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11 January 1983

MORNING BRIEF

SA-3 Deliveries to Cuba

According to the Washington Post this morning, some 140 SA-3 surface-to-air missiles were delivered to Cuba in December. The article also stated that Cuba had received 2-3 Mig-21s during the year.

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SA-3 missiles have been in Cuba since the mid-1970s. They are primarily utilized against aircraft at low to medium altitudes. They complement the SA-2 missile system which targets aircraft at higher altitudes.

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We also believe that Cuba received over 30 Mig-21s during the year, along with 20 Mig-23s.

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Havana Reported to Receive Missile Shipment From Soviets

Associated Press

The Soviet Union recently delivered about 140 SA3 surface-to-air missiles to Cuba, apparently to strengthen air defenses around Havana, U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday.

The SA3s arrived in late December, closing out a second straight year of heavy Soviet arms shipments to Cuba's armed forces, already rated the most powerful in the Caribbean region.

Shipments late last year also included two or three additional MiG21 jet fighters, the sources said. Cuba has more than 200 MiGs in its air force.

Pentagon officials estimated a month ago that the value of Soviet arms delivered to Cuba in 1982 had topped \$1 billion, possibly exceeding the more

than 66,000 tons of weapons provided to the Cubans in 1981.

According to U.S. intelligence sources, the 140 SA3 missiles probably are to be deployed among 11 air defense sites in the Havana area.

The SA3, code-named Goa, has a maximum range of about 23 miles and carries a high-explosive warhead.

Over the years, the Soviet Union has armed Cuba with a variety of surface-to-air missiles to shield Fidel Castro's island against possible U.S. attack. These missiles include the 22-mile-range SA6 and the 25-mile SA2. The Cuban army has been equipped with short-range surface-to-surface missiles.

None of these weapons can reach U.S. soil.

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backed by political will.

At the United Nations, a host of Soviet-sponsored resolutions has been adopted—such as one offered in 1976 by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko advocating non-use of force in international relations. But as John Erickson of Edinburgh University said in an interview this weekend, "Most of the Soviet ideas are so delphic and broad, that it is hard to know what they mean" except, of course, that they do not work. Force in international relations remains as pervasive today as it was before the resolution.

Translating sweeping commitments to disarmament goals, whoever advocates them, into binding treaties is a vastly complicated job. As the failure of nonaggression pacts of the past have shown, as the U.N. charter demonstrates today and as even recent U.S.-Soviet agreements make clear, relations between states do not respect noble pronouncements.

At the height of detente in 1973, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a document setting out the principles governing their relations—just the type of declaration envisioned in the Warsaw Pact communique. These covered such things as consultations in time of tension and notification of developing problem areas.

A few months later when war broke out in the Middle East, the consultative link worked. But the record of the ensuing decade makes sadly clear, when ties between the superpowers deteriorated, principles of detente were ignored. In Angola, Afghanistan and Poland, the Soviets have acted in their own interests despite U.S. protests. The United States is now embarked on the biggest peace-time defense buildup in history.

Instead of tension being reduced over the years, it has increased.

In other areas there have been similar disappointments. Diplomats negotiated for years at the Conference on Security and

Soviet 'Space Junk' Burns Up

United Press International

A piece of "space junk" from a disabled Soviet nuclear-powered spy satellite has burned up in the atmosphere, but two larger sections holding the reactor are still descending, Department of Defense sources said yesterday.

"We're primarily interested in the nuclear reactor, which is still up there," one source said.

This is the biggest and heaviest part of the 6,000-pound ocean surveillance satellite, parts of which might survive the heated plunge through the atmosphere and crash on Earth.

U.S. observers are concerned that radioactive chunks might hit land, as some did in Canada from the breakup of an earlier Soviet satellite in 1978.

A smaller section of Cosmos 1402, described as a "piece of space junk," entered the atmosphere within the last few days and burned up, the sources said.

The two segments still orbiting the earth every 89.4 minutes lost about 5 miles of altitude over the weekend, they said. At the present rate of descent, they could enter the atmosphere the week beginning Jan. 23.

Ex-Ambassador Alleges Libel in Book, Movie

MISSING, From A1

and Navy Capt. Ray E. Davis, former head of the U.S. Military Group in Santiago.

"I feel it's a very bad thing — and bad for the United States government, the Foreign Service and the military service — to have it open season on making allegations of lawful malfeasance," Nathaniel Davis said yesterday in a telephone interview from Newport, R.I. "The people's confidence in their government has suffered a certain amount of buffeting as a result of this book and movie."

Named as defendants were "Missing" author Constantin Costa-Gavras; Universal City Studios Inc. and its MCA Inc.; New York

"Missing" begins with a declaration that some names in the film have been changed "to protect the innocent and also to protect the film" but adds that the film is based on a true story with "incidents and facts documented."

"That's almost the opposite of a disclaimer," Mittleman said. "The film is an accurate description of events, with legitimate public comment. We're entitled to fair comment on U.S. government activities in South America."

That view was echoed yesterday by Horman's father, Edmund Horman, a New York City industrial

thaniel Davis early last year at the time "Missing" was released, calling department efforts to locate Horman "intensive and comprehensive."

Investigators found "no evidence of any involvement by any United States government personnel in the disappearance and death of Charles Horman," an official statement said.

A body with fingerprints matching Horman's was discovered about five weeks after he disappeared from the Santiago home he occupied with his wife, Joyce.

Horman's widow quoted neighbors as