



PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

CUBA ACTIVITY SUMMARY 1963

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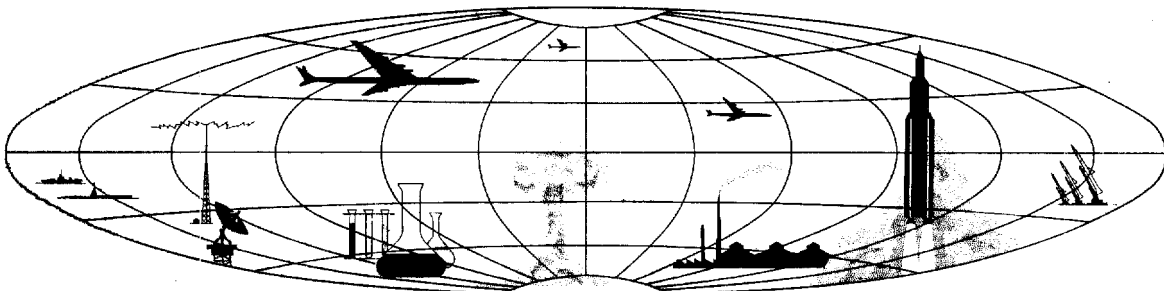


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W A R N I N G

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION REPORT

CUBA ACTIVITY SUMMARY 1963

NPIC/R-1119/64

February 1964

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INTRODUCTION

During the period 1 January through 31 December 1963, 451 high altitude* and eight low level missions were flown over targets in Cuba. An immediate report was prepared from each mission reflecting significant intelligence items; however, summations of a group of missions were seldom prepared. Since Cuba remains an area of priority intelligence needs, this summary of 1963 activity as evidenced

on the photography has been prepared.

Categories of activity are:

- I. Missiles
- II. Airfields
- III. Naval
- IV. Military Installations
- V. Storage
- VI. Miscellaneous

SUMMARY

Highlights of activity observed during the year include (a) the realignment of the SAM defense system, (b) consolidation of high performance aircraft in one location, (c) redeployment of fighter and rotary wing aircraft, (d) introduction of new-type patrol boats, (e) es-

tablishment of a new naval facility, (f) introduction of satellite camps in conjunction with known Soviet encampments, (g) deployment of armored vehicles to the smaller Cuban encampments for defensive and training purposes, and (h) preparations for the annual January parade.

I. MISSILE ACTIVITY

The missile activity consists of a defensive system, utilizing the surface-to-surface cruise and surface-to-air (Guideline) missiles.

There are four operational cruise missile sites, located at Siguanea, on the Isle of Pines, Santa Cruz del Norte, Campo Florido, and Banes (Figure 1). Each site contains two revetted launchers, with the exception of the Campo Florido site, which is unrevetted. These sites were operational prior to [redacted] and no

major changes have taken place. Possible mobility and/or field training exercises were observed at the Santa Cruz del Norte and Campo Florido sites during [redacted] Exercises consisted of launch revetments being cleared, and all vehicles, launchers, and associated equipment parked in convoy formation. Also, on [redacted] a field site was established immediately east of the Santa Cruz del Norte site, and remained in position one day before it was removed. The field site was observed occupied again on [redacted] At no time during these exercises were the cruise missile crates or tents removed.

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*Of the high altitude missions, four were of a test nature. Three utilized the 112A camera system and one utilized color film. The test missions were processed for intelligence in the same manner as the other missions.

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Exposed cruise missiles were observed on launchers, transporters, or within each of the sites during the year.

Three storage sites in support of the four cruise missile sites are located at Guerra (immediately west of Mariel), Santiago de Cuba, and Mayari Arriba. The sites at Guerra and Mayari Arriba are the larger and more elaborate in terms of facilities and equipment, containing billeting, administrative, and possible storage buildings, and open storage for crates and vehicles. Both sites also have canvas-covered equipment areas. The Santiago de Cuba site also contains open storage for cruise missile crates, although no related equipment has been observed here. In addition, the site contains an earth-covered bunker with a concrete horn-shaped entrance. The function of this bunker has not yet been determined. To date, Mayari Arriba is the only support installation at which an exposed cruise missile has been observed

Surface-to-Air Missiles

[redacted] there were 24 operational SAM sites, 23 on the main island, and one at Siguanea on the Isle of Pines (Figure 2). The major changes, in addition to general site improvement, were relocation of three sites from [redacted] a second period of site relocation during the last week

[redacted] involving eight SAM sites and one SAM assembly area; and, activity [redacted] involving the movement of two SAM sites and introduction of non-Soviet tents at the sites.

During [redacted] the Chaparra site was abandoned, the Holguin site was established, and the Managua site was observed under construction. [redacted] the Managua site was complete but remained unoccupied. In [redacted] the Bahia Honda site was abandoned and the Majana site established. [redacted] the Havana site was abandoned and the following day the Managua site was observed occupied

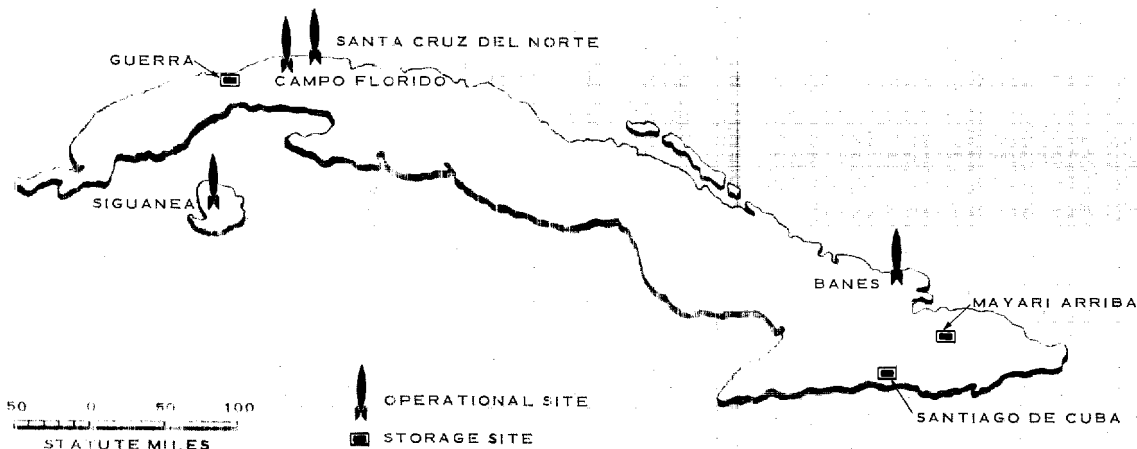


FIGURE 1. CRUISE MISSILE ACTIVITY.

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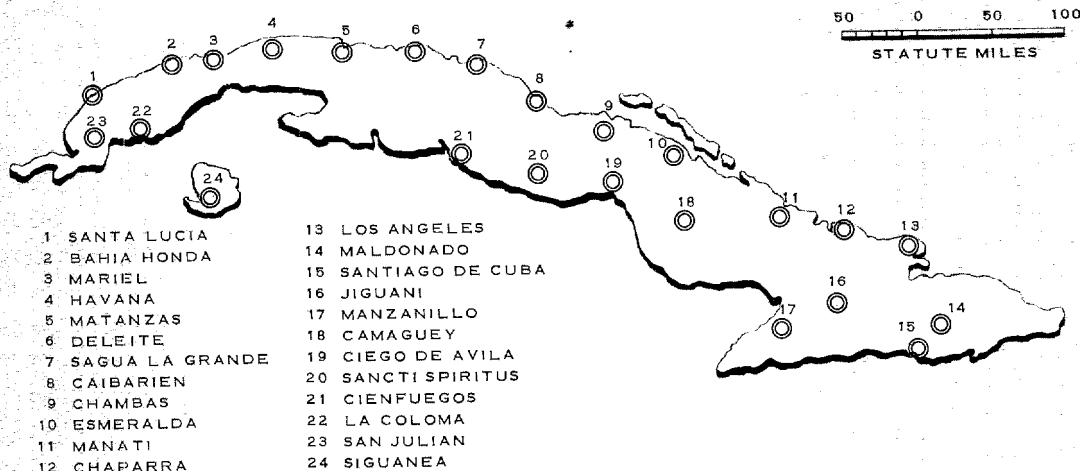
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and operational. Site activity then remained static for approximately 70 days.

[redacted] the Santa Lucia site was abandoned, and on [redacted] additional SAM equipment was observed adjacent to the existing site at San Julian Airfield. This equipment was later observed on [redacted] in an operational mode just west of the existing site. Since

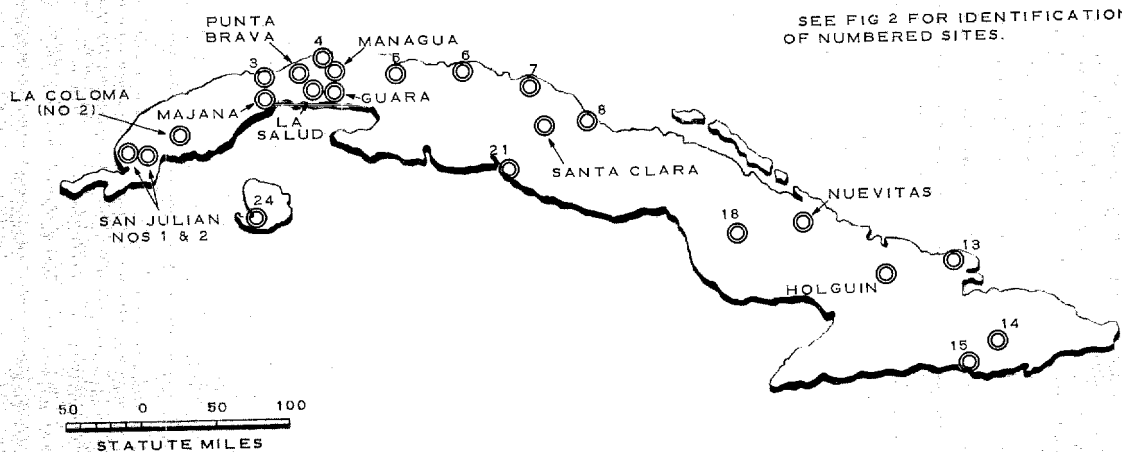
this was the first instance of a "colocated" site it was believed to be a training site. There followed an additional period of relative stability in site movement for about 80 days.

During the last week of [redacted] a high point of site activity was reached, mainly in the Central and Eastern provinces of Camaguey, Las Villas, and Oriente. This activity involved



NPIC H-7698 (2/64)

FIGURE 2. SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES, [redacted]



SEE FIG 2 FOR IDENTIFICATION OF NUMBERED SITES.

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FIGURE 3. SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES, [redacted]

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the abandonment of eight SAM sites, reactivation of one site, and relocation of seven sites. The relocated sites were La Coloma No 2, Punta Brava, La Salud, Guara, Santa Clara, Nuevitas, and Nicaro. The reactivated site was Havana. The abandoned sites were La Coloma, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Chambas, Esmeralda, Manati, Manzanillo, and Jiguani (Figure 3). In the case of the Nuevitas site, two relocations were observed. The first site appeared on [redacted] and was subsequently moved 3 nm north between [redacted]. Following this relocation activity, the introduction of non-Soviet tents at the SAM sites was observed commencing about [redacted].

The latest site relocation occurred during [redacted] (Figure 4), with the abandonment of San Julian Airfield Site No 2 and the establishment of a new site at the Cabanas Naval Facility on [redacted]. A new revetted SAM site was observed under construction 1.2 nm SSE of Preston on [redacted]. At this time, construction of approximately one half of the launch area and permanent-type support facilities was complete (the support facilities were

observed under construction on [redacted] [redacted] indicating a time span of approximately five days for erection of four barracks-type buildings and six support buildings). The support facilities included non-Soviet tents as of [redacted] indicating a Cuban SAM site construction project. As of [redacted] the launch site was still under construction; however, missile transporters and additional trucks, vans, and related equipment were present. Also, on [redacted] the Nicaro SAM site was observed abandoned (Nicaro SAM is 4.5 nm SE of Preston SAM site).

As of [redacted] there were six SAM assembly areas in support of the SAM sites located at Pinar del Rio, Santiago de las Vegas, Cifuentes, Ciego de Avila, Victoria de las Tunas, and Santiago de Cuba. All areas utilize open storage for crates, canisters, vehicles, and related facilities. A heavy tree canopy at Cifuentes has made it difficult to determine the amount of equipment and type of facilities there. Of the six sites, Ciego de Avila was the only assembly area that did not utilize permanent buildings for housing personnel.

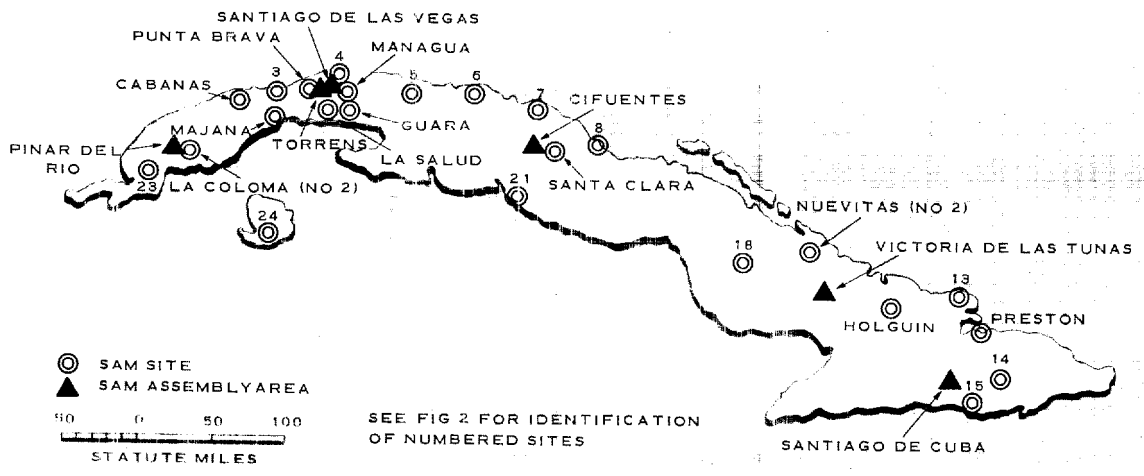


FIGURE 4. SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES AND ASSEMBLY AREAS, [redacted]

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No significant changes in the assembly areas were observed until the last week of [redacted] the period of major SAM redeployment. Additional SAM equipment was observed moving into the Ciego de Avila and Cifuentes assembly areas on [redacted] respectively. The equipment at Cifuentes was not observed in the open on subsequent coverage. The assembly area and additional equipment departed Ciego de Avila after [redacted] with all major elements cleared by [redacted]. A new assembly area was established at the southernmost part of the Torrens Military Complex, with all elements in place by [redacted]. Non-Soviet tents have been introduced in four of the SAM assembly areas since [redacted] (Pinar del Rio, Santiago de las Vegas, Cifuentes, and Victoria de las Tunas).

The offensive missile system, composed of San Cristobal, Guanajay, Sagua La Grande, and Remedios complexes, was deactivated prior to [redacted]. No missile-related activity has been observed since. However, an arched-roof building remains at each of the complexes, and cargo trucks and FA pieces have been seen parked in the vicinity of the Guanajay arched-roof building. During the period [redacted] Guanajay Site 1 was observed in use as an open storage area. Eleven cargo trucks and several stacks of covered material were observed. The area immediately north of the former support area of Guanajay IRBM complex, known as Sierra del Anafe Military Camp, was utilized as an open storage area for one week during mid-December. The activity was similar to that observed in [redacted] at Guanajay Site 1.

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II. AIRFIELDS

Of the numerous airfields in Cuba, significant activity is noted at nine: San Julian, San Antonio de los Banos, Playa Baracoa, Campo Libertad, Camilo Cienfuegos, Holguin, Cama-

guy International, Jose Marti International, and Antonio Maceo (Figure 5).

1. San Julian, in southwestern Pinar del Rio province, was the site of IL-28 assembly

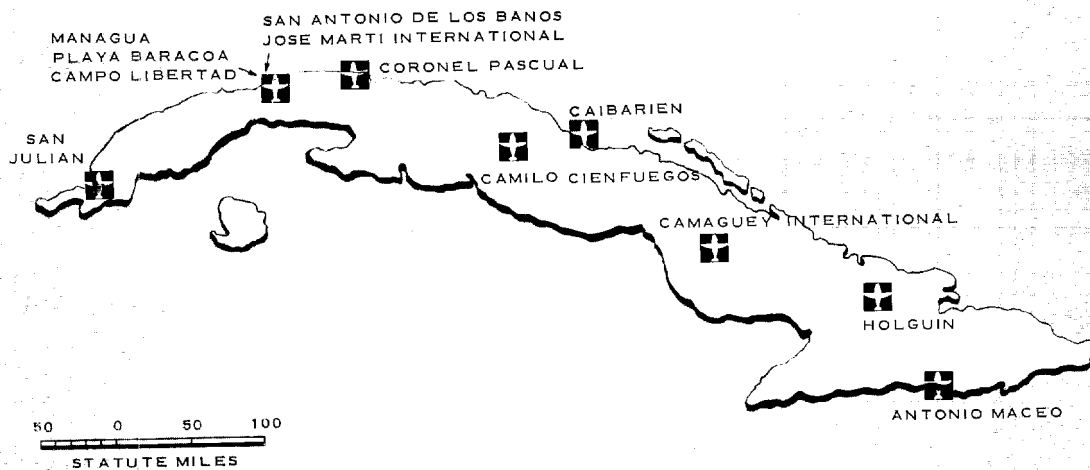


FIGURE 5. AIRFIELDS.

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25X1 during the latter part of [redacted] After the
25X1 disassembly and subsequent shipment of these
25X1 aircraft, air activity of a tactical nature was
25X1 not observed until [redacted] when two
25X1 Fagot/Fresco and one Hare helicopter were
25X1 observed at the airfield. No increase in air
25X1 elements was evident until [redacted] when
25X1 38 liaison aircraft were observed. This increase
25X1 in aircraft was followed by the introduction of
25X1 34 large non-Soviet tents west of the barracks
25X1 area on [redacted]

25X1 2. San Antonio de los Banos, SSW of
25X1 Havana, has been the focal point of military
25X1 air activity. At the onset of [redacted] there were
25X1 30 high performance aircraft (Fishbed, Farmer,
25X1 Fagot/Fresco), 12 piston-engine B-26, three
25X1 transport, and 11 liaison aircraft at the air-
25X1 field. By the end of [redacted] the 15 Fishbed
25X1 aircraft had departed. An increase in air-
25X1 craft was not evident until [redacted] when a
25X1 mass movement of Fishbed aircraft from Camilo
25X1 Cienfuegos Airfield to San Antonio de los Banos
25X1 Airfield occurred. Also at this time, the
25X1 piston-engine B-26 aircraft were moved from the
25X1 separate hardstands into one area along the
25X1 northern edge of the field. Since this re-
25X1 location, an apparent program of salvage
25X1 (cannibalization) of the B-26 aircraft has been
25X1 in progress. Some Fishbed and Farmer air-
25X1 craft were deployed to the central and eastern
25X1 provinces in late [redacted] returning to San
25X1 Antonio de los Banos during the last week
25X1 of [redacted] This deployment coincided with
25X1 hurricane Flora and probable was of an alert
25X1 nature.

25X1 With the utilization of earth-covered hang-
25X1 arettes, aircraft counts varied throughout the
25X1 [redacted] there
25X1 were 38 Fishbed, three Farmer, 13 Fagot/
25X1 Fresco, one Hare helicopter, and two liaison
25X1 aircraft visible on the field. Permanent facilities
25X1 at the field have not changed except for con-

struction of a crushed rock or earth overrun
at each end of the ESE/WNW runway. Con-
struction began about [redacted] and is still
in progress. The airfield is defended by six
6-gun AAA sites. At least four sites are
occupied at all times.

3. Camilo Cienfuegos, NNE of Santa
Clara, was the field from which the Fishbed
and Farmer aircraft operated for the latter
part of [redacted] On
[redacted] 13 Fagot/Fresco and one Hare
helicopter were observed. From [redacted]
[redacted] the aircraft count remained
the same and [redacted] the helicopter
count increased with the addition of 13 Hound
helicopters. [redacted] the addition of
two Fishbed and one Farmer was observed,
the first appearance of this type aircraft since
[redacted] The Fishbed and Farmer aircraft re-
mained at the field approximately one month
and were not observed again. The additional
Hound helicopters left the airfield during late
[redacted] The aircraft compliment consisted of
15 Fagot/Fresco and five Hound helicopters as
of late December. The airfield is defended by
nine 3-gun AAA/AW sites, one 6-gun AAA site,
and a SAM site located 4 nm to the west.

4. Camaguey International, east of the city
of Camaguey and primarily a civil air terminal,
also has facilities for tactical air operations.
In early [redacted] tactical air elements
included three Fagot/Fresco. This number re-
mained static until late [redacted] when two
Fishbed, two Farmer, and two additional Fagot/
Fresco were observed. All of the high-perform-
ance aircraft departed the airfield approximately
[redacted] and none have been observed since.
Approximately 20 large tents, 18 of which were
of a non-Soviet type, were seen about [redacted]
[redacted] at the WSW end of the runway.
Approximately 150 personnel were observed
in the tent area on [redacted] The tents

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remained at the airfield one month. The Camaguey Airfield SAM site is located 1.2 nm south of the Airfield.

5. Holguin Airfield, southwest of the city of Holguin in Oriente province, was a site for IL-28 shipping crate storage during the 1962 crisis. Although runway construction was completed [redacted] hangar construction and surfacing adjacent to and connecting the runway and taxiways at each end of the airfield continued until [redacted] there were two to four Fagot/Fresco aircraft at the field. A peak count of 12 Fagot/Fresco were observed in [redacted] The figure remained constant until late [redacted] when two Fishbed and two Farmer aircraft were observed. These aircraft remained about a month, with their departure nearly coinciding with the arrival of several Hound helicopters. Nine Hound were observed by the end of [redacted]

Additional significant activity included the appearance of SAM and related equipment in the administrative area on [redacted] The equipment was not observed on [redacted] [redacted] The airfield defenses include four 6-gun AAA sites and nine 3-gun AAA/AW sites. A SAM site is located 9 nm WNW of the airfield.

6. Playa Baracoa Airfield, SW of Havana on the north coast, is a rotary-wing aircraft assembly point and probable training site. The peak helicopter count during 1963 was 73 in [redacted] including Hound, Hare and Bell types. There was no significant change in the count until late [redacted] when it declined, coincident with the deployment of Hound and Hare to northern coast and tactical airfields. As of late [redacted] the helicopter count at Playa Baracoa airfield was 21 Hound and three Hare.

Transport and liaison aircraft were observed at the airfield throughout the year. A Soviet tent camp, of 30 various-sized tents, was located SSE of the runway during the first

six months of [redacted] the tents had been removed and the camp site abandoned. The field is defended by three 3-gun AAA sites which have been either fully or partially occupied at all times.

7. Campo Libertad, in SW Havana, appears to be a training and/or air support facility. Principal aircraft types here are transport, utility and liaison. Four Fagot/Fresco were observed on [redacted] One Fagot/Fresco has been periodically observed since then, most of the time without a tail section. Aircraft component crates observed at the field on [redacted] preceded the appearance of assembled AN-2 Colt and Zlin Trener aircraft. This activity continued throughout the remainder of the year.

8. Jose Marti International, South of Havana, is Cuba's principal international air entry point. It is mentioned here briefly, as a highlight, because of 10 Farmer aircraft observed during the last week of [redacted] and the first three days of [redacted] Fighter-type aircraft were not observed here again until [redacted] [redacted] when 15 Fagot/Fresco with support vehicles were positioned adjacent to the SW end of the runway. This activity may have been related to the annual Havana parade.

9. Antonio Maceo, South of Santiago de Cuba, has not reflected a high degree of either military or civilian traffic. No additions to existing facilities have been observed although repairs have been made to the N/S runway.

10. Other airfields reflecting military activity were Coronel Pascual, with six Fagot/Fresco for one week during [redacted] and the deployment of Hound helicopters in [redacted] and Caibarien airfield with a deployment of Hound helicopters and liaison aircraft in late [redacted] A deployment of Hound and Hare helicopters at Managua Military Camp in late August will be discussed under "Military Installations."

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III. NAVAL

There are four significant naval facilities from the standpoint of Naval OB. They are Havana, Mariel, Cienfuegos, and Cabanas (Figure 6).

These four ports account for about 90 percent of the naval combat vessels in Cuba, as identified on photography. Vessel types include PF, PCE, Kronshtadt-class PC, S.O. 1-class Submarine Chaser, Komar-class PGMG, P-4 MTB, P-6 MTB, and various small patrol craft.

Havana, Cuba's principal port, is also the site of a naval repair facility. There has been no apparent change in port facilities. The most significant event in 1963 was the appearance of six P-4 MTB [redacted]. They were deployed to Cabanas on [redacted].

The principal maritime activity at Mariel, in addition to docking at the city pier, is at Mariel Naval Air Station. The Naval Air Station (NAS) was closed to aircraft in late [redacted] whereupon tents were erected on its runway and other runway segments were used for vehicle parking and open storage until [redacted].

The PF "Cuba" remains tied up at the NAS. From six to 12 Komar-class PGMG have been observed tied up along the north side of the station, entering or leaving harbor, or at sea. Two P-6 MTB have been observed at, or in the vicinity of, the NAS. The Komar-class PGMG were all at Cabanas for a week in late July. At least six have remained at Mariel since. One S.O. 1-class submarine chaser was observed on [redacted]. [redacted] three probable cruise missile transporters were observed on the NAS runway. This activity may have been related to Havana parade preparation.

Cabanas Naval Facility was expanded in [redacted] by the addition of storage facilities, separate secured areas, and pier construction. Sixteen [redacted] crates (the approximate size of cruise missile or Komar missile crates) were also observed on the north side of the moat. No vessels or vehicle concentrations were observed up to this time.

On approximately [redacted] a vehicle buildup

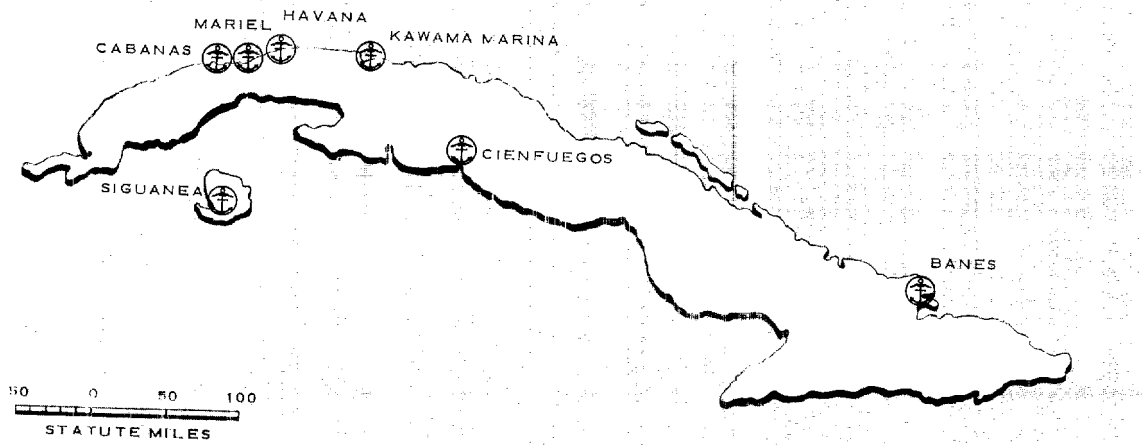


FIGURE 6. NAVAL FACILITIES.

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began which lasted through late [redacted] Vehicle types were those associated with support and electronic activities, i.e., cargo and vantrucks, truck-mounted cranes and utility trucks. Six P-4 MTB were observed on [redacted] and two P-6 MTB were added by [redacted]

Fourteen of the 16 crates were removed on [redacted] The other two were removed on [redacted] [redacted] The vessel count increased with the arrival of one PF on [redacted] six Komar-class PGMG on [redacted] and six more on [redacted] [redacted] most of the Cuban Navy was berthed at Cabanas: three PF, two PCE, six PC (four of which were Kronshtadt-class), 12 Komar-class PGMG, six P-4 MTB, two P-6 MTB, and one small PC. The vessels had dispersed [redacted] Since then there have never been more than six P-4 MTB and six Komar-class PGMG at Cabanas at any one time.

Cabanas formerly was a cattle quarantine station, and reportedly a detention facility under construction from late [redacted]

Cienfuegos. No significant change in facilities has been observed at this Naval Station on Cuba's south central coast. One Kronshtadt-class PC and two P-6 MTB were observed at Cueva Placido, SE of Cienfuegos port, about [redacted] They have departed and returned periodically.

Banes Naval Base, on the north coast of Oriente Province, was the scene of considerable

construction activity, and an anchorage for Komar-class vessels [redacted] Six barracks, an outdoor theater, an earth-covered probable POL storage area, two support buildings and an earth-covered bunker were erected. Tents used during this construction were removed in [redacted]

One PCE and four Komar-class PGMG were observed at Banes from [redacted] [redacted] The Komar-class PGMG departed about [redacted]

They have not been observed on photography of the base since. Major naval elements at Banes now include three P-6 MTB and one small patrol craft. A PF and Kronshtadt-class PC have been periodically observed at the pier. It is noteworthy that the 11 crates (similar in size to cruise missile crates) observed in [redacted] remain.

Additional naval highlights include the berthing of P-4 MTB and P-6 MTB at Kawama Marina (Varadero-Matanzas area) beginning in late [redacted] and establishment of a naval element at Siguanea Boat Basin in late [redacted] Kronshtadt-class PC, PF and P-6 MTB have been periodically observed at the Siguanea Basin. The use of patrol craft to close-off the Punta Gobernadora slip, West of Bahia Honda, has been observed twice. The action is related to the arrival of Soviet merchant ships.

IV. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Military installations are divided into three categories: Major, intermediate, and minor (Figure 7).

Major camps are those at Artemisa, Santiago de las Vegas, Remedios, and Holguin. All have been improved since [redacted] Completed barracks at Artemisa and Remedios have enabled former tent facilities to be re-

moved. Eleven permanent barracks were added at Santiago de las Vegas. No permanent structures have been erected within the main camp of Holguin, however.

During late [redacted] the introduction of encampments within, or at a distance of from one-half to 2.5 nm from existing camps, were observed as follows: At

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Artemisa, the tent count increased from 31 to 91 (none of a known Soviet type) during a five-month period. Separate and additional parking facilities were constructed, and cargo vehicles and FA pieces were introduced.

Two encampments appeared at Remedios. One, 2.3 nm SE, utilized Soviet and non-Soviet tents. The other, .8 nm NW of the main camp, appeared about [redacted]. Both contained vehicles and FA pieces.

Two encampments also appeared at Holguin. One, .6 nm SE, contained both barracks and tents, an innovation dissimilar to other camps. The second, 2.2 nm SE, utilized tents first, and barracks later. This encampment contained 29 tanks/SP guns and was the only encampment so equipped.

Non-Soviet tents were placed within existing Soviet tent areas and construction was completed on 11 more barracks at Santiago de las Vegas.

Major items of equipment at each of the main camps remained at a relatively constant level during the first eight months of the year. Movement of armored vehicles from Remedios, Artemisa, and Holguin was observed during late

[redacted] The vehicles were not seen on subsequent coverage during this period.

FROG missile transporters, tank-mounted cranes and associated tracked and wheeled vehicles were removed from the Remedios vehicle park on [redacted]. Five FROG missile transporters were observed in the open at Santiago de las Vegas military camp. Fifteen were observed there by the first week of [redacted]. (Since heavy foliage makes exact identification difficult at this installation, the 10 additional FROG missile transporters, and related equipment, may have been present as early as [redacted].) In addition, two FROG launchers were observed in the open at Santiago de las Vegas on [redacted]. Again, the appearance of FROG-related equipment in a central location may have been a parade preparation.

A similar movement of FROG missile transporters from the secured parking area at Artemisa was observed about [redacted]. (Weather conditions prevented a precise time frame).

Satellite tent camps were reduced or

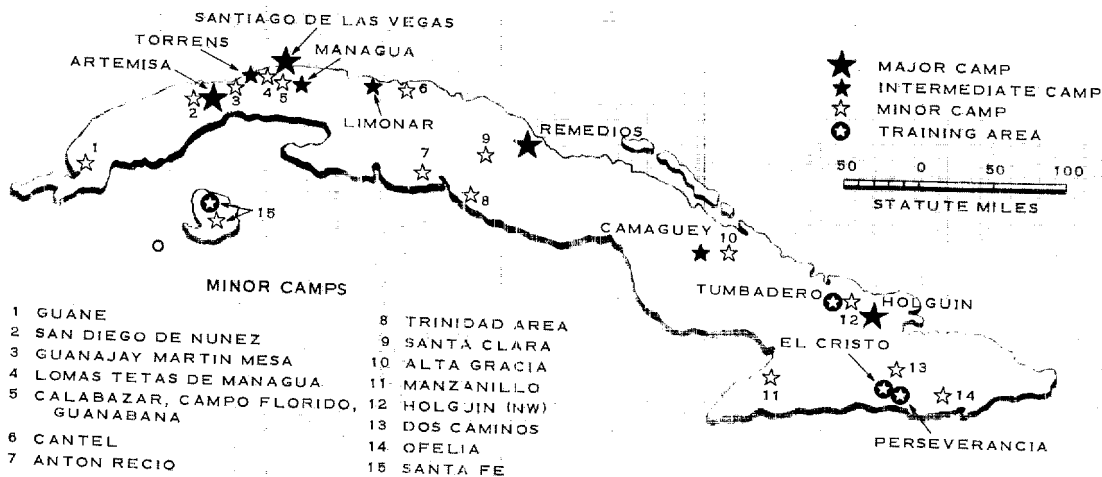


FIGURE 7. MILITARY CAMPS AND TRAINING AREAS.

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eliminated at two of the four major Soviet camps during [redacted]. Sixty-five large tents were removed at Artemisa, along with most of the cargo trucks and FA pieces there. At Remedios, abandonment of encampments NE and SE of the main camp about [redacted] preceded an increase of 35 tents (mixed sizes and types) at the main camp during [redacted]. All of the armored vehicles were removed from the camp motor park in [redacted]. At Holguin, at least 35 tanks or SP guns and 18 Snapper and BRDM APC vehicles were removed in late [redacted].

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Among four intermediate camps, the Torrens Military Complex, 10.3 nm SW of Havana, is considered a command/control installation. It consists of six dispersed areas extending south from the Torrens reformatory. Facilities include billeting areas and motor parks (either separate or in combination), and a deployed 6-gun AAA site. A peak buildup of vehicles, equipment and tents was observed at Torrens during late [redacted]. [redacted] Certain items of engineering equipment previously located at San Jose de las Lajas were also observed at Torrens [redacted].

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Barracks construction and tent removal was observed in the southernmost area of Torrens in [redacted] (This area became the SAM assembly area [redacted]). Additional tents and wheeled vehicles were removed from the remaining areas of the complex in late [redacted]. A wheeled vehicle relocation area has yet to be determined. A peak level of 22 armored vehicles was observed on [redacted]. The number has varied between 15 and 18 since then (at least 9 T34 tanks and the rest SP guns).

Managua Military Camp, SE of Havana, considered a combination academy and general installation, is used for training and as a

stockpiling point for military vehicles and equipment. Its activity level has remained relatively constant. Minor construction within the camp proper during the year consisted of vehicle sheds and motor park areas. Construction activity associated with an asphalt/concrete runway was slow or non-existent through [redacted]. Permanent facilities have yet to be constructed. Hound helicopters were deployed to the runway beginning [redacted]. A peak number of 23 were observed in late [redacted].

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Limonar Military Camp, SSE of Limonar in Las Villas Province, is a diverse installation. In addition to a main camp, which appears to be headquarters, there is an HF Field Communications/DF site, an EW/GCI Radar site to the west and a tank-training installation to the SE. The activity level at the electronic sites has remained constant. The tank training area was improved in [redacted] by construction of permanent vehicle sheds and additional barracks. Lowboy trailers have been observed in this area since [redacted] but armored vehicles have not.

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Camaguey Military Camp Country Club, SE of Camaguey, is primarily an electronics installation. Personnel are billeted in barracks and tents. Barracks were completed during [redacted] and early [redacted]. Tents were not removed, however, indicating a possible training function at this installation.

25X1
25X1
Military installations of a minor nature are located throughout Cuba. Many were observed before and during the [redacted] crisis although armored vehicles were not observed prior to [redacted]. Typical examples are:

25X1
Guanajay Martin Mesa, 2.7 nm NW of Guanajay, consists of five separate areas. Tanks were first observed on [redacted].

25X1
San Diego de Nunez, in a wooded area NNE of the town of the same name, consists of seven

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barracks. Tanks were observed on [redacted] [redacted] A vehicle training course was observed and the tank count reached 20 on [redacted]

Guane Military Camp, in a wooded area 2.8 nm West of Guane, had barracks erected and a parking area completed within a three-month period from [redacted] [redacted] Fifteen tanks and a tank driving range were observed on [redacted]

Similar installations are located at Lomas Tetas de Managua, Campo Florido, Calabazar, Cantel, Guanabana, Santa Clara, Alta Gracia, Ofelia, Dos Caminos, Anton Recio, Trinidad area, Manzanillo, Holguin Area NW, and the Santa Fe area.

Training areas have been observed at El Cristo, Tumbadero, Perseverancia, and the Santa Fe area. All but El Cristo appear inactive at this time.

V. STORAGE

Significant storage facilities are the Bejucal area, Managua Munitions, Tapaste, Manicaragua and La Rosita. Three of the five are unique; Managua and Bejucal are similar.

[redacted] coverage of the Manicaragua site (under construction in [redacted] revealed the completion of a double-fenced storage bunker area. Little change has been observed since then. Vehicle traffic has been light and vehicle concentrations have not been observed.

La Rosita contains three secured components: A probable fabrication facility with associated support facilities, and facilities for probable explosives storage and possible small arms testing. The area was under construction in early [redacted] and appeared to be externally complete in [redacted] Vehicular activity is infrequent. The storage area remains under construction with three revetments in the process of being excavated. Six concrete-lined, roofed storage revetments were completed by [redacted] Their specific use has not yet been determined.

The Tapaste site is on high ground SE of Havana. Construction began in [redacted] and appeared to be complete early [redacted] This road-served site consists of 10 embanked-earth, gabled-roof buildings, each 35 by 100 ft. Some have single entrances. The others have double side entrances. The most significant factor at Tapaste in 1963 was the observance of possible cruise missiles on two occasions in [redacted] In contrast to Manicaragua and La Rosita, there has been frequent vehicle traffic at Tapaste.

Bejucal and Managua storage sites were constructed in [redacted] Excavations were dug and then backfilled to create earth-covered drive-through bunkers. Bejucal is a two-section installation with one bunker in each section. Managua has three bunkers and is single-fenced. More vehicular activity has been noted at Managua than at Bejucal.

The El Horno and Baire Depot (Pepu) areas also remain under surveillance. No significant change and little, if any, vehicular traffic has been noted at either site.

VI. OTHER ACTIVITY

Petroleum exploration activity was identified at Cayo Frances and Cayo Fragoso. A derrick was observed at Cayo Frances on [redacted] and at Cayo Fragoso on [redacted] There has been no change in activity, and no construction observed, at Cayo Largo.

Hurricane Flora struck part of Cuba during [redacted] Post-storm missions revealed some crop flooding, damage to road and rail nets, and roof damage in Oriente and Camaguay provinces.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~