



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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NW Authority 21895

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TO: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: Time Required to Move Offensive Military Equipment from Cuba

1. MREM/IREMs

a. The MREM sites observed in Cuba are field type and are road mobile. All essential equipment can be disassembled, loaded on transporters, and ready to move out in six to eight hours or less. Distance from the most distant missile site (Remedios) to Mariel (where the missiles and equipment were introduced into Cuba) is 400 miles. The missile transporters, which are the slowest element in the convoy, can be moved over roads at 25 mph. Using a more conservative speed of 20 mph for the convoy, 20 hours will be required to move the equipment from the sites to the port of Mariel. Therefore, it is estimated that the MREMs can be moved to the shipping port in 26 to 28 hours.

b. There is no firm evidence that IREMs have been introduced into Cuba. The transporter for the IREM, is believed to be road transportable. The transporter is believed to be a larger modified version of the MREM transporter, but it could be moved at approximately the same speed. Further, the fixed IREM sites, when completed, would probably have fewer support and check-out vehicles. In the absence of more complete data, it is assumed that the IREM equipment could be moved in approximately the same time as required for the MREM systems.

2. IL-28's (jet light bombers)

It is probable that of the 23 IL-28 aircraft at San Julian airfield, only six have thus far been uncrated. It is estimated that a period of about five to six days would be required to disassemble and recrate the six partially assembled aircraft, and an additional 24 hours would be required to transport the crates to Havana. Therefore, a total time of about one week would be required for the IL-28's.

3. Komar Class PT Boats

The Komar missile boats that are based at Bahia de Nipe can be moved to Mariel Naval Air Station within 24 hours travel time at economical speed. These boats, plus those based at Mariel, can be deck-loaded on three dry cargo ships in an additional 24 hours. Therefore, a total of two days would be required to complete the necessary movement of some and the loading of all Komar Class PT boats.

4. MIG-21's (jet fighters)

It is estimated that the Soviets could disassemble, re-box and deliver all of the MIG-21's for sea shipment in about one week.

5. Loading at Ports

After arrival at the ports about five to eight days would be required to load missiles and essential equipment, assuming that cribbing had been built on ship decks during the period of dismantling and movement to port, and assuming that adequate shipping is available in Cuban ports. Shipping currently believed to be available in Cuban ports amounts to:

- 10 General Cargo Ships
- 1 Ore Carrier
- 2 Tankers
- 1 Passenger Ship
- 1 Factory Ship

Assuming that missiles and crated IL-28s can be deck loaded on cribbing on board the 10 cargo ships, the ore carrier and the 2 tankers, and that critical items associated with the launch sites can be loaded below decks on the 10 cargo ships, it is believed that the shipping presently available can lift all missiles, critical equipment and most of the crated aircraft but not the Komar Class PT Boats.

Summary

It is estimated that a total of approximately 7-8 days would be required to dismantle and move the IREM/MREMs, IL-28s, Komar Class PT Boats, and MIG-21s to the ports on an expedited basis.

It is also estimated that another 7-8 days would be required for loading, assuming sufficient shipping is available.

Thus, at least two weeks would be required to disassemble, transfer and load the Soviet offensive equipment now estimated to be in Cuba.

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Director

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