

9 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KNOCHE

1. Attached is my M/R on the meeting of the 7th. This was the only subject discussed. I did not take up or discuss the items under 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7.

2. I understand that the State Department as well as Tommy Thompson are preparing papers on the international repercussions of low-level flights (Item 7).

3. In the sealed, stapled envelope are two "talking papers" from Sid Gottlieb in connection with Item 2 of the notebook. I do not recommend either one and I certainly would not make any distribution to anyone other than the Director and myself.

4. The minutes of the 30 April meeting as distributed by Bundy with instructions for action in his May 2 memorandum are in accord with my notes.

MSC/dec  
M. S. C.

MSC:bec  
Orig - Mr. Knoche (by hand - w/Standing Group book & original att'd letter)  
1 - DDCI

STATE & NSC reviews completed

9 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: National Security Council Standing Group Meeting of  
May 7th

1. Mr. Bundy announced that the next meeting would be on Tuesday, 14 May, in the afternoon and that the agenda would probably be large. Mr. Wilson of USIA stated that USIA was concentrating on five themes as regards Cuba: (1) Economic deterioration of Castro; (2) Castro betrayed the purpose of the original revolution; (3) Cuba was isolated from its Latin American neighbors; (4) Soviet Communism had been imposed on Cuba; and (5) the U. S. policy was that some day Cuba would be free. Wilson pointed out that only Number 5 was a positive theme. There then followed a discussion of the paper proposed by USIA as a statement of U. S. policy. Bundy pointed out that it appeared to say that any Cuba not Soviet/Communist dominated was acceptable to the United States. He did not feel this was our policy. Sorenson said that we needed more specifics and suggested a study jointly by State and CIA which would attempt to tabulate under fifteen or twenty headings, such as: (1) religion; (2) race relations; (3) housing; (4) education, etc. (a) the situation in Cuba under Batista; (b) under Castro (what he promised and what he gave); (c) what the U. S. would be prepared to accept in a post-Castro regime, and finally (d) what help the United States might give.

2. It was generally agreed that a statement was needed by USIA but who would give it and when was inconclusive.

3. Upon conclusion of the meeting, I informed Sheldon and asked him to see that ONE and OCI started thinking about the foregoing. I then assigned action to [redacted], told him to touch base with ONE and OCI, and I subsequently informed Helms of this assignment of responsibility.

*M.S.C./bec*  
M.S.C.

MSC:bec (9 May 63)

Orig - O/DCI (Mr. Knoche by hand)

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1 - Exec Dir

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STANDING GROUP

RECORD OF ACTIONS

Meeting No. 4/63, May 7, 1963 -- 10:30 AM

There was a discussion of a U.S. program and policy toward post-Castro Cuba.

a. There was preliminary agreement on the need by mid-summer for a U.S. Government statement from a high source, possibly the President, expressing our view of post-Castro Cuba.

b. An analysis is to be prepared by State, CIA, and USIA covering specific aspects of the Cuban society (1) under Batista; (2) under Castro, including the revolution's aims as stated and as realized to date; and (3) under a post-Castro regime, including actions we would be prepared to take to help in the reconstruction of Cuba. Among the subjects to be included in the comparison are: education, tax system, defense, housing, land ownership, economic development, religion, and civil rights, including press freedom, race relations, and the administration of justice.

c. There was a recognized need to interest non-governmental institutions such as the Council on Foreign Relations or the Brookings Institution in preparing studies on post-Castro Cuba. A White House officer is to initiate action on this problem.

Present:

Under Secretary of State (Ball)  
Attorney General  
Deputy Secretary of Defense  
Acting Director of Central Intelligence  
Administrator of AID  
Deputy Director of USIA  
Deputy Under Secretary of State  
(Johnson)

Major General A. J. Goodpaster  
(JCS)  
Special Counsel  
Special Assistant for National  
Security Affairs  
Executive Secretary, National  
Security Council

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET

May 7, 1963

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STANDING GROUP

RECORD OF ACTIONS

Meeting No. 3/63, April 30, 1963 -- 10:30 AM

There was agreement on a list of appraisals and studies with respect to Cuba which are to be prepared for consideration at the May 14th meeting. A memorandum giving specific assignments was circulated to the members by McGeorge Bundy on May 2nd.

Present:

Secretary of Defense  
Attorney General  
Acting Director of Central Intelligence  
Director of USIA  
Under Secretary of State (Ball)  
Under Secretary of State (Harriman)  
Deputy Secretary of Defense  
Assistant Secretary of State (Martin)

Special Counsel  
Special Assistant for National  
Security Affairs  
Executive Secretary, National  
Security Council

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For NSC/SG mem 5/7/63

Executive Registry

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103-3765

Pres. Carter

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May 4, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable  
McGeorge Bundy  
The White House

USIA has been endeavoring for some time to talk in positive terms to the people of Cuba about the post-Castro period. We seek to assure them that we do not wish to turn back the clock but rather look to the day when free Cubans will rejoin the family of American nations and participate in the constructive economic and social reforms of the Alliance for Progress.

In order to provide an authoritative basis for our information programs we need a strong statement from a high USG source expressing anew the determination of this government that Cuba shall be free and, for the first time, listing specifics of the assistance we will offer to the people of Cuba after Castro's fall. We had hoped to have the Organization of American States issue such a statement, but U.S. representatives there felt it would be virtually impossible since five American Republics still maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba. It is the current policy of the U.S. delegation to the OAS to urge that the strongest possible statements about the future of Cuba be included in public declarations of that body. However, the fare will be thin indeed.

We believe that issuance of a USG statement at an appropriate moment, when our public posture is one of active movement toward a free Cuba, would buoy up the hopes of the Cuban people, reassure them that they are not alone, and give them positive guarantees of our intention to help make their legitimate revolution a success. In addition, such a statement would strengthen our psychological position in Latin America.

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GROUP 4

Downgraded at 3-year intervals.

Declassified 12 years after

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-2-

At present our position, which is essentially anti-Castro in nature, suffers from a lack of positiveness. From the Agency's standpoint, the proposed statement would allow us to adopt a much more constructive tone in our output to Cuba. Further, it would not commit us to a fixed timetable and would make our output more sustainable during the intervening period until the fall of Castro.

Attached is a draft statement.



Donald M. Wilson  
Deputy Director

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May 4, 1963

PROPOSED STATEMENT

During recent months I have said many times that our Cuba policy looks to the day when the people of that unhappy isle shall be truly free. This is our purpose and hope and it is shared by the other republics of our hemisphere.

At San Jose, Costa Rica, in March we joined with the Presidents of Central America and Panama to "reaffirm the conviction that Cuba will soon join the family of free nations".

In the Declaration of Central America, we said that we had "no doubt that a genuine Cuban revolution will live again, that its betrayers will fall into the shadows of history and that the martyred people of that oppressed isle of the Caribbean will be free from Communist domination, free to choose for themselves the kind of government they wish to have, and free to join their brothers of the hemisphere in a common undertaking to secure for each individual liberty, dignity and well being, which are the objectives of all free societies".

When the time comes, as it shall, for a free Cuba to sweep up the destruction of communist rule and begin the reconstruction of her economy and democratic institutions, she can count on the United States

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-2-

not only for sympathy and understanding, but for effective financial and technical aid as well.

Our hopes for a free Cuba point to the future, not to the past. The Cuban people's choice of government is not limited, as Castro would have them believe, to communism or return to a rightist dictatorship. We would support the legitimate aims and reforms of the early days of the Cuban revolution, before it was betrayed by Castro, and help Cubans to build their future on a foundation of social and economic betterment.

A free Cuba will be invited to join her sister republics in the vast cooperative programs of the Alliance for Progress, through which we support for all the people of this hemisphere, including Cubans, the right of free elections, and the free exercise of basic human freedoms. Under the Alliance, we support equitable land reform; accelerated economic progress to build industries and provide more jobs; programs to provide decent housing to the people; fair wages and satisfactory working conditions for all workers; greatly increased educational opportunities for all; health and sanitation programs; sound governmental monetary and fiscal policies; and solutions to Latin America's traditional problem of excessive price fluctuations of basic exports.

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-3-

The Cuban people will make their own blueprint. But we expect them to require special help, aside from participation in the Alliance for Progress, and we will be prepared to give it, with no strings attached and in the spirit of friendship that has been traditional between our two countries.

The post-Castro Cubans will be in immediate dire need of many things. They will require food, medicines, clothes, machinery, tools, transport, and other commodities that Castro's reckless policies have made scarce. We will be prepared to provide these needs promptly, and in substantial amounts.

I am confident that the Organization of American States will offer its good offices to help organize and supervise free elections, so as to assure the exercise of complete freedom at the polling place. OAS technical assistance will also be made available, I am certain, to repair the ravages wrought by the Soviet-dictated military build-up and communist agricultural mismanagement. In the important field of education, the OAS can be of valuable assistance in helping Cuba to regain academic freedom and to reorient its educational system on democratic concepts.

There will be many tasks that the free Cuban people can accomplish themselves, with little or no assistance from their neighbors. After years

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-4-

of a deliberate communist effort to stifle the spark of democracy, they will want to build a system of law and justice in which all share equally, establish a free press and radio, liberate their once strong unions from the control of the state, and reconstitute their political and economic ties with the other American Republics.

I firmly believe that the majority of the Cuban people, including many thousands who have been forced to appear as supporters of the communist regime, hold to their faith in freedom and are determined to regain their independence. They have learned that the path down which their communist leaders have taken them does not lead to the original goals of the revolution. In freedom, and in association with their fellow American Republics, their revolution can live again.


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Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <i>DDCI</i>		<i>5/8/63</i>
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
<i>Mr. Hancock and Exec. Director rec'd copy.</i>		
		
FROM: <i>ER</i>		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241  
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8  
WHICH MAY BE USED.

GPO : 1957-O-439445

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