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THE JOINT STAFF

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN SUBVERSION

SACSA-M 286-63
14 May 1963

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON CUBAN AFFAIRS**

**Subject: Overview Paper on Castro-Communist
Subversion**

1. At a recent meeting the members of the Sub-Committee on Cuban Subversion discussed the critical need for an overview of the Castro-Communist subversion situation in Latin America, in light of the many actions which have been proposed or adopted in recent months. It was envisioned that such a presentation would be designed on a country-by-country basis, giving factual evidence of change in the situation in each country, and expressed in terms of the topics upon which we have recently developed studies.

2. The analysis should be developed from information largely available in Washington, as opposed to requiring special reports from the field; and should be prepared as of 1 June, to be available not later than 1 July.

3. The Committee authorized me to recommend to you that preparation of a paper of the scope outlined above be required.

V. H. KRULAK
Major General, USMC
Chairman

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN SUBVERSION

9 May 1963

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 Movement of Propaganda Material - 14 March 1963
- b. Controls on Movement of Arms - 14 March 1963
- c. The Organization of a Caribbean Surveillance System -
15 March 1963
- d. The Exchange of Intelligence - 25 March 1963
- e. Controls on Movement of Funds - 10 April 1963
- f. Training of Latin Americans in the United States -
26 April 1963

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

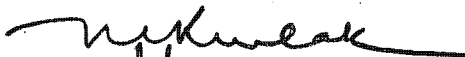
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action programs proposed by the Sub-Committee. An interdepartmental team is currently visiting the Isthmian capitals, consulting with Ministers of Government and authorities designated by them in the fields of immigration control, customs control, 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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PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING APRIL IN IMPEDING TRAVEL TO CUBA

1. 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, where feasible, 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, prepared telegrams to the non-Isthmian posts, instructing them to encourage host governments to take additional counter-subversion steps. Each instruction was tailored to the local

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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.

2. The Department of Defense has:

a. Continued the U.S. 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 U.S. surveillance are available for immediate transmittal through the U.S. military alerting system.

b. Flowing from recommendations by the committee, greatly accelerated current programs for 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.

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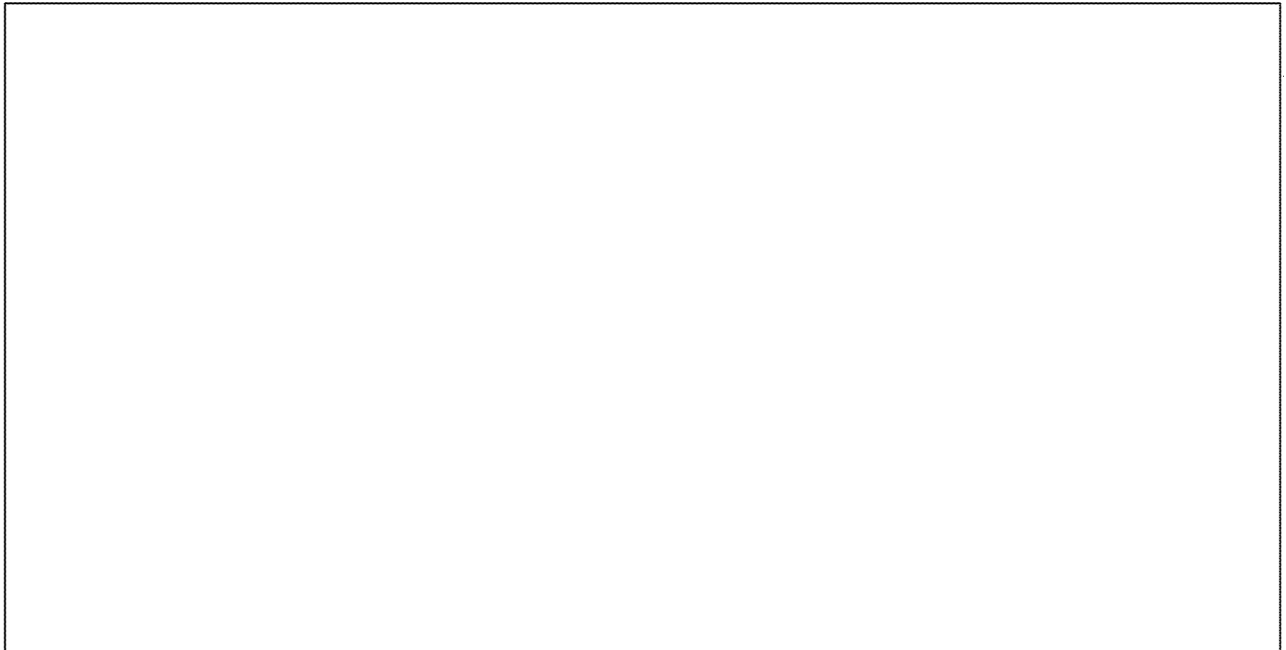
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d. Established on 11 April a U.S. military alerting system operated by CINCARIB and CINCLANT. Pursuant to the request of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Cuban Affairs the Department of Defense has suspended the use of the Military Groups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

e. Alerting 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 upon request by the country concerned. Currently, forces are assigned by the unified commander involved, to meet the singular problem encountered.

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:



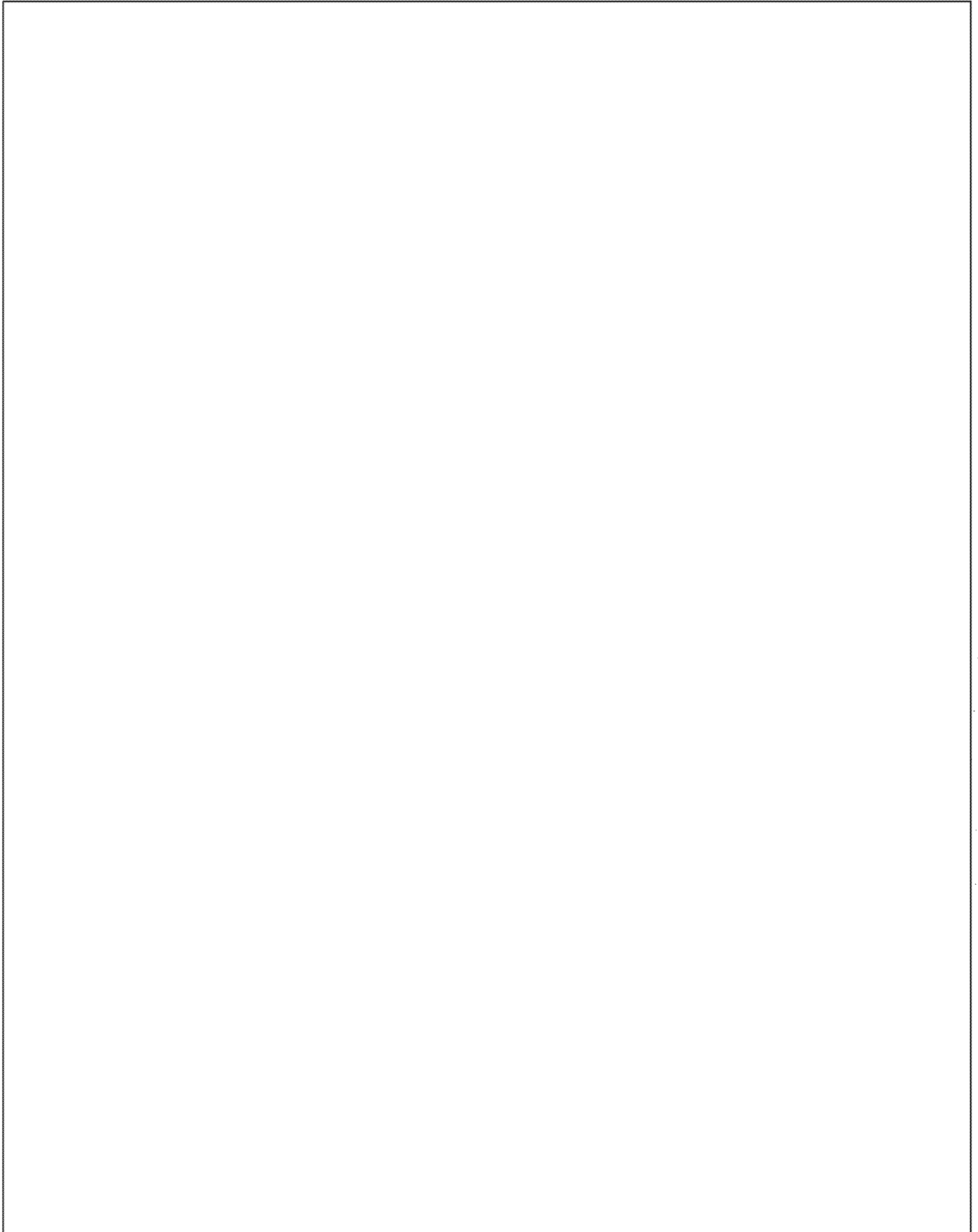
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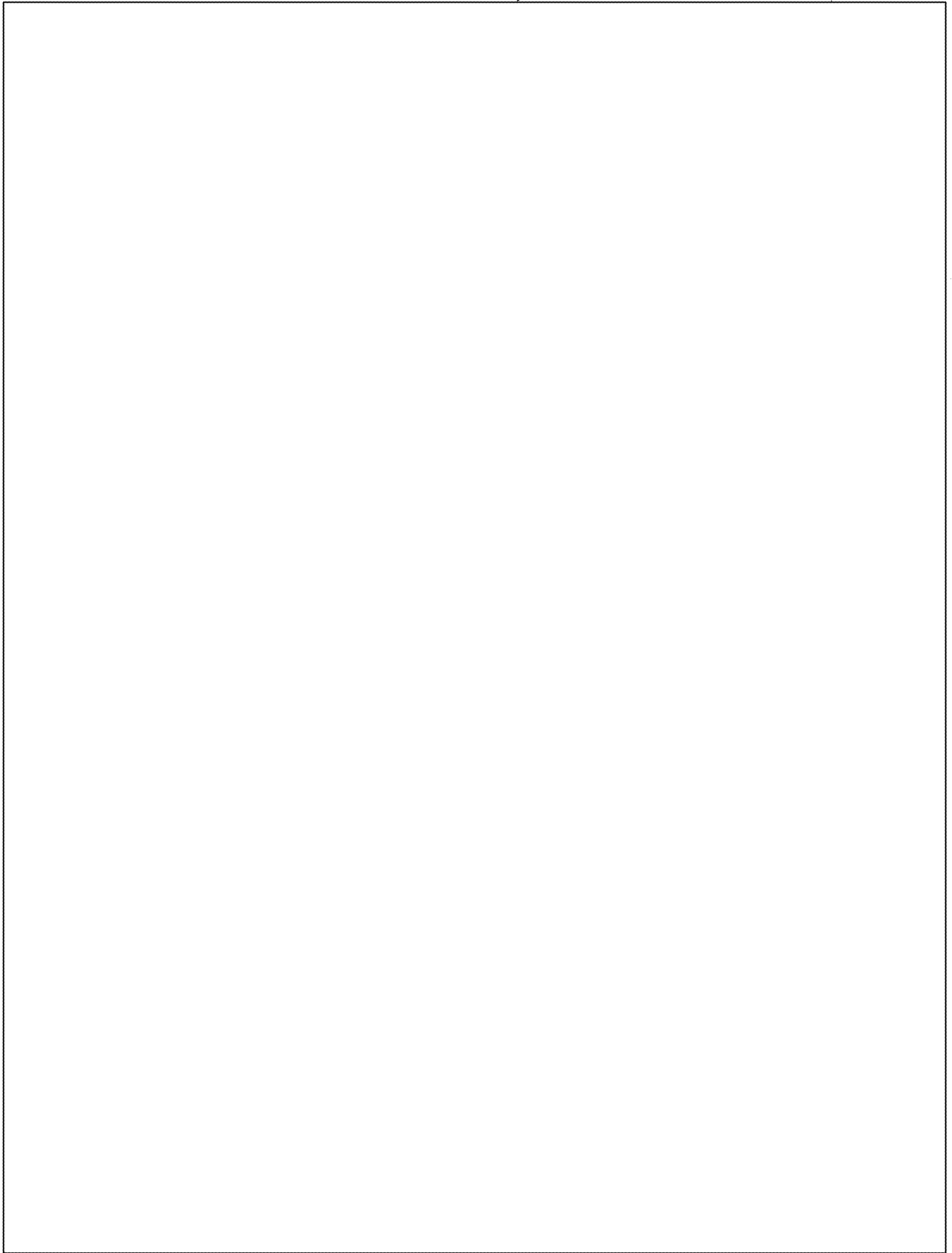
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4. The U. S. Information Agency has:

a. Sent circular instructions to all USIS field posts in Latin America advising each to stimulate publicity in the local press and radio, to encourage identification of Cuban trainees through personal-contact work with students and labor, to report promptly evidence of Cuban-aided subversion in each country, to report statements by local leaders and editorial comment, and to publicize economic conditions in Cuba as means of discrediting travellers to Cuba. The Agency's Washington media were issued a detailed guidance on the subject on 28 March.

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b. In addition to the regular news reporting (VOA) of the Managua Ministers' Meeting, broadcast 15 commentaries and features on the subject of Cuban subversion to Latin America during the month of April. Among these were a dramatization based on the story of an Ecuadoran boy who was attacked by communists in Guayaquil for carrying anti-communist film, a chronology of subversive acts involving Cuban diplomats, and a history of subversion from the Trojan horse through Nazi fifth columns to present-day Cuban subversion.

c. Transmitted by teletype 13 articles on Cuban subversion during April to USIS posts throughout Latin America for placement in the local press. These included news stories, commentaries, and backgrounders. Among the subjects treated were the Managua Meeting, the Guayaquil incident, the story of an Ecuadoran terrorist trained in Cuba who was wounded by his own explosives, Assistant Secretary Martin's Pan American Day speech, and several commentaries on training in Cuba. The Agency's publications center in Mexico also published a pamphlet based on the defection of the Guatemalan ex-communist leader Carlos Manuel Pellecer, including letters in which he revealed communist subversive tactics.

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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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