

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

26 NOVEMBER 1962
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. Congo

a. The odds on Adoula's surviving the government crisis have increased somewhat over the last 48 hours.

b. The censure motion has been put off at least until Thursday, and this will give Adoula time to shuffle his cabinet. He already has a number of vacant portfolios which he can bargain with to further divide and weaken the opposition.

c. The opposition, however, is encouraged by the ease with which motions against government actions were passed last Friday. It will very likely demand more cabinet changes than Adoula is prepared to make, especially in view of reports that General Mobutu is willing to associate himself with leaders other than Adoula.

d. President Kasavubu is now said to be determined not to dissolve or to adjourn Parliament as a way out of the political crisis.

e. The UN is having some success getting additional fighter aircraft. It will be getting four more Swedish jets, and Ethiopia may return its four F-86s to the Congo, at least until the Swedish planes arrive and are assembled.

(Cont'd)

For The President Only—Top Secret

f. Union Minière has issued a communiqué denying U Thant's statement it is arranging to pay dues to the central government rather than to Katanga; it says it is not free to choose since all its properties are in Katanga.

g. Union Minière, as always, fears retaliation by Tshombé should it begin to make payments to Leopoldville. Spaak found company officials extremely reluctant to consider the idea until and unless Tshombé gets the political concessions and guarantees he wants from Adoula. Both UN officials and Adoula are equally reluctant to grant these.

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2. Cuba

a. Mikoyan's farewell speech in Havana last night was a bland rehash of Soviet support for Cuba, including Castro's "five points"; it gave no indication of what, if anything, was agreed upon during his three-week stay. He said only that both sides were satisfied.

b. There was no mention of a Soviet military guarantee.

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c. The speech was followed by publication of a typically truculent Cuban pronouncement which again asserted Cuba's right to acquire arms of any kind in its defense. It reaffirmed Cuba's refusal to accept inspection unless US territory were also to be inspected and described the five points as "indispensible for a real solution to the crisis."

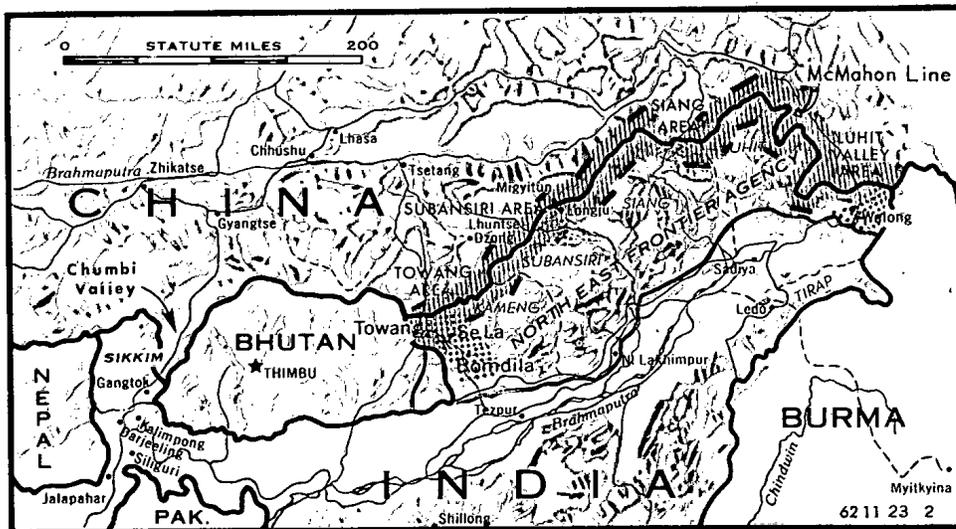
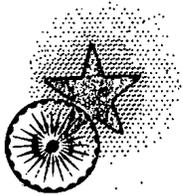
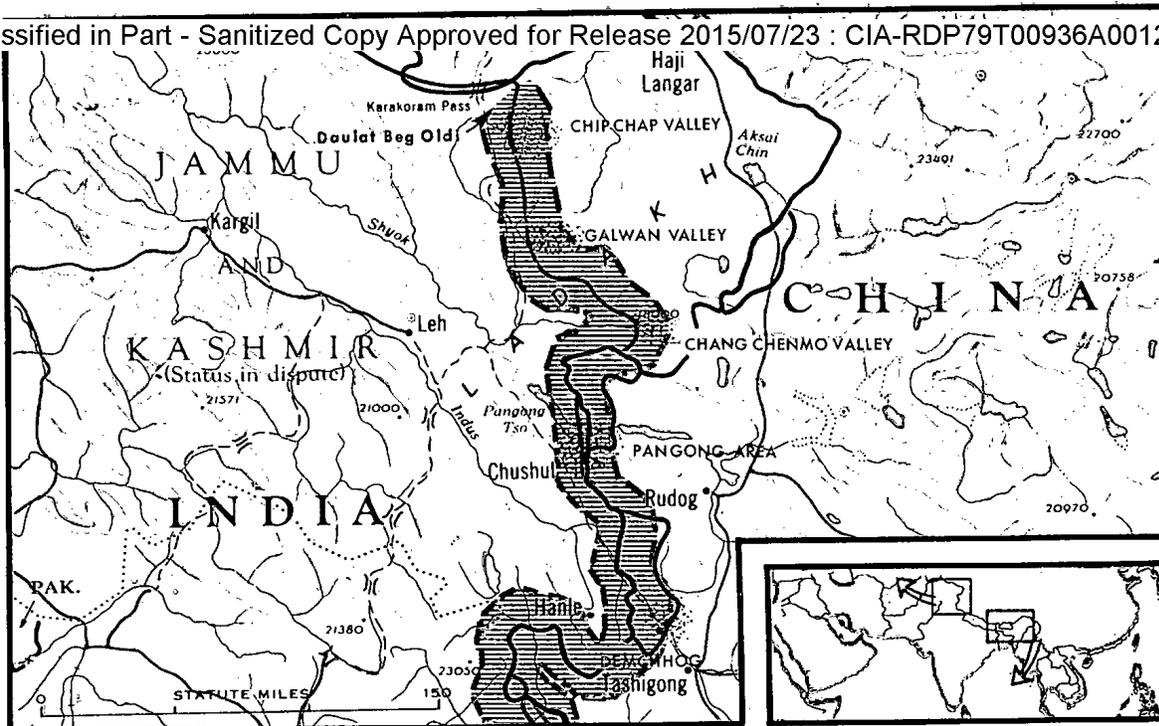
d. Readout of photographic missions over the weekend has not so far shown anything of great interest. Apparently neither IL-28 field was covered.

3. Guatemala

a. Yesterday's coup attempt by air force elements fizzled when support failed to materialize.

b. Senior army officers forced the rebel leaders to give up the revolt within three hours after the first attack and are now in a strong position. We expect they will bring pressure on Ydigoras to resign in favor of a military junta, mainly to prevent the return from Mexico of former president Arevalo.

(Cont'd)



- Areas Chinese have occupied since 20 October
- Boundary shown on recent Chinese Communist maps (Where differing from US and Western maps)
- Boundary shown on recent India maps (Where differing from US and Western maps)
- Boundary shown on most US and Western maps
- Road or track
- 21020 Spot height (in feet)
- Pass



Chinese-proposed Demilitarized Zone--based on November 1959 "Line of Actual Control"--shown in Peiping's People's Daily of 11 November 1962.

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c. There is no evidence to support Ydigoras' charge that the revolt had Castro+Communist support; rather it probably was backed by conservatives who were also seeking to block Arevalo's return. The confusion, however, may encourage Communist groups to take advantage of any rightist coup attempt.

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4. India

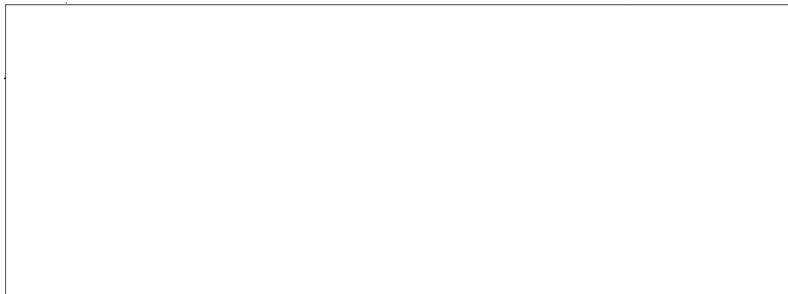
a. Desai believes the Chinese will withdraw in the northeast only if New Delhi accepts Peiping's proposal as a whole.

b. We have seen no inclination among Indian officials to accept the package deal, although India will continue to observe the cease-fire.

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5. Pakistan

a. Foreign Minister Ali [redacted] will not be going to Peiping during the present Sino-Indian border crisis. He had considered this an advantageous time to go, but was overruled by President Ayub.

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b. Nevertheless, the government is doing nothing to discourage [redacted] a rampant press campaign for rapprochement with Peiping. It has done nothing to deflate talk of a possible nonaggression pact with the Chinese.

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c. At the same time, [redacted] told privately that the government will stand by its alliances with the West.

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6. Laos

a. Phoumi has arrived in Moscow, where [redacted] his real purpose will be to find out how far the Russians are willing to go in making the neutrality agreement work. He hopes to convince the Soviets that he and his people are sincere in trying to work to this end with Souvanna.

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b. Talks with Phoumi and entourage, both in Bangkok and New Delhi, show him to be optimistic about Soviet intentions and about prospects in Laos.

c. Phoumi will stop in Peiping and Hanoi on his way home.

d. Souphannouvong, meanwhile, has returned from his trip in the bloc—apparently more inclined to be cooperative.

e. He has agreed "in principle" to an integrated 6,000-man police force and, Souvanna says, agreement has "virtually" been achieved on the composition of a national army.

f. Souvanna is encouraged, but will remain suspicious until words are matched by deeds.

g. Phoumi and company are voicing suspicions, however, that Souphannouvong may be unable to deliver since they think control of the Pathet Lao may be passing from the Soviets to the Chinese.

7. Ecuador

a. One of these days, the move we have been anticipating for months against Arosemena will materialize.

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b. [redacted] his vacillation between right and left have alienated most of the considerable popular support he had when he overthrew Velasco a year ago.

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c. His support now seems to be limited to the rabble of Guayaquil, who delight in the common touch he has brought to the presidency; he remains in office only because no successor has yet appeared who is acceptable to both Congress and the military.

8. Yemen

a. The flow of Jordanian and Saudi military aid to the royalists continues.

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d. Both Jordan and Saudi Arabia continue actively to seek arms, ammunition and aircraft abroad.

e. Yemeni President Sallal has, meanwhile, expressed his pleasure over word from Cairo that there will be "no requirement" that a part of the UAR forces be withdrawn from Yemen at the outset.

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9. France

a. The 25 November election resulted in a National Assembly heavily committed to De Gaulle.

b. His party fell short of an absolute majority (233 of 482, up from 165), but it did far better than its most ardent proponents had originally hoped for; the Gaullists are assured firm control of the assembly because at least 37 Popular Republican and Independent deputies are personally committed to De Gaulle.

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c. The left was the only other group to gain. The Communists (up from 10 to 41) now have enough deputies to qualify for recognition as a political unit in the assembly. If they act with the Socialists--who now owe them some political debt--they will have the second largest block of votes. (The Socialists are up from 41 to 66.)

d. However, the virtual destruction of the center parties in favor of a left-right polarization may make the traditional distrust of left for right a much more important factor in French politics than it has been since the '30s.

e. De Gaulle will interpret the election as support for his efforts to give France an important international status. This will become apparent in stiff bargaining on Britain's bid for Common Market membership, in renewed efforts to revise NATO, and in stronger insistence on having French views considered on East-West differences.

NOTES

- A. USSR Two ICBMs, probably second-generation SS-7s, were successfully launched this weekend from Tyuratam to the northern mid-Pacific impact area. [REDACTED]
- B. West Germany The Bavarian electorate gave Strauss a vote of confidence and his party absolute control (108 seats) in the 204-seat Bavarian state assembly. It previously held 101 seats. We are not sure yet what effect, if any, this will have on the composition of Adenauer's cabinet.
- C. Dominican Republic A general strike of government workers (over Christmas bonuses) is set for today; it may touch off disorders.
- D. USSR Khrushchev's reorganization scheme is evidently a rather hasty concoction. There is likely to be much confusion in the Soviet bureaucracy and it may be some time before we are able to sort out what Khrushchev is up to. We still have no word of what he said at the closed final session of the plenum.
- E. Costa Rica President Orlich believes the Communists were behind Friday's disorders in Cartago which resulted in several deaths. Costa Rican Communists are known to have received training and financial support in Cuba, and last year they decided to switch from legal action to terrorism. Until now they have not been considered much of a threat, but the government may now adopt tougher measures.

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DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST

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I.



II.