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The Soviet Brigade in Cuba (S/NF)

Imagery Analysis Report

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IAR-024/86
December 1986
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The Soviet Brigade in Cuba (S/NF)

Imagery Analysis Report



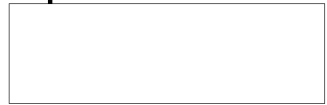
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Preface

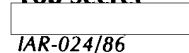
The Soviet military presence in Cuba has been an issue of high intelligence interest for over 25 years. One aspect of this concern centers on the Soviet brigade based in Cuba—the only Soviet military unit on the island. This brigade has been continually scrutinized by the Community because of its potential for providing some indication of Soviet intentions in Cuba, and/or the Caribbean. The introduction of a more sophisticated military base of operations might be evidenced by brigade activities or activity at installations associated with this unit. (S/WN)

Over the past six years special attention has been given to the monitoring of brigade activities, and documenting standing procedures and changes which have been observed. This report provides an analysis of the brigade's structure, its activities, and its capabilities. The report also provides a basis upon which future assessments can be made and updates a previous NPIC report on the Soviet brigade in Cuba issued in 1980.* (S/WN)

*NPIC Imagery Analysis Report, *Soviet Brigade Training Cycle, Cuba (S)*  (S/WN)

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The Soviet Brigade in Cuba (S/NF)

Overview and Conclusions

Imagery available through [redacted] was used in this report. (S/WN)

Although the Soviet brigade in Cuba constitutes the closest deployment of Soviet Ground Forces units to the continental United States, and the only Soviet Ground Forces in the Western Hemisphere, it poses virtually no off-island threat. Soviet brigade forces could conceivably deploy off-island using Cuban air and seaborne transportation; however, there is no evidence to indicate the Soviet brigade has ever trained in any deployment scenario. No organic airlift or sealift capability exists in the brigade. (S/WN)

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The Soviet brigade evolved from one of the Soviet Ground Forces units present in Cuba in 1962. The present-day Soviet brigade in Cuba numbers approximately 2,900 soldiers. (S/WN)

The Soviet brigade is probably in Cuba to serve primarily as a security force for such interests as the Soviet Signal Intelligence (sigint) Complex at Lourdes. The brigade also serves as a sign of Soviet commitment to the Castro regime and symbolizes Soviet combat capability, however limited, in the Western Hemisphere. (S/WN)

A total modernization of facilities is under way at the main Soviet garrison at Santiago de las Vegas 2. Replacement and modernization of existing facilities is the most likely explanation for construction currently under way. If, however, existing facilities are not razed, the current construction will increase vehicle storage capacity by 60 percent. A large increase in vehicle space could support the introduction of additional Soviet units into the brigade, pre-positioning of war reserves, or establishment of a second table of organization and equipment (mobilization base unit). Each of these methods is commonly used for force generation in the Soviet Union. (S/WN)

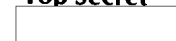
The amount of bunkered ammunition storage under construction more than triples the ammunition storage area formerly available to the brigade. Such a large ammunition storage capacity is excessive for a unit this size. Upon completion of the 37 bunkers now under construction, 18,600 cubic meters of storage space will be available to the brigade. If standard Soviet ammunition storage practices are followed, with the ammunition stacked 3 meters high, the new bunkers could accommodate an estimated 14,000 metric tons of ammunition. (S/WN)

Since 1980, the brigade has been observed conducting only one military activity: its programmatic training cycle. The training cycle for the brigade is tied to the semiannual troop rotation. Soviet troops travel to and from



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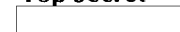
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Cuba by Soviet passenger ship. Some limited evidence suggests a small portion of the rotation—probably the transport of senior officers with dependents and senior noncommissioned officers—may be accomplished by air. (S/WN)

The brigade is not currently equipped with firstline Soviet military equipment but will probably receive newer generations of Soviet combat vehicles over the next several years. (S/WN)

Barring a Soviet political decision to introduce significant numbers of new personnel or offensive weapons systems into Cuba, the current modernization program within the Soviet brigade is not expected to increase significantly the threat to US interests posed by the brigade. Any actions that might result in a heightened US perception of threat would have to be considered by the Soviets as potentially provocative acts, given long-established US sensitivity to Soviet actions in Cuba. (S/WN)

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The Soviet Brigade in Cuba (S/NF)

Discussion

central Cuba, and Holguin in eastern Cuba. Another five confirmed or suspect Soviet military camps were located in Camaguey, Mayari Arriba, Pinar del Rio, Playa Baracoa, and Lourdes () Figure 1). Troop strength at these nine camps was estimated at 10,946 in 1962.¹ (S/NF)

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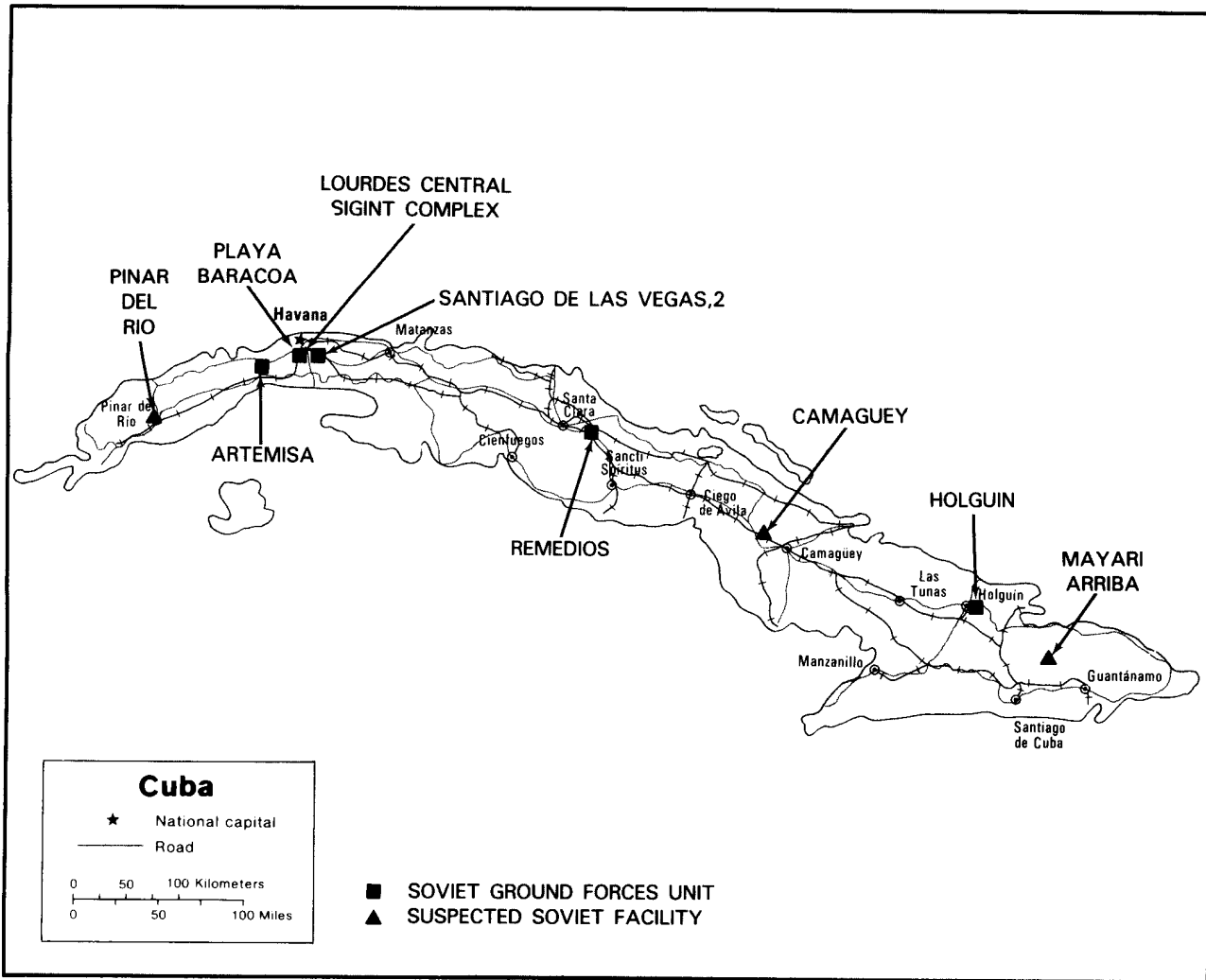
History of the Soviet Brigade

The Soviet Union deployed four armored Ground Forces combat units to Cuba in 1962. These armored units were garrisoned in Artemisa and Santiago de las Vegas 2 () in western Cuba, Remedios in

Similar amounts and types of equipment were observed within each of the four armored units in 1963 (Table 1). All units contained at least one motorized rifle battalion, one tank battalion, one air defense battery, one antitank-guided-missile (ATGM) battery, and

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Figure 1. Soviet Military Facilities in Cuba, 1962



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Table 1.
Principal Weapons and Support Equipment of Soviet Ground Forces in Cuba

Weapons/Support Equipment	Number Available Per Facility				
	Santiago de las Vegas 2	Lourdes*	Artemisa†	Holguin‡	Remedios‡
1963					
T-54	32	—	30	31	32
PT-76 tank	3	—	—	3	—
SU-100 assault gun	9	—	9	9	9
ATGM	‡	—	8	‡	9
FROG	—	—	2	—	2
AAA (antiaircraft artillery)	15	—	15	15	14
Field artillery	3	—	4	5	8
Mortars	—	—	3	7	6
FROG transporter	4	—	5	—	8
BRDM	5	—	2	—	7
BTR-60	—	—	51	—	—
TMP (pontoon bridge company)	8	—	1	11	10
Cargo truck	43	—	94	269	202
Utility truck	11	—	10	18	26
POL truck	—	—	—	16	7
FIRE CAN radar	1	—	1	1	2

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*Combat equipment was not deployed at Lourdes in significant numbers in 1963.

†Reverted to Cuban control in 1963–1964.

‡Probably housed an ATGM battery.

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service/support units. Free rocket over ground (FROG) battalions were identified in two of the facilities.¹ (S/NF)

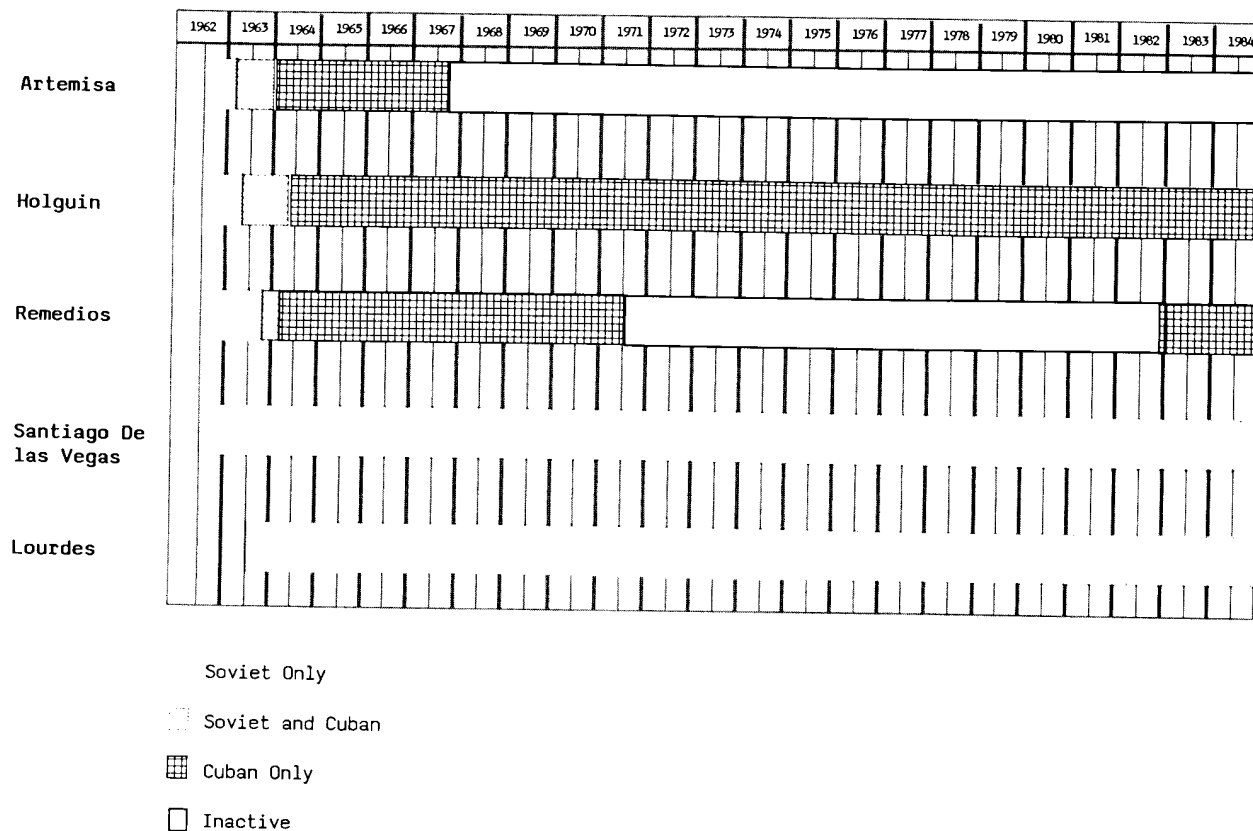
Three of the four armored units (Artemisa, Santiago de las Vegas 2, and Remedios) were apparently deployed in support of Soviet offensive missile bases. Deployment of the fourth unit at Holguin suggests that the Soviets intended to use the large airfield there as a Soviet base, thus necessitating a ground combat force for security purposes.¹ (S/NF)

The Santiago de las Vegas 2 facility has probably functioned as the Soviet combat headquarters since 1962, as suggested by an elite "Guards" insignia drawn on the ground there. Santiago de las Vegas 2 was also

the redeployment site for selected equipment withdrawn from other Soviet facilities after the October 1962 missile crisis.¹ (S/NF)

Three of the known Soviet Ground Forces facilities (Artemisa, Holguin, and Remedios) reverted to Cuban control between the spring of 1963 and the spring of 1964. Analysis of imagery acquired during that period clearly showed Soviet forces preparing for departure from the installations, and Cuban forces arriving to take over the installations from the Soviets. The fourth Ground Forces facility, Santiago de las Vegas 2, has remained under Soviet control since 1962. In addition, the Soviets established a presence at the Lourdes Central Sigint Complex in June 1963. Chart 1 details the year-to-year occupancy of these sites. (S/NF)

Chart 1. Facilities Housing Soviet Combat Forces, 1962-1965



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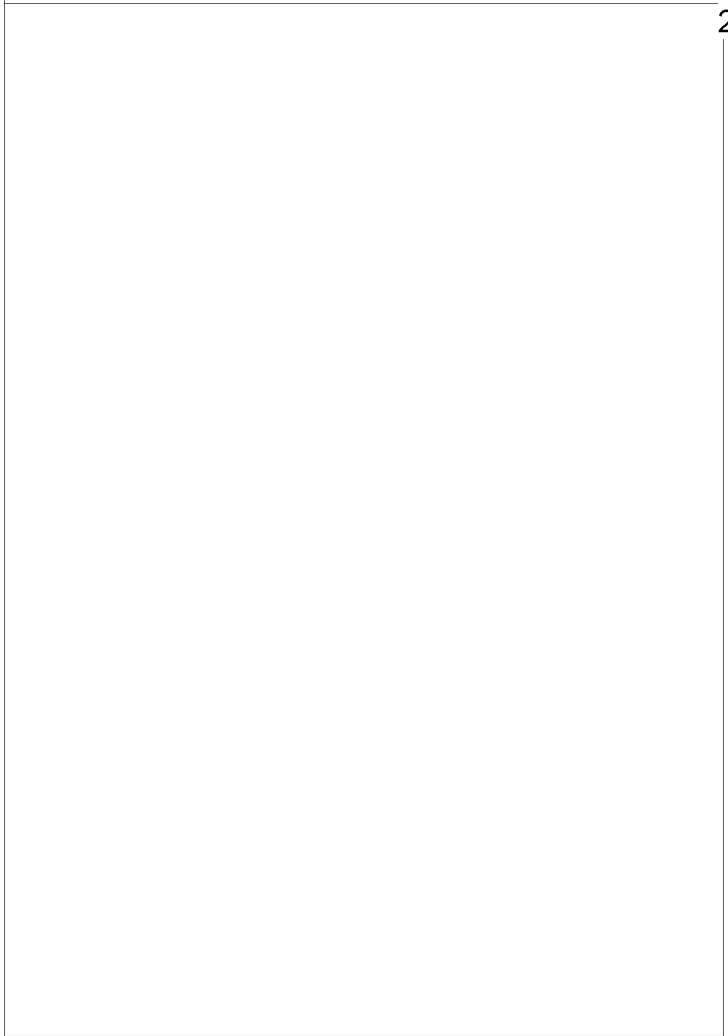
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The Soviet facility at Santiago de las Vegas 2 exhibited steady increases in housing and vehicle storage capacity between 1962 and 1979. In 1962, troops of the Soviet unit at Santiago de las Vegas 2 were quartered in tents, and equipment was stored without protective cover in heavily wooded areas of the facility; there were very few permanent structures. Between 1964 and 1970, the barracks and approximately 75 percent of the total vehicle storage capacity available to the brigade (prior to the current renovation program) were constructed. Between 1972 and 1979, a few additional barracks and the remaining vehicle storage buildings were completed. Between 1979 and 1982, no major construction was observed at this installation. The current expansion program began in 1982 (Figure 2). (S/WN)

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The Lourdes Central Sigint Complex was also under development early in the 1960s. [Redacted]



Installations and Table of Organization and Equipment

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The Soviet brigade in Cuba is known to use five facilities either as garrisons or as regular training areas (Figure 3). Most of the Soviet brigade in Cuba is garrisoned at Santiago de las Vegas 2 (Figure 4). Units garrisoned there include one tank battalion, two motorized

*Additional information on the Lourdes complex is available in NPIC Basic Imagery Interpretation Reports, *Lourdes Central Sigint Complex (S)*, [Redacted] (S/WN)

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rifle battalions, one multiple rocket launcher (MRL) battalion, one self-propelled antiaircraft (SPAA) unit, one signal unit, and one materiel support battalion. The remaining brigade assets are garrisoned at the Lourdes sigint complex (Figure 5). One 122-mm howitzer D-30 battalion, one BTR-60PB armored personnel carrier (APC)-equipped motorized rifle battalion, and one truck-mounted scissors bridge (TMM) company are garrisoned at Lourdes. A phased-training unit is

garrisoned at Alquizar. Chart 2 shows the table of organization and equipment within the brigade. (S/WN)

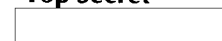
Training facilities used regularly by the brigade include San Pedro [redacted], Alquizar [redacted] [redacted], and Mariel [redacted] (Figures 6 through 8). Field training and live-fire exercises by brigade maneuver and fire-support elements are conducted in

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San Pedro. Tank and APC crew training as well as individual small-arms qualifications are conducted in Alquizar. Mariel has been used in the past for live-firing exercises involving SPAA assets. Additionally, brigade SPAA elements trained on at least two occasions in the San Antonio de los Banos [redacted] training area. Soviet brigade howitzer assets were observed (in an out-of-cycle event) training in Mariel on one occasion (Figure 9, page 16). (S/WN)

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The Soviet Brigade Structure

The Soviet brigade in Cuba is similar in structure to a Soviet motorized rifle division (Chart 3). Regiment-sized units within the motorized rifle division have been reduced to battalions in the Soviet brigade in Cuba. The brigade is composed of three motorized rifle battalions, one tank battalion, and one artillery battalion—all regiments in a Soviet divisional structure. Additional artillery support in the form of one MRL battalion is also present in the brigade. At least one motorized rifle brigade with a structure similar to the Soviet brigade in Cuba has been formed in the Soviet Union. Brigades by their very nature are individually configured by the Soviet army to serve a specific mission. (S/WN)

Compared with standard Soviet military structure, the brigade contains large numbers of SPAA assets at both the brigade and battalion levels. Each motorized rifle battalion within the brigade has a subordinate battery of four ZSU-23/-4 SPAA guns. Additionally, a unit of eight ZSU-23/-4 SPAA guns, four SA-9 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), and at least two SA-13 SAMs is found at the brigade level. SPAA assets have never been observed with the tank battalion of the Soviet brigade in Cuba. The number of SPAA (20 ZSU-23/-4s, four SA-9s, and two SA-13s) exceeds the usual complement for a Soviet motorized rifle division. The large amount of SPAA support can probably be attributed to Soviet perceptions of the potential threat to the brigade posed by US air assets. (S/WN)

The brigade structure in Cuba does not include a FROG/SS-21 surface-to-surface missile (SSM) battalion. SSM elements, in the form of one FROG 3/5 SSM battalion, were in the Soviet Ground Forces units assigned to Cuba in the early 1960s, but SSM elements

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have not been observed with the Soviet brigade since 1966. The FROG elements of the brigade were apparently turned over to the Cubans, who have since removed them from their operational inventory. (S/WN)

The structure of motorized rifle battalions within the brigade is also different from that usually observed in Soviet motorized rifle divisions. Motorized rifle battalions of the brigade consist of three motorized rifle companies, one SPAA battery (ZSU-23/-4), one anti-tank battery with nine ATGM-equipped armored cars

(BRDMs), and one 120-mm mortar battery (Chart 3). SPAA and antitank assets are not usually present in a Soviet motorized rifle battalion. (S/WN)

Until 1982, each motorized rifle battalion of the brigade also had one subordinate howitzer battery. These howitzer batteries were removed from the motorized rifle battalion structure and consolidated into a howitzer battalion directly subordinate to the brigade. The reorganization of the brigade's 122-mm howitzer D-30 assets reflects a revision in Soviet artillery doctrine rather than an attempt to improve the capabilities

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of the brigade in Cuba. A shift in Soviet artillery doctrine designated the battalion, instead of the battery, as the basic fire mission unit of a brigade. This change in doctrine enables Soviet artillery to more effectively engage an enemy target while reducing their vulnerability to enemy counterbattery fire. (S/WN)

Some evidence obtained in 1985 suggested that a

possible upgrading of artillery equipment to the self-propelled 122-mm 2S1 may have been under way. Three possible 2S1s were observed in the garrison at Santiago de las Vegas 2. After this sighting, the brigade conducted field training with the towed 122-mm howitzer D-30, usually observed with the brigade, indicating no conversion had occurred. The single sighting of the 2S1 is unexplained. (S/WN)

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Training Cycle

The Soviet brigade in Cuba engages in a regular six-month training cycle (Chart 4) which begins with troop rotation and culminates in a field training exercise. Following troop rotation, the brigade begins garrison-based individual training that includes drill and ceremonies, basic military skills, and equipment familiarization. Troops are also involved in tank and APC range training at Alquizar, concurrent with the individual training phase of the cycle. The culmination of the training cycle is a field training exercise at San Pedro for most of the Soviet brigade elements. The SPAA elements train separately. There is very little interaction between Soviet and Cuban troops. (S/WN)

Troop Rotation

Soviet officers and senior noncommissioned officers with their dependents are probably transported to Cuba by air. However, the rotation of troops between the Soviet Union and Cuba is accomplished largely by sea. Soviet passenger ships transport these troops twice yearly from Kaliningrad or Odessa to Havana. (S/WN)

Combined SR-71 and satellite imagery obtained on [redacted] demonstrated the link between the Soviet garrison at Santiago de las Vegas and a Soviet Dmitry Shostakovich-class passenger ship in Havana harbor (Figure 10). A convoy of buses was observed loading passengers at Santiago de las Vegas 2 at 1552 GMT and again at 1607 GMT. The convoy subsequently traveled to Havana Port Facilities, arriving by 1833 GMT. This was the first imagery confirmation of the use of Soviet passenger liners for transportation of Soviet brigade troops. (TSR/NF)

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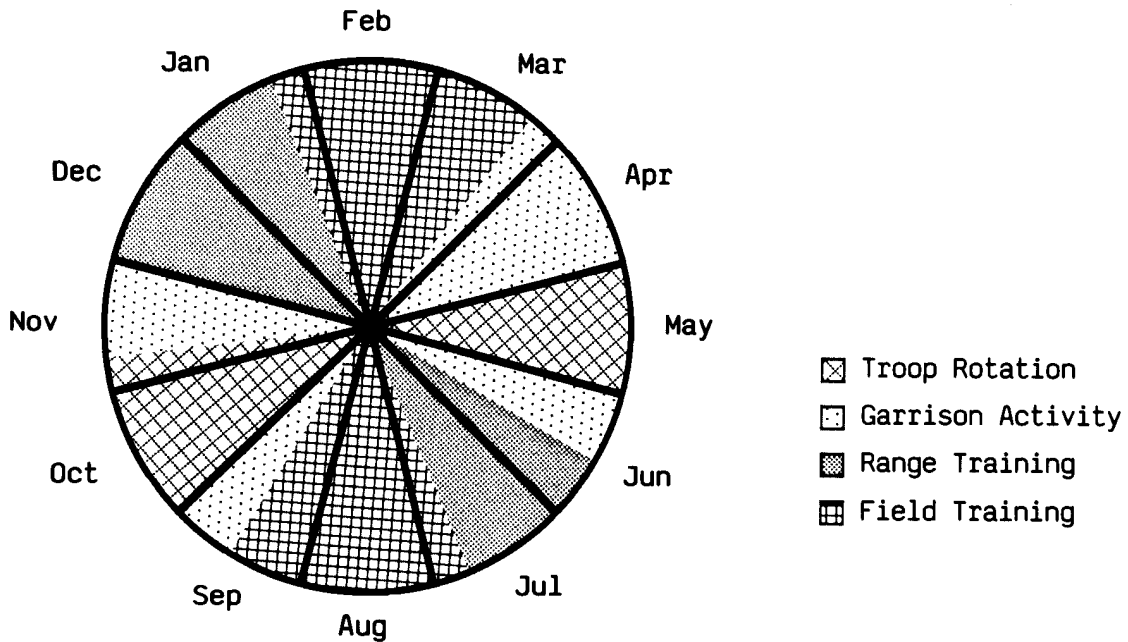
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[redacted] Soviet passenger ship classes involved in troop rotations to Cuba and identified on imagery include Baltika, Dmitry Shostakovich, Maria Yermolova, Kalinin, and Leonid Sobinov. (S/WN/NF)

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Chart 4. Training Cycle for the Soviet brigade in Cuba



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During each troop rotation a tent camp is erected at the Soviet garrison at Santiago de las Vegas 2 (Figure 11). The tent camp normally contains a troop housing area consisting of three large tents, each formed from four or five smaller tents joined together, and two additional tents which form a mess area. The tent camp had generally remained in place for 45 to 60 days prior to the 1984 and 1985 rotations (Table 2). Commencing with those rotations, the Soviets apparently began a practice of striking the tent camp between port calls of each of the troop ships. (S/WN)

[Redacted] and imagery confirms troop rotation as far back as 1976. [Redacted]

Garrison Training

Following troop rotation, initial training of new troops takes place at Santiago de las Vegas 2. This training is oriented toward individual soldier skills.

Some limited driver training, subcaliber firing, and main gun-bore sighting is probably conducted by tank and APC crews. (S/WN)

Table 2.
Soviet Troop Rotations to Cuba

Year	Dates Tent Camp Observed	Total Days Tent Camp Observed	
		Spring	Fall
1980	[Redacted]	48	57
1981	[Redacted]	53	56
1982	[Redacted]	75	76
1983	[Redacted]	74	49-93*
1984	[Redacted]	63	52†

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*A tent camp was observed [Redacted] but was not observed in the usual configuration until [Redacted]

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†A bivouac was established between [Redacted] struck by [Redacted] and reestablished between [Redacted]

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The motorized rifle battalion garrisoned at Lourdes probably has operational responsibility for the physical security of the Lourdes sigint facility, and as such does not train as extensively as troops garrisoned at Santiago de las Vegas 2. Historically, garrison activity at Lourdes has been limited, [Redacted]

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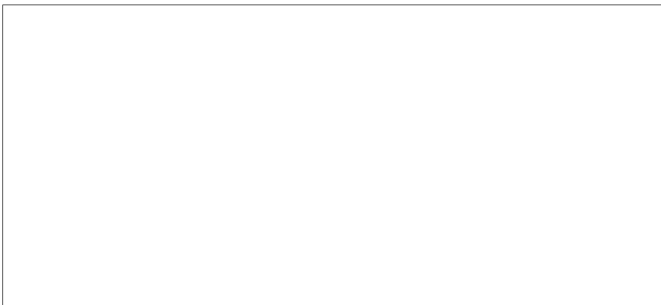
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One ZSU-23/-4 SPAA battery was often deployed in a certain site within the Lourdes complex during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The site is no longer present and no ZSU-23/-4 has been observed defensively deployed at Lourdes since 1981. (S/WN)



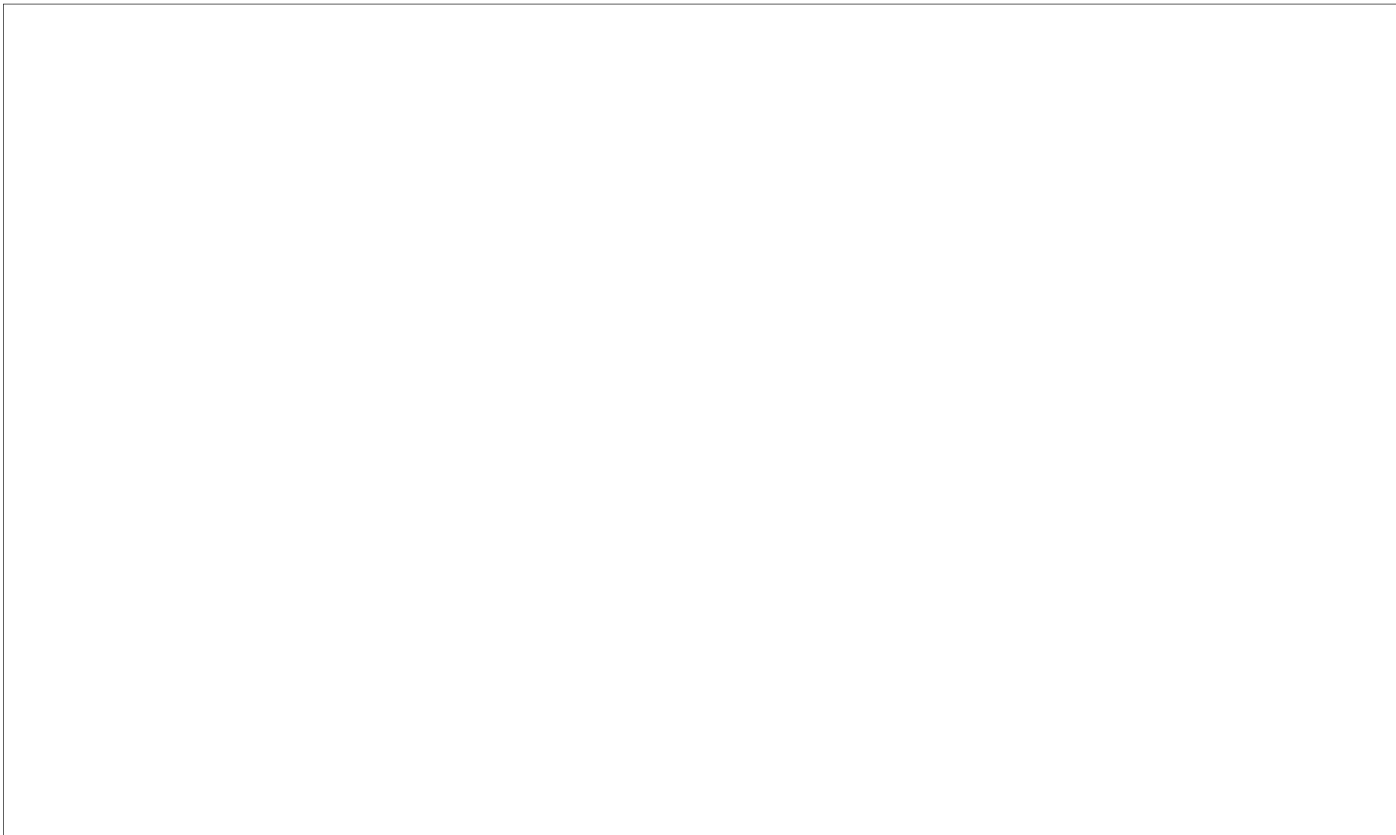
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Additional activity has been observed at both garrisons just prior to deployment to the San Pedro military training area. Small tent camps are present at Santiago de las Vegas 2 and Lourdes approximately three to five weeks prior to deployment to San Pedro for field training (Figure 13). (S/WN)



Equipment usually observed at Alquizar includes as many as four BMP armored personnel carriers, three BTR-60PBs, and five T-62 tanks. The equipment is used by the brigade to phase in new conscripts and typically remains at Alquizar, departing only during Soviet field training exercises. (S/WN)

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SPAA Training

Soviet brigade SPAA assets train separately from the main body of the brigade. The ZSU-23/-4, SA-9, and SA-13s organic to the brigade have regularly trained twice yearly at Mariel (Figure 14) and have been infrequently observed at San Antonio de los Banos (Figure 15). Soviet SPAA units did train in the San Pedro training area in 1980 and 1981; however, this change was probably related to the refugee exo-

dus through the Mariel area during that period. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] A tank firing range has been constructed for the Cuban naval infantry unit at Mariel, in the area formerly used by the Soviet SPAA units as a live-fire training area. [Redacted]

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Field Training

Each Soviet training cycle involves a field training exercise in the San Pedro training area (Figure 16). Imagery confirms Soviet brigade field training in San Pedro occurred as far back as 1975. (S/WN)

Soviet exercises in San Pedro generally follow a standard scenario. Fire-support elements arrive first in the training area, followed by company-sized maneuver units. Fire-support elements consisting of BM-21 MRLs, BRDM carriers, ATGM carriers, 122-mm howitzer D-30s, and 120-mm mortars conduct both dry- and live-fire training in San Pedro. Fire-support elements usually arrive a week to 10 days prior to brigade maneuver elements. Brigade maneuver elements, in concert with fire-support elements, conduct both de-

fensive and offensive maneuvers against various notional opposing forces. Brigade maneuver elements, typically in company strength, are usually the last to leave the training area. (S/WN)

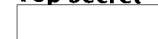
Soviet/Cuban Involvement

Since the initial disclosure of the existence of the Soviet brigade in 1979, the Soviet Union has publicly maintained that the Soviet brigade consists of Soviet military experts helping Cubans master Soviet military hardware.⁷ While imagery shows an occasional association between Cuban forces and the Soviet brigade, it does not support the Soviet claim that the brigade functions as a training center for Cubans. No Cuban forces had been observed in the San Pedro training area during Soviet field training exercises prior to the

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spring field training exercise in 1980. Elements of a Cuban artillery brigade were bivouacked in San Pedro simultaneously with the Soviet brigade in February 1980. This was the first brigade field training exercise after the public disclosure of the brigade; deployment of this Cuban unit may have been intended to bolster Soviet claims that the brigade is a training unit. (S/WN)

San Pedro, trained separately prior to 1984. Beginning in 1984, a small Soviet contingent in San Pedro relocated their bivouac to a site between two Cuban units. The Soviet bivouac was in place for several days and then was returned to its original location. This activity may indicate a joint training scenario but by no means supports the Soviet claim of a training center mission for the brigade. [Redacted]

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Since 1980, the Cuban presence during Soviet field training exercises has grown to a multibattalion level. Soviet and Cuban forces, present concurrently in

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Imagery Analyst's Comments

Prior to the new construction at Santiago de las Vegas 2 and construction of a vehicle park at Lourdes Central Sigint Complex in 1983, the brigade had approximately 480 covered vehicle storage spaces. If the recently constructed vehicle spaces at the two Soviet garrisons supplement rather than replace older storage buildings, the covered vehicle storage capacity would increase to approximately 780 spaces. However, most of the new vehicle storage space is probably intended to house vehicles displaced by the 37 new ammunition storage bunkers. Units likely to be displaced by the ammunition storage bunker construction include the tank battalion and both APC-equipped motorized rifle battalions. If the new vehicle storage buildings are indeed replacements, the new covered vehicle storage area will contain at least 214 spaces, 34 more than are currently available. (S/WN)

The Soviet brigade is likely to be supplied with new equipment. The brigade is not as well equipped as firstline Soviet units. The tanks are T-62s; APCs are BTR-60PBs and BMP-1s. Any upgrading would logically include the T-64 tank, the BTR-70 and BMP-2 APCs,

and tracked self-propelled artillery in the form of 122-mm 2S1 or the 152-mm 2S3. The Soviets would be cautious in considering the introduction of a tactical SSM system into Cuba because of US sensitivity to missiles there—a consideration that probably far outweighs any tactical advantage of such a system in Cuba. (S/WN)

The BMP, introduced in 1978, was the last confirmed non-air-defense weapon acquired by the brigade. The brigade received the SA-9 in 1980 and the SA-13, probably in 1984, [Redacted]

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Barring a Soviet political decision to introduce significant numbers of new personnel or offensive weapons systems into Cuba, the current modernization program within the Soviet brigade is not expected to increase significantly the threat to US interests posed by the brigade. Any actions that might result in a heightened US perception of threat would have to be considered by the Soviets as potentially provocative acts, given long-established US sensitivity to Soviet actions in Cuba. (S/WN)

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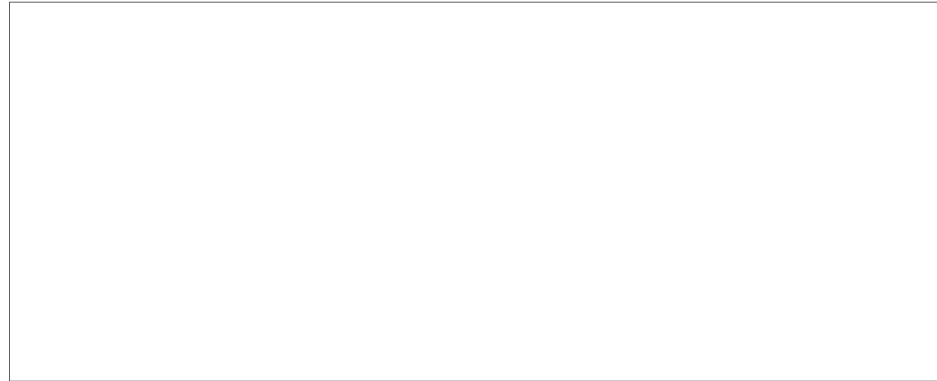
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Documents

1. NPIC. R-1129/63, *Soviet Military Personnel in Cuba (S)*, Mar 63 (SECRET)



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5. USM-6. 2/BB/294-85, *12th Training Center at Alquizar (SC)*, 031900Z Dec 85 (SECRET/S)
6. COMUSFORCARIB. *Cuba/Caribbean Special Assessment (CCSA) 1-85 (U)*, Mar 85 (TOP SECRET R S)
—Extracted information is classified SECRET SPOKE.
7. TASS, LD102131, *PRAVDA Views Controversy over Soviet Troops in Cuba (U)*, 11 Sep 1979 (UNCLASSIFIED)
8. DIA. 2 760 0015 85, *Construction Activities at Cuban and Soviet Installations in Cuba (U)*, 11 Feb 85 (SECRET/NOFORN)

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