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FROM : JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
TO : MR. JOHN H. CRIMMINS

TITLE : INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF CUBAN AFFAIRS: REPORT ON
THE STATUS OF ACTIONS DESIGNED TO COUNTER SUBVERSION

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COUNTERINSURGENCY
CUBAN SUBVERSION
LATIN AMERICA SECURITY

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COMMENTS : Califano Papers, Box 6, Folder 10. Army memo from Joseph Califano to Mr. Crimmins on status of actions to counter Cuban subversion in Latin America with other related documents.

JFK Assassination Records Review

Department of the Army EO 13526

☒ Declassify ☐ Exclude ☐ Exempt

Authority _____

☐ Refer To _____

Review Date 8/12/2015 By Kent Stover, ADA

SECRET

Lt Col Haig/78029/8 Jan 64/md

10 JAN 1964

OSA 353-CUBA

1/10/64

FW 1/30/63

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN H. CRIMMINS
Coordinator of Cuban Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs: Report on the Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to Counter Subversion

Enclosed herewith is the Report on the Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to Counter Subversion for the period 1 December 1963-1 January 1964. The format of this report adheres to the topic outline disseminated at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Subversion, September 13, 1963.

It is requested that this office be provided with 12 copies of the final report. It is assumed that each of the representatives will have an opportunity to consider the final report before it is forwarded.

Signed
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Enclosure
As Stated

Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG

OSA. ASG. CONTROL NO. 305-10
SECRET

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
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**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS TAKEN
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO
COUNTER SUBVERSION FOR THE
PERIOD 1 DEC 63 - 1 JAN 64**

3. Control of Clandestine Movement of Guerrillas and Arms.

a. General A. P. O'Meara, USA, Commander-in-Chief, US Southern Command, met with Vice Admiral Ray C. Needham, USN, Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic and members of their respective staffs during the period 11 to 15 December 1963. Discussions encompassed methods of improving the existing surveillance/ intercept system throughout the Caribbean. Existing US plans were reviewed, continuance of the ship visit program instituted in November 1963 was agreed upon, and combined exercises to test country capabilities to intercept simulated intruding ships were planned for early execution. Discussions by General O'Meara were continued with the Secretary of the Army and with representatives of the State Department, CIA and the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

b. Commander Mine Division 44 with minesweepers USS STURDY and USS SWERVE completed visits to Central American ports in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Deficiencies in the capabilities of all three countries to counter subversive infiltration were reported. Additional visits, designed to assist in correcting deficiencies, are planned. USCINCSO also plans, through Commanders of US Military Groups, to assist in developing existing capabilities.

c. Based upon information from [] representative on 8 November, USCINCSO directed US operations to find a small boat which reportedly left the Colon Free Zone with a cargo of arms destined for the vicinity of the Colombian-Venezuelan border. Daylight visual aerial surveillance flights were instituted immediately, with radar-equipped aircraft taking over surveillance during hours of darkness. Colombian and Venezuelan authorities were notified through US diplomatic channels, but no direct communications between US surveillance aircraft and Colombian forces in the vicinity of the probable landing area were established before termination on 14 November. This effort, though not successful, has evoked considerable effort by US State Department, Defense Department and CIA activities to improve capabilities and procedures.

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d. Action was commenced in the Colon area to provide means to keep track of ships and boats entering or leaving the Colon Free Zone in order to monitor the movements of those suspected of carrying contraband. Assistance to USCINCSO was provided from the continental United States in carrying out surveys as to equipment required on a secretive basis as possible, and special optical equipment to include probable night television was approved by the Secretary of the Army for expedited delivery to USCINCSO.

e. A joint survey and mobile training team from USCINCSO continued assistance to Venezuelan authorities in improving indigenous capabilities for surveillance and interception of intruders.

f. A US Southern Command Operations Plan 50-63 was developed to provide for three levels of operational assistance to Venezuela in surveillance and intercept operations. Representatives of the US Strike Command and the Air Defense Command visited USCINCSO to assist in developing detailed supporting plans.

g. Information was obtained by USCINCSO concerning in-country communications capabilities of Colombia and Venezuela to receive and disseminate surveillance information provided by US forces.

5. Strengthening of Counterinsurgency Capabilities.

a. US Army training included the following: 13 students from 6 countries completed CI operations course in the Canal Zone; 8 students from 5 countries completed CI orientation course in the Canal Zone; 24 students from 8 countries completed Military Intelligence course in the Canal Zone; 11 Chilean students completed special Military Intelligence orientation course; three Canal Zone-based CI Mobile Training Teams (MTT) carried out training programs in Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela; and one Canal Zone-based CI MTT commenced a training program of Panamanian National Guardsmen.

b. US Navy training included the following:

(1) The Small Craft Inspection and Training Team (SCIATT) completed training the third class of Central American nationals, bringing to 63 the total number of students trained since May 1963.

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(2) The semiannual maintenance check of two Panamanian 40 foot Coast Guard Utility Boats (CGUBs) was commenced on 16 December by an on-the-job training (OJT) program. Work should be completed by 10 January 1964.

(3) Work was temporarily suspended on two 40 foot CGUBs in Costa Rica due to the lack of critical spare parts. It is anticipated work will be completed by 15 January 1964.

c. Increases in the stock levels of the Canal Zone stockpile of riot control equipment were directed on 20 December 1963. Increases will enable USCINCSO to respond to urgent requests from Latin American governments. Buildup concerned primarily tear gas grenades, gas masks, carbines and shotgun ammunition.

d. Final arrangements were made with the Bertram Boat Company of Miami for delivery of 10 outboard-inboard fiber glass boats to Cabanis, Venezuela for use in the Lake Maracaibo area. Boats, spares and an MTT will be delivered to destination by 14 January 1964.

e. Action has been taken to expedite the shipment of radio-electronic gear to Jamaica for use in the joint surveillance program designed to combat Castro-inspired insurgency in the Caribbean area. Equipment should arrive in Jamaica within the next few weeks.

f. A US Air Force Air Commando MTT demonstrated in Asuncion, Paraguay.

8. Other Special Actions.

a. Latin American Military Communications System (LAMCS) in Ecuador and Nicaragua and the Ground-to-Air facilities in Ecuador have been completed.

b. Authority to proceed with the LAMCS in Honduras was received from the US State Department on 17 December 1963. This facility should be completed within 120 days.

c. Emergency power units to improve reliability of US Army and Air Force Mission radio stations in Colombia and Venezuela, shipped from the United States, arrived in Bogota and Caracas respectively.

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Staff

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201
Reynolds, John

1-2-63

From: John Reynolds, HCS

To: C/Staff

Subj: Interdepartmental Coordinating Comte of Cuban Affairs: Rpt on Status of
Implementation of Actions Designed to Counter Subversion (U)

rw Incl: None

Dis: Col. Haig 1-3-64

FW 1-30-63

OSA 3004

OSA

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Cuba

1-2-63

FW 1-30-63

OSA FORM 3
31 MAY 49

THIS PAPER BELONGS TO:
Administrative Support Group Division, Office of the
Secretary of the Army

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963-683865

CONFIDENTIAL

SAOGC/LtColHaig/lc/59856/18Dec63

December 18, 1963

OSA 353 CUBA

12-18-63

FW 1-30-63

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WADE ROBERT
Office of the Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

SUBJECT: State Paper Entitled "Terrorism in the Latin
American Countries on the Critical Insurgency List"

Enclosed herewith is a paper prepared by a member of the Cuban Coordinating Committee at the Department of State (Mr. William Bowdler, 182-3736) for use by the Department of State representative at the Special Group (Counterinsurgency) meeting on December 19, 1963. The paper was provided to this office by State on December 18 with the request that Department of Defense comments, particularly on the basic memorandum, be obtained. Although this office is very much concerned with the aspects of the paper which deal with the problem of Castro-inspired subversion, the broader implications of the paper pertain to the Latin American area and the military assistance programs related thereto. These are, of course, matters of primary concern to your office. Therefore, the attached paper is forwarded to you for appropriate action with the request that your comments, if any, be coordinated with this office so that they can be correlated to actions currently under the purview of this office.

Signed:
A. M. Haig
Lt Colonel, USA

for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Enclosure
As Stated

OSA, ASG
Mr Califano
LtCol Haig

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SAOGC/LtColHaig/lc/59856/18Dec63

December 18, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, DDR&E
Office of the Secretary of Defense

SUBJECT: Anti-Sabotage Operations in Latin America

The Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs (ICCOCA) has recently considered [] to provide guidance to US firms in Latin America confronted with Castro-communist inspired sabotage of their facilities and assets. [] has contracted for the preparation of a report which will consolidate the experiences of several US firms in Latin America in combatting sabotage. After consideration by the ICCOCA this report will be furnished through our country teams in Latin America to local US firms to assist them in instituting appropriate anti-sabotage programs.

I would be most grateful if you would prepare a brief report designed to supplement [] which would include enumeration of general guidelines which might be adopted by US firms in the Latin American area in combatting sabotage. In particular, an enumeration of known appropriate anti-sabotage devices available on the commercial market together with the manufacturer's names would be most helpful.

A member of my staff has discussed this project with Mr. Phelps of your staff, who has indicated that DDR&E might be of assistance in this matter based on a recent field trip to Venezuela where problems peculiar to that area were studied at the request of the US Ambassador. It is also possible that commercial devices developed for South Vietnam would have applicability in Latin America. Because this project is designed for distribution to several Latin American countries, it is requested that where possible guidelines be developed which might have general application throughout Latin America, but with emphasis on key subversive target areas. Present plans anticipate finalization of this project by December 23, 1963.

Signed:

A. M. Haig

Lt Colonel, USA

for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

OSA, ASG
Mr Califano
LtCol Haig

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OSA 353 CUBA

12-18-63

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17 DEC 1963

OSA 353 CUBA

12-17-63

FM 1-30-63

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN H. CRIMMINS
Coordinator of Cuban Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs: Report on the Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to Counter Subversion

Enclosed herewith is the Report on the Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to Counter Subversion for the period 1 November - 1 December 1963. The format of this report adheres to the topic outline disseminated at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Subversion, September 13, 1963.

It is requested that this office be provided with 12 copies of the final report. It is assumed that each of the representatives will have an opportunity to consider the final report before it is forwarded.

Signed
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Enclosure
As Stated

Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE

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COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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FILE

OSA, ASG Control No. 29/5-E

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**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS TAKEN
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO
COUNTER SUBVERSION FOR THE
PERIOD 1 NOV - 1 DEC 1963**

3. Control of Clandestine Movement of Guerrillas and Arms.

a. On 9 November 1963 the Commander-in-Chief, US Southern Command (USCINCSO) advised the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) of reports concerning suspected subversive arms smuggling into Venezuela or Colombia from the Colon Free Zone, Panama. USCINCSO initiated surveillance at first light on 9 November 1963 to detect and track surface vessels which might be engaged in the subversive traffic. The JCS directed the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT) to commence surveillance with radar equipped aircraft and to keep USCINCSO advised of all information. Suspected craft were not positively identified or intercepted; however, there were indications that an unidentified surface vessel off the Rio Hacha area of Colombia and in Colombian waters was probably in contact with small boats operating from the Colombian coastline at night.

b. As directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, USCINCSO developed a plan under which the United States could provide assistance to Venezuelan forces, on three levels of participation, designed to prevent the surreptitious movement of Castro-Communist arms and personnel into Venezuela. To be fully effective, the plan calls for US elements operating from Venezuelan territory which is not considered a likely subject for approval by the Government of Venezuela at the present time.

c. A joint survey and mobile training team of eleven men was provided by USCINCSO to Venezuela on 22 November 1963, upon approval of the concept by the Government of Venezuela. The purpose of the team is to train Venezuelan military personnel in organizing and operating a joint operations center; in improving capabilities in the plotting and coordination of intelligence data, and aerial photography; and in coordinating all Venezuelan military and paramilitary organizations involved in surveillance and intercept operations.

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5. Strengthening of Counterinsurgency Capabilities.

a. Two minesweepers from the US Atlantic Command, USS STURDY and USS SWERVE with Commander Mine Division 44 embarked, commenced a schedule of visits to Caribbean ports in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Visits are intended to assist each country in improving its coastal and off-shore surveillance effort, to improve intercept capabilities with respect to the prevention of infiltration of arms and subversive personnel through the countries' territorial waters, and to establish procedures which would provide for US assistance in final interception when requested. Visits in November, under the supervision of USCINCSO, covered Puerto Limon, Costa Rica; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua; and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

b. Seventy-eight Latin American officers, previously enrolled, were in attendance during November at courses stressing counterinsurgency conducted by the US Army Canal Zone school. Two officers graduated from the US Army Counterinsurgency Course at Fort Bragg, North Carolina on 12 November 1963 and two additional officers are now in attendance.

c. Seven US Army Counterinsurgency Mobile Training Teams based in the Canal Zone, consisting of twenty officers and thirty-five enlisted men, provided training in seven Latin American countries during November.

d. Nine enlisted men from Chile were in attendance at Marine Corps schools at Camp Pendleton, California in November.

e. US Coast Guard training in small boat operations was provided in the Canal Zone for fifteen students from five Caribbean countries in the operation and maintenance of forty-foot Coast Guard utility boats. A Coast Guard mobile training team of one officer and two enlisted men, based in the Canal Zone, provided training in Costa Rica for the reconditioning of Coast Guard utility boats. Five members of the Costa Rican Guardia Civil are receiving on-the-job training in connection with reconditioning of the boats.

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f. A US Air Force counterinsurgency team of five officers and eight enlisted men, based in the Canal Zone, provided training for Ecuadorian Air Force personnel in Ecuador.

g. At the request of USCINCSO, and with the enthusiastic support of the Venezuelan Government, a small boat program has been initiated to provide security for the Lake Maracaibo region. Arrangements have been made through the US Navy under Military Credit Sales agreement for the manufacture of six (6) 25-foot and four (4) 31-foot inboard-outboard, fiberglass hull boats by Bertram Boat Company, Miami, for delivery in December 1963 or early January 1964. A SEAL-trained Mobile Training Team (MTT) of one officer and five enlisted men will be provided by the Navy and will report to the equipment supplier in time to become fully acquainted with the boats by 15 December. The MTT will accompany the boats to Venezuela and will remain up to two months in country to provide necessary familiarization training.

6. Exchange of Intelligence on Cuban Surveillance.

a. Upon receipt of intelligence pertaining to suspected arms smuggling from the Canal Free Zone, Panama into Colombia or Venezuela, the USCINCSO relayed this information to Colombia and Venezuela by the Military Alerting System. The US Ambassador to Colombia conveyed the information to the Government of Colombia. Colombian Navy and Air Force elements were assigned increased surveillance missions in the Caribbean coastal area of Colombia by Colombian military authorities and results of their surveillance activities were provided to USCINCSO by the US Military Group Commander in Colombia. The results of US air surveillance of the expected route and landing area, undertaken by US Air Force and Naval air elements were transmitted to the US Military Group Commander in Colombia for passage to the Colombian military authorities.

b. The motor vessel BLUE STAR, of Panamanian registry, was apprehended by Ecuadorian authorities in November 1963 as it was attempting the clandestine introduction of contraband articles

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into Ecuador. Ship movement information had been provided to the US Naval Attache Bogota by the District Intelligence Officer of the Fifteenth Naval District. There was no apparent involvement of Cuban arms or Cuban trained personnel in this instance.

7. Other Special Actions.

a. Construction is now in progress on the Latin American Military Communications System (LAMCS) in Quito, Ecuador; the terminal station is expected to be completed in December 1963. The station in Nicaragua is expected to be completed in early December 1963.

b. In response to a request by USCINCSO, action was taken on 15 November 1963 to expedite delivery of communications equipment required to implement a Jamaican integrated coastal surveillance system. The system was originally approved as part of the \$500 thousand one-time grant of Military Assistance material directed by the President in April 1963, but world-wide shortages of specific items threatened to delay shipment in some cases until FY 1965. In view of the urgency of this requirement, priorities were adjusted to provide delivery by 1 January 1964. The items include:

12	AN/CRC radios and installation kits
3	AN/ARC 3 radios
1	AN/PSM 6
1	Wattmeter

c. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Office of Public Safety, State-AID, are studying the possibility of increasing the stock level of certain items of Riot Control Equipment in the Canal Zone, in order to meet rapidly and effectively multiple contingencies that may occur in Latin America. In the past, the size of some requests have necessitated shipment of certain items directly from the United States, with resultant increase in cost and time. USCINCSO has been asked for his recommendations on stock levels.

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

2 DEC 1963

In reply refer to:
I-28596/63

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR., THE GENERAL COUNSEL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Report on Status of Implementation of Actions to Counter
Subversion (U)

The enclosure to your Memorandum No. 81, subject as above, dated
26 November 1963, has been received. The report appears to be
complete and appropriate for submission to the President.

SIGNED

Frank K. Sloan
Deputy Assistant Secretary

OSA 353 Cuba 12-2-63 F/W 1-30-63

Copy - Mr. Califano

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SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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26 NOV 1963

MEMORANDUM NO. 81 FOR GENERAL EARLE G. WHEELER (JCS)
MR. FRANK K. SLOAN, Dep Asst Sec/Def ISA
(Regional Affairs)
MAJOR GENERAL J. D. ALGER, USA
REAR ADMIRAL W. F. A. WENDT, USN
MAJOR GENERAL J. W. CARPENTER, III, USAF
BRIGADIER GENERAL C. J. QUILTER, USMC

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Report on Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to
Counter Subversion (U)

Reference: DA Memo #64, subject as above, dated September 19, 1963

Attached herewith is a final draft of the Report to the President of
the Subcommittee on Cuban Subversion on Progress Made During September
1963 in Curbing Cuban Subversion in Latin America.

It is requested that comments, if any, be provided this office by
1200 hours, 2 December 1963. The Department of Defense portion of
subject report is based on submissions provided in response to referenced
memorandum.

Signed

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Enclosure
As Stated

cc: Mr. Yarmolinsky (OSD)

Lt Col Haig
Mr. Califano
ASG

OSA, ASG Control No. 2707-I

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OSA 353 Cuba 11-26-63 F/W 1-30-63

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11/13/63

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REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE
on CUBAN SUBVERSION
ACTION TAKEN DURING SEPTEMBER 1963 IN CURBING
CUBAN SUBVERSION IN LATIN AMERICA

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11/13/63

I. Control of Travel to and From Cuba

Department of State

- a. Instructed Embassy Tunis to call to the attention of the Foreign Ministry our concern at increased evidence of Aeroflot attempts to establish North Africa routes to Cuba, especially through Algeria, and our conviction that Tunisia has a valid case in thwarting any Bloc civil air penetration of Africa.
 - b. Instructed Embassy Conakry to contact Guinean Government officials, reminding them of their past assurances that no Aeroflot flights to Cuba would be permitted to use Conakry facilities, and to express our concern at recent indications that Aeroflot was preparing to establish service to Cuba via Conakry.
 - c. Instructed Consulate Fort au France to investigate and report on alleged landing and refuelling of Cubana aircraft at Guadeloupe. Also double-checked directly with the Shell Company, the supplier of the fuel.
- Instructed Embassy Paris to query the French Government about alleged Cubana use of the Guadeloupe facility, and to express our concern at this evidence of Cuba's attempt to use French Caribbean dependencies for flights to and

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from Latin America.

d. Instructed Embassy Rio to make a new approach to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to express our concern at Cuba's continuing use of "charter" flights to Brazil and the laxity of Brazilian officials in the control of passengers. During the course of the month the Brazilian Government began tightening controls against Cubana flights. Specifically, all requests for landing permission were henceforth to be processed by the Foreign Office, with appropriate delays. Also tighter passenger, crew and cargo controls were to be instituted when a Cubana flight is permitted to use Brazilian facilities.

e. Determined that the U.K. had specifically warned Cubana that no aviation fuel was available in Barbados and that H.M.G. would, in the future, respect Shell Company's decision to deny fueling to Cubana planes.

f. Continued inter-Departmental efforts to prevent resumption of ferry service between Cuba and the U.S. which a British citizen, Harold Derber, has been attempting to establish during the past several month.

g.

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g. Instructed Consul Georgetown to investigate and report on evidence the Department received which indicates that Cuba is planning to sell merchant vessels to British Guiana in order to facilitate the establishment of regular service for passengers and cargo.

Central Intelligence Agency

a. In connection with the Seventh Congress of the International Union (UIA) held in Habana September 29 - October 3, 1963 [redacted]

(1) encouraged the [redacted]

[redacted] to oppose [redacted]

[redacted] with the result that [redacted]

(2) arranged to [redacted]

[redacted] but encouraged the [redacted]

[redacted] at an

[redacted] to be held [redacted]

in October;

(3)

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(3) delivered a memorandum to [redacted]
[redacted] concerning [redacted] which
supported [redacted] that the [redacted]

[redacted]
b. [redacted] continued to furnish
the Embassy with data on [redacted]

[redacted] to the [redacted]

Also induced [redacted]
[redacted] efforts. These efforts
contributed to the [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] When
[redacted] began using the
[redacted]

[redacted] initiated and obtained a [redacted]
agreement for similar [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] prior
to [redacted]

[redacted] The resulting [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] who were expected to

30 [redacted]

II. Control of Movement of Propaganda

Measures to Counteract

III. Control of Clandestine Movement of Guerrillas and arms

Department of State

Made the necessary arrangements through Embassy Tegucigalpa with the Government of Honduras for the dispatch of three U.S. helicopters to give logistical assistance to the Honduran Army in its effort to locate and eliminate the band of guerrillas allegedly operating in the Patuca River area along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Department of Defense

Three OH-13 helicopters from USSOUTHCOM supported Honduran armed forces conducting counter-insurgency operations in the Patuca River area. A total of 27 sorties were flown resulting in delivery of 3928 pounds of supplies, evacuation of 12 sick Honduran soldiers, airlift of 19 passengers to points in the operational area, and recovery of 400 pounds of supplies from the operational area.

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IV. Control of Transfer of Funds

Department of State

a. Instructed Embassy Mexico City to inform the Mexican airline SAEESA that their proposal to purchase surplus Cuban aircraft would in fact result in the accrual to Cuba of a significant amount of hard currency, and the U.S. would have to oppose the transaction. Further, if dollars were involved in the purchase, it would be a violation of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations.

b. Informed Department of Treasury, Foreign Assets Control Office, of the activities of Somondelp Enterprises, a Miami firm engaged in sending remittances to persons in Cuba in violation of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations.

c. Instructed Consulate, Belize to inform Mr. Richard Joyce, an American national, that his commercial transactions with Cuba were in violation of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations and that he is prohibited from engaging in such trade.

V.

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V. Strengthening of Counter-Insurgency Capabilities

Department of Defense

a. Thirteen Latin American officers graduated from the counter-insurgency Operations Course of the U.S. Army School for Latin America in the Panama Canal Zone on 20 September. During the month, a total of 91 Latin American officers enrolled in courses stressing counter-insurgency at the Army Canal Zone school.

b. Eight U.S. Army counter-insurgency mobile training teams were providing training to the Armed Forces of five Latin American countries during the period. U.S. Air Force counter-insurgency training teams were in two countries.

c. In the Canal Zone, 15 students from five countries were under instruction in the operation of coast guard utility patrol craft used for coastal surveillance. Six students from two countries were undergoing similar training in the United States.

d. A U.S. Navy counter-insurgency training team is in Venezuela to assist in improving the security of oil installations in Lake Maracaibo.

e.

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e. Costa Rica and Honduras were provided one Cessna 185 aircraft each for medical civic action and internal security purposes.

f. On May 25, 1963, three M-43B KAMAN helicopters were provided to the government of Colombia on a 90-day loan. The Colombian Government requested an extension of the loan and a 90-day extension has been approved.

Central Intelligence Agency

a. [redacted] on a trial basis, [redacted] [redacted] are in process. Negotiations continue with [redacted] for the formation of [redacted]

b. [redacted] has agreed to furnish [redacted] [redacted] with an [redacted] [redacted] Our information is that the [redacted] have provided the primary avenues for [redacted]

VI.

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VI. Exchange of Intelligence on Cuban Subversion

Department of Defense

Engineering installation work continued on radio stations for Managua, Nicaragua and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. No further progress has been made in reaching agreements with Colombia and Ecuador for rights to establish radio stations in those countries. Installation of the new trans-isthmian commercial cable in Panama is nearing completion.

Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted] continued their exchange of [redacted] information with [redacted]. The following actions are of special significance:

- a. [redacted] furnished the [redacted] with [redacted] information on [redacted] and requested that [redacted] [redacted] but did not [redacted] [redacted] has not felt it feasible to try to remedy this omission in view of the [redacted] [redacted] after [redacted] on [redacted]

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b. As a result of information [redacted]

[redacted] a number
of [redacted] violations have been discovered in which

[redacted] There is a reluctance, however, on the part
of [redacted] to prosecute this type
of violation.

c. At the urging of the [redacted]

[redacted] to campaign for a trip

[redacted] has been offered, and has accepted, an opportunity

to make the trip [redacted]

[redacted] will be

done by [redacted]

[redacted] has,

in response to the efforts of [redacted]

sent

[redacted] where he will [redacted]

[redacted] has been

given specific [redacted]

The

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[redacted]
[redacted] has requested from [redacted]

[redacted] any information that he might supply on [redacted]
[redacted]

This request has opened an additional [redacted] to the
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] has been provided

[redacted] with the [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] from February through August 1963.

This activity will be carried out on a continuing basis;
[redacted]

Thus far, at least [redacted]

on the basis of the [redacted]

[redacted] has indicated its appreciation of [redacted]

[redacted] and desires that the arrangement be
continued.

VII. Surveillance of Cuban Diplomatic, Commercial and Cultural Missions

No special actions to report.

VII.

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- 13 -

VIII. Other Special Actions

United States Information Agency

a. The Agency's press service transmitted seven articles relating to Cuban subversion on its wireless file service to USIS offices throughout Latin America for placement in the local newspapers. Developments reported in these articles included demands by the Bolivian Senate for the ouster of the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, terrorism and government counteraction in Venezuela, the seizure in Ecuador of an arms and explosives cache reportedly received from Cuba, several articles on the International Union of Architects Congress in Habana (emphasizing the intent of the Castro regime to use the Congress as a forum for its propaganda claims), and Assistant Secretary Martin's Los Angeles speech in which he pointed out the regime's affinity for Chinese communist doctrine and its continued emphasis on violent revolution and subversion. In all, the press service transmitted 27 articles and commentaries during September on the subject of Cuba, the other articles dealing for the most part with economic and political conditions inside the country as evidenced by the regime's own admissions and the reports of refugees.

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b.

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- 14 -

B. The Voice of America Spanish broadcasts to Latin America during September carried a total of 20 news analyses, commentaries, press round-ups, and interviews related to the subject of Cuban subversion. Some of the developments treated included the following:

A commentary on communist embassies as channels for subversion; a news analysis on the U.S. students who visited Cuba; Assistant Secretary Martin's Los Angeles speech; a news analysis on Cuban subversion as an obstacle in the normalization of U.S.-Soviet relations; a three-part series on university autonomy in Latin America; a feature on the letter of a Colombian student who went to Cuba on a scholarship and was disillusioned by the communist indoctrination; a commentary on Che Guevara's recent article on revolutionary strategy; and a commentary on guerrilla training in Cuba. Many of these items were repeated several times in the broadcasts. The "Rendezvous with Cuba" hour carried four or five commentaries that ~~finx~~ and interviews nightly on economic and political developments inside Cuba. Of special note, the Cuban radio and Castro himself reacted angrily to Voice of America broadcasts about Che Guevara's article and to commentaries that Cuba had accepted an agricultural role in

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- 15 -

the communist bloc and had postponed its plans to industrialize.

c. On September 27, the Agency issued a circular instruction to all its Latin American posts urging greater attention to opportunities for publicizing Cuban-stimulated subversion, suggesting the various types of information activities to support this effort, and requesting monthly reports of field actions taken to implement the instruction. This was done as a follow-up to the original instruction on Cuban subversion which was issued April 3, 1963.

Central Intelligence Agency

a. [redacted]

[redacted] on 4 September 1963. [redacted]

[redacted] in early September 1963.

b. Assistance was given to [redacted]

[redacted] in the [redacted]

[redacted] in connection with the [redacted]

[redacted] in late May 1963.

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Only

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- 16 -

Only one of those [redacted]

with the [redacted]

[redacted] or anything else that could be construed

as [redacted]

The one who [redacted]

[redacted] this person again at

a later date.

c. [redacted]

arranged for an

interview between [redacted]

[redacted] and a [redacted]

[redacted] during which extensive information regarding

[redacted] was revealed. [redacted]

[redacted] prepared a report containing this data and

presented it to [redacted]

which

has been slow to indicate concern over [redacted]

[redacted] As a result of this report,

[redacted] to appoint

a special commission to study the problem [redacted]

[redacted] and to make recommendations as to what course

of action should be taken [redacted]

Should [redacted]

wish to press for passage of

stronger

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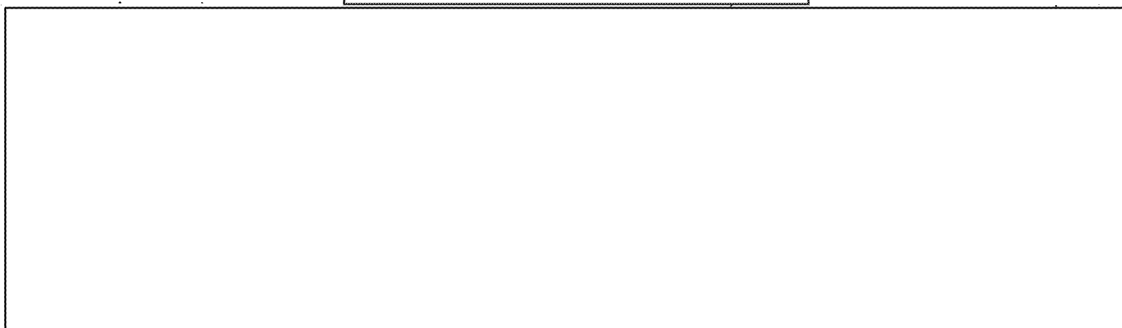
~~SECRET~~
- 17 -

stronger

has taken

steps to prepare

by planning



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OSA 353 CUBA

29 October 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Report on Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to
Counter Subversion (U)

1. (U) The following information is submitted in response to Memorandum No. 64, General Counsel, dated 19 September 1963.

2. (S) Reference Topic 5 (Strengthening of Counterinsurgency Capabilities):

a. Canal Zone -

(1) Fifteen students from six Latin American countries are attendees in the ten weeks Counterinsurgency Operations Course of the U. S. Army School of the Americas which began 30 September 1963.

(2) There are 24 students from eight Latin American countries attending the 16 weeks Military Intelligence Course which began 23 August 1963.

b. CONUS -

(1) Three students from three Latin American countries are attending the Special Warfare Course at Fort Bragg, N. C.

(2) One Peruvian student is attending the Civil Affairs Course at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

c. In the month of October 1963, eight Counterinsurgency Mobile Training Teams (MTT) (14 Off-48 EM) were deployed in six countries to conduct counterinsurgency training.

d. A U. S. Army officer is attending the Command and General Staff School of the Uruguayan Army and upon completion of this course in December 1963, will be assigned to the OUSARMA, Uruguay. He will perform intelligence advisory functions as an additional duty.

e. An additional officer has been assigned as assistant USARMA in Guatemala, increasing the capability for intelligence assistance in that country.

OSA. ASG. CONTROL NO. 2505A

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**SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Report on Status of Implementation of Actions Designed to
Counter Subversion (U)**

**3. (S) Reference Topic 6 (Exchange of Intelligence on Cuban Sub-
version):**

**a. The number of intelligence exchange agreements between the
U. S. Army and local military services in Latin America has been increased
to 13.**

**b. The additional officer assigned as Assistant USARMA, Guatemala,
raises the collection potential in that nation and may develop information
which can be exchanged with Latin American countries.**

**J. D. ALGER
Major General, GS
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff
for Military Operations
for Special Operations**

**G. S. BLANCHARD
Colonel, GS
Director of Special Warfare
ODCSOPS**

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Lt Col Haig/78029/29Oct63/md

October 29, 1963

OSA 353-CUEA

10/29/63

FW 1/30/63

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN CRIMMINS
Coordinator of Cuban Affairs
Department of State

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban
Affairs: Revision of the Paper Entitled "Training of
Latin Americans in the United States"

At a meeting of the Subcommittee on Subversion on October 10, 1963, the Department of Defense (DOD) Representative was requested to review and up-date the DOD portions of pages 4, 5 and 6 of subject report. Enclosed herewith is a line in line out revision of the report. A revision has also been made to page 7, which is designed to make the DOD portions of the report current.

Signed:

A. M. Haig

Lt Colonel, USA

for Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

General Counsel

Attachment
As Stated

sent } Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG

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OFFICE

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SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
OFFICE

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**DOD Revision to Paper Entitled
"Training of Latin Americans in the United States"**

3. Military Assistance Programs

At the present time end of FY 63, 2,277 1791 Latin American military students ~~are~~ were receiving, or ~~are-programmed-to-receive~~ have received training in the United States under the Military Assistance Program. Courses vary in length from two-week orientation tours to 83-week flying training courses. However, the majority of instruction is for periods of less than six months, and is distributed in fields as follows:

Flying Instruction (8-83 weeks)	172	<u>154</u>
Command, Staff and Operational (direction and control of armed forces, 4-23 weeks)	748	<u>638</u>
Communications/Electronics (6-29 weeks)	66	<u>36</u>
Equipment Maintenance and Repair (5-28 weeks)	236	<u>232</u>
Logistics (2-14 weeks)	46	<u>33</u>
Administration (4-40 weeks)	8	<u>7</u>
Professional Specialized (Engineering, Medical, Legal etc., 4-20 weeks)	306	<u>193</u>
Orientation (2-3 weeks)	596	<u>498</u>

OSA. ASG. CONTROL NO. 2497C

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7. Difficulties Encountered in Filling Available Military Quotas in the United States

The failure of Latin American countries to take full advantage of military quotas offered has been a persistent problem. In 1962, for example, 15 per cent of the quotas offered were unfilled. This unfavorable situation derives from many causes. During the current fiscal year 18 per cent of unfilled Army quotas have been due to inability to meet course pre-requisites; 22 per cent because of lack of sufficient funds; and 33 per cent because of political upheavals. The armed forces of the average Latin American country are small, and the availability of qualified candidates who can be spared for extended periods of obligated service and the lack of a professional non-commissioned officer corps also tends to discourage the training of enlisted men in United States schools, since large sums from limited budgets to train enlisted men who will remain in service only a brief time. Another significant deterrent is the per diem rates required by law to be paid by some countries to service personnel sent outside their homeland. In Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay the legal rates for personnel serving abroad are too high to be supportable by defense budgets; while in other countries, such as Bolivia and Paraguay, the standard rates are too late to provide a reasonable living for students.

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October 19, 1963

MEMORANDUM NO. 74 FOR GENERAL EARLE G. WHEELER (JCS)
CAPTAIN E. R. ZUMWALT, JR., USN (OSD)
MAJOR GENERAL J. D. ALGER, USA
REAR ADMIRAL W. F. A. WENDT, USN
MAJOR GENERAL J. W. CARPENTER, III, USAF
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM E. JONES, USMC

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Report of Meeting of Subcommittee on Subversion

Circulated herewith for information is a report of the October 10,
1963 meeting of subject subcommittee.

Signed

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Attachment
As Stated

cc: Mr. Yarmolinsky (OSD) - send

Mr. Califano

Lt Col Haig

ASG

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Gen Counsel

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OS-A 353 CUBA 10-19-63 F.W. 1-30-63



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 14, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting of Subcommittee on Subversion,
October 10, 1963 ⁴

Outlined below is a summary of deliberations of subject subcommittee during the meeting of October 10 at 1430 hours in Room 6273, New State. Agenda is at Tab A.

Agenda Item 1

The Final Subcommittee Report for the months of July and August was circulated. The report has been circulated to points of contact by separate correspondence.

Agenda Item 2

The Subcommittee discussed the SCCS letter which referred to the recent trip of US students to Cuba. (Attached to enclosure 1) It was apparent to all that criticism of the US could be implied from this letter. The Chairman stated he would provide the SCCS with the substance of State's telegram 647, which outlines actions undertaken by the US Government against the students.

Agenda Item 3

a. CIA, in coordination with [redacted] [redacted] will prepare guidance data for distribution to Latin America which could be utilized by [redacted] for the protection of [redacted]. The DOD representative was requested to ascertain whether ARPA had available some commercial protection devices which might be applicable for use in Latin America. [redacted] The CIA representative stated he believed ARPA had developed some devices for this purpose.

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b. State will prepare a circular telegram to all Latin American Ambassadors requesting that an immediate review of Country Team Emergency and Evacuation Plans be conducted to insure that plans were adequate to meet a stepped-up campaign of Castro-inspired sabotage.

Agenda Item 4

In lieu of a written report on the Honduran guerrilla problem, the DOD representative proposed a firsthand report to the Subcommittee. Colonel Walter Hutchins, who has recently returned from assignment as US Military Attache to Honduras, presented a review of the subversion situation in that country and then answered questions from the Subcommittee. The general thrust of Colonel Hutchins' remarks confirmed that there has been considerable Castro subversive activity in Honduras. The most serious inroads are achieved through communist radio and press and communist educators. Colonel Hutchins commented that recent guerrilla activity along the Nicaraguan border was probably limited to groups totaling between 100 and 200 men. He emphasized that Cuban-trained Honduran guerrillas are successfully transiting by air through Grand Cayman Island and British Honduras with some transiting Havana to Jamaica via Belgrade. In response to a query from a State representative, Colonel Hutchins pointed out that he believed that both Honduran military and commercial interests were genuinely concerned with Castro subversion and that some of their leaders were perfectly capable of discerning the true nature of the communist threat to Honduras.

Agenda Item 5

The Chairman stated that the paper for training Latin Americans in the United States (included in the "Krulak Report"*) was too broad in scope for implementation by the Subcommittee and proposed that it be rewritten under narrower parameters. In this regard, the Defense representative was requested to review pages 4, 5 and 6 of the paper on training contained in the report with the view toward bringing the Defense portion up-to-date.

Miscellaneous

The Chairman stated that preparatory actions on the Isthmian meeting at San Salvador tentatively scheduled for the second half of November would be held in abeyance pending further developments in the Honduran situation.


A. M. Haig, Lt Colonel, GS

*Report prepared by the Subcommittee on Castro-Communist Subversion containing a series of action programs designed to impede the Castro-Communist subversive effort in Latin America.

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October 9, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Subcommittee on Cuban Subversion.

SUBJECT: Meeting of October 10.

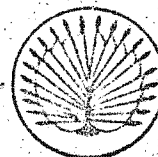
You are invited to a meeting of the Subcommittee on Cuban Subversion of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs to be held on Thursday, October 10, at 2:30 P.M. in Room 6263, State Department (ARA Conference Room).

AGENDA

1. Consideration of draft of monthly report for September.
2. Discussion of letter (copy attached) from SCCS of Pan American Union.
3. Status of papers on contingency planning.
4. Report by DOD on Honduran guerrilla problem.
5. Consideration of the paper on training of Latin Americans in the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY
COMISION ESPECIAL DE CONSULTA SOBRE SEGURIDAD
COMISSÃO CONSULTIVA ESPECIAL DE SEGURANÇA
COMMISSION SPÉCIALE DE CONSULTATION SUR LA SÉCURITÉ



PAN AMERICAN UNION

Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Cable address: PAU WASH DC

October 1st., 1963

Sir:

As you know, the Special Consultative Committee on Security is presently holding the first of its regular meetings, in accordance with the statutes approved by the Council of the Organization on April 23 of this year.

For the better fulfillment of its work, and in accordance with Article 13 of these statutes, the Committee intends to request of the governments of the member states of the Organization any information that they may have regarding specific activities of international communism in this hemisphere.

Among the important activities of this kind are the trips that many individuals make to Cuba for well-known ulterior purposes. In this connection, I should greatly appreciate it if you would furnish the Committee with whatever information your government may deem it advisable to present regarding the trip that a large group of U. S. citizens recently made to Cuba at the invitation of that country's government, about which the Committee has learned through newspaper reports that have recently appeared in this country and in Latin America. This information would be treated with the confidence that your government deemed appropriate.

Thank you in advance for your valuable assistance in this matter.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Julio Cesar Doig Sanchez
Chairman
Special Consultative Committee
on Security

Mr. Ward P. Allen
Alternate Representative of the United States
Council of the Organization of American States
Washington, D.C.

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OSA 353-CUBA

14 OCT 1963

MEMORANDUM NO. 71 FOR CAPTAIN E. R. ZUMWALT, JR., USN (OSD)
MAJOR GENERAL J. D. ALGER, USA
REAR ADMIRAL W. WENDT, USN
MAJOR GENERAL J. W. CARPENTER, III, USAF
BRIGADIER GENERAL W. E. JONES, USMC

SUBJECT: Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee of Cuban Affairs:
Actions Taken During July-August 1963 in Curbing Cuban
Subversion in Latin America

Attached is the final report of the Subcommittee on Subversion on
Actions Taken During July-August 1963 in Curbing Cuban Subversion in
Latin America.

Signed
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
General Counsel

Attachment
As Stated

cc: *Mr. Yarmolinsky (OSD)*
DIA (Col Nigra)
Mr. Califano
Lt Col Haig
ASG ~~ASG~~

Feb (M)
OSA, ASG Control No. 2386 H FILE

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FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES

10/14/63

FW 1/30/63

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Feb
This document consists of 18 pages
No 14 of 44 Copies, Series 4

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN SUBVERSION:

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING JULY-AUGUST 1963

IN CURBING CUBAN SUBVERSION IN LATIN AMERICA

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

OSA, ASG Control No. 2386 H

SECRET

1. Control of Travel to and from Cuba

Central Intelligence Agency

a. Developed highly useful information [redacted]

[redacted] Transmitted this information to [redacted]

b. Maintained close watch over [redacted]

[redacted] See Annex B for table [redacted]

[redacted] during July and August.

c. As a result of information furnished to him by [redacted]

and with [redacted]

[redacted] indicated that he would make every effort to prevent [redacted]

d. At the urging of [redacted]

[redacted] in mid-July [redacted]

e. Partly as a result of the efforts of [redacted]

[redacted] which had been scheduled to take place [redacted] in August. This was one of the factors which led to [redacted]

f. After considerable prodding by [redacted]

[redacted] presented legislative proposals to the [redacted]

[redacted] which will require all persons [redacted]

[redacted] to have their [redacted]

GROUP 1

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[redacted] Efforts are being made to obtain more information and to encourage [redacted]
[redacted]

Department of State

a. Instructed Embassy Conakry to try to persuade Guinean authorities to deny use of airport facilities by flights on Habana-Moscow route. These efforts achieved a temporary withholding of permission for future regular flights, at least until such time as the Soviets develop their own refueling facilities at Conakry.

b. Instructed Embassy Rio to approach Brazilian authorities to express our deep concern at the growing frequency of Cuban non-scheduled flights to Brazil and request their cooperation in curbing them. Also instructed our Embassies in several Latin American countries to work with [redacted] in furnishing the names of nationals of those countries travelling on these flights to local authorities and urging them: (1) to institute tighter controls on their own citizens travelling to Cuba, and (2) to express their concern to the Brazilian Government over Cuban use of Brazil as a way station for transporting subversives.

c. As a result of representations made to the British Government about Cuban flights to the Cayman Islands carrying Latin American subversives, the British developed an administrative scheme which will effectively prohibit the use of British Caribbean dependencies by Cubana as transit points for passengers. The British intend to require transit visas of passengers passing through their areas, and to reject applications for such visas except in certain special cases. Persons not possessing visas would be prevented from leaving their aircraft, or would be returned to their point of origin.

d. Instructed Embassy Mexico City on August 29 to inform the Mexican airline CMA that the United States is opposed to a proposal that CMA operate charter flights to

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-3-

carry refugees from Habana to Central America. CMA, as a result, stated that they had no intention of proceeding further with this project.

e. Instructed our missions in Curacao and the Hague to investigate a report that KLM was planning to renew scheduled Curacao-Habana flights and to reiterate US opposition to resumption of air service to Cuba. KLM assured our Embassy that there is no plan to initiate service, scheduled or non-scheduled, to Habana.

f. Instructed Embassy Ottawa to express our strong objections to a proposal that a Cubana charter flight pick up a second group of U.S. students in Montreal to fly them to Cuba. The flight was not authorized.

g. Instructed Consulate Georgetown to investigate Cubana approaches to secure flight facilities. Mission reported on August 1 that the Governor had no knowledge of any talks between the B.G. Ministry of Communications and the Cuban Government regarding landing rights for Cubana planes. The Governor indicated his intention to inquire further and to keep us advised. London reported that neither the Cuban nor the British Guiana Governments had raised the issue of landing rights with H.M.G.

h. Urged the governments of Mexico, Canada, Jamaica and the Netherlands to refuse to assist the Cuban Government in its efforts to find a short route for return of the 58 American students who illegally travelled to Cuba. Also informed Pan American Airways that we were opposed to a Cuban request for a PAA charter flight to fly the students from Habana to New York.

i. Instructed our missions at Port of Spain and Barbados on several occasions to approach these governments to express the concern of the U.S. at indications of Cuban interest in the use of their aviation facilities.

Embassy Port of Spain discussed with the Foreign Secretary of Trinidad various legal moves available that would enable

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GOTT to control movements of aircraft within their territory, citing examples of such controls instituted by Mexico, Canada and Ireland. He indicated receptiveness to the proposal that the list of suggestions be made available to the aviation officials concerned.

j. During a previous reporting period Embassy Santiago urged the government of Chile to refuse visas to Cuban delegates to a preparatory meeting for the II Latin American Youth Congress scheduled for August in the Chilean capital. Inability of Cuban delegates to obtain Chilean visas for this meeting is one of the contributing factors to the Cuban sponsors announcing during August that the meeting had been postponed.

k. Sent general instructions to our missions in countries which participate in the International Union of Architects asking them to urge the cooperation of governmental authorities in preventing or discouraging the attendance of their nationals to the VII UIA Congress in Habana, September 29 - October 4, 1963. Followed this up with instructions to individual posts to try where feasible to dissuade architects from free world countries from serving on the jury for the selection of a Bay of Pigs monument.

1. Urged Canadian Government to block a plan to commence food parcel shipments to Cuba on a commercial basis that would have required the establishment of scheduled weekly charter flights by Canadian planes.

2. Control of Movement of Cuban Propaganda

Central Intelligence Agency

Responding to the [redacted]

[redacted] large quantities of [redacted]

[redacted] For example, some 50 pounds of [redacted]

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3. Control of Clandestine Movement of Guerrillas and Arms

Department of Defense

a. Continued surveillance of the area surrounding Cuba during the months of July and August at the same rate and with the same emphasis as prior to 1 July 1963.

b. Continued to maintain U.S. Forces, primarily from within the Atlantic Command, available to assist other Caribbean governments in the interception of suspicious craft in territorial waters, as might be requested. No such requests were received from any other government during the period covered by this report. However, U.S. Forces did keep track of the location of the Soviet merchant freighter MITCHURINSK, which was suspected of carrying subversives and arms from Cuba to British Guiana in mid-July. MITCHURINSK was under U.S. surveillance from its departure from Habana until United Kingdom forces assumed the task of keeping this ship under surveillance upon its approach to Georgetown, British Guiana. Subsequently, British police search of MITCHURINSK in British Guiana waters revealed nothing of a suspicious nature.

Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted]
[redacted] late in August published a new [redacted]
[redacted] providing a penalty of no less than five
years imprisonment for persons who participate in [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] is working
on a lead furnished by [redacted] concerning a
[redacted]

Department of State

Instructed our Consulate General in Georgetown to investigate reports that commercial cargoes (which could

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conceal illicit arms traffic out of Cuba) had developed between British Guiana and Cuba. Investigations to date have been negative.

4. Control of Transfer of Funds

Department of State

Cooperated with the Foreign Assets Control Office of the Treasury Department in developing blocking controls with respect to Cuba which went into effect on July 9, 1963.

5. Strengthening of Counter-Insurgency Capabilities

Department of Defense

a. Continued the installation of military communications facilities in Latin America. Operational dates for the multi-channel radio stations to be installed in Managua, Nicaragua and Tegucigalpa, Honduras have been delayed to 15 October 1963 and 15 December 1963, respectively because of new engineering and contractual requirements. Negotiations are continuing with Colombia and Ecuador for installation of U.S. military radio facilities. Completion of a new commercial trans-isthmian cable in the Panama Canal Zone within the coming month is expected to improve military communications within the United States and the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command.

b. Continued the surveillance of Cuba by U.S. Forces, reporting as before to U.S. commanders, organizations and agencies. Reports of surveillance have been disseminated to all who have a requirement to know.

c. Established a 24 hour per day, 7 day per week duty watch at the U.S. Military Groups in the Caribbean countries in conjunction with implementation of the military alerting system. Continued efforts to staff the U.S. Southern Command Intelligence Center with properly cleared, trained personnel (this center is the military focal point for relaying information concerning the movement of subversives). Filled, partially, the authorized billets in

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the U.S. Southern Command Intelligence Center and took under consideration the problem of an increase in the billet structure in the Center. The Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command together with his intelligence officer visited Honduras and Nicaragua and determined that no significant problems existed which would interfere with effective operations in those countries.

d. Action previously initiated by the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Southern Command (COMUSNAVSO) to establish a Small Craft Inspection and Training Team (SCIATT) as a contribution to the Caribbean Surveillance System is progressing satisfactorily. Permanent assignment of U.S. Coast Guard personnel to SCIATT in the Canal Zone has been approved and the U.S. Coast Guard has taken appropriate implementing actions.

e. During the period of this report, the SCIATT conducted an on-the-job training course at Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Training was given to 13 members of the Guardia Civil of Costa Rica who were either newly assigned to the 40 foot Coast Guard utility boats (CGUBs) or were to be assigned as replacement crew members.

f. A quarterly inspection and evaluation of the CGUBs provided other Central American countries was conducted during the period 17 to 31 August by a mobile training team (MTT) made up of SCIATT personnel.

g. Continued efforts to improve the internal security of Latin American armies through the provision of Intelligence Advisors. Presently there are such advisors assigned to 14 Latin countries, emphasizing counterintelligence and counter-subversion.

h. During the reporting period MTTs conducted training in counterinsurgency for the armed forces of Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru and El Salvador.

i. Civic Action MTTs were sent to Guatemala, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Jamaica and Ecuador.

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6. Exchange of Intelligence on Cuban Subversion

Central Intelligence Agency

[redacted] continued in a great majority of countries [redacted] information concerning [redacted] as well as such information as [redacted]. In many instances, [redacted] was paralleled by the [redacted]. The response to this information has varied greatly. [redacted] began to pay greater attention to the information and act on it. [redacted] during the reporting period showed little inclination to follow up on the information.

Department of State

a. Reiterated to the Foreign Minister of Peru our interest in having the facts of the Puerto Maldonado incident brought to the attention of the OAS, and urged that this action be taken as soon as possible.

b. Urged the Government of Guatemala to submit evidence of communist activity to the OAS.

7. Surveillance of Cuban Diplomatic, Commercial and Cultural Missions

Department of State

Instructed Embassy La Paz to follow up closely on charges of involvement by the Cuban mission in internal policies of Bolivia, and, at the Embassy's discretion, to point out to Bolivian officials the opportunity for a possible break in relations with Cuba. Embassy La Paz was not able to

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-9-

press for a break when the evidence of Cuban intervention did not prove to be as conclusive as originally reported.

8. Other Special Actions

Department of State

a. Obtained action by the COAS on July 3 on the Lavalle Committee Report transmitting the document to the governments and urging them to implement the specific and general recommendations contained therein as soon as possible.

b. Through Embassy Managua informed the Nicaraguan Government of the matters which we wanted to have considered during the informal meeting of the Ministers of Security and Interior of the Isthmian countries held in Managua, August 26-28 in preparation for the second formal meeting of the Managua Security Conference countries later this year.

c. Explained in detail the nature of the Cuban threat and the related policy objectives of the U.S., during conversation in London and in Washington with Mr. Adam Watson, newly appointed British Ambassador to Cuba.

United States Information Agency

a. The Agency's press service during the reporting period transmitted 12 articles, commentaries, and back-grounders on its wireless file service to USIA posts throughout Latin America for placement in the local newspapers and the Voice of America Spanish broadcasts to Latin America carried a total of 28 commentaries and features on the subject of Cuban-based subversion. These stories were designed to alert people in Latin America to the dangers of this subversion.

b. In response to standing Agency instructions to give special attention to developments related to Cuba-based subversion, USIA posts in Latin America were prompt in reporting incidents and in providing editorial comments from

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the Latin American press, all of which was used in the Agency's radio and press output.

The main developments treated in the Agency's radio and press coverage included Castro's July 26 speech urging revolutions in Latin America, the discovery of terrorist weapons factories in Guayaquil, the Ecuadorean Vice President's accusation of Cuban responsibility for terrorism, the Cuban use of Grand Cayman as a way station for subversive elements from Cuba, the expulsion from the University of a Bolivian youth leader for receiving funds from Cuba, Castro-trained guerrillas in Honduras, and Bolivian protests against meddling by the Cuban Embassy in the miner's strike. A Voice of America roving reporter in Latin America provided several reports on the subversion picture in countries he visited.

c. In support of the Agency's effort on Cuban-based subversion, the publications center in Mexico began work on three pamphlets during the period based on Castro's report of his visit to the Soviet Union (showing that he contradicted himself in some of his extravagant claims of Soviet progress), the losses suffered by Cuban labor under Castro, and the fate of political prisoners in Cuba. When completed, these pamphlets will be reproduced and distributed in quantity throughout the area.

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ANNEX A

CIA Intelligence Annex

1. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have become a major means [REDACTED]

since late July [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] -- on 25 July --

[REDACTED] -- on 15,

22, 28 and 29 August -- [REDACTED]

Some of the [REDACTED]

Many of the [REDACTED]

had

been [REDACTED]

but others had

apparently been [REDACTED]

and some had

probably [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was evidently designed to help [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on 11 July 1963. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] September

1962. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] November

1962.

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[redacted]
[redacted] reports that the [redacted]
[redacted] 11 July. can
be expected to follow the guidance of [redacted]

[redacted] The activities of [redacted]
[redacted] at least for the present, have been greatly
inhibited by [redacted]
[redacted] and by [redacted]

[redacted]
It is reported that the [redacted]
has issued orders [redacted]
[redacted] at the present time. This action is
apparently the result of the [redacted]
[redacted] and the greater implementation
[redacted]

2. [redacted]
[redacted]

According to an [redacted] report received in July,
a [redacted]
[redacted] is being formed in collaboration with [redacted]
[redacted] and is to be managed [redacted] It expects
to receive [redacted]
[redacted] This may
indicate a pattern by which [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
It was [redacted] reported that in mid-July 1963, a
[redacted]

The
report has not been confirmed.

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3. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] apparently

under the leadership of such figures as [redacted]
[redacted] were reported to be receiving

[redacted] in support of their efforts [redacted]

[redacted] has stated
that his plan calls for expanding and accelerating
[redacted] culminating in a
[redacted] within two years. There is no indica-
tion that [redacted] It has

been reported that leaders [redacted]
[redacted] have been greatly annoyed by the tendency [redacted]
[redacted] to support the [redacted]
[redacted]

It is reported that the [redacted]

[redacted] which is a relatively
small [redacted]

[redacted] has in recent weeks been negotiating

[redacted] by two or three [redacted]

[redacted] It was reported, however, that [redacted] was
having difficulty getting enough dollars [redacted] to
make significant purchases possible.

[redacted]
[redacted] on 23
August [redacted]

during the recent crisis. Subsequently, however, [redacted]
[redacted] that he need
not fear [redacted]

[redacted] There has, in fact, been
no hard information [redacted]
[redacted] in spite of some [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] is
reported to have attempted to encourage [redacted]
[redacted] to revitalize [redacted]
[redacted] efforts are
being made to [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] is
providing guidance and possibly financial support [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] reports have been received [redacted]
[redacted] primarily in the form of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] in
July 1963 [redacted]
[redacted] A small quantity
[redacted] and a considerable amount of books and pamphlets
[redacted]
[redacted] Recent reports
have indicated [redacted]
[redacted] promises of assistance from [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
There have been a number of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] For example, in mid-July [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] In early August,

[redacted]
[redacted] Another report indicated
that [redacted]

[redacted] in mid-August for the
[redacted] to supervise the [redacted]

[redacted] who recently returned from [redacted]
[redacted] is said to have been assigned this
responsibility [redacted]

So far as we know, [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] has not made any complaints or otherwise signified
concern or awareness of these reported activities.

[redacted]
[redacted] began to move against a
group [redacted] operating against the
[redacted] and active in the vicinity of the

[redacted]
[redacted] has been conducting [redacted]
[redacted] since July. The dense jungle and
difficult terrain, however, [redacted]

[redacted] is scanty and
conflicting. It is apparently [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] since the fall of
1962. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] confessed that [redacted]

[redacted] on 22 July.

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He said that [redacted]

[redacted] in
order to [redacted]

He admitted that he had received [redacted]

He also said
that [redacted]

4. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] for goods to
be delivered [redacted] in turn,

[redacted]
has indicated that [redacted] to secure additional
loans [redacted] in amounts sufficient [redacted]
[redacted] over any foreseeable crisis. It was also
reported that [redacted]

General

Reports continue to be received from many places
indicating that the [redacted] is still one
of the most common methods [redacted]

[redacted] Instances where such [redacted]
[redacted] have occurred recently
in [redacted]

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KNOWN

JULY 1963

ANNEX B

SECRET

JULY	
TO	FROM
6	0
14	0
25	0
0	0
20	1
29	1
12	0
37	0
2	0
4	1
6	0
0	0
0	0
33	1
65	28
5	0
15	0
3	0
4	0
0	0
17	15
22	0
TOTALS	319 47

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KNOWN

- AUGUST 1963

	AUGUST		
	TO	FROM	
	4	0	
	5	3	
	0	24	
	7	10	
	22	47	
	6	14	
	0	8	
	1	8	
	0	2	
	1	0	
	3	0	
	0	0	
	0	8	
	0	2	
	34	63	
	0	0	
	6	0	
	0	0	
	2	9	
	0	0	
	10	16	
	3	0	
TOTALS	104	214	

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