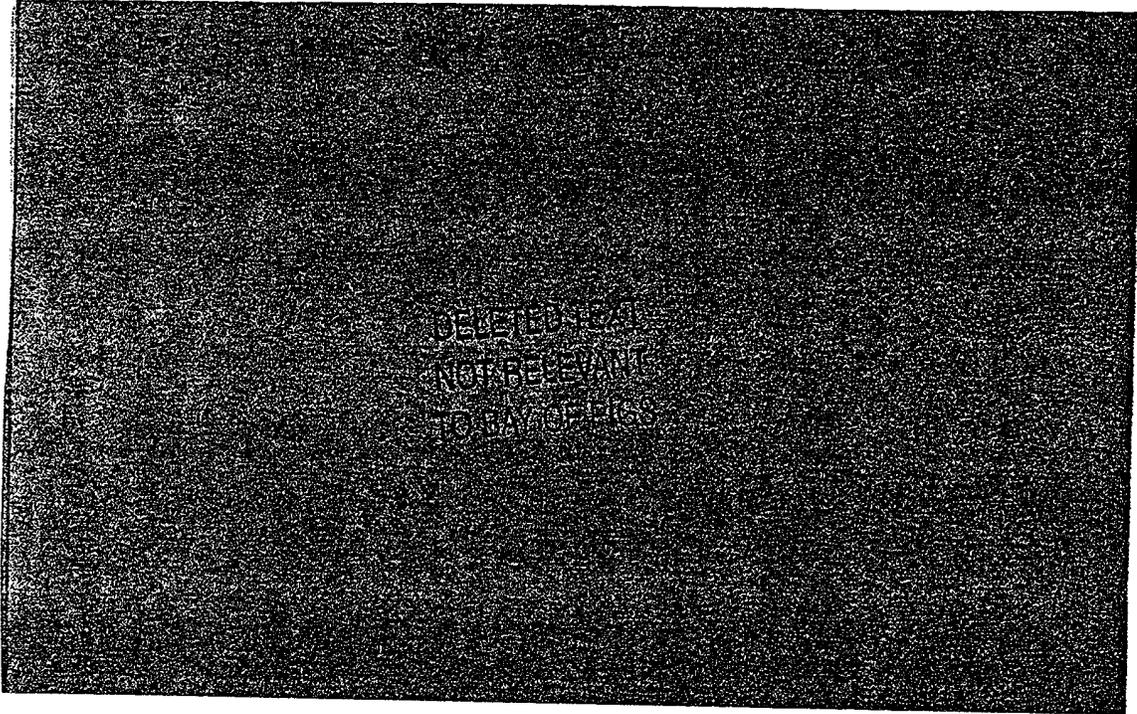


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DELETED
NOT RELEVANT
TO BANGOR

CUBAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS

After a two-month pause in military deliveries, the Soviet bloc apparently has resumed large-scale arms shipments to Cuba. The Soviet freighter Kislovodsk arrived in Havana on 20 December and unloaded a 4,400-ton cargo under stringent security conditions usually applied to military shipments. This vessel loaded "varied cargo" in Nikolaev--the Soviet Union's port for exporting military equipment--and departed for Cuba on 3 December. A second Soviet vessel--the Tsimlyanskges--is believed to have unloaded arms at the north coast port of Mariel, some 35 miles west of Havana, at about the same time. At least three other Soviet ships are currently loading or unloading arms en route from the Black Sea with possible arms cargoes for Cuba.

[REDACTED]
the chief of the armaments de-

partment of the Cuban Army ordered the army commander in the central province of Las Villas to provide an escort for flatbed trailers [REDACTED]

Soviet-Cuban 1961 trade contracts worth more than \$160,000,000 were signed in Havana last week. They provide for shipment of 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar to the USSR and for Moscow to supply Cuba with 4,400,000 tons of petroleum and petroleum products. These contracts embody the main features of the five-year trade agreement signed last February but do not include additional purchases up to a total of 2,700,000 tons, which the USSR is to make if the United States does not buy Cuban sugar in 1961.

Poland and East Germany have extended their trade agreements with Cuba to cover the



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period through 1965. All major bloc economic agreements with Cuba now have been put on a long-term basis and thus can be included within the bloc's long-range economic planning.

Chinese Communist ambassador Shen Chien arrived in Havana on 23 December, becoming Peiping's first chief of diplomatic mission in the western hemisphere. He was met at the airport by high Cuban officials, the Soviet and Czech ambassadors, and, according to the Cuban press, representatives of some 40 organizations of the Chinese community in Cuba, the largest in Latin America.

Meanwhile, preparations are under way in Cuba for large new staged demonstrations of loyalty to the regime and a major propaganda display on 1 January--the second anniversary of Castro's revolutionary victory. Celebrations are planned for 1 and 2 January, and delegations from most, if not all, Latin American countries, as well as bloc representatives, are expected to participate

[REDACTED] a Cuban invitation for a five-member Czech delegation to attend the celebrations, noted, "The stay will be financed by the Cubans."

The events of 1 and 2 January will provide a new forum for anti-US diatribes and may be the occasion for some new dramatic announcement, such as a formal demand for US evacuation from the Guantanamo naval base. The occasion will also be used for further efforts to propagandize the Cuban revolution among susceptible groups from other Latin American countries.

Sporadic and apparently uncoordinated acts of sabotage continue throughout Cuba, and the regime is strengthening its police-state controls. Informacion, the last daily newspaper with a semblance of independence, ceased publication on 23 December. The entire judicial system is being revamped "to bring it into line with the revolution."

The regime's stepped-up campaign against the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, presaged in a bitterly antireligious speech by Fidel Castro earlier this month, is likely to result in the expulsion of certain priests identified by the regime as active "counterrevolutionaries."

[REDACTED] the chief of the Cuban Army G-2 asked his subordinates in the provinces for a report on "all foreign priests engaging in counterrevolutionary activity," specifically identifying those who are "the most fascistic." Only some 144 priests of the 707 now in Cuba are Cuban citizens; most of the others are Spaniards.

Central America

Fourteen leaders of the Communist-front April and May Revolutionary party (PRAM) in El Salvador have evidently either left or are about to leave for Cuba. The trip coincides with the revolutionary anniversary celebrations in Havana to which numerous other Latin Americans have been invited. The Salvadorans are almost certain to receive guidance and possibly material support from Cubans while there under cover of the celebrations. The American Embassy in San Salvador sees the trip to Cuba as an indication that El Salvador is about to receive a "massive injection" of Castro-Communist doctrine, guidance, and support.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

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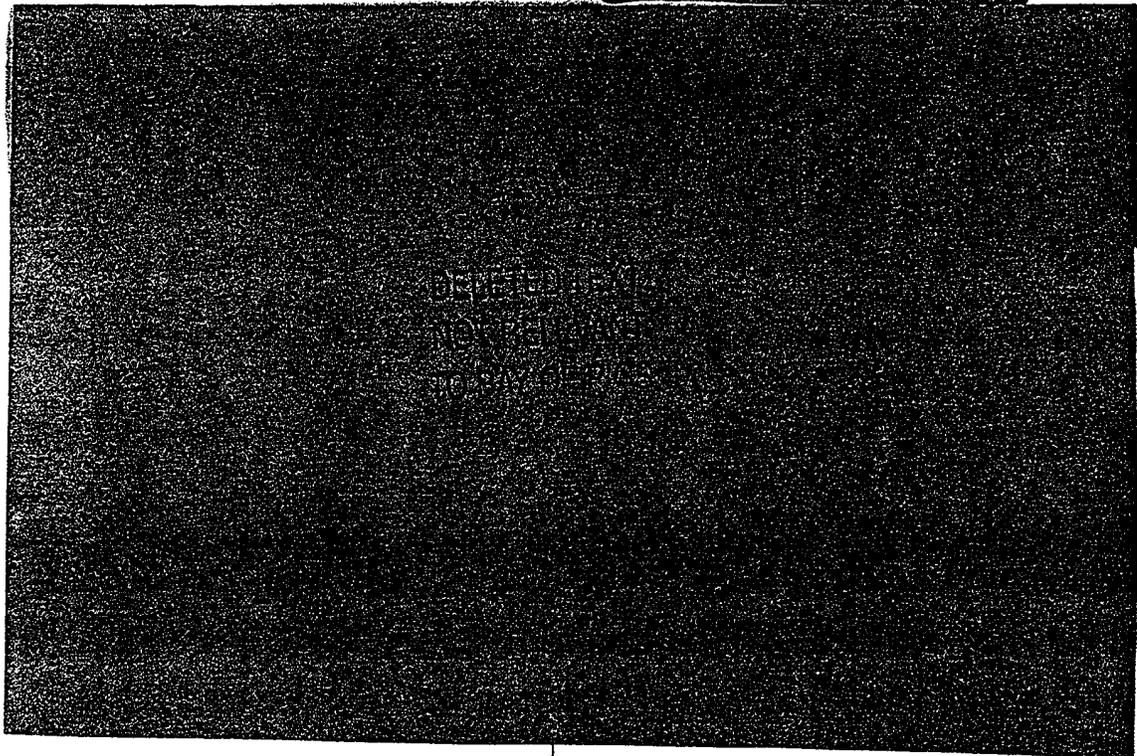
Communists and pro-Communists are meeting some resistance, although as yet ineffectual, to their continued efforts to extend their influence in Salvadoran Government posts under the six-man military-civilian junta, and in labor, student, and other groups outside the government. Col. Jose Antonio Valdes, under secretary of public security, told the US army attaché in mid-December he was strongly opposed to the effort of Attorney General Mario Castrillo Zeledon, a suspected Communist, to have the criminal investigation division of the national police placed under Castrillo's direction. On 21 December, Castrillo's home was machine-gunned--possibly an attempt by Valdes or other anti-Communist officers to warn him against further efforts to usurp what the military regards as its functions.

In any event, Valdes' statements indicate growing awareness

of the Communist threat--even among officers who, like Valdes, had earlier lightly dismissed the danger of Communist penetration of the government. Valdes is regarded as close to ex-President Oscar Osorio, prime instigator of the October coup who probably aspires to a return to power.

Meanwhile, residents of a small provincial town in El Salvador strongly resisted on 22 December the government's effort to replace the local mayor, who had been removed in response to demands of a Communist-front political party. National Guard reinforcements had to be sent to restore order.

In neighboring Guatemala, plotting against the Ydigoras regime will probably increase in intensity after the holidays, and a new coup attempt could well take place early in 1961.



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