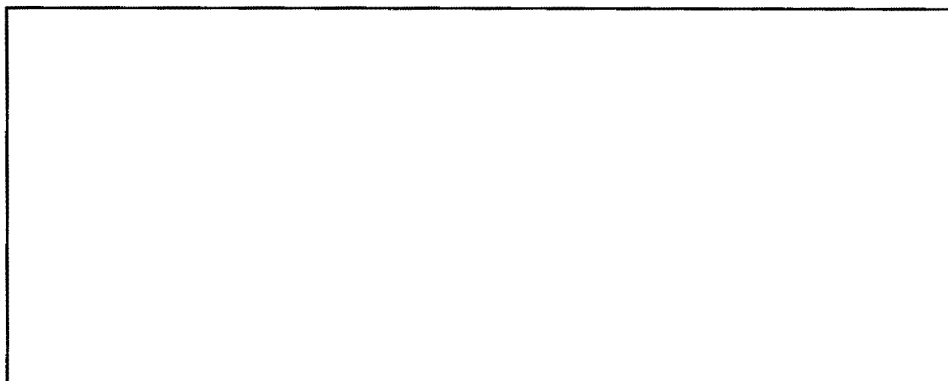
[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]


Photographs of the Soviet freighter IVAN POLZUNOV, now en route to Cuba, indicate that its deck cargo includes six P-4-class motor torpedo boats. Earlier reporting on a visual sighting [REDACTED] 1.4 (c) [REDACTED] suggested that the deck cargo included six KOMAR-class guided-missile gun boats. The length of the enclosures is now estimated as 65 feet which would preclude their containing the 88-foot hull of a KOMAR. The P-4 is 55 feet long, carries machine guns as well as two torpedoes, and has an estimated maximum speed of 55 knots. It would be well suited for Cuba's coastal defense. [REDACTED]

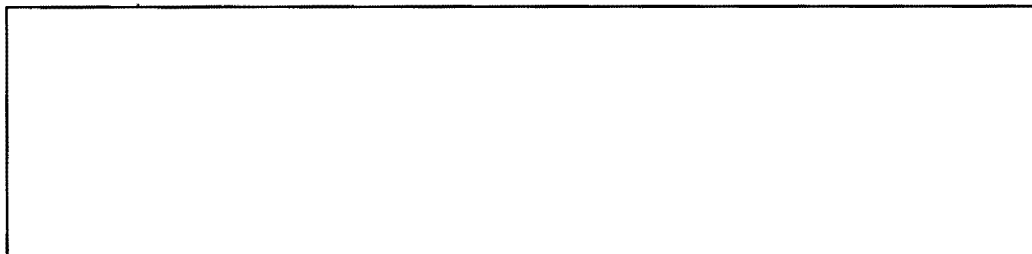


NOTES



CUBA: Some Cuban pilots who began MIG-21/Fishbed C transition training last April may become combat ready next month. An intercept indicates that one Cuban pilot during a training mission on 5 June simulated firing an air-to-air missile. A Cuban apparently also conducted the ground-control phase of the training. This activity indicates that Cubans are being prepared to conduct independent air defense operations in MIG-21's. 

CUBA/GRAND CAYMAN: On 7 June, an IL-14 was scheduled to fly round trip from Havana to Grand Cayman island in the British West Indies; an IL-18 flew from Cuba to Grand Cayman two weeks ago. This route avoids Mexican controls on traffic between Latin America and Havana, since a Costa Rican airline accepts passengers at Grand Cayman for transport to Latin America. 



[REDACTED]

Light Plane Makes Forced Landing in Cuba

A single-engine Beechcraft B-33 light aircraft of Venezuelan registry, flown by a British West Indian and an American, made a forced landing on Cuba's north central coast on 8 June after running out of fuel, according to Cuban messages.

Cuban authorities described the American as Ulan Dale Smith, a native of Texas, and the West Indian as "Elver", a native of Trinidad. Both were said to be residents of Maracaibo, Venezuela. Aside from three small-caliber side arms, the Cubans found only routine flight and personal possessions.

The Federal Aviation Agency received a message from Cuban authorities at 2205Z on 9 June, indicating that an aircraft bearing the marking "YVCOTP" landed "last night" at Playa Jigüey and departed at 2106Z, landing at Camaguey. FAA records show that a Beechcraft with that marking left Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on 8 June listing its destination as Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The pilot's name was given as "Herbert" but no passenger's name was listed. The pilot is not known to have sent any communications after departure, and according to his flight plan, the aircraft had enough fuel to reach Santo Domingo.

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

3 January 1964

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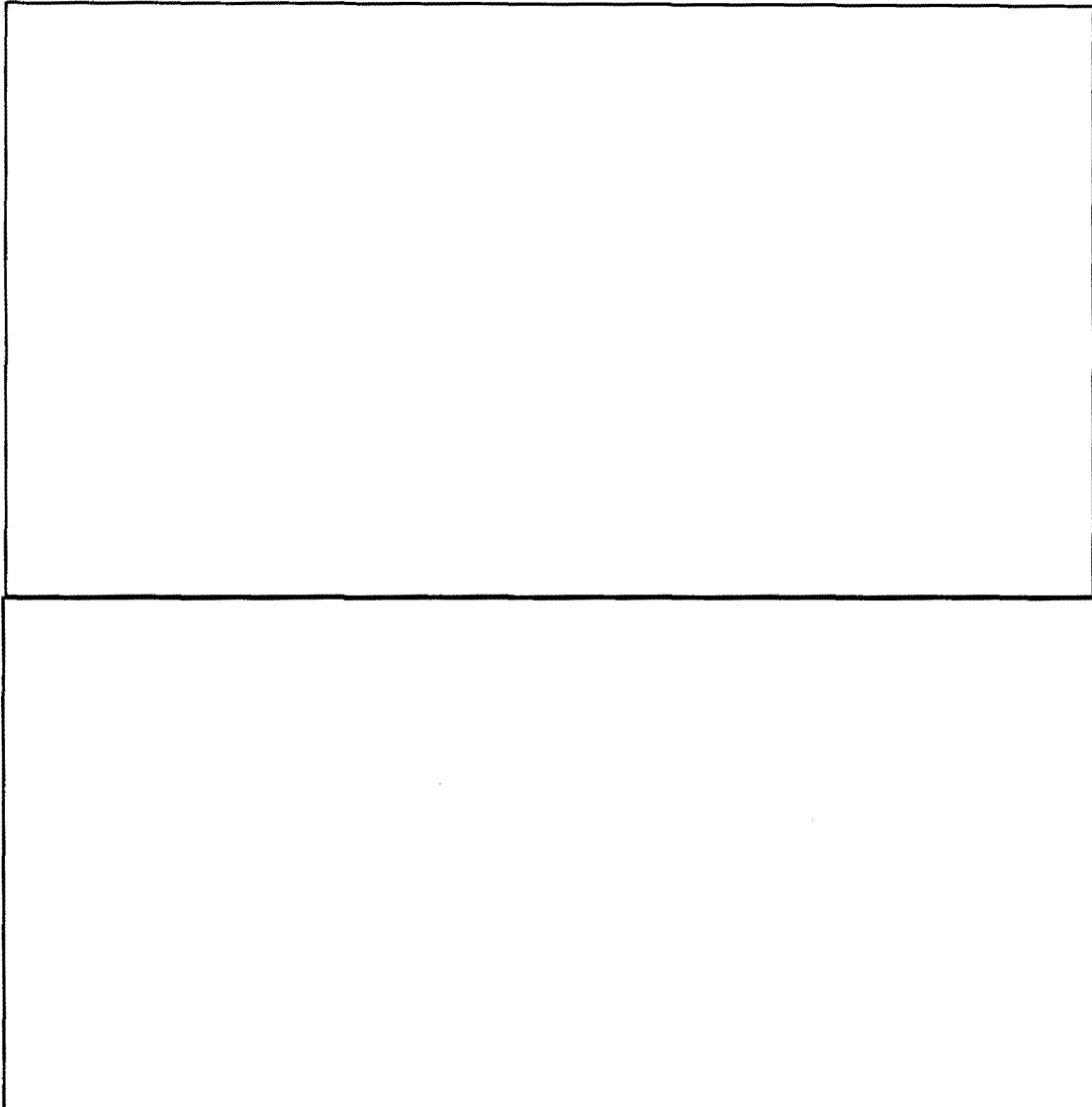
[Redacted]

INDEX AND PRECIS

CUBA :

The annual military parade displays
equipment turned over by the Soviets
during the past year.

p. 1

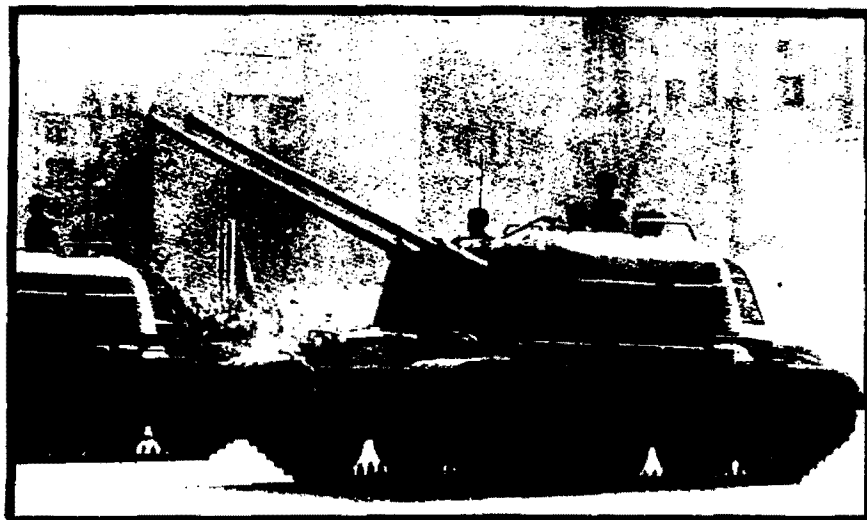


[Redacted]

[]

[]

ZSU-57-2 SELF-PROPELLED GUN



TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CREW _____ SIX MEN
MAXIMUM SPEED ON HARD SURFACE ROAD _____ ABOUT 25 MPH
GUN TYPE AND CALIBER _____ TWO CO-AXIAL, AUTOMATIC, 57 MM
BASIC AMMO LOAD _____ 316 ROUNDS
MUZZLE VELOCITY _____ 3,280 FT/SEC
MAXIMUM RANGE OF FIRE:
 VERTICAL _____ 8,800 METERS
 HORIZONTAL _____ 12,000 METERS
EFFECTIVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE _____ 4,000 METERS

DIA-CIIC 3 JAN 64

[]

[]

[REDACTED]

Highlights of Fifth Annual Military Parade In Havana

The military parade in Havana on 2 January featured military equipment turned over to Cuba by some of the Soviet ground, naval, and air combat units which left the island over the past year. Preliminary field and press reports indicate that formations of T-54 and T-55 tanks, Snapper anti-tank missile launchers, coastal defense cruise missiles, possibly SS-N-2 cruise missiles used on the KOMAR patrol boats, and eight-wheeled armored personnel carriers were displayed for the first time in Havana. The display was marked by the first public appearance of FROG (Free Rocket Over Ground) missiles, suggesting they are now under Cuban rather than Soviet control. Surface-to-air missiles (the only weapons still under Soviet control) were also shown. Cuban jet fighters -- including MIG-21's -- flew low over the capital during the aerial portion of the parade.

The only new weapons identified thus far were 18 Soviet-made ZSU-57-2 self-propelled guns, reportedly delivered to Cuba in late October. The ZSU-57-2, with its rapid-firing twin-mounted 57 millimeter guns, is a versatile self-propelled anti-aircraft weapon which can be used against slow and low-flying aircraft as well as against armored vehicles and other ground targets.

Premier Castro delivered a two and a quarter hour harangue which contained nothing new or surprising. He boasted that Cuban weapons "now will be able to fight against the best and most equipped units of the 'imperialist' army of the United States."

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

CUBAN AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS

Cubans are participating on a greater scale in all components of the air defense system. On-site training in the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system has begun, and Cubans are being integrated into the air surveillance system. Cubans now control jet fighters -- including MIG-21/Fishbed aircraft -- and antiaircraft artillery. They should be able to take over from the Soviets control of the entire air defense system during the summer of 1964, although dependence on Soviet technical and material assistance will undoubtedly continue for some time.

The Soviets still control the SAM system, but Cuban training is apparently progressing in a normal manner. The four-months' classroom instruction at the San Julian airbase was completed in November, and Cubans are now present at most if not all of the operational sites as well as at brigade and regimental headquarters for on-the-job training. A recent intercept indicates that at least some Cuban personnel have also been at operational sites since last August for administrative, technical, and maintenance support training.

The reorganization of the air defense system, apparently designed to emphasize the defense of major cities and important military installations, has been under way since September. Ten sites have now been relocated. In the latest moves, SAM equipment at the former training site at the San Julian airbase went to Cayo Juan Tomas in Cabanas Bay and the equipment at Nicaro was moved a few miles northwest to near Preston in the Banes area. The two new sites will apparently defend naval installations at Cayo Juan Tomas and Banes.

At least 15 of the SAM sites are known to be operating on the older (S-Band) guidance radar which replaced the more modern equipment (C-Band) originally brought in for Soviet use. Several early-warning radar sites have been relocated, and changes in the functions of some radar reporting stations suggest that the present two-sector organization (Western and Eastern) of the Soviet-dominated air defense system may be

(Continued)

3 Jan 64

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Page (1)

[REDACTED]

changed to correspond to the three-sector (Western, Central, and Eastern) military districts of the Cuban Army.

Cubans also continue to be trained in radar tracking and air surveillance techniques. They have been identified at some Soviet radar sites since last summer and have been noted participating in Soviet radar operations since early November. They may now have assumed some control functions.

The Cuban Revolutionary Air Force (CRAF) has been in control of the MIG-21 jet aircraft since last July. Some 30 pilots are now believed to be trained in MIG-21 operations, and about 80 in MIG-15/17 and 19 aircraft. The number of Soviet pilots on the island has declined from a high of about 65 to 20 or less, most of whom are advisors. Intercepted communications indicate that Cuban fighter pilots are maintaining their flying proficiency.

The six MIG-21's which were deployed in increments of two to air bases at Camaguey, Santa Clara, and Holguin in central and western Cuba last September have returned to San Antonio de los Baños airfield near Havana. The deployment was apparently intended to provide air defense coverage during the period when some of the SAM sites were being relocated. The number of MIG-15's and 17's deployed to the San Julian airbase has risen steadily, and as of 28 December, 10 were based there. In addition, a large number of liaison and trainer aircraft have been deployed to San Julian from Campo Libertad near Havana. The use of San Julian airfield by jet fighters has extended the air coverage of western Cuba.

Reaction to US peripheral and overhead reconnaissance of Cuba has been generally limited to radar surveillance and position reporting to air defense headquarters. [REDACTED]

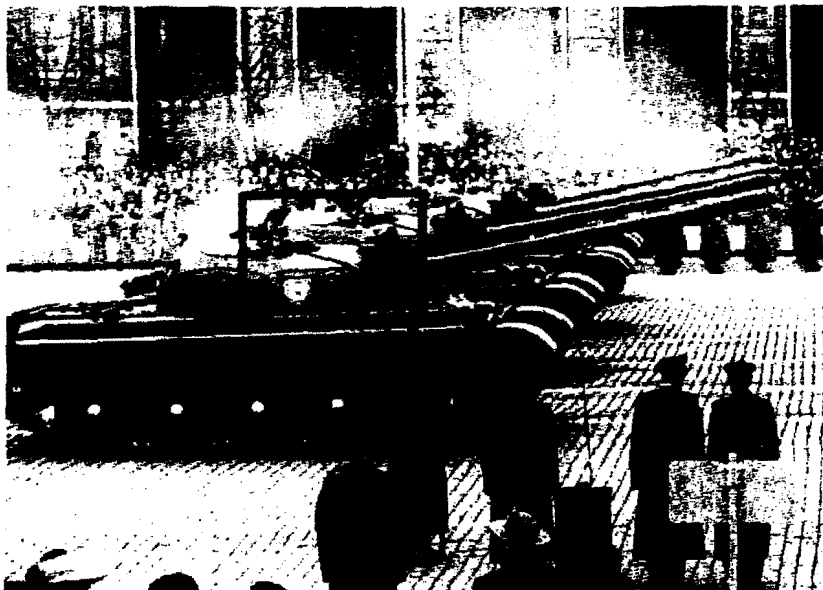
[REDACTED]

Soviet T-55 Tanks Identified in Cuba

Soviet T-55 medium tanks, improved versions of the T-54, have been identified in 5 June low-altitude photographs of the Holguin military camp. The presence of these tanks at Holguin -- and there are presumably others at Artemisa, Santiago de las Vegas, and Remedios -- again indicates that Soviet units in Cuba had first-line equipment for the defense of the strategic weapons once deployed on the island.

The T-55 is equipped with night-driving and -firing devices, as well as smoke evacuators on the bore of the 100-mm gun. This gun is reportedly gyro-stabilized in both the vertical and horizontal planes for firing while the tank is under way.

[REDACTED]



Night driving and firing devices mounted on T-55 Tank, in Moscow parade, Nov. 1961

[REDACTED]

13 July 1963

13 Jul 63

DIA Intelligence Summary

[REDACTED]

Page 2

[REDACTED]

Additional Indications that Training of Cubans in SAM's
May Take Place at San Julian Airfield

Comparison of photographs of a Soviet surface-to-air missile (SAM) troop training launch facility with the two closely emplaced sites at San Julian Airfield in Cuba provides additional indications that the San Julian sites will be used to train Cuban troops. The un-revetted site will probably be used to train Cuban crews in all operations up to the actual firing of a missile. Live practice firings would probably be made from the revetted site.

[REDACTED]

13 Jul 68

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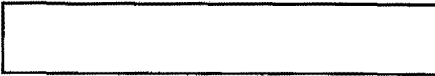
[REDACTED]

Page 1

SAN JULIAN AIRFIELD
SAM SITE, CUBA

PHOTOGRAPHY OF 4 JULY 1962





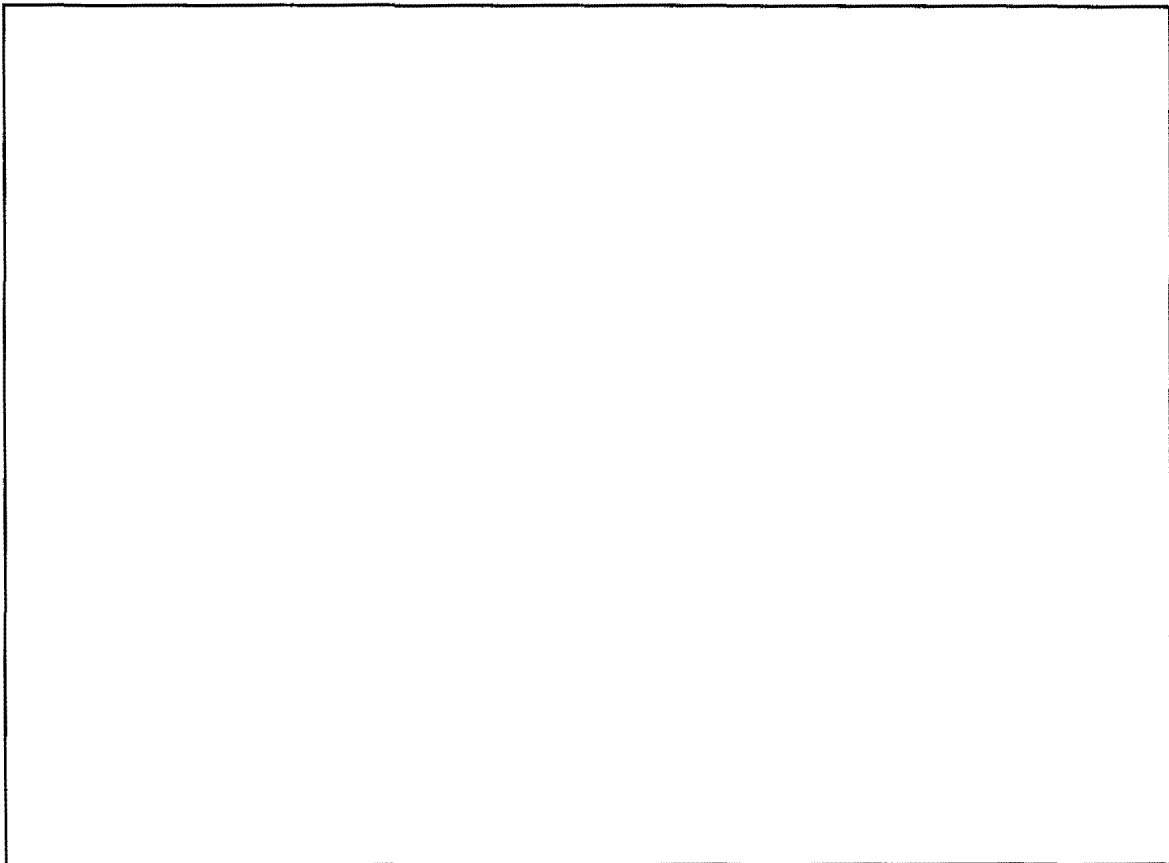
13 July 1963

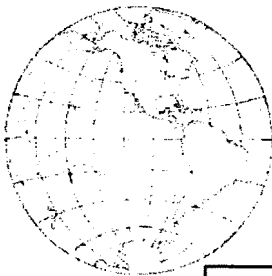
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



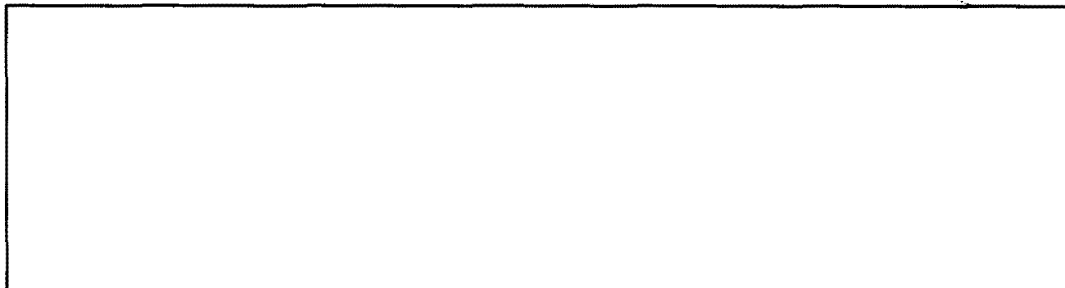
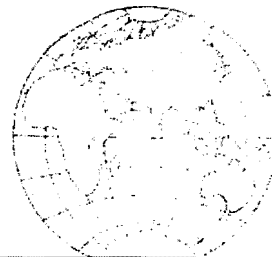
CUBA: There are further indications of p. 1
Cuban SAM training facilities at
San Julian Airfield.


CUBA: Soviet T-55 medium tanks were photo- p. 2
graphed at Holguin military camp on
5 June.

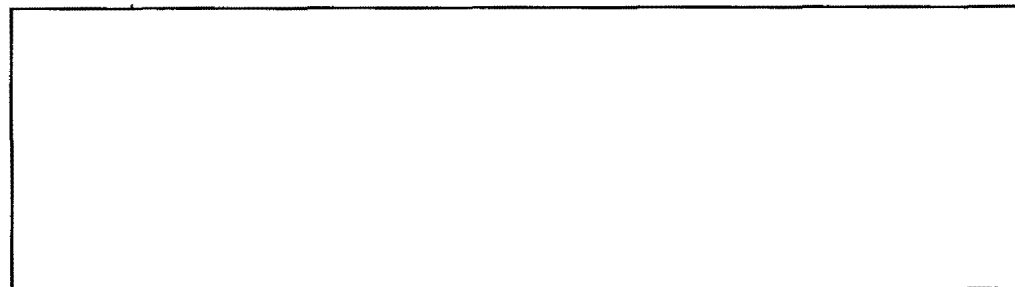





NOTES



USSR: On 11 July, a third TU-114 transport flew from Moscow to Havana via Guinea, despite recent promises by various Guinean officials to US representatives that this service would be ended. The Guineans have apparently not yet faced up to the task of denying Aeroflot the use of the Soviet-build Conakry airfield for this TU-114 service. 



CUBA: Anti-insurgent capabilities in Oriente Province are being improved. The Eastern Army Headquarters at Santiago de Cuba is recruiting army personnel with special qualifications for service in what appears to be a new and more select antiguerrilla unit being formed in this area. 

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Page 7



[REDACTED]

Weekly Soviet-Cuban Shipping Review

During the last week, four Soviet dry cargo ships and one tanker arrived in Cuban ports from the USSR and Europe. The freighters are believed to have transported farm machinery, chemicals, food products, and general industrial equipment. The tanker declared a cargo of 32,000 tons of crude oil.

There are nine Soviet dry cargo ships, one passenger ship, and six tankers now on their way to Cuba. One of the freighters, BERDYANSK, is said to be carrying an unspecified amount of IL-14 aircraft equipment. The passenger ship NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA, which is believed to have left Leningrad on 3 July, reportedly has 300 Cuban youths aboard who have completed studies in the USSR. The tankers have reported cargoes consisting of crude oil, diesel oil, and liquid ammonia.

Fifteen Soviet dry cargo ships and three tankers are now in Cuban ports or coastal waters.

Eight Soviet dry cargo ships, one passenger ship, and six tankers are en route to Soviet and European ports from Cuba. The freighter METALLURG ANOSOV, when she left Cuba, had on deck 28 vehicles which resemble SAM-guidance trailers and 14 communications-electronics vans; the other cargo ships are believed to be transporting sugar from Cuba.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12 JULY 1963

SOVIET SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

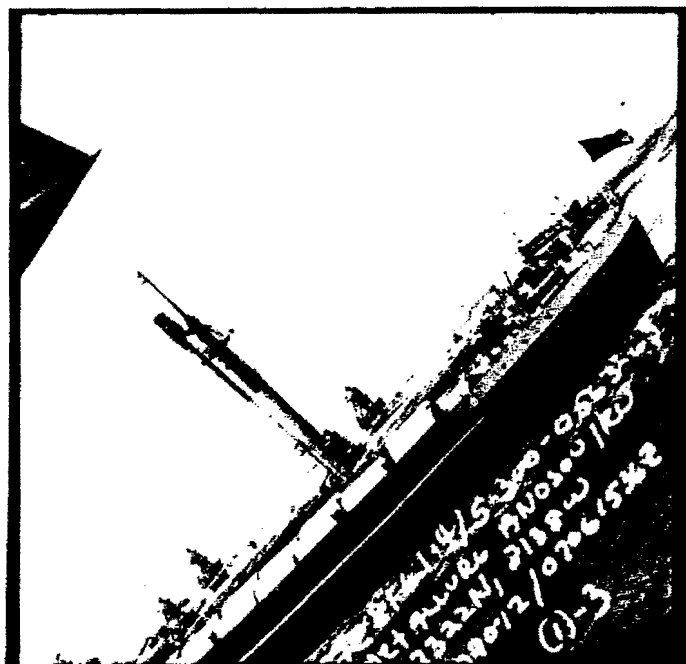
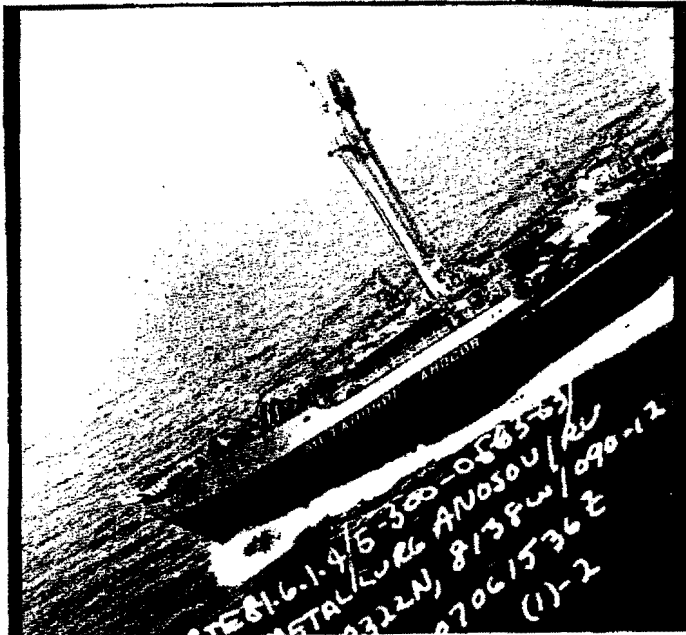
	<u>DRY CARGO</u>	<u>PASSENGER</u>	<u>TANKER</u>
AT SEA EN ROUTE TO CUBA	(1) 9	1	6
IN CUBAN PORTS OR COASTAL WATERS	15	-	3
AT SEA EN ROUTE FROM CUBA	8	1	6

(1) includes special interest ship METALLURG BARDIN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



METALLURG ANOSOV DEPARTING CUBA

Photography of 7 JULY 1963

11 JULY 1963
DIA-CIIC

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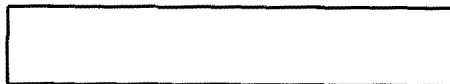
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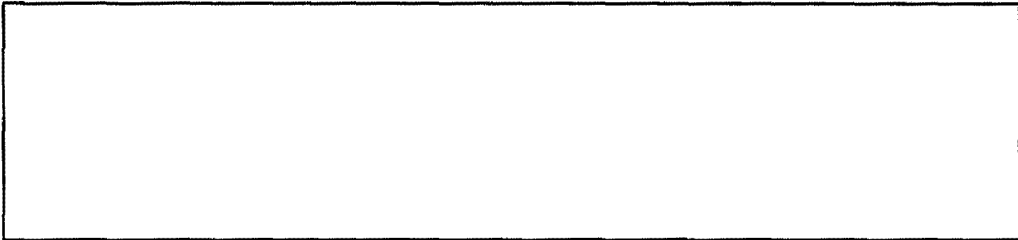
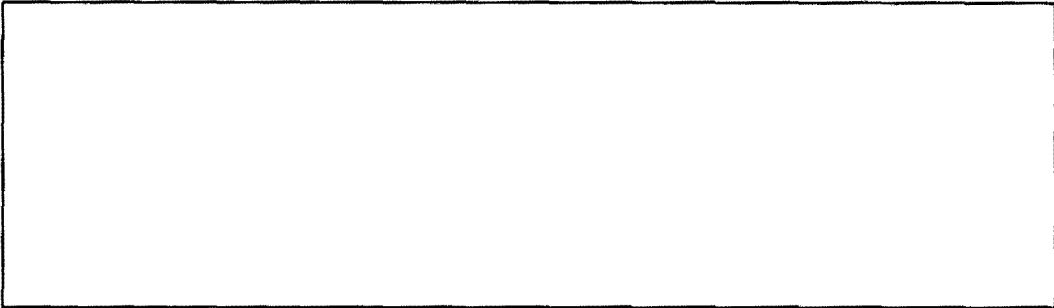
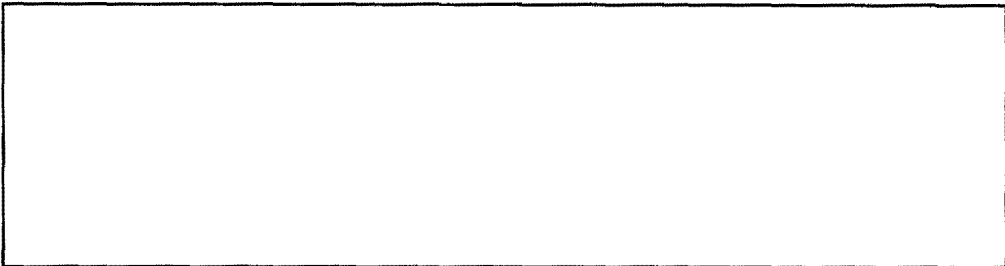
SUPPLEMENT: SOVIET EXTENDED-RANGE ICBM TESTING p. (1)



NOTES




CUBA: A lull in KOMAR training has followed the rather extensive exercises of early and mid-June. All 12 KOMAR's are still based at Mariel, and there is no evidence that they have been turned over to the Cuban Navy. Increased vigilance, instituted in the Western and Eastern Naval Districts on 21 June following reports of large-scale commando landings, has been relaxed. The Central Naval District apparently is still on the alert because of insurgent and exile raiding activity. 

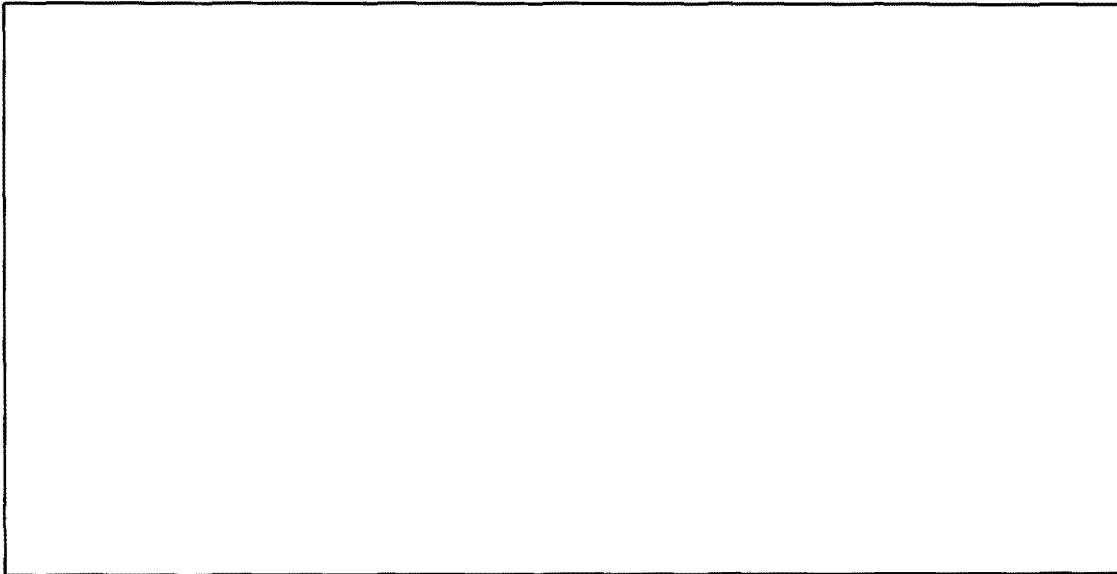


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[Redacted]

9 July 1963

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SUPPLEMENT: COMMUNIST MISSILE TEST RANGE
ACTIVITY FOR JUNE 1963

p. (1)

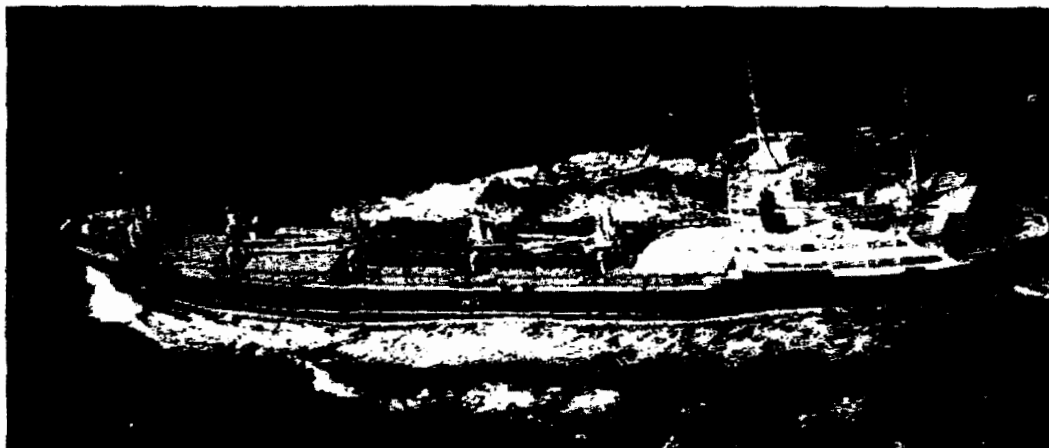
[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Delivery of Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) Equipment to Cuba

The Soviet ship URZHUM delivered 10 surface-to-air missile (SAM) oxidizer transfer trucks to Havana on 17 December. Trucks of this type, which have also been seen at a SAM support area in East Germany, are used to transfer red fuming nitric acid between storage tanks, oxidizer trailers, and missiles. The oxidizer transfer trucks shipped to Cuba may be used to fill shortages, augment, or replace equipment currently in use.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] Soviet Cargo Ship URZHUM [REDACTED]

11 Jan 64

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[REDACTED]

Page 3

[Redacted]

11 January 1964

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

CUBA: Ten SAM oxidizer transfer trucks p. 3
arrive.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT

MONTHLY REVIEW OF SHIPPING TO CUBA

Forty-seven Soviet Bloc and 26 Free World ships arrived in Cuba in December, compared with 50 Soviet Bloc and 24 Free World arrivals in November.

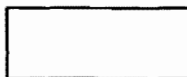
The Communist freighters delivered general cargoes of foodstuffs, vehicles, farm machinery, steel products, chemicals, and industrial equipment. Two, however, were suspected of carrying military equipment from a Black Sea port and were the ninth and tenth major military shipments to arrive in 1963. An SO-1-class subchaser, arrived in Cuba on 19 December.

Most of the Soviet tankers arriving in December brought in crude oil for the Cuban refineries. The tankers also delivered Soviet lubricants, chemicals, and diesel and fuel oil.

Of the 26 Free World dry cargo ships coming to Cuba in December, only one was not under Bloc charter. British and Lebanese flag ships accounted for 12 and six arrivals, respectively. The marked decrease of Greek flagships in the Cuban trade continued in December, and only two Greek arrivals were recorded. (See page (2).)

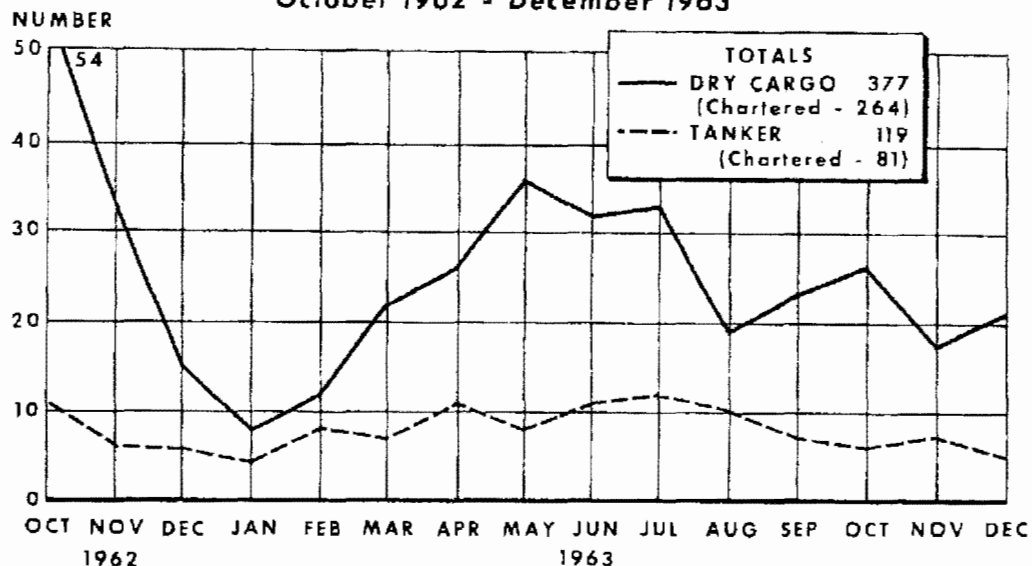
Free World dry cargo ships generally transported foodstuffs, and the tankers, crude oil and petroleum.

[REDACTED]



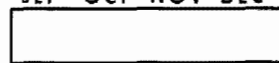
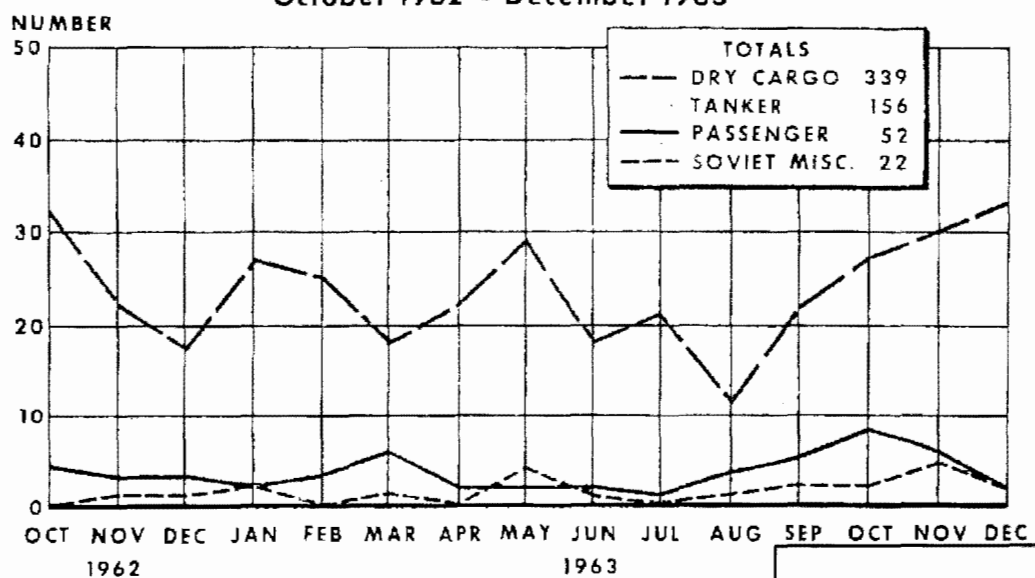
FREE WORLD SHIP ARRIVALS IN CUBA

October 1962 - December 1963



SOVIET & SATELLITE SHIP ARRIVALS IN CUBA

October 1962 - December 1963



[REDACTED]

Cuban Military Trainees Return from USSR

Some Cubans reportedly returned last month from military training in the USSR. A reliable source claims that about 100 pilots trained in MIG's arrived aboard two TU-114 flights on 15 and 19 December and that about 1,000 technicians who had received radar and missile instruction returned by ship on 17 December. The Soviet passenger vessel NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA reached Havana on the 16th.

Large numbers of Cubans -- perhaps including military personnel -- are known to have left for the USSR last August and September for various types of study. Some reports have said that MIG-21 pilots and SAM personnel were training in the USSR. Although most of the Cubans learning about the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system are receiving operational on-site training in Cuba, some technicians may have gone to the USSR for instruction in the maintenance and servicing aspects of the SAM program.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NOTES

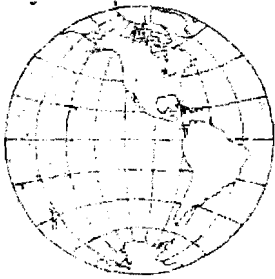
(CONTINUED)

CUBA: US Coast Guard patrol craft apprehended four Cuban fishing boats trolling among US boats in the vicinity of Dry Tortugas, Florida, at 1830Z yesterday. Two of these are known to have been fishing in US territorial waters and have been inspected by boarding parties. The other two boats will be released if, upon investigation by boarding parties, no unlawful evidence is found. The reason underlying the Cuban activity in and near US territorial waters is not readily apparent.

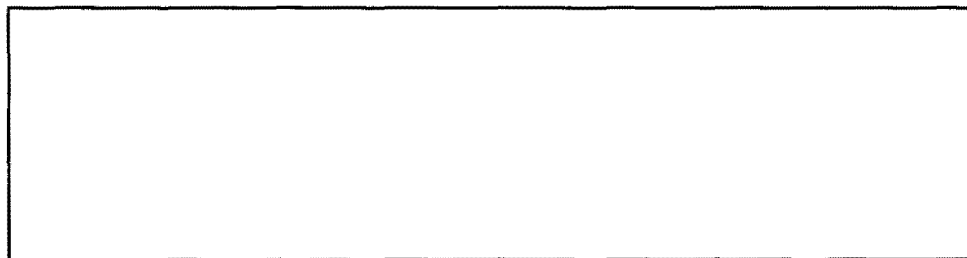
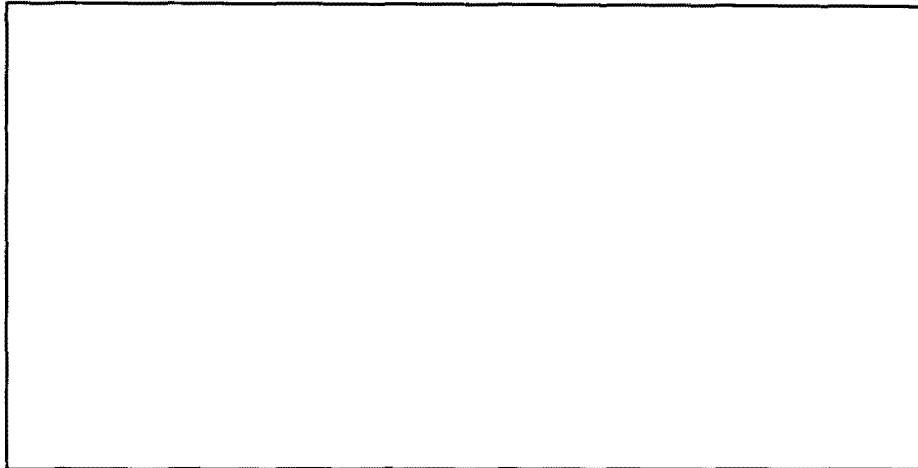
3 Feb 64

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NOTES



CUBA: A coastal defense cruise missile site may be set up one-half mile west of the Guerra cruise missile storage area on the northwestern coast about 30 miles west of Havana. High-altitude photographs of 1 February show two possible cruise-missile transporters, two probable van trucks, two probable cargo trucks, and a net or canvas-covered area there.

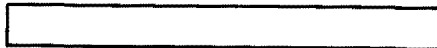


5 Feb 64

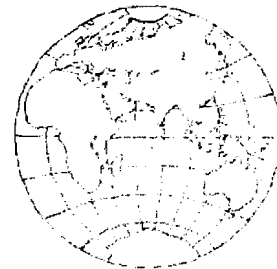
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NOTES



USSR: The Soviet intelligence collection trawler (AGI) GIDROFON has been sighted east of Okinawa. Her mission is probably related to the movement of US forces from Okinawa to Taiwan for exercise BACK PACK. GIDROFON operated in company with another AGI in the first intelligence collection trawler activity off the US west coast last summer. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Training in the surface-to-air (SAM) missile system is apparently progressing on schedule. Intercepted messages reveal that Cuban trainees have recently increased their participation in target-tracking exercises; this probably accounts for the reduction in similar Soviet activity. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the trainees would complete their checkout in the SAM system in May. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

US-Cuban Difficulties Over Fishing Boats and Water Supply

The 2-3 February incursion into US territorial waters off Florida by four Cuban fishing boats was deliberately ordered by Havana to probe US reaction, according to some of the crew members. If the boats were not molested, more were to be sent.

The Cuban Government says that it shut off the water supply to the Guantanamo Naval Base on 6 February because of the detention of the fishermen and that the water will not be turned on until they are released. The action against Guantanamo follows a recent stepup in propaganda against the base which has emphasized the similarity between the Panama Canal Zone and Guantanamo issues.

[REDACTED] an increased state of alert for Cuban Army, Navy, and Air Force units. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a possible increased readiness posture. [REDACTED]

Soviet Military Shipment For Cuba May Be En Route

The Soviet dry cargo ship MALAKHOV KURGAN is suspected of being en route to Cuba with a military cargo. The freighter transited the Bosphorus on the night of 27 January and declared about 5,000 tons of general cargo for Conakry. She is reportedly carrying on deck at least seven MIG-15 crates, two MIG-21 crates, other MIG-associated crates, and six communications vans. The ship is apparently proceeding westward in the North Atlantic.

The light load, night transit of the Bosphorus, false declaration, and lack of cargo information usually available through international commercial traffic suggest that MALAKHOV KURGAN is on its way to Cuba with military cargo. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7 February 1964

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Crew members say government sent their fishing boats into US waters to provoke a reaction. [REDACTED] p. 4

CUBA: Another Soviet arms shipment is apparently on its way. [REDACTED] p. 4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Naval Base Commander Fears Demonstration Today

The island-wide alert in Cuba continues, but no buildup of Cuban forces around the US Naval Base at Guantanamo has been noted. This, and the relatively mild statements by Cuban officials, suggests that Cuba is trying to play down the incidents of the fishermen picked up in US waters and the cutting off of Guantanamo's water supply.

Some Cuban precautionary measures have been taken, including: Army and naval units reporting to Havana on the equipment and supplies on hand; ordering some units assisting in the sugar harvest to suspend cane cutting operations and; recalling some naval personnel from leave.

Numerous rallies were held in Caimanera, Boqueron, and Guantanamo City on 9 February, but the crowds dispersed peacefully with only one rock throwing incident along the north fence line of the base.

Commander, US Naval Base, Guantanamo, reported that no Cuban workers showed up for work on the 9th from Guantanamo City; however, workers reported as usual from Caimanera. The Commander considers it a strong possibility that a Panama style demonstration or riot may be attempted at the Northeast gate this morning. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10 February 1964

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[REDACTED]

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CUBA:

Military precautions have been taken
and COMNAVBASE, GTMO, considers
demonstrations likely today. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

p. 1

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

The US Naval Base at Guantanamo has heard from local sources that from 800 to 1,000 Cuban troops are deployed in the Yateras River Valley between Glorieta and Tortuguilla. The "buildup," which seems to be defensive, is said to include armor, artillery, and perhaps SNAPPER antitank missiles.

High-altitude photographs of 7 and 8 February indicate that equipment and troops have moved out of the main military camp at Holguin. There had been 21 tanks or self-propelled guns, and some 100 trucks and other unidentified vehicles at Holguin; their new location is not known. The 67 tents pitched at this camp have also been struck.

There has been no recent changes at the cruise-missile-associated installation at Mayari Arriba. High-altitude photographs of 6 and 7 February show that 20 canvas-covered cruise missile crates, 11 cruise-missile-related vehicles, one tracked prime mover, and numerous other vehicles are still there. One cruise-missile, three van-type trucks, one POL vehicle, and four other vehicles were adjacent to the cruise-missile crate storage area.

On 8 February, an army unit at Santiago de Cuba ordered that an "operations officer" at Mayari Arriba take "maps of combat positions" to the Yerba de Guinea military camp for a meeting with another officer. On the 9th, Mayari Arriba instructed several subordinate units to guarantee the political stability of their troops and to "control all civilian equipment" so that it would be ready when needed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11 February 1964

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[REDACTED]

INDEX AND PRECIS

[REDACTED]

CUBA: Military developments are discussed. p. 2

[REDACTED]

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM: Two more Viet Cong attacks cause severe government casualties. p. 3

[REDACTED]

FRANCE: A small strategic airborne strike force is about to be established. p. 6

BRAZIL: Alleged coup plans may give the government an excuse to crack down on right-ists. p. 6

NOTES: p. 7

USSR: Arctic air exercise.

ETHIOPIA/ More fighting reported.

SOMALIA:

ISRAEL/ Pumping tests expected.

SYRIA:

IRAQ: Amnesty for Kurds.

AUSTRALIA: Malaysia-bound shipments jeopardized.

SUPPLEMENT: MONTHLY REVIEW OF SHIPPING TO CUBA. p. (1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Air Defense Developments

Cubans are in their final stage of training in the manning and controlling of the island's air defense system, including surface-to-air missiles (SAM's).

[REDACTED] Soviet and Cuban units have carried out daily island-wide air defense exercises since 10 February, apparently under the control of air defense headquarters in Havana where Soviet and Cuban contingents are believed to be collocated. This training has stressed the defense of military installations against simulated attacks by US fighters and bombers at low and high altitudes. Simulated target destruction reports have been transmitted on SAM communications facilities. Considerable Cuban control over an exercise on 29 February was indicated when several messages in Spanish were relayed [REDACTED]

The continuing absence of secure scrambler activity on Soviet HF and VHF air defense communications also indicates that the Soviet presence in the system will be substantially reduced when Cubans complete their training.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Cuban SAM training was to be completed in April 1964. By then, or maybe even sooner, Cubans will probably be able to man, operate, and control the air defense system.
[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

5 March 1964

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[Redacted]

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CYPRUS: Following passage of the Security Council resolution, U Thant is busily trying to raise a UN force to keep the peace. p. 1

[Redacted]

CUBA: The final phase of Cuban training in handling the air defense has been reached. p. 4

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Cuban Developments

Evidence continues to mount that there will be a sizable withdrawal of Soviet military personnel from Cuba in late spring.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] specific dates for "demobilizations," with 5, 15, and 20 May most frequently mentioned. References have also been noted to the scheduling of 17 ships for April, May, and July. The planned "demobilizations" may apply primarily to personnel associated with the surface-to-air missile (SAM) system. According to several recent reports, Cubans expect to assume control of the SAM's in early spring.

Cubans also have a greater role in other aspects of the island's air defense system. They now have at least partial control of three radar stations (Ciego de Avila, Holguin, and Bahia Honda) and apparently completely control a fourth (San Julian).

Since mid-February, an increase in training activities by the Cuban Revolutionary Air Force has been noted at the San Julian, Santa Clara, and Holguin Air Bases. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

9 March 1964

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

CUBA: There seems to be little question that p. 7
a large number of Soviet air defense
personnel will leave in late spring.

[Redacted]

i

[Redacted]

[REDACTED]

Cuban SAM Training

Cuban crews will apparently complete their surface-to-air missile (SAM) training sometime this month. There is still no evidence, however, as to whether the Soviets will retain some measure of control over the SAM system. If the Cubans do, in fact, take over full control of the system, the element of risk to the US overhead reconnaissance program will almost certainly increase.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the 10-month Cuban training program would end in April, that the Soviet crews would then leave, and that the SAM equipment would remain.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the intensive Cuban SAM training is nearing completion. Since early February, Cubans have been conducting practice radar-tracking exercises against simulated targets as well as some US aircraft flying overhead and peripheral reconnaissance missions. The photographs also show considerable training in loading and unloading missiles on launchers. [REDACTED]

NOTES

(Continued)

CUBA: The two Soviet geophysicists who will arrive in mid-April for a six months' tour of duty will probably work for N.V. Pushkov, director of an institute under the USSR's Academy of Sciences. Pushkov, who reached Cuba on 11 February, will presumably also supervise the other scientists at the new space tracking center near Havana.

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GUATEMALA

SUPPLEMENT



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