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TO : MR. VANCE
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TRAVEL TO CUBA - IMPEDIMENTS

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

May 9, 1963

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NOTE FOR MR. VANCE

Attached is copy of Second Progress Report of the Subcommittee on Cuban Subversion. The Services and ASD/ISA have concurred in this report with a few minor nonsubstantive suggestions (these are noted in ink).

CIA and USIA have concurred. State, however, has objected on the grounds that certain actions have been taken with respect to the Alerting System without sufficient authority.

Another meeting of the Subcommittee has been scheduled for Friday afternoon in order to resolve this difference. I plan to attend and will report any substantive actions.

James K. Patchell
James K. Patchell
Lt. Colonel USA

Attachment
As Stated

to
Return
[Signature]

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN SUBVERSION

4 MAY 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Subject: Second Progress Report of the Sub-Committee

1. Attached for comment is a draft of the Second Progress Report, Sub-Committee on Cuban Subversion, which provides an account of the actions taken during the month of April by the several departments and agencies in executing the actions approved by the President on 8 March 1963. The enclosure to the report is an essentially verbatim recording of individual agencies.

2. It is requested that your comments on the draft report be provided by 1700 hours, 7 May 1963. If there are none of substance, we will go to press on the smooth version, and send it to the Cottrell Committee without further meeting of our group. If substantive suggestions are made, we will have to have a meeting.



V. H. KRULAK
Major General, USMC
Chairman

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN SUBVERSION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Second Progress Report, Sub-Committee on Cuban
Subversion

ENCLOSURE: Progress Achieved during April in Impeding Travel
to Cuba

1. The enclosure hereto summarizes progress made by the several departments and agencies, during the month of April, in executing the actions approved by the President on 8 March 1963, to control the movement of subversives and subversive trainees to and from Cuba.

2. In addition to the program on control of subversive travel, action programs were completed in all of the companion areas, and were forwarded for approval on the dates indicated below:

- a. Controls on ~~M~~ovement of ~~P~~ropaganda ~~M~~aterial - 14 March '63.
- b. Controls on Movement of Arms - 14 March '63.
- c. The Organization of a Caribbean Surveillance System -
15 March '63.
- d. The Exchange of Intelligence - 25 March '63.
- e. Controls on the Movement of Funds - 10 April '63.
- f. Training of Latin Americans in the United States -
26 April '63.

3. A significant development during the month of April bearing on the action programs proposed by the Sub-Committee was the Ministerial Meeting held in Managua, Nicaragua on 3-4 April. The Managua meeting produced a set of eight resolutions which, when implemented, will proceed along the same major avenues as the action programs proposed by the Sub-Committee. An interdepartmental team is currently visiting the Isthmian capitals, consulting with Ministers of government and authorities designated by them in the

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fields of immigration control, customs control, coastal surveillance and the organization of a local counter-subversive agency.

For the Sub-Committee:

V. H. KRULAK
Major General, USMC
Chairman

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ENCLOSURE

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING APRIL IN IMPEDING TRAVEL TO CUBA1. The Department of State has:

a. Participated in the drafting of a resolution passed at the 3-4 April Managua Meeting respecting discouragement of travel of Latin Americans to Cuba for training in subversion. The text of the resolution is appended hereto.

b. Headed an interdepartmental team currently visiting the Isthmian capitals with the objective of securing the fullest and quickest implementation of all the recommendations agreed on at Managua. Prior to the departure of the team, Department of State posts were instructed to inform the host governments of the trip and to encourage them to identify the kinds and extent of technical assistance it would be most useful for the United States to furnish.

c. Caused to be noted in U.S. passports since 1 April that they are not valid for travel to Cuba.

d. Following an indication that the Bolivian Government might be willing to increase efforts to impede travel of its nationals to Cuba, instructed the U.S. Embassy to recommend that the GOB:

1) Ban travel to Cuba by Bolivian nationals except for official or special purposes approved by the GOB, and establish legal penalties for violations;

2) Require Bolivian citizens to have a passport or other GOB document to travel abroad;

3) Make such document invalid for travel to Cuba unless specially endorsed;

4) Seek arrangements with third countries which are important transit points under which third countries will assist the GOB in preventing unauthorized travel by Bolivians

and will help identify violators.

e) Drawing on the recommendation in the paper on "The Movement of Subversives and Subversive Trainees" and other sources, instructed the non-isthmian posts to encourage host governments to take additional counter-subversion steps. Each instruction was tailored to the local situation in the recipient country and included appropriate suggestions as to strategy which might be used in securing implementation of the desired actions.

f) Requested posts in Latin America to encourage host governments to take appropriate measures to discourage participation of their nationals in Cuba's May Day celebration and to prevent charter flights from their country to Cuba for the celebration.

g) Through efforts with various Latin American and other governments, discouraged participation in the Cuban solidarity Congress. U.S. efforts contributed to limiting the success of the Congress from the Castro-Communist point of view.

2. The Department of Defense has:

a. Continued the US sea and air surveillance of the area surrounding Cuba until 25 April 1963, at the same rate and with the same emphasis as existed prior to that date. Since 25 April 1963 additional sea surveillance has been realized between Cuba and Haiti, due to the stationing of the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron at the entrance of the Gulf of Gonaives occasioned by the deterioration of internal conditions within Haiti. Reports of subversive movement, or suspected subversive movement, obtained by US surveillance are available for immediate transmittal through the US military alerting system.

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b. Continued action, at high priority, on the installation of military communications facilities in Latin America. As of 1 April, a commercial submarine cable from Florida to Panama became operational. This cable gives reliable voice and teletype communications to CINCARIB including both classified teletype and voice. Negotiations are continuing in Honduras, Colombia and Ecuador for the installation of military radio facilities. Installation of a multi-channel radio station has been completed in Costa Rica. A similar facility in Nicaragua is scheduled for completion by 1 July 1963.

c. Established an Intelligence Center at CARIBCOM Headquarters, in connection with the program of surface surveillance of the Caribbean, for rapid processing and dissemination to countries concerned, via the American Ambassadors, of intelligence on the movement of subversives. Study of the establishment of intelligence centers in the Caribbean revealed that the Intelligence Center should be established at Caribbean Command Headquarters and that a center need not be established at Headquarters, Caribbean Sea Frontier.

d. Established on 11 April a U.S. military alerting system operated by CINCARIB and CINCLANT. Pursuant to the request of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Cuban Affairs the Department of Defense has suspended the use of the Military Groups in the alerting system and is working with CIA to reduce duplication of effort to a minimum.

e. Alerted U.S. forces, for the most part within the Atlantic Command, to be prepared to provide U.S. assistance in the final interception of shipping in territorial waters

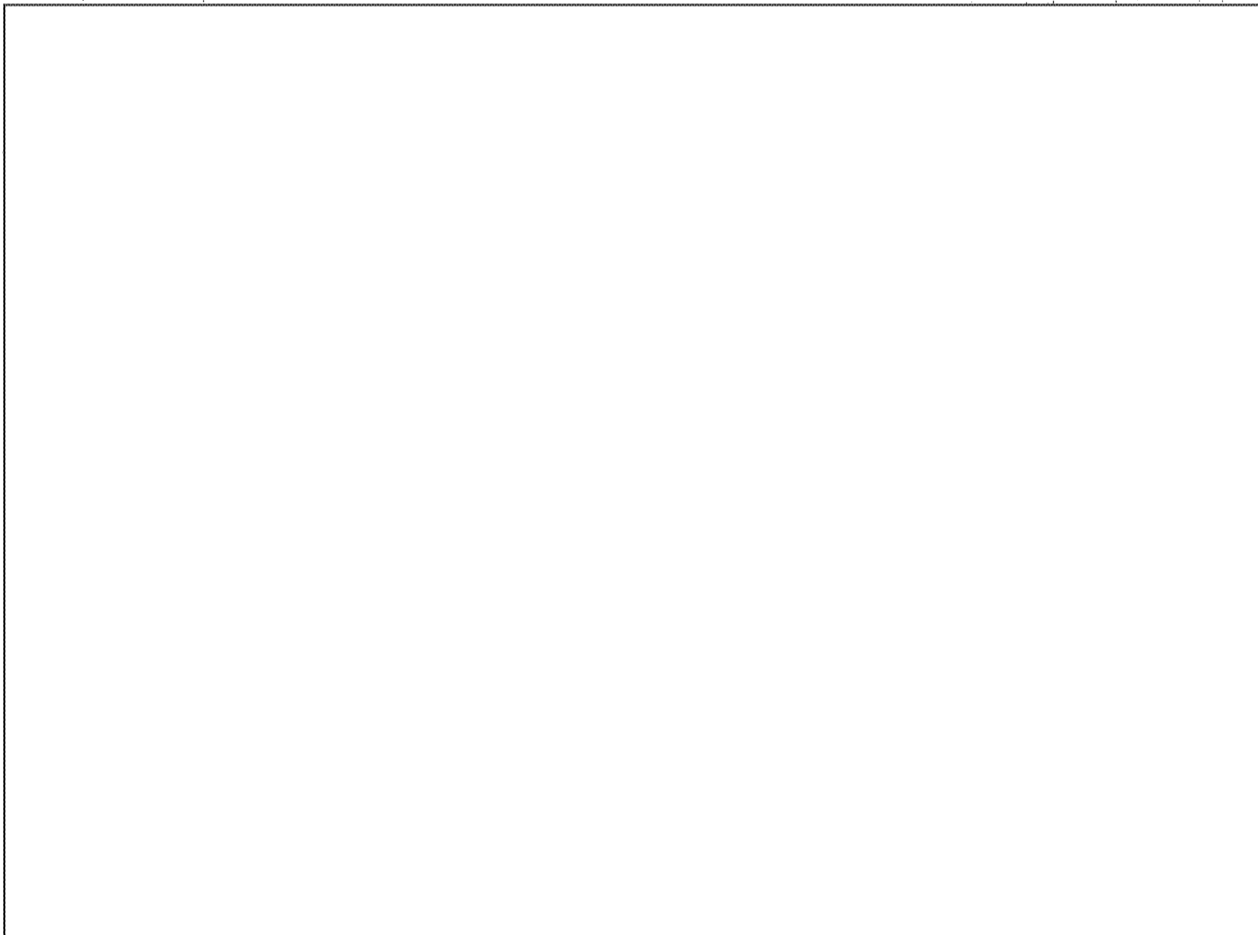
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upon request by the country concerned. Currently, forces are assigned by the unified commander involved, to meet the singular problem encountered. Preparations have been made to respond to a possible requirement in the case of the Venezuelan ship FERRYMAR III. **USS PURDY CURRENTLY HAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.**

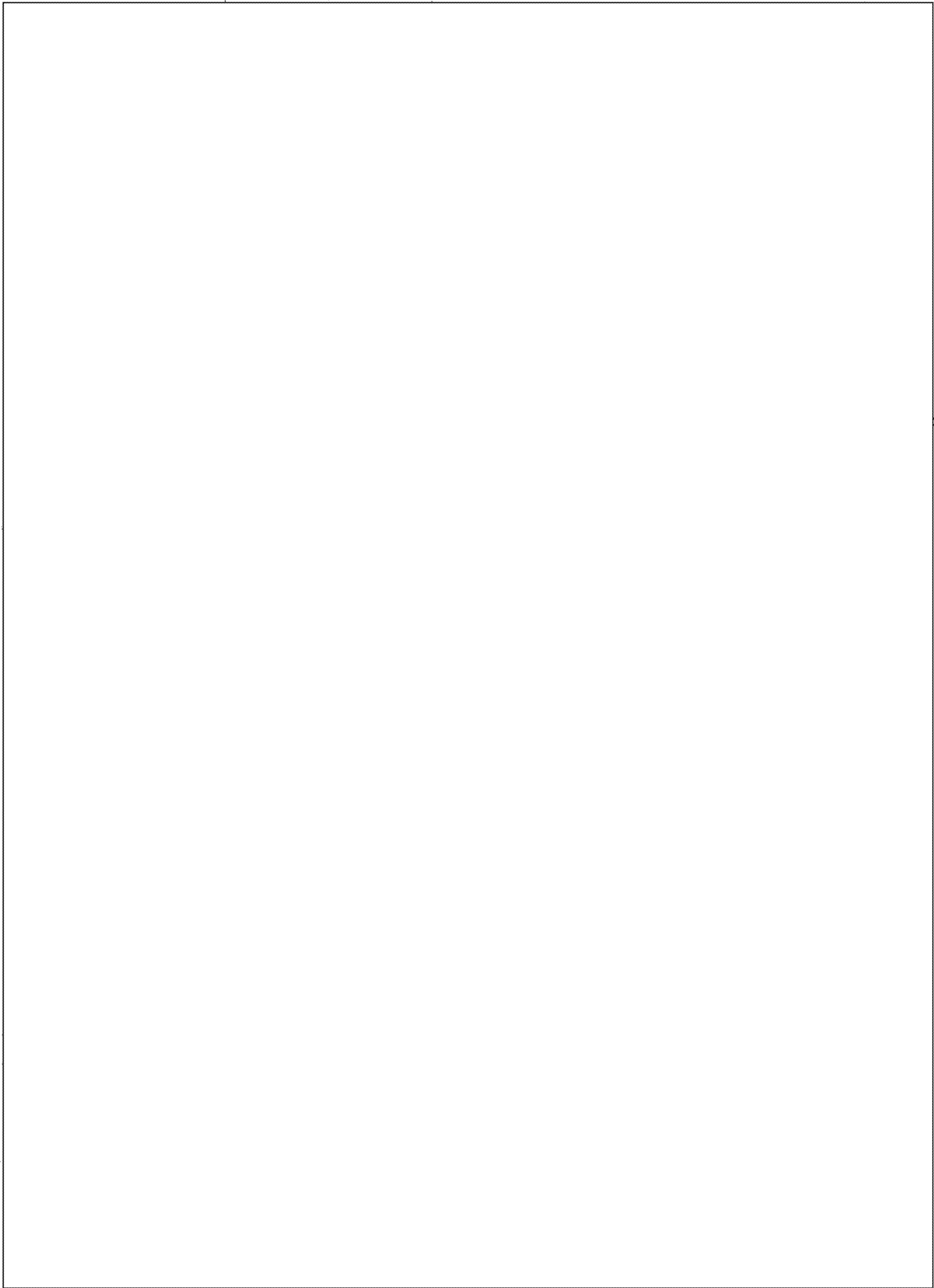
f. Ordered to the Canal Zone a Coast Guard Mobile Training Team for a period of six months, beginning 15 May 1963, to provide training, in Spanish, in boat handling and maintenance together with surveillance techniques to those Central American countries having 40 foot Coast Guard Utility Boats. In addition, the Mobile Training Team will assist as required in establishing a permanent Small Craft Training and Inspection Facility in the Canal Zone. One 40 foot utility boat has been permanently assigned to the U.S. Naval Station, Rodman, Canal Zone for use by the MTT and will be delivered there about 20 June.

3. The Central Intelligence Agency has:



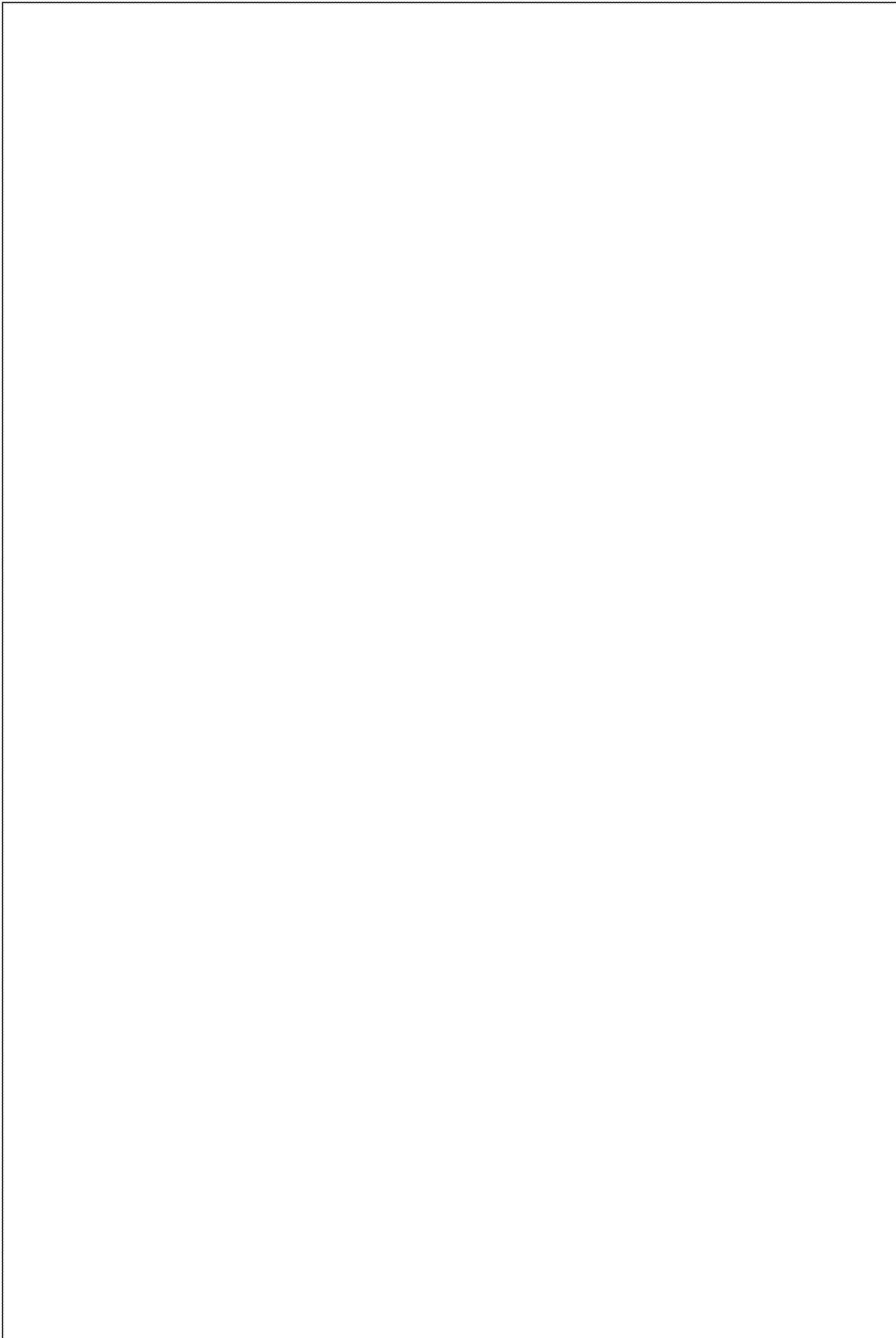
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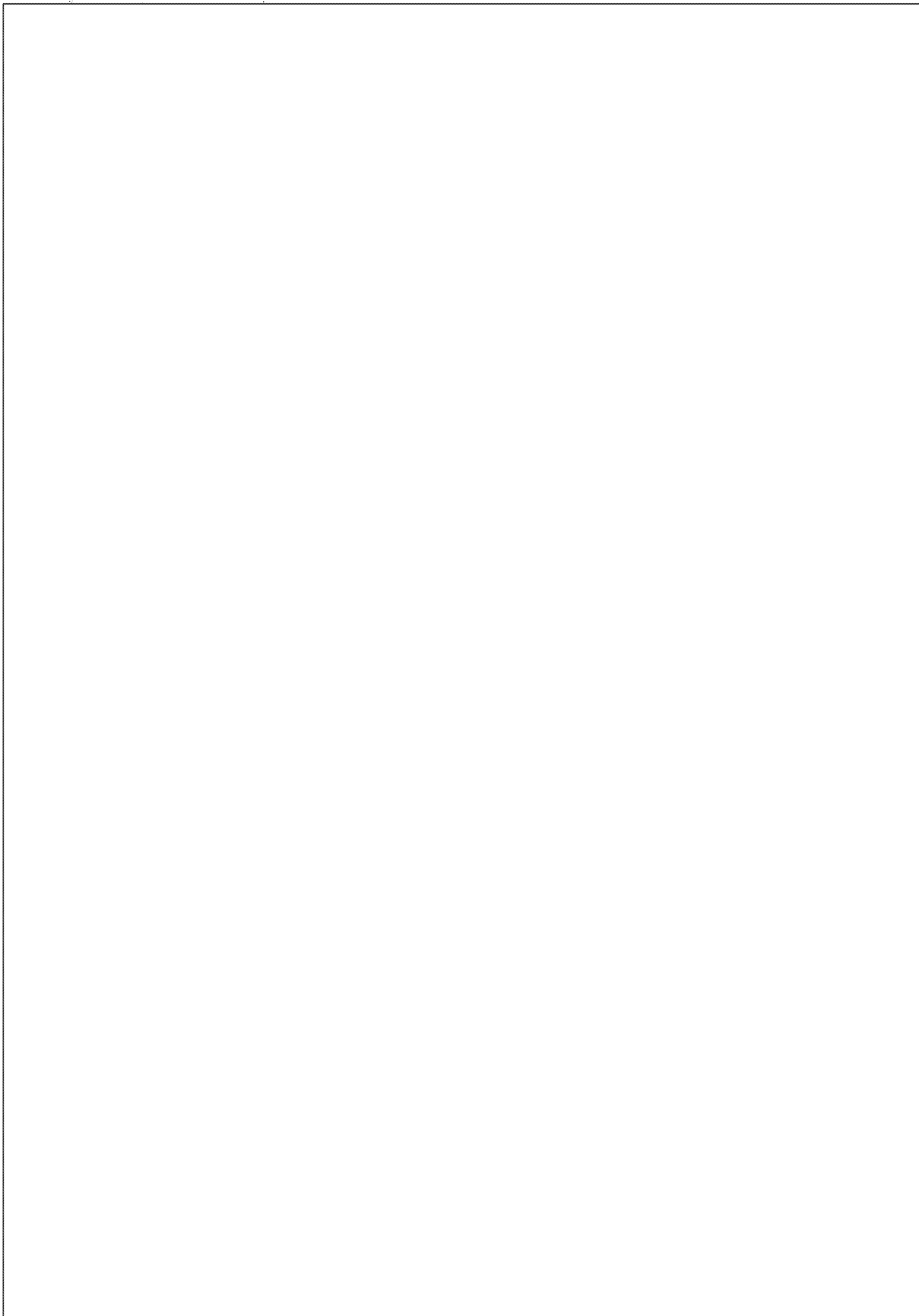
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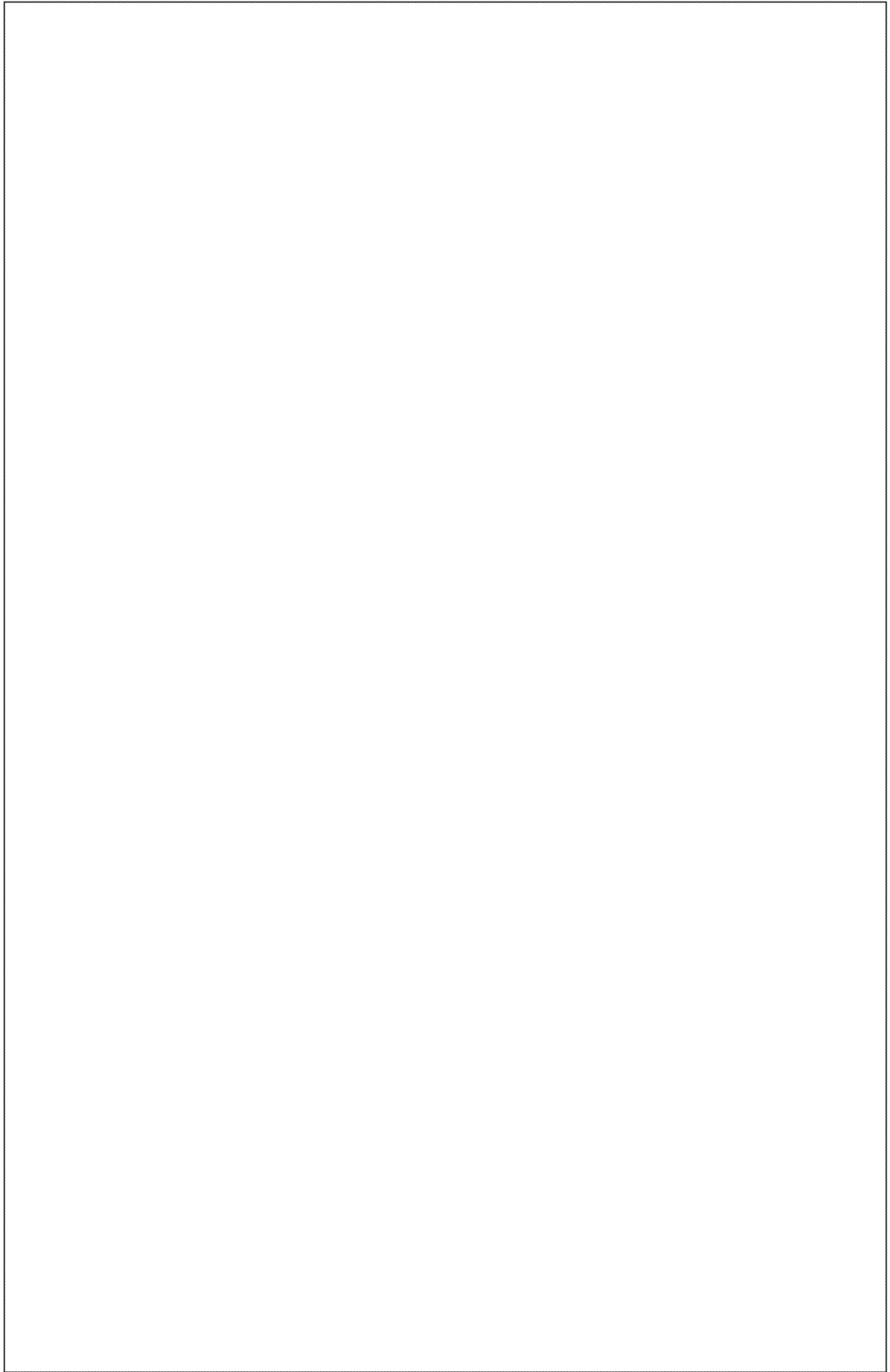
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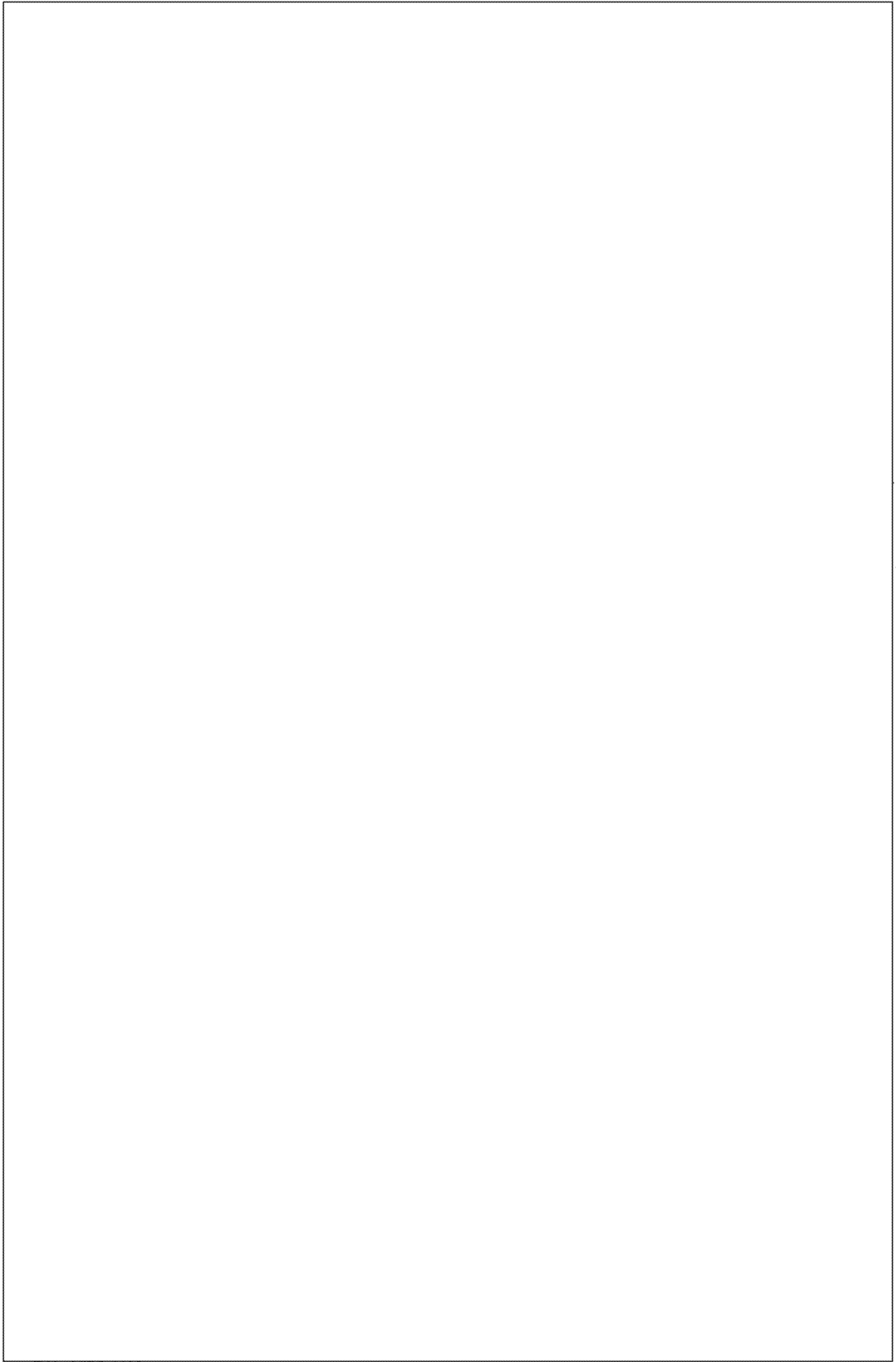
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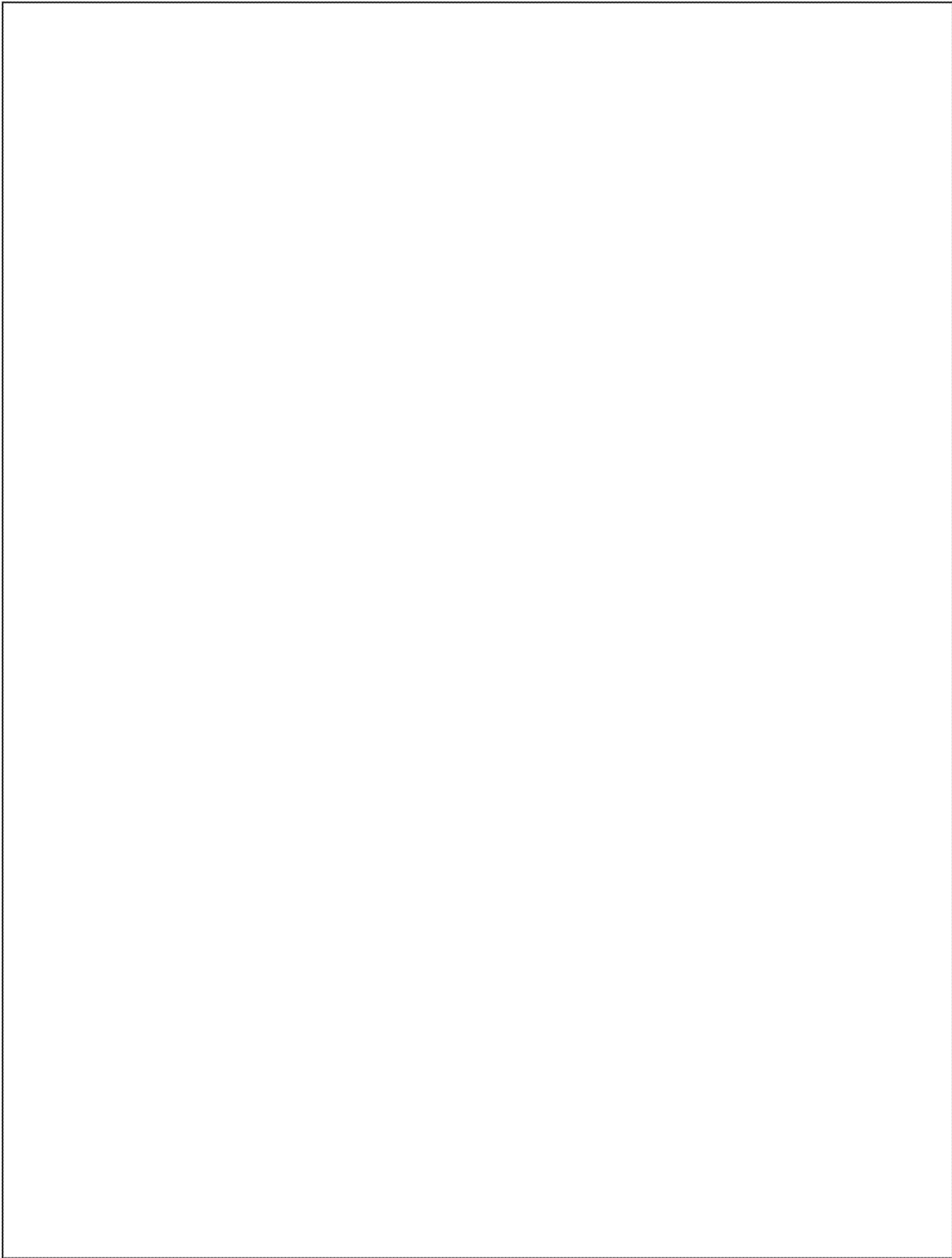
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APPENDIX

RESOLUTION I PASSED AT THE 3-4 APRIL MANAGUA MEETING OF MINISTERS

The Meeting of Ministers of Government, Interior and Security convoked pursuant to the pertinent section of the Declaration of Central America signed by the Presidents of the seven countries in San Jose, Costa Rica on March 19, 1963.

AGREES

To recommend to their Governments that they adopt, within the limitations of their respective constitutional provisions, measures to be put into effect immediately, to prohibit, restrict and discourage the movement of their nationals to and from Cuba. To this end, they propose the adoption of the following measures:

(1) Provide, as a general rule, that every passport or other travel document which may be issued carry a stamp which indicates that said passport is not valid for travel to Cuba.

(2) Declare officially that nationals who are permitted to travel to Cuba should have the permission duly inscribed in their official travel document.

(3) Promulgate regulations restricting the granting of visas to foreigners who have travelled to Cuba within a stipulated period of time.

(4) Notify travel agencies and transport companies of these measures for due compliance; and inform the governments of other countries through the most appropriate means.

(5) Request the Governments of the Hemisphere:

a) not to allow the nationals of signatory countries to travel to Cuba unless they possess a valid passport or other document issued by their country of origin valid for such travel;

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b) not to accept visas, tourist cards or other documents issued to their nationals for travel to Cuba which do not form an integral (non-detachable) part of their passports or other travel documents;

c) to observe the limitations placed in the passports or other travel documents of the nationals of signatory governments and not allow them to depart for Cuba;

d) to inform the signatory countries through appropriate channels of refusals to allow one of their nationals to depart for Cuba; and

e) to provide the signatory governments the names of their nationals which may appear on the passenger list of any airplane or ship going to or coming from Cuba.

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