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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



1 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Brazil

a. In the crucial hour, according to press reports, the anti-Goulart revolt centered in Minas Gerais state, seems to be winning the support from elsewhere that it has desperately needed.

b. It has been joined, late press reports say, by six other south and southwestern states, reportedly including Goulart's home state of Rio Grande do Sul, headquarters of the loyalist third army. We are not so sure of the loyalty of this province to the rebel cause.

c. Goulart even so has lost important strength and is on a slippery slope indeed. Army Chief of Staff, Branco, who heads a strong anti-Goulart movement in the army has finally thrown his support to the insurrection, but has reportedly since been arrested.

d. There are conflicting reports concerning the second army commander Kruel, who commands some 25,000 troops in Sao Paulo. Late press reports have him supporting the revolt and moving toward Rio, but this has yet to be confirmed. So too, does a report that some rebel troops from Minas Gerais are on the march toward Brasilia. Most of these troops, it would seem, will be needed at the southern state border to meet loyalist first army forces, under War Minister Dantas moving up from Rio.

(Cont'd)

e. In Rio itself, anti-Goulart governor Lacerda is holed up in the executive mansion surrounded by police in anticipation of a loyalist marine effort to arrest him. Lacerda has few forces of his own and is in a tough spot as the first army is garrisoned in his city.

f. As expected, the Communist-led labor federation has declared a general strike to show its support for Goulart. Some of its ringleaders have been rounded up by Lacerda's police and the strike seems to be only partially effective, but in the explosive atmosphere, massive disturbances could ensue.

g. The only consistency in the welter of confusing and conflicting reports is the notable absence, so far, of open hostilities, even in Guanabara and Rio Grande do Sul (where government and opposition forces are about equal in number) and at the border of the rebel stronghold in Minas Gerais state.

2. Cambodia

a. Sihanouk has decided to put aside his foreign policy problems for a while and take a couple of months off.

b. He has discarded the idea of a Geneva Conference for the time being and no longer plans to go to Hanoi and Peiping to seek help. Nor does he intend to break relations with the US or the UK as he had earlier threatened.

c. In other words, he is temporarily settling for the status quo. Perhaps he realizes domestic problems have been neglected for too long.

d. In any event, he says he is going to devote himself to his family, prepare himself for numerous holidays and anniversaries next month, and get ready for his trip to France (May-June).

3. South Vietnam

a. The Viet Cong continue where possible to level their sights at US military personnel in the field. US trucks in two separate convoys near Hue were singled out for mining and harassing fire last weekend.

(Cont'd)

b. They are also now trying particularly to terrorize those local government officials and field officers who have proved themselves effective against them. Two such leaders in the crucial delta area were killed this past week, and another nearly so.

c. The Viet Cong thus seem intent on frustrating Khanh's plans to send better qualified personnel into the field to provide "grass roots" leadership.

4. Somalia-Ethiopia

a. Somali and Ethiopian representatives meeting in Khartoum on Monday reaffirmed their adherence to a cease-fire, but fighting has continued in at least five places along the border.

b. The Ethiopians have moved up reinforcements and seem to be on the offense in retaliation for continuing harassment by Somali tribesmen in the Ogaden.

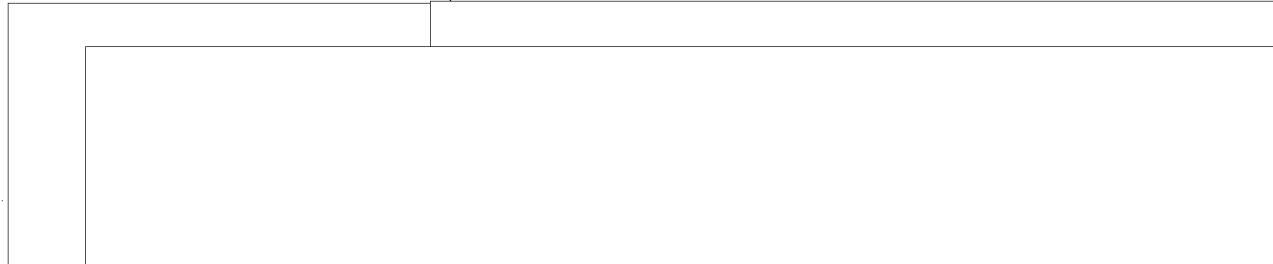
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NOTES

- A. South Korea - Japan The prospect of a Korean-Japanese treaty has receded, probably into next year at least. It will be some time before public opinion in Seoul can be reconciled to the idea, and officials now say they do not plan to try for a treaty by May when the current session of the Japanese Diet ends.

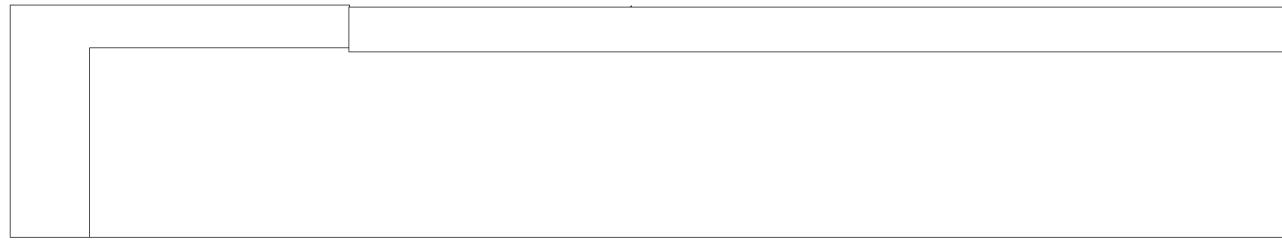
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- F. Turkey Some of the urgency has gone out of the Parliamentary crisis over Inonu's tax bill. The government apparently has decided that the better part of valor would be quietly to settle for a compromise bill.

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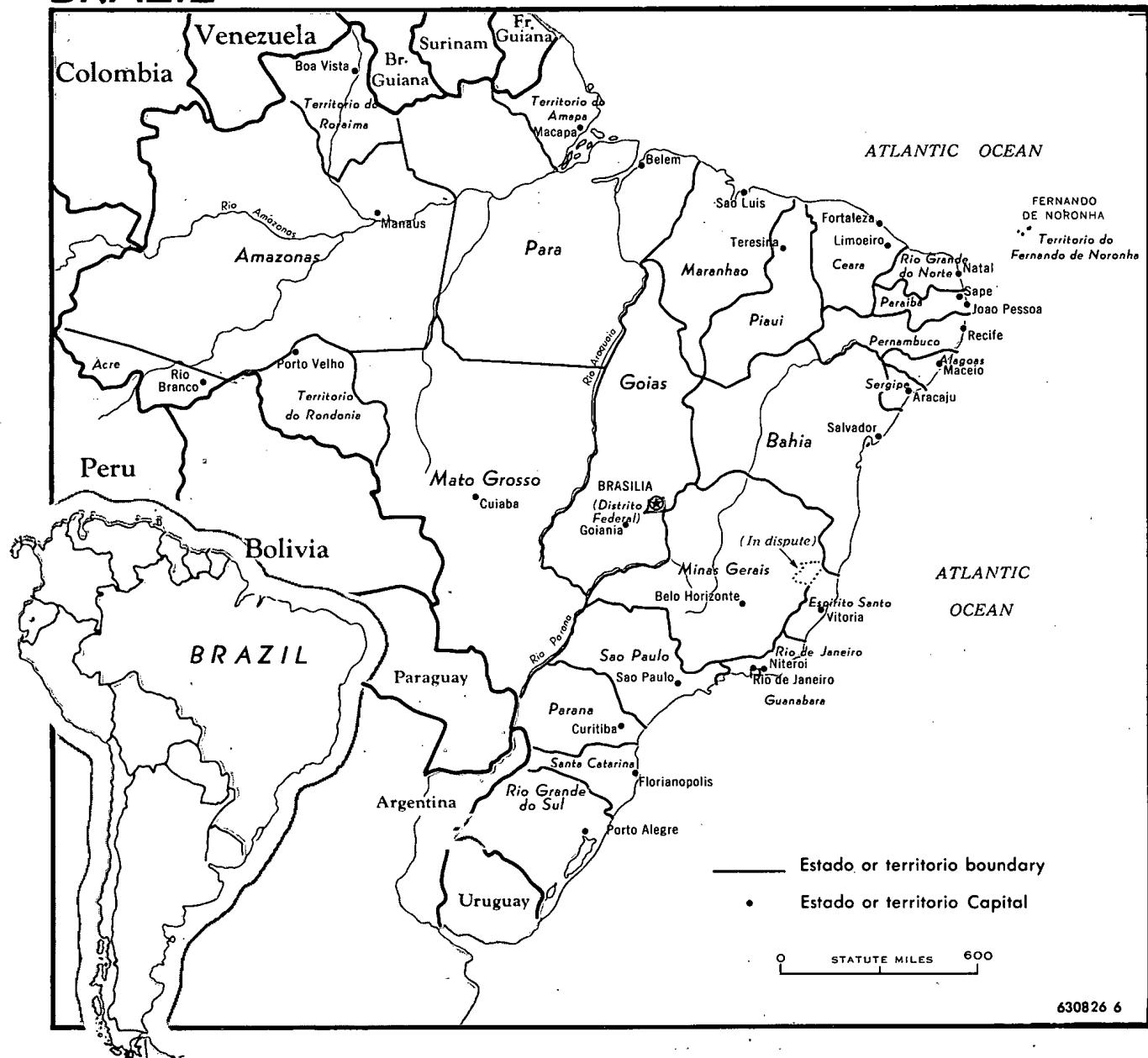


2 APRIL 1964  
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# BRAZIL



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1. Brazil

a. It is all but over with Goulart. He has fled to his home ground in Rio Grande do Sul, and there are a number of unconfirmed reports that he will soon leave the country.

b. Before he does, however, he may have one last go at keeping a toe hold in his home state, where a part of the Third Army, by last report, is still loyal to him. He can also count on the last ditch support of the leftist Brizola who has spent the last few days trying hard to shore up pro-Goulart sentiment in Rio Grande do Sul.

c. This could take the form of outright military resistance to the new authority or creation of guerrilla pockets.

d. [redacted] anti-Goulart forces are moving toward Rio Grande do Sul.

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e. Other shreds of Goulart support remain, especially in Rio and the Recife area. Trouble could develop in either.

(Cont'd)

f. Rio is calm and the threat of an effective general strike is fading as the authorities round up leftwing labor leaders. Pro-Communist Governor Arraes in Recife has been ousted and is under restraint.

g. Once Goulart left Brasilia, the Brazilian legislature declared the presidential office vacated and named Ranieri Mazzilli acting president. Mazzilli, leader of the Chamber of Deputies, is considered a moderate, pro-Western conservative. He has little popular appeal.

h. He will, under the Brazilian constitution, hold office only 30 days, by the end of which time the legislature must elect a successor to fill out the rest of Goulart's term, until January 1966.

2. Cyprus

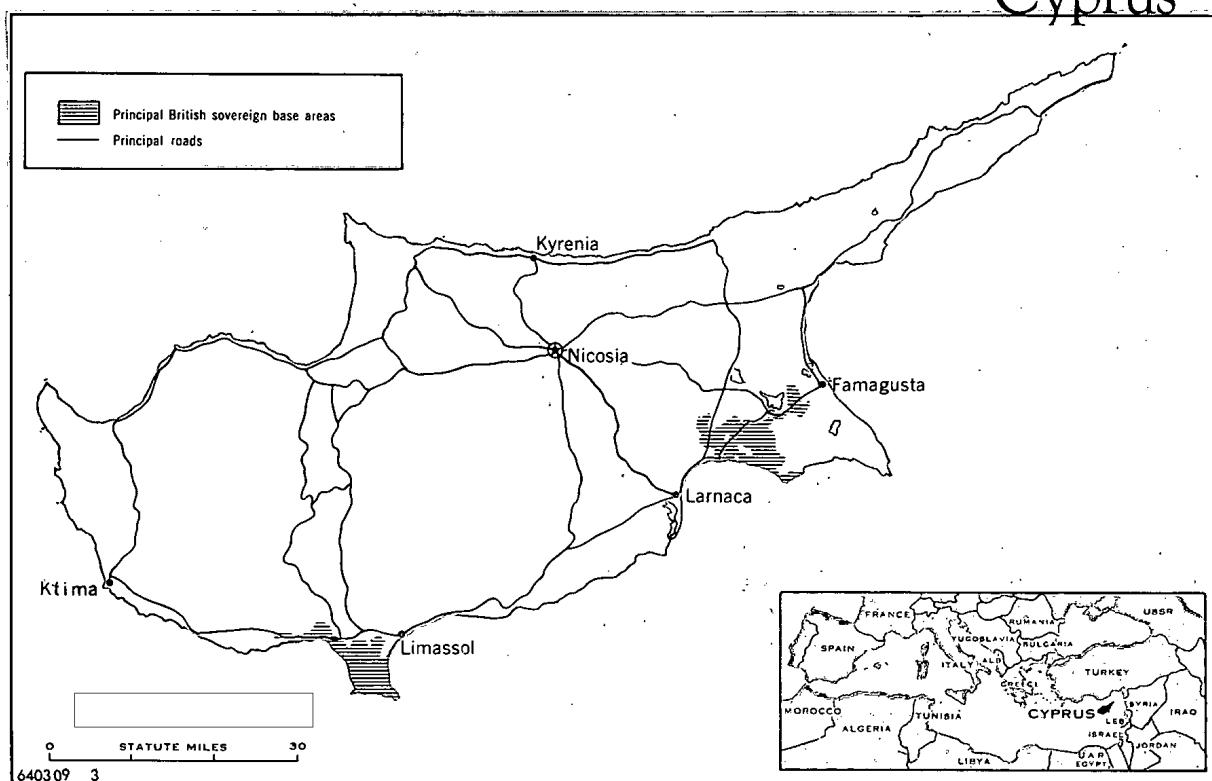
a. Yesterday's EOKA anniversary passed without serious incident, although there were sporadic exchanges of fire.

b. The Greek Cypriots used the occasion for a show of force, turning out some 3,000 smartly uniformed and well-armed troops. [redacted]

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(Cont'd)

# Cyprus



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c. Their weapons included a number of the newest types of Czech-made automatic weapons and Soviet mortars. These bloc arms probably arrived in Cyprus in consignments from the UAR.

d. Tensions are building up again near Ktima in western Cyprus and just north of Nicosia along the Kyrenia road.



f. Makarios and the Greek Cypriots are, however, demanding that all roads be opened, implying that if the UN cannot get the job done the Greek Cypriots will do it.

g. Turkey has agreed to a Greek request to open talks on a new agreement to replace the 1930 treaty recently abrogated by Ankara.



3. UAR-UK-US

a. A close associate of Nasir has assured Embassy Cario that radio attacks on the US and its bases in Libya or elsewhere will cease.

b. We are not sure how long Nasir will be able to restrain himself on this score, but two recent Cairo statements made no mention of Wheelus while demanding that all British bases in the Arab world be liquidated.

c. In fact, Cairo's attacks on "perfidious Albion" have reached new peaks of shrillness following Saturday's retaliatory attack by British planes on a Yemeni fort.

d. The other Arab states have joined this anti-British chorus. They have warned Britain that all may have to "reconsider" their relations in view of this aggression. The UN Security Council meets on the raid this morning.

e. However shrill the propaganda, the Egyptians seem to have gotten London's point, that further incursions from Yemen into the South Arabian Federation will have "serious consequences."

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g. Further incidents are [redacted]  
[redacted] possible as the Egyptians  
will continue their efforts to halt  
the flow of arms to Yemeni royalists  
from the south.

4. Laos

a. Souvanna Phouma leaves Laos today for a ten-day visit to Peiping and Hanoi--yet another of his periodic trips abroad to drum up support for his unsteady coalition.

b. His departure will delay a meeting of the three factions in the Plaine des Jarres. The always difficult security arrangements have been worked out and a meeting could take place on his return next week.

c. Also postponed by the trip is a final decision on Souvanna's threat to pull his neutralists out of Vientiane. Souvanna has been on the outs recently with Phoumi, who, the premier charges, is using the coalition as a front for all sorts of unsettling activities.

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**5. Britain**



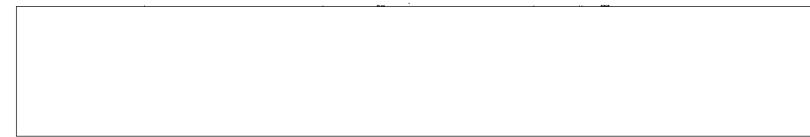
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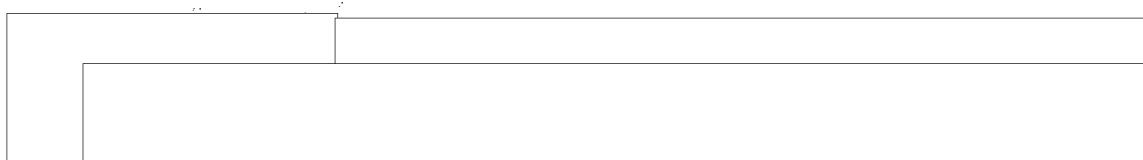
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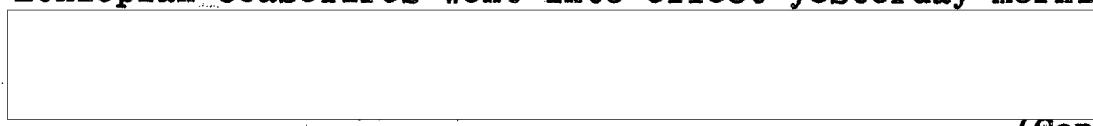
NOTES



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- B. International Oil Teheran has decided to accept the oil companies' latest offer, thus opening a large, if not fatal, breach in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The Shah has asked us to do what we can to minimize the repercussions that are sure to come from the other OPEC states once the news is out. He also wants assurances from the companies that, if any other producing country gets a better deal at a later date, Iran will get the same.
- C. British Guiana Governor Luyt says he will override any opposition from Jagan to a general election under the proportional representation system decreed by London last year. Jagan does not like this very much, since such elections are likely to turn him out of office.
- D. Ethiopia-Somalia Only minor skirmishing has disturbed the Ogaden border since the most recent of the Somali-Ethiopian ceasefires went into effect yesterday morning.



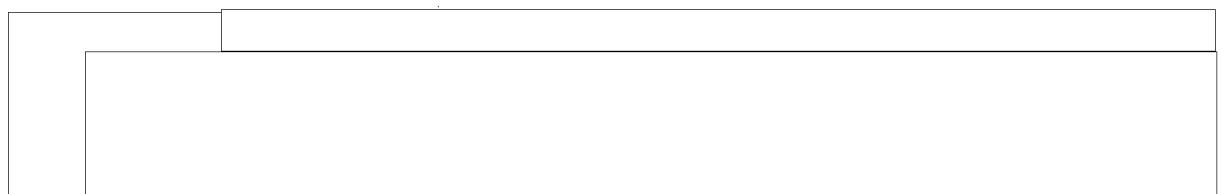
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G. Haiti In Port-au-Prince today Duvalier, to the surprise of no one, has declared himself Haiti's president for life. He said he considered himself the kind of man the country can only produce once every 50 or 75 years.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

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**3 APRIL 1964**  
~~TOP SECRET~~

**50X1**

LATE ITEM

Brazil

a. Goulart has finally gone, but no one knows exactly where.

b. Best guess is that he has taken refuge in his ranch on the Uruguayan border whence he could easily slip into exile.

c. His last defense crumbled yesterday when 3rd Army troops in Porte Alegre declared for the rebels.

d. A number of leftists have taken asylum in various Latin American embassies or crossed into neighboring countries to escape the fairly sweeping scythe wielded by the military.

e. Many of those remaining, including several high officials in Goulart's regime, have been arrested. Among these is the head of PETROBAS, the government petroleum monopoly.

f. President for thirty days Mazzilli is forming his cabinet. His three military ministers are all anti-Communist and pro-Western, and his other appointments to date are moderates.

(Cont'd)

g. The general atmosphere throughout Brazil appears to be one of relief, though some pro-Goulart demonstrations have taken place in Recife and one or two smaller cities.

h. The transport workers strike was broken with the arrest of its leaders, and Rio is moving back to normal; a holiday mood prevailed there yesterday.

i. One cloud, however, has already appeared on the horizon. A Rio broadcast claims Sao Paulo governor de Barros is threatening to break with the new regime over some of Mazzilli's appointments.

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j. The big problem now will be to get the country through the interregnum period until a new president is elected for the full term in 1965.

k. None of the strong contenders will want to serve out the remainder of Goulart's term as this will disqualify them from running again.

1. Cyprus

a. Makarios is still pressing the UN peacekeeping force to re-establish freedom of movement throughout the island.



d. Turkey has rejected Makarios' request to withdraw its troops astride the Nicosia-Kyrenia road and this could provoke early countermoves by the Greek Cypriots.

e. There is a strong likelihood that Makarios will shortly announce unilateral abrogation of the 1960 Treaty of Alliance among Cyprus, Greece and Turkey which provides for the stationing of 950 Greek and 650 Turkish troops on Cyprus.

(Cont'd)

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[REDACTED]

g. The movement to bring former underground leader George Grivas back to Cyprus from Greece seems to be gaining strength.

h. Several thousand Greek students paraded through Nicosia yesterday in his cause. Also a special committee to promote his return has been formed

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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2. USSR-Cyprus

a. Moscow, alive to the possibility that the drive to bring Grivas back and promote union with Greece may develop into something big, is putting pressure on Makarios to resist it.

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(Cont'd)

c. The USSR has been all for the efforts of the Greek Cypriots to consolidate power on the island since the Communist party of Cyprus, composed of Greek Cypriots, would stand to gain by this.

d. For example, it is not conceivable that by 1970, the Communists might be able to gain control legally through elections.

e. On the other hand, Cyprus as a province of Greece would come under the strong anti-Communist laws promulgated by Athens.

3. Panama

a. The current calm in Panama may be short lived.

b. [redacted]

Panamanian revolutionaries are preparing for armed violence in the near future to keep the pot boiling.

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c. [redacted] Panamanians who have been training in Cuba and the USSR have [redacted] returned home.

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d. The banana workers strike, now ten days old and embracing some 5,000 workers, may provide a ready made occasion to stir up trouble in the interior. Pro-Communist agitators are doing their best to incite the workers to violence.

(Cont'd)

e. In Panama City, demonstrations are planned for this weekend, in connection with the anniversary of the ill-starred rebellion five years ago which Castro supported. These too may be used to trigger violence.

f. Should these fires get started, it would take a while to put them out as the Panamanian national guard would be spread pretty thin.

4. Soviet Space Probe

a. We are puzzled by the Soviet announcement calling the 2 April deep space probe "Zond - 1" (Sounder - 1) and making no mention of its obvious Venus probe mission.

b. The probe clearly was aimed at Venus--there was no place else for it to go judging from the time and the place from which it was injected into space.

c. We think therefore that the announcement was a deliberate deception, probably to cover malfunction of the probe.

(Cont'd)

d. There is a remote possibility that the Soviets are hedging; i.e., not committing their prestige on this probe until they can determine if it is successful.

e. The Soviets have been somewhat less than frank about these matters in the past. They called their 27 March Venus probe a Cosmos satellite after the vehicle went into parking orbit but failed to put out a probe.

5. South Vietnam

a. General Khanh remains suspicious of civilian politicians.

b. He and his Defense Minister, General Khiem, have been expressing concern in recent weeks about efforts of the Dai Viet Party to recruit followers in the armed forces.

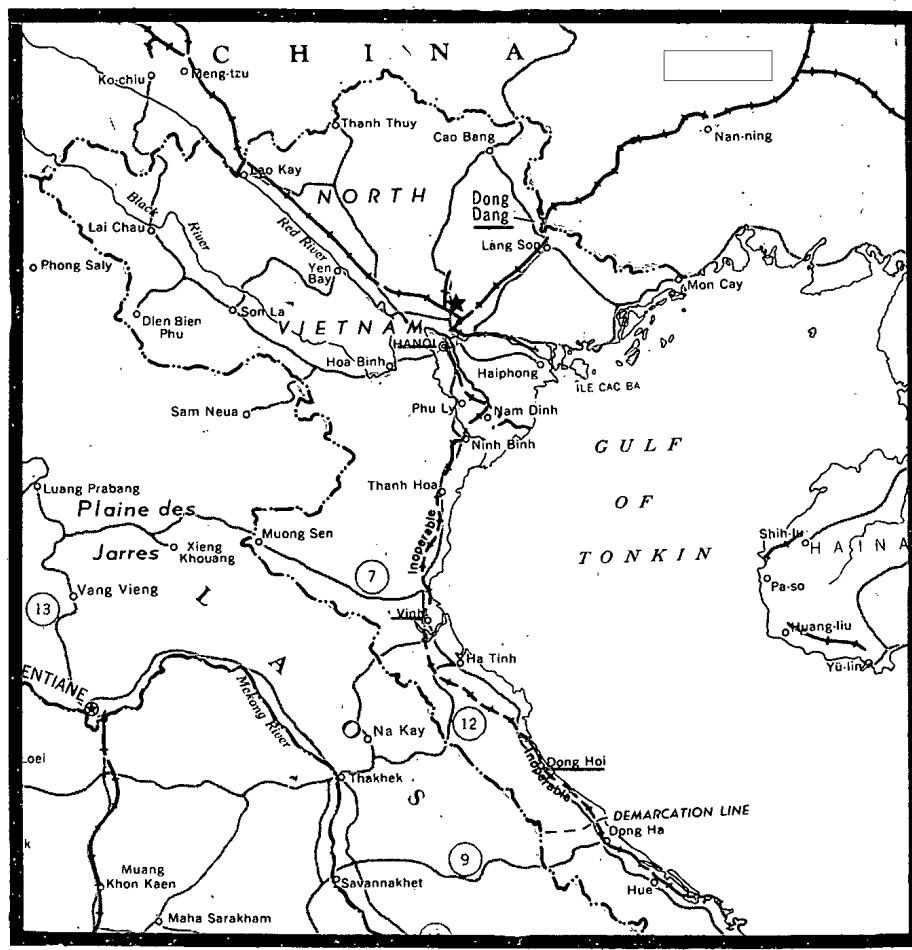
c. They seem to feel that such activity could eventually make the Dai Viets, who have several ministers in the government, a threat to the military leadership.

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★ GIALAM AIRFIELD

50 MILES

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e. There are also continuing rumors of friction between Khanh and Nguyen Ton Hoan, vice premier for pacification and leader of the southern Dai Viet faction.

f. Differences over the extent of Hoan's authority were supposedly ironed out some weeks ago.

g. The other Dai Viet faction is only lukewarm in support of Khanh.

h. Khanh's suspicion is also bringing him into conflict with the advisory Council of Notables. The council is resisting his indirect pressures for its dissolution.

6. North Vietnam

a. [redacted] in North Vietnam [redacted] some fairly extensive military and civil defense preparations against outside attack.

b. These measures, [redacted]  
[redacted] appear designed primarily to cope with aerial bombardment.

c. At Hanoi's Gia Lam airfield, planes were dispersed and the guard force was strengthened. Additional anti-aircraft batteries were deployed around the southern part of the city.

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(Cont'd)

d. Trenches and underground  
shelters have been built in and around  
the major urban centers.

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7. USSR

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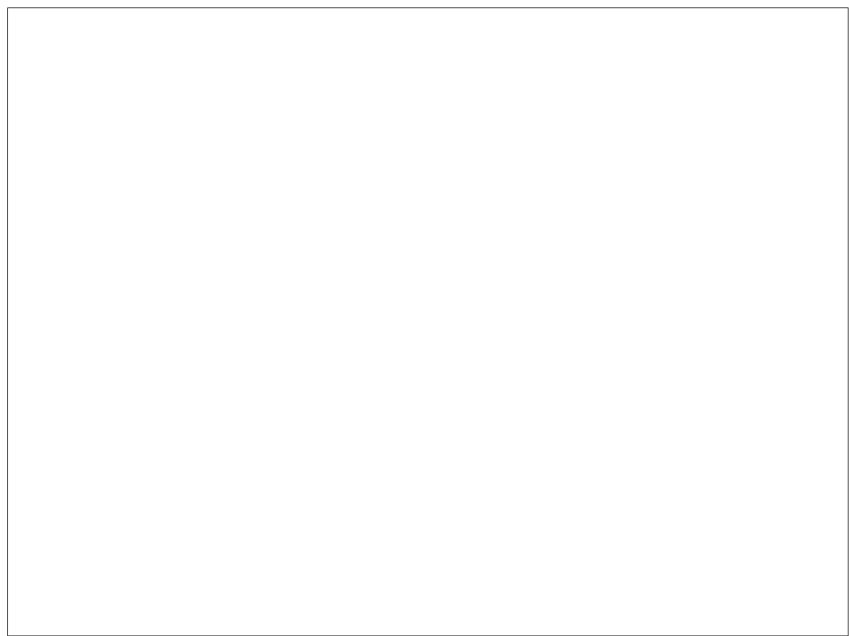
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8. UK

a. The Director of the Conservative Party Research Department is advising the Prime Minister to postpone the general election until the fall.



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NOTES

- A. USSR-Communist China The Soviets have counter-attacked Peiping in publicizing a speech made by Suslov to the Party Central Committee meeting in mid-February and a Central Committee decision, taken at that time. Suslov said Peiping's behavior required the Soviet party to come out openly and strongly against the incorrect views and dangerous actions of the Chinese. He said the party decision demanded a "decisive repulsion of their splitting activities."
- B. Congo The government is giving big play to its discovery of a Brazzaville based plot to murder key officials in Leopoldville. National Liberation Committee (CNL) agitator Frederic Boende and several of his followers were arrested last Monday

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
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**1 - 3 APRIL 1964**

**~~TOP SECRET~~**

3 April 1964

1. Brazil: The general atmosphere following the success of the revolution is acceptance and relief.

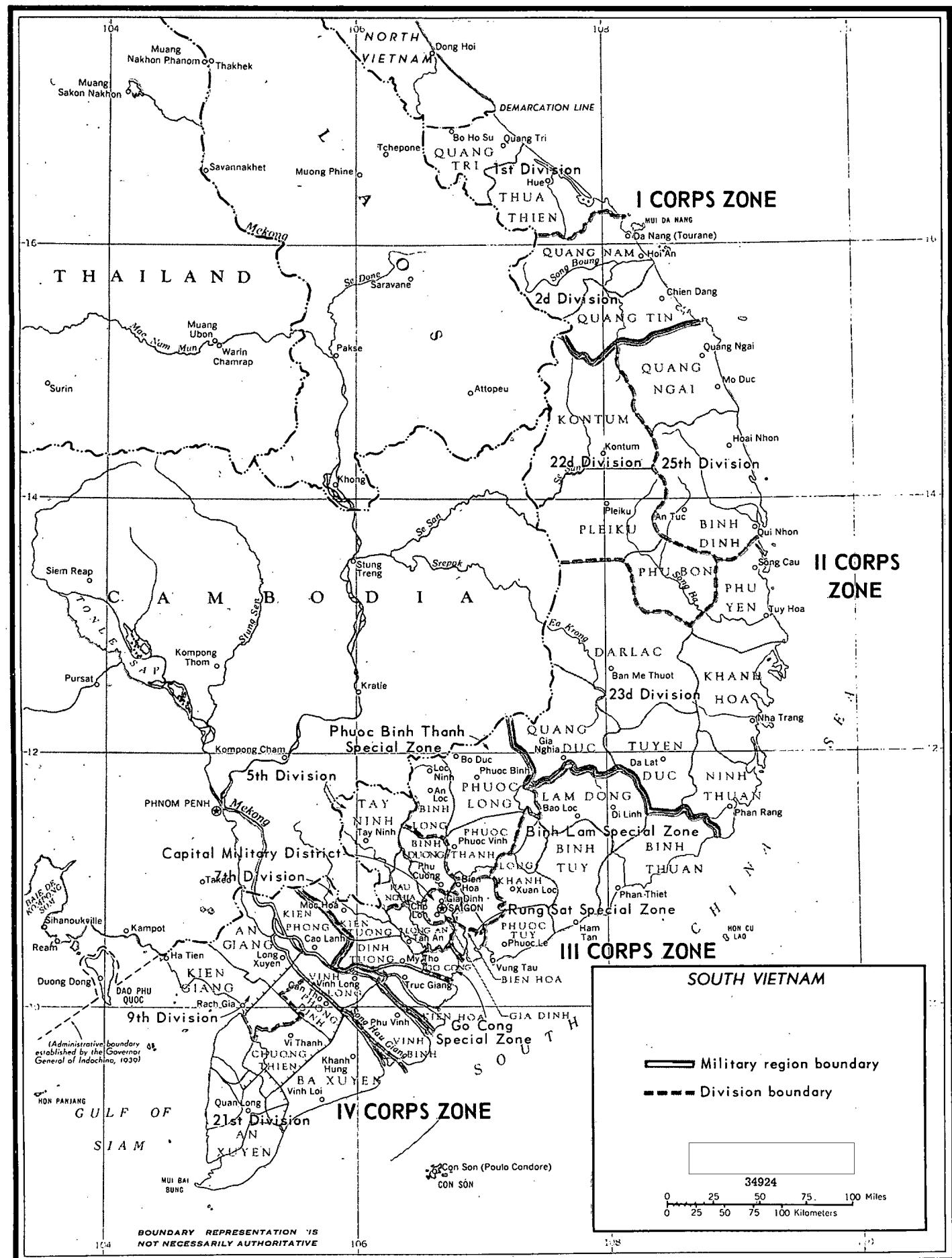
Goulart and his anti-American brother-in-law Leonel Brizola have dropped from sight and may already have left the country. Without Goulart, the leftists are leaderless and will probably be out of circulation for a while. In some states, known Communists were being rounded up even before the revolution was over.

One of the new government's immediate problems is to avoid any sign of weakness and uncertainty that could bring the leftist leaders back into action. The Communists, cut off from the government, may turn to civil disorders and sabotage.

A shakeup of government officials and military commanders is already underway. We cannot yet identify the individuals who will deal with the crucial questions of economy, finance, and foreign affairs. Mazzilli's first few cabinet appointments, however, are competent men of a generally moderate pro-Western orientation.

One cloud has appeared on the horizon. A Rio broadcast has claimed that Sao Paulo Governor de Barros is threatening to break with the new regime over some of these appointments. [redacted]

50X1  
JULY



2. Sino-Soviet Dispute: The USSR has begun its counterattack against Peiping.

Pravda has now published a speech made in February by chief Soviet party theoretician Mikhail Suslov, advocating open opposition to the "incorrect views and dangerous actions" of the Chinese leaders. At the same time Pravda printed a lengthy comment on a "decision" of the party calling for "ideological exposure" of the Chinese.

The Suslov speech indicated that the USSR favors convening the next meeting of fraternal parties "to discuss" difficulties that have arisen in the Communist movement. Pravda also revealed that in a 7 March letter to Peiping the Soviet Union suggested a world conference of Communist parties in the fall of this year, following bilateral talks this spring.

The way is now paved for further anti-Chinese pronouncements by Khrushchev during his current visit to Hungary and at his 70th birthday celebration in Moscow on 17 April.

3. South Vietnam: Khanh is still suspicious of some military and civilian groups.

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There have also been rumors of friction between Khanh and Vice Premier Nguyen Ton Hoan, leader of the southern Dai Viet faction. Several other Dai Viet members are in the cabinet.

(Cont'd)

The Viet Cong are maintaining a high degree of pressure on the government throughout the country. Most of this is in the form of terrorism, harassment, sabotage and propaganda, rather than significant military attacks.

In the coastal areas of Quang Nai province, security conditions are deteriorating. The government has lost control of much of the area formerly considered secure. The Viet Cong can [redacted] launch coordinated attacks with little warning and may be able to isolate Quang Nai from its neighboring provinces.

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50X1

The Communists, however, are still focussing most of their activity in the Mekong Delta, where the government continues to make little headway.

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4. Panama: Castroists and Communists may try to start violent incidents in Panama this weekend.

[redacted] Panamanian revolutionaries are ready for armed violence. [redacted] these have [redacted] returned home from training in Cuba.

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The banana workers' strike, now involving 5,000 workers in the interior of Panama, may provide the opportunity. Demonstrations are also planned in Panama City for this weekend, noting the anniversary of the unsuccessful Castro-supported rebellion of five years ago.

If incidents start, the Panamanian national guard would be spread pretty thin trying to control them.

5. Cyprus: Makarios and Kuchuk have both told Ambassador Wilkins that they do not believe UN mediator Tuomioja will be able to get a compromise between the Greek and Turkish communities. Kuchuk, complaining bitterly about Ankara's failure to take military action, claimed that his community now faces either slavery or emigration.

Wilkins details Tuomioja's major problems as the absence of any desire to compromise, the absence of any Greek-Turkish Cypriot body with which the mediator can operate, and the three-month time limit on the UN peacekeeping force.

Makarios, meanwhile, continues to press the UN peacekeeping force to re-establish freedom of movement throughout the island. [redacted]

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The movement to bring former underground leader George Grivas back to Cyprus from Greece seems to be gaining strength. Several thousand Greek students paraded through Nicosia yesterday in his cause. Also, a special committee to promote his return has been formed and has scheduled a demonstration for Monday.

[redacted]

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6. Cyprus-USSR: The Soviets are unhappy about the resurgence of Cypriot feeling for union with Greece and are urging Makarios to resist.

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Union would mean that the sizeable Communist party on Cyprus would be subjected to Greece's strong anti-Communist laws.

7. Soviet Space Shot: The Soviet announcement naming the 2 April deep space probe "Zond-1" (Sounder-1) and making no mention of its Venus probe mission appears to have been a deliberate deception.

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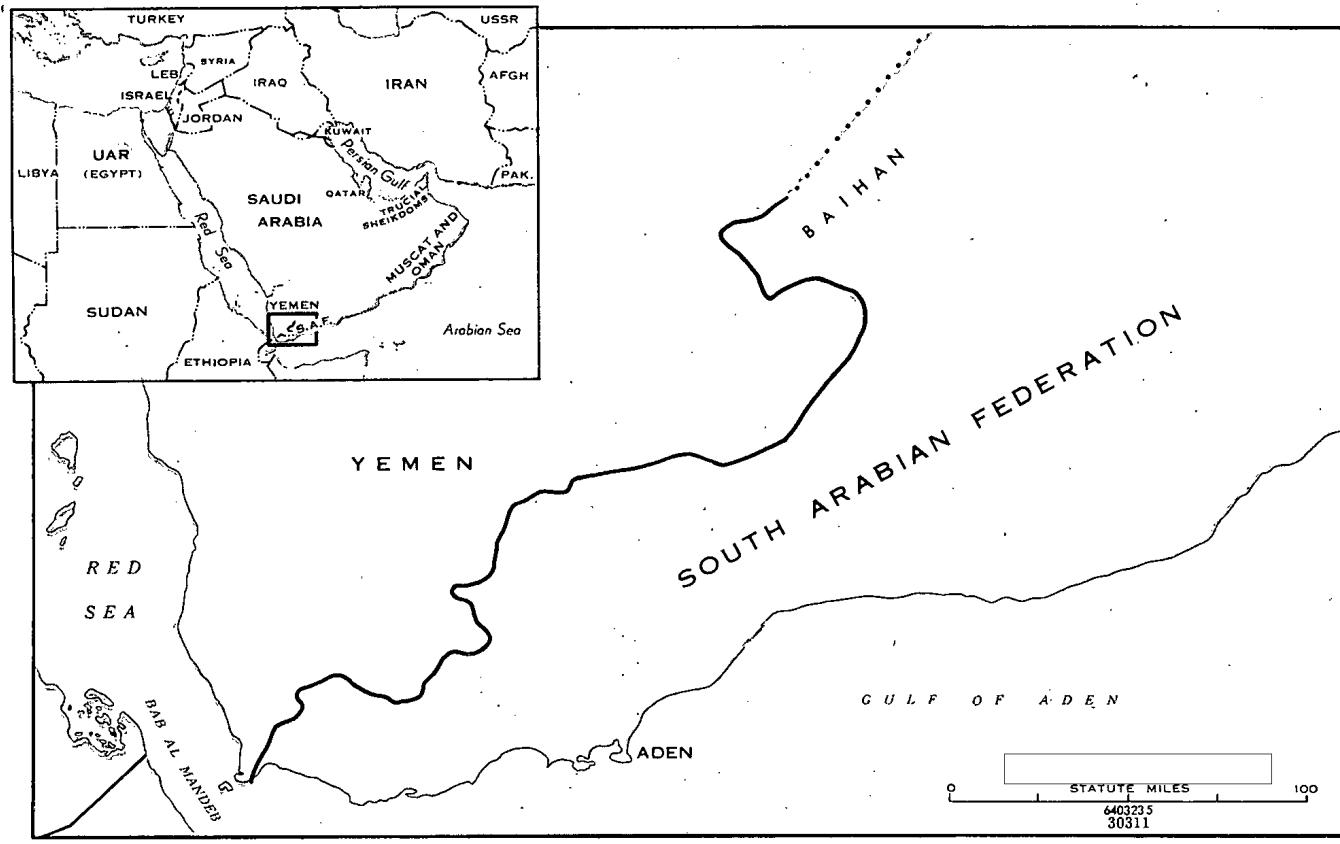
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The USSR may have issued the deceptive announcement because it detected something wrong with the probe which will interfere with accomplishment of its mission.

Another possibility--less likely--is that the USSR is hedging. The Soviets may have decided not to commit their prestige until they can determine whether the Venus mission can be achieved.

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8.     British Elections: The Conservatives are trying to make up their minds over the scheduling of a general election.

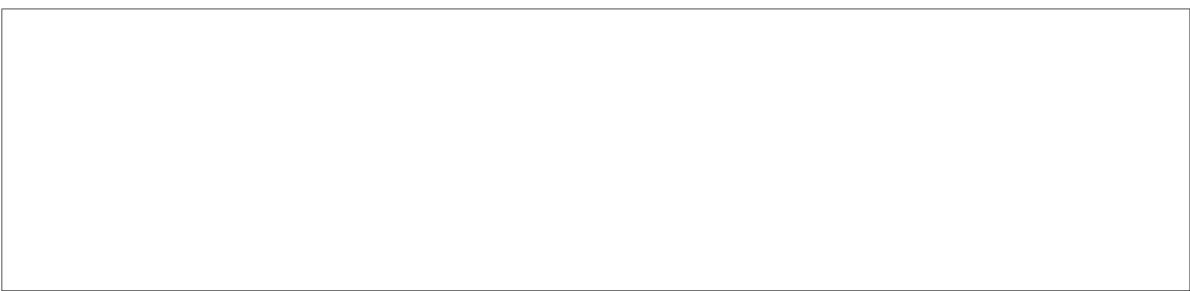
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9.     UAR-UK-US: Cairo propaganda is going all out against the UK, following last week's British retaliatory air attack on a Yemeni border fort.

Other Arab states are pitching in and are threatening to reconsider their relations with the UK. Yemen has brought the case before the UN Security Council and is getting Soviet support for a condemnation of the British.

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Clashes could occur, however, if the Egyptians continue trying to stop arms and ammunition coming to the Yemeni royalists from the south.

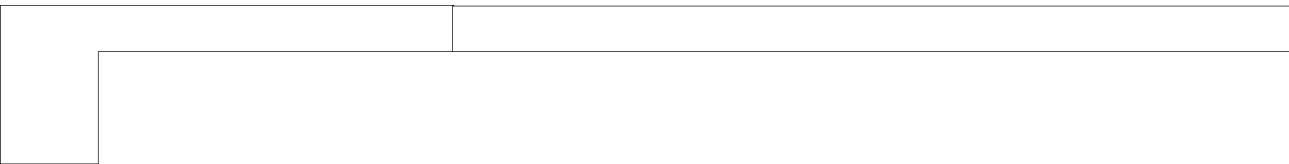
The Egyptians may also encourage an increase in activity by anti-British elements within the Federation and Aden city. Some sabotage action might follow.

Meanwhile, the Egyptians have told us that their radio broadcasters have been ordered to stop all attacks on the US and UK bases, including Wheelus. They appear to mean it, at least for now.

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10. Cuba: Last week's highly-publicized political trial pointed up again the division within the Castro regime between "new" and "old" Communists. Castro was himself obliged to intervene to maintain "revolutionary unity."

His defense of the old-guard Communist leaders may have put them further in his debt and helped assure his personal dominance of the regime. It also avoided what might have developed into an embarrassing contretemps with Moscow.



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12. **Laos:** Souvanna Phouma arrived in North Vietnam on 2 April, starting a 10-day visit to Hanoi and Peiping to garner support for his coalition regime.

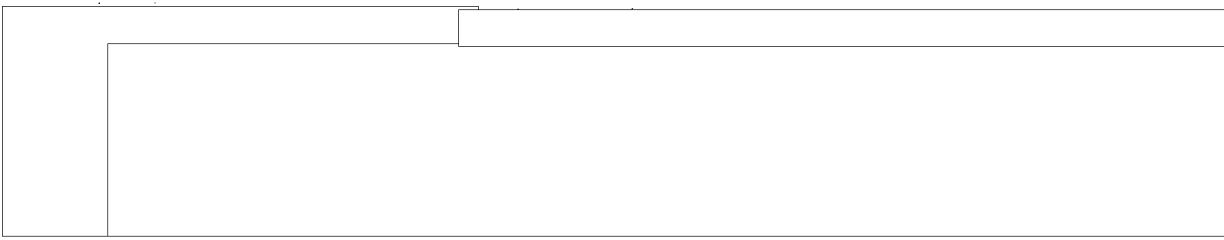
His departure will delay a meeting of the three factions in the Plaine des Jarres. The always difficult security arrangements have been worked out and a meeting could take place on his return next week.

Also postponed by the trip is a final decision on Souvanna's threat to pull his neutralists out of Vientiane. Souvanna has been on the outs recently with Phoumi, who, the premier charges, is using the coalition as a front for all sorts of nefarious activities.

Souvanna plans to visit Moscow, London, and Paris later on.

13. **Ethiopia-Somalia:** Only minor skirmishes have occurred in the Ogaden border area since the ceasefire agreement went into effect on 1 April.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



4 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

1. Brazil

a. Goulart and family are in Uruguay, according to official statements from Montevideo. So is Brizola.

b. President Mazzilli has named Vasco Leitao da Cunha as foreign minister and Octavio Gouveia de Bulhoes to the finance post. Both are regarded as pro-US.

c. The roundup of Communists and leftists continues; all known leftists are being removed from command positions in the armed forces.

d. Even so, revolutionary leaders are becoming more critical of the way Mazzilli is handling things. Governor Pinto of Minas Gerais and General Kruel have added their voices to that of Governor De Barros (Sao Paulo) against some of Mazzilli's appointments.

e. They seem to fear political power will drift back to the pre-revolt coalition of Mazzilli's Social Democratic Party and Goulart's Labor Party.

f. Mazzilli, meanwhile, has expropriated, in the name of land reform, Goulart's own land which is some of the most extensive privately-held acreage in Brazil.

2. Israel-France

50X1

3. Cyprus

a. Makarios and Kuchuk are agreed on only one thing: that the UN mediator will fail.

b. There is no disposition to compromise and neither side has given Tuomioja any proposals to work with.

c. Makarios is talking of abrogating the Treaty of Alliance. He is putting out press releases saying he will do so this weekend because the Turkish contingent has refused his order to return to camp.

d.

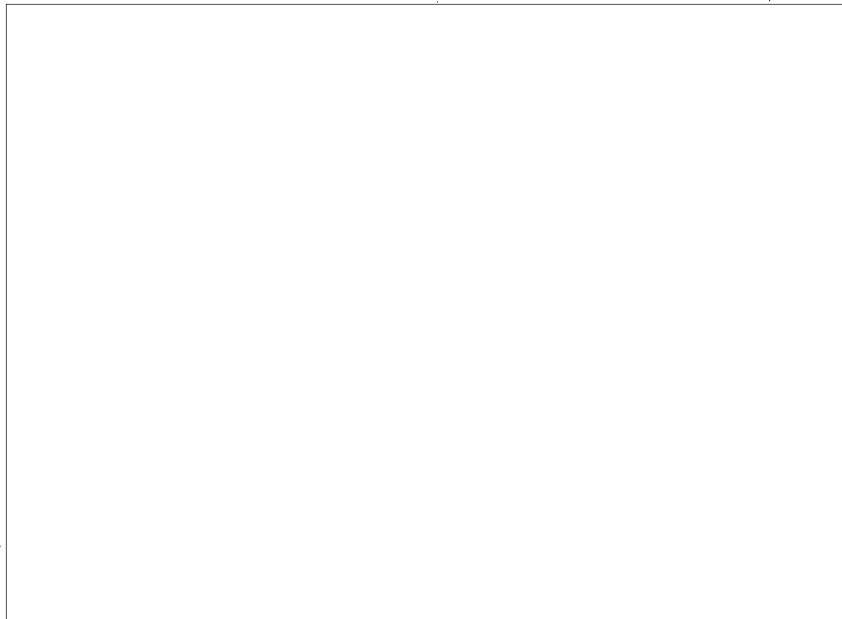
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Makarios' objective clearly is to establish control with the Greek Cypriot security force as quickly as possible.

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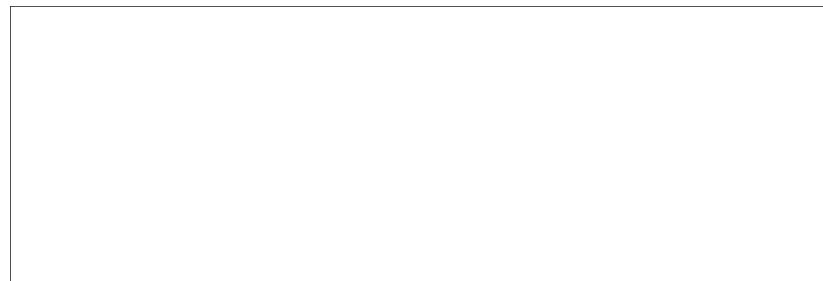
e. He reasons that when this has been accomplished, the UN force will "no longer be required," and it will then become clear the UN force is there merely to enforce mediation.

4. Malta



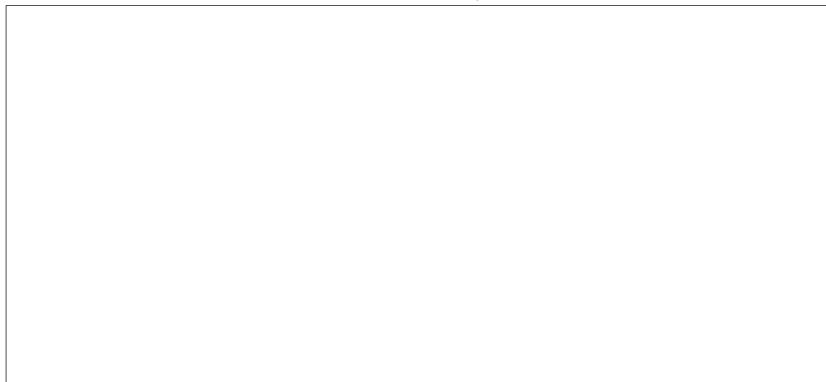
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5. Yemen-USSR



50X1

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NOTES

- A. Bolivia President Paz' running mate in next month's elections, General Barrientos, is threatening to resign his candidacy in protest over Federico Fortun's maneuvering to regain the vice-presidential nomination. Paz had to drop Fortun in favor of Barrientos in order to keep the armed forces in line. If the general should now quit, there will be trouble from his sizeable popular following.
- B. Panama No violence has been reported as yet in connection with the leftist demonstrations planned for this weekend. The National Guard still expects trouble, however, and is girding for it.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



6 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

1. Cyprus

a. Several clashes occurred this weekend following Makarios' unilateral abrogation of the Treaty of Alliance, and temperatures on the island have gone up once more.

b. Ankara is determined to stick by its treaty rights.

50X1  
50X1

c. The Greek Cypriots appear determined to force the removal of the Turkish contingent. Most of this force is dug in along the Nicosia-Kyrenia road where it is equally determined to stay.

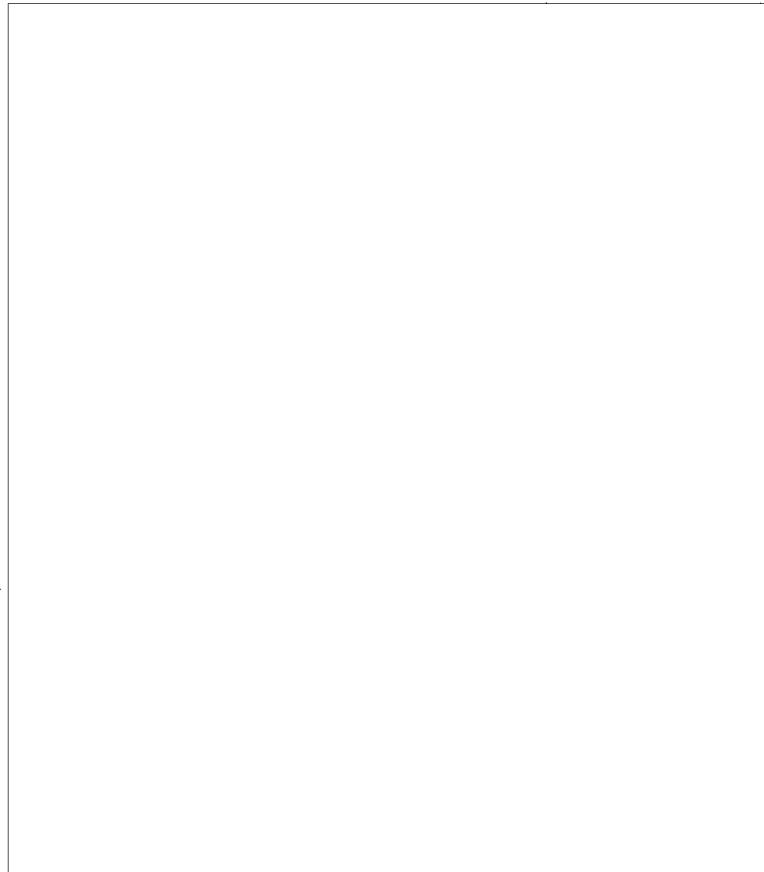
d. Makarios is trying to involve the UN in an effort to pry the Turks loose. He now claims to have UN force agreement that all roadblocks and fortifications must be removed and destroyed along all main roads. Any use of force against the Turkish contingent would trigger a strong reaction from Ankara.

e. Greek Cypriot troops, meanwhile, are feeling their oats, apparently confident that the UN presence will deter the Turks from taking counteraction. They have even gone as far as to arrest and disarm a group of UN troops--a test, presumably, of UN mettle.

**2. Brazil**

a. Brazil's revolutionary leaders want a strong military man in the presidency and want him installed promptly.

50X1



(Cont'd)

e. The issue may be resolved in a day or so. Parliament is now reconvening.

f. Meanwhile, "operation clean-up" continues. The drive has extended into Bloc missions in Rio. Chinese Communist and Hungarian trade officers have been searched, and Polish and Czech newsmen reportedly have been arrested. [redacted]

50X1  
50X1

g. Contrary to earlier reports, Brizola did not accompany Goulart to Uruguay. His whereabouts are presently unknown to us.

### 3. South Vietnam

a. Khanh's troubles with civilian politicians in his regime have come into the open.

b. His interior minister, Ha Thuc Ky, has resigned in protest over Khanh's refusal to allow him to make appointments.

c. Other resignations are expected as Khanh is determined to keep full control to himself.

(Cont'd)

d. Yesterday he dissolved the Council of Notables, which he considered both disloyal and an infringement on his authority. Many of its members are likely to go into opposition.

e. Khanh announced at the same time that elections to a constituent assembly would be held within the next several months, if possible.

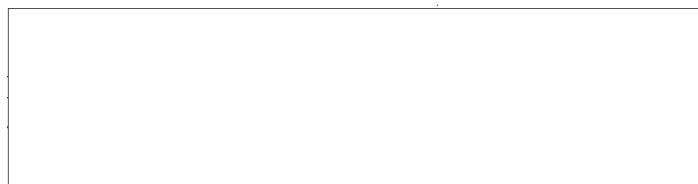
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4. USSR

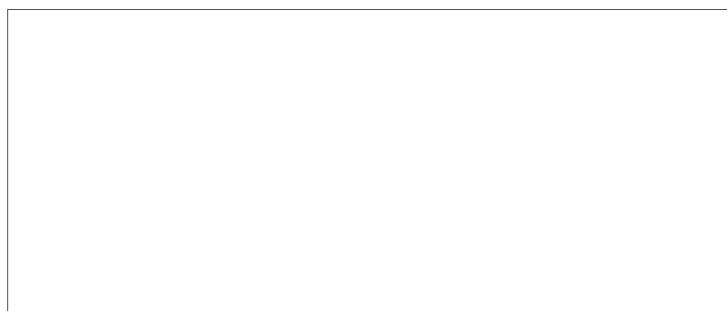
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**5. USSR**



50X1



50X1



50X1



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NOTES

50X1

A. Cuba

50X1

We still think they will be able to assume full control of the SAM system by late this month or early in May.

50X1

50X1

B. Dominican Republic One of the ruling triumvirate, Ramon Rapia, resigned under pressure yesterday because, while drunk, he reinstated a former Trujillo general.

50X1

C. Bhutan Yesterday's assassination of Bhutan's "prime minister" Dorji has little political significance, although it may cause temporary confusion. Bhutan's feudal government is run entirely by the Maharaja. Dorji lived in Calcutta as his country's chief representative in India, and his title was largely honorific.

50X1

E. Panama Panama was relatively quiet over the weekend. A demonstration in support of striking banana workers was quelled by the national guard and several agitators were arrested. Generally, however, the planned leftist demonstrations failed to materialize.

50X1

(Cont'd)

F. Bolivia-Chile-US An incident in which Chilean soldiers apparently fired into a Bolivian border town has led to a request from Bolivia that the US provide good offices between the two countries. Ambassador Henderson points out that normally Brazil would be asked to take on the job but that neither Bolivia or Chile have yet recognized the new government.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

Correct date is 7  
April 1964

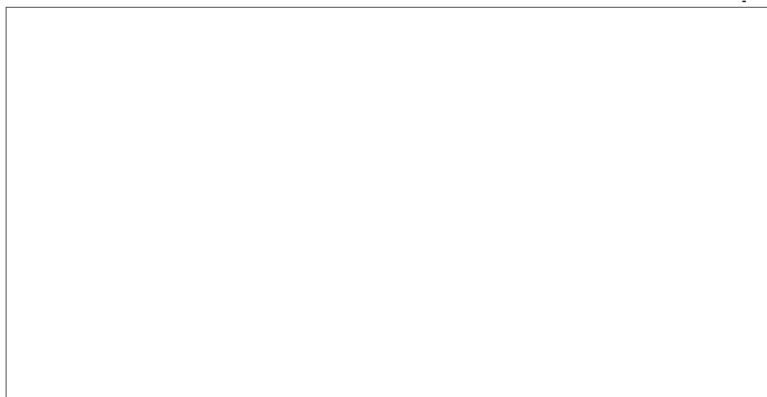


**5 APRIL 1964**  
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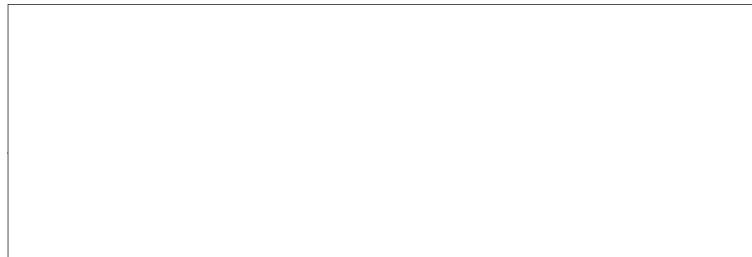
1. Cyprus

a. There was more fighting yesterday, centered for the most part in the Kokkino area 60 miles west of Nicosia. By nightfall the UN had arranged another ceasefire, but, like earlier ones, it is most unstable.



50X1

c. In addition, both sides are back to their old practice of seizing hostages. Reports that several taken yesterday were summarily shot will only make a tense situation more tense.



50X1

(Cont'd)

e. Early this morning Turkey delivered a note to Greece. According to the press it warned Athens that any Greek Cypriot attack on the Turkish contingent would be "aggression against Turkey." Ankara is probably reacting to Makarios' recent attempts to force the contingent back into its camp area and, eventually, off the island.

f. This is one of several steps taken over the past few days by Turkey to bring pressure on Athens in the evident hope that this will be translated into Greek pressure on Makarios to be more reasonable.

g. This campaign has included further harassment of the Greek community in Istanbul, the reposition of visa controls on all Greeks, and a threat to extend Turkish territorial waters to 12 miles which would be a real blow to Greek fishermen.

2. Brazil

a. Brazil's new leaders seem bent on a wide ranging purge of officials at all levels who have shown Communist and Goulartist leanings.

(Cont'd)

50X1

b. A number of state officials have been taken into custody and orders are out to remove certain leftist municipal officials from office.

c. The "revolutionary council," made up of governors and generals who threw Goulart out, are now threatening to promulgate sweeping decrees which would cancel congressional immunities and freeze the assets of anyone accused by the council.

d. Part of this may be a pressure play on Congress to speed up action on the selection of an interim president, but we suspect that they mean business in the case of certain extreme leftist legislators like Leonel Brizola.

e. At any rate Congress has passed enabling legislation which should lead to the selection of an interim president by Thursday or Friday. The military has some 9,000 troops in Brazilia to give point to its demand for an early election of, preferably, a military man.

(Cont'd)

f. Other Latin American countries have taken a generally favorable line toward the Goulart ouster and most of them will probably follow the Argentine lead in keeping relations with Brazil. Mexico, however, could be an exception.

50X1

3. North Sea Oil

a. The rights to possible gas and petroleum deposits under the North Sea threaten to become a major source of friction among the countries along its edges.

b. Almost the entire continental shelf under the North Sea lies within the same geological formation as the big gas field, perhaps the world's third largest, found recently in the Netherlands.

c. Prospects for new finds look good to the oil geologists of neighboring states. Experts from British oil companies have been taking soundings off the English coast and want to range farther out into the North Sea, as do other companies.

(Cont'd)

d. The difficulty now is that none is sure just what belongs to who. Negotiations will be needed to settle the matter.

e. They are quite likely to be long and acrimonious, since this is a nebulous point at international law and all the countries involved-- save perhaps the Netherlands-- badly need all the sources of petroleum and gas they can turn up.

4. Chile

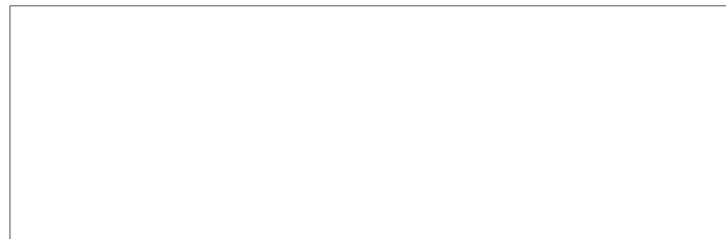
a. The Radical Party has decided to keep alive the presidential candidacy of Senator Julio Duran, and the senator has agreed to run.

b. Duran, the original candidate of the government coalition, resigned after the coalition suffered a resounding defeat last month in a local by-election. He may try to forge a new alliance with the Conservative and Liberal parties and give the reconstituted alliance a broader base.

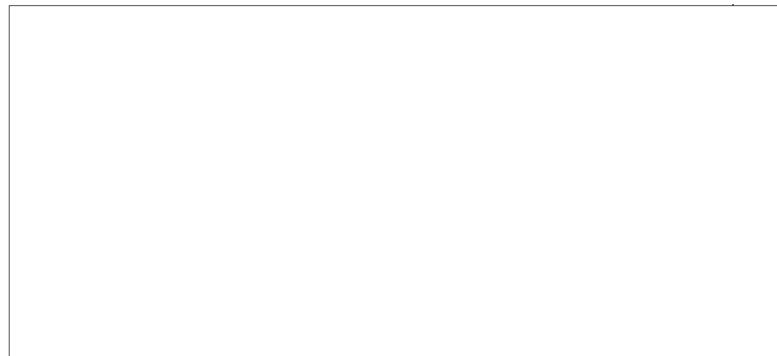
c. These decisions remove the threat, active until the Radical Party convention last weekend, that the Radical vote, normally one fifth of the total, would go for the most part to Allende, the candidate of the Communist-Socialist Popular Action Front.

50X1

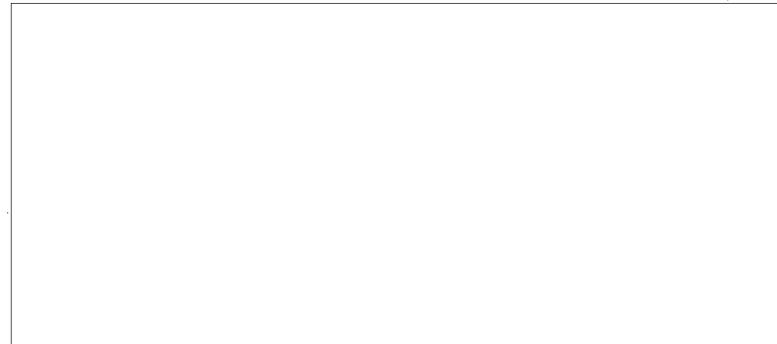
5. Cuba-Trade



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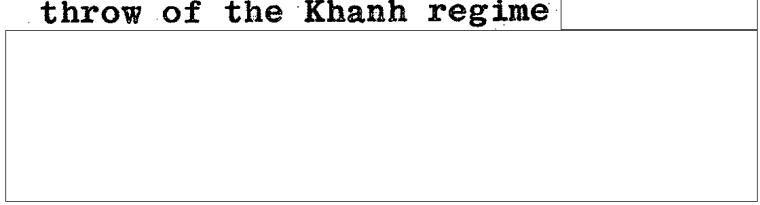


6. South Vietnam

a. The Commander of the First Corps in the extreme north, General Xung, is alleged to plan the overthrow of the Khanh regime

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50X1

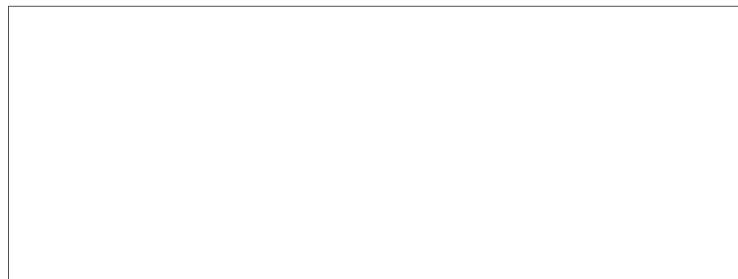


(Cont'd)

b. Though criticism of Khanh has been growing lately in both civilian and military circles, we would rate Xung's chances as slim unless he has support in the Saigon area.



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50X1



50X1

NOTES

A. Libya-Egypt

[redacted] the situation is "explosive" and  
that the King faces an acute crisis.

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50X1

50X1

C. Dominican Republic Reports that Ramon Tapia, one of  
Santo Domingo's ruling threesome, had resigned Sunday  
were premature.

50X1

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50X6

(Cont'd)

- E. Indonesia-Malaysia Sukarno has expanded on what Djakarta expects of the Malaysian "ceasefire." Not only does he want Malaysia to halt all mopping up operations, but he now says he wants a "legalization" of existing "pockets" of Indonesian guerrillas within Malaysian Borneo. These views were passed to the press by an official government spokesman and are likely to draw a sharp reaction from Malaysian officials.
- F. Cambodia - Communist China Defense Minister Lon Nol was received last week by Mao Tse-tung [redacted]

50X1

[redacted] Mao made no mention of aid, though Sihanouk has publicly thanked Peiping for its readiness to provide "new material aid" for Cambodia's defense. [redacted]

50X1

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

[Redacted] 4 - 7 APRIL 1964

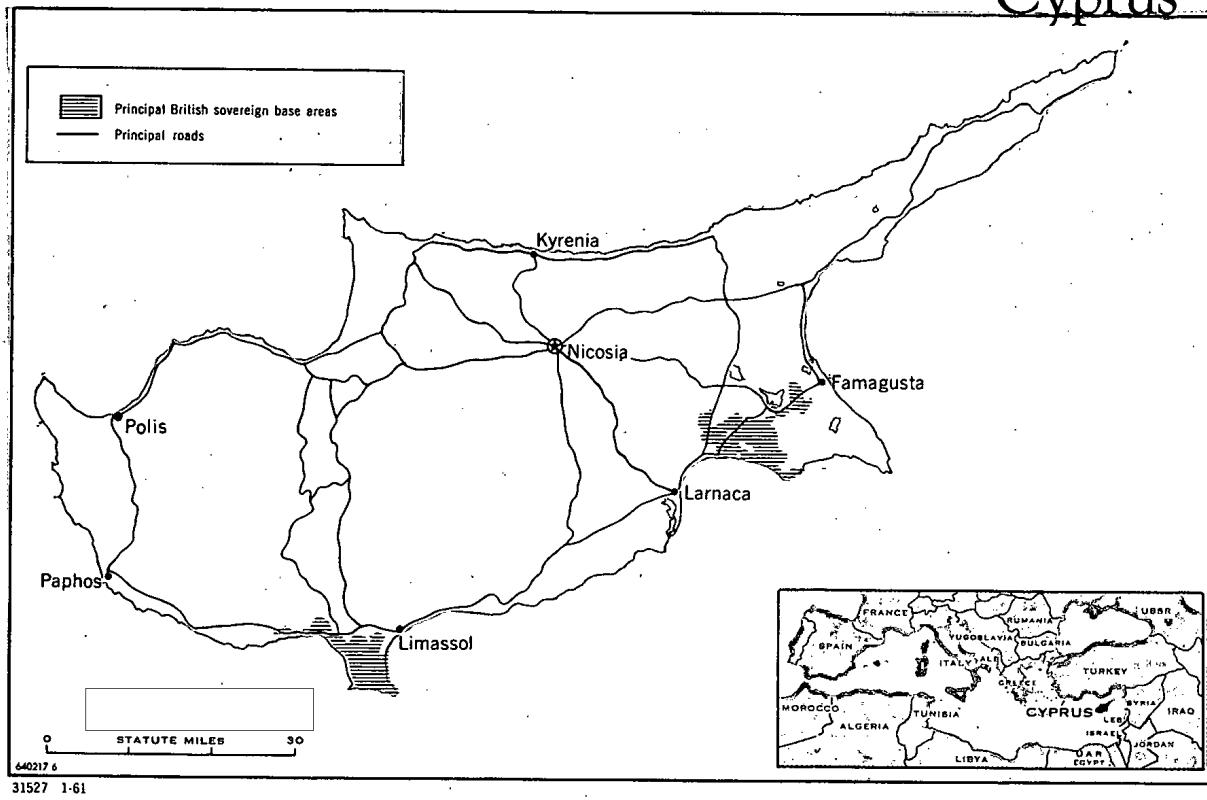
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# Cyprus



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7 April 1964

1. Cyprus: Makarios' unilateral abrogation of the Treaty of Alliance last Friday has been followed by a series of clashes which have again raised temperatures on the island.

The ever expanding Greek Cypriot force (it may soon number 20,000) continues to strongarm its way around despite the UN, and both sides are back to their old practice of seizing hostages.

Makarios seems determined to force removal of the Turkish Army contingent, most of which is manning fortifications and roadblocks along the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. The Turks are equally determined to stay there, and have warned Athens that any Greek Cypriot action against their contingent will be taken as aggression against Turkey.

[redacted] are increasing pressure on the Greeks in Turkey in hopes this will be translated into Greek pressure on Makarios to be more reasonable.

50X1

50X1

Meanwhile, no one is giving Tuomioja's mediation effort much of a chance. Neither side shows any disposition to compromise.

2. Brazil: Leaders of the revolt against Goulart are bringing heavy pressure on Congress and interim President Mazzilli to assure election of a strong military man to fill out the rest of Goulart's term. Their choice apparently is either Army Chief of Staff, Castello Branco, or the respected elder statesman and former President, Marshal Dutra.

The revolt's leaders are determined to prevent a drift back to the old order

50X1

The "Revolutionary Council" has already given War Minister Costa e Silva sweeping powers of arrest and dismissal, including the power to cancel congressional immunity of all legislators.

Fear is growing, not only in Congress but among many who actively supported the revolt, that the revolution may have given birth to a monster. There is growing resentment at the sometimes high-handed and arbitrary arrest and search tactics of the military in ferreting out left-wing vestiges of the Goulart regime.

All of this argues for selection of Goulart's successor soon, and Congress is already setting up voting procedures. They may make their selection by this week's end.

3. South Vietnam: Khanh's troubles with civilian politicians in his regime have come into the open.

His interior minister, Ha Thuc Ky, has resigned in protest over Khanh's refusal to allow him to make appointments.

Other resignations are expected as Khanh is determined to keep full control to himself.

On Sunday he dissolved the Council of Notables, which he considered both disloyal and an impingement on his authority. Many of its members are likely to go into opposition.

Khanh announced at the same time that elections to a constituent assembly would be held within the next several months, if possible.

50X1  
50X1

4.

USSR:

50X1

50X1

5. USSR: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1
6. Cuba: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] We still think they will  
be able to assume full control of the SAM system by  
late this month or early in May. [redacted] 50X1
7. Panama: The National Guard, though widely scattered, managed to frustrate the several demonstrations which pro-Communists had planned for the past weekend. The strike of banana workers continues, but has not spread. Left-wing political organizations now have their attention focussed on the 10 May elections and are joining forces to present a common front.

8. Bolivia-Chile-US: An incident in which Chilean soldiers apparently fired into a Bolivian border town has led to a request from Bolivia that the US provide good offices between the two countries. Ambassador Henderson points out that normally Brazil would be asked to take on the job but that neither Bolivia nor Chile have yet recognized the new government.

9. North Sea Oil: The rights to possible gas and petroleum deposits under the North Sea threaten to become a major source of friction among the countries along its edges.

Almost the entire continental shelf under the North Sea lies within the same geological formation as the big gas field, perhaps the world's third largest, found recently in the Netherlands.

Prospects for new finds look good, but no one is sure just what belongs to whom, and negotiations will be needed to settle the matter.

They could be long and acrimonious.

10. Tanks for Israel: [redacted]

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

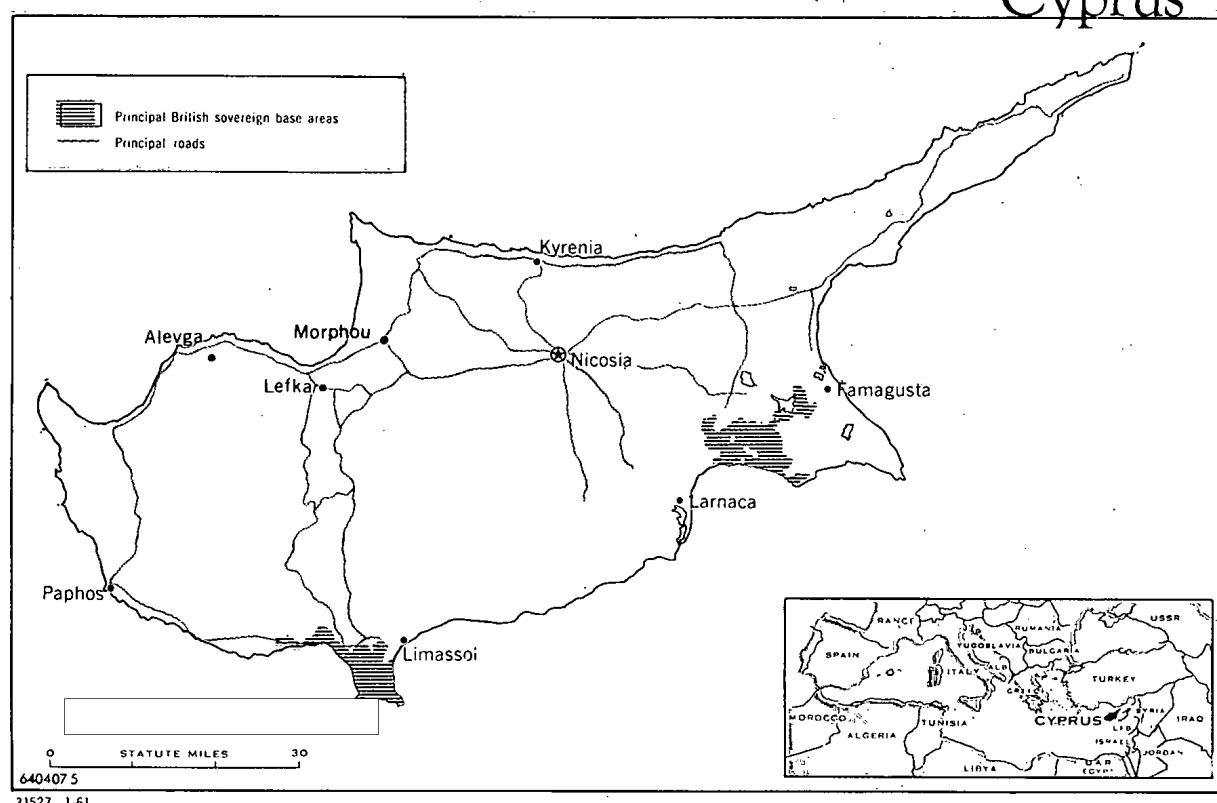


8 APRIL 1964  
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# Cyprus



50X1

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1. Cyprus

a. Turkish Foreign Minister Erkin says Prime Minister Inonu is "very bitter" over the trend of events in Cyprus. Erkin believes the issue is now being turned into a straight Greek-Turkish problem.

b. This implies that Turkey, frustrated by its inability to influence directly the course of events on Cyprus, will step up direct pressure on Greece.

c. Our ambassador fears that this will lead to a "go it alone" Turkish policy toward Greece which will be carried out without prior consultation with the US.

d. On Cyprus itself, the problem over control of the road between Nicosia and the north coast port of Kyrenia is still unsolved.

e. The UN command has announced it intends to open all major roads, including this one, by tomorrow.

50X1

f. The position of Turkish Cypriots in northwest Cyprus also is becoming more difficult.

50X1

50X1

2. Brazil

- a. Brazil should have its interim president shortly. The Congress, reflecting the heavy pressure put on it by the military, has approved a bill calling for an immediate election.
- b. As we have noted earlier, the revolt's leaders have threatened to dissolve Congress if it does not come up with the proper man.
- c. Ambassador Gordon reports it is generally accepted that a military man will be made president, with Castello Branco the front-runner.
- d. Gordon is concerned that the drive of the anti-Goulart forces to make a quick and effective purge of subversives may go too far. Some measures they have taken seem to us to be excessive.
- e. Large-scale arrests continue, and all radio stations in at least one state have been commandeered by the state government.
- f. Also, censorship on outgoing cable news copy went into effect in Rio Tuesday afternoon.

(Cont'd)

g. Not surprisingly, some Brazilians are beginning to worry about these tendencies in a regime dominated by the military.



50X1

3. USSR

a. Khrushchev is having some trouble in his own back yard in lining up support for his new counter-offensive against Peiping and in particular for a new international conference of Communist parties.

b. The more independent-minded East Europeans know they would lose their newly won maneuver room if they had to commit themselves definitively to Moscow in a showdown with the Chinese.

c. The Hungarians have not yet specifically backed the conference proposal and are thought to prefer no action at all to the possible break with the Chinese that might follow from such a meeting.

(Cont'd)

d. There are reports circulating in Budapest that Khrushchev is going to stay on there until 13 April, presumably in the hope of bringing Kadar around.

e. The Rumanians are also dragging their feet. The Poles, who have said nothing publicly on the issue, are believed willing to attend a conference only if its purpose is to seek a means of reconciliation with Peiping.

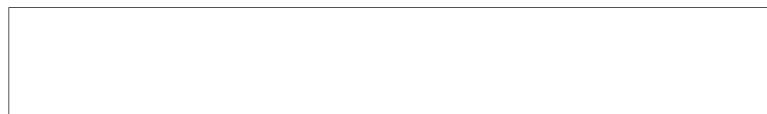
f. Khrushchev does seem to have the East Germans in his pocket, and the Bulgarians and Czechs are also on record as favoring a conference this year.

4. Pakistan

a. There are reasons for suspecting that Pakistan, despite protests to the contrary, may indeed have reached some sort of understanding with Communist China.

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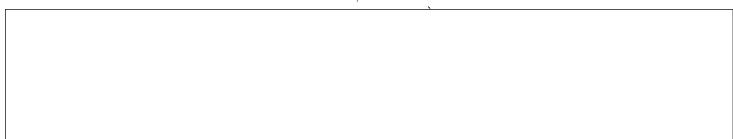


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50X1

**5. Middle East**



50X1



50X1

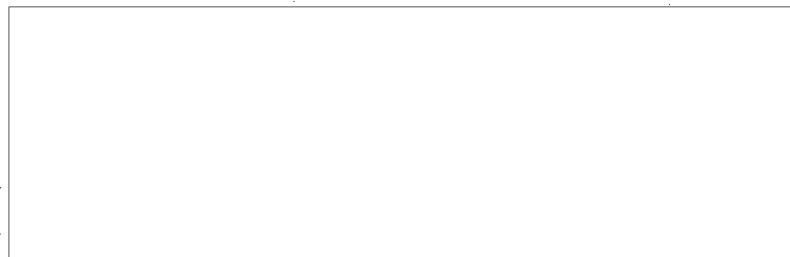


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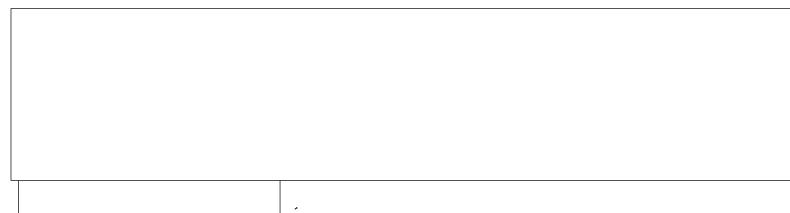


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50X1

## 6. Egypt

a. Nasir has assured Ambassador Badeau that he would lay off specific mention of American bases or Wheelus in his propaganda.

b. He also claimed that after hearing about propaganda broadcasts of the clandestine "Voice of the Arab nation" attacking President Johnson he had ordered them to stop.

c. Nasir may well feel he can afford to keep quiet about Wheelus now that negotiations for its removal have been set in train by the Libyans.

d. However, it remains to be seen how long he will refrain from interfering again in Libya particularly if he sees any good chance of toppling the monarchy by his own efforts.

7. East Africa

- a. Kenyan Minister of State Murumbi says that Tanganyika's President Nyerere is ready to go ahead immediately on federation with Kenya and leave the door open to Uganda and Zanzibar to join later.
- b. Such a development might provide a ray of hope for keeping Zanzibar's Karume from being swallowed up by the Communists.
- c. However, we have no confirmation from Nyerere himself on this subject and recent Tanganyikan actions would appear to point in just the opposite direction.
- d. Kenyan emissary Koinange was able to get Karume to say categorically that if an East African Federation were formed Zanzibar would join it. Koinange, however, failed in his primary mission, which was to get Karume to ask for support from Kenya.
- e. [redacted] the Zanzibar regime, [redacted] intends [redacted] to make Pemba the main training ground for "freedom fighters" for the liberation of Africa.

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50X1  
50X1  
50X1

(Cont'd)

50X1

f. Such a development appears  
plausible [redacted]  
[redacted]

50X1

g. Karume's demand yesterday  
that the NASA space station be re-  
moved by 1 May is the latest move in  
the drive to eliminate Western  
influence on the island.

8. Dominican  
Republic

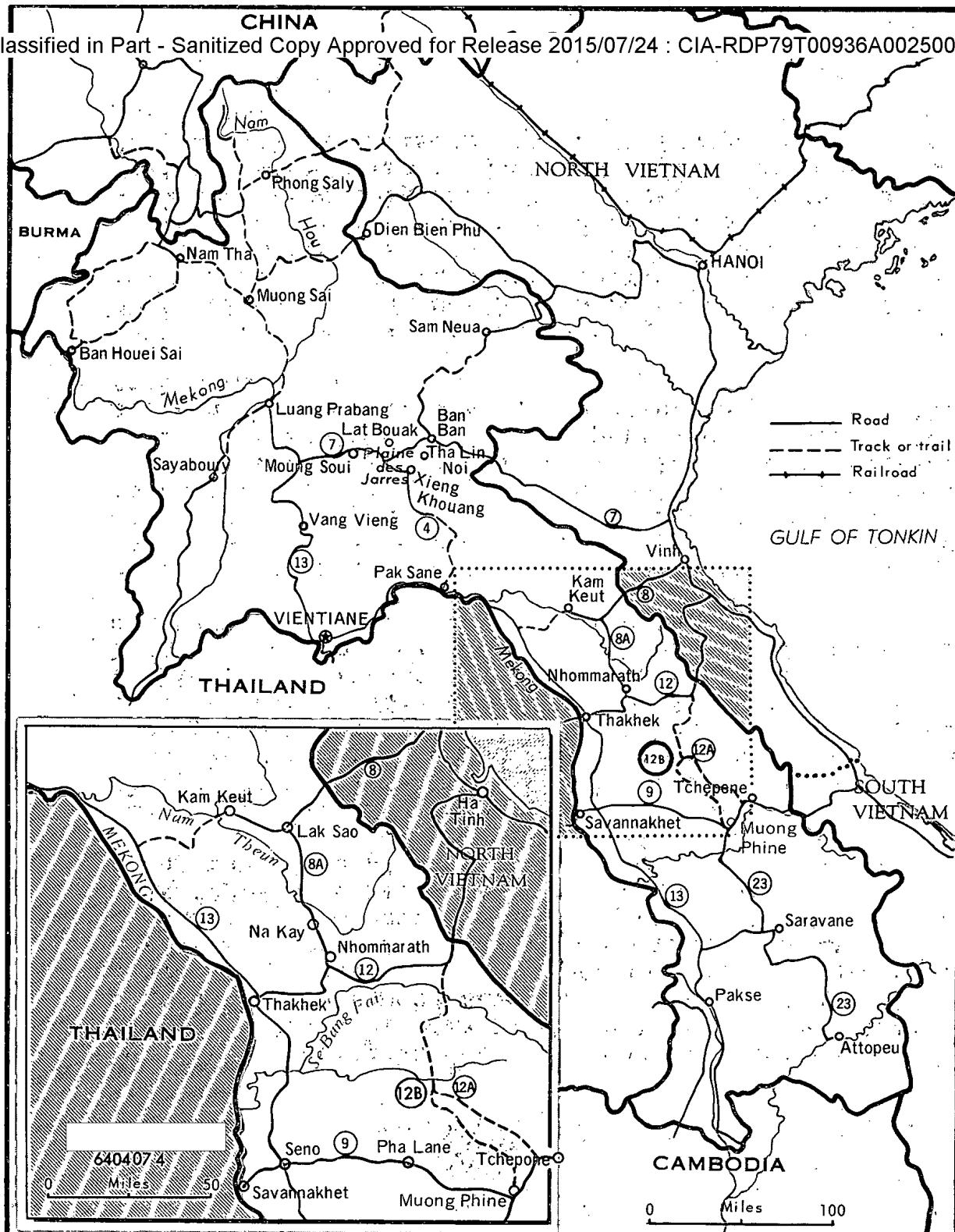
a. Ramon Tapia is still hold-  
ing out. He has refused to resign  
unless his replacement in the tri-  
umvirate is named simultaneously.

b. This has led to a further  
falling out between the remaining  
members of the triumvirate, Reid and  
Tavares.

c. Reid suspects a maneuver  
to supplant him as senior member of  
the triumvirate, while Tavares, with  
justification, suspects Reid is tired  
of sharing power and wants to rule  
by himself.

d. Ex-president Bonnelly is  
worried that dissident groups will  
rally around Tapia. This would fur-  
ther confuse the political situation  
and give the Communists an opportunity  
for troublemaking..

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NOTES

- A. Laos Right-wing observation teams trained by Americans have reported that some 2,000 to 3,000 troops, including many North Vietnamese have moved from the region east of Thakhek southeast to the Muong Phine area. This area serves as a base for Communist operations along the southern Laos - South Vietnam border. The reinforcement could have been planned to offset any joint operations that General Khanh and Phoumi might arrange.
- B. USSR-Iran The Soviets are reacting with some sensitivity to the joint US-Iranian exercise "operation Delawar,"
- 
- C. Bolivia In response to Barrientos' threat to resign as his vice-presidential running mate in next month's elections, President Paz has announced that he had nothing to do with Federico Fortun's recent maneuvering to get himself back on the ticket in place of Barrientos. Fortun has now promised to support the Paz-Barrientos slate and is expected to go to Buenos Aires until things cool down.
- D. USSR The navy is continuing to develop a modest force of missile-equipped surface ships to complement its large missile submarine construction program.
- 

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(Cont'd)

- E. India A meeting of Indian Communist Party officials opening tomorrow may produce a formal party split. The pro-Chinese faction is threatening to leave the party if its effort to oust party chairman J. A. Dange fails. He in turn has proposed disciplinary action against them including expulsion of five leftist leaders. 50X1
- F. Venezuela Government authorities 50X1
- [redacted] are [redacted] braced for a new series of attacks by terrorists on 9 April, which is the anniversary of the Castroite Armed Forces of National Liberation. 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1
- H. Chile Further reflection leads us to think that our interpretation [redacted] of Duran's re-entry in the presidential race was unduly optimistic. He is more likely to draw votes from the right than from the left. Hence Allende's chances may well be strengthened rather than weakened. 50X1

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



9 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

1. Brazil

a. At this point, General Humberto Castello Branco appears virtually certain to be elected president of Brazil, probably this weekend.

b. According to press reports, Mazzilli has persuaded congressional leaders to grant him authority to purge left-wing extremists from Congress and the judiciary.

c. Military leaders have been determined to see this done one way or another.

d. Operation "clean-up," meanwhile, is moving ahead elsewhere with [redacted]

[redacted] unbelievable momentum. The traditional Brazilian forgiveness has been forgotten as the purge moves ahead and more evidence of Communist subversion is uncovered.

e. Among the latter is alleged to be a well-organized plot of the Communist Chinese, scheduled in conjunction with the forthcoming May Day celebrations. Press reporting of these discoveries plus daily collection of such tools of the trade as molotov cocktails, arms, money, and propaganda have brought most Brazilians to realize how close they were to the brink of Communism just a week ago.

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(Cont'd)

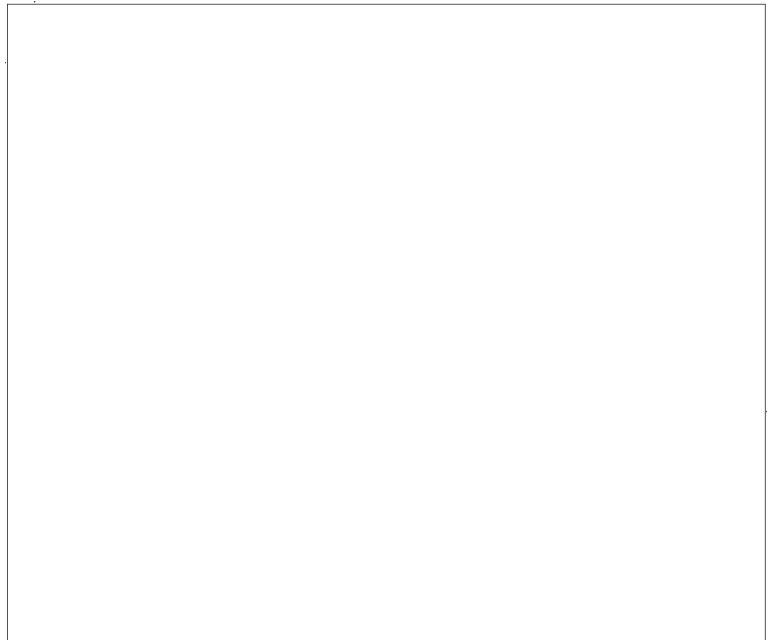
f. Chile and Guatemala say they will continue relations with Brazil, and Ecuador probably will do so too. A number of others seem favorably inclined but may wait for the elections of the new president first.

2. Indonesia-Malaysia

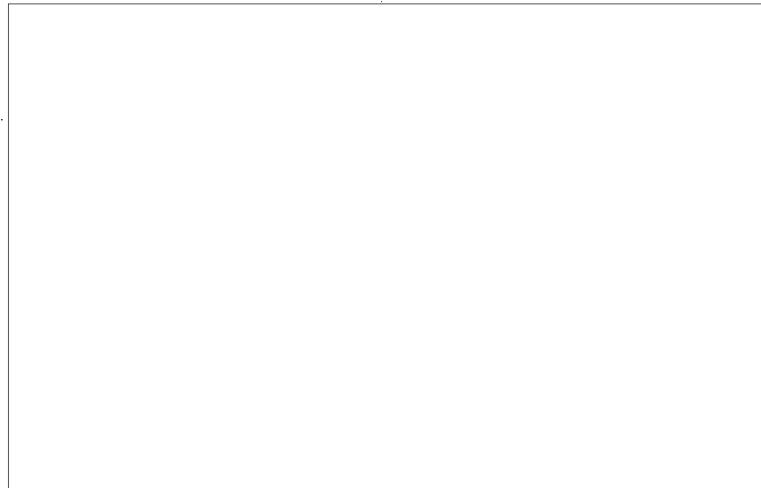
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a. Senior British officers in Malaysia have concluded they must carry the fight across Sarawak's border.

b. They have recommended to London that they be allowed to take direct action against nearby Indonesian supply and communications lines.



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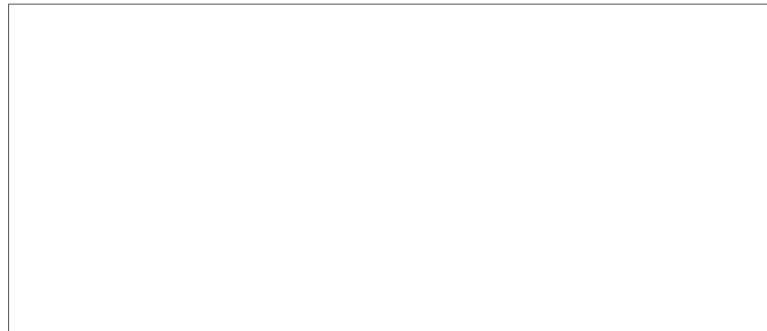
g. Diplomatic maneuvering has reached a stalemate. Thai Foreign Minister Thanat has despaired of getting any concession from the Indonesians, at least until after the Malaysian elections.

3. Cyprus

a. Makarios will look to the UN Security Council to dislodge Turkish troops from the Kyrenia road rather than try to force them out himself. He is willing to have the Turkish regiment placed under UN command, but insists that it be ordered back to its base camp. If the Turks refuse, Makarios will appeal to the UN.

(Cont'd)

b. The Turks insist that any order from the UN commander to move the regiment is subject to review by the Turkish General Staff.



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d. The Turks make a clear distinction between their treaty rights to intervene in behalf of the Turkish Cypriots, which they have so far chosen not to exercise, and their obligation to react instantly to any attack against Turkish troops on the island.

e. In the latter case, the Turks say, their response would be automatic.

f. Tension remains high in key areas throughout the island, although fighting has stopped temporarily.

4. East African Federation

- a. An East African summit convenes this weekend, with Kenyatta hosting and Tanganyika's Nyerere and Uganda's Obote in attendance.
- b. Karume has been invited but has yet to be heard from.
- c. Kenyatta plans to propose a four nation federation, including Zanzibar, but if this is not possible, he hopes the other three will go ahead, leaving the door open to Zanzibar.
- d. Kenyatta recognizes it may not be possible for Uganda to sign up right away. If this proves to be the case, Kenya and Tanganyika will go ahead, leaving the way open for Uganda to join as soon as possible.
- e. Northern Rhodesian participation is also being sought, and Kenyatta has dispatched an emissary to the Congo to brief Adoula on developments and the advantages for the Congo of economic association with the new federation.

5. Argentina

a. A possible resurgence of guerrilla operations in north-western Argentina has the government worried.

b. Evidence gleaned so far from several captured guerrillas and a quantity of supplies picked up in Salta Province last month suggests that the movement may be fairly extensive and well organized.

d. Counter-guerrilla operations in the large, sparsely settled areas of Salta Province are particularly difficult. The terrain is rough and roadless. Furthermore it is near the unpatrolled Bolivian border across which refuge and logistical support can be sought.

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NOTES

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B. Rumania-Bloc

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The Rumanians are desperately 50X1  
trying to head off Soviet moves toward a showdown  
meeting and, we understand from press reports, have  
called a special party meeting for next week.

C. Dominican Republic Triumvirate member Tapia has at  
last been persuaded to resign

Ramon Caceres, cur-  
rently ambassador in Rome, has been appointed to replace  
him.

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D. Finland

that the Finnish Air Force is completely dis-  
satisfied with its Soviet MIG-21s. Finland has 21 of  
these aircraft, whose performance and missile system  
have been found wanting. The Finns have decided to  
replace them with Swedish J-35 Draken supersonic fighters.

50X1

(Cont'd)

E. Mexico-China An official seven-man Mexican trade delegation is on the way to the Far East to look into opportunities for expanding trade, including trade with Communist China. In fact, the primary purpose of the trip, we understand, is to arrange for a Mexican trade fair in Peiping and to establish a permanent Mexican trade commission there. Cuba is the only Latin American country which now has such an office in Communist China.

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**DOCUMENT OF INTEREST**



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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

10 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Brazil

a. The military shows no signs of being ready at this time to step down from the stage and return control to the civilian politicians.

b. Yesterday, War Minister Costa e Silva promulgated an "institutional act" which [redacted] will remain in effect until January 1966. It suspends certain constitutional guarantees and gives the revolutionary leaders the authority they have been seeking to proceed against elements in Congress, the government, and the military.

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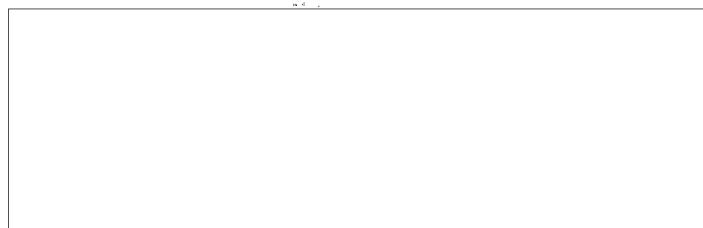
c. He did not wait for congressional approval, which might have been obtained, suggesting that the key figures now see no need to seek "legitimacy" through Congress. At least two Congressmen were arrested last evening and dozens more are on the military's list.

d. The high command still seems to be backing Castello Branco for interim president. Congress will most likely elect him today or tomorrow, the alternative apparently being that or dissolution. General Kruel has been put forward as an alternative, but his candidacy has not worked up much steam.

(Cont'd)

For The President Only - Top Secret

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2. Cyprus

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a. Turkey is thinking of calling for an urgent Security Council meeting on the question of the Turkish contingent on Cyprus.



b. The Turks remain determined not to move their contingent off the Kyrenia road, despite Makarios' announcement he will cut off its water if it does not return to camp. The Turks did say yesterday that they would permit Greek Cypriot civilians to use the road and the UN force to patrol it.

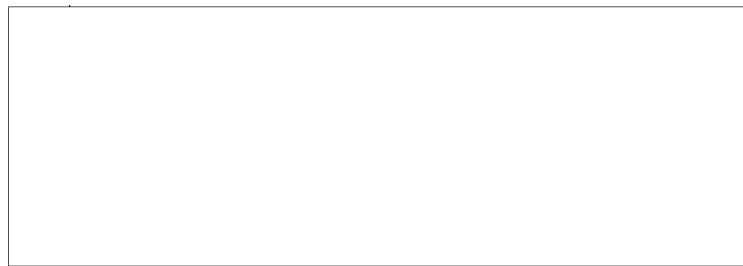
c. There were few incidents yesterday and one hopeful sign. Six Turkish Cypriot employees of the US Embassy returned to work yesterday for the first time since the December outbursts.

(Cont'd)

d. Makarios seems, however, quite determined to prevent the Turkish Cypriots from returning to their governmental roles except on his terms. He says they must first "clarify" their attitude toward "the state," i.e., Makarios.

e. The archbishop is off to Greece tomorrow for talks. For what it may be worth, he went out of his way before leaving to have a talk with Bishop Kyprianos, described as a fanatic champion of enosis. Makarios has not been an enthusiast, seeing little in it for himself.

f. In Turkey the feeling seems to be gaining ground that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots have come to their present pass by following US guidance. Three hundred more Greeks in Turkey have been given 15 days to liquidate their business or leave their job.



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3. Burma

a. Ne Win is plunging ahead with his xenophobic program to socialize the country and rid it of foreign influences.

b. Yesterday he extended the nationalization of wholesale and retail concerns from Rangoon, where they were taken over last month, to the rest of Burma. Most affected by these steps are Indian and Chinese businessmen; the former are leaving Burma at the rate of 150 a day.

c. All of this bears more than a superficial resemblance to the Indonesian action against foreign shopkeepers several years ago. [redacted]

50X1  
50X1

d. Last week the Burmese leader forced the closing of USIA and British Council libraries as well as the Burmese-American Institute. [redacted]

50X1

(Cont'd)

e. Ne Win's increasingly totalitarian approach is not confined to foreigners. He has hinted that he is ready to make "living sacrifices" among the opposition to his domestic programs.

f. Many of his opponents have long since been jailed or at least removed from official posts.

g. The dismissal and subsequent arrest of Trade Minister Chit Myaing removed the last effective voice of moderation from Ne Win's Revolutionary Council. It leaves economic policy, which Ne Win shows no sign of understanding, entirely in the hands of leftist-oriented radicals.

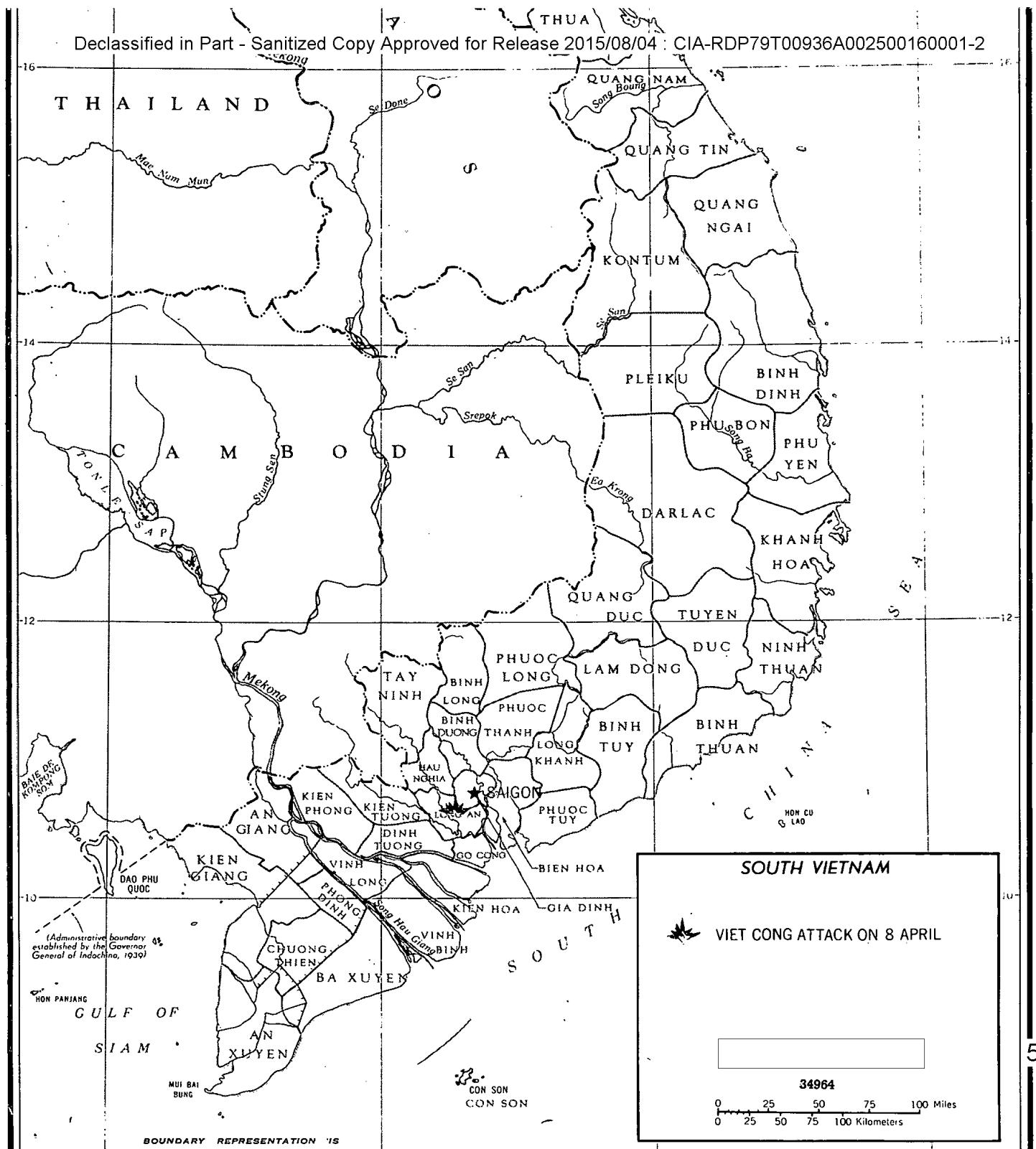
h. Opposition to these tendencies exists, but except for the tribal insurgents, seems divided, leaderless, and generally hopeless.

4. South Vietnam

a. The Viet Cong is keeping up the pressures on the Khanh regime.

(Cont'd)

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b. Wednesday's raid on a military training center only 15 miles from Saigon netted the Communists a nice haul of small arms and equipment. It was followed by the ambush yesterday of a government battalion in the delta area.

c. The incident rate has stayed above 400 a week since early last month, well over the average of the past two years.

d. The Communists are beginning to act like a de facto government in guerrilla-infested Quang Ngai. In this province, small Viet Cong bands enter government hamlets, "eliminate" the local leaders, and begin issuing directives to the residents.

e. The picture is not all black, however. Government action in some provinces is getting results, slow and painful as the going may be.

50X1  
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5. Gabon

a. In next Sunday's elections we expect Leon Mba and his [redacted] helpers to stuff the ballot boxes even in cases where Mba's men would win anyway.

50X1

b. This will set off the opposition, which has been at hair trigger ever since the French plucked Mba out of the bush in February and restored him to the presidential chair.

c. The French are saying, for our benefit at least, that once the elections are over, Mba will be on his own. They anticipate that once French troops are removed Mba will have to compromise with his opponents, something neither Mba nor the French have encouraged so far.

d. We doubt that these opponents would accept anything except his ouster. Ambassador Darlington thinks that Mba will be forced to go "sooner rather than later."

6. Libya

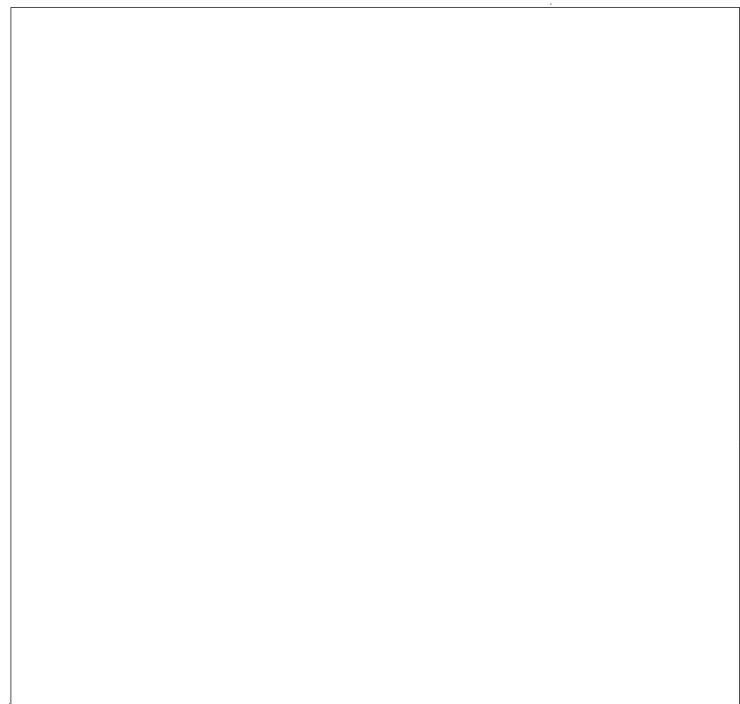


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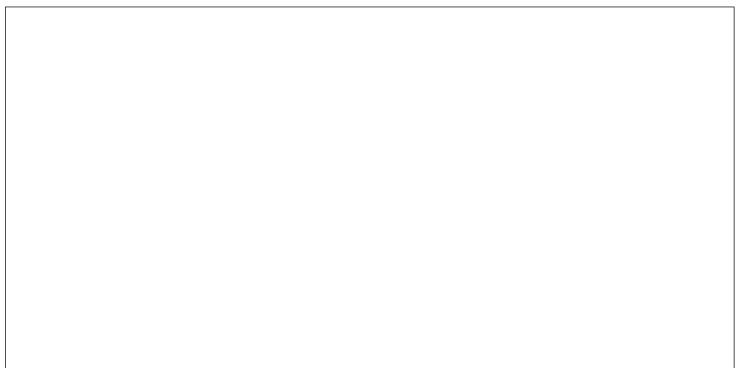
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7. USSR-Space

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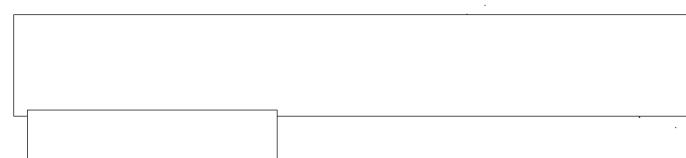
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**For The President Only - Top Secret**

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NOTES

A. Israel In the Israeli-US talks this week, the Israelis have given no hope that they will abandon their programs as long as Nasir has one. The anticipated public uproar in the Arab states on the possibility of a US-Israeli tank deal is building up.

B.

50X1

C. Jordan-USSR Husayn

might seek Soviet arms if his desires are not met in the West

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D. Afro-Asian Conference A meeting to lay the groundwork for a second Afro-Asian conference gets under way in Bandung today. Most of the nations attending are represented by secondary figures, but two have sent foreign ministers. Pakistan's Bhutto is passing up the opening sessions of the SEATO conference to do a little anti-Indian lobbying. Peiping has sent Foreign Minister Chen Yi in a bid to repeat the success scored at the 1955 Bandung meeting.

(Cont'd)

E. Cambodia-USSR Sihanouk has approved a Soviet proposal for a new shipment of military equipment to Phnom Penh.

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F. Belgium As the doctor's strike continues, political temperatures are rising. If a settlement is not hammered out soon, the stability of the present coalition government will be threatened. Difficulties could arise from within the coalition parties themselves, or, perhaps, from a flurry of protest strikes by organized labor.

G. British Guiana The pro-Jagan union has again resorted to violence in pressing its so far unsuccessful effort to wrest control of the sugar workers from an anti-Jagan union. The latter is threatening reprisals. In Jagan's People's Progressive Party, dissension between extremist and moderate factions is growing with Jagan's own sympathies and indeed control over the party unclear.

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**TOP SECRET**

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Communist China

a. There is a second large area of high priority construction in a remote section of China's far west.

b. This one is near Yumen some 300 miles to the northwest of the Kokonor project [redacted]

[redacted] Activity at the Yumen site was first seen in photography of September 1959.

50X1

c. Since that time construction at the site has been pushed fairly rapidly despite the general economic retrenchment and construction cutbacks elsewhere.

d. This fact, plus its isolated location and the lack of similarity with normal industrial installations, leads us to believe that we are looking at photography of a major national defense project.

e. The photography also shows extensive spacing between individual facilities at the site, a large power plant under construction and several huge excavations of a most unusual shape and size, all suggestive of an atomic energy association.

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**TOP SECRET**

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



8 - 10 APRIL 1964

50X1

~~TOP SECRET~~

10 April 1964

1. Brazil: The military show no signs of being ready at this time to step down from the stage and return control to the civilian politicians.

Brazilian congressional leaders, under heavy military pressure, apparently have agreed to elect General Castello Branco as provisional president. The vote is expected this weekend.

On 9 April, War Minister Costa e Silva promulgated an "institutional act" which he says will remain in effect until January 1966. It suspends certain constitutional guarantees and gives the revolutionary leaders the authority they have been seeking to proceed against elements in Congress, the government, and the military.

He did not wait for congressional approval, which might have been obtained, suggesting that the key figures now see no need to seek "legitimacy" through Congress. At least two Congressmen were arrested on the 9th and dozens more are on the military's list.

Ambassador Gordon is concerned that the antisubversive campaign may go too far. Some Brazilians, naturally enough, are also worrying about the regime's overly vigorous roundup of suspects. Mexican President Lopez has said he fears that Brazil is headed for a military dictatorship and a totalitarian regime.

2. Cyprus: Turkey [redacted] may ask for an urgent Security Council meeting on the question of the Turkish Army contingent on Cyprus.

50X1

Last weekend, the UN command announced that it would set about clearing all major roads of roadblocks and fortifications. This was to be done by Thursday, but all efforts to persuade the Turkish contingent to relinquish their hold on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road have proved unavailing. The Turks, on shakier legal grounds than Makarios in this case, apparently hope to beat Makarios to the punch in the Security Council.

Inonu has warned Makarios that Turkey will take all necessary steps in the face of any action or aggression to deprive it of its rights under the 1960 Treaty of Alliance, which Makarios abrogated last week. The Turks make a clear distinction between their treaty rights to intervene in behalf of the Turkish Cypriots, which they have so far chosen not to exercise, and their obligation to react instantly to any attack against Turkish troops on the island.

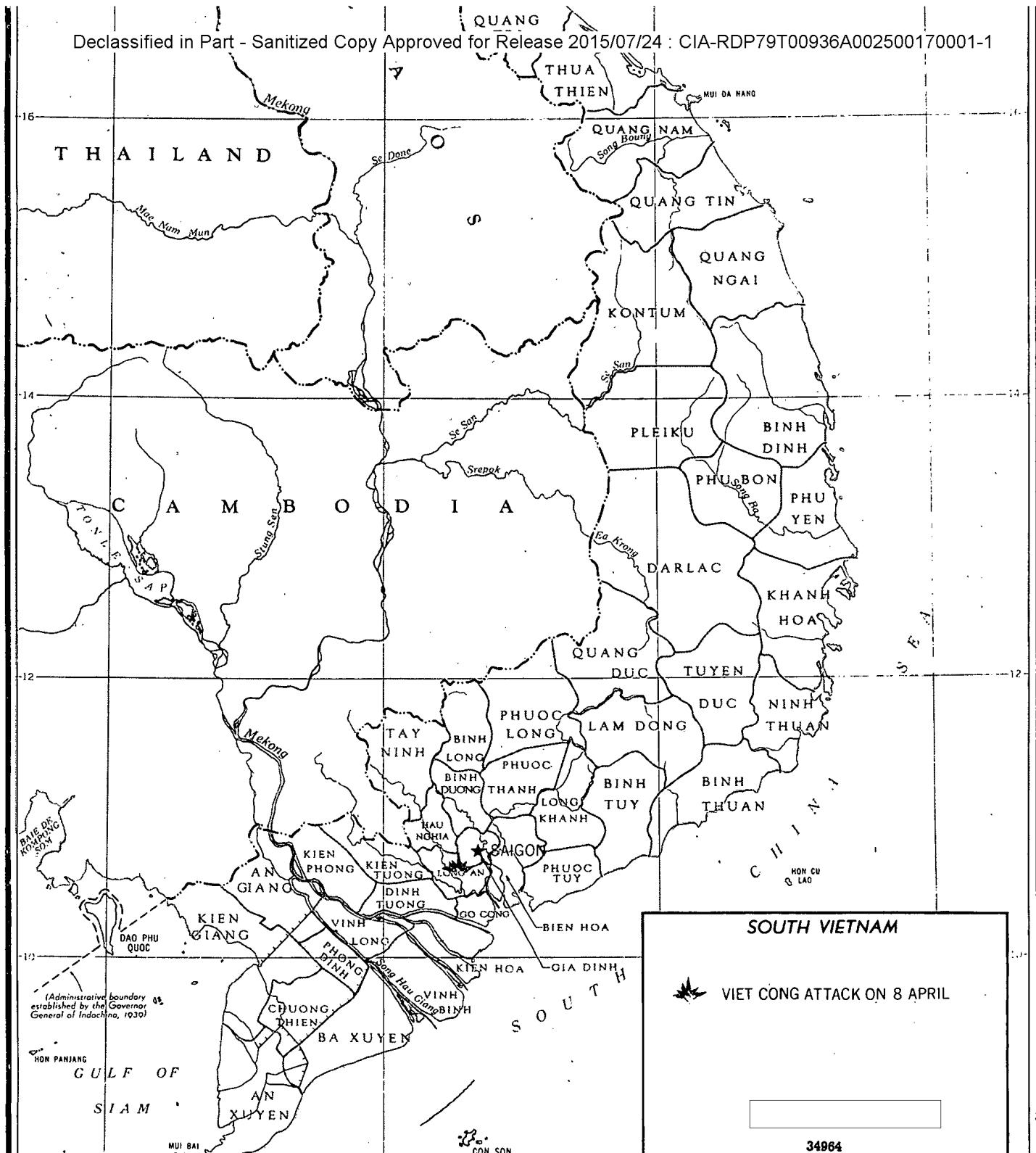
The Turks are coming to feel that all is lost in Cyprus and may be moving to settle the issue in the context of Greek-Turkish relations. Three hundred more Greeks in Turkey have been given 15 days to liquidate their businesses and leave their jobs.

Makarios is due to arrive in Greece on 11 April. Much of his talk with the Greeks will be on the growing pressures for Cypriot union with Greece. Makarios is unlikely to see any benefit for himself in union [redacted]

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[redacted]  
(Cont'd)

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Demonstrations have continued among Greek Cypriots for the return from Athens of former underground leader, George Grivas. Grivas is said to have indicated his intention to return, despite the opposition of Makarios and the Greek Government. The Communists are now putting it about that the "imperialists" are behind Grivas and the move for union.

Only sporadic fighting has occurred on the island in the past few days.

3. **South Vietnam:** Former junta leader General Duong Van Minh may yet give the Khanh regime some trouble.

He claims Khanh is making the same mistakes that Diem made and that the US cannot win by backing the present regime. Minh, obviously bitter over losing control himself, may still feel he has a significant military following. He is indeed a popular officer and could become a focal point for Khanh's critics.

The Viet Cong is keeping up pressure on the regime. The incident rate has stayed above 400 a week since early last month, well over the average of the past two years. Wednesday's raid on a military training center only 15 miles from Saigon netted the Communists a nice haul of small arms and equipment. It was followed by the ambush on Thursday of a government battalion in the delta.

The Communists are beginning to act like a de facto government in guerrilla-infested Quang Ngai. In this province, small Viet Cong bands enter government hamlets, "eliminate" the local leaders, and begin issuing directives to the residents.

(Cont'd)

The picture is not all black, however; government action in some provinces is getting results, slow and painful as the going may be. The French charge in Saigon has volunteered that Khanh seems to be getting better control of himself and his government.

4. Zanzibar: The Zanzibar Government may soon expel all US representatives.

50X1

some 3,500 Zanzibaris, led by government officials, demonstrated before our embassy. Their posters called for the closing of the embassy and stated "the Americans are our greatest enemies."

President Karume, in addressing the crowd, guaranteed that the NASA space tracking station would be expelled within 17 days. Earlier this day our charge had received assurances that a 60-day time limit set earlier in the week for the station's removal still held.

5. Gabon: In next Sunday's elections we expect Leon Mba and his French helpers to stuff the ballot boxes even in cases where Mba's men would win anyway.

(Cont'd)

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6. Burma: Ne Win is plunging ahead with his xenophobic program to socialize the country and rid it of foreign influences.

Yesterday he extended the nationalization of wholesale and retail concerns from Rangoon, where they were taken over last month, to the rest of Burma. Most affected by these steps are Indian and Chinese businessmen; the former are leaving Burma at the rate of 150 a day.

All of this bears more than a superficial resemblance to the Indonesian action against foreign shopkeepers several years ago.

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(Cont'd)

Last week the Burmese leader forced the closing  
of USIA and British Council libraries as well as the  
Burmese-American Institute.

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7. Nationalist China - Communist China:

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8. Pakistan:

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9. Indonesia-Malaysia: Senior British officers in Malaysia are seeking London's approval to strike Indonesian supply and communications lines along the Sarawak border. [REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] 50X1
10. Afro-Asian Conference: A preparatory meeting for an Afro-Asian heads-of-state conference--Bandung II--began in Indonesia on 10 April. Sukarno and the Chinese Communists are pushing it in competition with the nonaligned get-together--Tito, Nasir, Nehru et al--scheduled for Cairo in October. The nonaligned chiefs hope to put off a full-scale Bandung affair until next year. (Bandung I was in 1955)
11. USSR-Space: [REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] 50X1

12. Argentina: The government is worried over a possible resurgence of guerrilla activity in the north-west. [redacted] guerrillas, along with a quantity of supplies, were picked up near the Bolivian border last month. [redacted]

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50X1

13. Cuba: [redacted]

50X1  
50X1

14. British Guiana: The pro-Jagan union has again resorted to violence in pressing its so far unsuccessful effort to wrest control of the sugar workers from an anti-Jagan union. The latter is threatening reprisals. In Jagan's People's Progressive Party, dissension between extremist and moderate factions is growing, with Jagan's own sympathies and indeed control over the party unclear.

15. Chile: Radical Senator Duran's decision to re-enter the presidential campaign may help rather than hurt the chances of left-wing candidate Allende. Leftist members of Duran's Radical Party are likely to vote for Allende anyway, and Duran may only pull his party's conservative votes away from the Christian Democratic candidate, Eduardo Frei.

16. Mexico-China: An official seven-man Mexican trade delegation is visiting the Far East to look into opportunities for expanding trade, including trade with Communist China. In fact, the primary purpose of the trip, probably, is to arrange for a Mexican trade fair in Peiping and to establish a permanent Mexican trade commission there. Cuba is the only Latin American country which now has such an office in Communist China.

17. Jordan-USSR: King Husayn has sounded out the USSR for technical and financial aid.

Husayn  
has already indicated he may also ask for Soviet arms if he cannot get enough from the West.

18. Libya: Some of the pressure for early evacuation of Western bases may be easing.

The King has told Ambassador Lightner that in a few months a new, more pliable parliament will be elected to replace the one which has urged the US-UK ouster.

While these are hopeful signs, it is almost certain that if the negotiations become too prolonged, the pressure will again start to build.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

11 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. South Vietnam

a. Former junta leader General Doung Van Minh is still unreconciled to General Khanh's seizure of power.

b. He told a US observer that Khanh is making the same mistakes as Diem and that Khanh's government lacks the support of the military and the people.

c. He says he regrets launching the 1 November coup, which only exchanged one dictator for another. He also claims that the generals from his regime who are now under detention have a considerable following in the military.

d. Minh's remarks, although no doubt colored by bitterness over his own loss of power, probably also reflect his genuine concern. As a widely popular officer, he could conceivably become a focal point for discontented military elements.

e. Khanh, of course, is aware of the potential for disaffection among the military and continues to take steps to further consolidate and safeguard his position.

2. Zanzibar

a. All US representatives may soon be expelled from the island.

b. On Thursday a Zanzibar delegation told Tanganyikan leaders that Zanzibar proposed to break relations with the US and order the immediate closure of the US Embassy.

c. The Tanganyikans say they believe that they dissuaded the Zanzibar leaders for the moment.

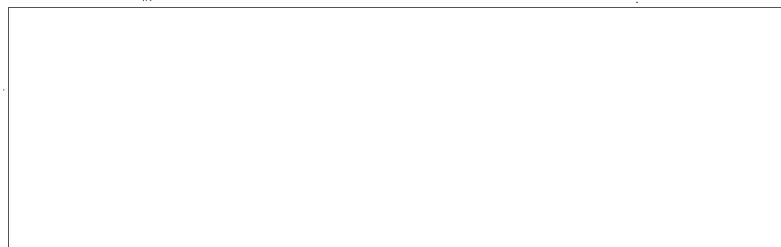
d. That same day some 3,500 Zanzibaris led by government officials demonstrated before the US Embassy. Their posters called for closure of the embassy and stated "the Americans are our greatest enemies."

e. President Karume, in addressing the crowd, guaranteed that the NASA space tracking station would be expelled within 17 days; he had previously assured our charge that a 60-day time limit set earlier in the week for the station's removal still held.



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3. Yemen-Egypt-UK



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b. Nasir now has more troops in Yemen than ever before, yet the rebels have not been unusually active lately.

c. It is possible that some of the Egyptians will be rotated out after transport is freed from its current preoccupation with ferrying pilgrims to Mecca.

d. On the other hand, Nasir conceivably may have in mind some additional deployment to forestall any assistance reaching Yemen from the federation.

e. He may further reason that the additional insurance is necessary to guard against any British-sponsored harassment that might be triggered by his own stepped up terrorist activity in Aden.

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4. Indonesia

a. The government is trying to crack down on chronic dissidence in the South Celebes, an area traditionally hostile to Djakarta's rule.

b. Irritated by a recent ambush of a regional commander's party, and by the fact that Sukarno was forced to cancel a trip there earlier this month, Djakarta has ordered troops and planes into the area.

c. This particular dissident movement--part bandit and part separatist--has been active since 1950. It resumed its activities in the fall of 1962 after a year's peace with the government.

d. At that time, it was thought to number about 800 adherents most of whom were Moslems.

e. The government claims the group now totals about 2,000 troops and has charged that the British have had a hand in their resurgence.

5. North Vietnam

a. [redacted] the drive to unify Vietnam dominates all other policy considerations in Hanoi.

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50X1

(Cont'd)

b.

[redacted] the North Vietnamese party  
is divided into pro-Chinese and  
pro-Soviet wings.

c.

[redacted]  
the influence of the Soviets can  
only decline if they withhold  
support for North Vietnam's policy  
toward South Vietnam.

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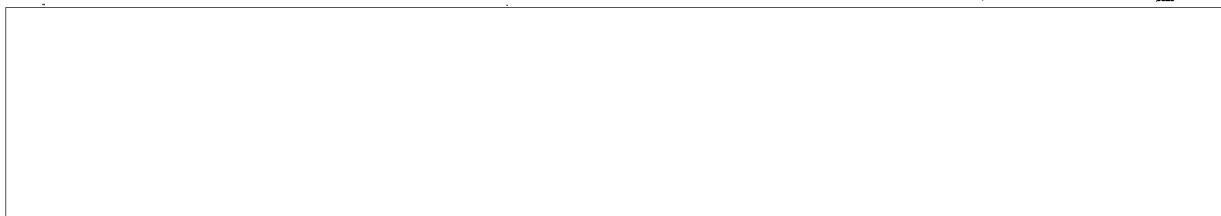
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NOTES

- A. Brazil Congress will vote for the new president this afternoon. Castello Branco appears almost certain of election. Ambassador Gordon reports that in Branco's character and convictions rests the greatest hope for the avoidance of undemocratic excesses.
- B. Cyprus UN-sponsored negotiations for opening the Turkish-held Kyrenia road have not succeeded and UN officials on the spot are described as "genuinely pessimistic." The Turkish Cypriots say it is impossible for them to consider opening the road and allowing Greek Cypriot forces to patrol the area. They fear the Greek Cypriots would arrest the Turkish Cypriot police.
- C. USSR-China Radio Moscow has announced that beginning today it will increase its broadcasts in Mandarin to China. Seven new programs are being added, presumably to give the Chinese people more on the Soviet side of the argument. Last October, Radio Peiping increased the number of its broadcasts to Moscow. Peiping now puts out 63 hours of propaganda in Russian a week while, with the new increments, Moscow should be beaming 66 1/2 hours in Mandarin.
- D. India Left-wing leaders walked out of the Indian Communist Party meeting Thursday, thus paving the way for an open split. They left after an unsuccessful attempt to unseat party chairman S. A. Dange as the first order of business. Their efforts were shouted down in a stormy scene ending with Dange's demand that the "splitters and dogmatists" should leave the meeting. They did.

(Cont'd)



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F. Colombia Embassy Bogota reports Thursday's terrorist incidents there were probably planned to take advantage of the anniversary of the massive disturbances that occurred in 1948 on the occasion of the second Inter-American conference.



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G. Sino-Soviet Dispute Khrushchev has scheduled a TV broadcast for tomorrow following his return from Hungary. In it we would not be at all surprised if he came down harder than ever on the Chinese. He does not have much alternative.

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**DOCUMENT OF INTEREST**



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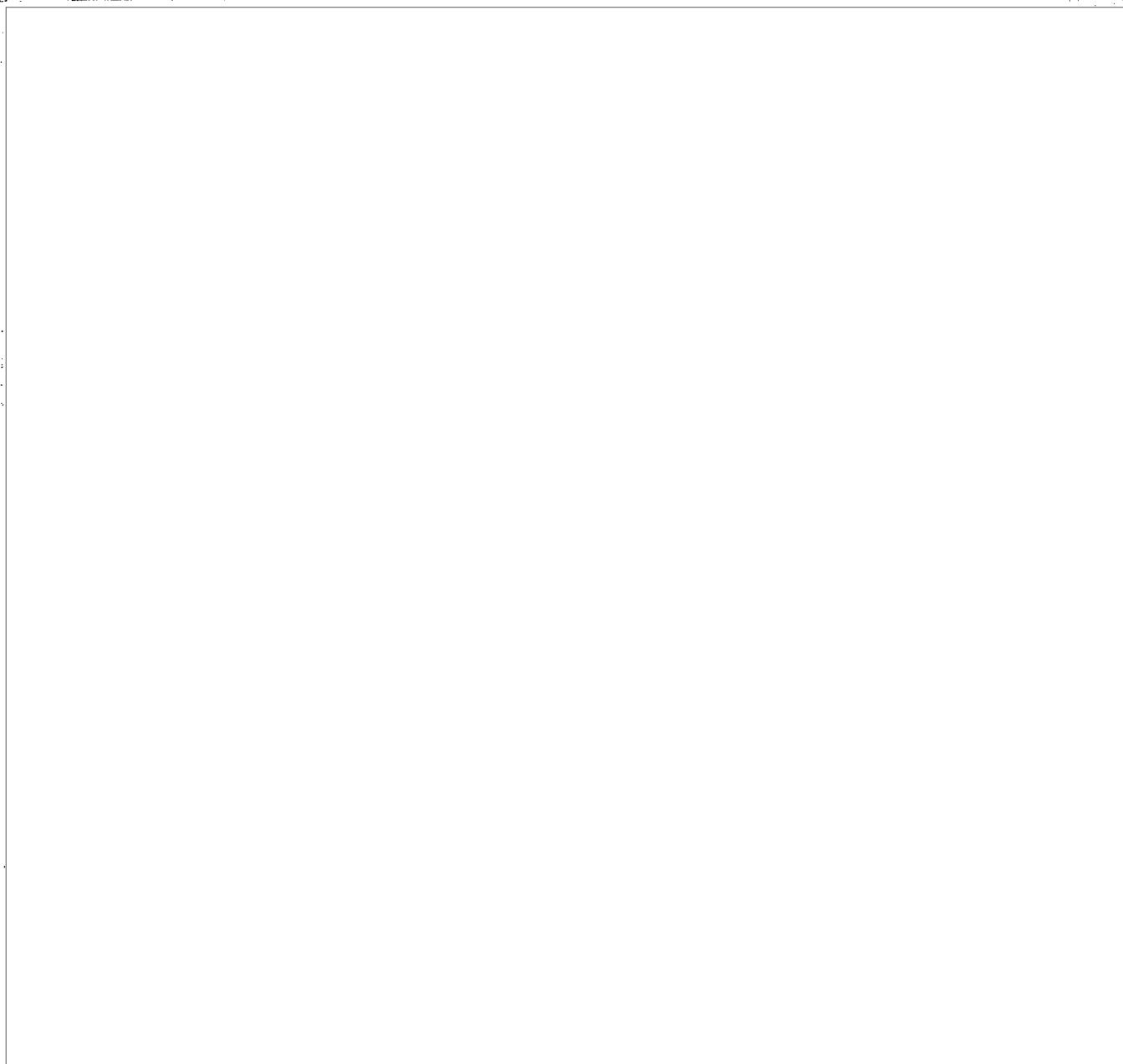


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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

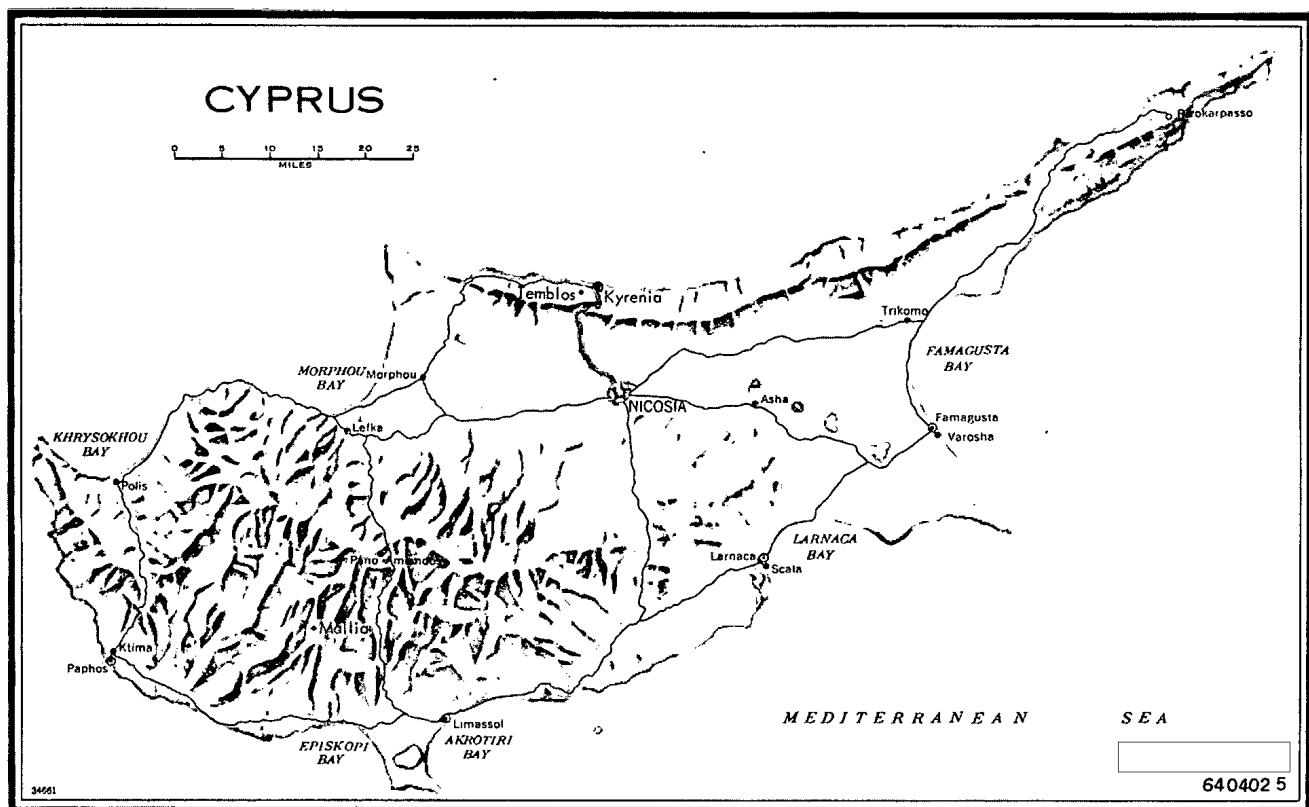


13 APRIL 1964  
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1. Cyprus

a. Fighting has erupted again along the Kyrenia mountain pass north of Nicosia. The UN has failed three times in attempts to arrange a ceasefire since Saturday.

b. The Greek Cypriots are building up strength in the area and apparently mean to have the pass one way or another.

c. UN mediator Tuomioja plans to spend at least three more weeks on the island before visiting Athens and Ankara for "very preliminary" discussions.

d. His immediate views are that partition would be impractical. He says the Turks have been unable to explain to him how "federation" would work.

e. Tuomioja is also not too taken with the idea of union with Greece, saying that the Greek Cypriots might not really want it even if Turkey were eventually willing to accept.

f. He feels that, as a starter toward a long-range solution, the constitution might be revised to eliminate "superprivileges" for the Turkish Cypriots. At the same time they would be provided some international guarantee and perhaps a UN presence to ensure their security and respect for their rights.

(Cont'd)

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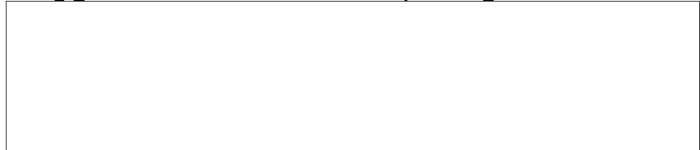
g. The Turks continue to be disillusioned and frustrated with the course of events and have struck at Greece again.

h. The government has passed a new law, effective in three months, extending the fishing limits 12 miles. Athens immediately reacted by saying it would not recognize this move.



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j. In Athens, Makarios scheduled another round of talks with Grivas and summoned his Interior Minister Georkatzis, a supporter of Grivas, to join them.



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## 2. South Vietnam

a. Yesterday a Viet Cong force estimated at two battalions temporarily overran Kien Long, a district capital in Chuong Thien Province southwest of Saigon.

b. Government reinforcements reoccupied the town after a sharp engagement. There were some 50 casualties on each side.

(Cont'd)

c. This was the second assault in four days on an important town in the delta.

d. Last week the Viet Cong advanced against Mo Cay in Kien Hoa Province but were repulsed. Casualties on both sides were substantial.

e. These attacks against population centers serve, as much as any kind of operation, to boost Viet Cong prestige. More can be expected.

### 3. Zanzibar

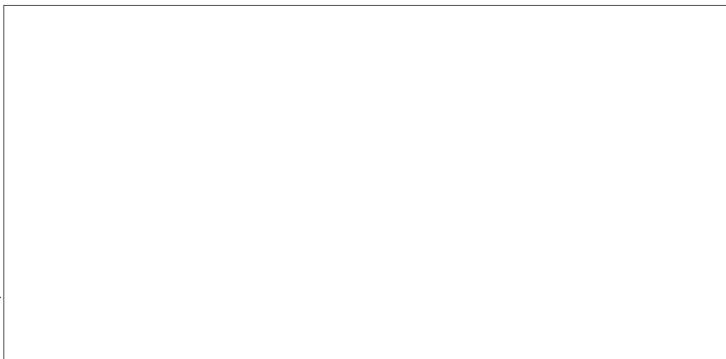
a. Demonstrations against our embassy continued over the weekend.

b. Chargé Carlucci reports they were encouraged by Karume and organized by government officials. Karume has been quoted on the radio as telling Saturday's demonstrators that "all Americans and colonialists" would be out by May 1.

c. Yesterday Karume denied to Carlucci that he had ever made such a statement, saying his government had nothing against Americans and did not want them to leave.

(Cont'd)

d. However, it has become increasingly clear that Karume is not master of his own house.



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4. Brazil

a. Castello Branco, whose inauguration is scheduled for Wednesday, will serve as president until January 1966.

b. He has going for him the strong support of the military and civilian leaders who were behind Goulart's overthrow, but he has little experience in nonmilitary matters.

c. There is a good chance he will rely on competent civilian cabinet officials to combat inflation and work out a program for social reform.

d. We expect the purge of Communists and other extremists to continue. Castello Branco may, however, be able to hold it to a moderate course.

5. Sino-Soviet Dispute

a. Khrushchev was not as tough on the Chinese in his TV address yesterday as we had expected.

b. In fact, he said surprisingly little about the problem, talking mostly about what a great job the Hungarians were doing.

c. In the joint communiqué published after he left Hungary, both parties denounced China in ringing terms but said nothing even obliquely about Khrushchev's desire to convene an international conference.

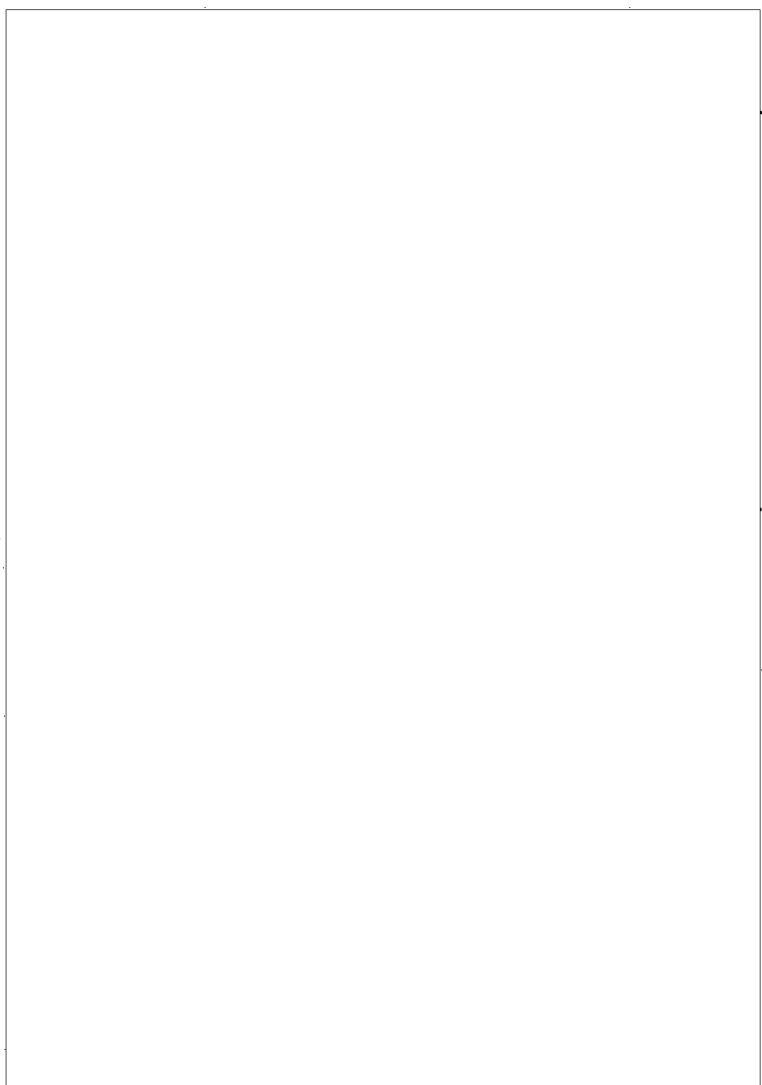
d. This is another sign that Khrushchev is having trouble bringing the satellites along with him. Obviously he does not want to move without them.

e. A Polish delegation led by Gomulka arrived in Moscow today. To date the Poles have been calling for consultations rather than a definitive international conference.

f. Khrushchev's son-in-law Adzhubei said in Paris on Friday that the conference will not take place before autumn. He admitted there were certain problems about it but did not specify what they were.

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**6. Britain-Malaysia**



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NOTES

- A. USSR The Soviets announced yesterday that they had launched their second maneuverable satellite, POLET 2. They said the satellite made "repeated maneuvers in various directions." We have strong doubts that the system at this stage of its development is capable of any significant maneuvers such as would be necessary for rendezvous and docking operations.
- B. South Korea The student unrest which developed over negotiations with Japan is now beginning to focus on the government's failure to improve economic conditions. Influenced by North Korean claims of economic progress, South Korean students are showing increasing interest in the concept of reunification as an economic panacea.
- C. Egypt Nasir appears at least for the time being to be carrying out his promise to halt anti-US propaganda. The Cairo press has made no comment in the last several days on the US air base in Libya, nor did it exploit our abstention on the UN resolution deplored the British air attack on Yemen. Cairo also has not so far mentioned reports carried by other Arab newspapers on the possible sale of US tanks to Israel, which suggests Nasir may be waiting to see how this issue is resolved.
- D. Kashmir India has been quick to react to Sheikh Abdullah's call for self-determination in Kashmir. Abdullah, a popular Kashmiri leader, was released last Wednesday by the Indians after 11 years in prison and lost no time in getting on the stump. Shastri told parliament on Saturday that "there can be no freedom for preaching some kind of independence or for Kashmir going out of India."

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



11 - 14 APRIL 1964. 50X1

~~TOP SECRET~~

1. Cyprus: Things are not much better on the island. Though the fighting over the Kyrenia pass has let up temporarily, there was shooting across the green line in Nicosia on 14 April and the streets were cleared once more by sporadic fighting.

In Athens, after three days of talks between Papandreou and Makarios the former issued a policy statement on Cyprus. The key passage said the only solution was full and unrestricted independence allowing the Cypriots to determine their own destiny.

In this manner the two leaders glossed over the possibility of union with Greece.

50X1

Meanwhile, it is still not clear whether General Grivas will be returning to Cyprus with Makarios' blessing.

50X1

The Turks, for their part, seem to be growing more unhappy every day about the Cyprus situation and to be blaming us for their frustration. They continue to take measures aimed at bringing pressure on Athens, although without much success. Further deterioration of the Turkish Cypriot position could eventually lead to a no-confidence vote against the government in Ankara.

2. Zanzibar: Demonstrations against our embassy, encouraged and organized by the regime, continued over the weekend. Though Karume told our charge that his government had nothing against Americans and did not want them to leave, we do not put much faith in his statement. It has become quite clear that he does not speak for Zanzibar.

In another disquieting development Babu has been quoted by a journalist as saying off the record that Zanzibar absolutely would not join an East African federation. East African leaders had hoped this device could be used to turn Zanzibar back toward the West.

3. Brazil: Castello Branco's inauguration is set for Wednesday afternoon. There is no word yet on new cabinet appointments, but there are reports that Leitao da Cunha will be kept on as foreign minister.

Branco has told the press that priority attention must be given to curbing inflation, solving the external debt problem, and establishing an authentic trade union movement.

He is under strong pressure to break relations with Cuba but is still reserving judgment.

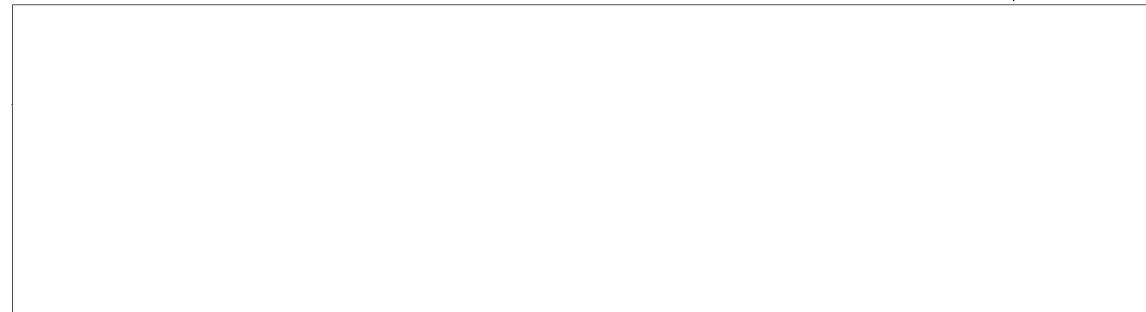
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4. USSR: [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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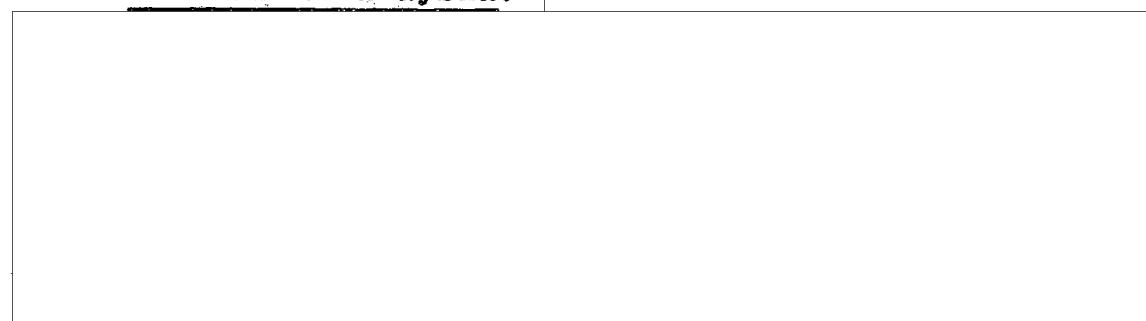
5. Sino-Soviet Dispute: Khrushchev is still urgently trying to line up support for his plan to hold another conference of world Communist parties for a showdown with the Chinese.

After a ten-day stay in Hungary, he has returned to Moscow for talks with a delegation from Poland headed by Gomulka. Both countries though sharing wholeheartedly Khrushchev's views about the Chinese have to date been somewhat less than enthusiastic for his confrontation tactics.

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6. Indonesia-Malaysia: [Redacted]

50X1



[Redacted]

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In Indonesia, Sukarno is trying to crack down on chronic dissidence in the South Celebes, an area traditionally hostile to Djakarta's rule.

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7. Laos: After four months of wrangling over preliminaries, the three factions of Souvanna's government are scheduled to meet this Thursday in the Plaine des Jarres to discuss a whole range of unification problems.

Souvanna has only just returned from Hanoi and Peiping where he claims to have been impressed by assurances of respect for Laotian neutrality and territorial integrity.

He is also expressing optimism that the Pathet Lao will allow his government full access and control throughout the country. Until the Communists' real intentions are made clear, Souvanna will probably again be inclined to see the rightists--and ourselves--as the main villains in the piece.

This, in turn, will strengthen his opposition to any close collaboration between Phoumi's and Khanh's forces.

8. Kashmir: India, which only recently freed the popular Kashmiri leader, Sheik Abdullah, in the hope of calming communal tension, is now probably sorry it did. The Sheik lost no time making his views on self-determination known.

(Cont'd)

Nehru's heir, Shastri, told Parliament on Saturday that "there can be no freedom for preaching some kind of independence or for Kashmir going out of India." Should New Delhi lock up Abdullah again the fat would really be in the fire.

9. UK-Egypt-Yemen:

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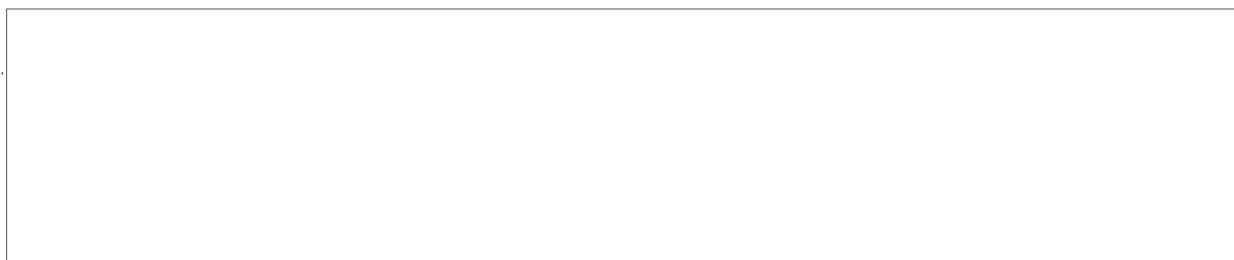
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10. Egypt: Nasir, at least for the time being, is carrying out his promise to halt anti-US propaganda. In the past several days the Cairo press has made no comment on the US air base in Libya, nor has it exploited our abstention on the UN resolution deplored the British air attack on Yemen.

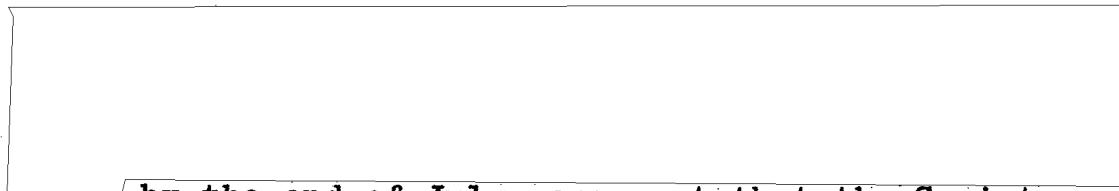
Cairo also has not yet mentioned reports carried by other Arab newspapers on the possible sale of US tanks to Israel.



50X6

12. South Korea: To take some of the steam out of criticism of his regime's poor economic showing, President Pak has ousted six economic ministers. Restless students, lured by the siren sound of North Korea's claims for economic progress, have been talking up reunification as the answer to their country's problems.

13. Cuba: The strength of Soviet military personnel in Cuba is still estimated to be around 7,000. The last substantial reduction took place last fall. Since that time we believe Soviet military personnel leaving Cuba have probably been replaced for the most part by new arrivals.



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[redacted] by the end of July, we expect that the Soviet military presence in Cuba will have been reduced to a training and advisory group of perhaps 1,000-2,000.



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14. British Guiana - UK: The British Labor Party  
is currently studying the question of how to handle  
British Guiana.

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[redacted] advice from a number of quarters to  
grant early independence to the Jagan government  
without first holding elections based on proportional  
representation.

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15. Haiti: Duvalier seems at last to be having some  
success in his long effort to get arms for his civil  
militia upon which he relies to stay in power.

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The dictator, meanwhile, is calling himself  
"chief of revolution" rather than "president for life."  
Our embassy thinks he may be reserving this distinction  
until he is ready to make some sweeping changes in the  
government's structure.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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14 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Cyprus

a. Shooting broke out across the green line in Nicosia this morning, killing at least one civilian and wounding several others. Sporadic gunfire continues throughout the capital, clearing the streets.

b. Meanwhile, fighting at the Kyrenia pass has let up temporarily as Greek Cypriots gather strength either for an assault or a battle of attrition. The battle lines are not yet altered.

c. The outnumbered Turkish Cypriots remain firmly entrenched on the heights. The UN is reinforcing its troops in the area.

d. At the conclusion of his talks with Makarios yesterday, Papandreou issued a statement supporting Makarios' abrogation of the Treaty of Alliance. The move, he said, simply confirmed the actual situation anyway, as the treaty had proved to be inapplicable.

e. The only solution, Papandreou said, was complete independence and self-determination for the Cypriot people. The UN, he suggested, could guarantee minority rights.

(Cont'd)

f. There was no mention of union with Greece or the role, if any, envisaged for Grivas. Papandreu has privately told Ambassador Labouisse that he preferred to keep Grivas out of the act as he was a divisive factor. Union with Greece, Papandreu believes, will follow as a matter of course after "full independence" is achieved, and there is no point in unnecessarily provoking the Turks by raising the subject now.

2. Brazil

a. Castello Branco's inauguration is set for 1500 on Wednesday in Brasilia.

b. There is no word yet on new cabinet appointments, but there are reports that Leitao da Cunha will be kept on as foreign minister.

c. Castello Branco has indicated to the press that he feels priority attention must be given to curbing inflation, solving the external debt problem, and establishing an authentic trade union movement.

d. Strong pressure is being brought on Castello Branco to break relations with Cuba, and he is likely to do so eventually, but not until he has looked into the matter carefully himself.

3. Laos

a. The three factions of Souvanna's humpty-dumpty government are scheduled to meet this Thursday in the Plaine des Jarres to discuss a whole range of national unification problems.

b. It has taken four months to get this much agreed upon. About the only thing that one can reasonably expect from the talks is a possible agreement hence-forward to hold cabinet meetings in the apolitical royal capital at Luang Prabang. There has been talk of this for eight months.

c. Souvanna himself is scheduled to visit France and Britain, beginning next week-- which would suggest that he, too, does not anticipate much real progress at this session at least.

d. He has just returned from Hanoi and Peiping where he seems to have been impressed by assurances of respect for Laotian neutrality and territorial integrity.

e. These "assurances," he assumes, mean North Korean troops will be pulled out and will no longer use Laos as a corridor to South Vietnam. He admits, however, the matter was discussed only in general terms in the context of "separating" the Laotian problem from the Vietnamese and other Southeast Asia issues.

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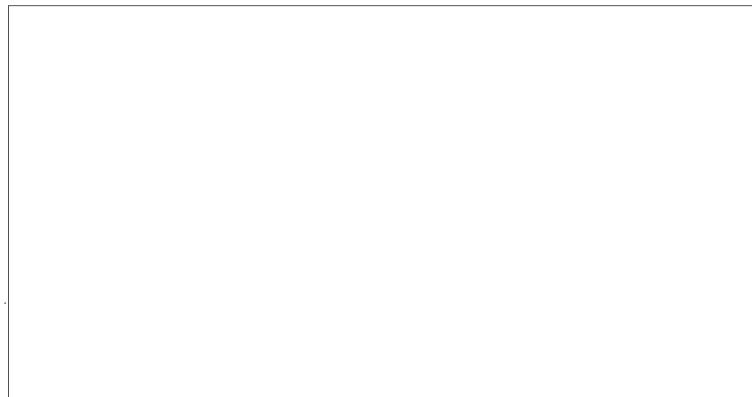
f. Souvanna seems now persuaded that the Pathet Lao will allow his government full access and control throughout the country, and until their real intentions are again made clear, Souvanna will probably again be inclined to see the rightists, Phoumi, and ourselves as the villains.

g. So far, at least, the upshot has been to strengthen his opposition to any close collaboration between Phoumi and South Vietnamese forces.

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4. Cuba

a. An unusual military build-up has been under way this past week on the Isle of Pines.



c. Photography shows the presence of two FROG launchers and a FROG transporter at the SAM site on the island.

(Cont'd)

[redacted] Plans may be afoot  
for using the island for live  
firing exercises. [redacted]

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5. Vietnam-ICC

a. The Sino-Soviet dispute  
has repercussions on the ICC in  
Vietnam [redacted]

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
the Poles are not pushing  
matters in the ICC raised by the  
North Vietnamese, and relations  
between them are described as  
distinctly cool.

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c. Observations by the  
[redacted] US Embassy officers  
tend to corroborate these views.

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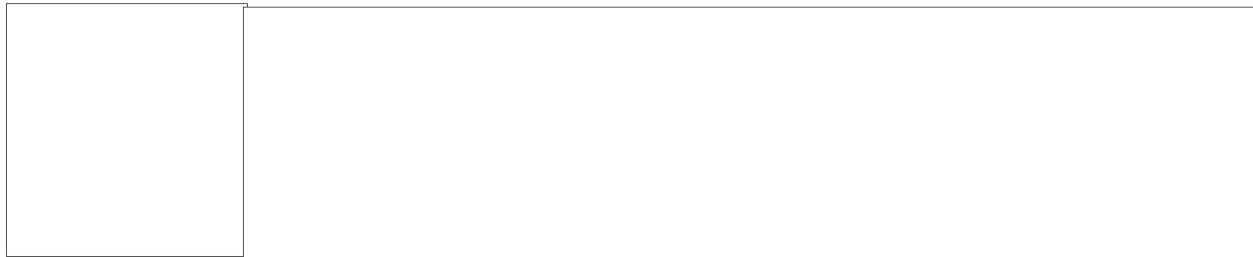
NOTES

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- B. South Korea President Pak is making scapegoats of six economic ministers to take some of the steam out of criticism of his regime's poor economic showing. Restless students have been making invidious comparisons lately with North Korea's rapid progress and have been talking of reunification as the answer to the country's ills.
- C. British Guiana-UK The British Labor Party is studying the question of policy for British Guiana. No final decisions have been made yet, but opinion seems to be shaping up in favor of granting early independence to the Jagan government without first holding elections based on proportional representation.
- D. Southern Rhodesia With the relatively moderate Prime Minister Field now out, the right-wing militant whites in his party have control. With Ian Smith as prime minister, they will press harder for full independence. Britain has been unwilling to grant this until the country's 3.7 million Africans have better political prospects.

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**DOCUMENT OF INTEREST**



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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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15 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. Cyprus

a. No large-scale action has yet developed in the Nicosia-Kyrenia area, but sporadic shooting is keeping the situation "electric."

b. UN peacekeeping forces were brought under fire twice this morning by unidentified Cypriot partisans. In both cases the UN soldiers returned the fire.

c. Yesterday the Turkish contingent was subjected for the first time to Greek Cypriot gunfire. We would put this down as another probing action by the Greek Cypriots to see how far they can go without provoking a Turkish reaction.

d. There was none in this case, although the movement of the Turkish fleet out of Iskenderun yesterday on an "exercise" could be related. This invasion scare gambit has worn a bit thin through constant use, however.

e. Ankara is going ahead with its program of selected pressures on the Greeks. It cancelled the papers of two high aides of Patriarch Athenogoras and is threatening to deport them. The Patriarch is said to fear that the Turkish aim is to emasculate his organization.

(Cont'd)

Athens has protested Turkey's restrictions on the Greek community in Istanbul and says it will soon carry the matter to the UN. Athens has doubtless reminded Ankara that 100,000 ethnic Turks live in Greece.

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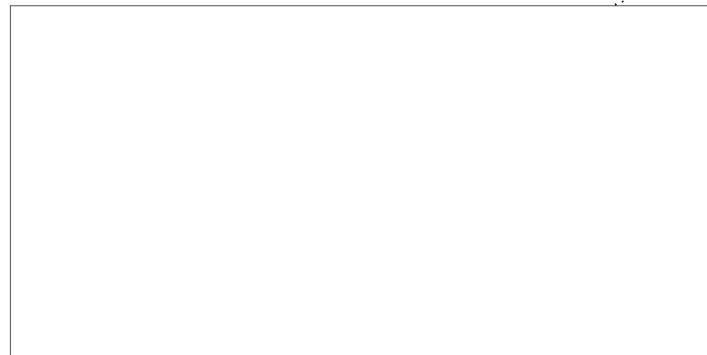
2. USSR

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b. One was an ICBM launched from an as yet unidentified operational site. This was the second recorded missile launch from a Soviet operational complex. The first was from Plesetsk, north of Moscow, last October.

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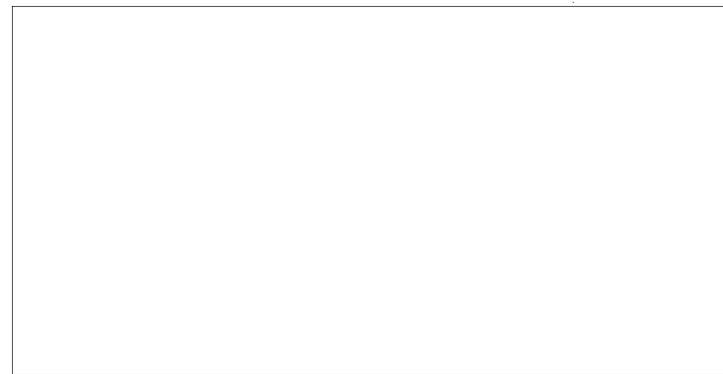


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3. USSR-Cuba

a. We expect that the next three months will see another significant reduction in the number of Soviet forces in Cuba.

b. This will coincide with the transfer to the Cubans of the SAM air defense system, the last significant operational component still in Soviet hands.



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(Cont'd)

d. All of this is right in line with the information we have [redacted] that substantial numbers of Soviets will be pulling out during May and June.

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e. If the USSR sticks to the schedule indicated, only one or two thousand Soviets would be in Cuba by the end of July, largely in training and advisory roles.

4. North Vietnam - Laos

a. Hanoi has handed Souvanna a note charging that on 4 April a 150-man commando team of Laotian rightists attacked a village inside the North Vietnamese border. The note asserts the attackers were resupplied by aircraft from Laos and were still in the area two days later.

b. Linking this action with alleged plans hatched by Phoumi and Khanh, Hanoi asks for compensation and the return of prisoners. Hanoi also warns that the rightists will have to bear "the extremely grave consequences" should they persist in this sort of thing.

(Cont'd)

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c. We are inclined to accept the fact that an attack of some type probably did take place in this general area, although we cannot say for certain just who was involved. We are checking.

d. Hanoi's objectives in publicizing the affair are to strain, even further, relations between Souvanna and Phoumi, and to make the premier more amenable to Pathet Lao pressure in the upcoming three-party talks.

e. The Communists may also mean to build up apprehensions, especially in Asia, over the explosive situation that will develop if these activities continue.

## 5. Zanzibar

a. Anti-American demonstrations have slackened, but Charge Carlucci feels that a new wave will come when the Concord Squadron steams into the area.

b. The leftists are already working on this, and the government has asked its UN representative to work on the Afro-Asian delegates to get the squadron's movements before the Security Council as a threat to the peace.

(Cont'd)

c. The Tanganyikan Government has offered us the assistance of its police detachment on Zanzibar, such as it is, should we need it.

d. Karume on Tuesday again denied that all Americans and British citizens would be given the bum's rush. There was no desire to break off relations either, he said. We still have little confidence that he means to try to make this stick.

e. Meanwhile, there are signs, uncertain as yet, that Zanzibar is beginning to emerge as the prime point of contact between Southern African refugees and the bloc, a role previously filled by Dar-es-Salaam.

f. In recent weeks a number of such Africans visited Zanzibar for talks with the Chinese Communists or other bloc representatives.

g. [redacted]

"guerrilla" courses on Zanzibar have been offered to groups from Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique.

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NOTES

[Redacted]

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B. Communist China - France The two countries are set to exchange ambassadors, probably by the end of the month. Peiping has selected Huang Chen, former ambassador to Indonesia and now a vice foreign minister, for the Paris post, which it quite clearly intends to use as the major center for its activities in Western Europe.

C. Kenya - Communist China The Chinese are training [Redacted] Kenyans in guerrilla warfare [Redacted] We suspect that the trainees are associates of Kenya's ambitious Home Minister Oginga Odinga. [Redacted]

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D. USSR-Somalia The second major shipment of Soviet arms arrived at a Somali port [Redacted]

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(Cont'd)

E. East African Federation The three East African leaders, who met in Nairobi this weekend, left the vexed problem of an East African Federation right on dead center where they found it. Nyerere was eager to federate, Kenyatta was willing but vacillating, Obote demurred. The question of Karume's association did not apparently arise, although he had a representative in attendance.

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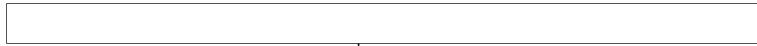
G. Bolivia We may be in for a round of serious peasant violence following the killing of two prominent peasant leaders in a downtown La Paz gunfight. The two had been feuding for some time and one version of the incident is that they killed each other. Both had followers who will be quite willing to keep the feud going.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

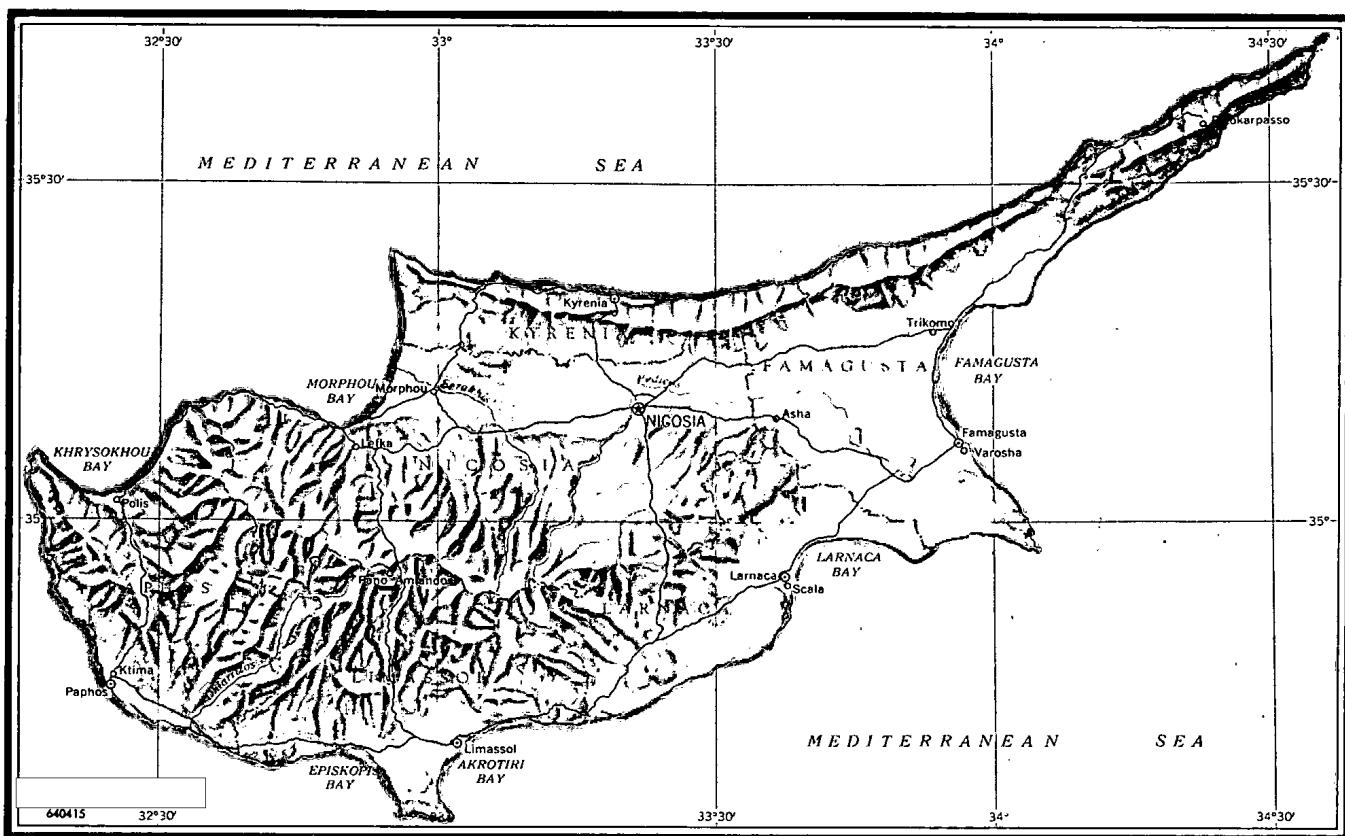
**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



16 APRIL 1964  
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CYPRUS

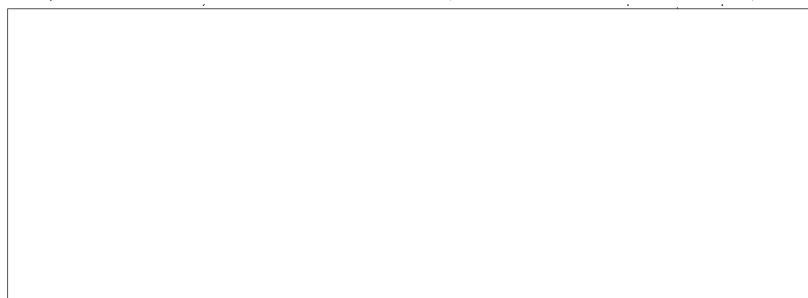
- ⊕ Capital
  - District boundary
  - District administrative seat
  - Road

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1. Cyprus

a. Sporadic firing continues in Nicosia and at points along the Turkish-controlled Nicosia-Kyrenia highway.

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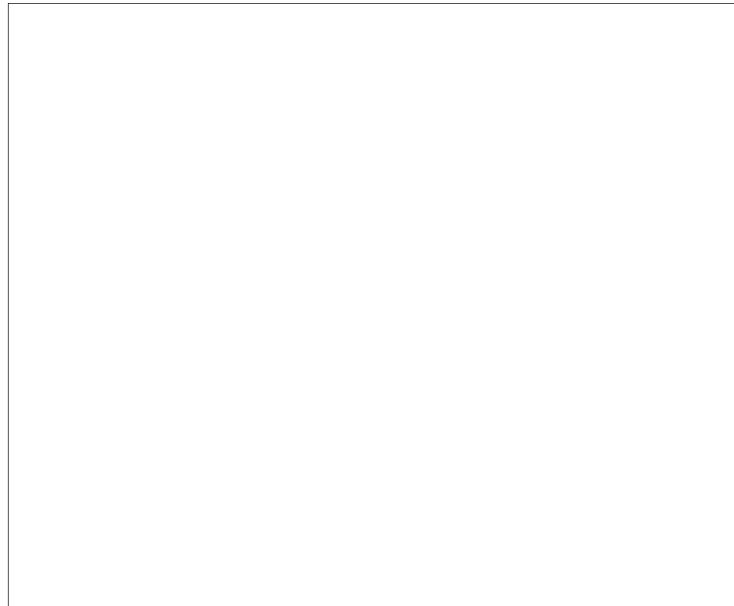
d. Makarios' statement yesterday indicating that Grivas will not be going to Cyprus at this time probably reflects the Archbishop's unwillingness to meet Grivas' demand for political as well as military authority.

2. Yemen

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3. South Vietnam -  
Cambodia - US

a. Embassy Saigon believes that as many as 1,000 of the 1,677 ethnic Cambodians receiving training in Vietnamese Special Forces camps may be members of the anti-Sihanouk Khmer Serei dissidents.

b. These trainees are usually picked by individual Vietnamese province chiefs. The embassy has no evidence that it is South Vietnamese national policy to support the Khmer Serei; it notes that many ethnic Khmer make effective combat troops.

(Cont'd)

c. The Cambodians are generally aware that Khmer Serei dissidents are receiving training, and Sihanouk has chosen to interpret it as a US sponsored effort directed against him.

NOTES

- A. Syria The Baath government has moved quickly to quell disturbances which broke out yesterday in the northern city of Hama. Nineteen participants, reportedly followers of former Baathist leader Akram Hawrani and conservative elements, have been arrested. The government claims to have full control of the situation, though [redacted] predicts further antiregime activity in other parts of Syria during the next few days.
- B. India-Pakistan Indian officials are warily watching Sheikh Adbullah's well-publicized tour of his Kashmir homeland, during which he has once again been advocating independence. They are worried since this sort of talk not only agitates the Kashmiris but is likely to stir up the communal problem, which is always at flash point.
- C. Spain-USSR Negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Madrid and Moscow now appear to be indefinitely stalled. [redacted]

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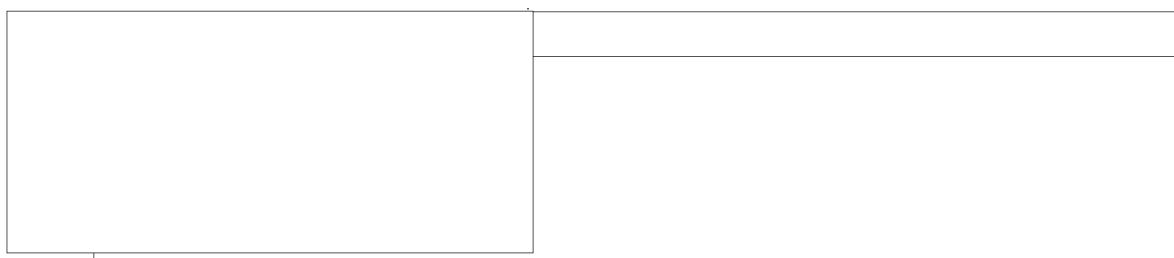
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**DOCUMENT OF INTEREST**



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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

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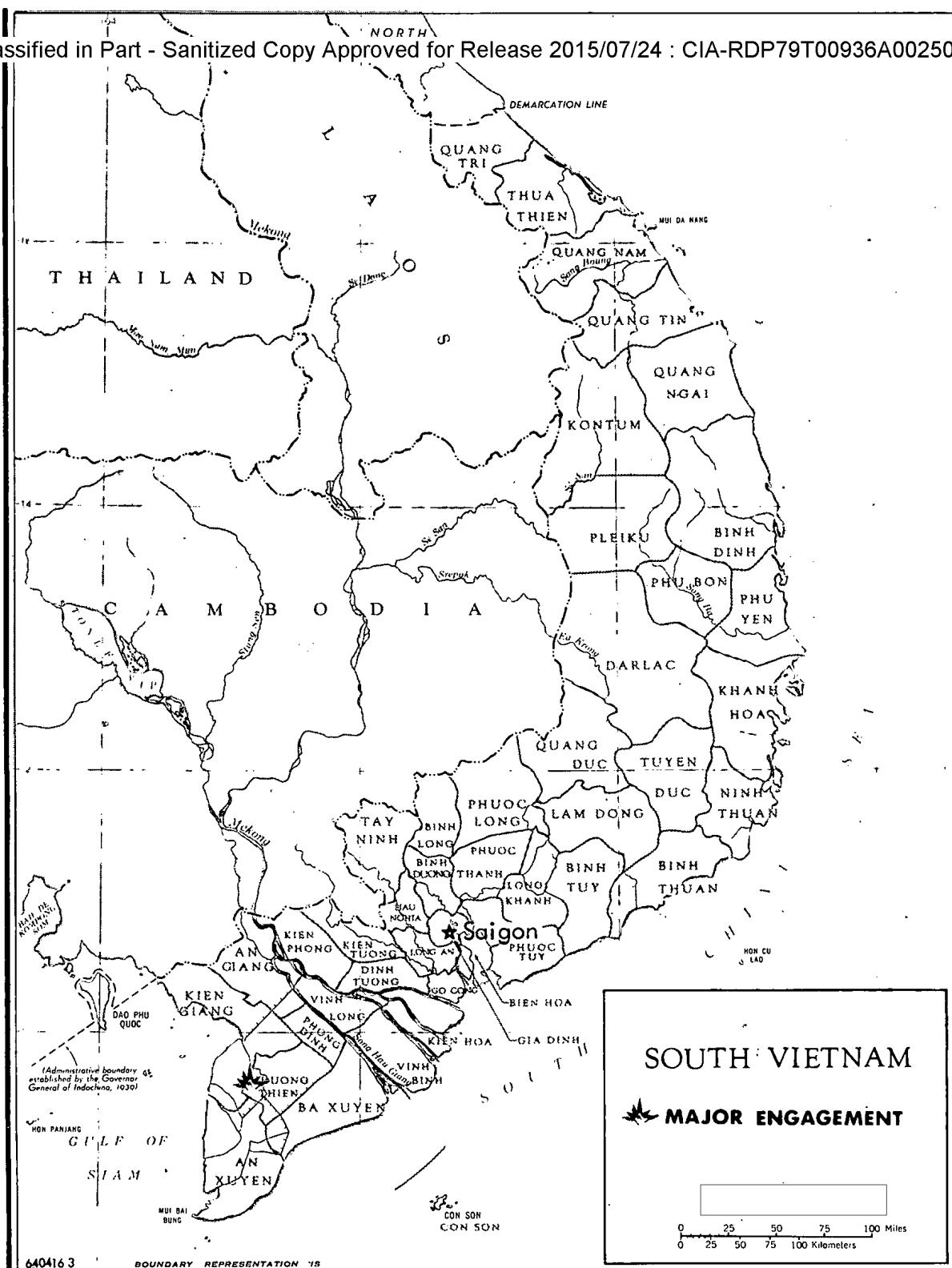


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1. South Vietnam

a. The sustained action which began on Sunday and lasted into yesterday was the first of its kind in the delta.

b. At least two regular Viet Cong battalions and the equivalent of seven government battalions were committed.

c. Casualties were high. As of Tuesday, government losses were put over 300, including 131 dead or missing. Fifty-nine Viet Cong dead had been counted by that time.

d. The operation was obviously carefully planned in advance by the Viet Cong. Being in one of their traditional strongholds, they were well supplied.

e. Government forces were at the end of a long supply line and several units ran out of ammunition. In general, however, they apparently fought well.

2. Cyprus

a. There has been no significant change in the Cyprus situation. The number of incidents seems to have dropped off, temporarily at least.

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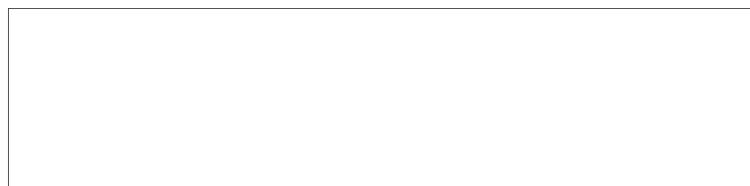
b. U Thant is still struggling with the problem of getting the Turkish Army contingent to relinquish its hold on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road.

c. Tuomioja is in Ankara trying to persuade the Turks to place their contingent under Gyani's command, although not as an integral part of the UN force.

d. This done, the UN would take over patrolling the road. The Turkish contingent would then move well off to the side, although it would remain in the area. It would not be ordered back to camp.

3. Khrushchev's Birthday

a. Khrushchev's 70th birthday celebrations today are apparently to be kept in low key--deliberately so to contrast with the virtual deification of Stalin when he turned 70.



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c. As expected, high-level delegations from all the Communist states supporting Moscow are on hand. Also as expected, delegations from China and Albania are not.

4. Brazil

a. Most of President Castello Branco's centerist-conservative cabinet ministers are competent, pro-Western technicians with long experience in their fields.

b. Holdovers from Mazzilli's interim cabinet include Foreign Minister Leitao da Cunha, Finance Minister Bulhoes, and War Minister Costa e Silva.

c. A number of the appointees are closely associated with Governor Lacerda and other governors involved in the anti-Goulart movement.

5. Common Market

a. The EEC Council has again been unable to resolve the politically charged issue of unified grain prices.

b. The Germans are still firm against lowering theirs and are likely to stay that way.

c. De Gaulle has said he sees little chance for the Kennedy Round negotiations next month until this problem is solved. In other words, he is determined to gain access to the West German agricultural market before he gives on anything else.

(Cont'd)

d. In his television speech yesterday, which was largely devoted to rebuttal of press attacks on his military and foreign aid programs, he indirectly underscored this point.

6. Somalia-Ethiopia

a. Somalia is beginning to dismiss the volunteer forces recruited earlier for use against Ethiopia.

b. Action is also being deferred on previously authorized enlistment of some 2,000 regulars.

c. The reason is probably as much an inability to provide maintenance as it is a desire to show that Somalia is doing its part to comply with the cease-fire.



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NOTES

A. De Gaulle The French press reports De Gaulle successfully underwent a prostate operation this morning. There has been no official announcement.

B. Syria Government claims to be in full control following Wednesday's disturbances seem superficially true. The Baathist regime adds to its enemies day by day, however, and our embassy believes the military will not stand behind it forever.

C. South Korea [redacted] university students in Seoul are planning demonstrations this weekend against Kim Chong-pil, against government corruption, and against excessive police interest in their activities. Late press reports say the show has already started, so far at least without major incident.

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E. Laos The three-way meetings in the Plaine des Jarres are supposed to begin today. Souvanna says they are his "final" try at making his government work.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



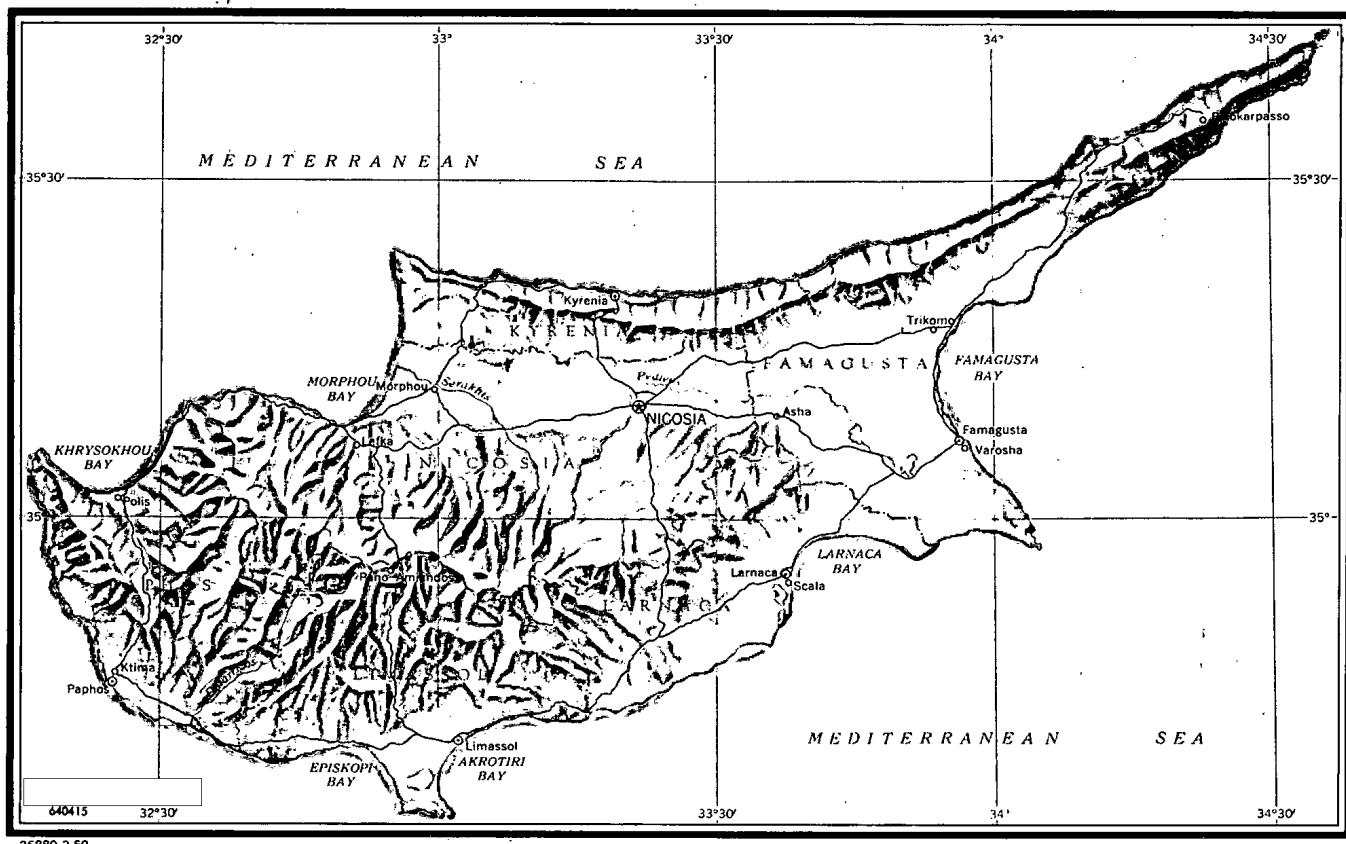
15 - 17 APRIL 1964

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### CYPRUS

- ⊗ Capital
- District boundary
- District administrative seat
- Road

0 5 10 15 20 25 Miles  
0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometers

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17 April 1964

1. **Cyprus:** Sporadic firing continued this week in Nicosia and along the Turkish-controlled Nicosia-Kyrenia highway. The number of incidents seems to have dropped off, however.

U Thant is still trying to get the Turkish Army contingent off the road, if not back to its barracks. Tuomioja has gone to Ankara to ask the Turks to put the contingent under Gyani, although not as a part of the UN force. The contingent could stay in the area, but the UN would take over the road.

The expected arrival of the Finnish and Irish units this coming week will bring the UN force close to its full strength of 7,000.

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Ankara is still using the Greeks in Turkey as a pressure point. So far, however, the government has restricted its harassment mostly to Greek citizens in Turkey--and resisted the demands of some Turks for action against the 60,000 ethnic Greeks who are Turkish citizens.

(Cont'd)

The Turks are increasingly lamenting what they call inability or unwillingness of the US to put pressure on Greece and Makarios. Anti-Americanism is growing in the Turkish press and among Turkish students, while a left-wing columnist for a widely circulated newspaper has called for a review of US base rights.

2. South Vietnam: Heavy losses were suffered by both sides in this week's action in the delta. Preliminary estimates put the government's casualties at more than 300, including 131 killed and missing. The Viet Cong dead counted were 59, with many others carried off the field.

The government forces--the equivalent of seven battalions--fought well but were handicapped by a lengthy supply line. The Viet Cong--at least two battalions--were fighting a well-planned battle close to one of their strongholds and were well supplied.

The Communists have also stepped up small scale attacks in other areas, possibly in reaction to increased government operations throughout the country.

On the political side, rumors of trouble between Khanh and the civilians in his government have tapered off. Some Saigon newspapers, however, remain critical of Khanh's various actions

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3.

Laos - North Vietnam:

Hanoi

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charging that rightist forces had raided a village inside the North Vietnamese border.

Hanoi probably hopes to aggravate the already strained relations between rightist leader Phoumi and Souvanna, as well as soften the latter's attitude toward the Pathet Lao

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4.

Brazil: The regime's preoccupation with purging Communists and other subversives is giving way to the business of forming a new government. The clean-up continues, but at a slower rate.

President Castello Branco's centrist-conservative cabinet ministers are mostly competent, pro-Western technicians with long experience in their fields.

Holdovers from Mazzilli's interim cabinet include Foreign Minister Leitao da Cunha, Finance Minister Bulhoes, and War Minister Costa e Silva. A number of the appointees are closely associated with Governor Lacerda and other governors involved in the anti-Goulart movement.

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5. Khrushchev's Birthday: Khrushchev's 70th birthday celebrations were apparently kept in low key-- deliberately so to contrast with the virtual deification of Stalin when he turned 70.

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As expected, high-level delegations from all the Communist states supporting Moscow were on hand. Also as expected, delegations from China and Albania were not.

6. South Korea: This weekend is the anniversary of the 1960 student uprising against the Rhee regime. Student demonstrations have already started and are likely to grow, protesting against government corruption and police interference in student affairs. Although Korean security forces contained the student demonstrations of last month, the danger of widespread violence is not being discounted.

7. Common Market: The EEC Council has again been unable to resolve the politically charged issue of unified grain prices. The Germans are still firm against lowering theirs and are likely to stay that way.

De Gaulle has said he sees little chance for the Kennedy Round negotiations next month until this problem is solved. In other words, he is determined to gain access to the West German agricultural market before he gives on anything else.

(Cont'd)

In his television speech Thursday, which was largely devoted to rebuttal of press attacks on his military and foreign aid programs, he indirectly underscored this point.

8. Indonesia-Malaysia: The confrontation is likely to warm up before the month is over. The British intend to initiate their return fire and hot pursuit program--if the occasion requires it--on the 27th.

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9. Afro-Asian Meeting: The Chinese Communists netted some gain from the 10-15 April preparatory meeting of Afro-Asian nations in Djakarta, but did not get all they wanted.

They managed to exclude the Russians from the full-scale conference to be held next March in Africa, where Peiping expects to enlarge its contacts and gain a sympathetic audience for its militant anti-colonialist line.

The Chinese lost out, however, in an effort to hold the conference earlier, so as to compete with the Nasir-Tito sponsored meeting of nonaligned chiefs in Cairo this October.

10. Syria: The government quickly controlled last Wednesday's disturbances in the northern city of Hama. The Baathist regime's enemies are multiplying daily, however, and our embassy comments that the military's indispensable support of the government cannot last forever.

For The President Only - Top Secret

11. Libya: King Idris may be indulging in over-optimism regarding his ability to head off the trend against US-UK bases in Libya.

[Redacted]

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The King, however, may be underestimating the strength of nationalist sentiment in Libya, particularly in the populous Tripolitanian area, where attachment to the monarchy has never been strong. The current lull in anti-Western agitation--and Nasir's abstention from stirring up the base issue--might end abruptly if it should appear that the Libyan Government is taking a "soft" line in the negotiations.

12. Somalia-Ethiopia: Somalia is beginning to dismiss the volunteer forces recruited earlier for use against Ethiopia. Action is also being deferred on previously authorized enlistment of some 2,000 regulars.

The reason is probably as much an inability to provide maintenance as it is a desire to show that Somalia is doing its part to comply with the cease-fire.

[Redacted]

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50X1

13. Kenya - Communist China: The Chinese are  
training [redacted] Kenyans in guerrilla warfare [redacted]

[redacted] We suspect that the trainees are associates of Kenya's ambitious Home Minister Oginga Odinga. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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[redacted] [redacted]

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16. Spain-USSR: Negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Madrid and Moscow now appear to be indefinitely stalled.

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17. Gabon: Mba's "victory" in the 12 April legislative elections is not likely to strengthen his hold on the country. The opposition made a stronger showing than expected, and a move to oust the President would not be a surprise. Even an effort to compromise might not save Mba, since his opponents appear unwilling to accept anything short of his ouster.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

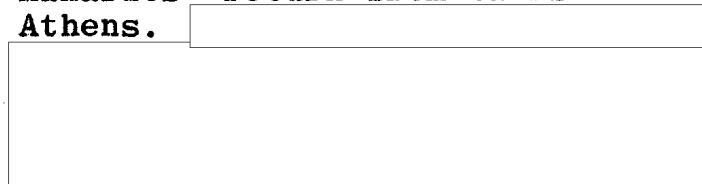


18 APRIL 1964  
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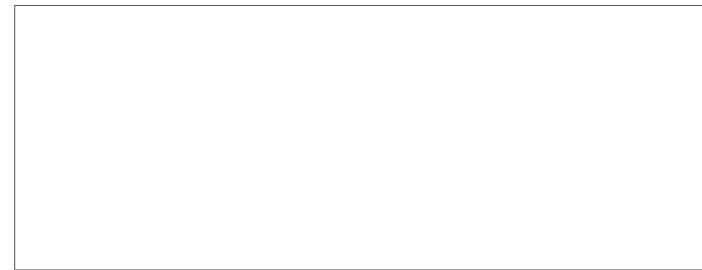
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1. Cyprus

a. The island was generally quiet again yesterday following Makarios' return from talks in Athens.



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c. There is no letup in the Turkish war of nerves, however. Yesterday the authorities in Istanbul were ostentatiously taking a census in areas where Greeks live, letting it be known that this is a necessary preliminary to expulsion.

d. While this goes on, the Turks are drawing a bow at the US and other NATO countries. The US is being depicted as unable or unwilling to help the Turks. One paper yesterday called into question US base rights in Turkey.

(Cont'd)

e. A foreign office man, following Inonu's lead, told the press that if NATO continues "to tread on our feet, we could, of course, withdraw."

f. We do not think that the Turks mean to follow through on any of this, but there is a strong emotional feeling that Turkey has been left in the lurch on the Cyprus matter.

2. South Vietnam

a. Vietnamese Communist authorities, proceeding from the premise that it is best to strike while the Khanh regime is still unstable, recently sent a new set of instructions to operatives in the field.

b. These instructions,

mark no sharp departure from past practice. Rather they seem designed to bring new vigor to current operations.

c. The orders call for an all-out effort in the countryside to hamper large-scale government operations, to harass government hamlets and set up Viet Cong "combat hamlets," and to build up Communist administration at the village level.

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d. The effort in the cities is to be directed to promoting support for the neutralization of South Vietnam and to offering help to coup plotters. [redacted]

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e. Viet Cong military action has indeed been stepped up in the past few weeks. The five-day fight this week in the southern delta was the largest single engagement of the war so far. Over 200 Communists were killed, by the latest count.

f. Following this, the Viet Cong has thrown itself into another large-scale action near the Cambodian border and stepped up its activity in one delta area southeast of Saigon.

### 3. Libya

a. King Idris, [redacted] has ordered Premier Muntassir to agree in the forthcoming negotiation over US and UK bases that the bases can stay for a long time, not just for three or four years.

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b. The King has assured Muntassir that the Libyan parliament will accept such an agreement. To make certain of this, the King plans to install a new, more pliant parliament.

c. We think the King is over-optimistic. Nationalist sentiment on this score is strong, and the current lull in antibase agitation, both in Libya and Cairo, could come to an abrupt end if the King follows the indicated line.

4. USSR

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5. Brazil

a. Though the clean-up of Communists and fellow travelers goes on, it seems to us that the pace has slackened and that the authorities are beginning to pay increased attention to the more pedestrian business of forming a working government.

b. Foreign Minister Leitao da Cunha gave Ambassador Gordon to understand yesterday that a break with Cuba is in the cards and all that remains to be decided are the timing and pretext.

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c. The foreign minister has also suggested that, in view of the open border between Uruguay and Brazil, it would be a good idea to persuade Montevideo to get rid of Goulart. He wondered if we could plant this idea where it would do the most good.

6. Zanzibar

a. Rumors are going about in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere that the leaders of the Zanzibar Government may be about to part ways.

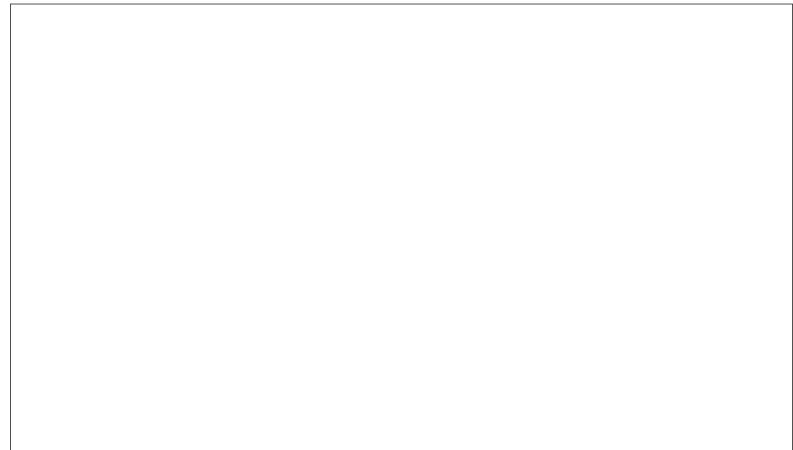
(Cont'd)

b. One interesting version,

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[redacted] has

Babu about to be eased out of the  
picture by Hanga, who

50X1  
[redacted] would be  
preferable as a leader. The story  
is that Babu, like Okello, will  
not be permitted to re-enter  
Zanzibar when his present Southeast  
Asian trip is over.



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- B. North Sea Oil As expected, trouble over the rights to explore for gas and oil in North Sea waters has not been long developing.

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- C. UN General Assembly U Thant is thinking of a 10 November opening day for this year's General Assembly, rather than the usual September date. The delay is occasioned by the US elections and the "nonaligned" conference now set for October.

- D. Angola - Communist China Holden Roberto has now postponed "indefinitely" plans to go to Peiping to discuss arms and other aid. This decision is said to have followed Roberto's talks with Bourguiba

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(Cont'd)

- E. Canada - Communist China Peiping's insistence that any newsmen it sets up in Canada have the right to distribute "information" is holding up an agreement between the two countries to exchange resident correspondents.
- F. Khrushchev's Birthday The ceremonies are over, and the East European leaders who danced attendance are leaving Moscow for their respective capitals. Albania marked the day by stripping the Soviet Premier of the honorary Tirana citizenship conferred on him in 1959.

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DOCUMENT OF INTEREST



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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



**20 APRIL 1964**  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Laos

a. The leaders of yesterday's precipitate coup are backing off and moving to restore Souvanna Phouma.

b. Souvanna, whose "resignation" was announced by the coup leaders, has indicated a willingness to stay on. He feels, however, that a new government is necessary since the coup ended his original one.

c. This morning, Souvanna, accompanied by rightist military leaders, was en route to Luang Prabang for an audience with King Savang. Phoumi says that the King will name Souvanna to head a new tripartite government. We are not sure how Souvanna really feels about this or how the conversations with the King will come out.

d. The degree of Phoumi's involvement in yesterday's action is obscure. It appears that the whole thing was largely the initiative of his strong-arm aide, General Siho, who seems to have jumped the gun on contingency plans to step in in the event of a Souvanna withdrawal. Phoumi claims he is "disgusted" with Siho.

(Cont'd)

e. General Kouprasith, named as the head of the coup group, clearly was no more than a bewildered front man. Ambassador Unger thought both Kouprasith and Siho were acting like "badly frightened little boys."

f. Kong Le is playing both sides of the street. He told a US official just after the coup action that he would like to work with the coup group,

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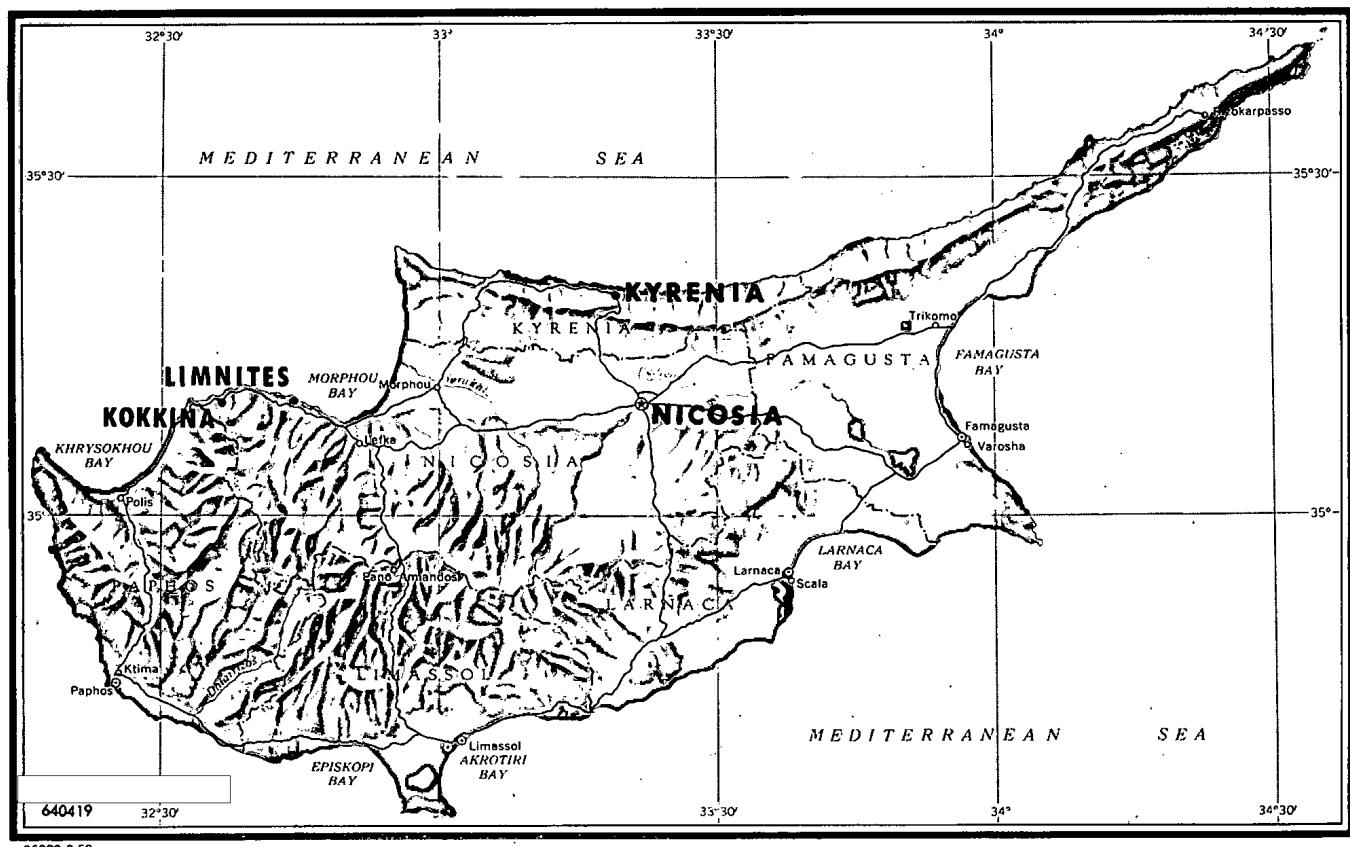
2. South Korea

a. Steady rain on yesterday's anniversary of the Rhee ouster dampened student ardor. Demonstrations marking the event failed to get up a full head of steam.

b. The government, however, does not feel that it is in the clear. A government official told Embassy Seoul that the government, which has handled the students with kid gloves so far, is now determined to crack down hard.

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CYPRUS

- ⊕ Capital
  - District boundary
  - District administrative seat
  - Road

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c. The regime has just issued an order banning all "illegal"--i.e., student--demonstrations. Students defying this ban are to be seized. Pak is evidently prepared to go further by declaring martial law and closing the universities if the students prove obstreperous.

d. As we go to press, students are reported to be demonstrating in the streets in defiance of the order. If this continues and Pak follows through as indicated, the stage will be set for real trouble.

### 3. Cyprus

a. There were no major breaches of the uneasy peace this weekend.

b. Pot shots are being taken nightly at the UN force. A Canadian unit, after issuing a warning, has fired at Greek Cypriots wearing bogus UN blue helmets. The British UN contingent was involved in two weekend scrapes which had strong anti - Greek Cypriot overtones.

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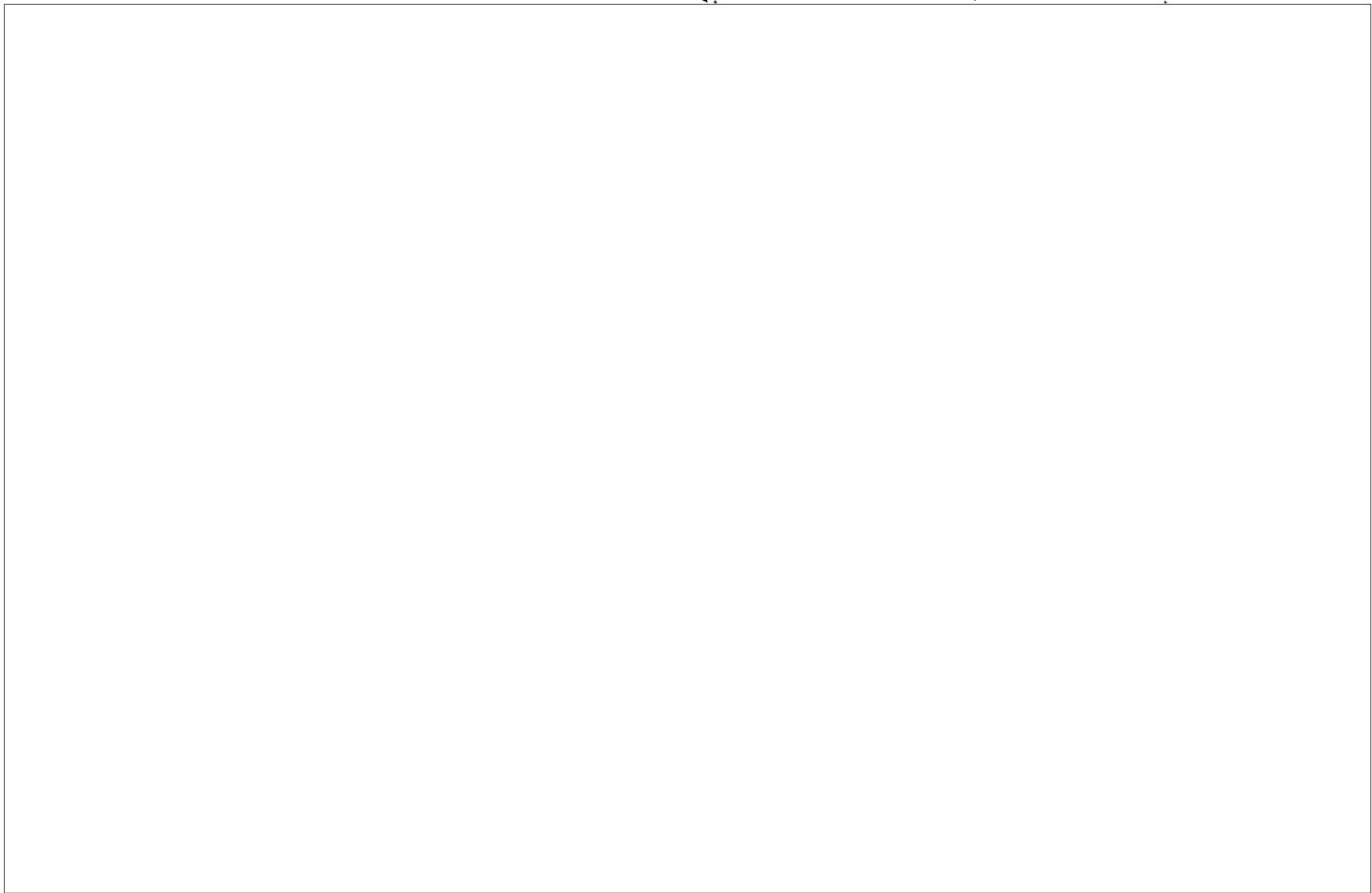
d. Concern is growing in Athens over the Turkish campaign against Greeks in Turkey. There is talk of reprisals against the deportation tomorrow of two Orthodox bishops associated with Patriarch Athenagoras.



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NOTES

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D. Ghana-USSR

a Soviet major general has been named military attache in Accra. The upgrading of this job could mean that the Soviets are going to provide the arms Nkrumah has been after for some time. Adding to this possibility is the presence in Moscow since last Friday of the Ghanaian defense minister.

(Cont'd)

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- E. Gabon Although the elections a week ago Sunday turned out about as expected, they solved nothing for either Mba or the French. Ambassador Darlington believes that the situation will remain unsettled, and the French will need troops in Gabon to keep Mba in power.
- F. Cuba-Cambodia A Cuban Foreign Ministry official is due in Phnom Penh today.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

18 - 21 APRIL 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

1. Laos: The crisis precipitated by Sunday's right-wing coup is far from over.

The coup was engineered largely by General Siho, who was jumping the gun on rightist contingency plans to step in should Souvanna withdraw as he had often threatened in the past. Souvanna was again doing so after the failure of the Plaine des Jarres talks.

General Phoumi, who ostensibly controls the coup generals, did not take a direct part and has indeed been unable to re-establish full control.

These generals, once the coup was accomplished, seemed to have had little idea of what to do next.

Their troops are apparently keeping Souvanna and perhaps Phoumi under some restraint.

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General Siho and Colonel Thonglith [redacted] are violently anti-neutralist and anti-Communist officers with little appreciation of the international issues involved in their actions.

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As we go to press, Souvanna and his cabinet have gone to Luang Prabang to hand their resignations to the King, opening the way for a new government.

How this will all turn out is lost in a thicker than usual Laotian fog. One possibility is that Souvanna will be named to form a new government in which the Pathet Lao will not participate. We doubt that Souvanna, in so far as he is a free agent, will go along with this.

If it should fall out this way, the 1962 Geneva accords will be brought in serious question. Already Sihanouk has called for a new Geneva conference on Laos.

Kong Le, who at first adopted a hands off policy, is now strongly opposing the coup. There are no reports as yet of significant moves by the Pathet Lao. They are probably tempted, but wary of driving the rightists and neutralists closer together.

2. Cuba: Castro's speech on Sunday's anniversary of the Bay of Pigs contained his first strong attack on the Johnson administration, a marked departure from the careful, almost conciliatory line he has followed since the first of the year.

It may have been the starting gun for a new Cuban diplomatic and propaganda offensive against the US, but how Castro's threats will be translated into Cuban actions is conjectural.

Castro said he intended to deliver another note to the UN denouncing US "provocations and violations" of Cuba. He cited alleged provocations by US personnel at Guantanamo and made passing reference to violations of Cuban airspace.

The next day President Dorticos was somewhat more pointed on the last matter. Responding to a US warning against any interference, he said that Cuba is determined to defend itself with "appropriate action." He also said that the Guantanamo base issue would be taken before an appropriate body in the "more or less near future."

3. Brazil: Ambassador Gordon has been struck by the contrast between his first talk with President Castello Branco and his latest audiences with Goulart. He finds Branco "alert, attentive, intelligent and responsive" and settling into his new responsibilities in an "auspicious" way.

(Cont'd)

His administration has all but decided on a break with Cuba. The only matters still to be fixed are the timing and pretext.

The Brazilians are, however, concerned about the refusal of some Latin American nations, notably Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay, to extend full recognition.

They realize that Uruguay is a special case since Goulart is still there. They would like to encourage Montevideo to get Goulart to move on.

4. South Korea: Korea's volatile students were in the streets the past two days despite a blunt warning from the Pak government on Monday that the time had come for the students to get back to their books.

The numbers of students involved have not been as large as in last month's outbursts, but the government, which wants to get on with its negotiations with Japan, is clearly nettled.

The police have been getting tougher and Pak has been thinking of imposing martial law if the students remain obstreperous.

What makes the situation ticklish is the fact that the students are being egged on by opposition elements who want to bring down the government and by those whose main aim in life is to get rid of Kim Chong-pil. In short, all the ingredients are present for a nasty turn of events.

5. South Vietnam: Recent orders from the Viet Cong authorities to operatives in the field make it quite clear that the Communists wish to strike the Khanh regime hard before it gets its feet fully on the ground.

The orders call for an all-out effort in the countryside to hamper large-scale government operations, to harass government hamlets and set up Viet Cong "combat hamlets," and to build up Communist administration at the village level.

The effort in the cities is to be directed to promoting neutralization and offering help to coup plotters.

50X1  
50X1  
50X1

Viet Cong military action has indeed been stepped up in the countryside. Last week the Communists sustained a five-day battle with government forces, the largest single engagement of the war so far.

Since then they have thrown good-size attacks at government posts near the Cambodian border and in the delta southeast of Saigon. As a result, casualties on both sides last week were at near record levels.

6. Zanzibar: Foreign Minister Babu is in Indonesia. Rumors are about in East Africa that he will not be allowed to return and that his main followers will be sent abroad or shorn of power.

(Cont'd)

Animosity between Arabs and Africans is never far beneath the surface in Zanzibar and in fact was one of the principal forces behind the January revolution. In this situation, Babu and his henchmen are Arabs and pro-Peiping, while Vice President Hanga, who stands to be the chief beneficiary if Babu is neutralized, is an African and pro-Moscow.

In a pinch President Karume would probably throw in with fellow African Hanga. Bringing down Babu will not, however, be easy. He is the most able of the contending figures, and his followers are probably the best armed and disciplined.

The 200-man Tanganyikan police contingent could be a big factor in any showdown. It would probably support a Hanga-Karume grouping. Babu's men may have tried to get it off the island this weekend, but this was forestalled after Karume, at Hanga's urging, made a quick trip to Dar-es-Salaam.

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7. Syria: The Syrian Baath is still in very deep water.

Government security forces had more trouble than was bargained for in dealing with last week's disturbances in northern Syria. Now most of the bazaars in Damascus and other major cities have all but closed down to protest the government's socialization programs.

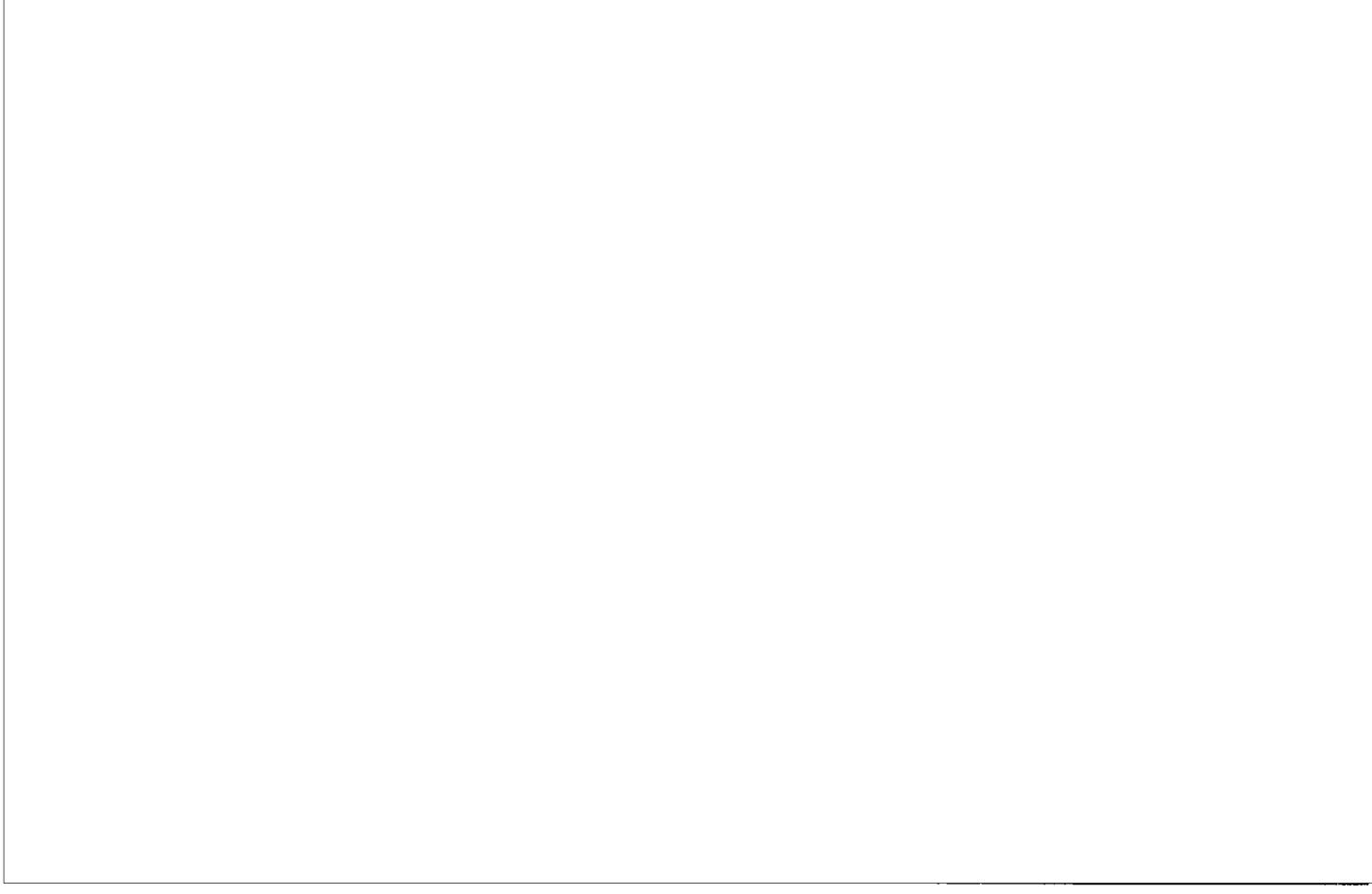
The more immediate threat comes from another direction, however. [redacted]  
[redacted] an Egyptian-supported coup may be attempted [redacted]

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8. USSR-Ghana: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] a Soviet major general is being named military attaché in Accra. The upgrading of this job [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] could mean that the two countries are moving closer to a military aid agreement. 50X1
- Adding to this possibility is the presence in Moscow since last Friday of the Ghanaian defense minister.
- Nkrumah has long been interested in a Soviet arms deal and the Soviets have been willing, but the Ghanaian military have so far been dragging their feet.
9. USSR: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1
- [redacted] 50X1
10. USSR Space: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] This was the fifth Soviet space attempt in the past two months. Four of them have failed. [redacted] 50X1  
50X1  
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50X1



11. USSR [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1

12. Soviet Gold Sales: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1

13. Reaction to the President's Speech: Soviet media have so far played President Johnson's New York speech factually. Editorial comment presumably will follow.

Headline emphasis was given the section dealing with the cutback in plutonium and enriched uranium. This portion of the speech was covered in detail and reported as an earnest of US desires for peace. The remainder of the speech was treated only briefly and without comment in the Tass summary.

Initial reaction in Western Europe are about as might be expected. The Gaullist press saw no significance to the nuclear cutback: "Its importance could not be underestimated."

The West Germans saw it as a step forward, but one whose significance "should not be overestimated."

Harold Wilson calls the agreement a welcome psychological step toward peace, even if it is not a positive ~~act~~ of disarmament.

~~act~~ For The President Only - Top Secret

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**Reactions from Latin America, Asia and Africa are  
not yet available.**

**Peiping has not yet commented.**

**TOP SECRET**

**Preliminary Analysis of Khrushchev's Statement on a Cut in the Production of Materials for Nuclear Weapons**

The two plutonium reactors on which Khrushchev says he is going to halt construction are probably the ones at Tomsk.

We had estimated that these reactors, which are dual purpose (electric power as well as plutonium production), would become operational in 1966 or 1967 with a capacity of about 1,500 megawatts each.

It is not clear from Khrushchev's statement whether the Soviets intend to stop construction on the reactors as plutonium producers or stop work altogether.

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**TOP SECRET**

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



**21 APRIL 1964**  
~~TOP SECRET~~

**50X1**

LATE ITEM

Laos

a. The crisis is not over. Although the principals are milling around in typical Lao fashion, the troops commanders in Vientiane have still not been brought under control.

b. In talks held with the King yesterday at Luang Prabang, Souvanna, Phoumi, and the troop leaders were unable to reach any agreement on the formation of a new government.

c. The King refused to accept Souvanna's resignation and said he would recognize--at least for the time being--the continued existence of the coalition government.

d. Although Souvanna told newsmen from the balcony of his villa this morning that his coalition government continues to function, the right-wing leaders still have him under house arrest.

(Cont'd)

e. Phoumi's position is also uncertain. He still appears to retain the loyalty of most of the rightist commanders outside the capital and is talking of a counter-coup.

[redacted]

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50X1

[redacted]

g. [redacted]

[redacted] force might ultimately be required to overthrow the coup group.

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50X1

50X1

h. In the capital itself, coup leaders have improved their troop dispositions.

[redacted]

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j. Thonglith may be moving  
to take over leadership of the  
rightist forces.

k. [redacted]

[redacted] Thonglith is tough and  
ambitious. Thonglith, violently  
anti-neutralist and anti-Communist,  
has little understanding of the  
international issues involved.

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50X6

50X1

1. Cuba

- a. Castro's speech on Sunday was his first strong attack on the Johnson administration.
- b. In others since the first of the year, he had adopted a careful, almost conciliatory attitude toward the US.
- c. Castro said he intended to deliver another note to the United Nations denouncing various "provocations and violations" against Cuba by the US.
- d. He detailed various alleged provocations by US personnel at the Guantanamo Bay naval base and referred in passing--as he has occasionally in the past--to US violations of Cuban airspace.
- e. These actions by the US, Castro charged, demonstrate its "increasing aggressiveness," and he called on the Cuban armed forces --including "our surface-to-air missiles"--to be prepared for any eventuality.
- f. These last remarks do not seem to be in themselves a new departure in Cuban policy. The US press is overplaying them.

(Cont'd)

g. Castro also attacked the Brazilian revolution at length, an indication that he regards it as a serious setback for Cuba.

2. Turkey

a. Student groups, inflamed by some of their professors and by elements of the press, may soon stage demonstrations against the US in Istanbul and Ankara.

b. Some of this no doubt results from a calculated effort by the government to put pressure on Washington.

c. On the other hand, there is also strong emotional reaction to what the Turks construe as US failure to support them over Cyprus.

d. We still do not think, however, that under present circumstances the Turks would pull out of NATO or expel US bases.

3. Syria

a. The Baath regime is facing the most serious threat since a Nasirite coup failed last July.

(Cont'd)

b. It now appears that government security forces had more difficulty than they bargained for in quelling last week's disturbances in Hama.

c. Popular antagonism to the regime is growing, as is conservative opposition to its socialization programs.

d. Most of the merchants in Damascus have closed down their shops in protest against the government. People there are stocking food supplies in anticipation of trouble.

NOTES

- A. South Vietnam: There is friction between Deputy Prime Minister for Social and Cultural Affairs, Do Mau, and Defense Minister Khiem. Do Mau has been highly critical.

[redacted] of his successor as chief of the military security service, who was appointed by Khiem.

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- B. Brazil Ambassador Gordon reports the contrast between the tone of his first private talk with Castello Branco and that of recent Goulart audiences was as day and night. Branco was "alert, attentive, intelligent and responsive."

C.

50X1

50X1

- D. Congo Adoula continues to talk of reshuffling his cabinet. Defense Minister Anany, one of the candidates for removal, has threatened to mount a coup rather than be forced out.

[redacted] Adoula was planning to keep Anany on in a lesser post.

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(Cont'd)

- E. South Korea The demonstrations continued again today. Police used tear gas to break up a protest made by 2,000 students demanding the release of those arrested yesterday.
- F. Iraq The Iraqi Kurds have now split into two factions. The militant wing, under the control of young, left-wing leaders of the Kurdish Democratic Party, wants to continue the fight for more autonomy. The other faction under Barzani, the long-time Kurdish leader, wants an early agreement with the government.
- G. Nationalist China - Congo (Brazzaville) Taipei finally severed relations with Brazzaville on 17 April after the Congolese foreign minister once again explicitly denied the existence of the Nationalist Government. Peiping has been confident the Nationalists would eventually pull out.
- H. USSR A Moscow broadcast this morning says that "peace-loving forces" in the US greeted with deep satisfaction the Soviet and US decisions to reduce production of fissionable materials for weapons. It cites favorable American references to both the US and Soviet announcements and quotes Fulbright's statement that this is a "hopeful development."

**TOP SECRET**

Preliminary analysis  
of Khrushchev's  
statement on a cut  
in the production of  
materials for nuclear  
weapons.

a. The two plutonium reactors on which Khrushchev says he is going to halt construction are probably the ones at Tomsk.

b. We had estimated that these reactors, which are dual-purpose (electric power as well as plutonium production), would become operational in 1966 or 1967 with a capacity of about 1,500 megawatts each.

c. It is not clear from Khrushchev's statement whether the Soviets intend to stop construction on the reactors as plutonium producers or stop work altogether.

d. Any suspension of construction should be evident in future photography.

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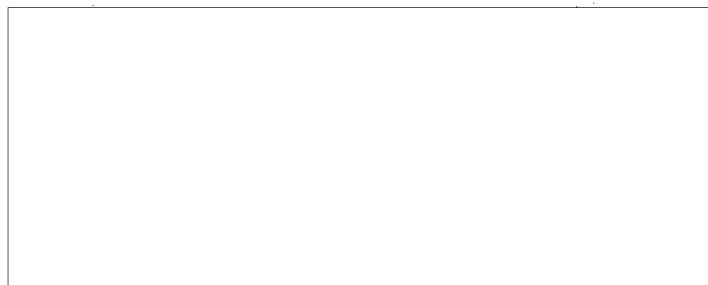
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**TOP SECRET**

**TOP SECRET**

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**TOP SECRET**

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

[Redacted]

22 APRIL 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

1. Laos

a. King Savang has again refused to accept Souvanna's resignation. The question of any new government or the status of the old one thus remains unresolved. Souvanna is returning to Vientiane with Phoumi and party.

b. In these nebulous circumstances, General Sihou has now moved the bulk of forces loyal to him to the vicinity of Vientiane and says he is determined to set up a new government.

c. [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
General Kouprasith, nominal head of the coup group, is allying himself with Phoumi in a joint effort to break Sihou's hold. [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1

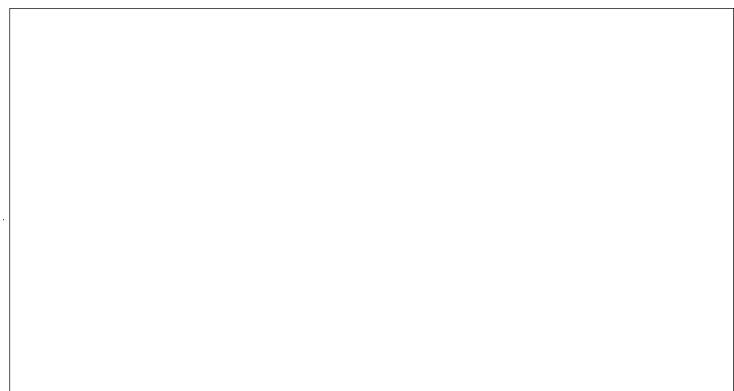
d. Phoumi so far has played a cautious game. In the present delicate situation he seems to be trying to keep a foot in both camps and to be playing for time in hopes of regaining full control over the military.

2. Cuba

a. The Cuban diplomatic and propaganda campaign against US overflights is gathering steam.

b. Castro's elliptical reference to the problem on Sunday has been followed by President Dorticos' more explicit statement on Monday and the publication yesterday of Raul Roa's truculent note to us on the subject.

c. Cuban personnel--both officer and enlisted--are now training at all of the SAM sites. Their proficiency in the use of the SAM system and the other air defense components has increased to the point where we believe they are probably now ready to operate on their own, although at reduced effectiveness.



50X1

3. Zanzibar

- a. With Babu away, President Karume has led the Zanzibari Government into an abrupt about-face in its attitude toward the West.
- b. Charge Carlucci has suddenly found Karume most friendly, confident, and enthusiastic.
- c. He is now interested in getting the US to sponsor a teacher training program in Zanzibar and, to show he is in earnest, says he wants to send his son here to school.
- d. Karume was impressed, we are told, by our calm, prompt response to his request that we pull the Mercury installation out and by the gift of buildings and a generator left behind.
- e. He may also have been impressed by the tale of woe over bloc aid recently related to him by visiting Guinean officials.
- f. In any event, some of Karume's old party cronies have told us the government has decided to take the heat off the West, to stop demonstrations and press attacks.

(Cont'd)

g. [redacted]

[redacted] an attempt will  
be made to prevent Babu's return.  
Babu will not be counted out  
easily, however [redacted]  
[redacted]

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50X1

50X1

50X1

#### 4. Syria

a. Merchants continue their strike in most cities in defiance of the regime's threats of dire reprisals.

b. Most of the population remains apathetic at best. General Hafiz is travelling about trying to recoup some authority and prestige, but so far without conspicuous success.

c. The feeling is growing that his regime has shot its wad.

d. The army generally is apathetic and unreliable, but Hafiz still has the support of some top commanders.

e. This could change overnight, however. [redacted]  
[redacted]

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NOTES

50X1

- B. South Korea Student unrest persisted yesterday despite strong warnings and police action. President Pak has told us he may have to declare martial law and move more troops into Seoul if the students do not settle down.

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50X11

- D. Warsaw Pact Exercise A large-scale Warsaw Pact exercise is under way in southeastern Europe and southwestern USSR.

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50X1

- E. Communist China at a Chinese Communist military air transport base [redacted] the Chinese have had to cannibalize half of the transports at the base to keep the other half operating. [redacted] similar difficulties in other elements of the Chinese Communist Air Force. Most Chinese combat and transport aircraft were procured in the USSR.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
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**23 APRIL 1964**  
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**26**

1. Laos

a. There was little movement apparent yesterday toward a resolution of the latest Laotian crisis.

b. The King, condemning the Sunday coup as "stupid" and "dangerous," has dissuaded Souvanna from resigning. Souvanna has returned to Vientiane, saying he will stick it out as premier for the time being at least.

c. The King has also hinted that he has ordered Phoumi to clean up the mess in Vientiane, by force if need be.

d. Phoumi did apparently try to bring up reinforcements from the south, but a company of his troopers was disarmed on arrival at the capital. Phoumi has yet to commit himself fully in any direction.

e. This has left the coup leaders in physical control of Vientiane. Yesterday they came down hard against any return to the status quo ante. They say they wish to avoid "unnecessary" bloodshed, but warn that the coalition must resign or "suffer the consequences."

(Cont'd)

f. On the other hand, they have had little success in winning support from key military figures outside Vientiane. Most of these generals are probably waiting for some clue from Phoumi before committing themselves.

2. Cyprus

a. There was serious fighting near Famagusta yesterday. Gyani's effort to set the two communities in Nicosia further apart has collapsed.

b. Turkish Cypriots in the northwest are developing a hit-and-run capability

They may have in mind a diversionary effort to take the heat off the Nicosia-Kyrenia road area.

50X1

c. There has been resurgence of talk in Turkey about intervention. Ambassador Hare has remarked on the "eerie all-or-nothing atmosphere" that seems to have settled over the Turkish capital.

d. The Inonu government faces a debate on Cyprus in the National Assembly next week. Its survival and Inonu's reputation are deeply involved.

(Cont'd)

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50X1

3. British Guiana - UK

a. The Labor Party will probably come down against the Sandys plan to hold elections based on proportional representation in British Guiana before independence.

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b. Many Laborites in Parliament regard this as an "un-British, unworkable and blatantly anti-Jagan" scheme.

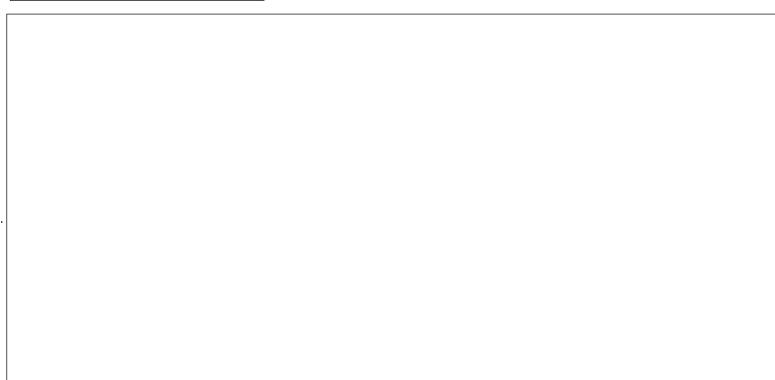
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c. The Colonial Office is considering setting the Guinean elections for November, hoping that a Labor government would not throw sand into "running machinery."

4. Peru

a. Revolutionary extremists, who are being set up in business largely by Castro and the Chinese Communists, are now planning to launch a program of guerrilla action in the countryside and terrorism in the cities [redacted]

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5. Zanzibar

a. The second stage of the Tanganyikan plan to save Zanzibar from the "Easterners" is under way. Defense Minister Kambona seems to be pulling the strings.

b. It now appears that the threat last weekend to remove the Tanganyikan police detachment was a successful attempt to pressure Karume into joining forces with fellow African Hanga, who is Moscow-oriented, against Babu and his Arab henchmen.

(Cont'd)

c. This accomplished, Nyerere and Kambona went to Zanzibar yesterday and got Karume's signature on an agreement for Tanganyikan-Zanzibar union.

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d. Although Babu is still in Pakistan, the Tanganyikans expect a strong reaction from Babu's men,

50X1  
50X1

e. The rub here is that in an armed showdown Babu's side enjoys certain advantages. His followers are the best disciplined on the island and control most of the automatic weapons there.

f. Thus the next step is extremely uncertain. Kambona does not think Karume would ask for British intervention.

50X6

g. Kambona would try to use Nigerian forces now in Tanganyika, but this would be difficult.

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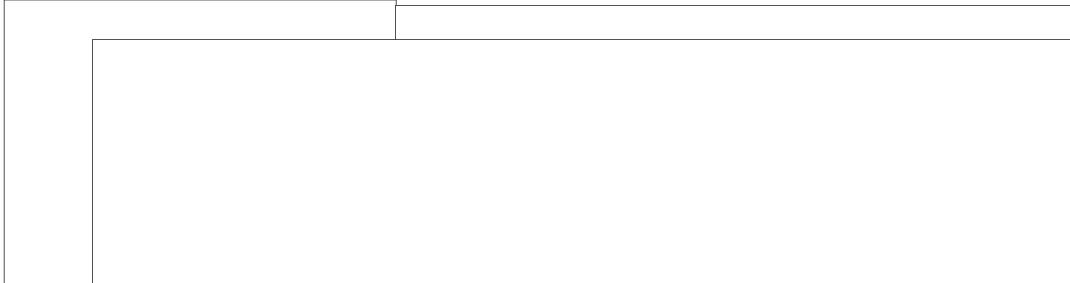
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NOTES

A. Burma Ne Win moved closer to a showdown with the Buddhists when he ordered the registration of all Buddhist organizations and told Buddhist leaders to stick to religion and leave politics to him. Heretofore, Ne Win has steered clear of bumping up against the Buddhist leaders, despite their rather open opposition to him. All but a handful of Burmese are Buddhists.

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50X11



C. Cuba [redacted] passenger ships are due in Cuba shortly to start repatriating the Soviet military personnel we expect will be leaving [redacted]

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50X1

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D. Cuba-Chile Che Guevara has remarked that Chile will become the next Latin American country to join the bloc. He obviously believes that Allende, who has visited Cuba often and is being bankrolled in part by Havana, will win the presidential election in the fall.

(Cont'd)

- E. Indonesia-Malaysia Defense Minister Nasution sees no relaxation in the Indonesian effort against Malaysia, even though he says Djakarta does not intend to carry it to the point of all-out war.
- F. Brazil - Communist China Peiping is mustering all the diplomatic help it can to intercede with Rio on behalf of nine Chinese Communists who were seized as subversives after Goulart fell. The Chinese have prevailed on Uruguayan, Syrian and West German trading firms, on Burmese and Indonesian journalist associations, on the Pakistani and the Cambodian foreign offices to plea their case.
- G. Spain-Italy Italy is complaining that Spain, reasoning that Italy is a major obstacle to its desired membership in the EEC, has embarked on a course of economic threats and reprisals to try to soften the Italians up a bit. The Italians resent this and have asked us to stay Madrid's hand.

LATE NOTE

Laos Most of the top generals of the Laotian Army have now come to Vientiane for a series of meetings with the coup group. Although the latter is claiming to have the full support of the generals, this is still far from certain. Phoumi did not attend and has yet to show his hand in this matter.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

22 - 24 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

24 April 1964

1. Laos: Laos appears to have quieted down for the present.

The coup group said Thursday that Souvanna's government continues to function, but asked the premier to reorganize. He is to take into account the recommendations made by the "Committee of National Defense," which will in some Lao fashion supervise the Souvanna government's actions.

The coup generals have also promised Souvanna their solid backing in unifying the army. Ambassador Unger notes that in pushing Souvanna to take over the military, the coup generals seem to be aiming at undercutting rightist general Phoumi. He feels that in retrospect the coup appears to have been aimed almost as much at Phoumi as it was at Souvanna and the neutralists.

The Pathet Lao, who vigorously protested the coup, have not yet committed themselves on Souvanna's agreement with the generals. Neutralist Kong Le is believed likely to go along with the arrangements.

2. Congo: The Brazzaville-based Committee of National Liberation (CNL) may soon attempt to overthrow the Adoula government in Leopoldville. [redacted]

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(Cont'd)

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Nevertheless, the Congolese political structure is so fragile that considerable turmoil would be created should any assassination attempts succeed. [redacted]

50X1  
50X1



3. Cyprus: The outlook for any political settlement is still bleak, and scattered fighting continues. Greek-Turkish relations dipped lower during the past week, and anti-Americanism is growing in Turkey.

UN Mediator Tuomioja appears dismayed by the bitter atmosphere of both Nicosia and Ankara. He has said he sees "no light at the end of the tunnel." This weekend he is scheduled to talk to Greek officials in Athens, then go on to London and then Paris, where he will report to U Thant.

Turkey continues to insist on federation or partition as the only solution. The Greek Cypriots in turn insist on a unified government with the right of self-determination, which would allow for union with Greece. [redacted]

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(Cont'd)

Ambassador Hare reports that an "all-or-nothing" air has settled over Ankara, and talk of intervention is again on the rise.

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50X1

Two members of the Greek Orthodox patriarchate in Turkey were deported this week in the latest anti-Greek move by Ankara. The US Consulate General in Istanbul comments that the anti-Greek mood also contains a strong undercurrent of anti-Americanism with the Turks increasingly blaming the US for "letting them down."

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4. Zanzibar: Kenyatta is going along with the Tanganyika-Zanzibar union.

50X1

Trouble may come [redacted] Karume and Hanga [redacted] have agreed to transfer Babu to an unimportant post. Whether or not they can do this without an explosion by Babu's well-armed followers is uncertain.

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50X1

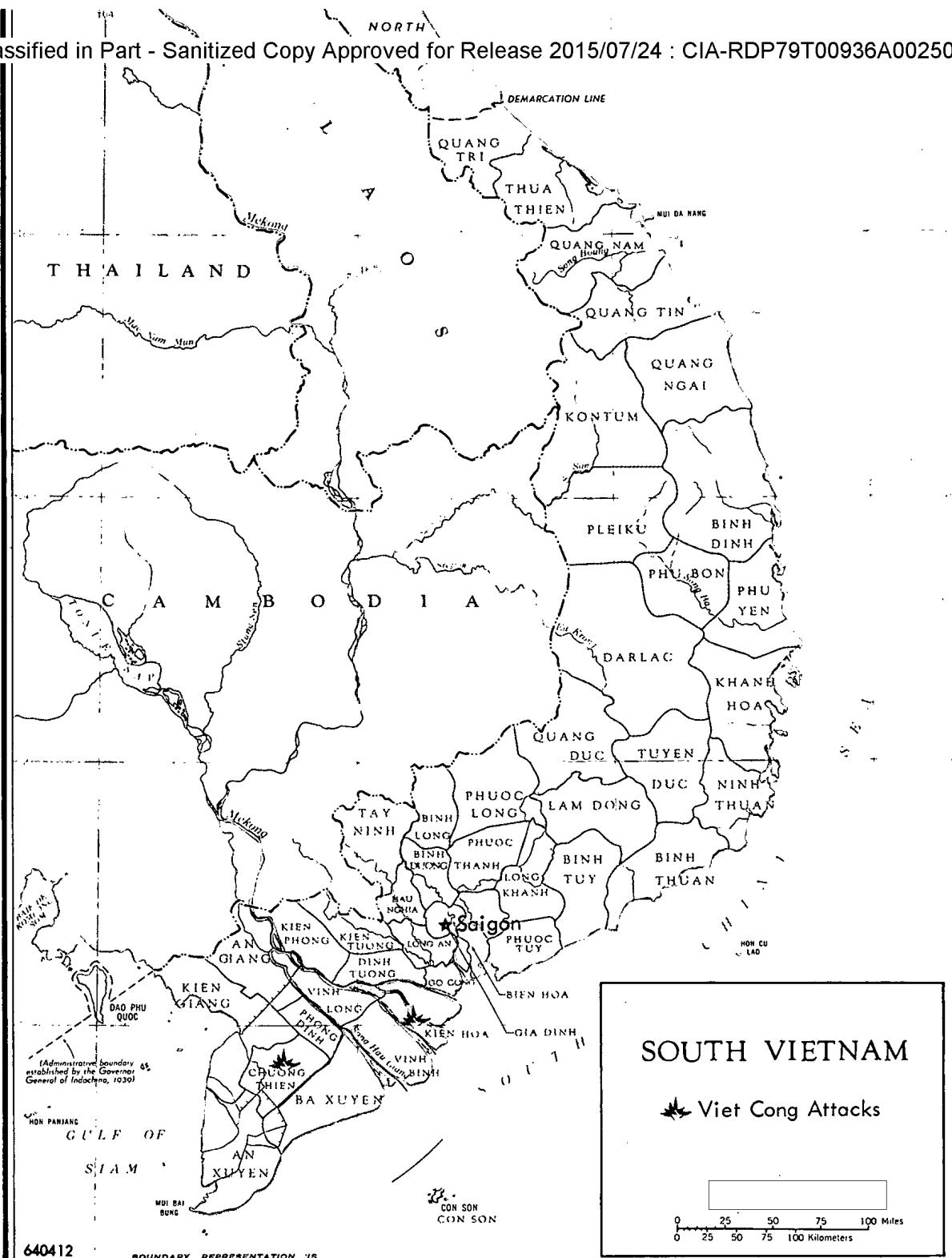
On Friday Karume made his first announcement on the union. During the reception that followed he had friendly words with Charge Carlucci. The Soviet ambassador also appeared reasonably cheerful at the meeting, wrapping his arm around Carlucci's shoulder and commenting that Karume had the authority to make the union stick.

5. Communist China: Peiping has already bought almost four million tons of grain this year and will probably equal last year's mark of 5.9 million tons (worth about \$350 million). Over half of the grain will come from Australia and Canada and a large share of the remainder from Argentina and Mexico.
6. Yemen: Nasir made his first trip to Yemen this week, probably to buck up the Egyptian troops and possibly to take a hand in reorganizing the Yemeni republican government. President Sallal's regime has been stumbling along and growing more and more unpopular.  
Nasir, whose length of stay has not been disclosed, is also using the occasion to belabor the British. He publicly pledged the expulsion of the UK from all parts of the Arab world, which, of course, includes Yemen's neighbors, South Arabia and Aden.
7. Cuba: The Cubans are accelerating their diplomatic and propaganda campaign against US overflights. Following the spate of speeches earlier this week, they circulated a note in the UN saying the overflights cannot be tolerated. They did not, however, ask for any UN action.

Moscow is adding its propaganda support. Friday's Izvestia claims that Cuba has the right to take the necessary measures to halt the overflights, adding that the USSR will line up with the Cubans if the island is subjected to a "treacherous attack."

(Cont'd)

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There are some signs of preparation for expected withdrawal of Soviet military personnel.

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50X1

8. South Vietnam: Intense Viet Cong military activity continues. Last week's five-day battle in Choung Thien Province has been followed by coordinated attacks on government outposts along the Mekong River.

Around Saigon, harassment of river and road traffic is up. On 22 and 23 April, government troops suffered sizable losses when ambushed in Hau Nghia Province west of Saigon.

Government forces have reacted quickly, but their more than 1,000 casualties last week is the highest weekly total in the past three years. The Viet Cong losses were also up somewhat--about 700 killed or captured during the week--but they continue to capture about three weapons for every one lost, a ratio they have maintained all this year.

50X1

9. South Vietnam:- Laos - Nationalist China: Laotian military officials who have been in Saigon since before the Laos coup say they have reached some agreements with the South Vietnamese on specific joint operations. South Vietnamese troops will be used to cut North Vietnamese infiltration routes in Laos and to clear areas in southern Laos which are under enemy control.

(Cont'd)

A South Vietnamese bid for Nationalist Chinese assistance in operations against North Vietnam has been rejected.

50X1

10. Panama: Panama's entrenched oligarchy may resort to violence in order to block presidential candidate Arnulfo Arias. Arias, who appeals to lower class resentment against the oligarchy, is leading in the race. The election is scheduled for 10 May.

Ambassador Vaughn reports that a popular uprising may follow if the government rigs the election or resorts to force to prevent Arias from winning. Shooting incidents have already occurred between Arias' followers and those of the oligarchy's candidate, Marco Robles.

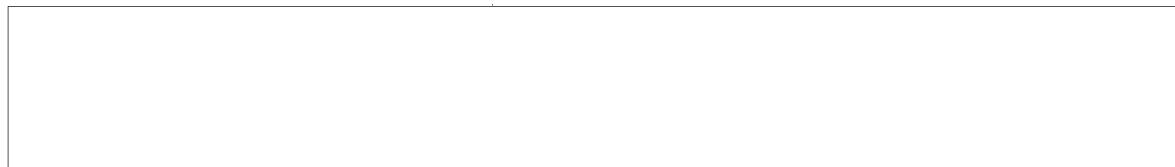
11. Cuban Sugar: The Cubans are still working on boosting the world price of sugar. Besides spreading rumors that this year's Cuban crop is expected to be short--actually it probably will at least equal last year's 3.8 million metric tons--they appear to have rigged some large purchases of sugar futures in Europe. The result has been an upward surge in world prices.

12. Peru: Revolutionary extremists, who are being set up in business largely by Castro and the Chinese Communists, are now planning to launch a program of guerrilla action in the countryside and terrorism in the cities during the summer.

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50X1

(Cont'd)



50X1

13.      UK - British Guiana: The strike by pro-Jagan sugar workers is sparking violent incidents and may lead to intervention by British troops.

Guianese police think some of the more serious incidents have been set off by Cuban-trained terrorists. Our consul is fearful that the violence might continue on into the election campaign later this year.

**Page Denied**

## THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST--24 APRIL 1964

## 1. SOUTH VIETNAM:

A. VIET CONG MILITARY ACTIVITY, WHICH HAS BEEN RISING STEADILY SINCE LATE FEBRUARY, IS STILL GOING STRONG.

B. FOLLOWING LAST WEEK'S FIVE-DAY BATTLE IN CHUONG THIEN PROVINCE, THE VIET CONG LAUNCHED A SERIES OF COORDINATED ACTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT OUTPOSTS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER.

C. THEY ALSO STEPPED-UP HARASSMENT OF RIVER AND ROAD TRAFFIC AROUND SAIGON.

D. ON 22 AND 23 APRIL, VIET CONG FORCES AMBUSHED GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN HAU NGHIA PROVINCE, WEST OF SAIGON, INFlicting SIZABLE LOSSES; AMONG THE CASUALTIES WERE ONE AMERICAN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

E. THE GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO THE MAJOR VIET CONG ATTACKS HAS BEEN SWIFT BUT COSTLY.

F. MORE THAN 1,000 GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK--THE HIGHEST WEEKLY TOTAL RECORDED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS. BY COMPARISON, THE AVERAGE WEEKLY CASUALTY RATE WAS APPROXIMATELY 250 IN 1962 AND 390 IN 1963.

G. THE VIET CONG, TOO, HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES--660 KILLED OR CAPTURED LAST WEEK.

H. HOWEVER, THEY ARE STILL DOING WELL IN THE ARMS DEPARTMENT. THEY CONTINUE TO CAPTURE THREE WEAPONS FOR EVERY ONE LOST, THE RATIO THAT HAS PREVAILED THROUGHOUT THIS YEAR.

## 2. LAOS:

A. THINGS HAVE SETTLED DOWN FOR THE TIME BEING.

B. THE COUP GROUP IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY SAID THAT SOUVANNA'S GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO EXERCISE ITS DUTIES.

(CONT'D)

C. HOWEVER, THEY CALLED UPON THE PREMIER TO "REWORK AND EXPAND HIS GOVERNMENT," ACTING UPON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THIS COMMITTEE IS ALSO TO "OVERSEE THE EXECUTION OF GOVERNMENT TASKS."

D. THE PRESS THIS MORNING SAYS SOUVANNA HAS AGREED TO THESE TERMS AND WILL STAY ON.

E. THE PATHET LAO OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT GOING TO LIKE THIS AND IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN HOW THEY WILL REACT.

F. THEY MAY WELL WAIT THINGS OUT A BIT AND SEE HOW SOUVANNA CHARTS HIS COURSE AND IF HE HAS ANY FREEDOM OF MANEUVER.

G. IF WORST COMES TO WORST THEY CAN ALWAYS ACTIVATE THEIR OWN SHADOW GOVERNMENT IN PHONG SALY.

3. ZANZIBAR:

A. KARUME AND HANGA ARE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED TO TRANSFER BABU AND HIS TWO PRINCIPAL LIEUTENANTS TO INNOCUOUS POSTS, BUT THEY DO NOT WANT TO MOVE TOO FAST.

B. THE TANGANYIKANS ARE NOT GOING TO PRESS THEM HARD ON THIS. THEY ARE FEARFUL OF ROCKING THE BOAT AND ARE ALSO A BIT SENSITIVE ABOUT SOVIET BLOC REACTION.

50X1

D. BABU WILL PROBABLY BE RETURNING TO THE ISLAND BEFORE UNION WITH TANGANYIKA CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED. WHEN HE GETS BACK ALL BETS WILL BE OFF AGAIN.

4. YEMEN:

A. NASIR WENT TO YEMEN YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME. WE DO NOT KNOW THE PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT.

B. IT MAY BE SIMPLY TO CHEER UP THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS THERE AND SPUR THEM ON TO GREATER EFFORTS AGAINST THE ROYALISTS.

(CONT'D)

50X1

C. ON THE OTHER HAND NASIR MAY WANT TO LOOK OVER THE YEMENI GOVERNMENT FIRST HAND TO SEE IF ANY RESHUFFLING WOULD IMPROVE IT. HE HAS NEVER BEEN TOO HAPPY WITH SALLAL.

D. IN HIS FIRST SPEECH, HOWEVER, NASIR WAS OFF ON A DIFFERENT TACK. HE SWORE TO EXPEL BRITAIN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE ARAB WORLD AND TO "CONFRONT ZIONISM, STOOGE OF IMPERIALISM."

E. SALLAL, PLAYING THE GOOD HOST, REFERRED TO NASIR AS "THE GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD."

5. BRITISH GUIANA

A. VIOLENCE BROUGHT ON BY THE PROLONGED SUGAR WORKERS' STRIKE MAY EVENTUALLY REQUIRE THE INTERVENTION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

B. THE STRIKE IS TAKING ON A MORE PRONOUNCED POLITICAL AND RACIAL CAST. THERE WERE SEVERAL SERIOUS INCIDENTS THIS WEEK BETWEEN EAST INDIANS AND NEGROES.

C. THE POLICE BELIEVE THAT SOME OF THIS IS THE WORK OF A TERRORIST GROUP ADVISED BY SIX TO EIGHT CUBAN-TRAINED YOUTHS.

D. OUR CONSUL FEARS THAT EVEN IF THE STRIKE ENDS, THE VIOLENCE WILL CONTINUE THROUGH THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN LATER THIS YEAR.

6. NOTES:

50X1

50X6

(CONT'D)

50X1

50X1

50X1

D. CONGO: THE REBELLION IN KWILU PROVINCE IS STILL ON AND OUR AMBASSADOR THINKS IT MAY CONTINUE ALMOST INDEFINITELY. FOUR CONGO ARMY BATTALIONS ARE TIED DOWN THERE LEAVING THE ARMY HARD PRESSED TO CONTAIN DISORDERS ELSEWHERE.

E. CHINA: PEIPING HAS ALREADY BOUGHT ALMOST FOUR MILLION TONS OF GRAIN THIS YEAR AND WILL PROBABLY EQUAL LAST YEAR'S MARK OF 5.9 MILLION TONS (WORTH ABOUT \$350 MILLION). OVER HALF OF THE GRAIN WILL COME FROM AUSTRALIA AND CANADA AND A LARGE SHARE OF THE REMAINDER FROM ARGENTINA AND MEXICO.

F. CUBA-US: CUBA HAS HANDED A NOTE TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL SAYING IT WILL NOT TOLERATE US OVERFLIGHTS. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS THE LETTER DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT THE CUBANS WOULD DO ABOUT THE FLIGHTS. WE DO NOT YET HAVE THE TEXT.

50X1

**TOP SECRET**

**TOP SECRET**

# THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

25  
24 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

26

1. Laos

a. The muddle in Vientiane is not likely to be clarified soon.

b. The "revolutionary military committee"--the general's group--is pressing Souvanna to revamp his cabinet, government structure, and army promptly along lines they urged on him earlier this week.

c. Souvanna, however, is in no hurry

50X1

The military committee in turn has announced that meanwhile it will continue to run the show.

d. The Pathet Lao, of course, say that any change in the government violates the Geneva accords. They want another three-faction summit.

e. Kong Le, yesterday, voiced support for the compromise reached in Vientiane, and, insofar as one can count on anything in Laos, this should ease friction between rightist and neutralist troops outside the capital.

(Cont'd)

f. Peiping has injected a new note by saying the situation in Laos is "inseparable" from the US policy of "aggression and intervention" in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

g. This is a most explicit repudiation of Souvanna's claim that while he was in Peiping two weeks ago the Chinese agreed with him that the problems of Laos are separate from those of Cambodia and Vietnam.

2. Zanzibar

a. Zanzibari Foreign Minister Babu arrives in Nairobi this afternoon and is returning to Zanzibar tomorrow.

b. On his departure from Pakistan, he told the press that he favored the idea of union with Tanganyika.

c. On the surface, this would appear to reduce the likelihood of an immediate showdown, but we doubt that Babu would say anything else if he wanted to get back in.

d. Kambona is also in Nairobi today for more talks with Kenyatta. He most likely will meet with Babu while there.

(Cont'd)

e. Kenyatta has agreed to the commitment of British troops to disarm Babu's followers, provided Nyerere or Karume ask for them.



50X1

g. Nyerere remains confident all will go well.

h. Articles of union which he and Karume signed on Wednesday are still being debated by government parties both in Dar-es-Salaam and on the island, and this has delayed ratification, perhaps only until tomorrow.

i. Karume is to become first vice president of the union government under Nyerere. Zanzibar will retain a large measure of autonomy in local affairs while foreign affairs, defense, internal security, finance, and planning will be managed from Dar-es-Salaam.

3. France - Sino-Indian Border

a.

[redacted] De Gaulle has proposed to Nehru that a neutral commission be formed to mediate the Sino-Indian border dispute.

50X1

[redacted]

50X1

c. The Chinese Communists have encouraged mediation proposals, which give them a chance to appear reasonable, but they have refused to accept binding arbitration and still do.

d. Nehru would be reluctant to reject the idea outright but has political problems to contend with on this issue and will probably stall.

e. We think De Gaulle is trying to demonstrate the validity of his propositions that if the Chinese can be brought out of isolation, they will behave.

4. Indonesia-  
Malaysia

a.

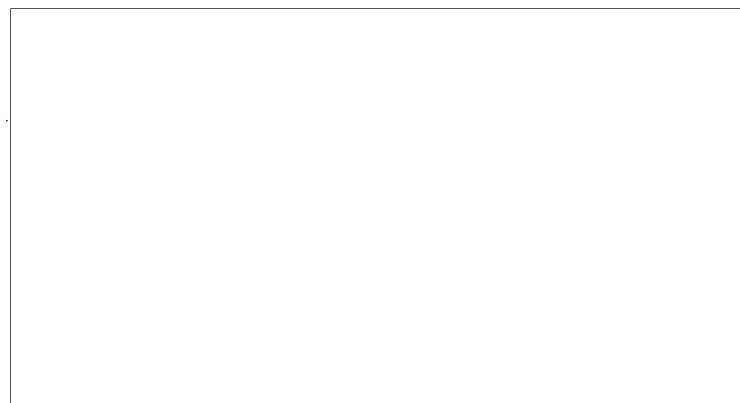
Singapore Socialist Front [redacted] is  
[redacted] willing to support  
Indonesian terrorist operations  
in Singapore.

b.. Djakarta also continues,  
with some success, to recruit  
terrorists from among Malayan  
and Singapore Communists.

c. These are mostly Chinese.

5. USSR

50X2

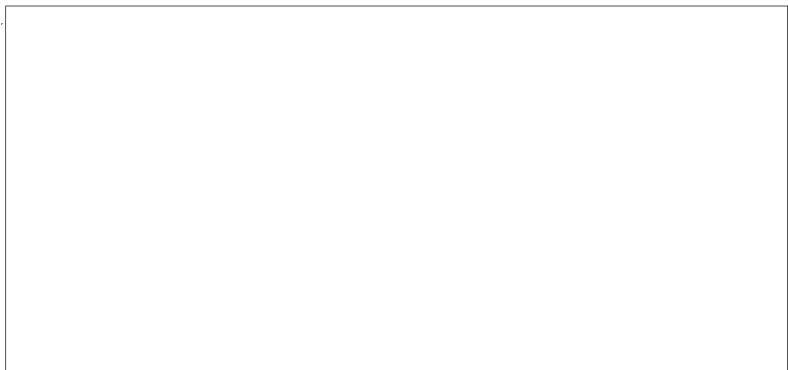


6. Cyprus

a. Turkish Cypriots, reflecting the hardening of Ankara's position, are being more difficult.

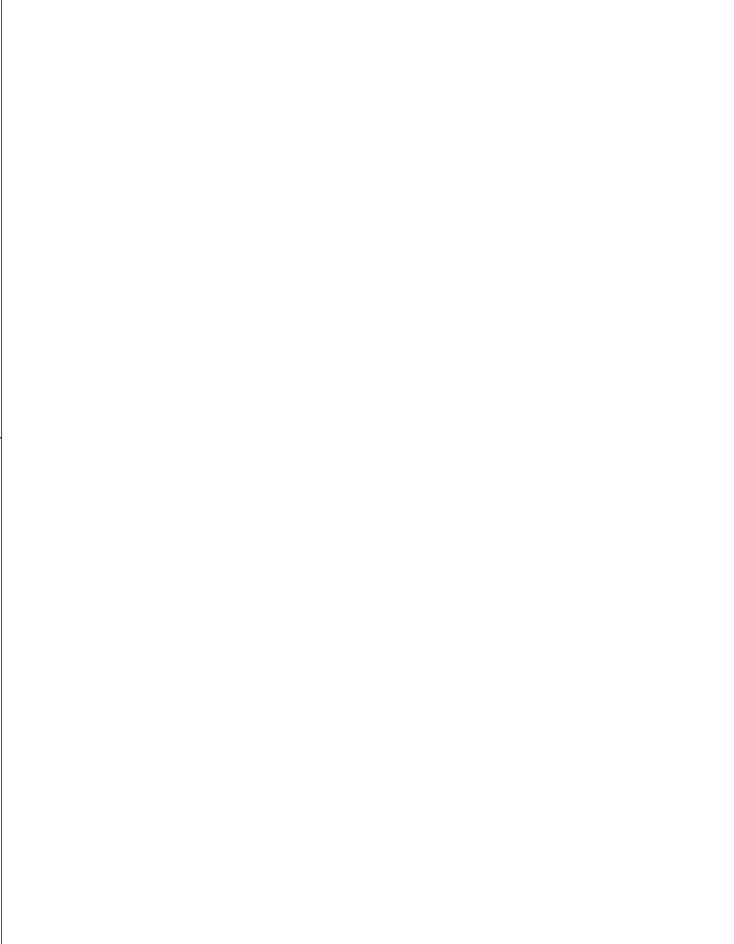
b. UN mediator Tuomioja has been unable to loosen the hold of the Turkish army contingent on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road.

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NOTES

- A. Panama The possibility of serious violence grows as the May 10 presidential elections draw near. Arnulfo Arias, who has strong support among the poor, is clearly widening his lead and this has the entrenched oligarchy worried. They are likely to resort to stronger, more flagrant steps to prevent his election, which could in turn provoke massive disorders.
- B. Congo The loose collection of exiles operating against the Adoula government out of Brazzaville, which calls itself the "Committee of National Liberation;" may be ready to try something soon. It probably cannot pull off a coup, but it might be able to murder Adoula or Mobutu and thereby bring on chaos. 50X1
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**DOCUMENT OF INTEREST**



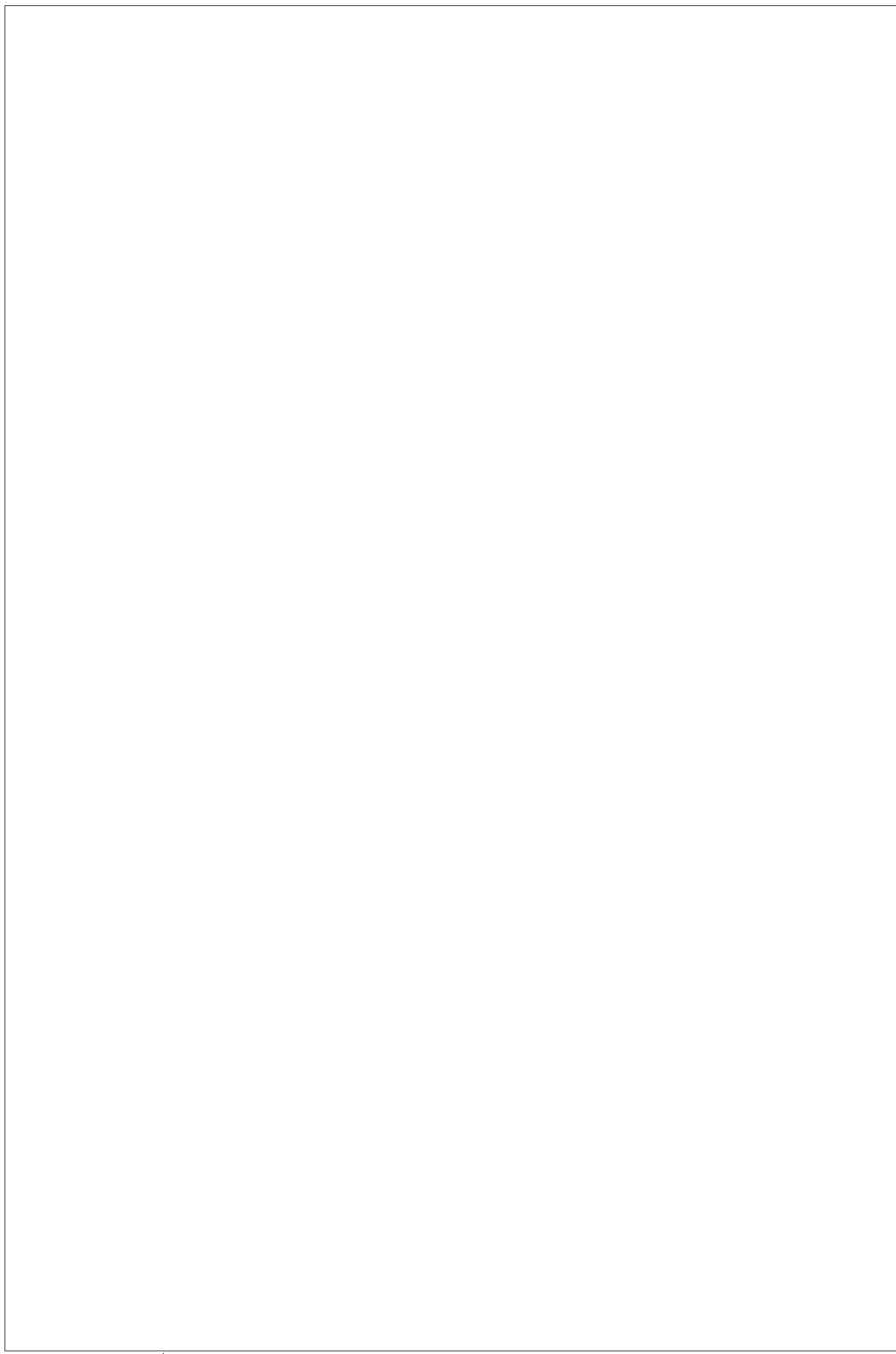
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***CONFIDENTIAL***

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***CONFIDENTIAL***

26

***CONFIDENTIAL***

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



27 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

50X1

1. Laos

a. The Military Revolutionary Committee is meeting with Souvanna this morning to urge him to act now to reform the government and army. 50X1



c. As a first step, the generals want Souvanna to recall his entire cabinet to Vientiane. In fact, even before meeting with him, they announced that Souvanna would do this. 50X1  
50X1  
50X1



d. 50X1  
50X1



They reason that if the left-wing boycotts the meeting, this will open the way for new cabinet appointments without destroying the continuity of the government. 50X1  
50X1

(Cont'd)

e. Phoumi [redacted] will try to curb any rash action by the coup group which might destroy the fabric of the Geneva agreements, and some members of the coup group, as well as Souvanna, are looking to him as a moderating influence.

50X1

f. His ability to exert pressure is limited, however. He still controls the purse strings as finance minister, but he commands little military support in Vientiane and the impetuous Sihou is no longer in his grasp.

## 2. Cyprus

a. Greek Cypriots are apparently preparing for a final assault on Turkish Cypriot positions in the Kyrenia pass area.

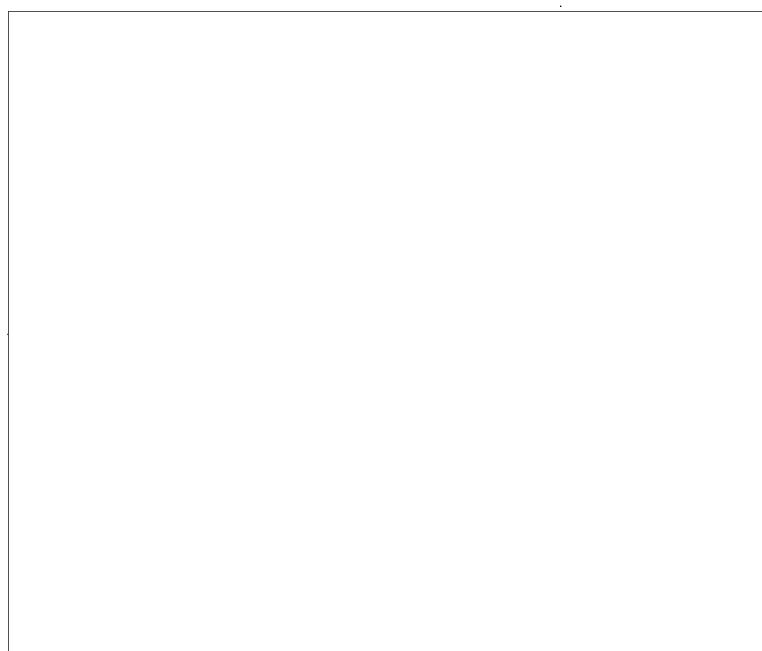
50X1

b. If they succeed, they will cut the Turkish regiment's access to the sea and will make it almost impossible for the regiment to assist any Turkish landing in that area.



[redacted]  
50X1

50X1



3. Zanzibar

a. It is too early to say that the situation has been wrapped up.

b. The Zanzibar regime has yet to announce formally its approval of the articles of union, and Babu may be attempting to water down the terms.

c. He has returned to Zanzibar proclaiming his support for the union, but the US consul believes that he and his followers will make every effort to block implementation.

(Cont'd)

d. Nyerere and Kambona believe that some of Babu's followers are willing to fight and are being urged to do so by the Chinese.



50X1

f. Kambona told the US ambassador in Dar-es-Salaam that he would take up the British offer for troops in the first "four or five hours" if fighting broke out in Zanzibar.

g. The first contingent of an Ethiopian air transport wing has arrived in Dar-es-Salaam to replace the British who were moved out in January. This will give the Tanganyikans an airlift capability they have lacked since that time.

4. Egypt-Yemen

a. The dominant theme of Nasir's speechmaking in Yemen has been that the British must be forced out of Aden and that all Arabs should join in this holy cause. This bluster has not been followed by significant redeployment of Egyptian troops in Yemen toward Aden.

(Cont'd)

b. The US Embassy in Cairo feels that the primary purpose of Nasir's visit is to bolster the morale of Egyptian troops and Yemeni republicans.

50X1

NOTES

A. Brazil-Cuba

50X1

[redacted] a break in relations  
with Cuba [redacted]

50X1

50X1

50X1

B. France-Cuba The French Government has approved a three-year credit guarantee to Cuba for the sale of 30 locomotives costing \$6 million. In justification, [redacted] the locomotive firm is operating below capacity and laying off workers in an area where the government is politically weak. Also, France was influenced by the fact that the British had made a similar offer.

50X1

C. Malaysia Rahman's Alliance Party, running on a "to hell with Sukarno" platform, picked up an additional 15 seats in the Malayan elections this weekend. By latest count, it controls at least 89 of Parliament's 104 seats.

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



25 - 28 APRIL 1964 50X1

~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Laos: Souvanna embarked on Tuesday on a new attempt to reach a political solution to the crisis.

[redacted]

50X1

We are not so sure the coup group, which still has a firm hold on Vientiane, will let the premier slip from its grasp.

The right-wing generals are still working to get Souvanna to reorganize his government and the army; the sooner the better.

The Pathet Lao has rejected out of hand Phoumi's call for absentee ministers to report for duty in Vientiane, but since the coup Souphanouvong has spoken in favor of renewed tripartite talks

50X1

[redacted] 50X1

[redacted]  
[redacted]

50X1

2. Cyprus: The UN seems to be increasingly ignored by the combatants as they move, inexorably it seems, toward a final showdown.

The Turkish Cypriots face a concerted Greek Cypriot effort to clean them out of their last remaining strongholds, and they see themselves now in a "life-or-death" struggle to preserve what little they still hold.

They feel the UN is powerless in the situation, and are counting ultimately on Turkish intervention to save them.

Inonu said on Monday, that whatever happens on the Kyrenia road, Turkey would not let the island fall from its hands.

Turkish forces in the Iskenderun area are stirring again;

50X1

50X1

50X1

3. Zanzibar-Tanganyika: The new United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar became official with the exchange of ratifications on Monday.

Babu has accepted a post (one of three economic planners) in the new government. He had restrained his more hot-headed followers on the island, and, although they are still armed, the possibility of violence and open opposition to the union has receded for the moment.

The initial test of Nyerere's ability to control the situation will probably arise over the issue of German representation.

Tanganyika has been looking to West Germany for substantial aid while the East Germans have been extremely active in Zanzibar.

African reaction to the new union has been generally favorable. Nkrumah, however, sees it as a personal setback in that Nyerere's stature was given a boost and an East African federation brought nearer to reality.

4. Yemen-Egypt: With Nasir still on the scene, the Yemeni government was suddenly reconstituted on Monday, but not, apparently, in the way the Egyptians would choose if they had any alternative.

Sallal is still President, but a popular, Egyptian-baiting Yemeni with suspected Baathist connections has been charged with forming a new government under a revised constitution. At long last, provision has been made for a broader political and legislative base for the government.

(Cont'd)

This is a substantial Egyptian concession--one which they have long tried to forestall.

Prince Faysal is likely to take this, as he has Nasir's trip, for what it is--a sign of weakness. He is thus also likely to reject Nasir's overtures on settling their differences over Yemen.

5. South Korea: Student demonstrations have died down for the time being, but pressures on Pak are building up, both from within the government and from his many opponents on the outside. Something will have to give soon.

The prescription most generally offered is for Pak to get rid of Kim Chong-pil and begin to clean up his regime. Kim, who has been through all this once before, says he will not resign as party boss but will leave the country if Pak asks him to.

6. France - Sino-Indian Border:

50X1

The Chinese Communists have encouraged mediation proposals, which give them a chance to appear reasonable, but they have refused to accept binding arbitration and still do. Nehru would be reluctant to reject the idea outright but has political problems to contend with on this issue and will probably stall.

We think De Gaulle is trying to demonstrate the validity of his proposition that, if the Chinese can be brought out of isolation, they will behave.

7. Malaysia: Rahman's Alliance Party, running on a "to hell with Sukarno" platform, gained a resounding vote of popular approval in elections last weekend.

He picked up an additional 15 seats from the opposition and now controls 89 of the 104 seats in Parliament. He has the state assemblies almost completely sewed up, controlling 248 of the total of 282 state assembly seats.

8. Burma: Ne Win and Burma's Buddhist leaders are inching ever closer to direct opposition. The country's most influential organization of Buddhist monks is trying to unite all Buddhist groups in refusal of Ne Win's demand that they register.

9. British Guiana: Opposition leader Forbes Burnham has returned from a trip to the turbulent west coast of British Guiana convinced that Jagan is trying to create so much racial violence that elections will be impossible.

50X1

10. Brazil-Cuba:

a break in relations with Cuba

50X1  
50X1  
50X1

11. Cuba:

that "very shortly" the only Soviet personnel in Cuba would be in Havana, Camaguey, and near Santiago.

50X1

50X2

12.

USSR: [REDACTED]

50X2

13.

Rumania: The Rumanian party has issued a major statement of policy. On first reading it appears to be no less than a Rumanian "declaration of independence" from the USSR. While it represents a serious defeat for Khrushchev, it does not line Bucharest up with Peiping, but rather places it on the road of national Communism.

[REDACTED]  
50X1

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



**28 APRIL 1964**  
~~TOP SECRET~~

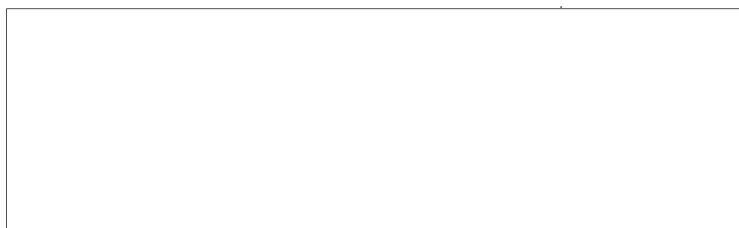
**50X1**

1. Cyprus

a. As in earlier Greek tragedies, the various parties continue to move inexorably toward disaster.

b. Yesterday Dr. Kuchuk, the Turkish Cypriot leader, sent a message to communities at various points on the island, pointing out that the Greek Cypriots had not changed, that the UN was helpless, and that the whole matter had reached the point of "life or death."

c. He ordered the closing of roads in all villages, the erection of barricades, and the preparation of ambushes. He also directed that preparations be made for attacks "everywhere." Units were not to attack without further orders, however.



50X1

e. We do not know whether Kuchuk has Ankara's go ahead on this or whether he is preparing to embark on a last-gasp effort to provoke Turkish intervention. Some Turkish Cypriots in recent days have given the impression that they fully expect Ankara to step in.

(Cont'd)

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f. Turkish forces in the Iskenderun area were stirring again yesterday.

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50X1

[Redacted]

50X1

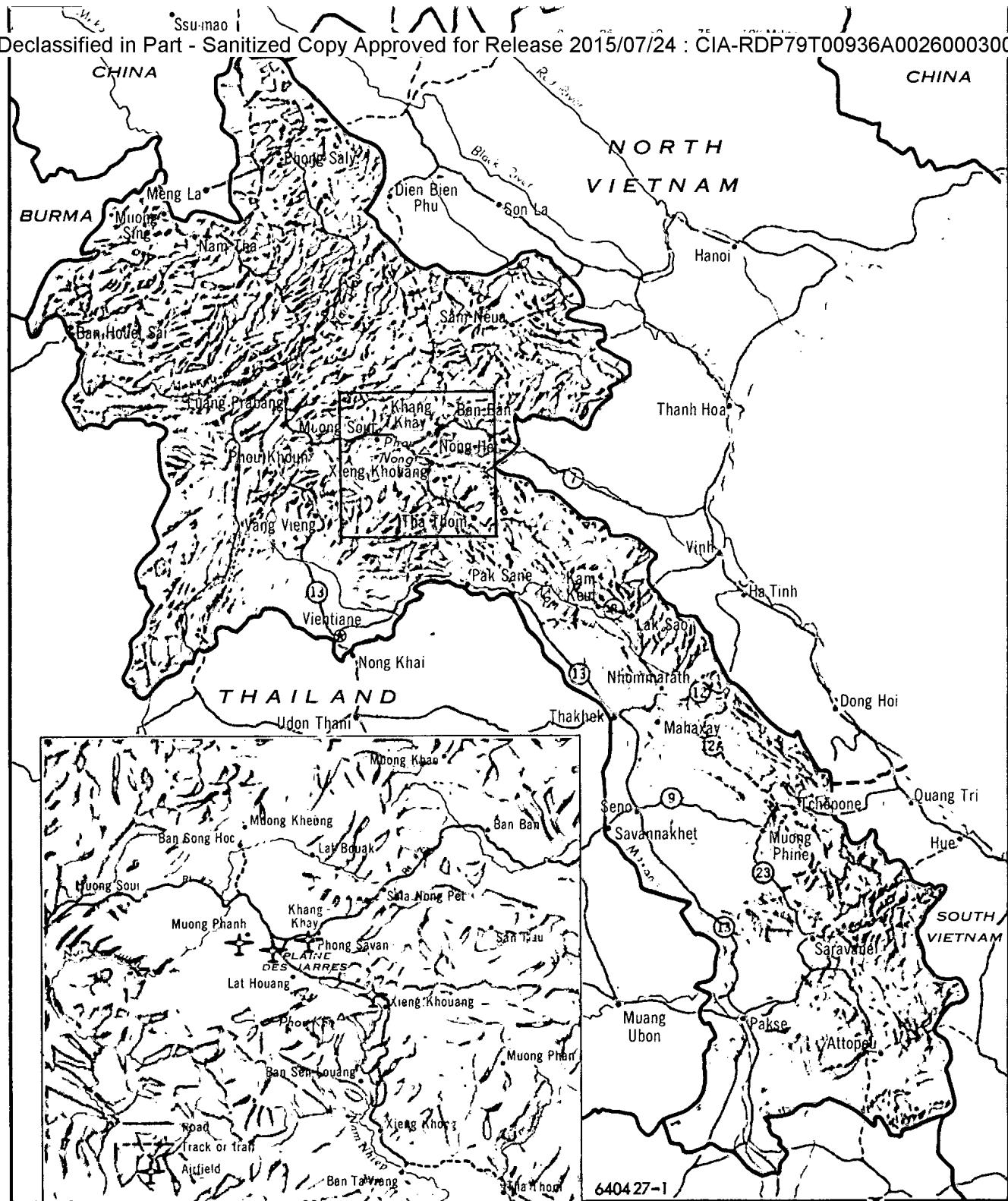
h. The Greek Cypriots seem elated with the way things are going. Their units, under the personal direction of Interior Minister Georkatzis, are edging closer to St. Hilarion Castle, the main Turkish Cypriot stronghold covering the Kyrenia pass. Press reports say that the UN force is making no attempt to stop them.

[Redacted]

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2. Laos

a. We are finding it as hard as ever to read the Laotian situation.

b. Although the crisis which began ten days ago is clearly unresolved, the coup leaders seem for the moment to be easing their pressure on Souvanna to revamp his cabinet.

c. They are very much in control of Vientiane, however. While their guards surround both Souvanna's and Phoumi's residences, in a typical Lao arrangement neither entry nor exit is in any way impeded.

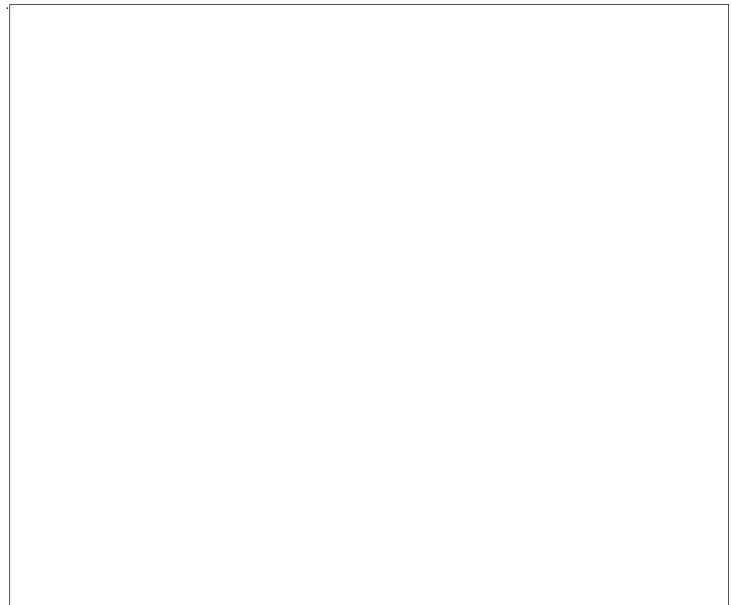
d. Phoumi emerged yesterday from a meeting with Souvanna with a statement calling on all ministers--i.e., the Pathet Lao--to return to Vientiane and take over the "full powers" of their ministries. No time limit was set. If this does not work, the coalition will resign, Phoumi added.

50X1

(Cont'd)

f. Phoumi had nothing to say about the coup group's insistence that the peculation, graft and corruption of the past be ended. This demand seems directed largely at Phoumi.

50X1



50X1

3. Tanganyika-Zanzibar

a. Instruments of ratification were exchanged yesterday afternoon in Dar-es-Salaam, making the new United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for all practical purposes official.

(Cont'd)

b. President Nyerere then named five Zanzibaris to positions in the new nation's first cabinet. Of these, only the Moscow-trained Hanga received a post of significance, that of minister of industry, mines and power.

c. Karume is now vice president in charge of administering Zanzibar. Babu has accepted a minor post in the new regime, which will require him to live in Dar-es-Salaam.

d. One dejected Babu follower says he is solacing himself with the thought that it was worth losing 300,000 people for the sake of gaining 10 million.

e. Though things have so far gone smoothly, we are not sure that Nyerere and company are completely out of the woods. His political organization at home is fragile and he must in the days ahead dispose of a number of knotty Zanzibari problems such as what to do with the Soviet arms and the large bloc missions operating on the island.

(Cont'd)

f. Also, many Zanzibari extremists were led to believe, as did Karume at one point, that they were agreeing to a federation, not a surrender of Zanzibar's sovereignty.

g. African reaction has been generally favorable. Nkrumah, however, sees it as a personal set back in that Nyerere's stature was given a boost and an East African federation brought nearer to reality.

4. UAR - Yemen -  
Saudi Arabia

b. Nasir was probably trying to force Faysal and the Yemeni royalists into resuming negotiations with Cairo. [redacted]

50X1  
50X1

c. The Egyptian leader may be feeling a new sense of urgency in settling the Yemen question. There has been a further deterioration in the already nebulous control which the weak Sallal government exercises over internal affairs.

50X1

50X1

5. South Korea

a. While the student demonstrations have died down for the time being, the Pak regime is still face to face with a political crisis of major proportions.

b. Ambassador Berger believes that the pressures on Pak are building up, both from within the government and from his many opponents on the outside, and that something will have to give soon.

c. The general prescription offered is for Pak to get rid of Kim Chong-pil and begin to clean up his regime. Kim, who has been through all this once before, says he will not resign but will leave the country if Pak asks him to.

d. Pak is shying away from this, but Berger thinks he will have to yield in the next few days. Kim's going would entail a major shakeup in the ruling party and probably the government.

6. France-NATO

a. The foreign office has announced that French naval officers attached to NATO commands in the Mediterranean and the English Channel are being withdrawn.

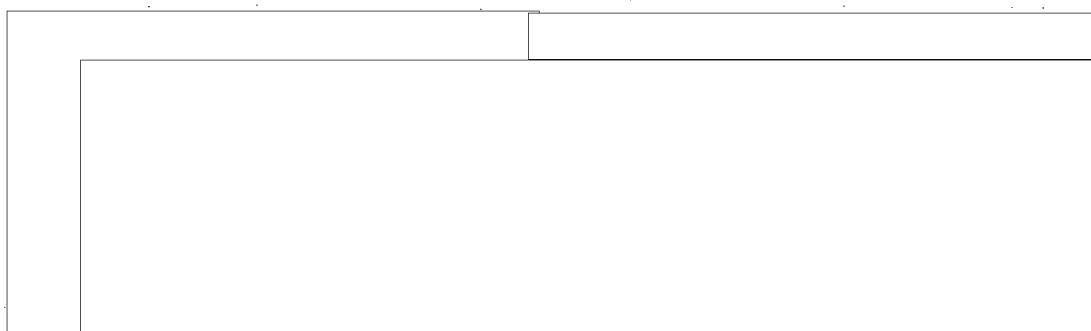
(Cont'd)

b. Further restrictions on French participation in NATO may come out of today's meeting of Defense Minister Messmer and his top aides.

c. One result could be the withdrawal of the few remaining French units now earmarked for NATO. Another could be the reduction of French officers still on the NATO staffs to a liaison capacity only.

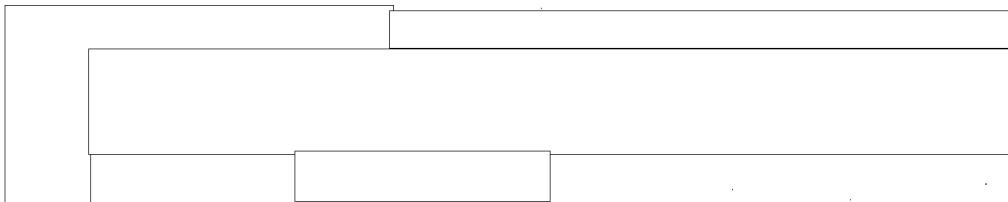
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NOTES



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- D. Burma Ne Win and Burma's Buddhist leaders are inching ever closer to direct opposition. The country's most influential organization of Buddhist monks is trying to unite all Buddhist groups to refuse Ne Win's demand that they register. Several minor Buddhist organizations have already announced that they will not comply.

(Cont'd)

E. British Guiana Opposition leader Forbes Burnham has returned from a trip to the turbulent west coast of British Guiana

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F. Cuba [redacted] that "very shortly" the only Soviet personnel in Cuba would be in Havana, Camaguey, and near Santiago.

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G. Rumania The Rumanian party has issued a major statement of policy. On first reading it appears to be no less than a Rumanian "declaration of independence" from the USSR. While it represents a serious defeat for Khrushchev, it does not line Bucharest up with Peking, but rather places it on the road of national Communism.

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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

**ISSUED BY THE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

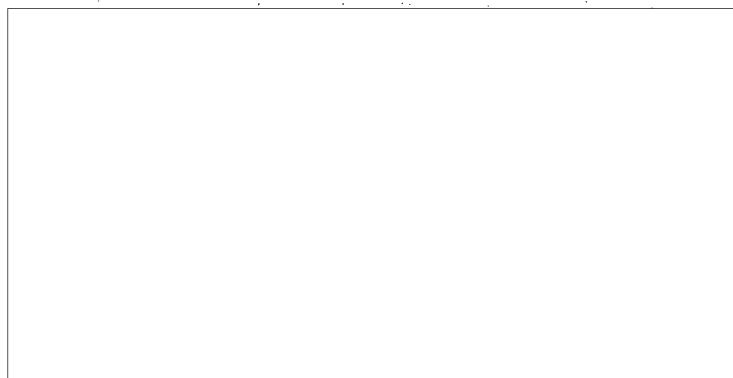


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1. Cyprus

a. The situation has calmed down temporarily as Greek Cypriots have slackened off their attack on St. Hilarion castle, the main Turkish stronghold.



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c. It has by now become quite clear that the UN presence, by itself, is not sufficient to end the fighting.

d. Thant is expected to support Gyani's proposals in his forthcoming report to the Security Council.

e. The Secretary General is also said to be considering putting a high-ranking civilian in charge of the UN operation in Cyprus as was done in the Congo.

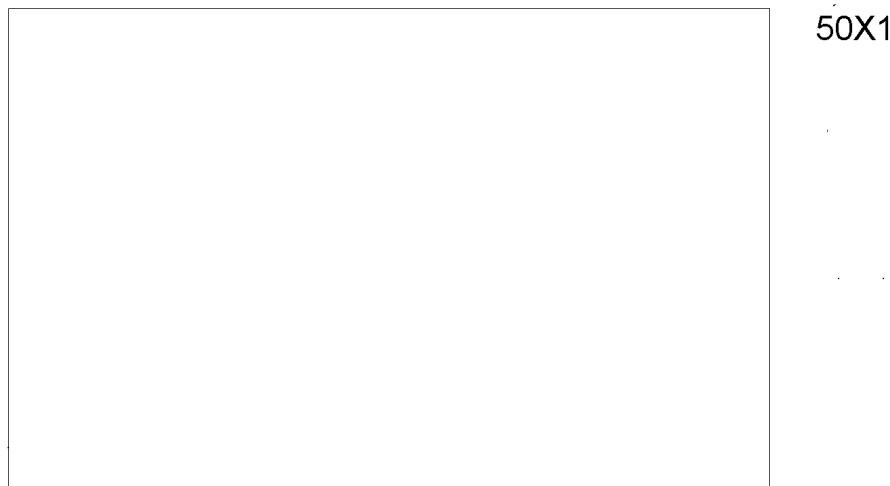


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(Cont'd)

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2. Laos

a. Souvanna has asked Pathet Lao leader Souphanouvong to meet with him in the Plaine des Jarres.

b. He has also called upon the Pathet Lao to stop their attacks, being understandably concerned that the continuation of such military pressure would reduce what precious little elbow room he has to stave off the demands of the right-wing generals.

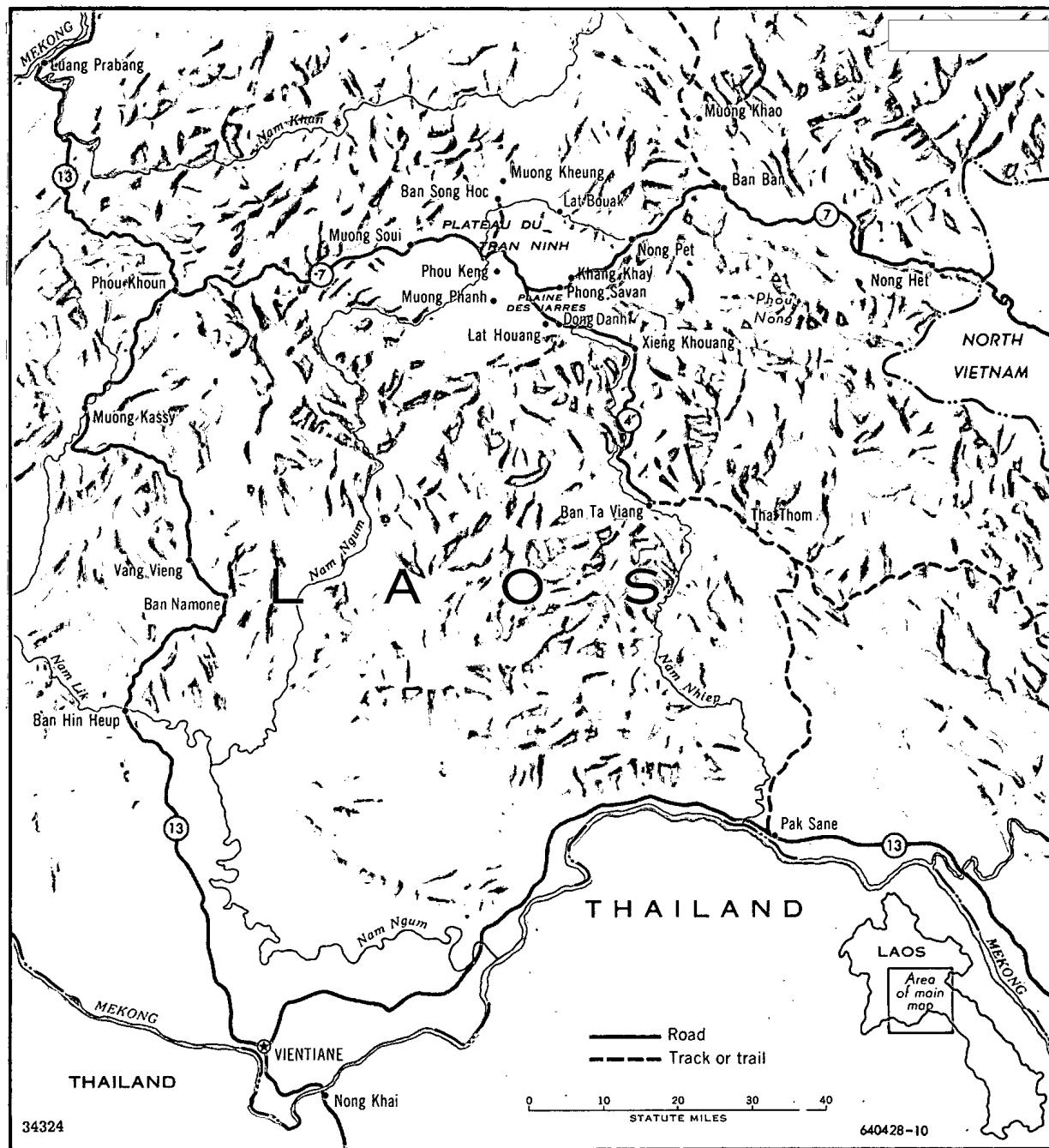
c. The Pathet Lao do not seem to be paying much attention to him. [redacted]  
rightist positions on Phou Nong, a commanding height southeast of Ban Bau, came under heavy pressure yesterday afternoon.

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d. As expected, the Pathet Lao have brushed off as mere "propaganda" Phoumi's call for the absentee ministers to return to Vientiane. They have, however, since the coup, spoken in favor of renewed tripartite talks outside the capital.

e. It is now up to the coup forces to decide whether to let Souvanna out of their clutches to meet with Souphanouvong. If they do, Souvanna may be tempted not to return.

f. In any event it will probably be some time before the two leaders complete the preliminary sparring over the time, place, and security arrangements for their meeting.

3. Yemen

a. The republican government has been shaken up during Nasir's visit to Yemen.

b. Although Sallal remains as president, the man coming out on top as premier, Hammud al-Jayfi, is no great friend of Egypt.

(Cont'd)

c. Jayfi, by Yemeni standards, is a forceful and efficient administrator with considerable popularity among the republicans. However, the Egyptians have long distrusted him and suspected him of Baathist leanings.

d. They have also felt that Jayfi wanted to limit the Egyptian role in Yemen and consequently have had him on ice in Cairo as Yemeni ambassador.

e. The Egyptians have been disappointed with Sallal and for good reason. The fact that Jayfi is being allowed an important role in the government is a good indication that Nasir has no where else to turn.

f. Nasir may hope by this means to cut his losses, broaden the base of government, and attract Faysal into accepting this solution to the Yemeni problem.

g. The only trouble is that Faysal may not see it this way. Rather he may interpret the reshuffle as a sign of weakness and hold out for the complete collapse of republican fortunes.

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4. Bolivia

a. Tin miners loyal to leftist Vice President Juan Lechin are acting up again.

b. There was a series of clashes last weekend between pro-government and pro-Lechin miners in the Huanuni mining area.

c. These outbursts prompted miners in the large Catavi - Siglo Viente mining complex to walk off their jobs in protest. Other mining centers are threatened with strikes today.

d. Lechin, who rushed to the scene of the fighting, delivered a fiery speech on Sunday calling on the miners to unite and "fight to death against American imperialism and the tyranny of Victor Paz."

e. All opposition parties, except the Communist Party, have rejected Lechin's proposal of an electoral front to support his candidacy for the presidency in the 31 May elections.

f. Lechin, knowing that he has little chance of gaining power through elections, may now try to make his bid for power by force of arms.

NOTES



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- C. India Nehru's talks with Sheikh Abdullah which began today will be crucial for the future stability of Kashmir and for relations between India and Pakistan. Though some Indian officials are prepared to go quite far toward a compromise involving a measure of autonomy for Kashmir, pressure from extremist elements will probably make it difficult for the two men to reach any agreement.
- D. Congo Bands of terrorists, calling themselves "Mulelists," are active in Kwilu Province near the Burundi border. They may force the commitment of additional units of the Congolese Army, already hard pressed by the Mulele rebellion in Kwilu and disturbances elsewhere.

(Cont'd)

- E. Venezuela-OAS [redacted] 50X1  
Venezuela will not get a strong OAS resolution  
condemning Cuba in the arms cache case. [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1
- F. Pakistan - Communist China [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] General Mohammed Musa, Pakistani  
Army Commander-in-Chief, has received an invitation  
to visit Communist China. President Ayub  
will probably authorize the trip. Ayub accepted  
a similar invitation during Chou En-lai's  
February visit to Pakistan and is [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] considering going late this year. 50X1
- G. Syria [redacted] the 50X1  
situation is critical there today. Despite the  
government's efforts and announcements of agreements,  
the strike of shopkeepers continues. A  
showdown for the Baath regime may not be far off.

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DOCUMENT OF INTEREST



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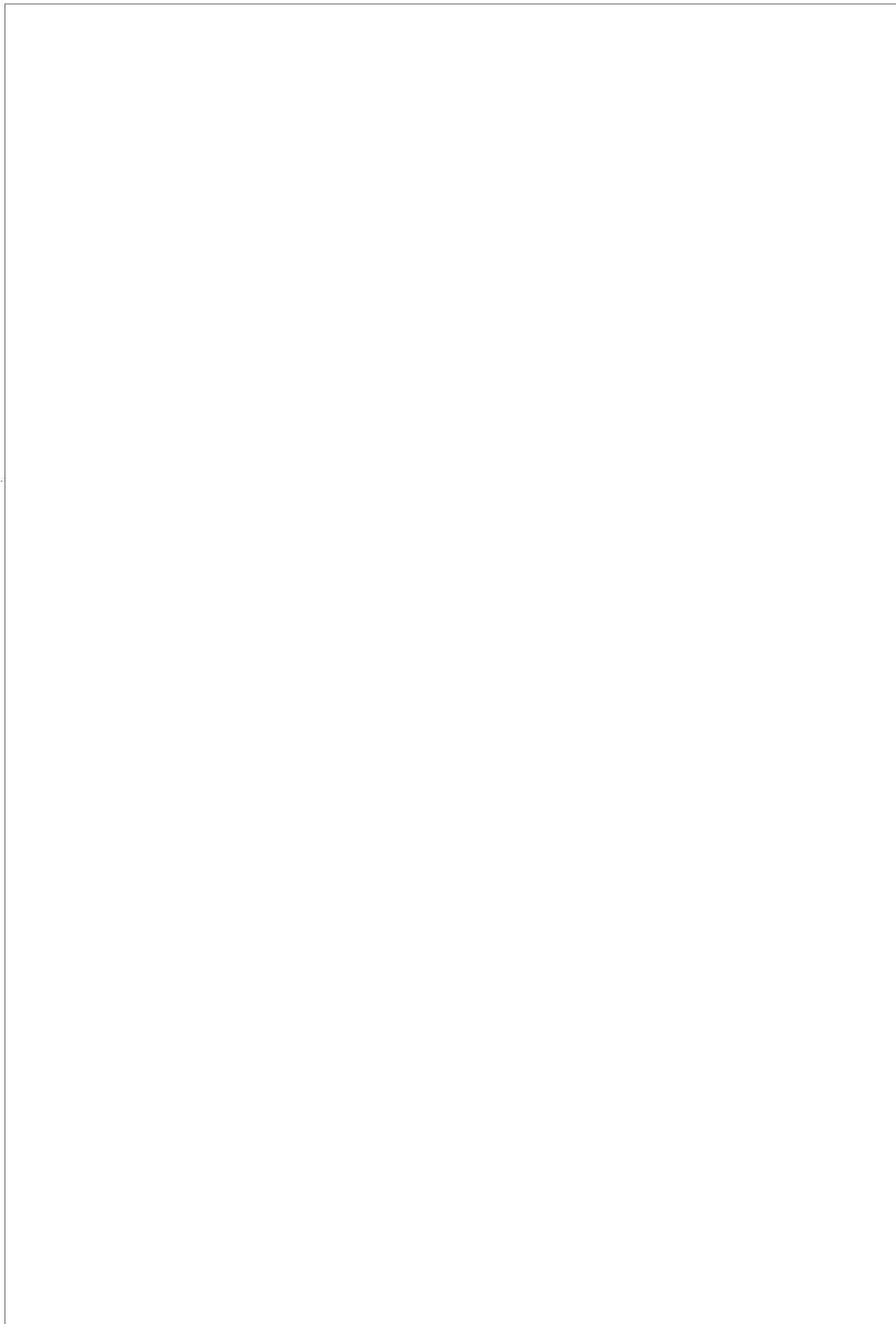


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# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

ISSUED BY THE  
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30 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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26

1. Cyprus

a. So far there is no indication that Turkish units are moving, but Ankara has again brought itself to the brink of intervention.

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c. Greek Cypriots called a halt to their attacks in the Kyrenia pass yesterday, apparently not wishing to give the Turks another pretext for intervention. The ceasefire was short-lived, however. This morning they are again shelling St. Hilarion Castle.

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(Cont'd)

f. The Greeks believe that once the Turks get started they will go all the way this time. They may be right: the Inonu government is under heavy pressure to take a strong stand lest it lose to the opposition or be overthrown by the military.

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2. Zanzibar

a. Communist sympathizers still control the information media and hold the key government posts.

b. Karume, having in his own mind solved the problem by forcing union with Tanganyika, seems little interested in substantial changes.

c. The union is not especially popular in Zanzibar, even within Karume's own Afro-Shirzai Party, and any significant staffing of Zanzibari posts with Tanganyikans could mean trouble from the Communists.

d. Kambona, now foreign minister, is confident, perhaps overly so, that Babu will be no problem now that he is in Dar-es-Salaam, where he can be watched.

3. Laos

a. Souphanouvong has agreed to meet with Souvanna, but he has not said where or when. Souvanna had suggested neutralist headquarters at Muong Phanh on the Plaine des Jarres.

b. Another extended period of negotiations on this and similar questions seems likely.

c. Vientiane is still firmly in the hands of the coup group and Souvanna is still there.

d. [redacted]

[redacted] it has been decided not to force cabinet changes on Souvanna right away and--for the record at least--to respect the Geneva accords.

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4. U Thant on Southeast Asia

a. U Thant, in Paris yesterday, told the press that he thought the problem in Southeast Asia is not essentially a military one. Rather, he said, it is a political problem "which can only be solved by political and diplomatic means."

b. "Military means did not solve it ten years ago," he said, and he can "see no reason for them to succeed now."

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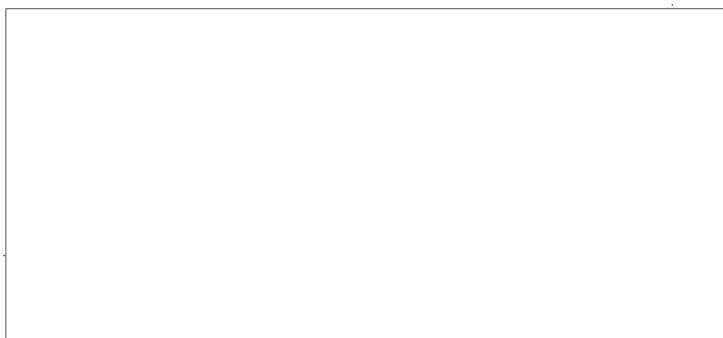
c. Although this is not a specific endorsement of neutrality, Ambassador Bohlen notes that Thant's remarks will fall on fertile soil in France and elsewhere.

5. British Guiana

a. Jagan's People's Progressive Party is making a deliberate effort to arouse its East Indian supporters against both the Negro population and expatriate Britishers.

b. The Negro population is in turn talking openly of retaliation if there are any further provocations by the East Indians.

c. In this setting, any minor racial incident could easily and quickly assume serious proportions.

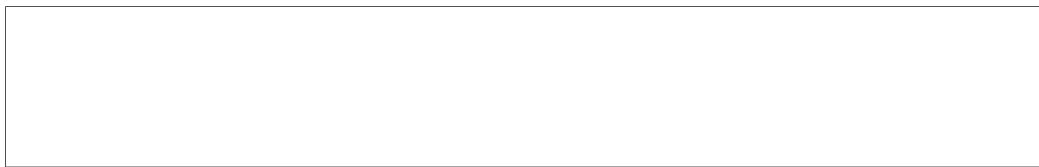


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NOTES

A. Thailand The possibility of a coup attempt against the Thanom regime has decreased. First Army Commander, General Krit, who had earlier been reported plotting, seems to have made his peace with Thanom.



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C. Syria The hard-pressed regime in Damascus has had to turn to drastic measures to break the shopkeeper's strike. Henceforth any shop which stays closed is to be confiscated. This does nothing to placate the opposition, which is now close to spontaneous combustion.

D. Cuba May Day celebrations will feature a three-hour nonmilitary parade climaxed by a Castro speech. Castro will probably press the campaign against US "provocations" which he launched two weeks ago.

E. Kenya A [redacted] group of Kenyans [redacted] [redacted] has left Nairobi for military training in Bulgaria [redacted]  
[redacted] under a program managed by Kenya's pro-Communist minister of home affairs, Oginga Odinga.

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