

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

31 OCTOBER 1962  
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. Cuba-UN

a. U Thant's conversation with Castro yesterday went badly. Thant's military adviser telephoned UN headquarters from Havana last night that the Cubans refuse any form of inspection or any foreign presence in their territory.

b. U Thant hopes to shake them out of this position in a further meeting this morning. If not, he may call a Security Council meeting for Thursday to seek more guidance.

c. Cuban propaganda themes yesterday strongly suggest that Castro is insisting that his "five points" be injected into UN discussions.

d. Castro has scheduled a major speech for tomorrow.

e. Mikoyan arrives in Havana tomorrow at the head of a Soviet delegation

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f. Gromyko told Ambassador Kohler yesterday the USSR desires to reach agreement as quickly as possible on the basis of the President's exchange of letters with Khrushchev.

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g. In a similar vein, Kuznetsov, all smiles in New York, told Ambassador Stevenson he was very pleased at our acceptance of the International Red Cross to carry out inspection.

h. It is clear, however, that what Moscow has in mind is some sort of inspection of the ships  and no inspection at the sites until after they are vacated. (The Soviets say this will take one to two weeks.)

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*incoming*

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i. Soviet stickiness on this derives from Moscow's long-standing insistence in general disarmament discussions that there can be no inspection over armaments, only over disarmament and then only after disarmament is completed.

j. Soviet officials at the UN, meanwhile, are busily fostering among the neutral delegations the idea that the Cuban crisis shows the dangers to world peace that arise from all foreign bases.

k. The thought is falling on fertile soil, and pressure will build up for liquidation of all foreign bases. In line with this the Soviets are saying Castro is perfectly right in his demand that we evacuate Guantanamo.

2. Cuba--  
Missile Sites

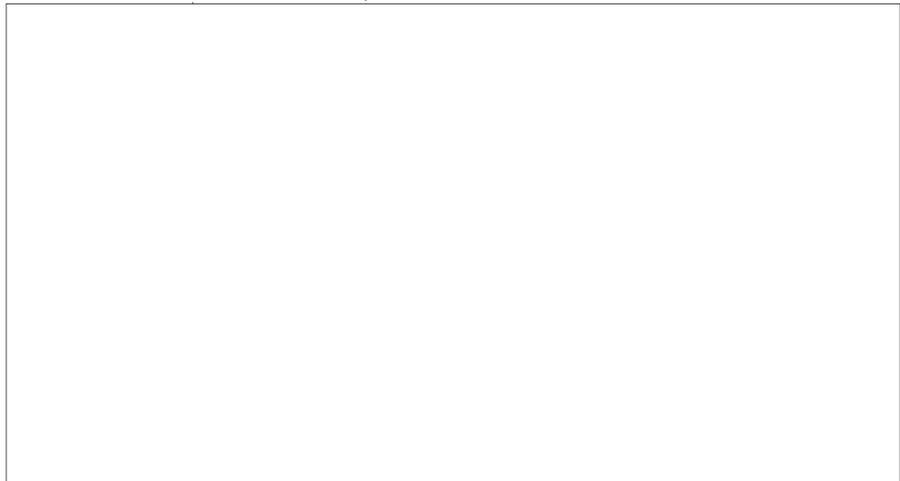
a. Though disappointing in quality, Monday's photography shows that as of mid-afternoon that day no definite steps towards dismantling or vacating the sites had been taken.

b. Cabling, for example, which we would expect to see removed first, remains in place at each of the sites. In several instances, however, the missile erectors have been moved away from the launch area.

c. At both the Sagua La Grande and San Cristobal MRBM sites there is evidence that some construction work took place during the interval between Saturday's coverage and that of Monday afternoon.

d. Camouflage and concealment work continues as well.

3. Cuba--  
Bloc Shipping



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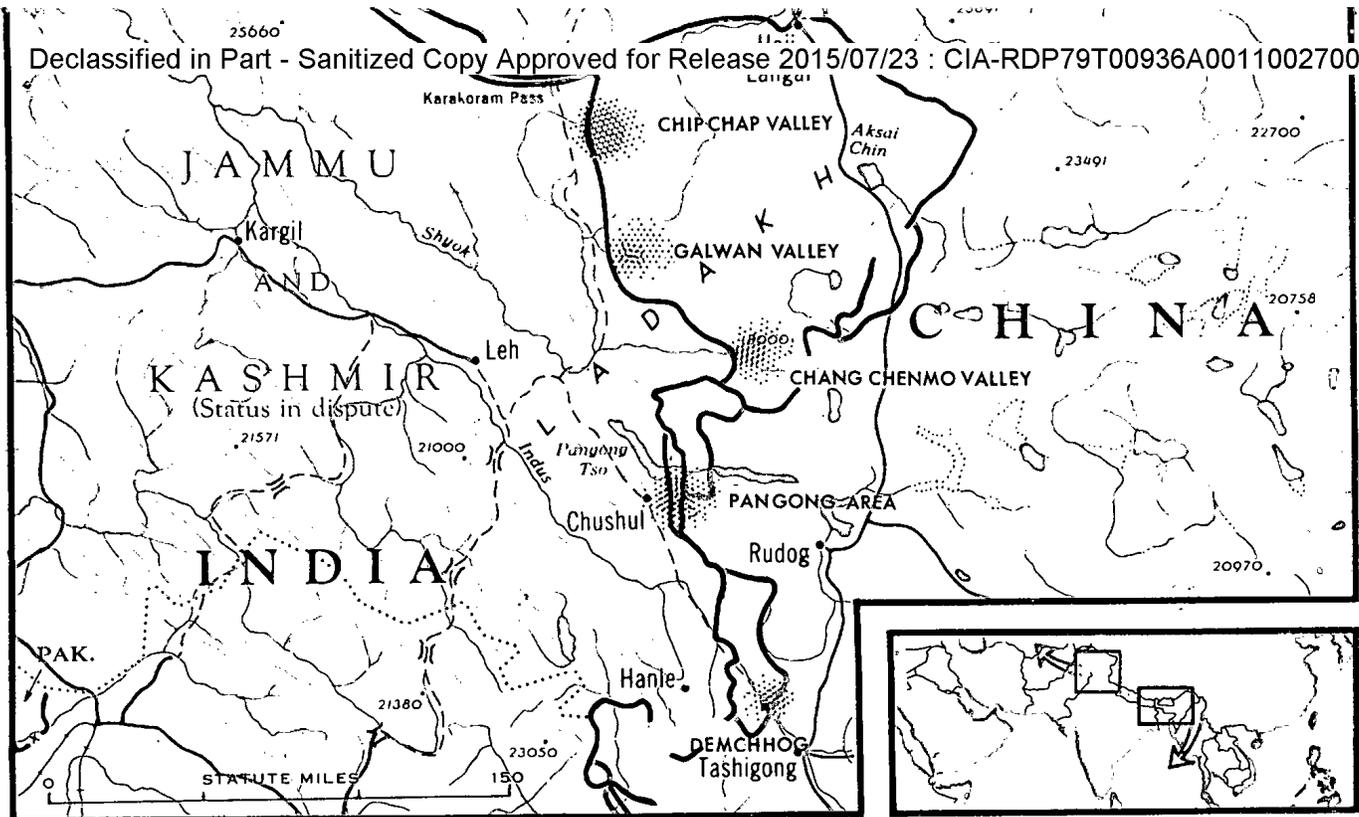
4. NATO

a. We were given a strong vote of confidence in Monday's NATO Council meeting for the President's handling of the Cuban crisis.

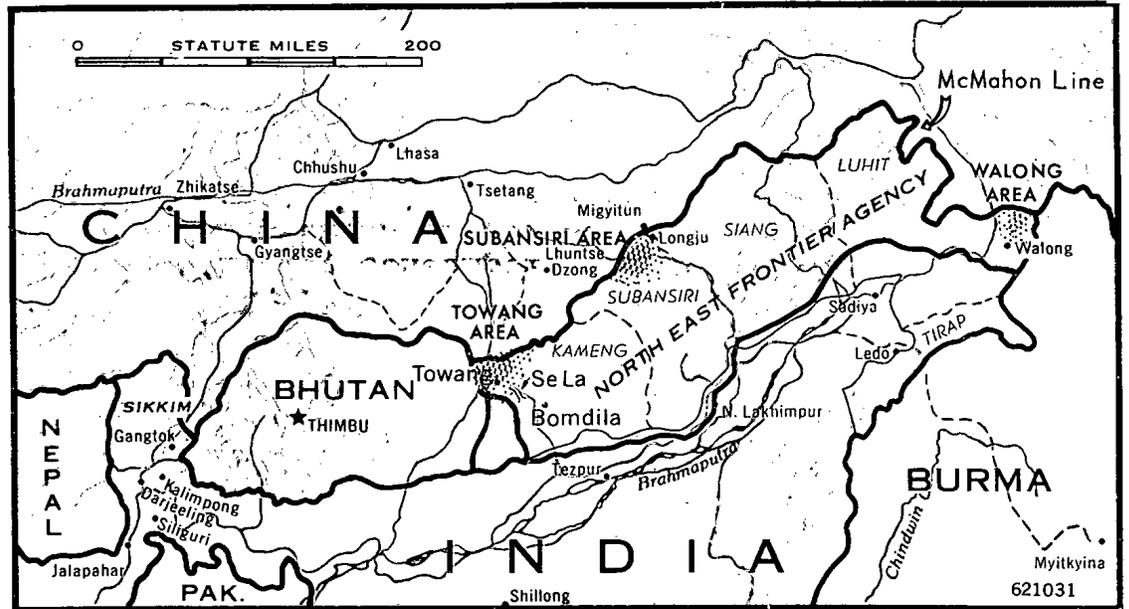
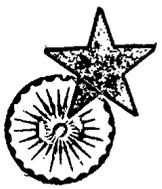
b. A congratulatory statement by Belgium's De Staercke received unanimous support.

c. The role call showed full support for our insistence on removal of the missiles before negotiations, our rejection of a bargain over bases in Turkey, and our expression of willingness to pursue negotiations on a broad range of problems when the dust over Cuba settles.

d. Spaak noted that the way Latin American countries stood up to be counted with us made a strong impression in Europe and, undoubtedly, on the Soviets as well.



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 Areas Chinese have occupied since 20 October  
 Boundary shown on recent Chinese Communist maps (Where differing from US and Western maps)  
 Boundary shown on most US and Western maps  
 Road or track

5. India -  
Communist  
China

a. The fighting has let up as the Chinese consolidate their supply lines, possibly in preparation for pushing on to the new reinforced Indian defensive positions.

b. Press reports that Indian forces went on the offensive were meant for consumption by the Indian public which is now becoming aware of the magnitude of Indian losses.

c. Public anger focuses on the Defense Minister, and Ambassador Galbraith gives him no more than another week in the job.

6. Congo

a. Dr. Bunche has returned to New York from his Congo survey reporting no progress, and the UN evidently now intends to resort to military force.



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c. To this end, UN officials are now seeking additional equipment, including jet aircraft, transports and napalm and are counting on the arrival of three Indonesian paratroop battalions at the end of next month.

## 7. Laos

a. Ambassador Unger doubts that pressure from Souvanna, the ICC, or Moscow (if indeed it can be obtained) will be effective in removing the North Vietnamese from Laos.

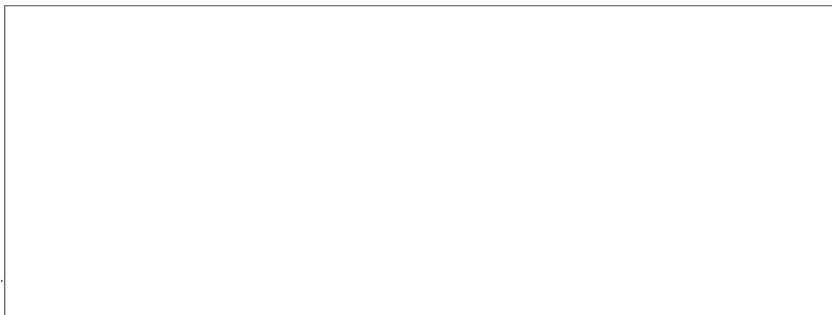
b. He reasons that the corridor into South Vietnam is too important to the Vietnamese and that if they had intended to leave, they would have had every reason to do so before the deadline.

c. He feels, therefore, that de facto partition is inevitable and argues that Phoumi's forces must not be undermined to the degree that they could not provide a mainstay for Souvanna in these circumstances.

d. We are told that only some 2000 of the 7000 neutralist regulars could be counted on to support Souvanna. Most of the rest have been won over by the Pathet Lao.

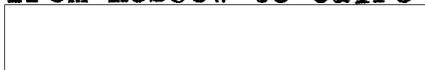
8. Yemen

a. Revolutionary troops are pecking away at remaining hard core royalist tribes but are meeting stubborn resistance.



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c. Meanwhile, aid for Sana continues to arrive, notably another UAR ship with some 1200 more men (total now 4000) and eight Soviet transports with military supplies which flew from Moscow to Cairo last weekend.



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9. Cambodia

a. Sihanouk will be distributing in a few days his draft of an international agreement to ensure Cambodia's neutrality.

b. Presumably it will be unchanged from the draft approved by the National Assembly last week.

c. This calls for withdrawal of all foreign military assistance groups, although the French training mission may be retained for awhile.

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d. His military leaders have expressed to us their concern over the threatened loss of western military assistance, but this is evidently not shared by Sihanouk.

e. He told Ambassador Sprouse that his policy of partial neutrality had not given Cambodia the security it needs, and he is determined now to seek it through "internationalization" on the Laos pattern.

NOTES

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- B. USSR As part of the cooling off process, Moscow on Monday lifted the travel ban which it imposed on foreign diplomats at the onset of the Cuban crisis.

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- D. China-UN The General Assembly yesterday rejected the Soviet motion to seat Communist China 56-42 (two more votes against than last year). There were twelve abstentions. The Brazzaville group of African countries, most of whom abstained last year, sided with the Chinats this time. India still felt it had to vote for Peiping.
- E. Colombia A cabinet crisis is shaping up in President Valencia's two month old administration. There is unhappiness over his failure to take forceful actions to suppress rural banditry, but personal animosities and jealousies within his cabinet are also playing a part.