



**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**1961-1963**  
**Volume XI**  
**Cuban Missile Crisis and Aftermath**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

---

## **Preface**

The *Foreign Relations of the United States* series presents the official documentary historical record of major foreign policy decisions and significant diplomatic activity of the United States Government. The series documents the facts and events that contributed to the formulation of policies and includes evidence of supporting and alternative views to the policy positions ultimately adopted.

The Historian of the Department of State is charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the Foreign Relations series. The staff of the Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, plans, researches, compiles, and edits the volumes in the series. This documentary editing proceeds in full accord with the generally accepted standards of historical scholarship. Official regulations codifying specific standards for the selection and editing of documents for the series were first promulgated by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg on March 26, 1925. These regulations, with minor modifications, guided the series through 1991.

A new statutory charter for the preparation of the series was established by Public Law 102-138, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, which was signed by President George Bush on October 28, 1991. Section 198 of P.L. 102-138 added a new Title IV to the Department of State's Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 USC 4351, et seq.).

The statute requires that the Foreign Relations series be a thorough, accurate, and reliable record of major United States foreign policy decisions and significant United States diplomatic activity. The volumes of the series should include all records needed to provide comprehensive documentation of major foreign policy decisions and actions of the United States Government. The statute also confirms the editing principles established by Secretary Kellogg: the Foreign Relations series is guided by the principles of historical objectivity and accuracy; records should not be altered or deletions made without indicating in the published text that a deletion has been made; the published record should omit no facts that were of major importance in reaching a decision; and nothing should be omitted for the purposes of concealing a defect in policy. The statute also requires that the *Foreign Relations* series be published not more than 30 years after the events recorded. The editors are convinced that this volume, which was compiled in 1990-1991, meets all regulatory, statutory, and scholarly standards of selection and editing.

### Structure and Scope of the *Foreign Relations* Series

This volume is part of a subseries of volumes of the *Foreign Relations* series that documents the most important issues in the foreign policy of the 3 years (1961-1963) of the administration of John F. Kennedy. The subseries presents in 25 print volumes and 5 microfiche supplements a documentary record of major foreign policy decisions and actions of President Kennedy's

administration.

This volume presents the documentary record of the Cuban missile crisis and its aftermath as well as U.S. policy toward Cuba during the period October 1962 to December 1963. Volume X, Cuba, 1961-1962, covers the period January 1961 through September 1962 and includes documentation on the Bay of Pigs incident and U.S. courses of action in response to the unsuccessful invasion. A separate microfiche supplement will contain additional documentation on the crisis and U.S. policy toward Cuba for the period 1961-1963 regarded by the editors as significant but not warranting inclusion in this printed volume or Volume X. The microfiche publication will also include documentation supplementing Volume XII, American Republics.

### *Principles of Document Selection for the Foreign Relations Series*

In preparing each volume of the Foreign Relations series, the editors are guided by some general principles for the selection of documents. Each editor, in consultation with the General Editor and other senior editors, determines the particular issues and topics to be documented either in detail, in brief, or in summary. Some general decisions are also made regarding issues for which space does not exist in the volume but which will be included in a microfiche supplement.

The following general selection criteria are used in preparing volumes in the Foreign Relations series. Individual compiler-editors vary these criteria in accordance with the particular issues and the available documentation. The editors also tend to apply these selection criteria in accordance with their own interpretation of the generally accepted standards of scholarship. In selecting documentation for publication, the editors gave priority to unpublished classified records, rather than previously published records, which are accounted for in appropriate bibliographical notes.

Selection Criteria (in general order of priority):

1. Major foreign affairs commitments made on behalf of the United States to other governments, including those that define or identify the principal foreign affairs interests of the United States;
2. Major foreign affairs issues, commitments, negotiations, and activities, whether or not major decisions were made, and including dissenting or alternative opinions to the process ultimately adopted;
3. The decisions, discussions, actions, and considerations of the President, as the official constitutionally responsible for the direction of foreign policy;
4. The discussions and actions of the National Security Council, the Cabinet, and special Presidential policy groups, including the policy options brought before these bodies or their individual members;
5. The policy options adopted by or considered by the Secretary of State and the most important actions taken to implement Presidential decisions or policies;
6. Diplomatic negotiations and conferences, official correspondence, and other exchanges between U.S. representatives and those of other governments that demonstrate the main lines of policy implementation on major issues;
7. Important elements of information that attended Presidential decisions and policy recommendations of the Secretary of State;
8. Major foreign affairs decisions, negotiations, and commitments undertaken on behalf of the

United States by government officials and representatives in other agencies in the foreign affairs community or other branches of government made without the involvement (or even knowledge) of the White House or the Department of State;

9. The main policy lines of intelligence activities if they constituted major aspects of U.S. foreign policy toward a nation or region or if they provided key information in the formulation of major U.S. policies, including relevant National Intelligence Estimates and Special National Intelligence Estimates as may be declassified;

10. The role of the Congress in the preparation and execution of particular foreign policies or foreign affairs actions;

11. Economic aspects of foreign policy;

12. The main policy lines of U.S. military and economic assistance as well as other types of assistance;

13. The political-military recommendations, decisions, and activities of the military establishment and major regional military commands as they bear upon the formulation or execution of major U.S. foreign policies;

14. Diplomatic appointments that reflect major policies or affect policy changes.

Focus of Research and Principles of Selection for Foreign Relations, 1961-1963, Volume XI

The original research and compilation of this volume was completed in 1992, and additional documents were added after access agreements permitting further research were concluded with various agencies. The editors of the volume focused much of their selection on documenting the most serious U.S.-Soviet confrontation of the Cold War, the Cuban missile crisis and its aftermath. Although the crisis itself was short, it was so intense that it absorbed the entire attention of President Kennedy and his closest advisers. The editors reviewed the available written records as well as transcripts and accounts based on audiotape recordings in order to present a comprehensive record of the daily policy discussions of the crisis. The editors included the major policy option papers that Kennedy and his advisers were examining as part of these discussions. Only a small fraction of the extensive intelligence material relating to the crisis was included; most of the important intelligence documentation is in the microfiche supplement with footnote and editorial references in the print volume.

Much of the documentation printed in this volume relates to discussions with key Soviet officials through a variety of channels ranging from Kennedy-Khrushchev letters to communications through an American newsman with a Soviet official. Because of space constraints, the editors have included only the most important examples of the frequent and detailed consultation with key allies regarding the crisis.

The Cuban missile crisis, the "sixteen days in October," ending with the Kennedy-Khrushchev "agreement" of October 28, 1962, has been studied extensively by scholars and has been described in a variety of published works. Less well-known in published works was the second dangerous crisis over the removal of Soviet IL-28 bombers from Cuba, which the United States insisted were "offensive weapons" and thus subject to the October 28 agreement. The editors have given full attention to this second crisis using the same methodology used for the missile crisis.

By January 1963 it was clear that no formal agreement would result. The editors gave special

emphasis to the negotiations regarding the removal of Soviet bombers from Cuba and the establishment of procedures for the verification of Soviet compliance not only because they consider them an important if unsuccessful epilogue to the crisis, but also because the records of these talks were not available until they were declassified for this volume. In the concluding portion of the volume documenting U.S. policy in 1963, the editors focused on U.S. concern with Cuban President Fidel Castro. They also included documentation on a highly secret preliminary effort to explore a possible rapprochement with Castro through intermediaries at the United Nations, as part of the negotiations for the return of the prisoners captured in the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961.

Only a representative amount of finished intelligence on the viability, strength, and weakness of the Castro regime has been selected for publication here or in the microfiche supplement. U.S. efforts to prevent Cuban subversion in the rest of Latin America are documented in Volume XII, *American Republics*, released in July 1996.

### ***Editorial Methodology***

The documents are presented chronologically according to Washington time or, in the case of conferences, in the order of individual meetings. Memoranda of conversation are placed according to the time and date of the conversation, rather than the date the memorandum was drafted.

Editorial treatment of the documents published in the Foreign Relations series follows Office style guidelines, supplemented by guidance from the General Editor and the chief technical editor. The source text is reproduced as exactly as possible, including marginalia or other notations, which are described in the footnotes. Texts are transcribed and printed according to accepted conventions for the publication of historical documents in the limitations of modern typography. A heading has been supplied by the editors for each document included in the volume. Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are retained as found in the source text, except that obvious typographical errors are silently corrected. Other mistakes and omissions in the source text are corrected by bracketed insertions: a correction is set in italic type; an addition in roman type. Words or phrases underlined in the source text are printed in italics. Abbreviations and contractions are preserved as found in the source text, and a list of abbreviations is included in the front matter of each volume.

Bracketed insertions are also used to indicate omitted text that deals with an unrelated subject (in roman type) or that remains classified after declassification review (in italic type). The amount of material not declassified has been noted by indicating the number of lines or pages of source text that were omitted. Entire documents withheld for declassification purposes have been accounted for and are listed by headings, source notes, and number of pages not declassified in their chronological place. The amount of material omitted from this volume because it was unrelated to the subject of the volume, however, has not been delineated. All brackets that appear in the source text are so identified by footnotes.

An unnumbered source note to each document indicates the document's source, original classification, distribution, and drafting information. This note also provides the background of important documents and policies and indicates whether the President or his major policy advisers read the document. Every effort has been made to determine if a document has been previously published, and this information has been included in the source footnote.

Editorial notes and additional annotation summarize pertinent material not printed in the volume, indicate the location of additional documentary sources, provide references to important related documents printed in other volumes, describe key events, and provide summaries of and citations to public statements that supplement and elucidate the printed documents. Information derived from

memoirs and other first-hand accounts has been used when appropriate to supplement or explicate the official record.

### ***Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation***

The Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, established under the Foreign Relations statute, reviews records, advises, and makes recommendations concerning the Foreign Relations series. The Advisory Committee monitors the overall compilation and editorial process of the series and advises on all aspects of the preparation and declassification of the series. Although the Advisory Committee does not attempt to review the contents of individual volumes in the series, it does monitor the overall process and makes recommendations on particular problems that come to its attention.

The Advisory Committee has not reviewed this volume.

### ***Declassification Review***

The declassification review of this volume at the Department of State and other agencies resulted in decisions to withhold less than 1 percent of the documentation selected. No documents were denied in full. The withheld information in no way diminishes the accuracy of this account of U.S. Government policy during and after the Cuban missile crisis through 1963.

The Division of Historical Documents Review of the Office of Freedom of Information, Privacy, and Classification Review, Bureau of Administration, Department of State, conducted the declassification review of the documents published in this volume. The review was conducted in accordance with the standards set forth in Executive Order 12356 on National Security Information, which was superseded by Executive Order 12958 on April 20, 1995, and applicable laws.

Under Executive Order 12356, information that concerns one or more of the following categories, and the disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security, requires classification:

- 1) military plans, weapons, or operations;
- 2) the vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems, installations, projects, or plans relating to the national security;
- 3) foreign government information;
- 4) intelligence activities (including special activities), or intelligence sources or methods;
- 5) foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States;
- 6) scientific, technological, or economic matters relating to national security;
- 7) U.S. Government programs for safeguarding nuclear materials or facilities;
- 8) cryptology; or
- 9) a confidential source.

The principle guiding declassification review is to release all information, subject only to the current

requirements of national security as embodied in law and regulation. Declassification decisions entailed concurrence of the appropriate geographic and functional bureaus in the Department of State, other concerned agencies of the U.S. Government, and the appropriate foreign governments regarding specific documents of those governments.

### *Acknowledgements*

The editors wish to acknowledge the assistance of officials at the John F. Kennedy Library of the National Archives and Records Administration, in particular Suzanne Forbes, and the officials at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library of the National Archives and Records Administration, the History Staff at the Central Intelligence Agency, especially Mary McAuliffe, Vivienne Manber at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, and other officials of specialized repositories who assisted in the collection of documents for this volume.

Louis J. Smith did the research for the volume and he and Charles S. Sampson selected and edited the portion of the volume dealing with the Cuban missile crisis. Edward C. Keefer selected and edited the portion of the volume beginning with November 1962 through to the end of 1963. All three editors worked under the general supervision of then Editor in Chief John P. Glennon. Kerry E. Hite, David C. Geyer, and Donna Hung coordinated the declassification of the documentation, and Vicki E. Futscher, Deb Godfrey, and Rita M. Baker did the copy and technical editing. Max Franke prepared the index.

William Z. Slany  
The Historian  
Bureau of Public Affairs

December 1996



**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**1961-1963**  
**Volume XI**  
**Cuban Missile Crisis and Aftermath**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

---

## Sources

### Sources for the *Foreign Relations* Series

The Foreign Relations statute requires that the published record in the *Foreign Relations* series include all records needed to provide comprehensive documentation on major foreign policy decisions and actions of the U.S. Government. It further requires that government agencies, departments, and other entities of the U.S. Government cooperate with the Department of State Historian by providing full and complete access to records pertinent to foreign policy decisions and actions and by providing copies of selected records. The editors believe that in terms of access this volume was prepared in accordance with the standards and mandates of this statute.

The editors had complete access to all the retired records and papers of the Department of State: the central files of the Department; the special decentralized files ("lot files") of the Department at the bureau, office, and division levels; the files of the Department's Executive Secretariat, which contain the records of international conferences and high-level official visits, correspondence with foreign leaders by the President and Secretary of State, and memoranda of conversations between the President and Secretary of State and foreign officials; and the files of overseas diplomatic posts. The editors were able to use intelligence-related files maintained in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

When this volume was compiled, all Department of State records consulted were still under the custody of the Department, and the footnotes citing Department of State files suggest that the Department is the repository. By the time of publication, however, all the Department's indexed central (or decimal) files for these years were permanently transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (Archives II) at College Park, Maryland. Many of the Department's decentralized office (or lot) files covering this period, which the National Archives deems worthy of permanent retention, will also be transferred from the Department's custody to Archives II over the next several years.

The editors of the Foreign Relations series also have full access to the papers of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Eisenhower and other White House foreign policy records. Presidential papers maintained and preserved at the Presidential libraries include some of the most significant foreign affairs-related documentation from other federal agencies including the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Department of State historians also have access to records of the Department of Defense, particularly the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of Defense and their major assistants.

Since 1991, the Central Intelligence Agency has provided expanded access to Department of State historians to high-level intelligence documents from those records in the custody of that Agency. This access is arranged and facilitated by the History Staff of the Center for the Study of Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency, pursuant to a May 1992 memorandum of understanding. This access arrangement was concluded in connection with the research of volumes for the 1961-1963 triennium and in order to enlarge the scope of coverage as required by the 1991 law. Department of State and CIA historians continue to work out the procedural and scholarly aspects of identifying the key portions of the intelligence record. The variety of documentation made available to Department of State historians and ultimately selected for publication in the volumes has expanded.

All of this documentation has been made available for use in the Foreign Relations series thanks to the consent of these agencies, the assistance of their staffs, and especially the cooperation and support of the National Archives and Records Administration.

*Sources for Foreign Relations, 1961-1963, Volume XI*

All sources for this volume are briefly identified in the list below.

Collections in the Kennedy Library were the primary sources for this volume, although material on informal contacts with Cuba for the later part of 1963, which was originally from the Kennedy White House, was filed in the National Security File, Country File, Cuba, at the Johnson Library along with material on Cuba after November 22, 1963.

Among Kennedy Library materials, the single most important collection was the National Security Files. Within it the Memoranda and Meetings Series, the records of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) and the National Security Council Standing Group were key. Also extremely valuable were the records in the Country Series for Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as the files of Kennedy's key advisers such as Arthur Schlesinger and Theodore Sorensen. Also of importance are the audiotape recordings of meetings of the EXCOM which became available to the editors in July 1994. As the two transcripts of these tapes printed in this volume demonstrate (see Documents 18 and 21), they are verbatim accounts of long and sometimes confusing meetings. The sound quality is often poor and it is occasionally difficult to determine the identity of the speakers. The transcripts were used only when no written account of the meeting had been found. Otherwise, those tape recordings that were available at the time of preparation of this volume have been referred to in the footnotes. These transcripts are not a substitute for listening to the tapes themselves, which provide context and nuance that cannot be adequately reflected in a verbatim text.

The Meetings and Memoranda Series also has folders containing papers of key members of the White House Staff: Walt W. Rostow, Carl Kaysen, Robert Komer, and Chester V. Clifton. The files of Clifton, who was Military Aide to the President, include the memoranda of most of the President's meetings with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Some important materials are also available in Department of State files. The most valuable Department of State collections are the lot (office) files, as described below. The most useful of all of these lot files is S/S Files: Lot 65 D 438, the most concentrated Department of State collection on the missile crisis. Also consulted and listed below were several relevant files in the Department's decimal and subject-numeric indexed central files. Since the central files of Department were in constant use for Freedom of Information requests, the editors felt it wise to consult and use USUN files especially for documentation on the negotiations at New York following the crisis.

The single best collection of Department of Defense records at the Washington National Records



Center was OASD (C) A Files: FRC 71 A 2896. This extensive collection on the missile crisis includes material that, for reasons of space and redundancy, was not included in the volume or microfiche supplement. Prominent among these are handwritten notes on EXCOM meetings by Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul Nitze.

## **Unpublished Sources**

### **Department of State**

Decimal Central Files. All the Department's central files for this period have been transferred to Record Group 59 in the National Archives and Records Administration. The following files were most useful in compiling this volume:

601.6111: diplomatic representation between the United States and Soviet Union

611.3722: U.S. blockade of Cuba

611.61: U.S.-Soviet Union political relations

737.00: political affairs and conditions in Cuba

737.5211: U.S. intelligence activities in Cuba

737.56311: U.S. bases in Cuba

737.56361: Soviet bases in Cuba

761.00: political conditions in the Soviet Union

782.56311: U.S. bases in Turkey

Central Files. In February 1963 the Department of State changed its decimal central files to a subject-numeric central file system. The following files were most useful in compiling this volume:

POL CUBA: general policy toward Cuba

POL CUBA-USSR: Soviet Union-Cuba relations

POL 27 CUBA-US: military operations between the United States and the Soviet Union

POL 30-2 CUBA: Cuban exile political activities

POL 36 CUBA: travel control to and from Cuba

Lot Files: These are the special decentralized files of the policymaking level of the Department of State, including the Executive Secretariat, overseas Foreign Service posts, and U.S. special missions. A list of the lot files used or consulted for this volume follows.

ARA/CCA Files: Lot 66 D 501

Files of the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs for 1964 including certain top secret material from

1961-1963.

Ball Papers: Lot 74 D 272

Files of Under Secretary of State George Ball, 1961-1966, including transcripts of his telephone conversations.

Presidential Correspondence: Lot 66 D 204

Exchanges of correspondence between the President and heads of foreign governments, as well as certain correspondence of the Secretary of State, for 1953-1964 as maintained by the Executive Secretariat.

Presidential Correspondence: Lot 77 D 163

Exchanges of correspondence between the President with the leaders of the Soviet Union, 1961-1964, the so-called "Pen Pal" correspondence. Also contains drafts of messages and memoranda to the President and Secretary of State about the correspondence.

President's Memoranda of Conversation: Lot 66 D 149

A chronological record of cleared memoranda of conversations with foreign visitors for 1956-1964 as maintained by the Executive Secretariat.

Secretary's Memoranda of Conversation: Lot 65 D 330

Memoranda of the Secretary's and Under Secretary's conversations for 1961-1964 as maintained by the Executive Secretariat.

S/S Files: Lot 65 D 438

Principal Department of State lot file on the Cuban missile crisis, October 1962-January 1963, as maintained by the Executive Secretariat. Also contains background material from 1961 and 1962, including documentation on Operation Mongoose.

S/S-NSC Files: Lot 72 D 316

Department of State copies of National Security Action Memorandum (NSAMs) and related materials.

### **U.S. Mission to the United Nations Files**

NYFRC 84-84-001/002. Secret and Top Secret records of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations with extensive material on the post-missile crisis negotiations.

### **Central Intelligence Agency**

Cuban Files: Job 80-D0167R

DCI/McCone Files: Job 80-B1285A

Files of John C. McCone as Director of Central Intelligence, 1961-1965.

DDI Files: Job 79-R1012A

The Deputy Directorate for Intelligence's Registry of National Intelligence and Special Intelligence Estimates

HS/HC Files: Job 84-00499R

Central Intelligence Agency History Staff's source collection.

O/D/NFAC Files: Job 80-R1386R

Files of the Deputy Directorate for Intelligence.

### **Department of Defense**

Office of the Secretary of Defense, Historian's Office, Secretary of Defense's Cable Files

Telegrams to and from the Secretary of Defense as maintained by the Office of the Historian, Department of Defense

### **Lyndon B. Johnson Library, Austin, Texas**

National Security File:

Country File, Cuba

Rusk Appointment Book

Vice Presidential Security File

### **John F. Kennedy Library, Boston, Massachusetts**

National Security Files:

Chester V. Clifton Series

Countries Series, Cuba, USSR

Meetings and Memoranda Series: National Security Council Meetings, Executive Committee Meetings, Standing Group Meetings, National Security Action Memoranda

Regional Series

President's Appointment Books

President's Office Files:

Countries: Cuba, USSR

Presidential Recordings

Staff Memoranda

Papers of George Ball

Papers of Roger Hilsman

Papers of Arthur Schlesinger

Papers of Theodore Sorensen

## **National Defense University, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.**

Taylor Papers

Papers of General Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the Army, 1955-1959; Military Advisor to the President 1961-1962; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1962-1964.

## **Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland**

Record Group 330, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense

OASD (C) A Files: FRC 71 A 2896

Principal file on the Cuban missile crisis as maintained by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration. Includes files of the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

OSD Files: FRC 77-0131

Office of the Secretary of Defense, Foreign Policy Files, 1962-1972.

## **Published Sources**

Documentary Collections and Official Publications

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *Documents on Disarmament, 1962*, vol. II, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. *CIA Documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962*, Mary S. McAuliffe (ed.), Washington: Central Intelligence Agency, 1992.

U.S. Department of State. Department of State *Bulletin*, 1963, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F. Kennedy, 1962*, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963.

----- *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F. Kennedy, 1963*, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.

## *Memoirs*

Note: The Department of State takes no responsibility for the accuracy of these memoirs nor endorses their interpretation of events.

Bundy, McGeorge. *Danger and Survival: Choices about the Bomb in the First Fifty Years*. New York: Random House, 1988.

Hilsman, Roger. *To Move a Nation*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1967.

Johnson, U. Alexis (with Jeff O. McAllister). *The Right Hand of Power: The Memoirs of an*

*American Diplomat*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1984.

Kennedy, Robert F. *Thirteen Days, A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1969.

Macmillan, Harold. *End of the Day, 1961-1963*. London, 1973.

Salinger, Pierre. *With Kennedy*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1966.

Schlesinger, Arthur M. *Robert Kennedy and His Times. A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

Sorensen, Theodore. *Kennedy*. New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

Rusk, Dean (as told to Richard Rusk). *As I Saw It*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1990.



**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**1961-1963**  
**Volume XI**  
**Cuban Missile Crisis and Aftermath**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

---

**List of Abbreviations**

AAA, anti-aircraft artillery  
ACDA, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
AEC, Atomic Energy Commission  
AFB, Air Force Base  
A-4D, Skyhawk, U.S. single engine turbojet attack aircraft  
AG, Attorney General  
AID, Agency for International Development  
Amb., Ambassador  
AR, American Republics  
ARA, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State  
ARC, American Red Cross

CAP, Combat Air Patrol  
CCA, Office of the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs  
CI, counter-intelligence  
CIA, Central Intelligence Agency  
CINCAFLANT, Commander in Chief, U.S. Air Force, Atlantic  
CINCARLANT, Commander in Chief, U.S. Army, Atlantic  
CINCEUR, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces, Europe  
CINCLANT, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces, Atlantic  
CINCSTRIKE, Commander in Chief, Strike Command  
COCOM, Coordinating Committee of the Paris Consultative Group of Nations  
COMOR, Committee on Overhead Reconnaissance  
COMSTs, Commander, Sea Transportation Service  
CRC, Consejo Revolucionario Cubano, Cuban Revolutionary Council  
CVA, attack aircraft carrier

DCI, Director of Central Intelligence  
DEFCON(s), Defense condition(s)  
Deptel, Department of State telegram  
DOD, Department of Defense  
DRE, Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, Student Revolutionary Directorate  
DTG, date-time group (date and exact time on telegrams)

ELINT, electronic intelligence  
Embtel, Embassy telegram  
EMC, electronic countermeasures  
EUR, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State

EUR/BNA, Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State  
ExCom, Executive Committee  
Eyes Only, document to be read only by individuals with a need-to-know

FBI, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FBIS, Foreign Broadcast Information Service  
FMF, Fleet Marine Force  
fol, following  
FRC, Federal Records Center  
FROGS, free over ground tactical rockets (Soviet luna rockets)  
FYI, for your information

GNP, gross national product  
GOC, Good Offices Committee  
GOT, Government of Turkey  
GSA, General Services Administration  
GTI, Office of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State

HEW, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
HMG, Her Majesty's Government

ICBM, intercontinental ballistic missile  
ICRC, International Committee of the Red Cross  
ILA, International Longshoreman's Association  
IL-28, Soviet jet light bomber  
IO, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State  
IRBM, intermediate-range ballistic missile  
Ironbark, special information handling channel for intelligence generated by Colonel Oleg Penkovsky  
ISA, Office of International Security Affairs, Department of Defense

JCS, Joint Chiefs of Staff  
JCSM, Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum  
JURE, Revolutionary Junta

KOMAR, Soviet missile carrying PT boats  
KW, kilowatt

LAAM, light antiaircraft missile  
LICROSS, League of International Red Cross Societies  
LS, Division of Language Services, Department of State  
LST, landing ship, tank

MC, memorandum of conversation  
MEB, Marine Expeditionary Brigade  
MFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
MIG, Soviet-made fighter aircraft  
MLF, multilateral force  
MRBN, medium-range ballistic missile  
MSTS, Military Sea Transport Service  
mtg, meeting

NAC, North Atlantic Council  
NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
NEA, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Department of State  
niact, night action, telegram indicator requiring immediate action  
NIE, National Intelligence Estimate  
NORAD, North American Air Defense Command  
NPIC, National Photographic Interpretation Center  
NRO, National Reconnaissance Office  
NSAM, National Security Action Memorandum  
NSC, National Security Council  
NY, New York  
NYFRC, New York Federal Records Center

OAS, Organization of American States  
OASD, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense  
OCI, Office of Current Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency  
OD, operating directive  
OECD, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development  
OEP, Office of Emergency Planning  
ONE/OCI, Office of National Estimates/Office of Current Intelligence  
OP, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; operations plan  
OPLAN, operations plan  
OSD, Office of the Secretary of Defense

PAA, Pan American Airways  
PM, Prime Minister  
POL, petroleum, oil, and lubricants  
Polto, series indicator for telegrams from the U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations to the Department of State

re, regarding  
reps, representatives  
res, resolution  
RLG, Royal Lao Government  
RPM, Office of Atlantic Political and Military Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State

SA, Sterling Area  
SA-2, Soviet surface to air missile (SAM)  
SAC, Strategic Air Command  
SACEUR, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe  
SAM, surface-to-air missile  
SAR, search and rescue  
SC, Security Council of the United Nations  
SCCS, Special Consultative Committee on Security (OAS)  
SEATO, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization  
SNIE, Special National Intelligence Estimate  
S/P Policy Planning Council/Staff  
S/S, Executive Secretariat, Department of State  
SS-4, Soviet medium-range ballistic missile  
SS-5, Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missile



SYG, Secretary General of the United Nations

TAC, Tactical Control Squadron

TASS, Telegraphnoye Agentstvo Sovyetskogo Soyuza (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union  
telcon, telephone conversation

Topol, series indicator for telegrams to the U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic  
Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations

U-2, U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft

UAR, United Arab Republic

UDT, Underwater Demolition Team

UK, United Kingdom

UN, United Nations

UNMIS, United Nations Mission

urtel, your telegram

USAF, United States Air Force

USG, United States Government

USIA, United States Information Agency

USIB, United States Intelligence Board

USMC, United States Marine Corps

USN, United States Navy

USRO, United States Mission to European Regional Organizations in Paris

USSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

USUN, United States Mission at the United Nations

VOA, Voice of America



**FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**1961-1963**  
**Volume XI**  
**Cuban Missile Crisis and Aftermath**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington

---

## List of Persons

Anderson, Admiral George W., USN, Chief of Naval Operations until August 1, 1963  
Attwood, William, Ambassador to Guinea March 29, 1961-May 27, 1963

Ball, George W., Under Secretary of State  
Bohlen, Charles E., Ambassador to France after September 4, 1962  
Brubeck, William H., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Executive Secretary  
Bundy, McGeorge, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  
Burriss, Colonel Howard L., Military Aide to Vice President Johnson

Carroll, Lieutenant General Joseph F., USAF, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency  
Carter, Lieutenant General Marshall S., USA, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence  
Castro Ruz, Fidel, Prime Minister of Cuba  
Castro Ruz, Raul, Minister of the Armed Forces of Cuba  
Chase, Gordon, National Security Council Staff member  
Chayes, Abram J., Legal Advisor, Department of State  
Cleveland, J. Harlan, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs  
Clifton, General Chester V., USA, Military Aide to President Kennedy  
Cline, Ray S., Deputy Director for Intelligence after April 23, 1962  
Cottrell, Sterling J., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Department of State after January 1963  
de Gaulle, General Charles, President of France

Dennison, Admiral Robert L., USN, Commander in Chief, Atlantic  
Dillon, C. Douglas, Secretary of the Treasury  
Dobrynin, Anatoliy F., Soviet Ambassador to the United States  
Donovan, James B., New York lawyer  
Dungan, Ralph A. Special Assistant to the President

Eisenhower, Dwight D., President of the United States until January 20, 1961

Finletter, Thomas K., Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
FitzGerald, Desmond, Directorate of Plans, Central Intelligence Agency  
Fomin, Aleksandr S., Counselor to Soviet Embassy in the United States

Gilpatric, Roswell L., Deputy Secretary of Defense  
Glenn, Edmund S., Language Services, Department of State  
Gromyko, Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Harriman, W. Averell, Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs until April 4, 1963; thereafter Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Howard, Lisa, correspondent, American Broadcasting Company

Hurwitch, Robert A., Special Assistant for Cuban Affairs, June 1962-January 1963; Deputy Coordinator for Cuban Affairs, Department of State, January 1963-August 1963

Johnson, Lyndon B., Vice President of the United States until November 22, 1963; thereafter President

Johnson, U. Alexis, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Katzenbach, Nicholas deB., Assistant Attorney General 1961-1962; thereafter Deputy Attorney General

Kaysen, Carl, Deputy Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Kennedy, John F., President of the United States until his assassination on November 22, 1963

Kennedy, Robert F., Attorney General of the United States

Kent, Sherman, Chairman of the Board of National Estimates, Central Intelligence Agency

Khrushchev, Nikita S., Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Kohler, Foy D., Ambassador to the Soviet Union from September 1962

Kuznetsov, Vasiliy V., First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Lansdale, Major General Edward G., USAF, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

LeMay, General Curtis, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force

Lundahl, Arthur C., Director, National Photographic Interpretation Center, Central Intelligence Agency

Macmillan, Harold, British Prime Minister until October 20, 1963

Martin, Edwin M., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

McCloy, John J., Presidential advisor and Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for U.S.-Soviet Negotiations over Cuba at the United Nations

McCone, John A., Director of Central Intelligence

McNamara, Robert S., Secretary of Defense

Mendelevich, Lev I., Head, Latin American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mikoyan, Anastas I., First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Miro, Cardona, Jose, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council

Murrow, Edward R., Director, U.S. Information Agency

Nitze, Paul H., Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs until November 29, 1963; thereafter Secretary of the Navy

Parrott, Thomas A., Executive Secretary, Special Group, National Security Council

Plimpton, Francis T.P., Deputy Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council

Rostow, Walt W., Counselor of the Department of State and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

Rusk, Dean, Secretary of State

Scali, John, correspondent, American Broadcasting Company

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr., Special Assistant to the President

Smith, Bromley, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council  
Sorensen, Theodore C., Special Counsel to the President  
Stevenson, Adlai E., Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Taylor, General Maxwell D., USA, President's Military Representative until October 1962;  
thereafter Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Thant, U, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Thompson, Llewellyn E., Ambassador at Large, Department of State, after October 3, 1962

Tyler, William R., Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Vance, Cyrus R., Secretary of the Army

Wheeler, General Earle G., USA, Chief of Staff

Wilson, Donald, Acting Director of the U.S. Information Agency

Yost, Charles W., Deputy Representative to the United Nations Security Council

Zorin, Valerian, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations