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## EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE AMONG DAS COUNTRIES ON COMMUNISTRESS OF COMMUNICATION COMMU

### I. Sature and Scope of the Problem

A. Thile there is some information available in certain countries, the illegal sovement and clandestine activities of Communists in Latin America, particularly those who have been trained in Cuba, are not adequately covered by existing intelligence sources.

B. The level of competence of most latin American intelligence services. Thether military or civilian, is low. Efforto are being made by CIA. AID and the U.S. military services to improve this situation, but the progress has been clow in most cases and nonexistent in others. It has been found that the existing government in some countries, of which Customalo is a good example, have no desire to build a connetent career scenrity service. There is opporently a fear that the existence of a competent service would interfere with future political activities of the members of the existing government in the event that they should find theaselves on the outside looking in. There is no unity of vicepoint asong the various existing intelligence cervices, and many of them have a tendency to yield to the temptation to label as "subversives" those of their own nationals resident in noighboring countries who are cancacá to the aresent government. Movortholoss, culsting services of the Latin

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American countries can produce much useful intelligence on this subject with an increased effort.

- C. Intelligence available to U.S. agencies from either evert or a third country. There is, however, a substantial amount of intelligence available to U.S. agencies from either evert or nonsensitive sources which could be passed to other countries.
- D. The only secure and rapid communications facilities in Latin America are those of the U.S. Government and while these are being improved, the presently authorized augmentation of facilities has not yet been completed.
- E. CIA has verting lisioon arrangements in every country in latin America where it has been found fruitful to establish and maintain such arrangements. 5.8. military representatives have contacts with their counterparts.
- F. J.S. experience in the matter of intelligence exchange in other areas has led to the conclusion that in almost all instances, bilateral arrangements are more fruitful than such multilateral arrangements as have been established within the framework of BATO, CENTO, and SEATO. Novertheless, experience has shown that such multilateral arrangements can be useful, particularly in creating an avarences of the need for the exchange of intelligence. In the case of the GAS, active

participation by the United States in order to provide guidance would appear to be highly desirable.

### II. Recomended Courses of Action

cortain Courses of Action already recommended by this Committee and approved by higher authority in connection with the control of travel to Cuba have a direct bearing upon the matter of intelligence exchange. These include (1) the undertaking of an immediate study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing intelligence centers at Caribbean Command and Caribbean Sea Frontier; (2) an intensification of our action in making available to each country selected intelligence concerning the extent, nature and insidicus implications of Cuban subversive activities, as consistent with the requirementate protect our ewn intelligence system; (3) the utilization of appropriate bodies of the OAS for multilateral exchange of information.

Additional Courses of Action recommended are:

- A. Intensify and increase existing AID, CIA and Military programs for the training and equipping of Latin American internal security and intelligence services. Establish such assistance programs in additional countries where it is found to be desirable from our point of view and acceptable to the country concerned.
- B. Increase and refine the existing flow of counterintelligence information from CIA and other elegente of American Embassics in Latin America to Caribbean Command so well as to CIA headquarters. From both of which points further appropriate

dissemination cun be made.

- C. Encourage Latin American countries to engage in bilateral exchange of intelligence on Communist activities.
- D. Undertake appropriate actions in the O.A.S. to bring about the creation, with U.S. participation, of a standing committee of sanior representatives of intelligence and accurity services with a view to their establishing and guiding the activities of an appropriate mechanism for the multilateral exchange of intelligence and counterintelligence information regarding Communist subversive activities.
- B. Continue and intensify current efforts to improve U.S. communications facilities throughout Latin America.
- P. Increase the dissemination to butin American governments, by all U.S. agencies concerned, of unclassified studies, reports and other information concerning Communist subversion.