

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



50X1
1 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. South Vietnam

a. Khanh continues to give ground before the young generals who saved his skin on 13 September.

b. Besides getting rid of Khiem, he has accepted the resignation or agreed to send abroad several other officers who have been black-balled by the young generals. In return the latter are supposed to have pledged him their support. 50X1

c. So far Khanh has proceeded cautiously in the case of the Rhade tribesmen. 50X1

d. Minh, according to Ambassador Taylor, is optimistic about the prospects for formation of a civilian government. For once he is really pitching in and doing his part.

e. Only a month remains, however, before Khanh must step down, if indeed he lasts that long.

2. North Vietnam

a. A new wave of infiltration into South Vietnam by North Vietnamese military forces may be under way.

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b.

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[redacted] perhaps as many as three North Vietnamese battalion-size units with heavy weapons moving southward through the infiltration corridor in late August and early September.

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3. Communist
China - Africa

a. Communist China has been assiduously courting new African states with traveling circuses, acrobatic troupes, and hard-headed offers of cash in return for recognition.

b. Senegal and the Central African Republic have succumbed. Dahomey and Cameroon may soon follow.

c. These successes of course will affect the representation vote in the upcoming General Assembly. The Chinese probably calculate, as do others, that the shift of a few votes could give them a bare majority in a straight vote.

(Cont'd)

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d. This would not get Peiping into the UN, but it might provoke Chiang into pulling out.

4. Cyprus

a. The Greek Cypriots claim they have signed an arms agreement with Moscow.

b. Moscow has not yet commented, but an official communiqué is due later today. The Soviets may have agreed to give Makarios a limited amount of hardware.

c. If so, the agreement will be yet another point of friction between Makarios and Athens.

d. The problem of rotating troops of the Turkish contingent on Cyprus is heating up again. The arrangements which UN officials glued together late last week have come unstuck, with Turkey refusing to link the rotation with the opening of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road.

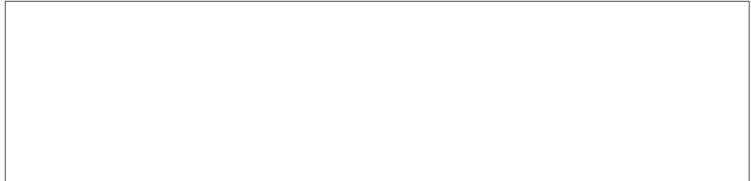
e. Officials in Ankara say their patience is at an end. They suggest that the rotation may be attempted next week.

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5. Communist China

a. The Peiping regime's 15th anniversary today has so far been an uneventful, almost humdrum affair marking one more mile post in the long road back from the follies of the Great Leap Forward.

b. Spokesmen for the regime passed out the usual bouquets for Mao Tse-tung, made ritual references to how well things are going at home and abroad, and rained the normal amount of abuse on the US. 50X1



NOTES

- A. Honduras The Hondurans may be about to pounce on another group of US fishing boats.
- B. Libya With the death of security chief Bu Quwaitin, King Idris loses one of the major props of his regime. His departure will add to the regime's difficulties in dealing with the ferment which has followed the arrest, just before next week's election, of a large batch of antiregime and pro-Egyptian figures.
- C. USSR Khrushchev has left Moscow for what is expected to be a month's vacation near the Black Sea.
- D. Ecuador The ruling junta has fired the ruling elders of Guayaquil and put a naval captain in charge of the turbulent city. This will only exacerbate local hostility toward Quito. Further disturbances are possible on 9 October, when Guayaquil celebrates independence.

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(Cont'd)

- F. Congo Belgians with interests in the Congo have concluded that they cannot do business with the rebels. This opens the way for Brussels to take a stronger hand in helping Tshombé keep peace and order. There is no change in the military picture.
- G. Great Britain Embassy London notes that a strike in the automobile industry and a bitter dock dispute are not helping Labor's chances.
- H. Bolivia Though the Bolivian Government got through the De Gaulle visit without incident, the security situation is still poor. The miners have been mobilizing their militia, expecting the government forces will soon move into their area. Banditry has now broken out in the northeast provinces, and guerrilla bands are operating elsewhere along the Brazilian border. [redacted]

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TOP SECRET

USSR-China

a. [redacted] 50X1
the [redacted] Mission [redacted] has now
been examined. It shows signifi-
cant activity at Tyuratam [redacted]
[redacted] 50X1

b. A large gantry had been moved forward to enclose the large, 130-foot missile which showed up in the first package four days earlier. This suggests a flight test of this vehicle will come soon.

c. Also, we saw ICBMs of three types being prepared for firing at Tyuratam, the largest number ever seen at one time. Their measurements conform generally to our earlier estimates. All three were apparently fired several days later.

d. [redacted] 50X1
we have acquired since early June cloud-free photography of 16 of the 18 old ICBM complexes. No further single silo construction of the type being put in at the old complex at Olovyanaya have been seen. In this period, however, we have found five new complexes using single silos.

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[redacted] 50X1
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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

30 SEPTEMBER - 2 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

1. South Vietnam: Khanh, continuing to give ground before the young generals who saved his skin on 13 September, has accepted resignations from or agreed to send abroad several more officers black-balled by the young generals. In return the latter are supposed to have pledged Khanh their support.

If Khanh can make these moves stick and if the young generals back him, he might be able to stagger through until a civilian government takes over on 1 November. Khanh is now even hinting that he could be prevailed upon to resign from the army and stay on as premier.

Minh, according to Ambassador Taylor, is for once really pitching in and working on the formation of the civilian regime.

So far Khanh has proceeded cautiously in the case of the Rhade tribesmen. [redacted]

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Viet Cong harassing activity in the countryside has remained at a high level for the past few days.

2. Cyprus: It does not look as if Makarios will be getting all that he wanted from the USSR.

The communique issued after the Moscow talks refers rather vaguely to "practical measures" of Soviet assistance, but avoids a public military commitment.

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A first rate diplomatic row has been kicked up concerning the rotation of the Turkish contingent on Cyprus and the opening of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. Turkey refuses to link the two. Makarios says that the road must be opened before he will permit the rotation. Intervention by top UN officials has only clouded the issue.

This could lead to more trouble. The Turks are saying once again that they will proceed with the rotation. Makarios says he will resist it with force.

3. Indonesia-Malaysia: [redacted]

[redacted] Sukarno has called off Indonesian operations against Malaysia as a smokescreen.

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4. Congo: There has been little change in the military situation. [redacted]

[redacted] Rebel bands remain in the area, but government defenses seem in good order.

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[redacted] the US officials in rebel-held Stanleyville were roughed up a bit when the city fell. They are all right now, though under tight restraint.

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(Cont'd)

The Red Cross plane is in Burundi awaiting an OK from Stanleyville for another flight. Rebel "President" Gbenye is said to be drawing up a list of priority evacuees. We doubt that the American officials will be on it as long as the rebels fear air attacks.

Although Tshombe has not made a public declaration that he will lay off, he in fact has no aircraft under his control capable of raiding Stanleyville.

Tshombé, though uninvited, still intends to put in an appearance at the nonaligned conference in Cairo next week. [redacted]

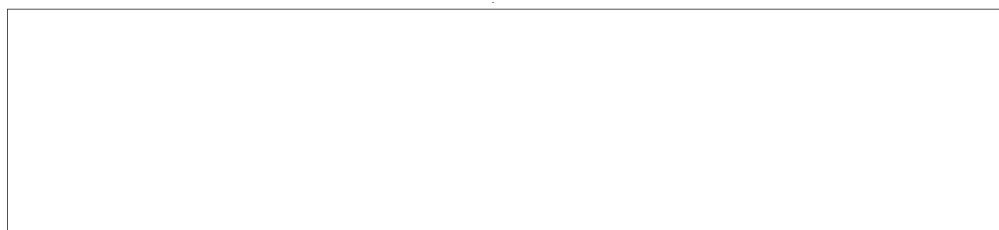
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5. Cuban Potpourri: We have heard that when the present Mexican ambassador in Havana retires some time this month or next, there will be no replacement. This would have the effect of downgrading relations between Mexico and Cuba.

Castro's Navy has begun escorting Cuban merchantmen nearing Cuba, presumably as a result of the Sierra de Aranzazu incident.

(Cont'd)

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Deliveries to Cuba in Free World ships were about 450,000 tons greater in the first eight months this year than in the same period last year. Food, fertilizer and petroleum accounted for most of the increase.

[redacted] military goods arrived from the USSR.

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6. Communist China - Africa: Communist China has been assiduously courting new African states with traveling circuses, acrobatic troupes, and hard-headed offers of cash in return for recognition.

Senegal and the Central African Republic have succumbed. Dahomey and Cameroon may soon follow.

These successes of course will affect the representation vote in the upcoming General Assembly. The Chinese probably calculate, as do others, that the shift of a few votes could give them a bare majority in a straight vote.

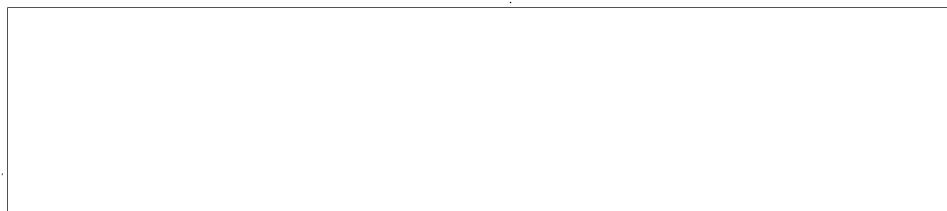
This would not get Peiping into the UN, but it might provoke Chiang into pulling out.

7. Ecuador: Quayaquil is under martial law in the wake of this week's riots, and the situation remains explosive.

Local Communists, "revolutionary" youth and supporters of deposed President Arosemena have tried to seize on public outrage at a new centralized tax program to stir up trouble and, perhaps, force a change in Quito.

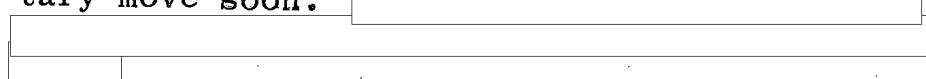
The junta has responded by making a number of arrests and closing down the city's schools. They have also silenced Quayaquil radio stations and warned papers not to print anything that might "aggravate the situation."

8. Chile: President-elect Frei intends to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR, but not with Communist China or East Germany.



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9. Laos: Souvanna Phouma is convinced that the Communists intend to start a major military move soon.



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(Cont'd)

[Redacted]

Meanwhile, there are rumors that right-wing generals are once again talking about a possible coup in Vientiane.

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10. UAR - Yemen - Saudi Arabia [Redacted]

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11. USSR: Long concerned over their shrinking gold reserves, the Soviets are finally diverting to gold mining investment funds from other extractive industries. Production next year may be up by 10% to around \$210-215 million.

However, Moscow still seems hesitant to invest to the extent needed to obtain a significant growth in production.

12. Libya: With the death of security chief Bu Quwaitin, King Idris loses one of the major props of his regime.
His departure will add to the regime's difficulties in dealing with the ferment which has followed the arrest, just before next week's election, of a large batch of antiregime and pro-Egyptian figures.
13. Nonaligned Conference: Some 50 chiefs of state or their representatives will be in Cairo Monday for the opening of the second nonaligned conference. This is almost double the number that attended the first such conference in Belgrade three years ago.
While most of these will be riding their own pet international hobbyhorses, we expect the conference to pass resolutions less favorable to Western than to Soviet interests.
14. Argentina: Important sectors of the labor movement have now refused to join in the 24-hour general strike called by Peronist Labor leaders for Monday, during De Gaulle's visit. Cancellation of the strike is a virtual certainty.
15. USSR: Khrushchev has left Moscow for what is expected to be a month's vacation near the Black Sea.

TOP SECRET

USSR-China:

[redacted] Mission [redacted] has now been examined.
It shows significant activity at Tyuratam [redacted]

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



50X1
2 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Cyprus

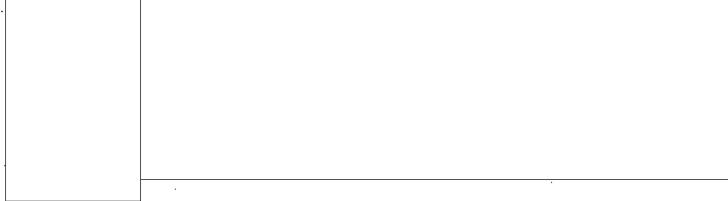
a. Makarios may not be getting all he wanted from the USSR.

b. The communique issued on the aid talks speaks vaguely of "practical measures of assistance" from the USSR for "safeguarding" Cypriot "freedom and territorial integrity." There was no public military commitment.



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d. [] the bickering continues on the island over the conditions for the rotation of Turkish troops.



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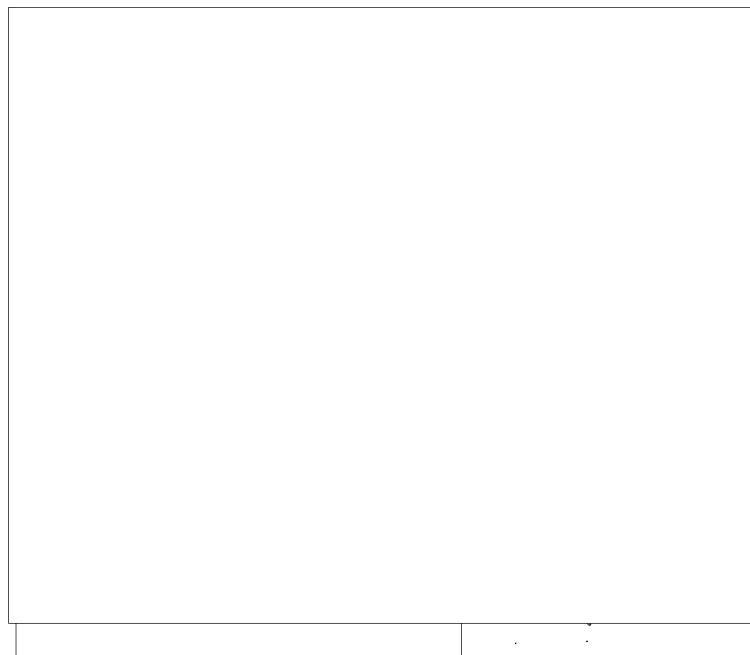
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2. Indonesia



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3. Congo

a. A Red Cross representative back from a visit to Stanleyville had secondhand word on the US Consulate staff.

b. Initially roughed up and imprisoned, they are now in the Sabena guest house, still under guard.

c. Red Cross officials are trying to get Tshombé to declare that he will not bomb open cities and to put Stanleyville on the list.

(Cont'd)

d. Ambassador Godley thinks he can persuade Tshombé not to attack Stanleyville now, but he is not so sure once Tshombé achieves an "independent" air force manned by South Africans.

e. Congolese Army and mercenary elements at Bukavu are still mopping up rebel remnants from Tuesday's attack on Bukavu. The defenses now are reported in good shape.

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4. Israel-Syria

a. Renewed Israeli cultivation in the Southern Demilitarized Zone on the Israeli-Syrian border drew Syrian fire on Wednesday. An Israeli tractor had edged across the UN de facto "Black" line.

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NOTES

- A. Chile We hear that the president-elect Frei intends to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR--but not with Communist China or East Germany

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- B. Argentina Important sectors of the labor movement have now refused to join in the 24-hour general strike called by Peronist labor leaders for Monday, during De Gaulle's visit. Cancellation of the strike is a virtual certainty.

- C. UN U Thant may move to stall off any showdown over depriving Moscow of its General Assembly vote. An aide says that U Thant will propose that the ICJ again be asked for an advisory opinion on Article 19 of the charter if he thinks a move to invoke it would not get the majority support he "profoundly hopes" for. The aide claims such support does not now exist.

- D. USSR The Soviets, long concerned over their shrinking stock of gold, are finally diverting to the gold industry investment funds from other extractive industries. They have upped the 1965 production goal by ten percent, and we would expect to see gold worth \$210-\$215 million produced during the year. However, they still seem hesitant to invest to the extent required to sustain a significant growth in production.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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3 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. South Vietnam

- a. Khanh seems confident of pulling off the current military purge without any trouble.
- b. He apparently has the full backing of the young generals, who are now reported convinced that he is the best leader available.
- c. The number one victim of the cleanup, General Khiem, claims Khanh has told him that he will eventually appoint him ambassador to Washington.
- d. Khiem said he is not sure Khanh is serious. If named, however, Khiem hopes Washington will approve.
- e. More labor trouble may be brewing. The Vietnamese workers' confederation is reported threatening to strike again unless the government follows through on its promise to seek reinstatement of "locked out" workers.
- f. Meanwhile, the regime is moving to block aid to the Viet Cong via Cambodia. Tighter controls will be placed on Mekong River traffic next week.

(Cont'd)

g. Our embassy in Phnom Penh, having learned of this planned action, warns that the Cambodians may react strongly. In particular, the embassy fears that Sihanouk may blame the US and possibly evict the embassy.

2. Cyprus

a. Makarios has opened his anti-Grivas campaign.

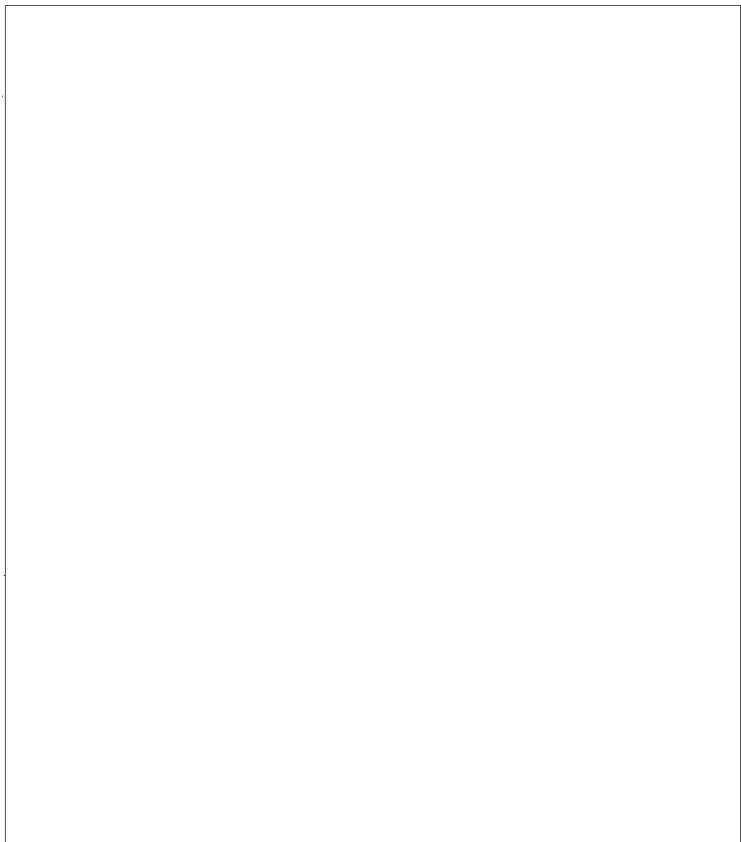
b. The first salvo was fired yesterday in a pro-Makarios newspaper in Nicosia. The entire front page was an attack on the general, with the major theme that Grivas is out of step with the times and with the policies of Makarios.

c. Meanwhile, the rotation problem may be on its way toward solution.

d. Makarios has relaxed his demands on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road, and control is slated to be transferred from the Turks to the UN in exchange for Makarios' acceptance of rotation.

e. Difficulty could still arise, however, if the Turkish Cypriots refuse to go along with limitations placed on their use of the road.

3. Arab States -
Israel



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4. Spain-
Cuba-US

a. The Spanish say they intend to stop all Spanish shipping to Cuba.

b. Foreign Minister Castiello told Ambassador Woodward yesterday that the cutoff would come after the "few" more sailings left under the present charter.

(Cont'd)

For The President Only - Top Secret

c. Castiello commented that
a "disagreeable situation" has now
been turned into a reaffirmation
of good US-Spanish relations.

NOTES

A. USSR Khrushchev has issued what appears to be an unprecedentedly strong statement in favor of the Soviet consumer and his standard of living: "...now, when we have a powerful industry, when the defense of the country is at its proper level, the party is setting the task of a more rapid development of the branches which produce consumer articles."

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B. Soviet Navy Soviet naval activities in the past few weeks have exceeded the scope of those undertaken in any similar period. They demonstrate an ability to maintain a large number of ships at sea on a wide variety of missions.

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C. Cuba-USSR

command of Cuba's SAM units comes directly from Castro, not through regular military channels.

the only Soviets at the SAM sites are technical advisors.

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(Cont'd)

- D. Ecuador Guayaquil is under martial law, but the situation remains explosive. More than 30 political figures, including former president Camilo Ponce, have been arrested. The remainder of the country is calm, and the armed forces thus far appear loyal to the government.
- E. Indonesia-Malaysia The Japanese hope to arrange another Tokyo meeting between Sukarno and Tunku Abdul Rahman. A Japanese emissary will sound out Sukarno in Rome around 10 October.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
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5 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. South Vietnam

a. Two key elements have finally given the new High National Council their public, if conditioned, support.

b. Militant Buddhist leader Tri Quang has urged his followers to give the Council a chance to carry out its promises. The leader of the new People's Revolutionary Committee, Dr. Quyen, has said much the same.

c. Their statements considerably improve Khanh's chances of lasting out his 60-day mandate.

d. The Council is expected to publish a draft provisional constitution soon, but differences among the membership are likely to slow its work on other problems.

2. Congo

a. Red Cross officials now in Bujumbura have been unable to arrange another visit to Stanleyville.

(Cont'd)

b. Their request to the Stanleyville rebels drew a reply signed by Soumialot and saying that "President" Gbenye was absent and nothing could be done before 12 October. Chances are that Gbenye left to attend the Cairo conference, but we have no confirmation.

c. The Red Cross plane is likely to be sent back to Switzerland within the next day or so.

d. [redacted]

[redacted] rumors, brought by travelers from Stanleyville, that US personnel there are being mistreated.

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e. Tshombé, according to press reports, arrived at Cairo at dawn today, but his plane was not allowed to land. It flew on to Athens.

f. The conference sponsors, Nasir, Tito, and Madame Bandaranaike, have asked Kasavubu to come in Tshombé's stead. Kasavubu is unlikely to accept.

3. Cyprus

a. The Turkish Cypriots are holding up a settlement on control of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road.

b. They are willing to let the UN check and convoy unarmed Greek civilians, but they want Turkish Cypriot police to control the road and handle non-Greek travelers.

c. Our embassy in Nicosia thinks a lot more pressure from Ankara will be required to make the Turkish Cypriots knuckle under.

d. Makarios' absence from the island during the nonaligned conference in Cairo will probably hold up further negotiations.

e. The embassy reports the general impression in Nicosia that the Cypriots got very little from their recent dealings in Moscow.

4. Italy

a. Moro, in trying to make a truce in the bitter fight between his own left-wing Christian Democratic faction and Fanfani's right wing, may drive the Socialists out of his coalition and bring on a new crisis.

(Cont'd)

b. Leaders of the Christian Democratic factions have agreed on a party program, but the left believes it does not have enough reform in it to satisfy Nenni and Saragat.

c. The Socialist leaders do not believe they can give much more ground in keeping the "opening to the left" open.

NOTES

- A. Indonesia-Malaysia [redacted] Djakarta intends to move one more army brigade to Borneo and two to North Sumatra. The moves are probably part of a contingency plan against a British and Malaysian attack on Indonesia.
- B. Ecuador The junta has given in to Guayaquil's demands for autonomy and will release all persons arrested during the past few days. Almost constant demonstrations over the weekend forced the junta's hand. The US consul cautions that the agreement announced last night may not completely calm the situation, since the protest movement may now be controlled by elements determined to bring the junta itself down.
- C. Syria The ouster of ineffectual Prime Minister Bitar on Saturday puts Baathist-oriented military leaders in direct control of the Syrian Government. Lt. Gen. Amin al-Hafiz, the new premier and long-time strong man of the regime, is reported ready to make peace with Nasir in an effort to end Syria's isolation in the Arab world. Nasir's vendetta with the Baath Party, however, and the hostility of the Nasir-backed regime in Iraq make his success unlikely.

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(Cont'd)

D. USSR The government has sharply increased the price it will pay for gold bought from the population, another indication of its worry over its gold position.

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E. Haiti A new group of some 30 to 40 exiles is believed to have landed near Port Salut in southwestern Haiti. The rebels probably intend to join up with the few exiles still operating in this area.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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50X1

6 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Congo

a. Rebel "Defense Minister" Soumialot yesterday broadcast several warnings of rebel retribution against Americans in the Congo if the "bombing" of rebel-held areas does not stop.

b. These were the most direct threats yet made by the rebels, who hold five US officials as well as a number of other Americans.

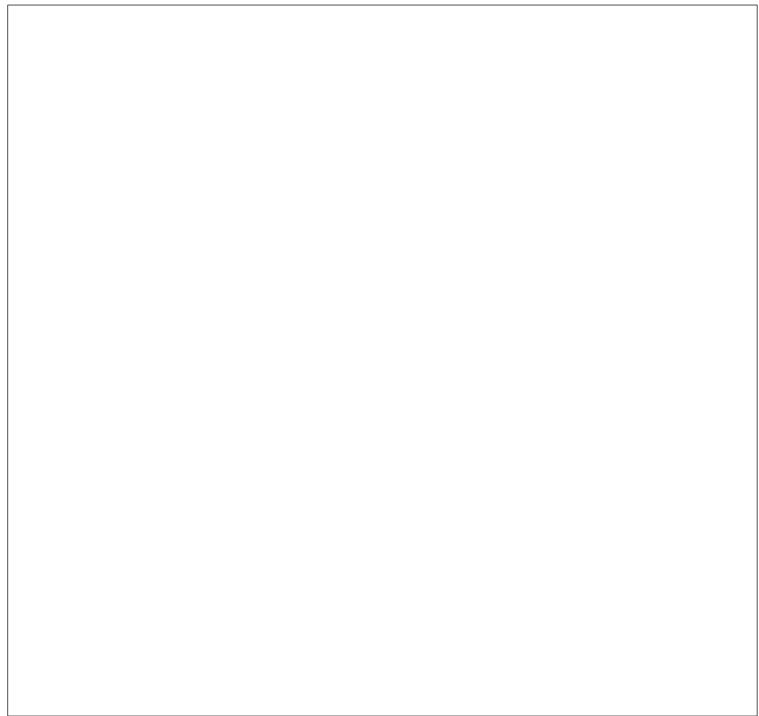
c. The real danger, it seems to us, is that Soumialot and the rest of the rebel leaders exercise only the most sketchy control over their followers, who could take matters into their own hands, whatever the desires of their leaders might be.

d. Tshombé, insisting that the organizers of the Cairo non-aligned conference cannot "get away with it," flew into Cairo last night aboard a scheduled Ethiopian airline. Though in Cairo, Tshombé has no assurance that he will be admitted to the conference.

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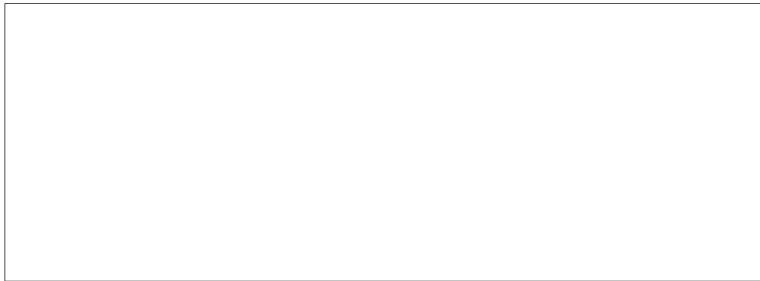
e. The press this morning says that the UAR has decided to close down its embassy in Leopoldville, ostensibly because one of its diplomats had been mistreated.

2. USSR



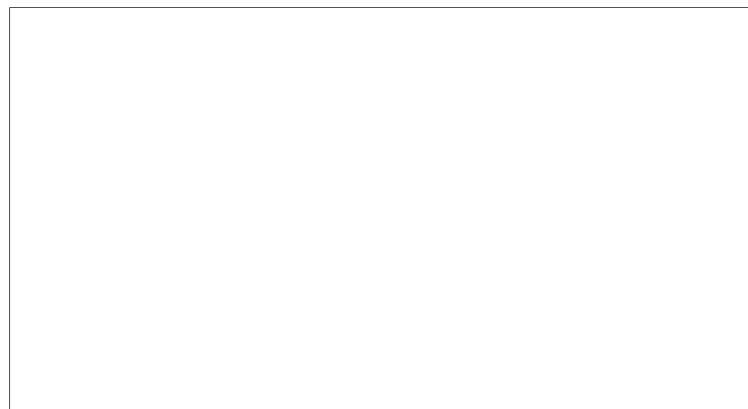
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3. USSR



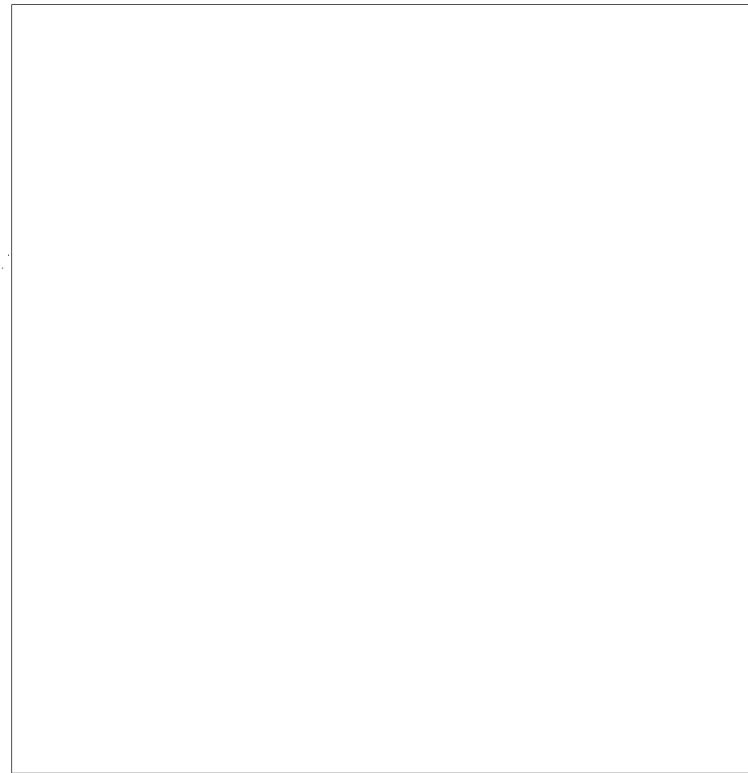
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4. Communist China



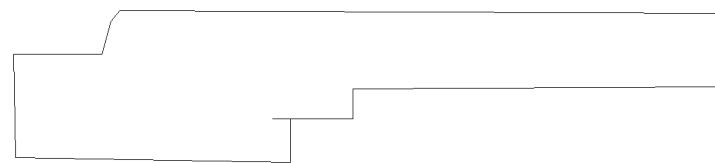
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5. Cuba

a. Castro continues to tinker 50X1
with the air defense system in-
stalled by the Soviets.



c. They have also changed
the locations of some radar equip-
ment and set up new sites on the
Isle of Pines, thus extending their
early warning capability.

d. A new course has been
started to train more Cubans in
SAM operations. At least some of
the teaching will be done by Cubans.

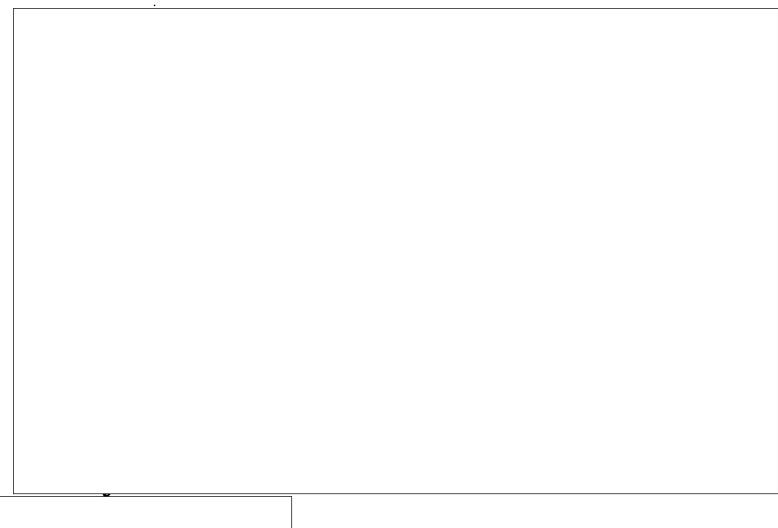


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6. UAR-Yemen

a. Despite a nominal warming
in UAR-Saudi relations, Nasir is
sending additional troops to Yemen.

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NOTES

A. Venezuela Government armed forces [redacted]
[redacted] have begun [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] an effort to 50X1
intercept a group of Cuban ships which [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] is bringing men and 50X1
materials to support a new outbreak of ter-
rorism by the Castro-Communist FALN. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

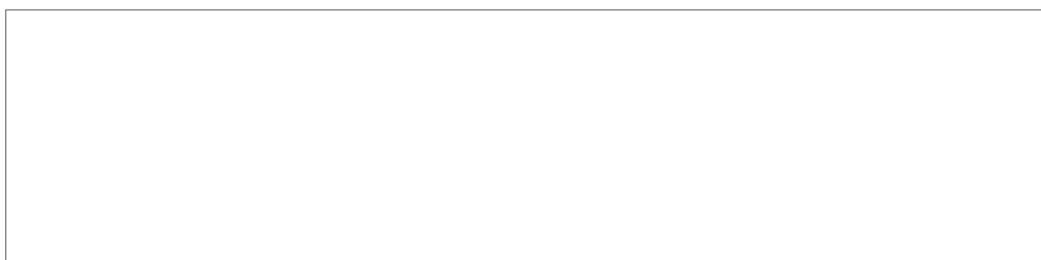
[redacted]

C. Cyprus The first shots in Makarios' campaign against Grivas do not appear to have damaged the general very much. He paid an official visit Sunday to Cyprus' second city, Limassol, and was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. He said he would not leave Cyprus until "I take Cyprus with me to unite with Greece."

D. Sino-Soviet Dispute The Chinese Communists, anxious to be free of debt to the USSR, intend to repay in advance part of the 500,000 tons of sugar which Moscow loaned them in 1961. This was the last credit given the Chinese by the Soviets. Peiping has already sent the 100,000 tons due this year and has now instructed Havana to ship another 100,000 tons.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

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3 - 6 OCTOBER 1964

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26

1. Cyprus: The touchy problem of transferring control of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road from the Turks and Turkish Cypriots to the UN is a little closer to solution.

Ankara and the Greek Cypriots have agreed to permit all unarmed civilians to use the highway. The Turkish Cypriots can block a settlement, however, if they continue to insist that their armed irregulars be allowed to use it.

The US Embassy in Nicosia believes more pressure from Ankara will be necessary to get the Turkish Cypriots to change their mind. Meanwhile, this problem and Makarios' visit to Cairo are holding up negotiations on the equally sticky question of the rotation of the Turkish contingent on the island.

The Makarios-Grivas split opened a little wider over the weekend. A pro-Makarios newspaper attacked the general for being behind the times and out of step with the archbishop's policies. The unabashed Grivas, however, is continuing his open advocacy of enosis, which Makarios has tried to soft-pedal. Grivas' call for union with Greece in a speech last Sunday at Limassol got an enthusiastic audience response.

We still have no details on what Soviet military aid the Cypriots will receive. Our embassy reports the general feeling in Nicosia that it will not amount to much.

2. Turkey: The government appears to be abetting a growing anti-Western campaign in Turkey.

Influential newspapers are now calling for an "independent" foreign policy. They advocate better relations with Balkan countries and Communist China and a reduction of Turkey's dependence on the US. A formerly banned far-left magazine has been allowed to resume publishing and has devoted its first issue to anti-US themes.

Government leaders appear unperturbed. Student organizations controlled by the government are now allowed to espouse Turkey's joining the "independent" bloc.

Both Peiping and Moscow are encouraging this trend. The USSR throughout the long Cyprus dispute has been careful to avoid antagonizing Ankara.

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3. Congo: The rebels continue to hold their own militarily. Tshombé's mercenaries have been meeting unexpected rebel resistance lately and have postponed some of their plans to retake rebel-held towns.

(Cont'd)

The story is different behind rebel lines, however. Disorders and confusion are plaguing the insurgents, and conditions in Stanleyville, the rebel capital, are chaotic.

Prospects for an early rescue of US consular personnel in Stanleyville appear dim.

Red Cross officials have tried unsuccessfully to arrange another visit to negotiate evacuation. Meanwhile, we have been told of rumors brought out by travelers from Stanleyville that US personnel are being mistreated.

Rebel "Defense Minister" Soumialot broadcast on Monday several warnings of rebel retribution against Americans in the Congo if the bombing of rebel-held areas does not stop.

Tshombé at last report was under virtual house arrest in Cairo as the leaders of the nonaligned conference remain determined to deny him attendance. They have asked Kasavubu to take his place, but the Congolese president so far has not bothered to answer.

4. South Vietnam: The odds have improved on Khanh's lasting out his 60-day mandate.

(Cont'd)

At least for the moment, Khanh apparently has the backing of the young generals and seems to reflect it in his own improved morale. The generals are said to be convinced Khanh is the only leader available during the current period of transition.

Two key elements in South Vietnam have given at least qualified support to the new High National Council and its goal of civilian government. Militant Buddhist leader Tri Quang and Dr. Quyen, head of the new People's Revolutionary Committee, have each asked their followers to give the council a chance.

The council is slated to publish a draft provisional constitution soon. Given the heterogeneity of its membership, however, the other problems it has to face will be more complicated.

Vietnamese Army forces suffered a major setback last weekend. Two companies lost 32 killed and 53 wounded in an ambush only 15 miles northwest of Saigon.

The Khanh regime is planning to put tighter controls on Mekong River traffic this week. The aim is to block aid reaching the Viet Cong from Cambodia. Our embassy in Phnom Penh is fearful the Cambodians may react strongly, blaming the US and possibly closing the US Embassy.

5.

USSR

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6.

USSR:

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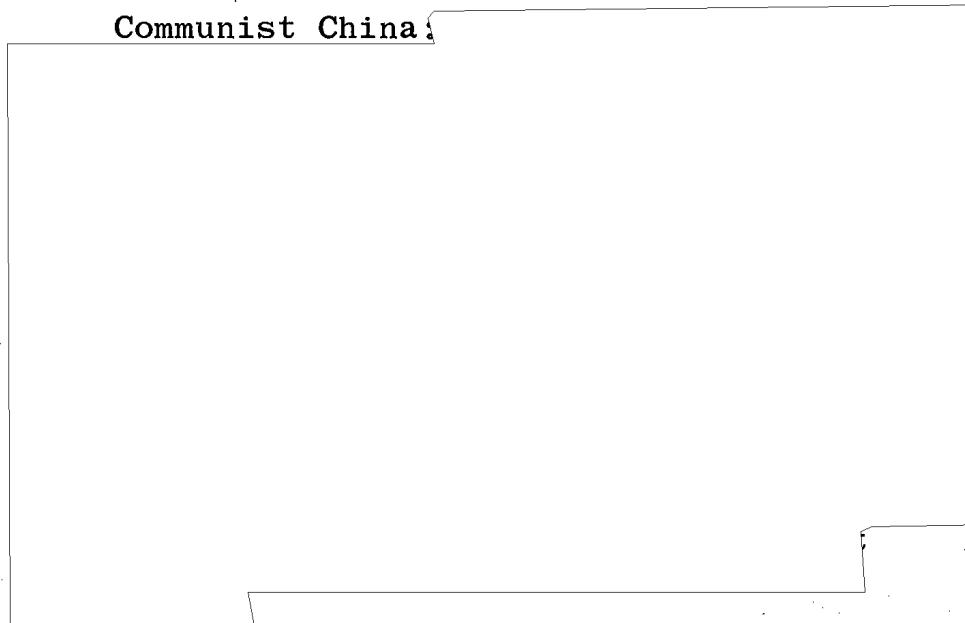
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7.

Communist China



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8.

Venezuela: The Venezuelan armed forces,



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[redacted] effort is in response to [redacted]
[redacted] a group of
Cuban ships [redacted] bringing men and materials to
support a new outbreak of terrorism by the
Castro-Communist FALN. [redacted]

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9. Cuba: The Cubans are still juggling the SAM sites installed by the Soviets.

[redacted]

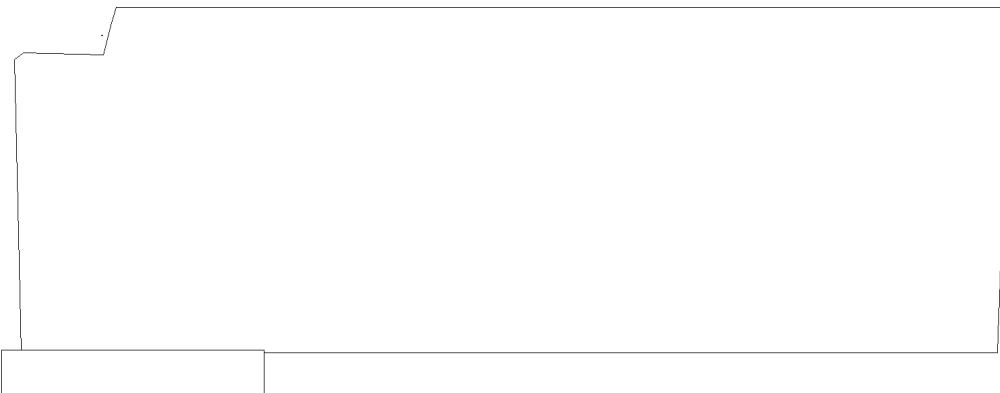
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10. Spain-Cuba-US: Foreign Minister Castiello has told us Spain intends to stop all use of its ships in trade with Cuba after a "few" more sailings under the present charter. Castiello added that the "disagreeable situation" arising out of the Sierra Aranzazu incident had now been turned into a reaffirmation of good US-Spanish relations.

11. UAR-Yemen:

[redacted]

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12. Indonesia-Malaysia

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13. Ecuador: Last weekend's demonstrations in Guayaquil, which the government put down with army and police units, forced the military junta to compromise.

It has agreed to rescind certain centralization programs and release arrested political leaders. The junta's capitulation may seriously weaken its grip on power as well as its ability to proceed with basic reforms.

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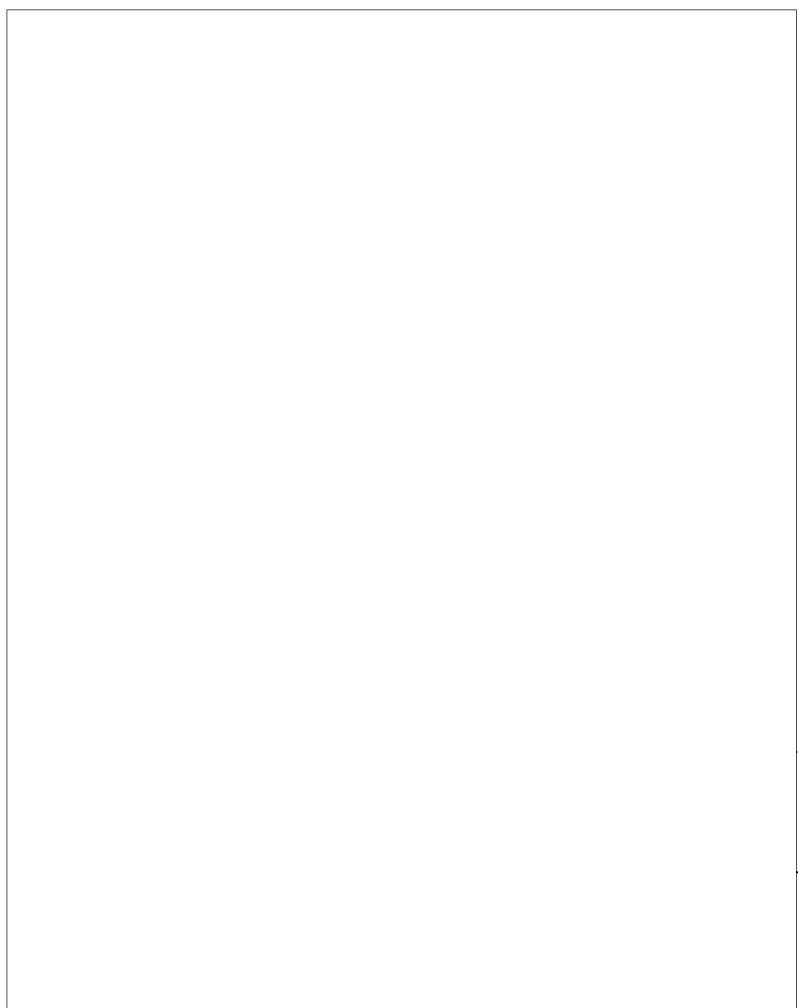
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1. USSR



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2. USSR

a. During Khrushchev's mid-September discourses on "terrible weaponry," he mentioned spending a day with military experts looking at "small arms, infantry and tank armament, and close range rockets."

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3. Turkey

a. Anti-Westernism appears to be on the rise. Influential papers and student organizations are calling for a more "independent" foreign policy and for improved relations with the Balkan satellites and Communist China.

(Cont'd)

b. The government, embittered over the Cyprus situation, seems to be giving this campaign at least tacit approval.

c. Peiping and Moscow are doing their best to help the trend along, and Bulgarian-Turkish relations have been improving.

4. Congo

a. Tshombé, still unwanted at the nonaligned conference, languished yesterday in virtual house arrest in Cairo.

b. A tragicomedy enacted in Leopoldville upon Tshombé's departure has been further compounded. After a foul-up over UAR passports for his entourage, Tshombé called a UAR diplomat "forty kinds of filthy beast," Nasir closed down the UAR Embassy, and Congolese troops detailed to protect the UAR and Algerian chanceries zealously undertook to blockade them.

c. According to today's Cairo press, Tshombé was told he could not leave Cairo until this "siege" was lifted.

(Cont'd)

d. Meanwhile, Robert Rothschild, a key aide to Spaak, has Tshombé's acceptance in principle for bringing in Belgian advisers in foreign, financial and interior affairs, who would operate as a "Council of Administrative Reconstruction" directly responsive to Tshombé.

e. In Brussels, Spaak is mulling over Rothschild's plan.

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5. Laos

a. As the rains end and the mud dries, Communist forces may be stirring.

b. Sizable truck movements are reported on the main supply artery from North Vietnam to the Plaine des Jarres.

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(Cont'd)

c. Observers in Vientiane are somewhat concerned lest Laotian generals be encouraged by their recent limited successes to bite off more than they can chew.

6. North Vietnam

a. The International Red Cross has received from the North Vietnamese Red Cross a letter for his wife from US Navy Lieutenant Alvarez--shot down during the August strikes on North Vietnamese naval bases.

b. Red Cross officials say this is their first such communication from the North Vietnamese Red Cross. They hope it may ultimately lead to a release of prisoners.

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- B. USSR-Somalia The first Somali military trainees returned from the USSR in mid-August, and Somali forces would now appear to be ready for the first big gulp of Soviet arms due under the year-old \$35 million agreement.

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- D. South Vietnam General Khiem is apparently due to leave Saigon today on his twice-postponed "thank you" trip to Europe. Some Vietnamese say that he has been reluctant to leave because his astrologer had failed to supply him an auspicious day on which to start.

(Cont'd)

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F. Italy Christian Democratic factions have papered over their differences and reaffirmed support for the center-left Moro government and its program. While this fends off an immediate government crisis, the other three partners in the coalition government remain skeptical of Christian Democratic intentions and of Moro's ability to implement the program.

G. West Germany - EEC A year-end crisis within the Common Market over the unification of grain prices is shaping up. Paris wants a decision in December, but Bonn is procrastinating.

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Already there
are charges that the German farmer is to be
sold "down the river."

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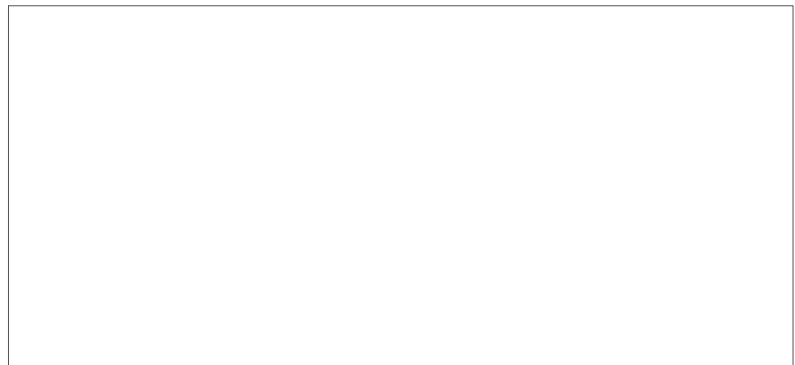
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1. Congo

a. The rebels have made another ominous threat to the safety of American and European hostages.



d. The government capture of Uvira yesterday will virtually seal off Burundi and block Chinese and other aid to the rebels.

e. The US consul reports rumors that rebels are still near Bukavu in large numbers. Air reconnaissance, however, has turned up no evidence to support this.

f. Tshombé is still under detention in Cairo. The UAR ambassador in Leopoldville says that Nasir's orders are that Tshombé will not be allowed to leave until UAR diplomats are evacuated to Brazzaville.

(Cont'd)

g. Our Cairo embassy reports that one of Tshombé's men has left there for the Congo to persuade Kasavubu to release the UAR and Algerian diplomats.

2. South Vietnam

a. The Viet Cong may be concentrating for an attack on a provincial capital near the Cambodian border.

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d. The Viet Cong may make the effort for its psychological and propaganda impact. It would be the first such attack in force against a provincial captial in almost three years.

(Cont'd)

e. [redacted] members of the High National Council are reported to agree that General Minh should stay on as Chief of state in the new civilian government. They indicate no choice as yet for premier, but they are agreed that General Khanh must go.

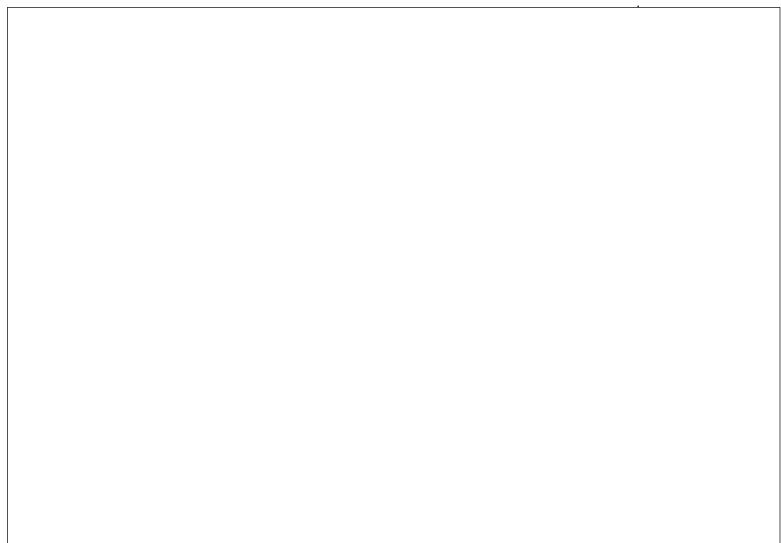
f. They are apparently not in agreement as to what to do if Khanh refuses to step down and have expressed concern that the US may continue to support him.

g. The Khanh regime has instituted its new controls over Mekong River traffic to Cambodia. Sihanouk's reaction should be audible soon. He gets back from Peiping today.

3. Iraq-Syria

[redacted] 50X1

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4. Cyprus

a. UN mediator Galo-Plaza apparently sees very little light at the end of the tunnel.

b. He has told Ambassador Belcher that he thinks Greek Cypriot inflexibility has increased with Soviet support. He also thinks Makarios will come back from Cairo with a strengthened hand.

(Cont'd)

c. Galo-Plaza believes the Turks are losing ground and must compromise more. A sovereign or leased base is unattainable, he says, although a NATO base is still possible. He wants US help in convincing Ankara of this.

d. Although Galo-Plaza thinks enosis is the best solution, he does not believe the UN can recommend dissolution of a member state. He predicts that the General Assembly will give its support to self-government and majority rule.

5. Bolivia

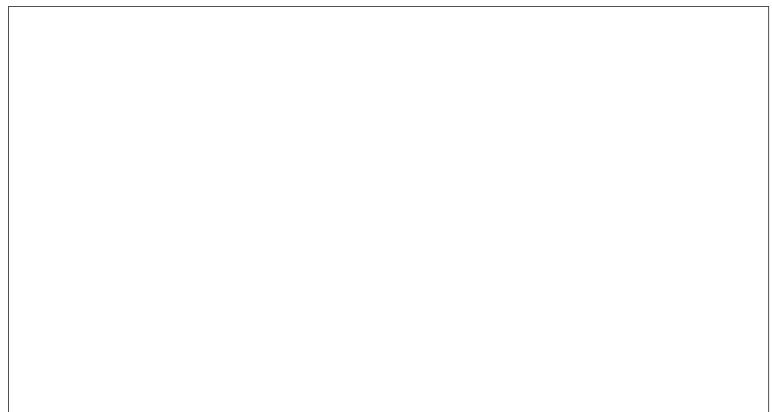
a. Vice President Barrientos appears to be calling for a showdown with President Paz on a clarification of the vice presidential role.

b. Bitter public exchanges are being made, with Barrientos implying he may use military support against Paz.

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NOTES

A. USSR - North Vietnam

[redacted] a Soviet transport plane has been scheduled to fly from the USSR to North Vietnam.

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B. OPEC The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has agreed on a position that appears to offer a good chance for a settlement of their two-year-old dispute with the major international oil companies. In a conference in Beirut which ended early this week, the producing countries agreed to a new formula for computing the companies' payments. The proposal will be presented to several companies in bilateral talks beginning 14 October in London.

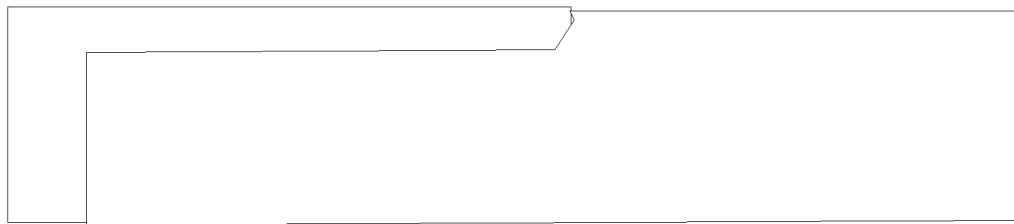
C. Cambodia - Communist China The communiqué ending Sihanouk's visit to Peiping contained no specifics on promised Chinese economic and military aid to Cambodia.

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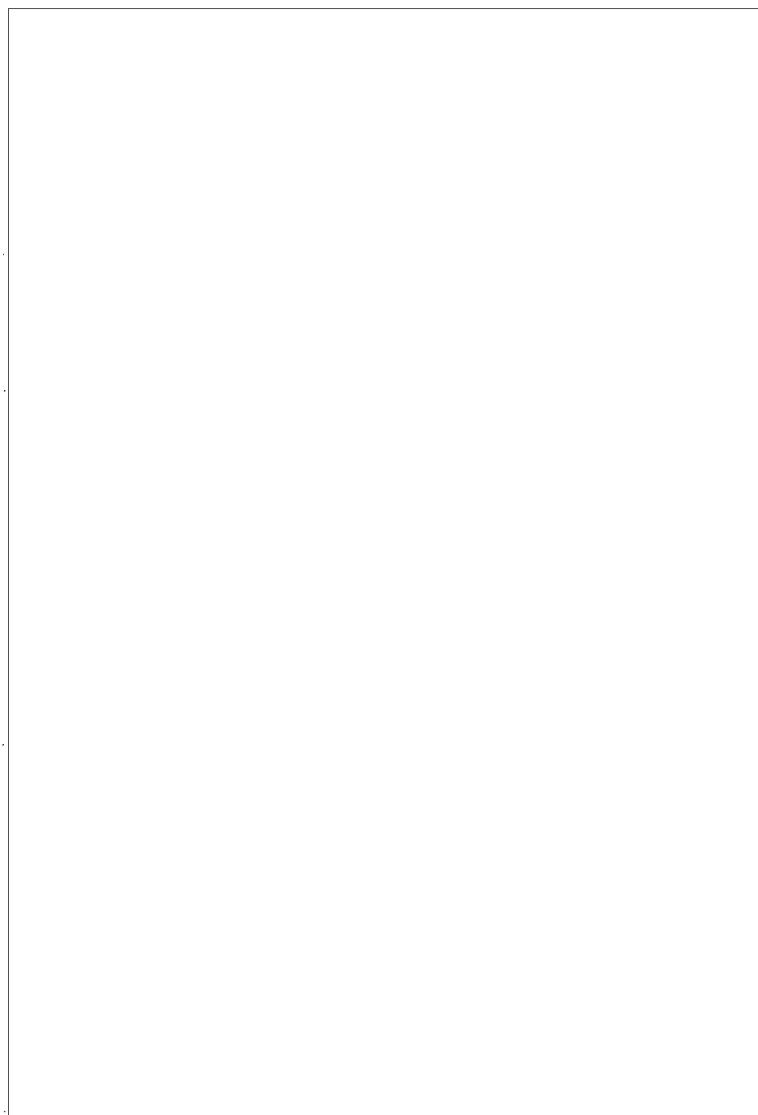
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LATE ITEM

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Cuba-US



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1. Communist
Agriculture

- a. The Soviet harvest is nearly in, and our studies show that this year's grain crop was about 120-125 million tons. Last year's was about 95 million.
- b. This will make large-scale imports unnecessary, and will permit a start to be made on rebuilding state grain reserves, badly depleted after last year's poor crop.
- c. Eastern Europe, with another mediocre crop this year, has already contracted to import 3.8 million tons of grain from the West to tide it over until the next harvests. Poland may be in the market for another million tons from the US.
- d. Growing conditions for the important late rice crop in Communist China, now being harvested, have been fair to good. The outlook is for an over-all grain and tuber take slightly up from last year, but China is still importing more than ever before.

2. Cyprus

a. UN troops spotted two large crates (6x6x8 feet), prominently marked "USSR," being trucked through Limassol yesterday morning.

b. They are probably the result either of an earlier economic deal or of an effort by Makarios' supporters to fake some tangible results of the recent Moscow talks.

c. As far as we can tell the best the Greek Cypriots got out of Moscow in the way of military goods was a promise to send along aging "defensive" weapons at a later date.

d. Makarios, in the anglo-phobic atmosphere of Cairo, has for the first time come out flatly against foreign bases on Cyprus. This is likely to add impetus to a planned march on one of the British bases this weekend, which the Communists have been trying to stir up.

e. Greek Cypriot Minister of Interior Georkatzis, a Grivas supporter, admits that the general's popularity is slipping. There have been reports of clashes between pro-Grivas and pro-Makarios factions.

3. Congo

a. Tshombé left Cairo this morning and is flying to Paris for a brief stay before returning to the Congo. The staffs of the UAR and Algerian embassies in Leopoldville were allowed to cross the river to Brazzaville yesterday.

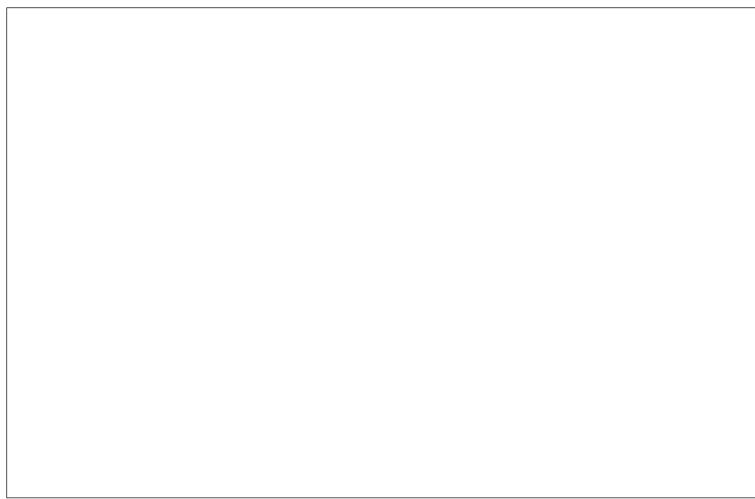
b. Both sides say that diplomatic relations will not be broken as a result, though this could come. Cairo has asked the Ethiopians to handle its affairs in the Congo for a while.

c. We have no further word about the Americans in Stanleyville. Some 30 odd Europeans were released in Wednesday's lightning capture of Uvira.

d. The sudden loss of Uvira has left the rebels in some disarray. One rumor has it that rebel commander Olenga has taken refuge in nearby Rwanda.

4. Bolivia

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5. UN Arrearages

a. The prospects are getting dimmer for favorable action by the General Assembly this year on the question of Soviet and French refusal to pay peacekeeping assessments.

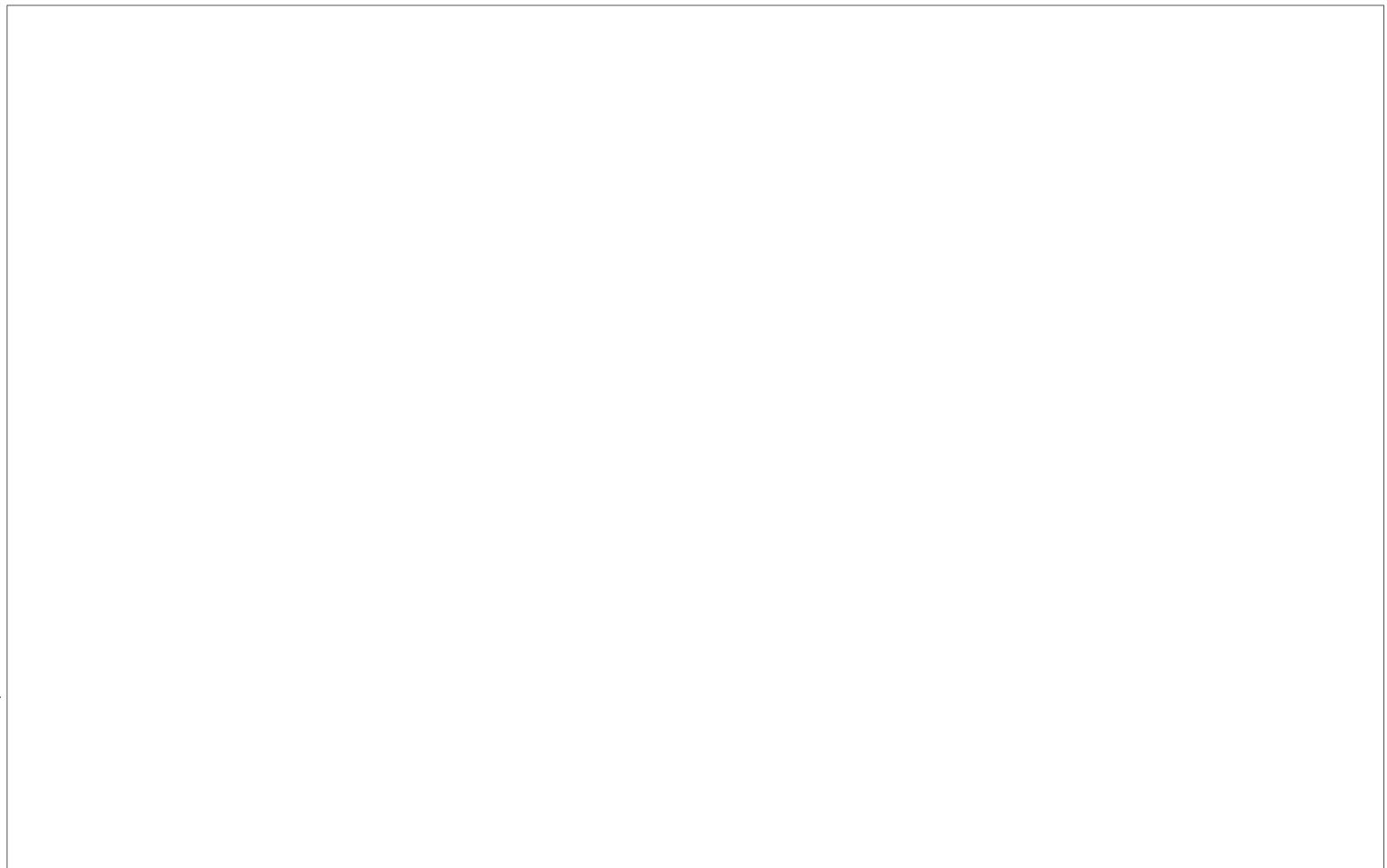
b. The latest blow has been India's statement this week in support of the Soviet position.

c. The Soviets seem quite confident that a motion to deprive them of their voting rights would be defeated if it should come to a vote. The feeling is growing among the less-developed nations that the matter would best be left to a later session of the assembly.

d. There is even talk of postponing the opening of the assembly, now set for 10 November, in order to sidestep the issue.

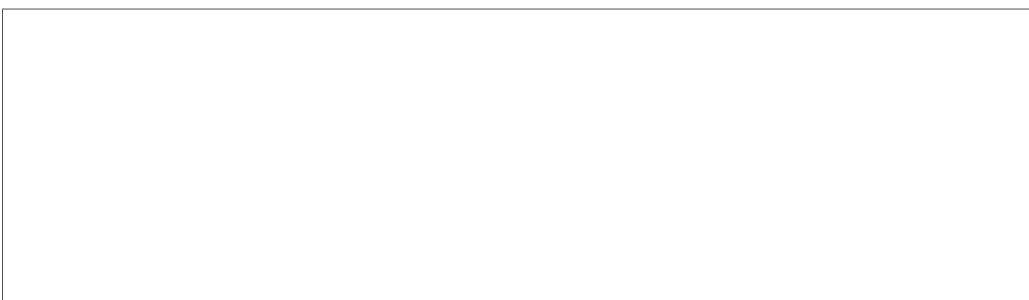
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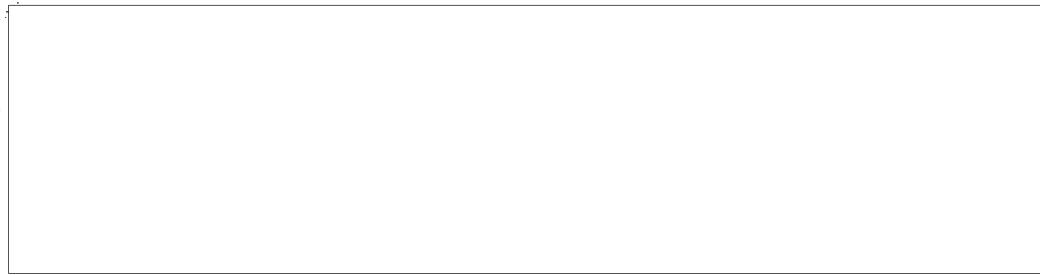
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- B. Cuba Castro is beginning to apply the Communist system of standard wages and work norms to the Cuban peasant. The system was imposed on non-agricultural workers last November. In so doing the Cubans are ignoring a massive body of evidence that this system has not worked in other Communist lands.



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- D. Venezuela The Communists plan to step up their campaign of terrorism in Caracas today



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- E. Israel-Syria The situation along the "black line" remains edgy. The Syrians fired at Israeli tractors on both Wednesday and Thursday as the Israelis continue to plow in the disputed area. So far, UN officials have managed to keep the lid on.
- F. Niger President Diori, whose regime has been shaken by a rash of antigovernment incidents, blames these on former premier Bakary and the Chinese Communists. Diori says he has seized infiltrators who were trained in Peiping as well as arms from Communist China. Bakari has been in touch with Communists since being run out of the country eight years ago, but we feel that Diori is exaggerating the extent of Chinese Communist involvement.

-
- H. West Germany - USSR A West German Foreign Ministry official says that preparations for an Erhard-Khrushchev meeting are at a virtual standstill. He indicated that, although the Chancellor had spoken of a January meeting, no specific date had thus far been discussed with the Soviets, and no further action had been taken on extending a formal invitation to Khrushchev.

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7 - 9 OCTOBER 1964
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1. Congo: The farcical episode in Cairo
this week has ended. Tshombé has gone to Paris
for a few days before returning to the Congo,
and the Egyptian and Algerian diplomats in
Leopoldville have crossed over to Brazzaville.

All parties say, however, that diplomatic
relations will not be broken. Apart from
making the nonaligned conferees appear ridic-
ulous, the main result of Tshombé's astonish-
ing behavior apparently has been to alienate
even the leaders who were disposed to give him
the benefit of the doubt.

In the Congo, government forces on Wednes-
day recaptured Uvira from rebels led by "General"
Olenga. Some 30 European hostages were rescued.
We have no further word about the Americans in
Stanleyville.

The Belgian Government is considering a
plan for providing Belgian advisers in foreign,
financial, and interior affairs who would func-
tion as a "Council of Administrative Reconstruc-
tion" directly responsive to Tshombé. Although
Tshombé apparently has said he likes the idea,
he may not in the end be willing to commit him-
self.

There is also much reluctance in Brussels
to put Belgians back in responsible positions
in the Congo, largely because of the world-wide
criticism Belgium endured in 1960 for its
failures in the Congo.

2. South Vietnam: The High National Council is said to have agreed that General Minh should stay on as chief of state in the new civilian government to be installed next month. The council members as yet have no choice for premier, but they are agreed that General Khanh must go.

The council apparently has not determined what to do if Khanh refuses to step down, and members have expressed concern that the US may continue to support him.

The Viet Cong may be in position for an attack in some force on a provincial capital near the Cambodian border. [redacted]

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The Viet Cong have not attacked a provincial capital in nearly three years. Such an attack now would have considerable psychological impact.

3. Cyprus: UN mediator Galo-Plaza, who has hitherto striven to look on the bright side, apparently has now all but lost hope.

(Cont'd)

He has told Ambassador Belcher that he thinks Soviet support has increased the obstinacy of the Greek Cypriots. He also considers it likely that Makarios will return from Cairo with a strengthened hand.

The Turks, he believes, are losing ground and must be induced to compromise. He wants US help in convincing Ankara that a solution pivoted on a NATO base area is still attainable and desirable.

Like the British High Commissioner, Gallo-Plaza has come to believe that enosis would be the best solution. He cannot see, however, how the General Assembly could recommend dissolution of a member state, and expects it will recommend self-government and majority rule.

On the question of Soviet aid, we still think that the Greek Cypriots have received only a promise of some aging "defensive" weapons to be sent along later on.

Makarios' supporters, however, are evidently trying to make it appear that much more is involved, partly in order to attract support from Grivas.

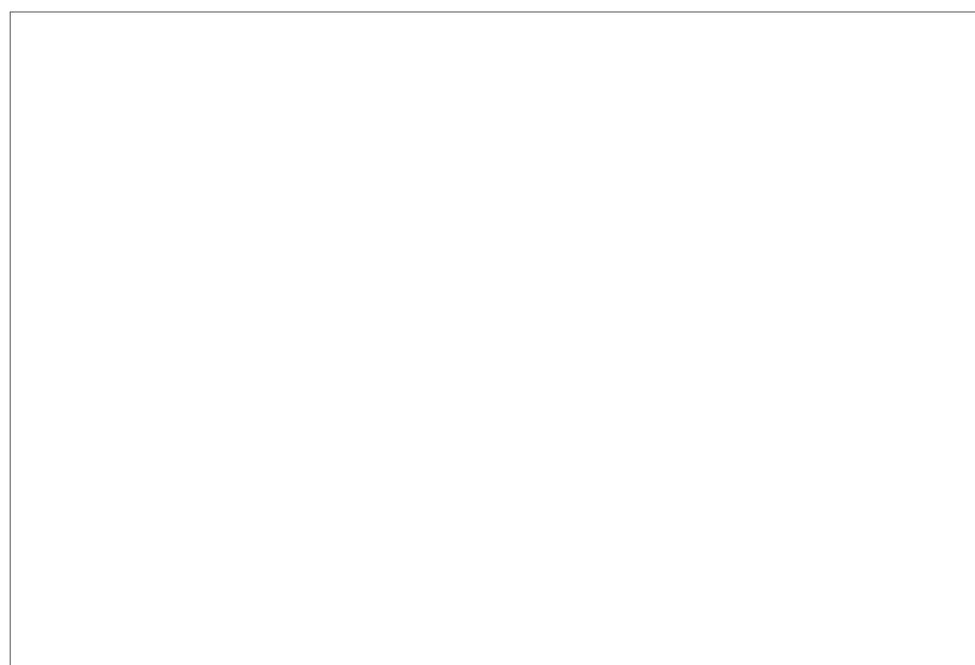
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Cuba-US:

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USSR:

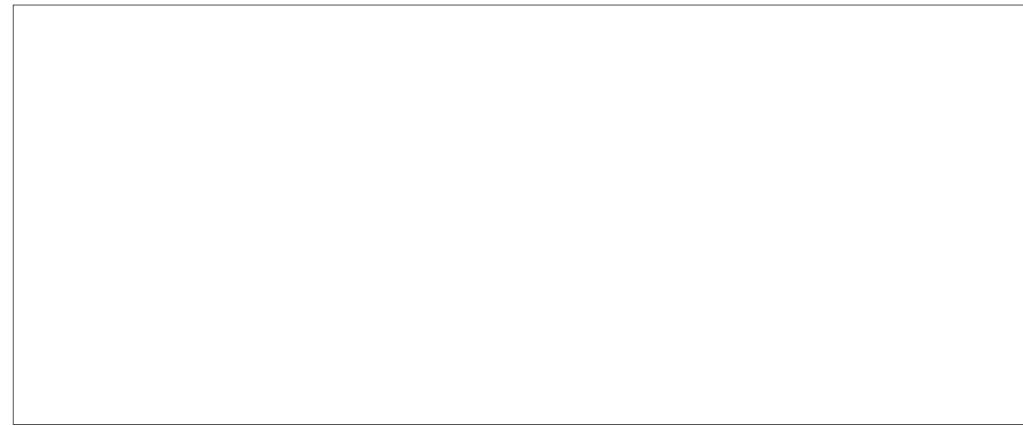
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6. Communist Agriculture: The Soviet harvest is nearly in, and our studies show that this year's grain crop is about 120-125 million tons. Last year's was about 95 million.

This will make large-scale imports unnecessary, and will permit a start to be made on rebuilding state grain reserves, badly depleted after last year's poor crop.

Eastern Europe, with another mediocre crop this year, has already contracted to import 3.8 million tons of grain from the West to tide it over until the next harvests. Poland may be in the market for another million tons from the US.

Growing conditions for the important late rice crop in Communist China, now being harvested, have been fair to good. The outlook is for an over-all grain and tuber take slightly up from last year, but China is still importing more than ever before.

7. UN Arrearages: The prospects are getting dimmer for favorable action by the General Assembly this year on the question of Soviet and French refusal to pay peacekeeping assessments.

The latest blow has been India's statement this week in support of the Soviet position.

The Soviets seem quite confident that a motion to deprive them of their voting rights would be defeated if it should come to a vote. The feeling is growing among the less-developed nations that the matter would best be left to a later session of the assembly.

There is even talk of postponing the opening of the assembly, now set for 10 November, in order to sidestep the issue.

8. West Germany - EEC: A year-end crisis within the Common Market over the unification of grain prices is shaping up.

Paris wants a decision in December, but Bonn is procrastinating.

The German Christian Democrats fear they will lose farm votes to the Socialists and the Free Democrats in the 1965 elections. Already there are charges that the German farmer is to be sold "down the river."

9.

Indonesia-Malaysia:

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10.

USSR-Somalia: The first Somali military trainees returned from the USSR in mid-August, and Somali forces would now appear to be ready for the first big gulp of Soviet arms due under the year-old \$35 million agreement.

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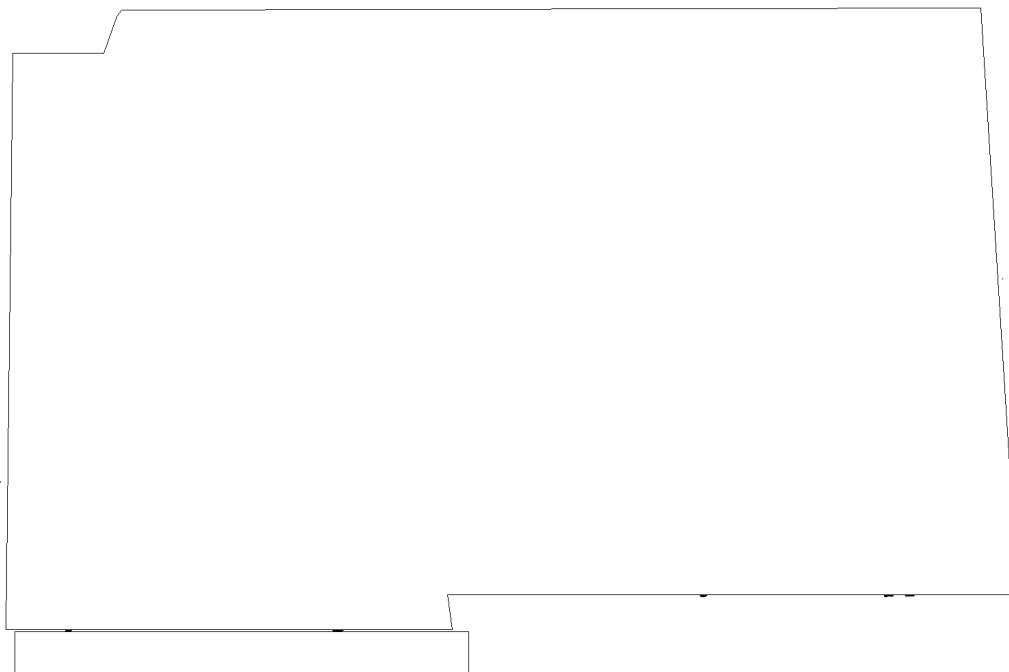
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Iraq-Syria

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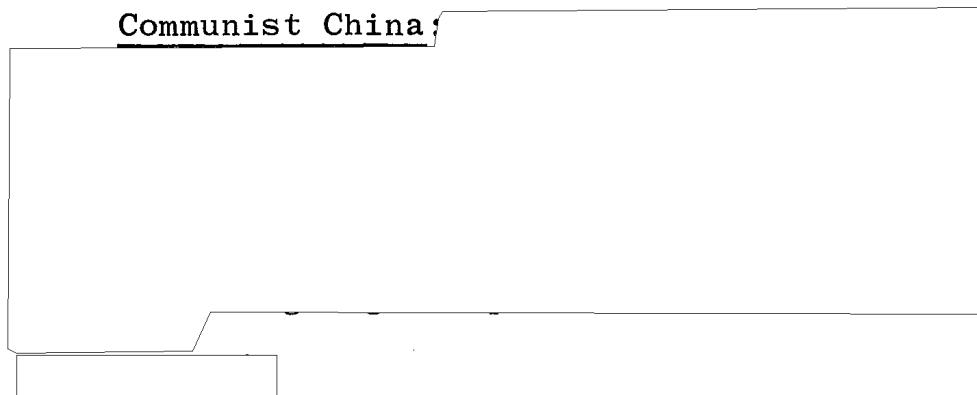


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12.

Communist China;

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13.

Brazil

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14.

Venezuela: Yesterday's kidnapping of a US military officer marks the beginning of another offensive by Communist terrorists.

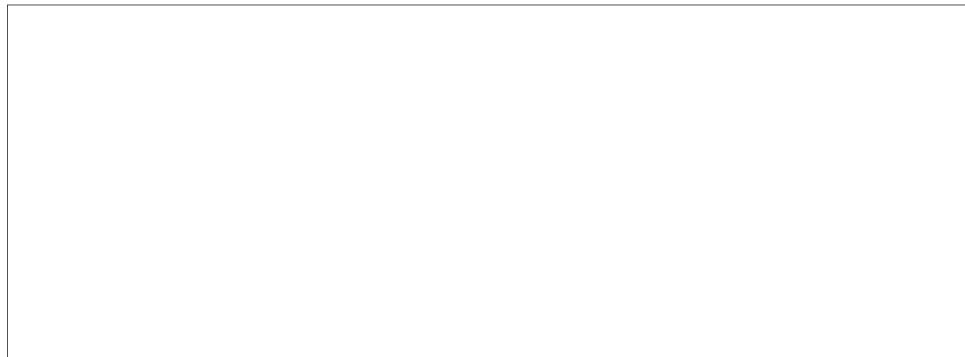
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15.

Bolivia: Vice President Barrientos appears to be calling for a showdown with President Paz on a clarification of the vice presidential role.

(Cont'd)

Bitter public exchanges are being made,
with Barrientos implying he may use military
support against Paz.

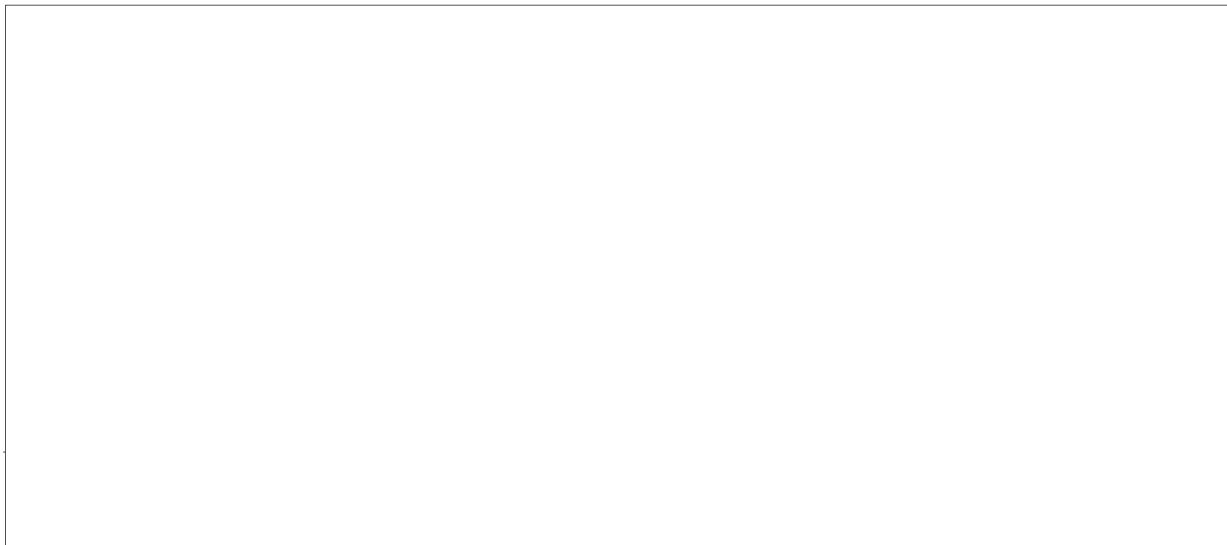


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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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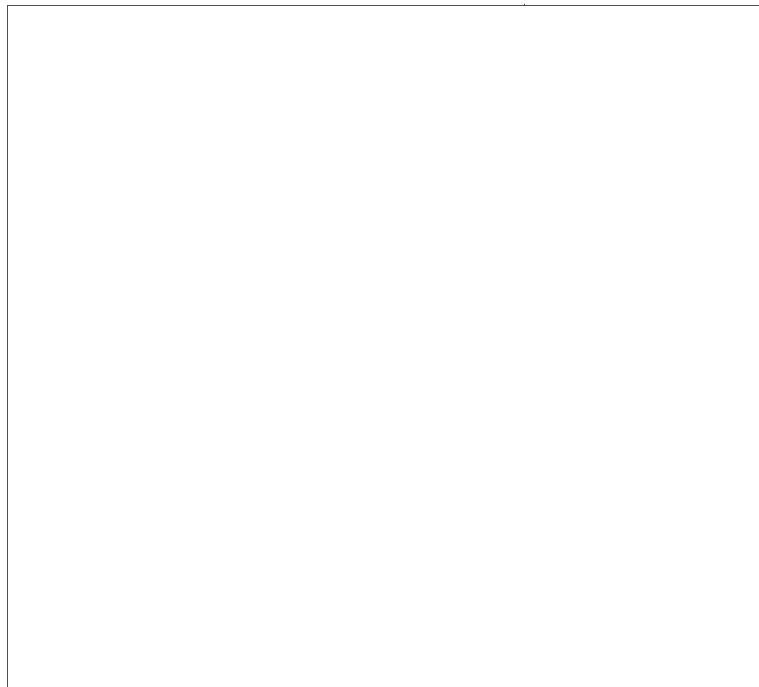
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10 OCTOBER 1964

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26

1. Venezuela



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d. Ambassador Taylor advises from Saigon that the execution of the Viet Cong terrorist whose life the FALN allegedly would trade for Lt. Col. Smolen is set for 15 October. Taylor is asking the Vietnamese to stall any announcement.

2. Iraq

a. The atmosphere in Baghdad is uneasy, and an internal blowup over union with Egypt could be in the offing.

(Cont'd)

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3. Congo

a. Tshombé

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[redacted] has
come out of the affair smelling
like a rose back home in the Congo.

50X6

b. Both the US and UK embas-
sies report a swelling of outrage
and indignation among the Congolese
at the "Arab slave traders from
the north."

(Cont'd)

c. Meanwhile the Burundi regime is claiming that Congolese planes attacked Burundi on Wednesday and is calling for OAU intervention.

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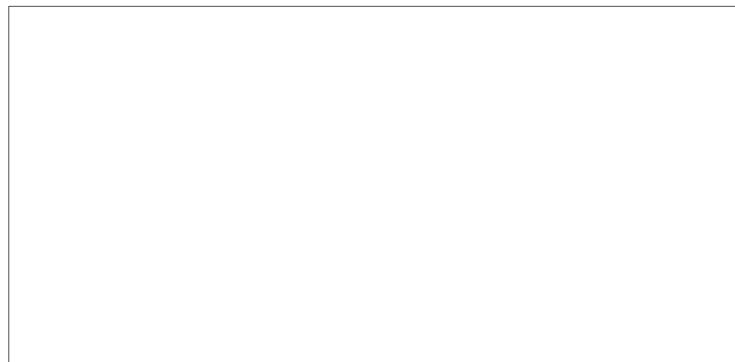
d. US officials in the area are trying to sort out the story. So far it appears that Congolese troops nearing the Burundi border after the capture of Uvira returned fire from rebels across the border --the precise location of which has long been in dispute. Congolese aircraft, operating in the area at the time, apparently carefully refrained from firing into Burundi.

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4. Indonesia

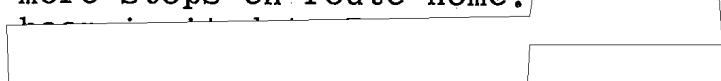
a. The Indonesians continue their private pitch for a political solution to their quarrel with Malaysia.



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d. The Indonesian claimed that new restrictions on trade with Hong Kong, word of which is beginning to leak out in Djakarta, would be "nominal" and enforced only loosely.

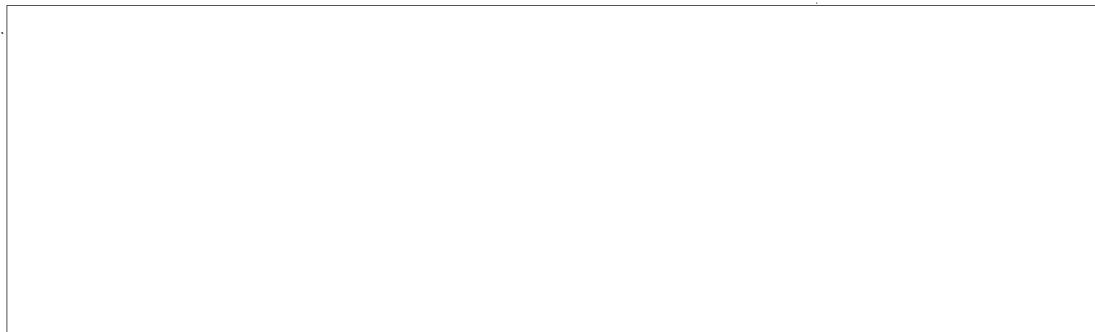
e. Meanwhile, Sukarno, who has been taking a hard line at the Cairo conference, may make even more stops en route home.



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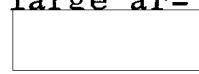
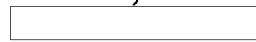
NOTES

- A. Israel-Syria Border tension has moved up a notch following the shooting incidents of Wednesday and Thursday in the Southern Demilitarized Zone. The Israelis and Syrians both are moving forward more troops and hardware here and along the Northern Demilitarized Zone as well.
- B. Communist China - Cambodia Sihanouk states the Chinese will give him arms for some 22,000 men, enough to equip up to one fourth of Cambodia's regular and paramilitary forces. Earlier this year Peiping had provided enough for two or three infantry battalions.



50X1

- D. Brazil-USSR Under a new contract, the USSR is to provide about one third of Brazil's crude oil imports next year--4 million metric tons, or more than double the 1964 schedule. Traditional suppliers, who recently accepted a stretch-out in Brazilian payment of large arrears, will react sharply to this.

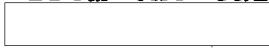


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(Cont'd)

E. Cuba President Dorticos is to visit Moscow,
as well as Algiers, on his way back to Havana
from the Cairo nonaligned conference.



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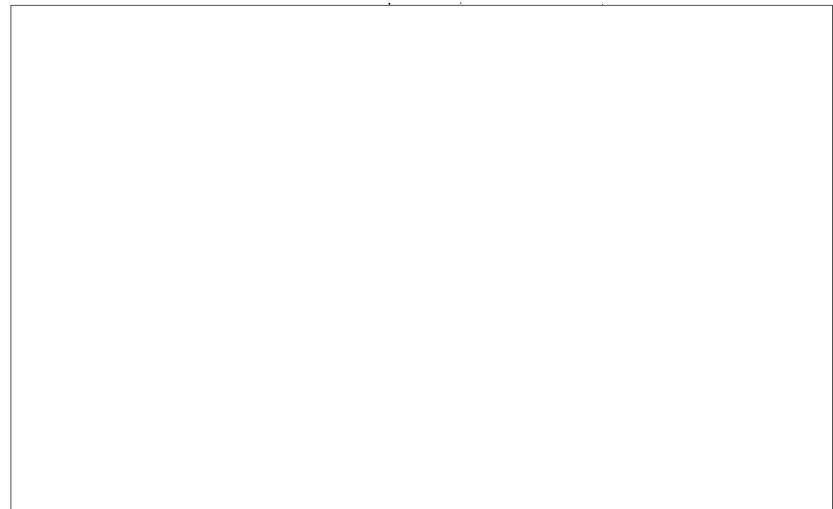
12 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

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1. USSR

a. The three-man "Voskhod" satellite launched this morning appears to be the first "live run" of the new, heavier capsule tested last week.



e. The Soviet announcement that Voskhod would remain in orbit "at least 24 hours" suggests this first flight will be held well under the probable capability of the capsule.



50X1

2. South Vietnam

a. Khanh continues to say he intends to relinquish the premiership by the 27 October deadline, but he may have other plans.

b. Several of his younger military supporters believe he hopes to retain power and that he is thinking of a referendum to secure a popular mandate.

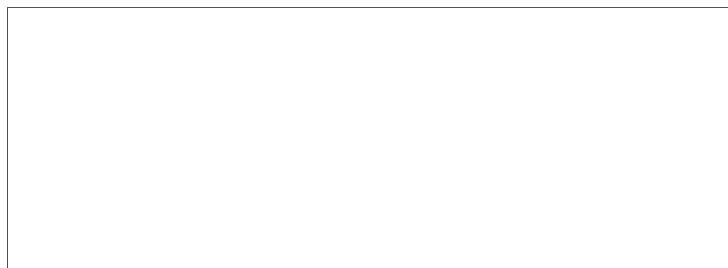
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3. Bolivia

a. The Paz-Barrientos feud continues to rumble toward a showdown.

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50X1

4. Cyprus

a. Greek Premier Papandreu, who admits there is deep disagreement between Athens and Nicosia, also believes Makarios is working against enosis and for a neutral Cyprus. Makarios, he says, would take enosis only if it became inevitable and then only on his own terms--no military bases.

b. Papandreu still urges enosis with a NATO base and a Turkish presence. He says Lord Mountbatten and Harold Wilson are willing to relinquish one of the two British bases for the purpose.

c. Since Papandreu's muddle-some actions over the last few months have had the perhaps inadvertent effect of strengthening Makarios vis-a-vis Greece as well as Turkey, it does not appear likely that his present attitude toward Makarios will serve any useful purpose.

(Cont'd)

d. The impasse remains over opening the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. Turkish Cypriots still reject an agreement worked out between Turkey and the Greek Cypriots.

e. On 15 October, the Cypriot House of Representatives will begin debate on the continued operation of US monitoring facilities, long denounced as "American spying stations."

f. The march against British bases yesterday was large and noisy, but generally peaceful.

5. Venezuela-Cuba

a. The army and the national guard have been put on "selected alert" against the FALN. There has been only one new terrorist action since the kidnapping of Lt. Col. Smolen on Friday.

b. Despite an intensive search, he has not been traced.

c. [Redacted]

50X1

Since Wednesday Cuban radio propaganda beamed to Venezuela has intensified.

NOTES

A. Argentina

[REDACTED] Government leaders, dismayed over the disorders, now realize they must deal more firmly with Peronist labor leaders.

50X1
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50X1

B. British Guiana Jagan's government has a new crisis on its hands. The rice crop must be harvested in the next four weeks, there are no storage facilities, and there is a shortage of some two million rice bags. Presumably the bags have been on order somewhere in the Soviet bloc.

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[REDACTED]

50X1

E. Mozambique Lisbon has publicly claimed the destruction of five small rebel groups which it says infiltrated Mozambique from Tanganyika. This is the first admission by Portugal of any unrest in the colony.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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13 OCTOBER 1964

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26

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LATE ITEM
(Information as of 0830 EDT)

Attack on US Aircraft

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50X1

1. USSR

a. Voskhod was recovered [redacted] this morning, apparently having performed well during its 16 orbits.

50X1

[redacted] It could be intended for eventual use as part of an orbiting space station or in a lunar flight program.

50X1

2. Congo

a. A rebel attempt to retake the key eastern town of Uvira failed yesterday.

b. Congolese Government forces, which chased out the insurgents last week, again forced the rebels to flee into Burundi.

(Cont'd)

c. If the fighting spills over the border, the Burundi Government will probably complain to the OAU that Tshombé's army is violating the frontier.

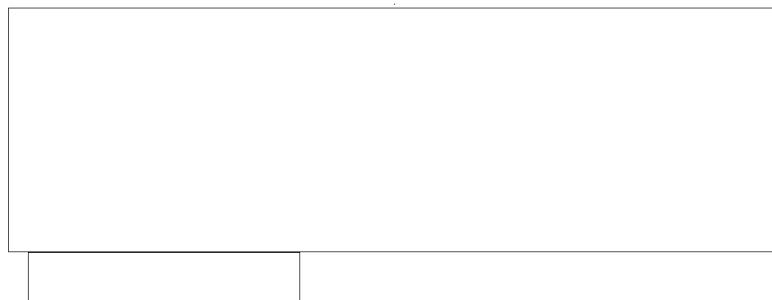
d. Tshombé is reported to have promised a public statement in Paris that no South African pilots will be used in any kind of military operation in the Congo.

Yesterday [redacted] [redacted] that he had ordered the ouster of all such pilots from the country.

50X1
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50X1

3. Indonesia-Malaysia

a. There has been no let up in Sukarno's anti-Malaysian campaign, despite his recent overtures for negotiations.

b. Indonesian forays into Borneo have increased, with at least five since 30 September. The largest involved about 120 men.



50X1

d. Any further diplomatic initiatives are likely to await Sukarno's return from abroad around the end of October.

4. Northern Rhodesia

a. Northern Rhodesia will face some troubled times when it becomes independent Zambia on 24 October.

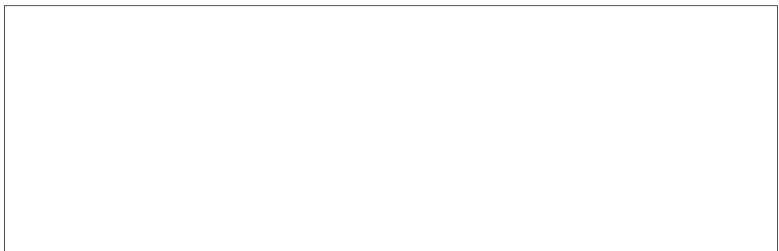
b. Extreme nationalists are pushing moderate Prime Minister Kaunda to line up with the radical Africans. He has agreed, under this pressure, to invite Communist China rather than Taiwan to the independence ceremonies.

(Cont'd)



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d. The extremists have another issue to exploit in the question of future ownership of mineral rights in the country.

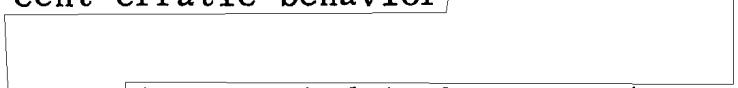


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5. Colombia

a. The coup rumor mill is grinding away again.

b. President Valencia's recent erratic behavior



50X6

[redacted] is reported to have upset both military and political leaders in Colombia.

c. General Ruiz Novoa, minister of war, is now said to be making plans to lead a military takeover. He can probably count on both military and public support if he decides to move.

(Cont'd)

d. Party leaders in Valencia's National Front government are also reported planning the President's ouster by constitutional means.

NOTES

A. Sino-Soviet Conflict Yesterday Peiping put on sale its second volume of Khrushchevian memorabilia. It covers reports, speeches, and letters extracted from Pravda issues between 1942-53, the first volume published last August having covered material from the 1930s. The publisher's note claims that comparison of Khrushchev's past and present statements shows him to be a "conspirator, careerist, and double-faced hypocrite" and at one time an obsequious sycophant of Stalin.

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C. Cuba-Canada The Canadians have told our people in Ottawa that a court order has freed the Cuban ship seized in Montreal last week. The order also guaranteed that no other Cuban ships will be held.

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(Cont'd)

D. Ecuador Reverberations of the recent crisis
in Guayaquil are still being heard.

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E. Panama President Robles is under increasing domestic pressure to win some US concessions on the canal. Last week the Panamanian National Assembly adopted a resolution which included demands for a new treaty and for US indemnities to the families of the "heroes" of last January's "aggression." Subsequently, Panamanian news media have stepped up their criticism of the progress of US-Panamanian negotiations.

F. Congo (Brazzaville) - Communist China President Massamba-Debat has returned from Peiping with a \$20.5 million, interest-free loan for industrialization. He told a press conference yesterday that the credit carries a ten-year grace period and a ten-year repayment period. He added that the Chinese had also offered an unspecified number of scholarships to train airplane pilots, engineers, and others.

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USSR



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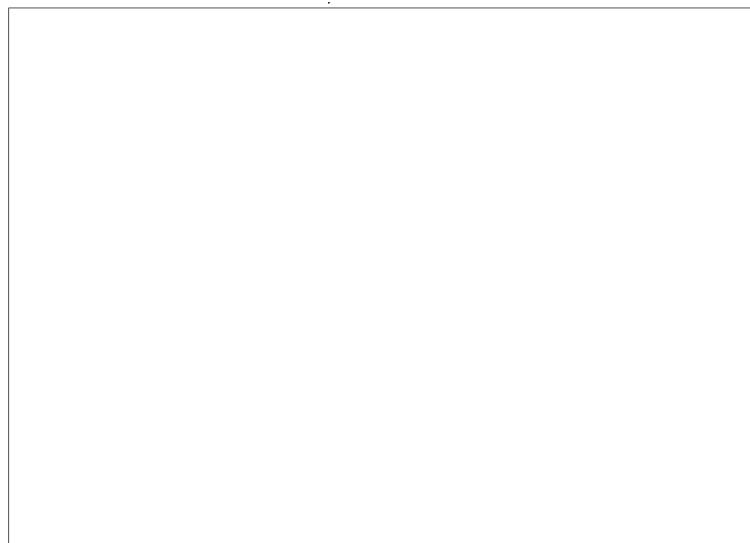


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File

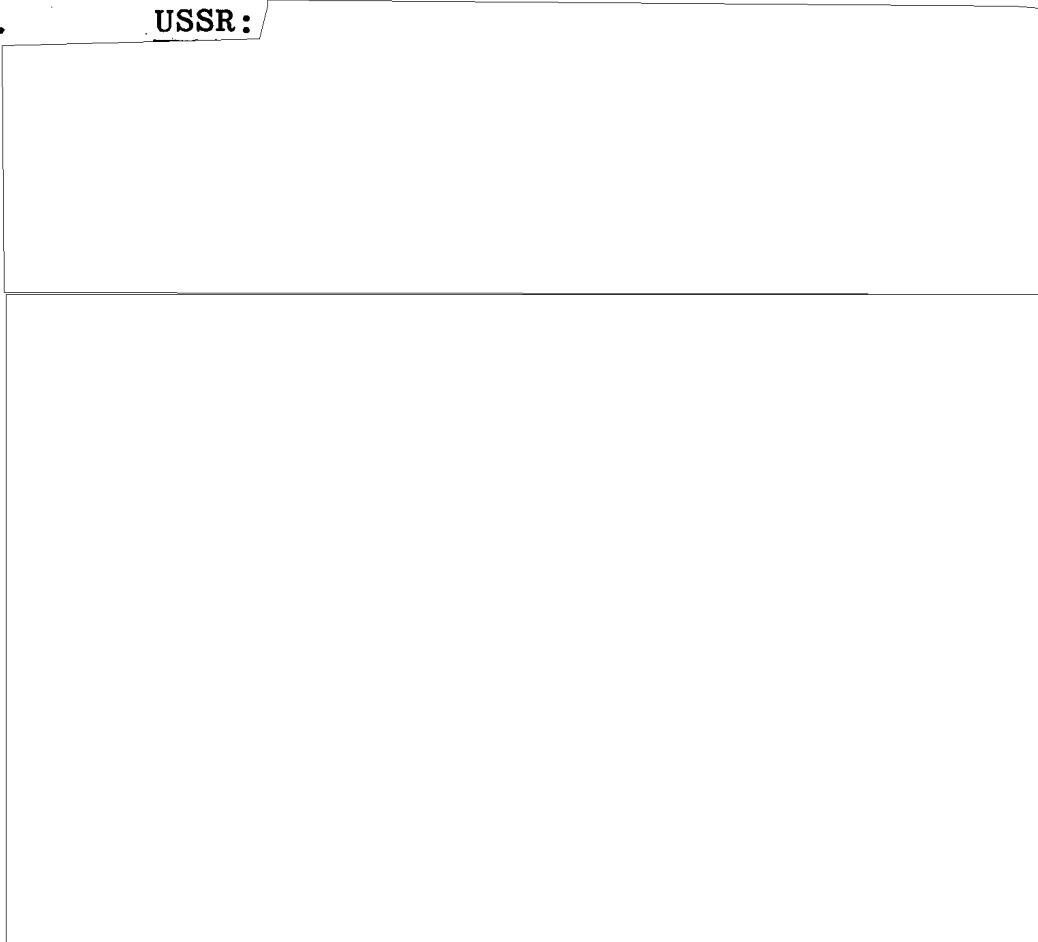
THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

10 - 13 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. USSR:

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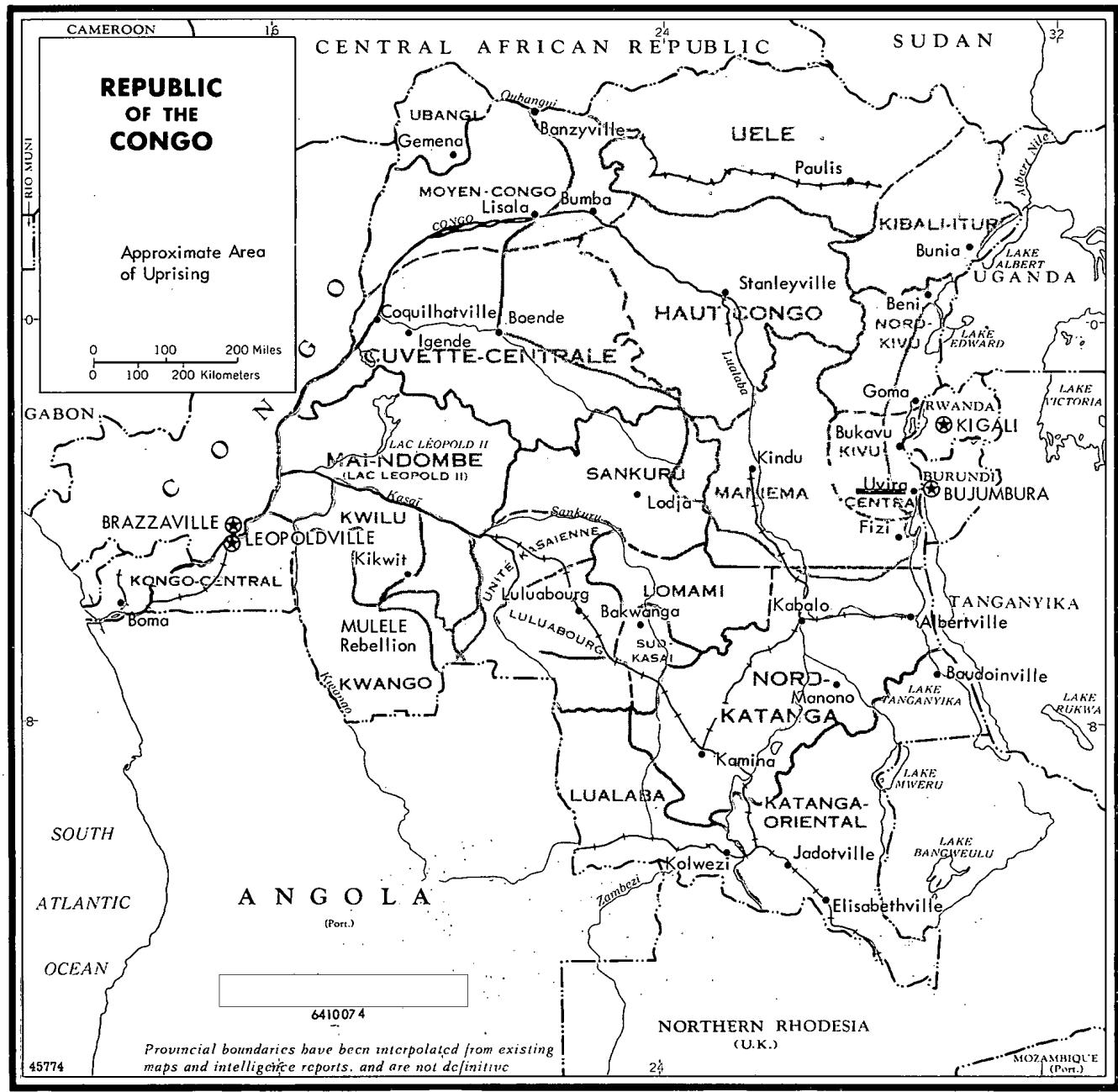


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2. Congo: Tshombé's experience in Cairo has boosted his stock considerably back home in the Congo. The Congolese are outraged and indignant over his treatment by the "Arab slave traders in the north."

(Cont'd)

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In the Congo, the rebels failed in an attempt on Monday to retake the key eastern town of Uvira, which they had lost last week. On both occasions, Congolese Government troops forced the rebels to flee into neighboring Burundi.

If the fighting spills over the border, the Burundi regime will probably complain to the OAU that Tshombé's army is violating the frontier.

Tshombé, who left Paris this morning for Leopoldville, issued a statement that no South African pilots will be used in any sort of military operation in the Congo. [redacted] that he had ordered all South African pilots ousted from the country.

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50X1

3. Cyprus: Greek Premier Papandreou, admitting serious disagreement between Athens and Nicosia, believes that Makarios is working against enosis and for a neutral Cyprus.

Papandreou says that Makarios would accept enosis only if it were inevitable and then only on his own terms. This would mean no military bases.

(Cont'd)

Papandreou himself is still urging enosis, with a NATO base and a Turkish "presence."

On the island the impasse continues over opening the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. The Turkish Cypriots still refuse to accept an agreement worked out between Turkey and the Greek Cypriots.

The Cypriot House of Representatives on Thursday will begin debate on the continued operation of US monitoring facilities. These have long been denounced as "American spying stations."

4. [South Vietnam: Members of the High National Council are concerned over Khanh's intentions. Many apparently believe that he is maneuvering to stay in power regardless of the council's work.]

The council seems to be aiming for a 20 October deadline to complete its work and to have some elements of the new government installed by the 27 October deadline.

Khanh himself continues to say that he intends to relinquish the premiership by the 27 October deadline. Some of his younger military supporters believe, however, that he hopes to retain power and is contemplating a referendum to secure a popular mandate.

(Cont'd)

Khanh is to meet with the council today. Ambassador Taylor expects that the results of the meeting will provide an indication of the degree of rapport between the military and the council.

[Redacted]

50X1

5. Indonesia: There are no signs of a let up in Sukarno's anti-Malaysian campaign despite recent Indonesian private overtures for negotiations.

Indonesian forays into Borneo have increased, with at least five since 30 September. The largest of these involved about 120 men.

Djakarta is still planning new infiltrations into mainland Malaysia.

[Redacted]

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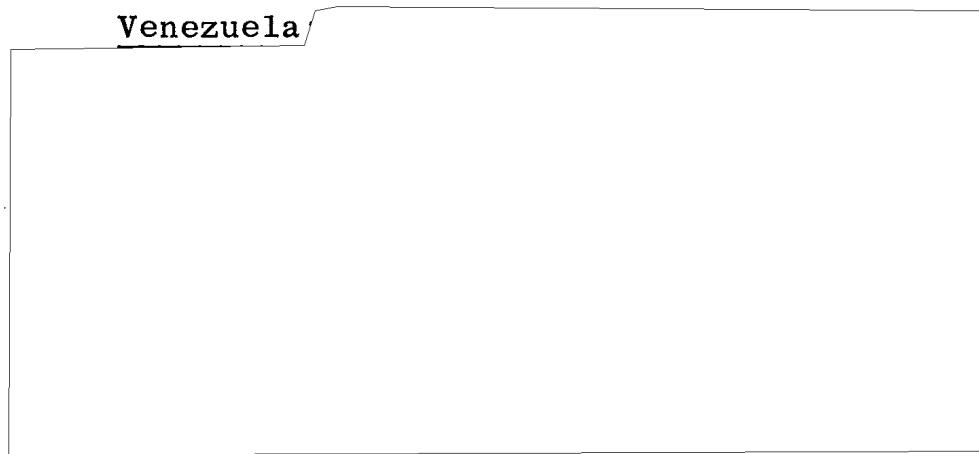
We do not look for further diplomatic initiatives until Sukarno returns from abroad at the end of the month. He is stopping off at a number of places on his way back from Cairo and may include Peiping and Manila in his itinerary.

[Redacted]

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6. Venezuela

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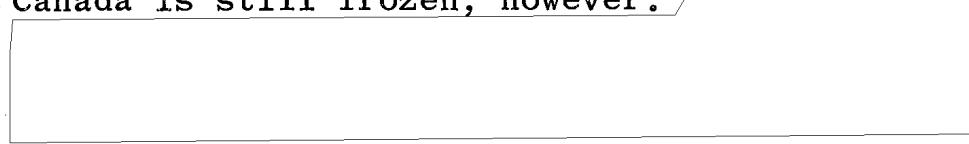
7. Congo (Brazzaville) - Communist China:
Peiping has extended Brazzaville a \$20.5 million, interest-free loan for industrialization.

President Massamba-Debat, back from a visit to Communist China, told a press conference yesterday that the credit carries a ten-year grace period and a ten-year repayment period. He said the Chinese had also offered scholarships to train aircraft pilots, engineers, and others.

8. Cuba-Canada: A Canadian court order has freed the Cuban ship seized in Montreal last week. The order also provided that no other Cuban ships will be held.

The Cuban National Bank's account in Canada is still frozen, however.

50X1



9. USSR-US: The cause of the damage to the US Navy P2V patrol aircraft over La Perousse Strait on 13 October is not yet known. Evidence now available suggests it was caused by mechanical failure on board the aircraft rather than by hostile action.

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10. Bolivia: The feud between President Paz and Vice President Barrientos continues to move toward a showdown.

Barrientos is probably holding off a coup attempt only because he is not certain he has strong enough backing. Some politicians who have been backing Paz are, however, quietly shifting to middle ground.

The peasants and tin miners possess substantial quantities of arms. Thus there is a chance that a coup attempt would not bring about the usual quick military takeover but civil war instead.

11. Brazil-USSR: A new contract has been signed under which the USSR is to furnish about a third of Brazil's crude oil imports next year. This would amount to 4 million metric tons or more than double 1964 imports from the USSR.

Traditional suppliers are certain to react sharply to the new deal. They recently accepted a stretch-out in Brazilian payment of large arrearages.

50X1

12. Iraq: The atmosphere in Baghdad is uneasy, and an internal blowup over union with Egypt could be in the offing.

(Cont'd)

50X1



50X1

13. Northern Rhodesia: Some troubled times may be in the offing when Northern Rhodesia becomes independent Zambia on 24 October.

Under pressure by extreme nationalists to line up with the radical Africans, moderate Prime Minister Kaunda has agreed to invite Communist China to the independence ceremonies rather than Nationalist China.

50X1

The extremists may also try to exploit the issue of future ownership of mineral rights in the country.

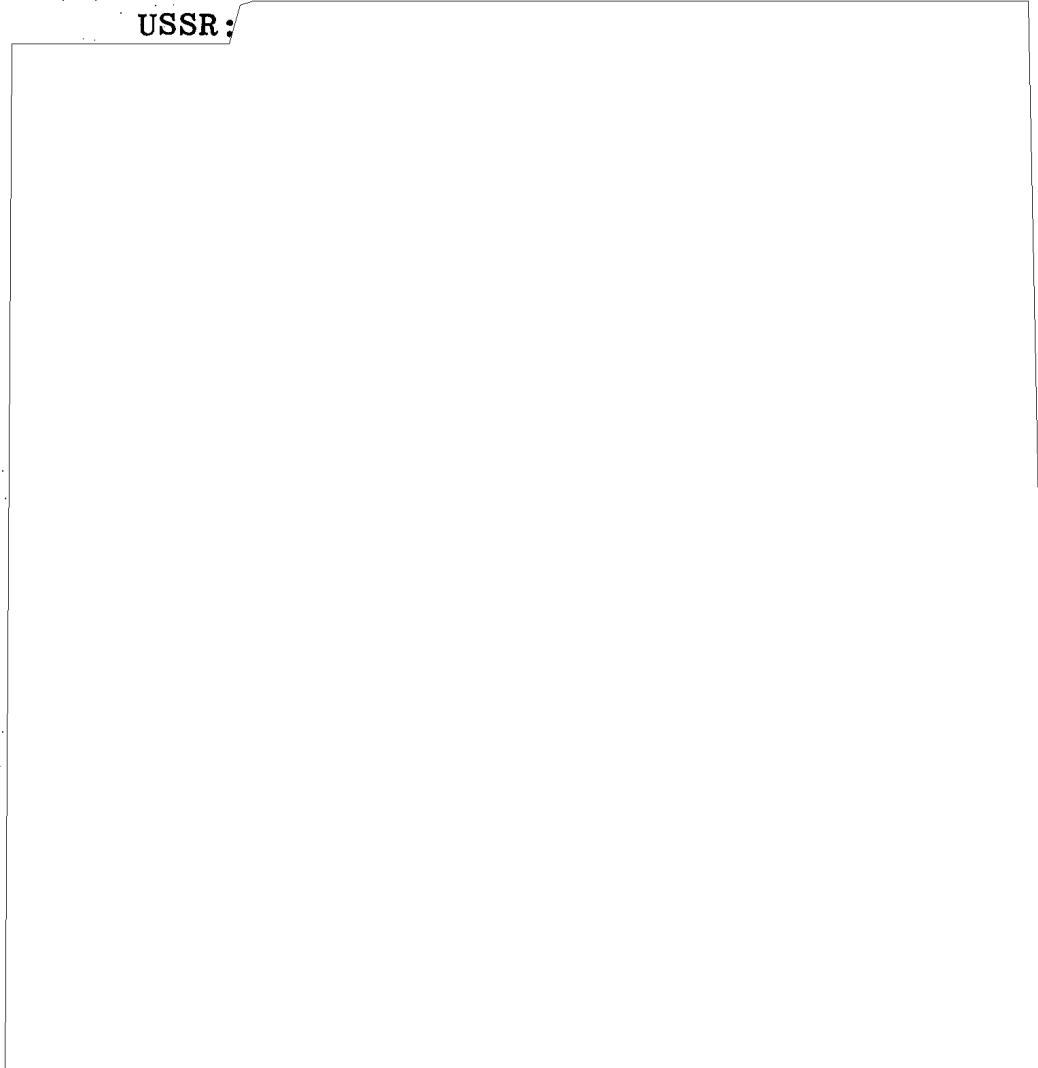
14. USSR-Cambodia: Soviet President Mikoyan has accepted Sihanouk's invitation to visit Phnom Penh. The date will be set later.

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USSR:

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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14 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. South Vietnam

a. Although there are still many bridges to cross, the High National Council now plans to have a provisional government installed by 27 October.

b. They want to fix on a chief of state by next Tuesday. The chief of state would then designate a prime minister who would in turn form his own government. Both steps of course would require council approval.

c. Under this plan the creation of a national assembly would be deferred for several months.

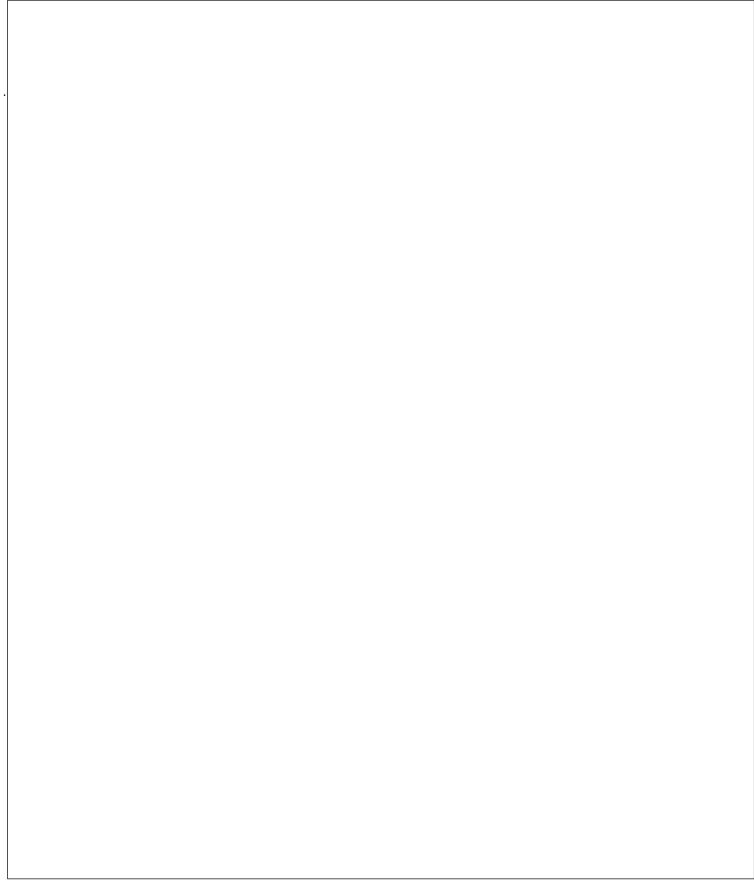
d. The largest obstacle to this essentially sound scheme is the mutual distrust which still exists between Khanh and the council.

e. Khanh fears the council will come up with a government the military cannot accept; the council fears Khanh will not be willing to give way to another when the time comes.

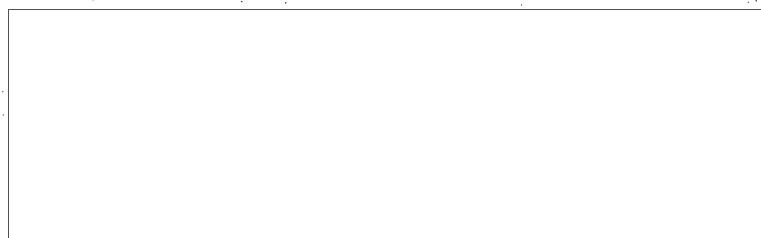
(Cont'd)

f. With Ambassador Taylor, Khanh continues to reiterate that he really wants to be army commander so that he can "purify" the armed forces and keep them out of politics for good.

2. Congo



50X1



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3. Laos

a. The Laotian Air Force has begun the scheduled series of air strikes against selected targets in central and southern Laos along the infiltration corridor to South Vietnam.

b. As is usual in Laos, the Communists seem to have had advance knowledge. They warned yesterday that, should "massive air attacks" be carried out, "a disastrous war would again occur in Laos."

c. The attacks could foreclose further talks between the Laotian princes in Paris. Souvanna Phouma is there now waiting for Souphanouvong to show up. The latter, however, is in Hanoi and will probably return to Laos.

(Cont'd)

d. King Savang yesterday gave his full support to the corridor clearing operations. He made clear that, if renewed military pressure from the Communists results, he assumes there will be a prompt US response.

4. USSR-US

a. As added detail on the incident yesterday morning over La Perouse Strait becomes available, it appears less likely that the US aircraft was fired on by a Soviet aircraft or surface vessel.



c. There were no Soviet surface vessels in the vicinity at the time.

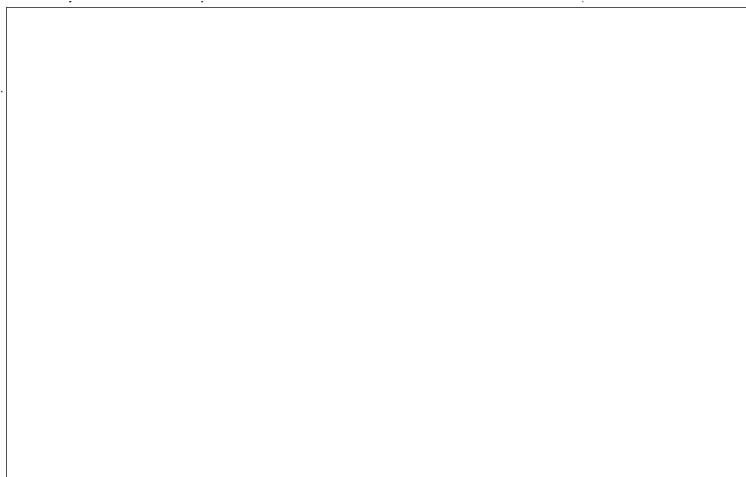
d. All of this suggests that the damage to the patrol plane may have been caused by a mechanical failure in the plane itself.



50X1

50X1

5. Cyprus



50X1

c. Food stocks in the Turkish community are low and unemployment high. The people, looking tired and beaten, seem to want Ankara to resolve the problem one way or another.

d. However, they still refuse to give ground on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road and now want the Greek Cypriots to give up control of a road elsewhere before they will yield.

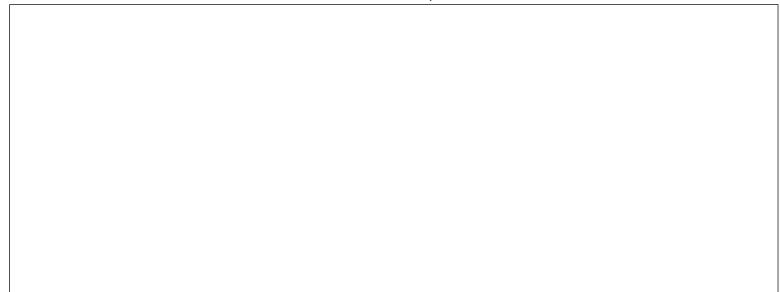
e. There is a danger that Makarios, back from his triumphs at Cairo, will take reprisals if he is thwarted on opening the Kyrenia road.

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6. Japan -
Communist China

a. Foreign Minister Shiina
considers the normalization of re-
lations between Tokyo and Peiping
will be Japan's "highest priority"
foreign policy task next year.

b. This may reflect a feel-
ing in the foreign office that
Peiping could win a majority vote
at the UN in the next few months.
Domestic pressures on the Japanese
Government to make a move would
then rise sharply.



7. Communist China

a. The Chinese Communists,
who are trying hard to become self-
sufficient in petroleum products,
this year will import less than
15 percent of their requirements.
They imported some 45 percent in
1961 and 25 percent last year.

(Cont'd)

b. The principal deficiency now holding back Peiping's petroleum industry is a lack of modern refining technology. The Chinese have contracted for Italian and German help in this field.

c. Even after the Italian and German experts depart, however, China will still have to import its aviation fuels and high-grade lubricants.

50X1

NOTES

[Redacted]

50X1

B. Pakistan - Communist China Though Pakistani officials say that they have no "present" plan to build a road across the passes to Sinkiang, they admit that the reopening of the caravan route in the area is under active consideration.

C. Brazil [Redacted]

[Redacted] Goulart is fast losing interest in conspiring to return to power in Brazil. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

50X1

(Cont'd)

E. Mozambique-Tanganyika Further trouble may be coming along the border. The Portuguese have reacted to a recent upsurge of terrorism and sabotage, sponsored by the extremist wing of the Mozambique nationalists, by operations to clear the nationalists from the border area. The Tanganyikans have sent reinforcements [redacted]

50X1

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
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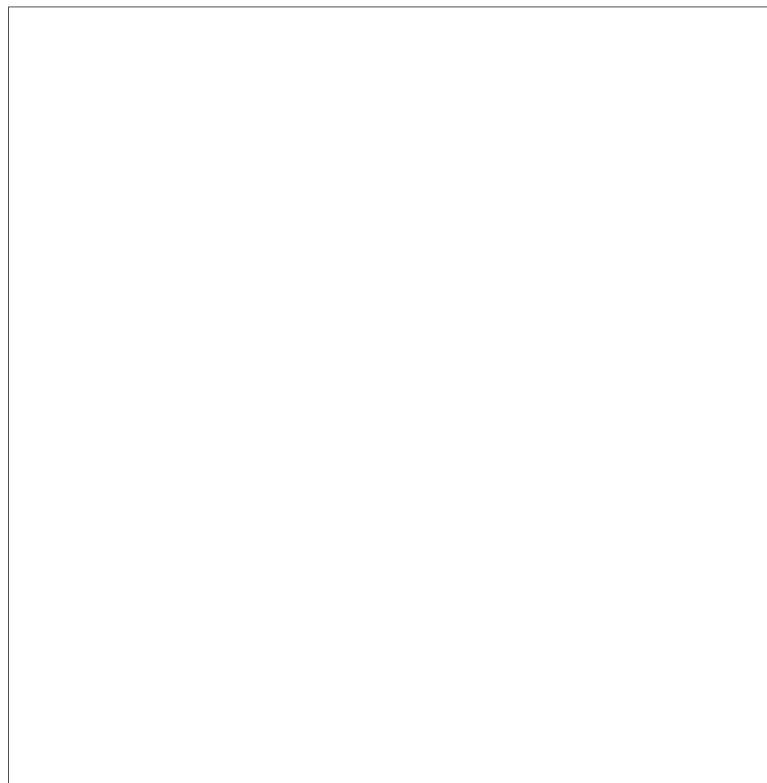


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15 OCTOBER 1964
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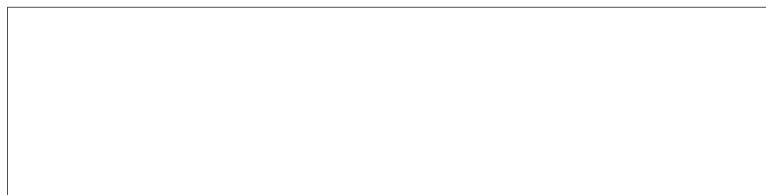
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1. USSR



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2. Congo



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(Cont'd)

b.

[redacted] At the urging of Ambassador Godley, Tshombé, just back from Paris, has broadcast an appeal to the rebels to desist from reprisal actions.

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[redacted]

50X1

d. Although the rebels have frequently threatened to kill hostages, we know of no instances to date of deliberate reprisal murders.

e. The air action over Bumba was an armed reconnaissance mission by T-28s, apparently in preparation for a scheduled Congolese Army assault on the town.

50X1

3. USSR - West Germany

a. Moscow is trying to tone down the Schwirkmann "mustard gas" incident to prevent it from upsetting plans for Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to Bonn.

(Cont'd)

b. The Soviets officially sent "regrets" to Bonn that any incident which could harm relations had occurred.

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4. South Vietnam

a. Governmental activity remains virtually suspended while awaiting the outcome of the High National Council's work on a provisional charter and a new government.

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c. Viet Cong military and terrorist activity continues at a stepped-up pace. Some 84 Communist-initiated incidents were reported on 11-12 October.

5. USSR-Algeria

a.

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combat aircraft and naval equipment under the Soviet-Algerians arms agreement of 1963 apparently are on the way.

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d. [redacted] Algerian personnel [redacted] have been receiving naval and air training in the USSR [redacted]

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NOTES

- A. Cuba President Dorticos arrived in Moscow yesterday en route home from the nonaligned conference in Cairo. Since his visit was at Moscow's invitation, we think it is part of the Soviet effort to line up support at the December conference of Communist parties in Moscow.
- B. Belgium Prime Minister Le Fevre's Catholic-Socialist coalition will be weakened by the heavy losses his Catholic party suffered in last Sunday's municipal elections. Foreign Minister Spaak's Socialist party's losses were slight and the Liberal party, the Communists, and rightist nationalist elements all gained. Spaak told Ambassador MacArthur that even if the government gets through the next month or so intact, it may not survive the term of the present parliament, which expires next March.
- C. United Nations We look for a close vote on seating Communist China at the UNESCO General Conference, which begins on 20 October in Paris. The outcome may depend on the votes of former French African countries, some of which have recently been leaning toward Peiping, and on whether several other countries sympathetic to Taipei lose their votes over arrearages. It is not certain how Peiping's supporters will proceed, but we hear that France is willing to support them.

(Cont'd)

D. India-USSR After prolonged negotiations, New Delhi and Moscow have finally reached agreement on construction of a four million ton steel plant in India. The Soviets will apparently do the designing and engineering while the Indians will take care of construction and management. Construction probably will not get going until after mid-1965.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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16 OCTOBER 1964

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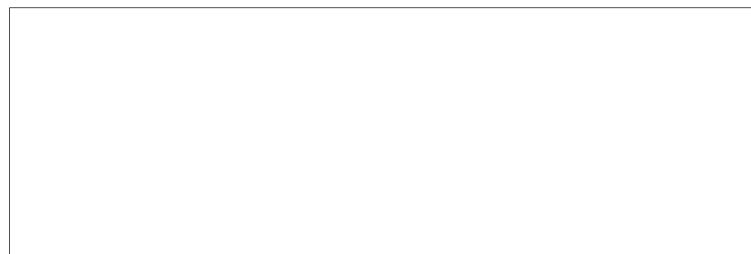
28

LATE ITEM

USSR

a. While the evidence is not conclusive, we now think it more likely that Khrushchev was ousted rather than that he suffered a sudden physical collapse or died.

b. We can, however, pretty well rule out the ostensible explanation of "advanced age and deteriorating health."



Ambassador Kohler cables that Khrushchev returned to Moscow that afternoon, but no one reports having seen him.

(Cont'd)

e. In any case, the total absence of any note of compassion in Moscow's announcement is a compelling argument that he is out of favor.

f. We can only speculate on the reasons for Khrushchev's fall. There are a number of well-known intractable problems which face the Soviet Government.

g. The China problem, however, seems a less likely candidate than domestic economic policy. We have seen no signs of disunity in the Soviet leadership over policy toward Peiping.

h. In retrospect, it appears conceivable that the seeds for the change were sown in late September during the Kremlin meeting on a new long-term economic plan. Khrushchev's strong argument in favor of accelerated production of consumer goods may have precipitated a reaction against him.

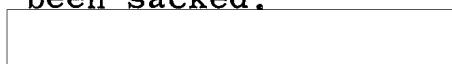
i. This meeting received no advance publicity, although nearly every significant Soviet economic and political organization was represented.

(Cont'd)

j. On the surface at least, Brezhnev and Kosygin have appeared to support Khrushchev's policies, so there is little indication of any contemplated changes.

k. Pravda this morning coupled the official announcement of the shifts in the Kremlin with the assertion in bold type that the party would "firmly and consistently" carry out "the general line worked out at the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the party," thus affirming adherence to Khrushchev's general program.

l. Nonetheless, we expect some changes will not be long in coming. We note rumors that, in addition to son-in-law Adzhubei, the editor of Pravda and the chief of Soviet radio and television have been sacked.



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1. UK Elections

a. At 0900 EDT, Labor had taken 291 seats to 271 for the Conservatives, but was quite uncertain of a working majority in Parliament.

b. About 70 constituencies, mostly in rural areas where the Conservatives are strong, were still uncounted.

c. Harold Wilson says if he gets a majority, however small, it will be his duty to form a government.

d. Patrick Gordon Walker lost his seat, but could be named acting foreign minister until returned by an early by-election.

e. The Liberals lost seats despite a gain in total vote, but might still hold the balance of power in Parliament.

2. South Vietnam

a. The High National Council now appears stymied by the Khanh-Minh rivalry.

(Cont'd)

b. The council leans heavily toward Minh as Chief of State with strong powers in the new provisional government. Khanh would be offered a decidedly secondary position as premier.

c. Khanh, however, seems to have no intention of giving up control and still has the backing of the young generals.



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e. In this highly complex situation, yet another resort to military force could occur with very little warning.

NOTES

A. Congo The rebels are reported to have mounted another assault on the key eastern town of Uvira. ANC troops, apparently having had their fill of pillaging, are now deserting.

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C. East Africa East and Central African leaders meeting in Dar-es-Salaam today may make some far-reaching decisions. The chiefs of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia will discuss military coordination, Mozambique, the Congo, and diplomatic action against Southern Rhodesia. They probably will also consider means for using Northern Rhodesia as a base for subversive operations against southern Africa.

D. Argentina The government is bracing itself for possible trouble during Peronist demonstrations slated for 17 October, the anniversary of Peron's 1945 return to power. The military is expected to act quickly to suppress any violence.

(Cont'd)

- E. Yemen - Egypt - Saudi Arabia The Yemeni republicans and royalists will soon meet to negotiate a settlement of their two-year-old civil war. The first session, which will be attended by Egyptian and Saudi Arabian observers, will probably be devoted largely to sounding out each other's position, although a temporary cease-fire may be arranged.
- F. Cuba-US Cuba intends to use the next UN General Assembly meeting to increase pressure on the US for a rapprochement. Havana will try to get UN adoption of the recent Cairo resolutions denouncing US economic pressures on Cuba and calling for evacuation of Guantanamo.
- [redacted] hopes to stir up enough favorable opinion to influence the US toward changing its Cuban policy.
- G. USSR-Mexico A large group of Soviet oil experts will arrive in Mexico on 20 October at the invitation of PEMEX, the state-owned petroleum industry. The Russians may follow up on a Soviet offer made last summer to provide equipment and technical help to develop Mexico's oil resources. PEMEX's main concern at present is the development of Mexico's petrochemical industry, however, and we doubt that the Soviets can make an attractive offer in that area.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

**ISSUED BY THE
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14 - 16 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

26

16 October 1964

1. USSR: The move to ease out Khrushchev has apparently been accomplished without mishap. The reasons for his displacement are not clear, but it is highly probable that policy considerations were more important factors than his age and state of health.

The new group in power is taking pains to allay alarm and give reassurance abroad that no radical departures in Soviet policies are in store. Pravda's initial announcement, for example, in effect declared that the party will adhere to Khrushchev's general policies.

Brezhnev and Kosygin have been considered Khrushchev men and have appeared committed to his policies. It seems to us, however, that a shift at the top must bring some changes, and we expect some fairly quickly.

2. Communist China: Within hours of its successful nuclear test, Peiping started beating the drum for an all-nation summit conference to discuss prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons.

(Cont'd)

This was presumably intended to dampen adverse criticism abroad. The Chinese made a similar proposal in 1963 when they refused to sign the test ban treaty, and they may be expected to continue to push it.

The Chinese have not publicly acknowledged the help they received from the Soviets in laying the technical foundations for their nuclear program. Rather, they say the success of today's shot was due to the hard work of Chinese scientists who "displayed a spirit of relying on their own efforts."

3.

UK Elections

50X6

4. South Vietnam: The High National Council now appears stymied by the Khanh-Minh rivalry. The council had hoped to have a provisional government installed by 27 October.

The council leans heavily toward Minh as Chief of State with strong powers in the new provisional government. Khanh would be offered a decidedly secondary position as premier.

Khanh, however, seems to have no intention of giving up control and still has the backing of the young generals.

Khanh now is rumored to be planning mass demonstrations to impress the council with his popularity.

In this highly complex situation, yet another resort to military force could occur with very little warning.

Viet Cong military and terrorist activity continues at a stepped-up pace.

50X1

5. Laos: The Laotian Air Force has begun the scheduled series of air strikes against selected targets in central and southern Laos along the infiltration corridor to South Vietnam.

[Redacted]

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King Savang has given his full support to the corridor clearing operations. He made clear that, if renewed military pressure from the Communists results, he assumes there will be a prompt US response.

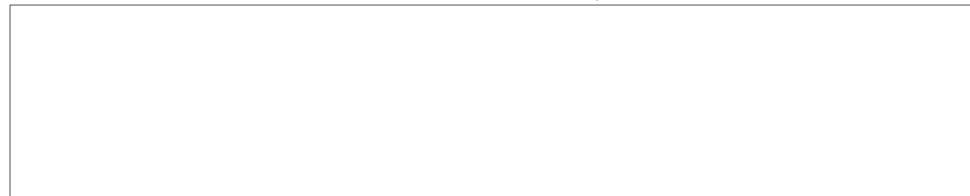
6. Cyprus:

[Redacted]

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[Redacted] we are not sure the Turks would stand still for enosis. Moreover, Makarios is moving to reduce the control exercised by Grivas and the Greek Government over Cypriot military forces, which would be needed to enforce enosis.

(Cont'd)



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In Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriots still refuse to give ground on the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. This could be the cause of another crisis if Makarios chooses to take reprisals.

7. Cuba-US: Cuba intends to use the next UN General Assembly meeting to increase pressure on the US for a rapprochement.

50X1

Havana will try to get UN adoption of the recent Cairo resolutions denouncing US economic pressures on Cuba and calling for evacuation of Guantanamo.

[redacted]
[redacted] hopes to stir up enough favorable opinion to influence the US toward changing its Cuban policy.

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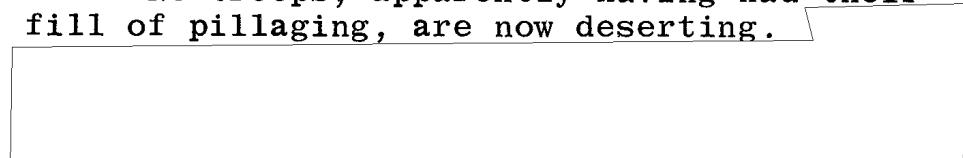
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9. Congo: The rebels are reported to have mounted another assault on the key eastern town of Uvira.

ANC troops, apparently having had their fill of pillaging, are now deserting.



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(Cont'd)

At the urging of Ambassador Godley, Tshombé has broadcast an appeal to the rebels to desist from reprisals. There is evidence that moderating influence is also being brought to bear by pro-Communist elements in Burundi.

Tshombé may be in for more trouble at the hands of the OAU. Radical members of the OAU Congo Commission seem to be having some success in getting Jomo Kenyatta to back a commission report pillorying Tshombé, and by implication, the US.

10. United Nations: We look for a close vote on seating Communist China at the UNESCO General Conference, which begins on 20 October in Paris.

The outcome may depend on the votes of former French African countries, some of which have recently been leaning toward Peiping, and on whether several other countries sympathetic to Taipei lose their votes over arrearages.

It is not certain how Peiping's supporters will proceed, but we hear that France is willing to support them.

11. Belgium: Spaak has told Ambassador Mac-Arthur that the Catholic-Socialist government is in for rough sledding and may not last out the present term of Parliament, which ends next March. This is his reading of the significance of the heavy losses sustained by Prime Minister Lefevre's Catholic party in last Sunday's countrywide municipal elections.

12. Argentina: The government is bracing itself for possible trouble during Peronist demonstrations slated for 17 October, the anniversary of Peron's 1945 return to power.

The military is expected to act quickly to suppress any violence.

We continue to think that Peron, who has told his followers at home that he will return immediately if the demonstrations are a success, is most unlikely to do so without a revolution beforehand.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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17 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

28

1. Soviet Leadership

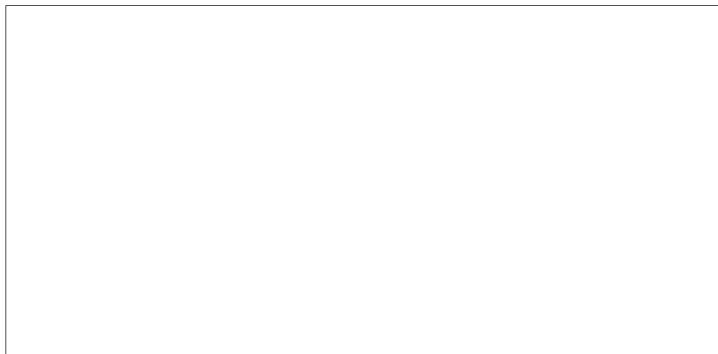
a. The new leaders in Moscow quite clearly intend to preside over Khrushchev's disgrace. They may indeed go even further since Pravda today produced a long catalogue of Khrushchevian sins and shortcomings.

b. Among these, the paper's mention of "hair-brained schemes" could refer to the missile buildup in Cuba and "immature conclusions and hasty decisions" to his frequent and ill-fated initiatives in agriculture--two of Khrushchev's more spectacular failures.

c. The paper further suggests that the former leader will be tarred with the "cult of personality" brush. This indicates that for the short run at least the new bosses will stress collective leadership.

d. In the editorial and approaches by Soviet ambassadors in various capitals around the world, Khrushchev's successors have been making the point that they intend to go on trying to improve east-west relations.

(Cont'd)



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2. The China Angle

a. Whatever the longer term prospects may be, it seems unlikely that the ouster of Khrushchev by itself is going to lead to an abrupt bettering of relations between Moscow and Peiping.

b. Pravda today suggests that for its part Moscow intends "as hitherto" to pursue an "active line" toward a new meeting of Communist parties without, however, tying the new leaders to the December date proposed by Khrushchev.

c. On the other hand, the pro forma greeting which Mao and his associates sent does not seem to us to have been intended as the opening gun in a campaign for warmer Sino-Soviet relations.

(Cont'd)

d. In addition, the Peiping announcement on China's nuclear test contained no acknowledgement of the sizable Soviet contribution. The success was attributed to China's own scientists "relying on their own efforts."

3. Communist China

a. The successful atmospheric test at the Lop Nor site, coming as it did on the heels of Khrushchev's ouster, has doubtless added to the already monumental self-regard of the Chinese leadership.

b. Within hours of exploding a rough 15 KT device, they were jubilantly describing the event to the world as a "major contribution to peace," arguing that they, unlike earlier nuclear powers, could be trusted to be neither adventurous nor capitulationist with their bomb.

c. The Chinese also called for a summit conference to discuss the "complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons." This is an old Chinese chestnut, used, for example, in August 1963 to blunt criticism of Peiping's refusal to adhere to the test ban treaty.

(Cont'd)

For The President Only - Top Secret

d. Reaction to the Chinese test has been slow in developing.

e. There has been no comment from the USSR or Eastern Europe. Hanoi and Pyongyang have provided dutiful counterpoint to the Chinese line. The first non-bloc party to weigh in with its views has been the Italian which views the event with "alarm."

f. West European statesmen have reflected resignation at an anticipated development and have focussed on its political ramifications. Several have found in the Chinese success a new and persuasive argument for admitting Peiping to world forums.

g. In Asia the reaction in Japan and India has been predictably strong. Japan spoke of China's ignoring the "desires of the world's people against nuclear testing." India found the Chinese action a definite "danger to peace."

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4. UK Elections

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5. Congo

a. A mixed force of mercenaries and former Katangan gendarmes has retaken Bumba, some 200 miles downriver from Stanleyville.

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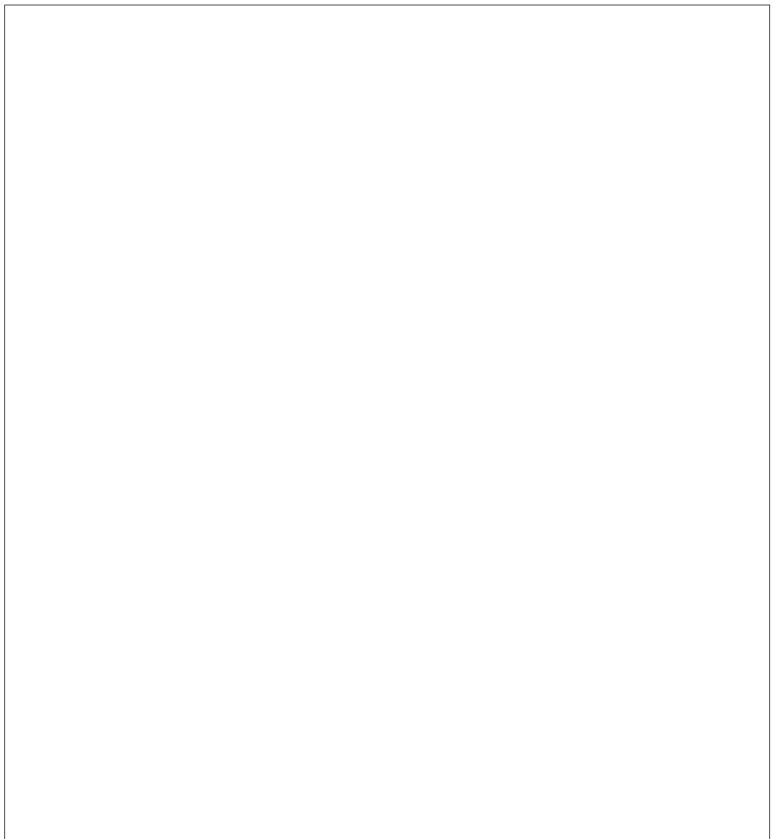
b. The Congolese army, having had its fill of looting, has now abandoned the key city of Uvira, opening Bukavu again to rebel attack. US officials in the area predict that the situation cannot be rectified without air support.

c. As far as we know, there was no air support activity yesterday, and planes are to remain on the ground over the weekend. Ambassador Godley has Mobutu's assurances that the transfer of a South African air unit to the Coquilhatville area will be cancelled.

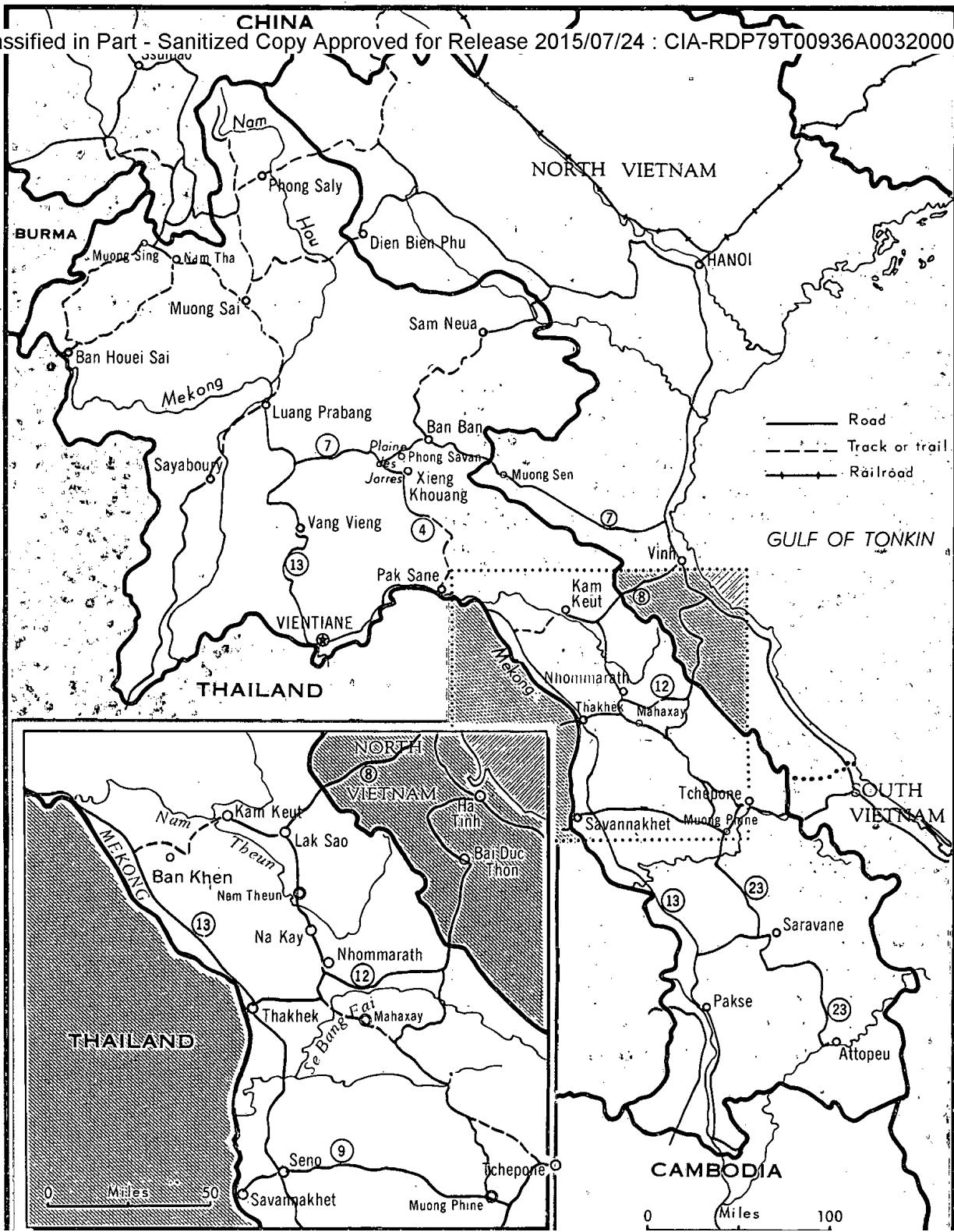
d. We have yet another report of the mistreatment of US officials in Stanleyville.

6. USSR-US

a. Although we are not entirely sure, it now looks as if the US Neptune aircraft, which was damaged while flying at about 500 feet near Sakhalin Island last Tuesday, was the target of a Soviet SAM. 50X1



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7. Laos

A.

[redacted] Communist forces on Thursday attacked rightist positions near Thakhek, the first action in this part of Laos for many months.

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b. It is too early to tell whether this is an isolated action or the signal for the stepped up Pathet Lao drive we have been expecting.

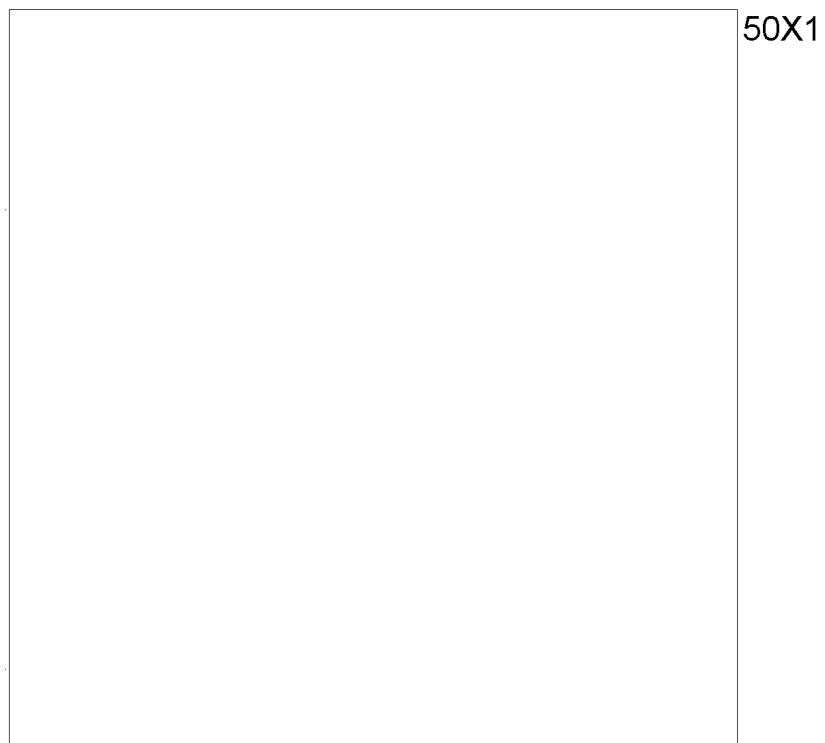
[redacted] 50X1

d. The French are still trying to get the princely talks back on the tracks. They say they have Souphanouvong's promise to come to Paris after cleaning up a few "urgent" matters on the Plaine des Jarres. Souvanna has agreed to stay on until 25 October, the French declare.

8. Cyprus

[redacted] 50X1

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NOTES

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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D. Venezuela

[Redacted] Venezuelan terrorists plan to step up their activity in the Caracas area [Redacted]

[Redacted] Government forces are also stepping up their counterinsurgency activities through all of northern Venezuela.

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(Cont'd)

E. Sic Transit Gloria Mundi In these last few days the ax has been falling all over the world. Not only has it cut down such diverse figures as Khrushchev and Lord Home, but it has shown itself no respector of either victor or vanquished; both the Cardinal's Johnny Keane and the Yankee's Yogi Berra have felt its edge.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

19 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. USSR Leadership

a. The new team in the Kremlin is trying to project a business-as-usual image. Slogans for the October revolution celebrations, published yesterday, seem designed to reinforce the impression of an essential continuity of overall Soviet policy.

b. [redacted] the changeover has been accepted quietly. The reaction of the man on the street has bordered on the apathetic. Some criticism has been heard, largely of the way in which the ouster was handled.

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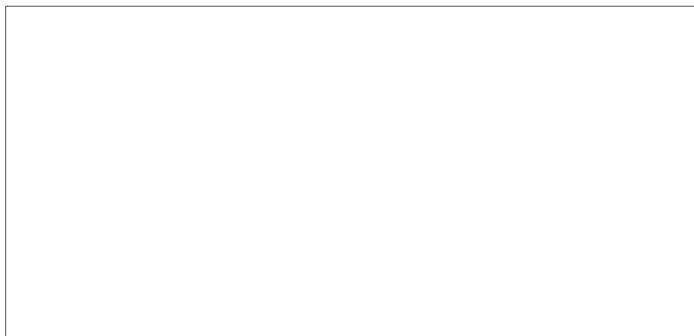
c. We doubt that the present arrangements will last for long. Other high level figures are likely to follow the leader. For example, as long as Podgorny is around, he will be a threat to the new leaders.

d. The Brezhnev-Kosygin tandem is also trying to dissuade the West from taking advantage of the turmoil. A weekend communiqué marking the Dorticos visit warned that Castro still enjoys "resolute" Soviet support.

2. East Europe

a. East European satellite leaders are worried and disturbed by the fall of Khrushchev.

b. Many of them attribute the increased breathing space they enjoy nowadays to Khrushchev, and they are watching apprehensively the first moves of the new leaders.



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d. We do not expect sweeping changes in East Europe straight away, though some satellite leaders--Zhivkov in Bulgaria for example--relied a good deal on Khrushchev's personal support.

3. South Vietnam

a. The rift between Khanh and Minh is wider than ever as a result of a draft constitution drawn up by the High National Council.

(Cont'd)

b. The draft conferred wide powers on the new chief of state, very likely in the expectation that Minh would get the job.

c. Khanh rejected this version, advising the council to go back to the drafting table and produce a document which provides a [redacted] place for the military

[redacted]
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4. Communist China

[redacted]

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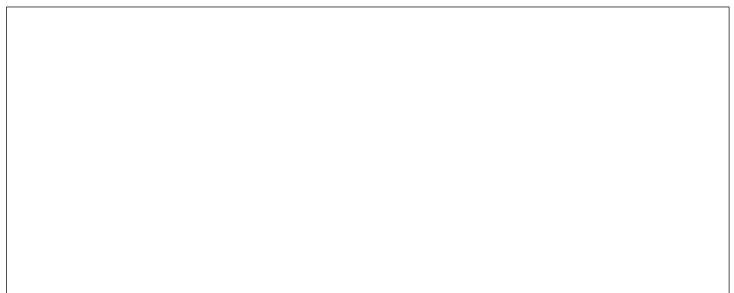


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5. Congo

a. Rebel leaders in Stanleyville are being counselled to take a more moderate course toward the Americans they hold.

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c. It is uncertain, as always, whether the leaders can control their followers.

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50X1



6. Turkey

a. There are signs that
the Turkish military is getting
restive again.

50X1

d. Any move against the
government would need the support
of senior officers to be success-
ful. So far they seem loyal to
Inonu.

7. UAR-Iraq

a. Egyptian officials in
Cairo are passing off last Fri-
day's communiqué calling for a
unified political command as the
"smallest commitment" they could
possibly have made in the face of
"Arab pressure."

(Cont'd)

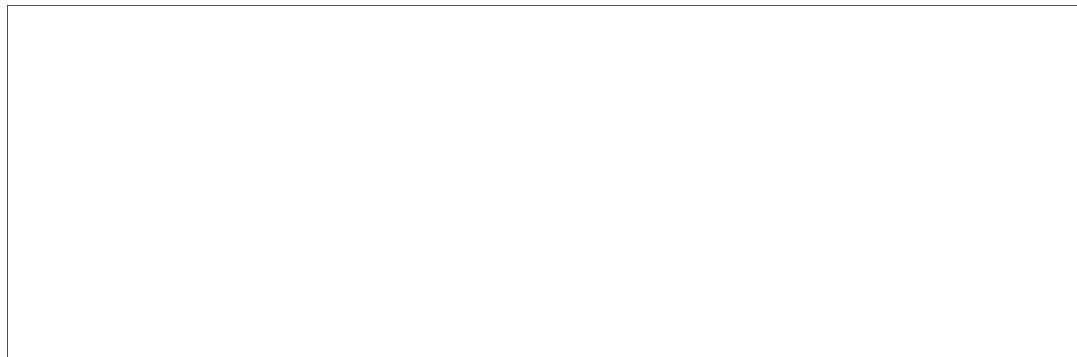
b. We agree. Nasir has long seemed considerably less than eager to get involved in the complex and seemingly insoluble internal problems of Iraq.

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50X1

c. The question is whether this sop to staunchly pro-union Iraqis will be enough to sustain their local position. They have been pushing hard for close formal ties at the earliest possible date and had built up popular expectations that these were in the works.

NOTES

A. Panama The Robles government is facing a new groundswell of public grumbling over the lack of progress in talks with the US on the Canal. This is being fed by opposition elements, including the ambitious Miquel Moreno who is blaming the US and predicting "grave disorders" if progress is not made before the 9 January anniversary of last year's disturbances.



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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

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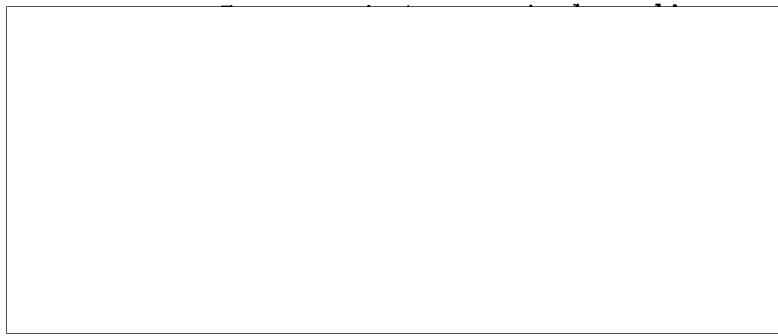
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20 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. USSR

- a. We have as yet no signs of major changes in policy.
- b. Brezhnev used the ceremonies honoring the Voskhod cosmonauts as a forum for reassuring the Soviet people of the new regime's dedication to the policy lines worked out since Stalin's death.
- c. At a later Kremlin reception, Brezhnev and Kosygin sought out Ambassador Kohler to express friendly sentiments.
- d. Party meetings to explain the Kremlin shift are under way in the provinces and in Soviet missions abroad, and we may soon hear more of the approach taken for this inner group.



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(Cont'd)

f. At the Kremlin reception, Kohler, who has heard rumors that Defense Minister Malinovsky would be among the next to go, noted that Malinovsky seemed particularly glum.

g. However, this could be Malinovsky's reaction to the death of Deputy Defense Minister Biryuzov in a plane crash outside Belgrade yesterday. We think Biryuzov, also chief of the general staff, probably was being groomed for eventual promotion to Minister of Defense.

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2. South Vietnam

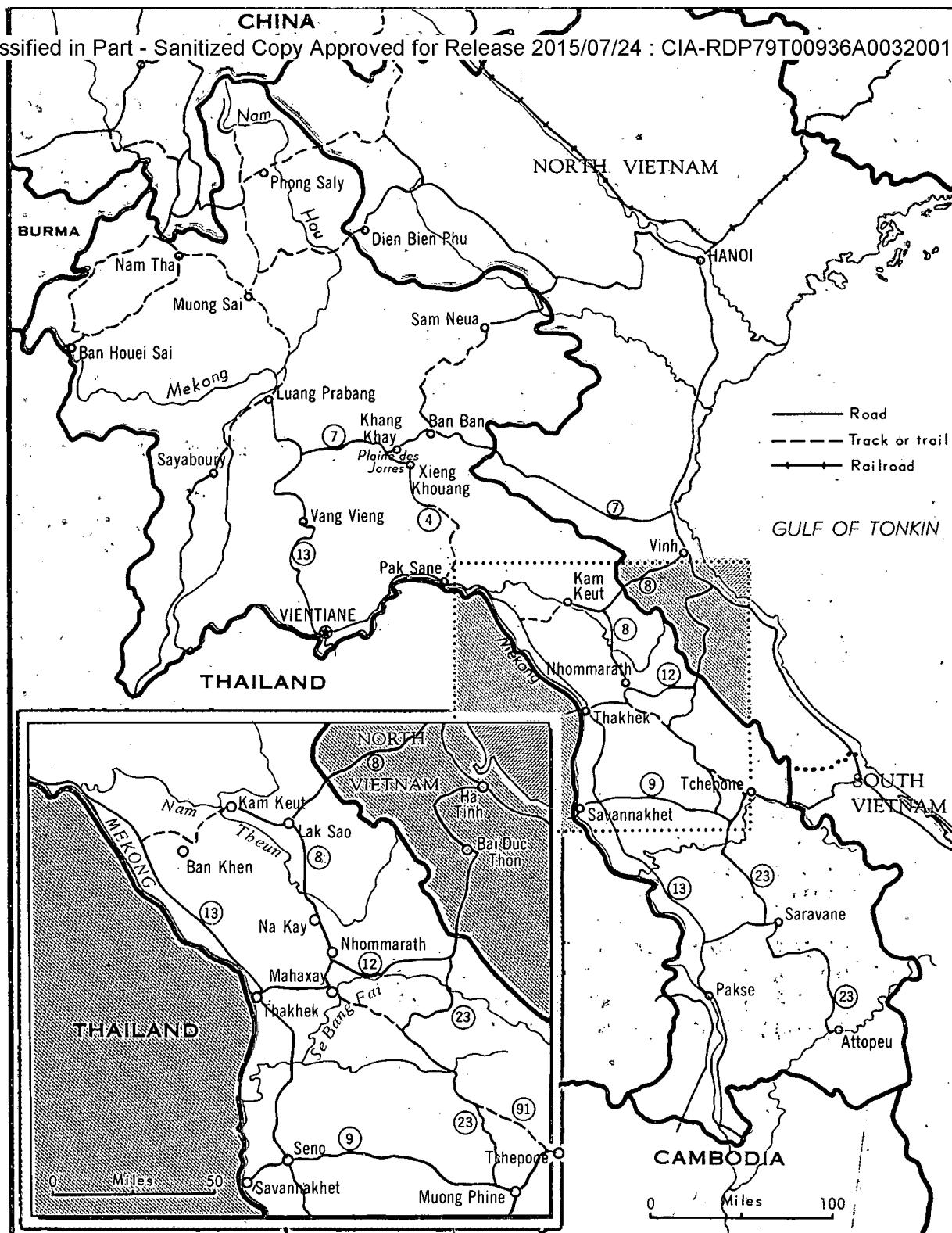
a. The search for a governmental formula continues.

b. Meanwhile, a new montagnard uprising, the possibility of which has been worrying Saigon, may have been forestalled for at least the time being. Khanh held a session over the weekend with delegates from 24 highland tribes, promising concessions meeting all their major demands.

c. While pleased with this, many montagnard leaders say they will wait and see if the promises are carried out.

CHINA

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3. Laos

a. The military situation is generally quiet, but uneasy, following last week's flareup in the Thakhek region of central Laos.

b. Government positions west of Ban Khen, where a unit was attacked on Thursday, have been reinforced.

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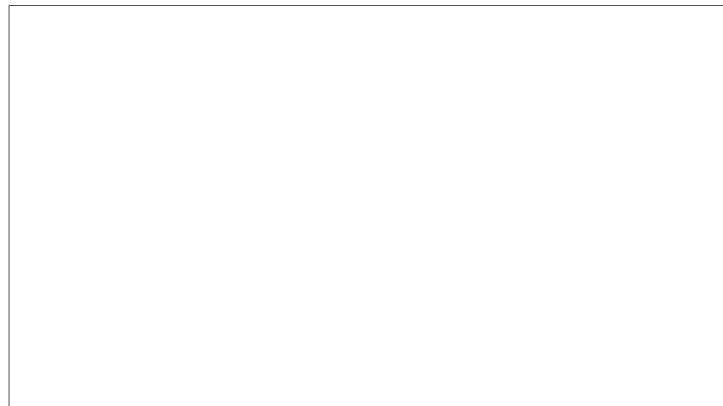
c. Government roadwatch teams have reported the movement of more than 200 enemy trucks toward the Plaine des Jarres between 13 and 16 October.

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4. Nationalist China

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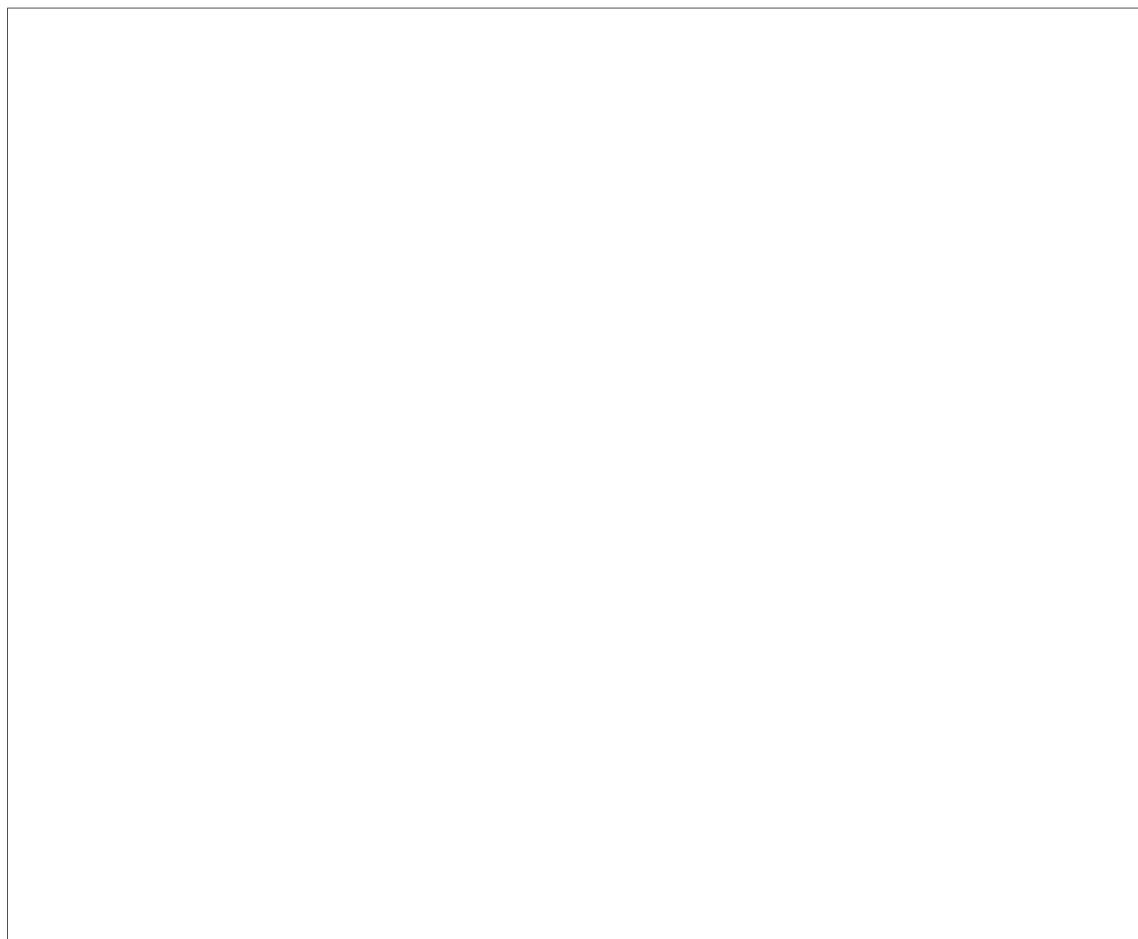


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For The President Only - Top Secret

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NOTES



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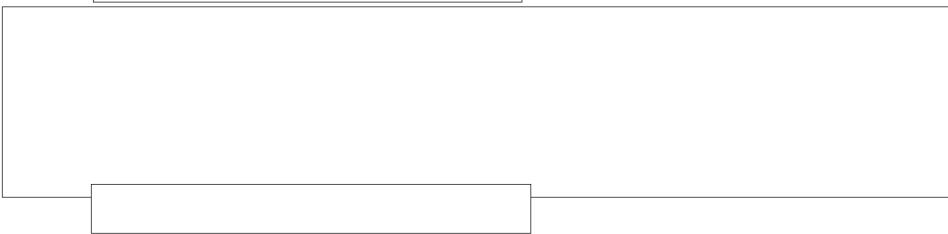
- B. Congo The seesaw in the Bukavu area of eastern Congo continues. Congolese troops prodded by Interior Minister Munongo moved back into Uvira--to the south--on Sunday.



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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

17 - 20 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

20 October 1964

1. USSR Leadership: The new Kremlin team obviously intends to preside over Khrushchev's disgrace.

This aside, the new leaders are trying hard to project a business-as-usual image. Policy shifts are likely to be slow in appearing.

Party meetings are being held to explain the ouster.

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Soviet ambassadors abroad have been passing the word that the general lines of Soviet foreign policy are also unchanged. Brezhnev and Kosygin sought out Ambassador Kohler Monday to express friendly sentiments.

We doubt that the present arrangements will endure for long. Others are likely to follow the leader. Defense Minister Malinovsky, for one, looked pretty glum at the Cosmonaut reception. And, as long as figures like Podgorny are about, they will be a threat to the new team.

2. East European Reaction: Satellite leaders, who attributed the increased breathing room they have enjoyed in recent years to Khrushchev, are worried and disturbed by his fall.

They are apprehensive over what the new group means for them. They quite clearly intend to do everything they can to head off an attempt to reassert Stalinist controls from Moscow.

None of them, for example, fully support the denigration of Khrushchev.

We do not expect sweeping changes in East Europe straight away, though some satellite leaders--Zhivkov in Bulgaria for example--relied a good deal on Khrushchev's personal support.

3. The China Angle: Although the ouster of Khrushchev may well lead to careful new soundings between Moscow and Peiping, we do not expect any quick bettering of relations between the two.

(Cont'd)

The new party chieftains in Moscow have indicated that on this subject, too, they will proceed "as hitherto." They have not, however, painted themselves into the same corner as Khrushchev had in respect to a December meeting to kick the Chinese out of the world movement.

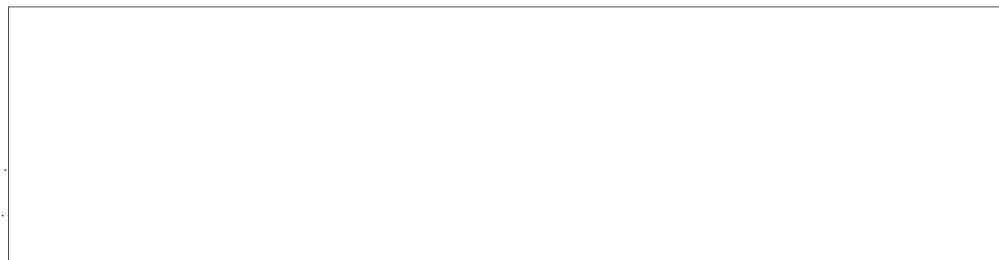
For their part, the Chinese, flushed by their successful test and the removal of a major antagonist, are showing little disposition to compromise.

Their greetings to the new group in Moscow were about the minimum the occasion required.

4.

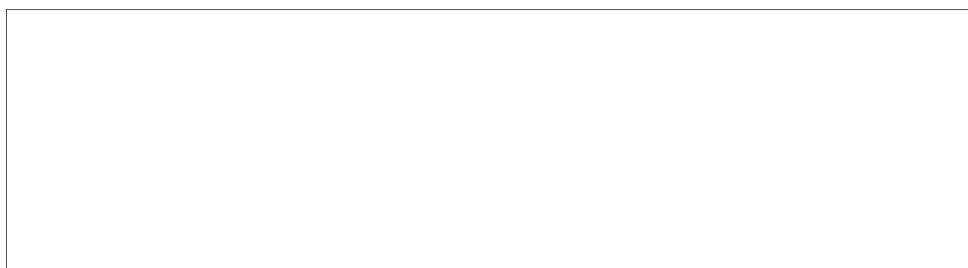
Communist China

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5. Reaction to China's Test: Not surprisingly, the sharpest reaction has come from Taipei, where concern is great over the potentially demoralizing effect the test will have.



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Moscow has had little to say about the event, reporting it only in a one-sentence Tass dispatch. The European satellites have criticized the Chinese.

In West Europe there was resignation at an anticipated development. Several leaders found in it a new and persuasive reason for admitting Peiping to world forums.

(Cont'd)

In the less developed countries, the reaction ranged from dismay to fearful respect. India and Japan saw it as a definite "threat to the peace."

Amongst Peiping's camp followers, the reaction was typified by a leader in Hanoi's party paper, "Hurrah for the Chinese."

6. South Vietnam: The High National Council has promulgated a new provisional constitution. This version replaces one they offered last week which was rejected by Khanh.

Khanh's first reaction to the present draft has been favorable, but Ambassador Taylor feels he has not had time to read and digest it. Taylor still has his fingers crossed.

If Khanh goes along, the way may be opened for the creation of a new government with Minh as chief of state, a civilian prime minister and Khanh in charge of the armed forces.

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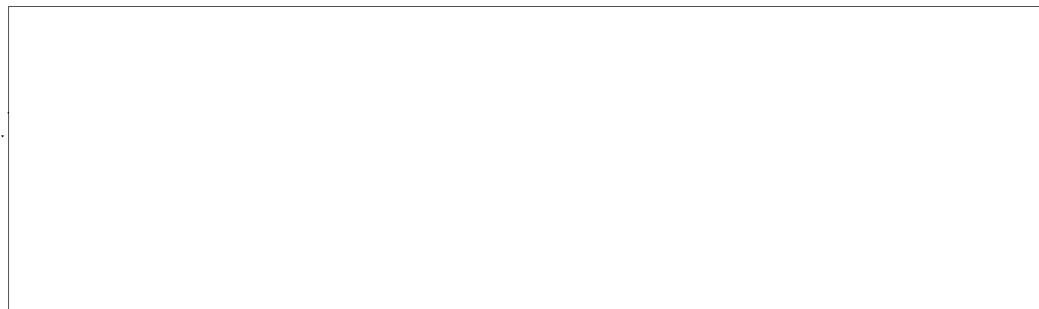
There has been a further deterioration of the government position in the northernmost provinces. In this area the Viet Cong has extended its control eastward out the mountains into the foothills and is threatening the coastal plains. This may be the result of new infiltrations from North Vietnam.

The threat of a new montagnard uprising has receded following government concessions.

7.

Congo:

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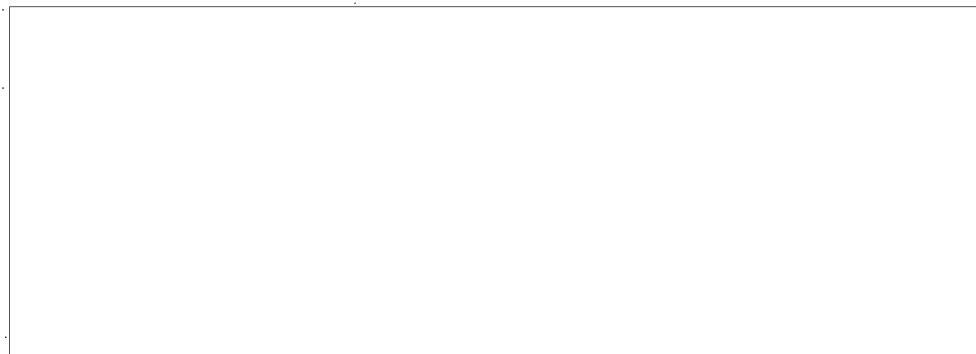
8. USSR-Turkey: Turkey's foreign minister is due to go to Moscow at the end of the month and should be the first non-bloc official to call on the new leaders.

Moscow's agreement to the visit seems aimed at dispelling any fears in the west that there will be an abrupt shift in Soviet foreign policy.

The visit will give the two sides an opportunity to discuss the Cyprus problem. We still do not think the Soviets gave Makarios much in the way of a military commitment.

The visit probably does not signal any basic change in Turkey's pro-Western orientation.

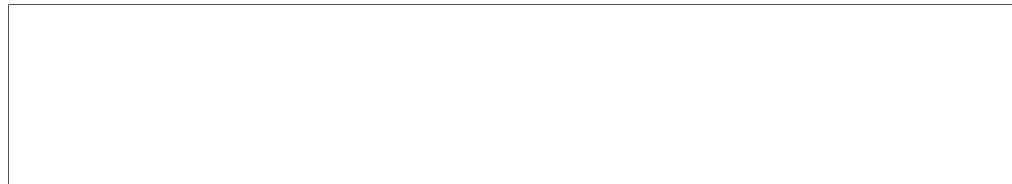
9. Turkey: There are signs that the Turkish military is getting restive again.



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Any move against the government would need the support of senior officers to be successful. So far they seem loyal to Inonu.

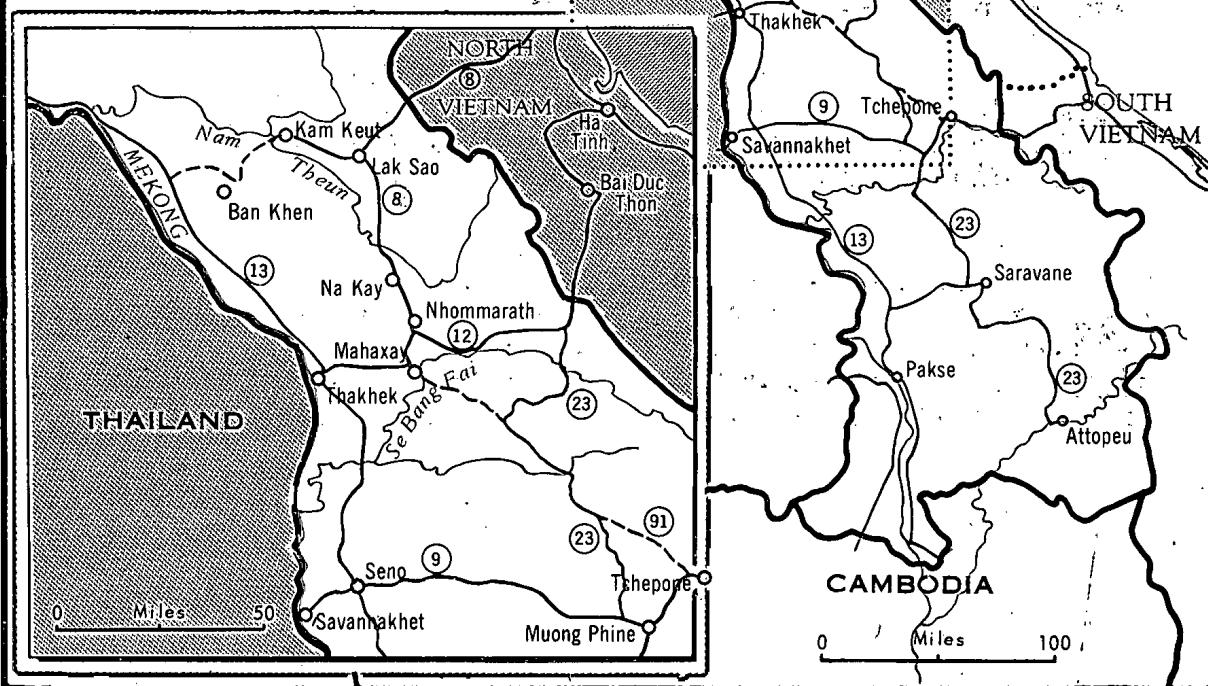
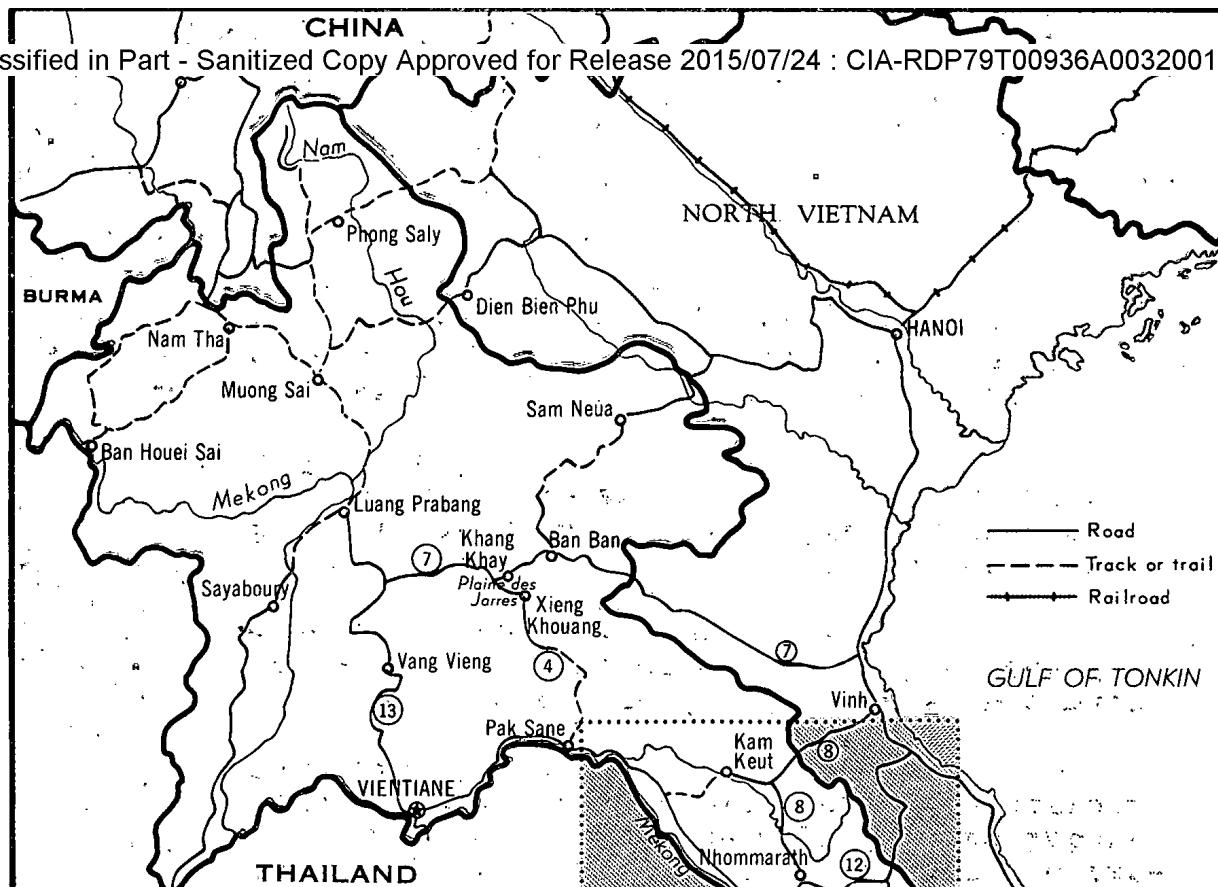
10. Cyprus: The situation on the island has been steady as Makarios continues to lie low waiting to present his case to the UN General Assembly. There is plenty of strain beneath the surface, however, especially between Makarios and Grivas.



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CHINA

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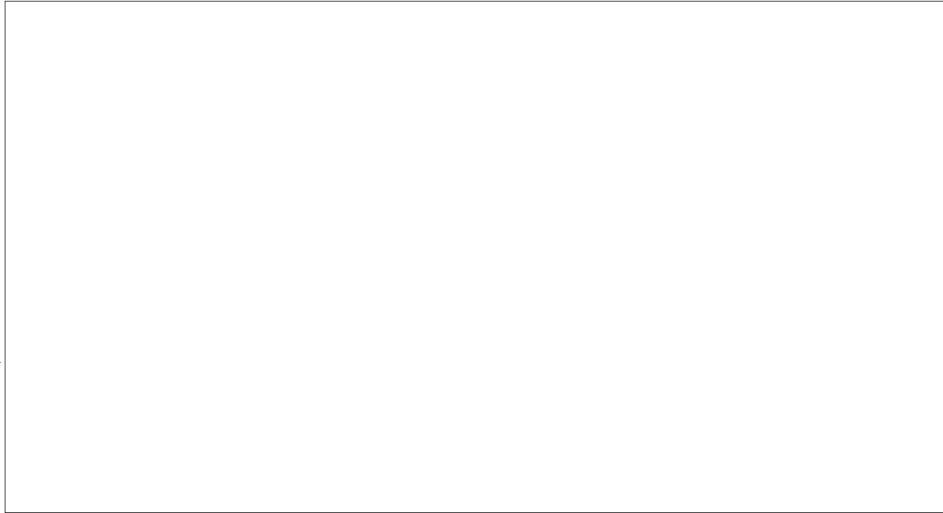


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11. USSR-US: We are now fairly sure that the Navy Neptune aircraft which was damaged while over La Perouse Strait a week ago was the target of a Soviet SAM.



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12. Laos: The military situation is generally quiet, but uneasy, following a brief flareup in central Laos late last week.

(Cont'd)

We may see more action in the coming weeks. The rains are ending. In the last four days a total of 220 Communist trucks have been spotted by our road watch teams moving toward the Plaine des Jarres, the first big spurt of this month.



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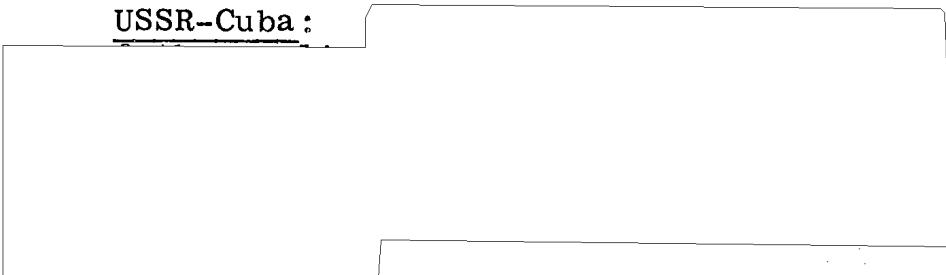
13. UAR-Iraq: Cairo considers the agreement last week to get up a "unified political command" the smallest commitment the UAR could make in the face of Iraqi pressures.

We agree. Nasir has long been unwilling to involve himself in Iraq's problems.



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14. USSR-Cuba:



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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

21 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. South Vietnam

a. The High National Council yesterday promulgated its new provisional charter, replacing the version rejected by Khanh last week.

b. The charter provides for a chief of state, expected to be General Minh, with watered-down powers. An as yet unnamed prime minister will frame and execute policy.

c. The council will act as the legislative authority until elections are held.

d. The only bone thrown to the military appears to be representation on a National Security Council, which will approve defense policy and recommend declarations of emergency.

e. Earlier yesterday Khanh had told Ambassador Taylor that he favored the new charter in its draft form. Taylor is not sure that Khanh has really read and understood all the provisions of the version adopted and is keeping his fingers crossed.

2. Eastern Europe - USSR:

a. East European leaders apparently still hope to remain semi-independent of Moscow and dampen the domestic effect of Khrushchev's ouster.

b. None of them has given solid backing to Pravda's 17 October denigration of the former Soviet leader. Rumania has not published the article, and Hungary and Yugoslavia have printed only partial texts, omitting references to Khrushchev.

c. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia praised him, and even East Germany mentioned his "merit."

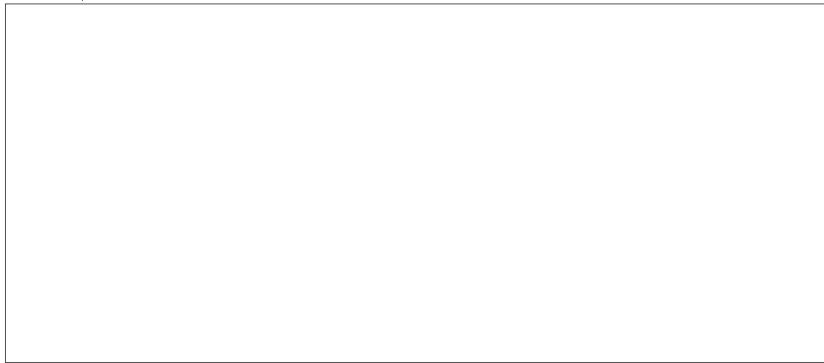
d. Nearly all of the East Europeans are singling out the new Moscow regime's avowed dedication to the policies approved at the 20th and 22nd Soviet party congresses. These included de-Stalinization and recognition of the sovereignty of each Communist party.

e. Only Zhivkov of Bulgaria has made a strong pledge of loyalty to the new regime. He owes his job to Khrushchev, and opponents in his own party are in a position to threaten his control.

3. Congo

a. Rebel "defense minister" Soumialot, in the absence of "president" Gbenye, has agreed to receive a Red Cross plane.

b. He has also asked for a representative of the OAU Commission on the Congo to come and discuss the lot of foreign citizens.



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4. France-Brazil

a. De Gaulle's 13-16 October visit to Brazil was probably a disappointment to the French.

b. The Brazilians went out of their way to show good will, but were [redacted] cold toward De Gaulle's "third-force" concept.

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(Cont'd)

c. The US Embassy comments that even in the more promising area of cultural relations, the French probably made less of a gain than might have been expected.

d. De Gaulle was guilty of a startling gaffe in refusing to visit the Brazilian Academy of Letters, home of Brazil's most influential Francophiles.

e. Commercially, the announced agreement to continue cooperation in nuclear energy development could eventually lead to the French sale of reactors.

f. However, the embassy believes that the obvious inability of France to provide substantial economic assistance pointed up Brazil's heavy dependence on US support.

NOTES

- A. Algeria Ben Bella has once again scored heavily against Algerian dissidents. Rebel leader Ait Ahmed and four aides were arrested in the Kabylia mountains over the weekend and are probably destined for a firing squad. First, however, there may be a public trial to show that Ait Ahmed had received "imperialist," possibly including US, backing.
- B. USSR-Turkey Turkish Foreign Minister Erkin's upcoming visit to Moscow is unlikely to result in any significant improvement in Soviet-Turkish relations. Moscow probably hopes that the visit, pending for a year, will illustrate the new Soviet regime's continued dedication to "peaceful coexistence." For its part, Ankara probably looks on the trip as a demonstration that, although solidly pro-Western, Turkey still follows an independent foreign policy.

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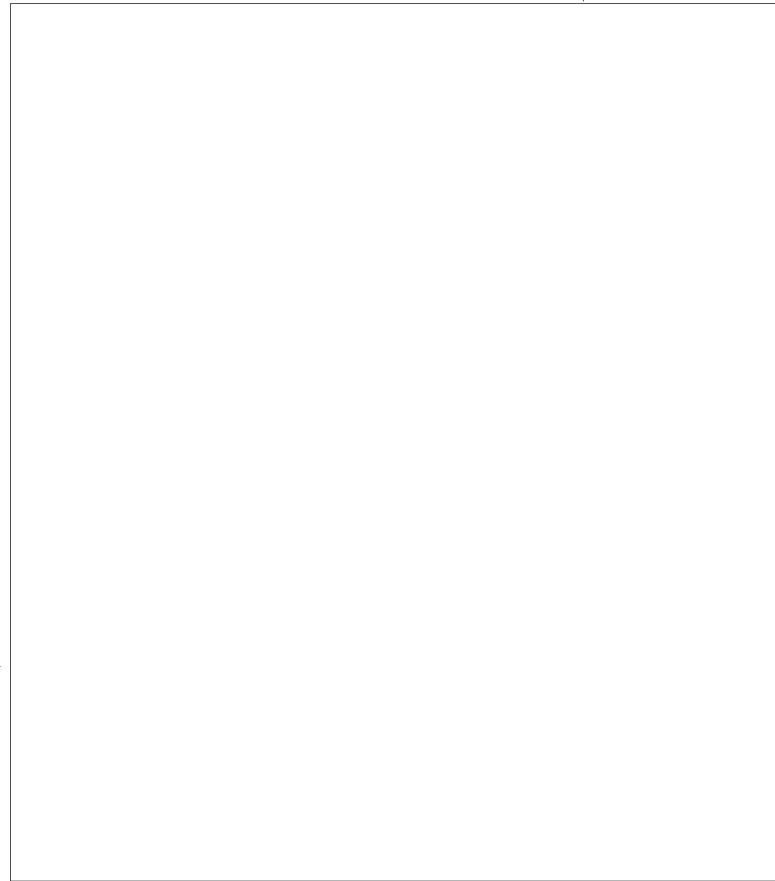
(Cont'd)

- D. Mozambique Rebel raids from Tanganyika are affecting the morale of European sugar estate operators in northern Mozambique and causing local laborers to quit their jobs out of fear. Widespread damage to communication lines is also reported. Local opinion so far appears to be that the Portuguese military can handle the situation, but a sterner test will come if terrorist activities spread to urban centers in the area.
- E. Bolivia The heat appears to be off the Paz-Barrientos feud for the present. In a meeting on 15 October both are reported to have made concessions that could lead to at least a temporary accommodation of their differences. It remains to be seen whether either one will follow through, however.

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TOP SECRET

USSR



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TOP SECRET

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

22 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

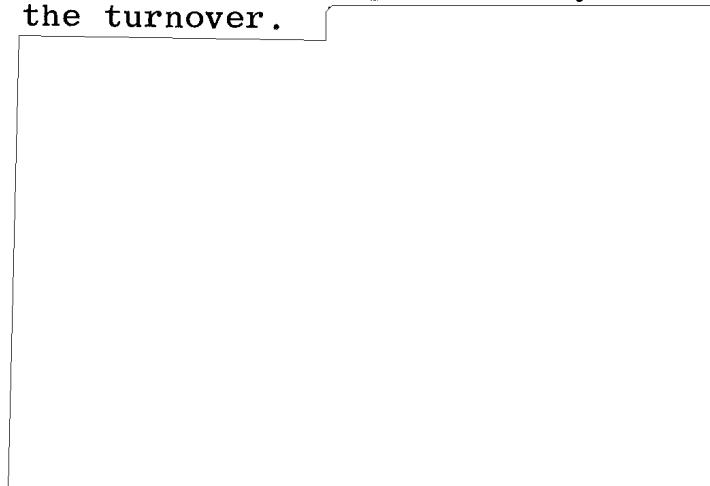
26

1. USSR

a. The new leaders are still trying to keep Soviet relations with the West on an even keel.

b. One of their diplomats in Ottawa, speaking "officially," described the decision to kick Khrushchev out as prompted by his impulsive and erratic administration of domestic affairs, not by his handling of foreign policy.

c. He also denied that the military figured prominently in the turnover.



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(Cont'd)

e. The central committee, which Khrushchev had used once before to turn aside just such an effort to get rid of him, was called into session the next day. This time it did not save him.

f. By the 14th, it would seem, Khrushchev had been cast into the dustbin of history.

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2. Bolivia

a. The accommodation between Paz and Barrientos may prove short-lived.

b. Rioting students yesterday virtually took over the city of Cochabamba, where Barrientos support is strong. They were said to be protesting the arrest of students for antigovernment activity.

c. The disorders threaten to spread to other places today, including La Paz.

(Cont'd)

d. Barrientos flew from Co-chabamba to La Paz last evening for a confrontation with the President. It is not yet clear how the former intends to play his hand in this new situation. If he tries now to force a showdown with Paz, the result could be civil war.

3. Congo



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b. The Red Cross intends to take advantage of the late show of good will from the rebels by trying to arrange permission for foreigners in the city to send messages to their families.

c. The rebels are stirring again in the east and have reoccupied Beni, to the north of Bukavu.

4. Mozambique-Angola

- a. The OAU's "liberation committee," meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, has decided to concentrate its efforts on Angola and Mozambique, largely on the pragmatic grounds that these are the only territories where military action is feasible in the coming year.
- b. In Mozambique, there has been an upswing in anti-Portuguese harassing activity.
- c. This is the work of the Tanganyikan-based Mozambique Liberation Front which claims some 2,000 men and is supported not only by the committee, but probably by the Chinese Communists and possibly the Soviets as well.
- d. The Congo-based Angolan rebels, however, seem to have fallen on evil days despite committee support. The chief obstacle seems to be Tshombé, who has done nothing to help the rebels. They have also long been hampered by poor leadership and vicious infighting.

5. Cyprus

a. Makarios, we hear, has obtained agreement from Grivas and the Greek military officers that they will confine themselves strictly to military matters.

b. In return, the archbishop is said to have agreed to the disarming of Greek Cypriot irregulars, most of whom favor Makarios over Grivas.

c. We doubt that either side will live up to the agreement.

d. After weeks of backing and filling, UN officials on Cyprus think they have a formula which will result in the opening of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road. If true, this could open the way for an early rotation of troops for the Turkish contingent on the island.

6. UN General Assembly

a. Most UN members are apparently resigned to postponing the General Assembly opening from the scheduled 10 November date.

(Cont'd)

b. The urge for postponement stems from uncertainties created by the new governments in London and Moscow and from the unresolved dispute on peacekeeping arrearages owed by the USSR and France.

c. Gromyko has said that the Soviets would be prepared to go along with a delay of a "couple of weeks" if others wished this. He was blunt, however, in saying that the Soviets will not pay up. The French are likely to be equally stiff.

NOTES

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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C. USSR - North Vietnam [Redacted] Soviet influence is
[Redacted] declining. [Redacted] many Soviet periodicals,
once plentiful, are no longer obtainable. [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

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D. Colombia President Valencia is still worried
that his minister of war, General Ruiz Novoa,
may be on the verge of trying a coup. [Redacted]
[Redacted]

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[Redacted] Ruiz has indeed seemed to be rounding
up support for an effort to throw Valencia out,
and it may be largely a matter of timing.

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E. Brazil

rumors that left-wing elements are hatching plans to assassinate ex-president Goulart in such a way that the blame falls on the Castello Branco government. The scheme may look attractive to these elements, since, if it can be pulled off, it would simultaneously discredit the Brazilian government and make a martyr out of Goulart, who has been lukewarm about their plans to sponsor a new revolution in Brazil.

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G. Common Market Renewed French pressure for an agreed price on agriculture products, topped by De Gaulle's threat yesterday to pull out if he does not get his way, have put Erhard in a tough spot. Recent domestic setbacks make it hard for the Chancellor to agree to the proposed price levels until after next year's elections, if then.

H. South Vietnam A late report from Saigon says that armed forces--either Cambodian or Viet Cong--today crossed a well-defined sector of the border and captured three Vietnamese and an American special forces adviser.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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23 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. USSR

a. We have noted what may be a straw in the wind on the domestic economic intentions of the new regime.

b. Meeting on 19 and 20 October, the USSR National Economic Council decided not only to continue a four-month-old experiment which allowed considerable autonomy to two Soviet textile plants but also to enlarge it to include "a number of enterprises in light industry."

c. Under the experiment, production is governed by contracts worked out between the plants and retail outlets, rather than by strict adherence to plans, and would not be subject to intermediary party or state authority.

2. South Vietnam

a. Leading contenders for the top spots in the new government are still jockeying for position as the 27 October deadline looms.

(Cont'd)

b. Khanh's intentions seem cloudy. In talking to Ambassador Taylor on Thursday, he appeared satisfied with the prospect of being armed forces commander. However, he assumed a lofty air of detachment in discussing possible incumbents for other key slots, even those with whom he would have to work closely, such as premier or defense minister.

c. Khanh may not expect the new government to be around long. [] he is still maneuvering to retain power.

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3. Congo

a. The near collapse of normal economic activity appears to be feeding a growing restiveness in some rebel-held areas. []

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b. However, for the moment Congo Army units are stalled in most areas, and militarily the rebels are holding their own. Lack of air support for government forces is one factor.

(Cont'd)

c. Congolese aircraft have not flown combat missions for a week, and Tshombé is increasingly unhappy about it.

d. Yesterday, he sent word to Ambassador Godley that President Kasavubu wanted to send a special emissary to "explain the current situation" to President Johnson. General Mobutu, moreover, was said to be sending his principal deputy to the US, to the Pentagon.

e. Godley has been trying hard to see Tshombé to stall off these visits.

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4. Cuba-USSR

a. Guinea's Sekou Touré says that Cuban President Dorticos, "speaking in the name of the Cuban Government," had told him in Cairo that Havana was "anxious to remove itself from the Communist camp, to become nonaligned and to normalize its relationships with the US."

(Cont'd)

b. [REDACTED] Castro and his
colleagues seem wary of upsetting
their present relationship with
the USSR. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

A. Cyprus Agreement for opening the Nicosia-Kyrenia road and for the Turkish troop rotation has been announced. However, there may be a hitch. The Cyprus Government has "certain reservations" in the troop rotation it is going to present in writing today.

B. Sudan Khartoum was the scene of violence Wednesday and Thursday as police clashed with students demonstrating over the situation in southern Sudan. Several deaths resulted, but security forces appeared last night to have matters in hand. US Embassy windows were smashed, apparently only incidentally.

C. Mozambique [redacted]

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[redacted] Africans are increasingly ready to revolt.

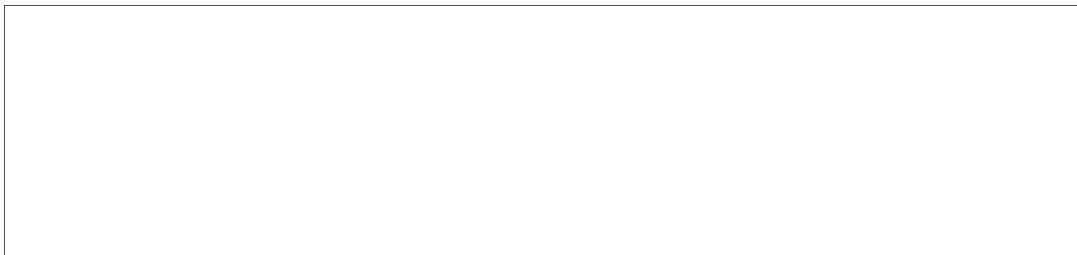
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D. Venezuela Security forces have now rounded up over half of the 63-man FALN detachment responsible for much of the spectacular terrorism in Caracas, including the kidnappings of Colonels Smolen and Chenault. This is a setback for the FALN, but will not end its forays. A General Tire recap shop in Caracas was set afire Tuesday.

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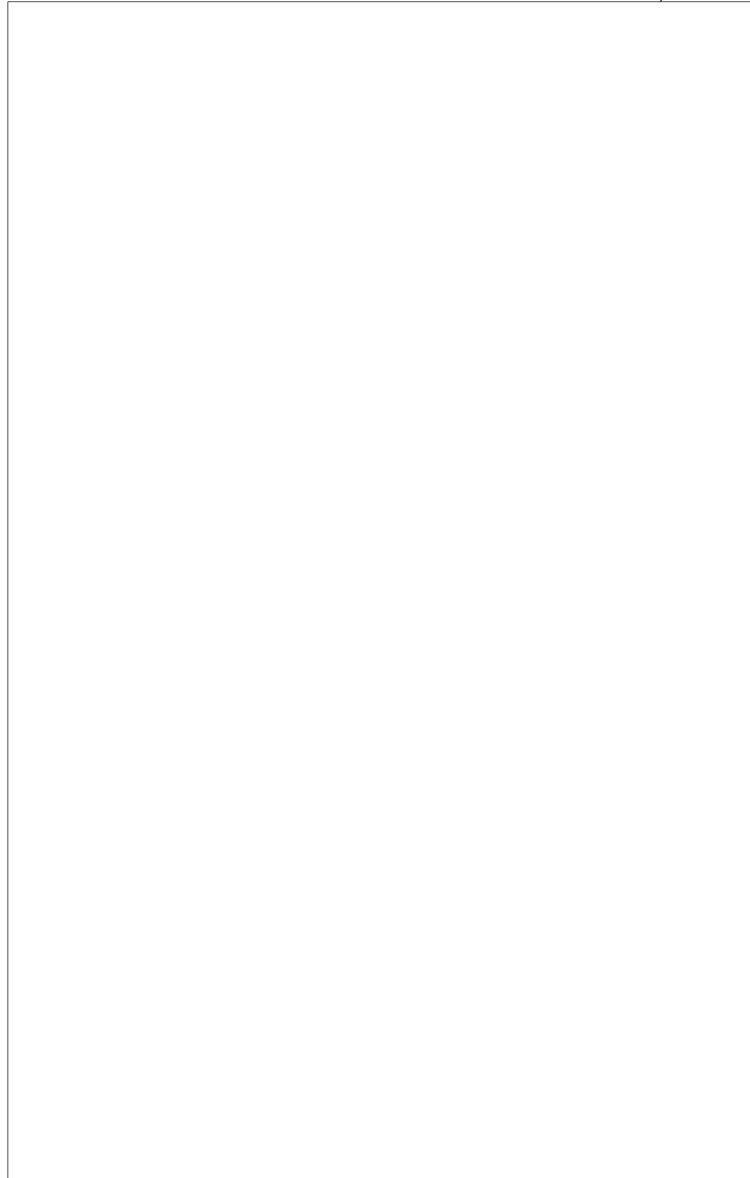
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F. Communist China With a recent contact for 1.5 million tons from Australia, Chinese contracts for wheat imports in 1965 now total 2.1 million tons. We expect to hear of further purchases from Canada, Australia, and France.

TOP SECRET

Communist China

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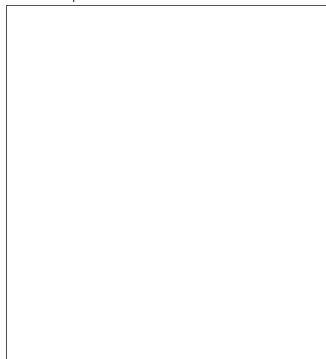
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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

24 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

1. USSR



a. After his first interview with Kosygin yesterday, Ambassador Kohler described the new premier's manner as "confident, unworried, and affable."

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b. Kosygin said the new government hopes to retain all existing channels of communications with President Johnson and continue "friendly and confidential conversations."

c. Kosygin carefully parroted the official statements already made by the new leaders, suggesting to Kohler that for the present they will indeed stick to the "collective" approach.

d. He repeated earlier assurances that no domestic or international policy changes are contemplated. The government will remain the same, he said, except that the former chairman has "retired."

e. The new premier came down hard on the question of Soviet UN arrearages, particularly emphasizing a determination not to pay any part of the expenses of the Congo operation.

2. Czechoslovakia

a. We continue to see repercussions in Eastern Europe of Khrushchev's departure.

b. On 17 October the Prague regime published plans for a liberal economic reorganization which goes much further than Moscow's experiments along the same line announced several days later.

c. The Czech decision, taken without waiting to see how events developed in Moscow, suggests Prague wanted to reassure its people that there would be no change in policy. The announcement also demonstrated Prague's determination to run its own affairs.

d. The Czech press and radio have not muffled their praise of Khrushchev.

3. Yugoslavia-USSR

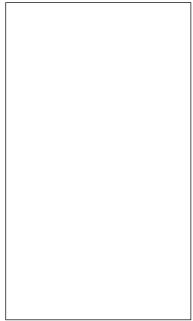
a. Yesterday Belgrade finally published its first official reaction to the change in Moscow.

b. The Yugoslavs mention receiving a reassuring note from the USSR, but go on to say they are somewhat concerned that the new Soviet leadership is associating itself with earlier anti-Yugoslav policies.

(Cont'd)

c. They are particularly upset by repeated statements that the Soviet party reaffirms the decisions of the 21st Party Congress as well as the 20th and 22nd. At the latter two, Moscow was on a pro-Yugoslav zig, but at the 21st it was zagging.

4. USSR



a. In Moscow the new leaders have apparently begun to react to the ferment their coup has kicked up among the European parties.

b. Delegations from the French, Italian, and Austrian Communist parties are to visit Moscow within the next few days.

c. A Soviet VIP flight landed in Warsaw on 23 October, and another possible VIP flight arrived in Bulgaria the day before. A high-level Soviet mission, substituting for the late Marshal Biryuzov, arrived in Yugoslavia on the 20th.

d. Suslov may have been on the flight to Poland. He was the only top Soviet official absent from yesterday's funeral services for Biryuzov in Moscow.

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(Cont'd)

e. There have been, however, no VIP flights which would substantiate rumors of a Soviet mission to Peiping.

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f. As a footnote to all of this, we note that there are tentative signs of some degree of military alert in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. This activity may reflect general uneasiness, but we see no indications that these regimes expect serious trouble.

5. USSR

a. On the domestic front, the Soviet party goes forward with making Khrushchev an un-person.

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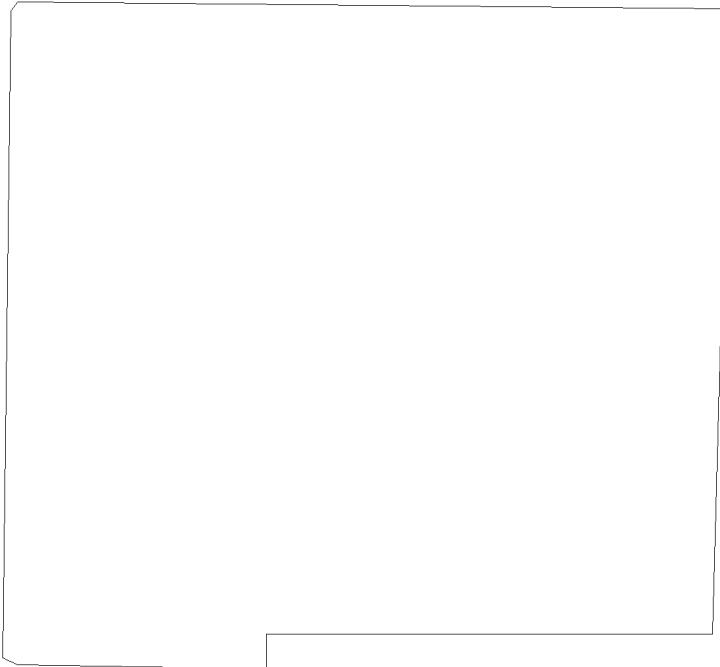
(Cont'd)

c. Material already in print but not yet released should be discussed with party officials, the decision to destroy being made on the basis of such factors as the value and number of copies.

d. Portraits of the former chief were to be removed from sale and taken down from display. His published works, however, were not to be removed from libraries and definitely not turned over for reduction to pulp. [redacted]

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6. Communist China



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7. South Vietnam

a. General Minh says the new Chief of State will be chosen today.

b. He claims he is not sure he will accept it if it means leaving the army. Ambassador Taylor thinks the temptation will be too much for the general to resist.

c. Minh says, surprisingly, that he and Khanh have agreed on a list of candidates for the premiership. It includes Mayor of Saigon, Huong, Interior Minister, Vien, and Vu Van Mau.

d. The signals have been switched somewhat on the acquittal of the 13 officers involved in last month's coup attempt.

e. Taylor reports that they will all be placed under 30-60 days' house arrest. In addition, Generals Phat, Duc, and Lam and five of the colonels will resign.

f. Presumably, this reversal will allay some of the suspicion among the Buddhists that Khanh had staged the coup himself.

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NOTES

A. UN-China At the UNESCO meeting in Paris, the vote on Chinese representation was not as close as expected. Most of the nations which may change their positions are apparently holding off until the General Assembly.

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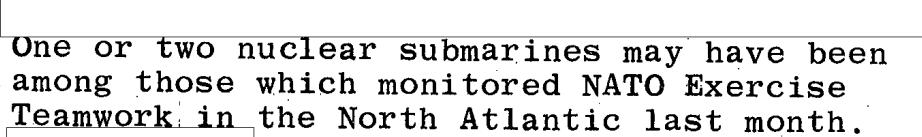
C. USSR A Soviet nuclear submarine patrol in the eastern Atlantic

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One or two nuclear submarines may have been among those which monitored NATO Exercise Teamwork in the North Atlantic last month.

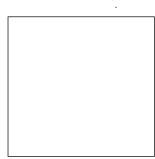
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D. Bolivia Student rioting struck La Paz yesterday, as it had Cochabamba the day before. Communists and rightists both led the outbreak in protest primarily against President Paz, although they also disapprove of Vice President Barrientos. More disorders could occur today.

50X1



(Cont'd)

E. France De Gaulle is showing no ill-effects from his long South American tour. He is again in full charge of the government and meeting a busy social and diplomatic schedule. His performance is increasing the odds favoring a run for re-election next year.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



50X1

26 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. South Vietnam

a. The formation of a government in Saigon is going forward in its own Vietnamese fashion, but not one which seems particularly helpful for the US.

b. Suu was apparently named chief of state instead of Minh both because the latter did not want to resign his commission and because of developing opposition among various political and religious groups.

c. Ambassador Taylor thinks Suu, who has apparently never recovered from his going-over in Diem's prisons, is not in control of the situation. Suu himself has said he will serve only until a popular assembly is convened.

d. The list of candidates for premier has also changed, with one Ho Van Nhut, a man of little government experience, replacing Vu Van Mau. The latter is returning to his ambassadorship in London.



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(Cont'd)

f. Thus it would appear, at least from this distance, that with Minh set aside, the way is open for Khanh and company to play a very strong role in the new government.

g. Yesterday the Cambodian Government issued two official statements flatly denying any involvement in the 22 October border incident and in fact claiming it never even took place.

h. Meanwhile, the body of US Captain Towery, killed in the incident, has been found, apparently in South Vietnam.

2. Taiwan - Communist China

a. Peiping's nuclear success has sparked new Nationalist demands for US help against the Communist regime.

b. The Nationalists are saying [redacted] that the Communists must be crushed before they achieve a nuclear weapons capability.

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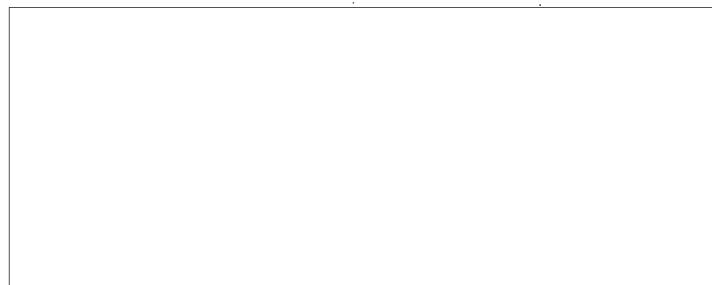
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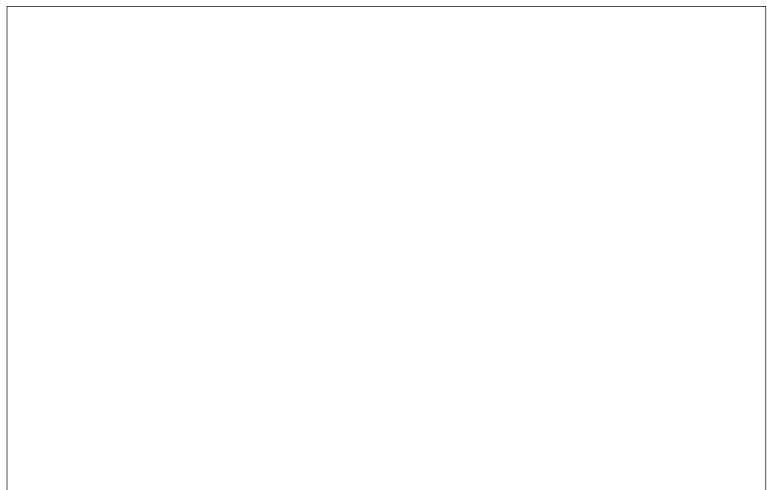
d. Our embassy has noted signs of a feeling among the Nationalist military that a "do or die" effort should be made against the mainland, even without US help.

e. To bolster morale, the government may step up its commando raids on the mainland coast.

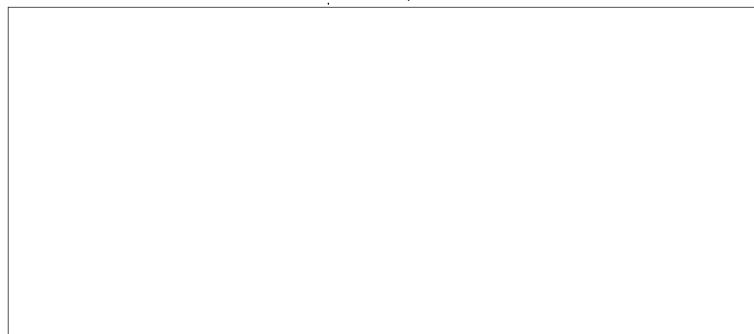
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3. USSR

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4. Sudan

a. Continuing disturbances in Khartoum may force the Abboud regime to make some concessions to popular demands for a return to civilian government.

b. Important political, intellectual, and religious leaders have seized on the disorders to call for "a return to democracy." General Abboud's military government has ruled since November 1958.

c. The regime is also under pressure to moderate its campaign against rebels in the predominantly Negro southern Sudan, who are fighting efforts to "Arabicize" the south.

(Cont'd)

d. So far there are no []
[] army units []
wavering in their loyalty. Dis-
sension in the military has been
reported in the past, however, and
some of the politico-religious
leaders have supporters in the
army.

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5. Japan

a. The choice of a suc-
cessor to Ikeda will probably
fall on either Olympics Minister
Ichiro Kono or Eisaku Sato, a
long-time stalwart in the Lib-
eral Democratic Party.

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b. []
[]
[] The
fact that during his prolonged
illness Ikeda did not appoint
Kono again, however, suggests
that his choice may be Sato.

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NOTES

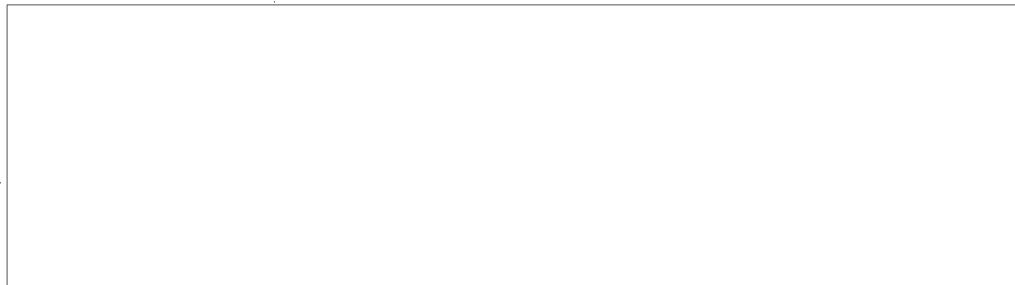
- A. Canada-USSR Another Soviet-Canadian wheat deal may be imminent. An official from the Soviet state agency charged with grain trade is now in Canada. The USSR is committed to make sizable grain and flour deliveries to Cuba before the end of the year.
- B. Cyprus The opening of the Kyrenia road and the rotation of Turkish troops are to start today. The UN will take over all checkpoints on the road and use about 200 UN troops in continuous patrols. A Turkish transport arrived in Famagusta this morning with the incoming unit.

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- D. USSR The appointment of Vladimir Stepakov as the new chief editor of Izvestia, now officially confirmed, will probably be followed soon by a series of similar changes. The journal Party Life in its latest editorial asserted that party organs "have the duty" to oppose poor leaders.

(Cont'd)

E. UK-Rhodesia Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has rejected an invitation from the Wilson government to come to London and is going ahead on the referendum for independence. The British now say they are sending him an ultimatum which may detail economic sanctions to be taken if unilateral independence is declared. The UK High Commissioner in Salisbury, however, thinks it is too late to stop the declaration.



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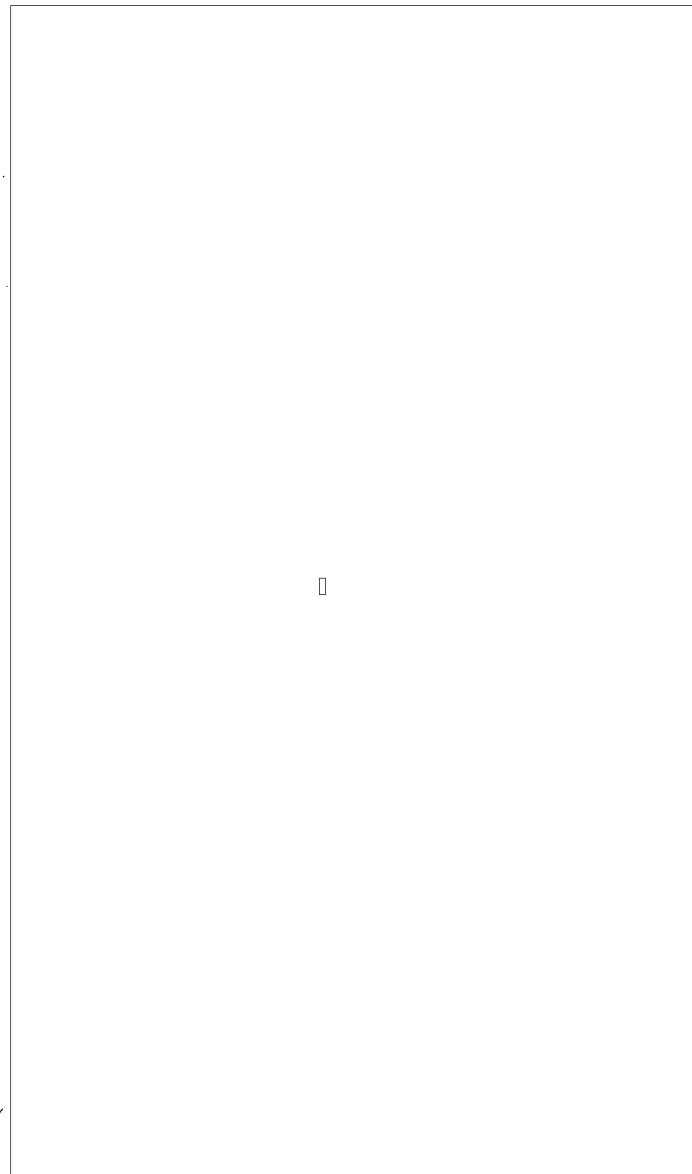


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Soviet Missiles

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



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27 OCTOBER 1964
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1. South Vietnam -
Cambodia

a. There have been four incidents in the past week along the highly charged border between South Vietnam and Cambodia. Further trouble seems to be in the cards.

b. Two of the incidents involved air strikes by Vietnamese planes against a Cambodian border village. In another, the Cambodians seem to have become enmeshed in a skirmish between South Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

c. Then, the Cambodians claim to have shot down a C-123 on a resupply mission near the border. American lives were lost in the last two incidents.

d. Yesterday, Sihanouk warned that the next "aggressive act" against Cambodia would result in a diplomatic break with the US as well as his recognition of Hanoi and the South Vietnamese rebels.

e. He also spoke of "reprisals."

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2. Gabon

a. The French, who have been the chief if not the only support of President Leon Mba since the February coup attempt, have now withdrawn that support.

b. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
flight to Paris. Mba was balky, but got on the plane when told that the Paris decision was irrevocable.

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c. The sudden French action was prompted by the recent spate of beatings and public humiliations visited on Mba's political opponents. The last straw was when his goon squads began to include Europeans, even French citizens, in their ministrations.

d. There is no hint of what Paris intends to do now.

e. The French, who have vital economic interests in Gabon, will bend every effort to keep their hand in. But their die-hard backing of Mba will make it difficult to strike any arrangement with an effective alternative.

3. USSR

a. The grapevine from Moscow has turned up several plausible accounts of why and how Khrushchev was sacked. Most seem to agree that the chief cause was domestic and economic.

b. One version, attributed to a Pravda staff man, has it that the ouster was triggered by a 2 October Pravda story which conveyed the impression that the top leaders were in agreement with Khrushchev's plan to de-emphasize heavy industry and defense.

c. By this account, Brezhnev and Kosygin engineered the coup to prevent this alleged directive from being put into effect.

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f. Not surprisingly, a number of foreign Communists are inclined to give weight to Khrushchev's tactics in dealing with Peiping as the primary cause for his downfall.

4. Bolivia

a. There were serious riots in at least three Bolivian cities yesterday, and the Paz government is braced for another round of violence today.

b. Student demonstrators against the government are being joined by rambunctious tin miners and other leftist elements. The attitude of Barrientos is not clear, but apparently he has not yet irrevocably cast his lot with these elements.

c. So far government security forces have been able to contain the disturbances with a minimum of difficulty. However, stocks of antiriot equipment are running low, and there are signs of greater organization and discipline among the demonstrators.

NOTES

- A. Sudan After opposition elements showed their muscle yesterday by calling a fairly effective general strike, Prime Minister Abboud moved to conciliate them by firing his old cabinet and letting it be known that hard-line military figures will not be included in the new list. Though willing to throw sops such as this to civilian opposition leaders, Abboud does not seem to have been shaken sufficiently to contemplate any really meaningful diminution of his or the military's power.
- B. Panama Like his predecessors, President Robles is finding it difficult to get moving on a program of badly needed economic reforms in the face of opposition from entrenched interests. Now, the difficulty is compounded by the fact that the followers of the defeated candidate, Arnulfo Arias, see in this a chance to discredit the victorious Robles.
- C. Cuba - International Communism [redacted] the Cubans are trying to line up a conference of Latin American Communist parties in Havana [redacted] for the purpose of working out a joint position on the Sino-Soviet controversy. [redacted]
[redacted]

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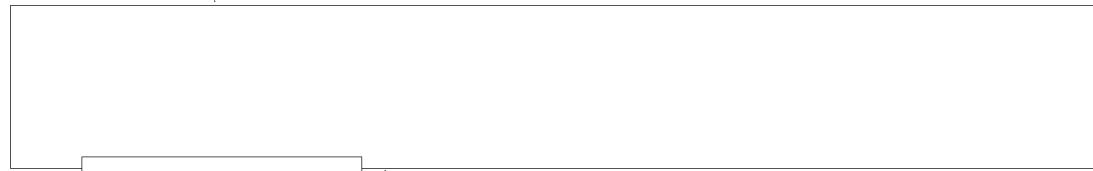
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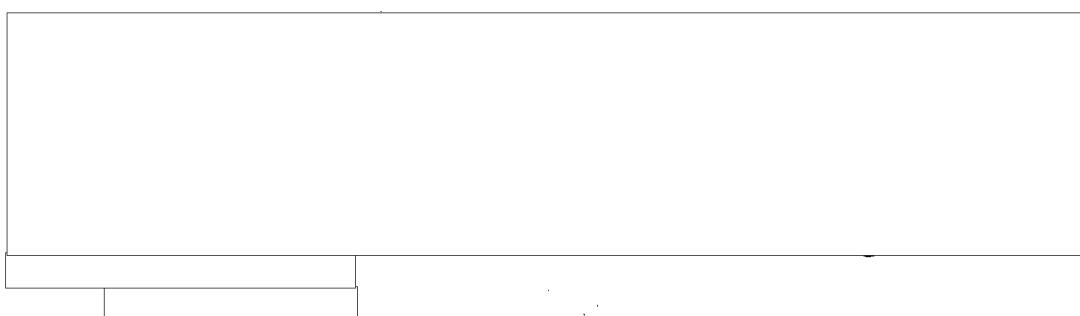
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D. Cuba-Africa The Cubans seem to have made points among the African delegations to the recent nonaligned conference, and, as a result, we may see a broadening of Havana's diplomatic representation on the continent. Burundi, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Dahomey, and Nigeria have been mentioned. Cuba has also dangled offers of aid before the Congo (Brazzaville) and Holden Roberto's Angolan rebel movement.



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G. Cyprus The opening of the Nicosia-Kyrenia road and the rotation of about half the troops of the Turkish contingent went off yesterday without incident.

TOP SECRET

Communist China

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b. [redacted] mission [redacted]
disclosed a 70-foot missile erected
at one of the pads at the
Shuangchengtzu missile test center
[redacted]

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c. The size suggests a missile
on the order of the Soviet SS-3 or
SS-4. We cannot be sure whether
the missile is one provided by the
USSR before 1960 or a missile fab-
ricated at least in part by the
Chinese.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

24 - 27 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

27 October 1964

1. USSR: The new leadership appears intent on reassuring everyone that nothing has really changed.

Delegations have been sent to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Brezhnev and Kosygin have met with Gomulka. Several western Communist party delegations have gone or are going to Moscow. Soviet diplomats around the world continue to spread the word that no major policy changes, particularly with regard to Peiping, are in store.

Last Friday, Premier Kosygin, in the only interview so far granted Ambassador Kohler, echoed the public statements on the continuity of Soviet policy. He was particularly adamant on Moscow's refusal to meet its UN arrearages. Kohler reports that Kosygin's careful hewing to the public line suggests the new leaders will indeed stick to the "collective" approach, at least for the present.

On the domestic front, the Soviet press appears to be trying to assure the Soviet people that economic goals, especially a higher standard of living, remain unchanged.

2. South Vietnam: To no one's surprise, the new government's formation is taking longer than scheduled.

We did get a new Chief of State, Phan Khac Suu, a man acceptable to most Vietnamese factions, but whose health is bad and whose command of the situation is uncertain. His most important decision, the choice of a prime minister, is still being delayed.

Suu is now negotiating with Buddhist and Catholic leaders and with Generals Khanh and Minh. This may take another week.

The Khanh government continues to act as a caretaker. Khanh and his supporters also will probably carry a lot of weight in the new government, judging from the quality of Suu's reported top candidates for prime minister. Huong, the mayor of Saigon, is in poor health like Suu; Interior Minister Vien is Khanh's uncle; and the third prospect, Ho Van Nhut, is a man of little experience.

General Minh, nearly everyone's early bet for Chief of State, now seems destined for relative obscurity.

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3. Cambodia - South Vietnam: There have been four serious border incidents during the past week, and more may be in store.

Two of the incidents involved Vietnamese planes in over-the-border air strikes against Cambodian villages. The Cambodians were also mixed up in an exchange between the Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, in which US Army Captain Towery was killed.

Last, the Cambodians shot down a C-123 which had wandered over the border in error. The plane crashed in South Vietnam, killing eight Americans.

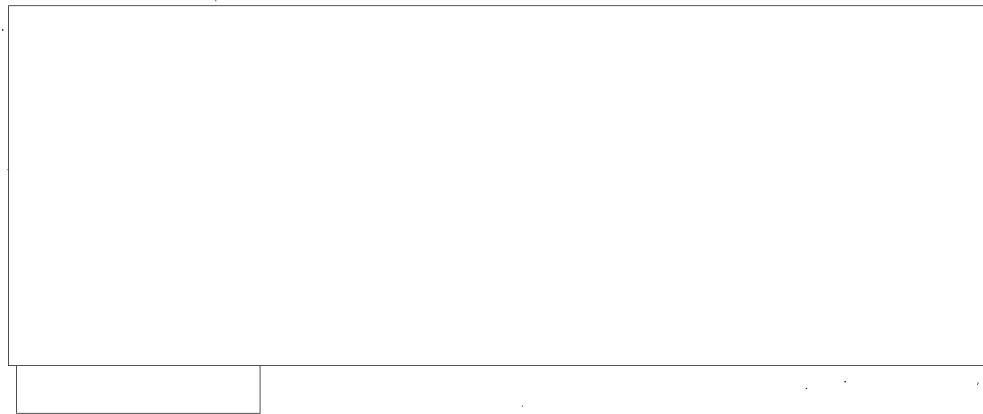
Sihanouk has warned--not for the first time--that the next "aggressive act" against his country will mean a diplomatic break with the US and Cambodian recognition of Hanoi and the South Vietnamese rebels. He has also threatened "reprisals." The Cambodian armed forces are on increased alert, and more troops and artillery have been sent to the border area.

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4. Communist China:

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5. Taiwan - Communist China: Peiping's nuclear success has sparked new Nationalist demands for US help against the Communist regime.

The Nationalists are saying [redacted] the Communists must be crushed before they achieve a nuclear weapons capability.

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Our embassy has noted signs of a feeling among the Nationalist military that a "do or die" effort should be made against the mainland, even without US help. To bolster morale, the government may step up its commando raids on the mainland coast.

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6.

USSR:

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7. Bolivia: Serious riots occurred in at least three Bolivian cities on Monday, and the demonstrators were reported out in strength in La Paz again on Tuesday morning. We have a late report that student rioters have sacked and burned the USIS center in Santa Cruz.

The students, who usually start such affairs, have been joined by tin miners, factory workers, and various leftist elements. The government has called on the militia to support local security forces. So far the demonstrations have been fairly well contained, but this may not hold.

(Cont'd)

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[redacted] the disturbances have been encouraged by Bolivia's army chief, General Ovando, who hopes to follow them up with a military coup against President Paz. The attitude of Vice President Barrientos, who has support in the military, is not clear. [redacted] he might use this support to settle his feud with Paz.

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8. Congo: The government is still holding the military initiative.

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[redacted]
A rebel threat may be shaping up north of Bukavu. The Congo Army garrison at Beni, about 200 miles above Bukavu, has pulled out and is retreating south. Government reinforcements are being sent, and air strikes against the advancing rebels were carried out on Sunday.

Below Bukavu, Congo Army troops and mercenaries have met unexpectedly well-organized resistance from the rebels.

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(Cont'd)

Elsewhere the rebel position continues to deteriorate. Food and other supplies are short, and in some areas the local population appears restive.

Stanleyville may be a different story. Recent reports indicate that the rebels have restored some measure of stability after more than a month of near chaos. Apparently "President" Gbenye, "Foreign Minister" Kanza, and "General" Olenга are now together in the capital for the first time. We suspect that their gathering may have some connection with the OAU's special commission on the Congo.

9. Cyprus: On Monday the Kyrenia road was opened and the rotation of Turkish troops was begun, thus removing two immediate threats to continued quiet on the island.

Progress toward a lasting solution, however, is still stymied. Greek and UN officials now appear to agree that, without an early declaration of enosis, Makarios will win out as the head of an independent, demilitarized, neutral Cyprus.

The ability of Athens and General Grivas to influence events on the island continues to decline. If quiet continues, the need for Greek troops will diminish. If they are withdrawn, pro-enosis elements will have no force to back them up against the Communists and others favoring complete independence.

(Cont'd)

Galo-Plaza is expected to make his report to U Thant sometime in December. He favors enosis, but cannot recommend the dissolution of a UN member. Therefore, his recommendations will have to be made within the context of independence. He still believes, however, that Makarios would support enosis if he could appear as its sponsor.

This would still leave the Turks to mollify, which would take larger concessions than Greece has yet offered.

10. Sudan: President Abboud and his military regime have bent a little in the wake of several days of violent public demonstrations. At this stage, however, it is doubtful that they intend to let any real power slip out of their hands.

To appease public demands for a return to civilian government, the old, mixed military-civilian cabinet has been fired.

[redacted] it is unlikely that Abboud is ready yet to give civilians any cabinet posts of major importance. He will probably continue to rely on support from the armed forces, which still appear solidly behind his regime.

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11. Panama: Robles is running into stiff opposition to his badly needed economic reform program.

Various entrenched interests are being joined by the followers of Robles' defeated opponent, Arnulfo Arias, who hope to discredit the new President.

12. Japan:

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The two leading candidates, Olympics Minister Ichiro Kono and party stalwart Eisaku Sato, are bitter, longtime enemies. Ikeda, who still controls one of the party's major cliques, at one time leaned toward Kono. Kono served as deputy premier during Ikeda's trip abroad last year.

The fact that during his long illness Ikeda did not appoint Kono again suggests that the former prime minister may now prefer Sato.

13.

Cuba - Latin America:

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[redacted] Havana is working
on holding a conference of Latin American Com-
munist parties in Cuba next month. The business
of the meeting is to be the formulation of
a common policy on the Sino-Soviet rift. [redacted]

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14.

UK-Rhodesia:

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London's ultimatum, delivered on Sunday,
warned Smith that, if he does not call a halt,
there will be economic sanctions imposed [redacted]

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15. Gabon: President Mba's brutal excesses apparently have proved to be more than his French masters can take. The French have been almost his sole support since the abortive coup attempt last February, but late last week they hustled him onto a plane for Paris. He may have no return ticket.

The French were apparently able to stomach beatings and public humiliation of Mba's political opponents; but when his goons began attacking French citizens as well as other Europeans, the French pounced on him.

What the next step will be is unclear. The French have vital economic interests in Gabon and will fight hard to keep the upper hand in any new political arrangement. Their extended forbearance with Mba, however, has used up a good deal of their political credit in the country.

TOP SECRET

Soviet Missiles:

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Communist China: The Chinese Communists

[redacted] test [redacted] a surface-to-surface missile.

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[redacted] mission [redacted] disclosed a 70-foot missile erected at one of the pads at the Shuangchengtzu missile test center on 18 October.

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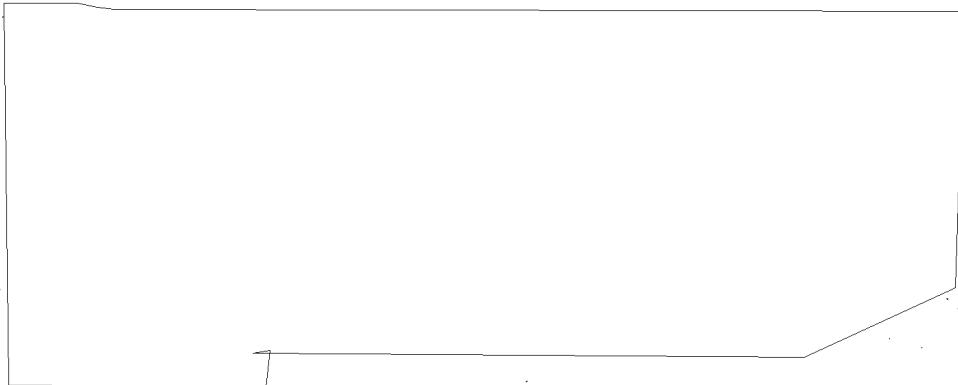
[redacted]
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The size suggests a missile on the order
of the Soviet SS-3 or SS-4. We cannot be sure
whether the missile is one provided by the
USSR before 1960 or a missile fabricated at
least in part by the Chinese.

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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28 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. South Vietnam

a. As Suu, the new chief of state, edges into choosing his cabinet slate for submission to the High National Council--a process which may take a week--Khanh's government acts in a caretaker capacity.

b. Khanh has been ensuring his own future role. On Sunday he got 32 of 40 senior generals to indicate they wanted him to stay on as armed forces chief.

c. General Minh seems slated for a sinecure, possibly as "supreme counselor" to Suu. Khanh has told Ambassador Taylor that Minh needed medical attention and "would do well" to take a long trip. Minh tells Taylor he would indeed like medical attention in the US or Hawaii.

d. On Sunday, a Hanoi broadcast predicted ominously that the situation in South Vietnam would "soon" resemble that in the north following Dien Bien Phu in 1954. It foresaw a drastic desertion rate in "a few weeks" with battalions "reduced to a score of men" and called on South Vietnamese military personnel to "rise up" against the US "commanders."

(Cont'd)

For The President Only - Top Secret

e. We have no evidence that Hanoi actually expects, or has any specific plans to effect, disintegration in the south in a matter of weeks, but its language has been growingly optimistic.

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2. Cambodia -
South Vietnam -
Thailand

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(Cont'd)

c. [redacted] Phnom Penh claims that the three Cambodian MIGs which strafed a South Vietnamese border post on Monday did so after they received fire while chasing South Vietnamese aerial violators.

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3. India

a. The public debate on whether India should now develop nuclear weapons appears to be gathering steam. While the present policy still has widespread support, a number of newspapers, particularly in the vernacular press, are speaking editorially in favor of a weapons program.

b. Defense Minister Chavan, speaking to a US official recently, criticized repeated statements by other Indian officials to the effect that India would never develop a nuclear bomb. "Never," he said, is a long time and a word "too frequently repeated."

4. Bolivia

a. The wave of disorders has continued in several cities. In La Paz, however, security forces appear to be handling it.

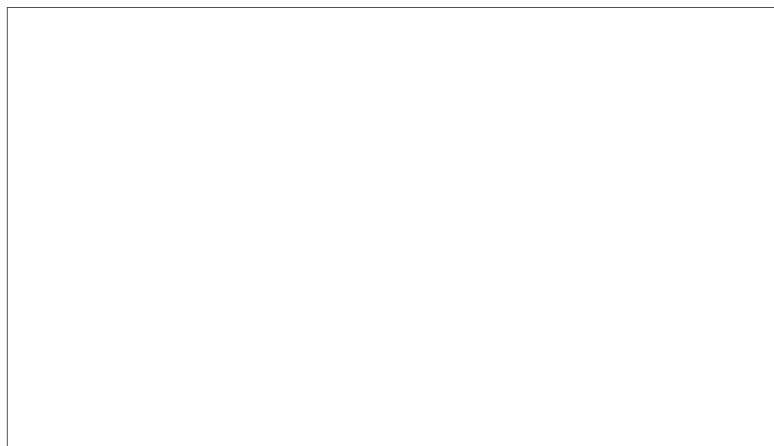
b. Ambassador Henderson sees the demonstrations as possibly the result of a conspiracy among the various opposition groups. Vice President Barrientos does not appear to be behind them but is eagerly waiting in the wings.

c. Pleading a "medical emergency," Barrientos yesterday put in a bid to the US Embassy for possible evacuation Thursday. Henderson thinks Barrientos wants to be out of the way during any showdown with President Paz so that he could return either as Paz' successor or as his vice president if Paz manages to keep the lid on.

d. So far the military leaders are sticking with Paz, but they might not be averse to the idea of a military takeover, with or without Barrientos, if Paz seems to be losing his grip.

5. Sudan

a. Prime Minister Abboud's conciliation moves have so far failed to quiet demands for a civilian government. The opposition is continuing the public demonstrations, hoping to force Abboud out.

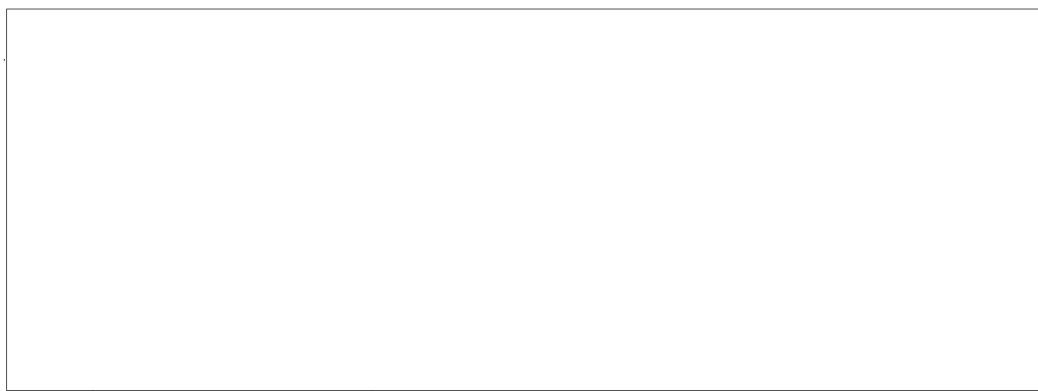


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NOTES



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B. USSR-Germany Bonn officials say [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] the West German Government is still ready for high-level talks with 50X1
the Soviets. German officials have publicly affirmed that the invitation to the Soviet "leadership" is still in effect, and that, if the new Soviet Government considers an exchange of views worthwhile, Bonn is ready for such conversations.

C. Communist China Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen I is going to attend the Algerian national day celebrations on 1 November. In this instance, Algiers may only be serving as the springboard for another high-level Chinese tour of Africa. We also note, according to an interview published in a French leftist weekly, that Chen I may have been fishing recently for an invitation to Paris.

(Cont'd)

D. The Vatican-US The papal nuncio to the Dominican Republic, for eight years private secretary to Pope Paul, says it is not "impossible" that the Pope will visit the Dominican Republic during the Marian Congress next March. Moreover, he says, this would assist in enabling arrangements for a visit to the US.

E. USSR This morning another satellite was launched from Tyuratam. We think it a Cosmos type, probably with a photographic mission.
[redacted]

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F. USSR-India Soviet [redacted] is encouraging the Indian Government to ask Moscow for submarines.
[redacted]
[redacted]

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TOP SECRET

Communist China

a. [] mission [] 1
showed a 70-foot missile erected at
one of the pads at the Shuangchengtzu
missile test center [] 50X1

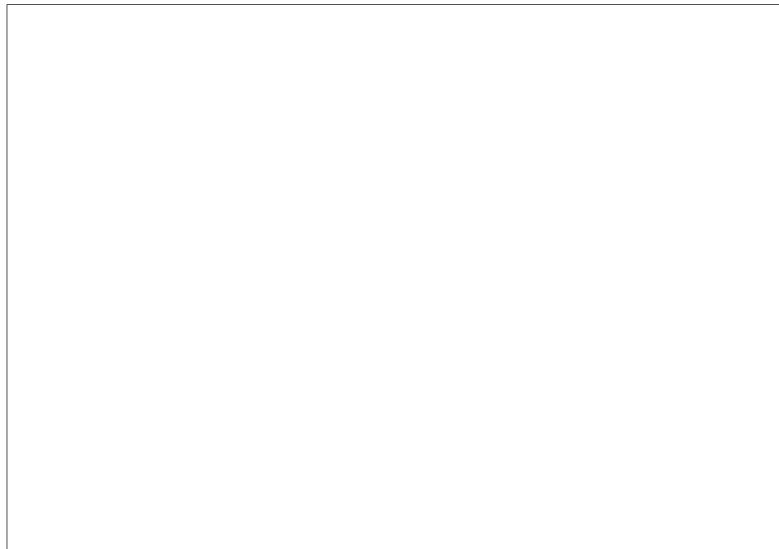
b. Mission [] 2 showed
that it had either been fired or
removed []. The missile
was missing, but propellant vehicles
and an erector were grouped on the
pad in a manner similar to that
which we have noted at Kapustin Yar
during Soviet MRBM exercises.

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TOP SECRET

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



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29 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Communist China

a.

[redacted]
[redacted] an-
other nuclear test, "much larger"
than the first one, is scheduled
for next March.

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c. If the Chinese do indeed
have a second test in the works,

[redacted]
[redacted] They may also want to lessen
the damage it might do to them at
the second "Bandung" conference
scheduled for Algiers next spring.

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e. The prediction that the
next shot will be larger suggests
Chinese confidence in improving
their next device, possibly by
using both plutonium and U-235.
By next March, both materials
could be available in sufficient
quantity.

2. South Vietnam

a. Suu apparently intends to announce his choice for prime minister today.

b. Our embassy has been informed that Suu will submit Huong's name to the High National Council for approval, with Vien as deputy prime minister. Ambassador Taylor had not heard directly from Suu, however, and was checking this morning.

c. According to this version, Suu plans to name Huong as minister of defense as well. Vien will also serve as interior minister, the position he already holds.

d. Khanh, as expected, will be armed forces commander in chief.

e. Taylor comments that the Huong-Vien team would be about the best obtainable and should be able to work with the military.

3. Sudan

a. The Sudanese radio announced this morning that a new, transitional government will be formed soon, but it is not at all clear who is doing what to whom.

(Cont'd)

b. The announcement followed talks between civilian leaders and military representatives. President Abboud's name was not mentioned, raising the possibility that he may have been ousted.

c. [redacted]

[redacted] there had been an internal coup in the Sudanese armed forces.

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d. General Hasan Bashir Nasir, longtime number-two man in the Abboud military regime, was [redacted] [redacted] under house arrest. He was apparently removed by the commander of the Sudan's eastern forces, General Tahir, supported by younger officers.

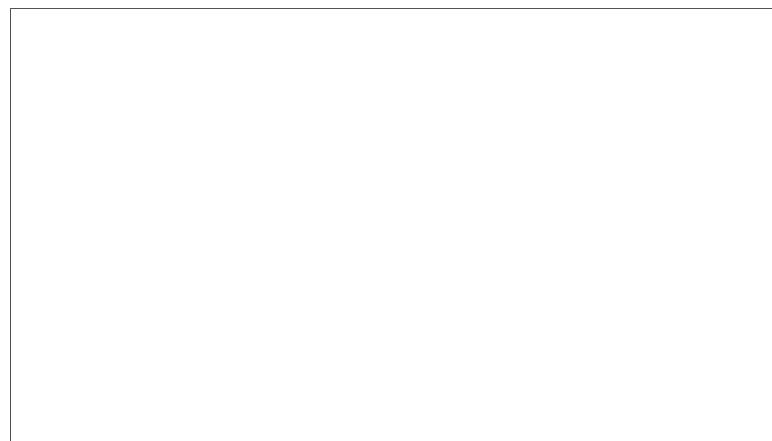
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e. The army killed a number of rioters yesterday as the demonstrations continued to spread from Khartoum to other northern cities. So far, there has been no evidence of an appreciable anti-American or antiforeign trend in the demonstrations.

4. Congo

a. The Congolese rebels are again threatening foreigners held in their territory.



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d. In Nairobi yesterday, Ambassador Fredericks saw the rebel foreign minister, Thomas Kanza. He implied to Kanza that, if any Americans were harmed, the US might take drastic action.

f. Kanza said the Stanleyville authorities were not too concerned about US reprisals.

5. Bolivia

a. La Paz may blow up again today.

(Cont'd)

b. Factory workers, teachers, and students are planning a "liberty march" on the presidential palace to protest government repression. The police and militia have managed to contain earlier demonstrations in La Paz, but feeling is running high.

c. Police have been moved from Cochabamba to the mining town of Oruro to strengthen the local forces. Yesterday the military in Oruro reportedly failed to back up the police, who were attacked by dynamite-throwing miners.

d. President Paz has ordered the reluctant Barrientos to stay in La Paz and attend to his vice-presidential duties. Barrientos had asked the embassy on Tuesday about possible evacuation.

e. Despite the continuing disturbances, the embassy believes Paz is weathering the storm.

6. East Germany

a. Ulbricht's party is apparently having trouble adjusting to the recent changes in Moscow.

(Cont'd)

b. Only five of the thirteen full members of the East German politburo have been seen since the changes took place, and Ulbricht himself was out of sight from 12 to 27 October.

c. The politburo issued a qualified endorsement of the Moscow shift on 17 October and was to meet again on 26 October. No public announcement has resulted. A central committee meeting may be underway today.

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7. USSR

a. [redacted] the meeting of Communist parties will be held in Moscow on 15 December, as scheduled.

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(Cont'd)

b. The Poles, who said their party would attend, told a British correspondent that the meeting will "freeze" the Sino-Soviet conflict, not push it to the limit.

c. Gomulka's speech headlined in the press this morning is consistent with this. For public consumption he must appear to believe that the USSR and China can get together.

d. Moscow's new leaders may have agreed to soften the tone of the meeting in order to avoid canceling or postponing it, which would have been a major victory for Peiping.

e. If the Poles are right, we may hear something soon from Moscow, where the subject is probably being discussed with the several visiting Communist party delegations.

NOTES

- A. France-MLF Ambassador Bohlen believes all indications point to a French program of vigorous opposition to the conclusion of any MLF agreement. Paris is already trying to dissuade the West Germans from joining.

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[redacted] the MLF would tend to limit cooperation under the French-German treaty and isolate Germany from other European countries as well as France if it began as a bilateral US-German venture.

- B. USSR Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky appears to be ailing.

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- C. Gabon-France The French may decide to send Mbà back to Libreville after all. French officials in Paris are apparently fearful that his removal will mean a takeover by more radical elements and repercussions in other French African dependencies.

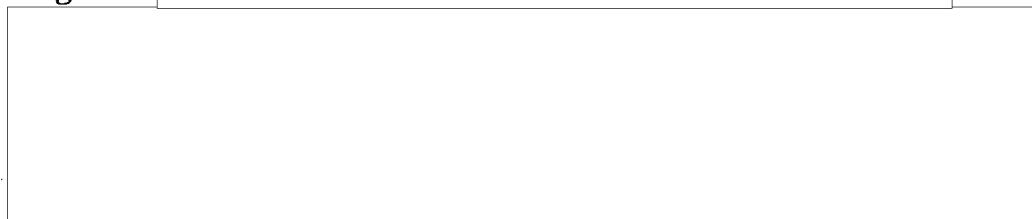
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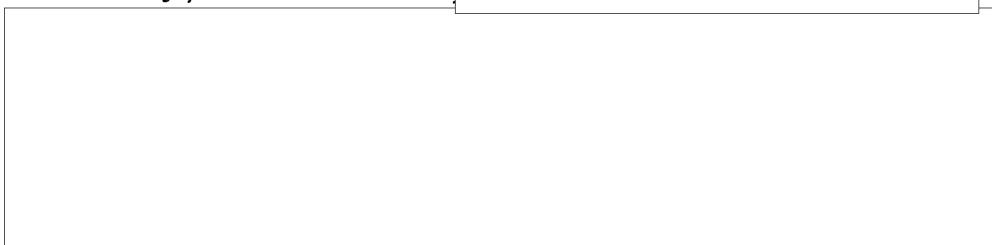
- E. Algeria-Cuba-Venezuela The Venezuelan FALN
will soon receive shipments of small arms from
Algeria



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- F. Japan [redacted] the top contenders for the prime
ministry, Eisaku Sato



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DOCUMENT OF INTEREST

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

28 - 30 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

30 October 1964

1. South Vietnam: Huong has been designated premier. Vien is to be his deputy.

Negotiations on the cabinet are apparently still in progress. Khanh will be armed forces commander in chief.

Ambassador Taylor believes this team is about the best we could have expected to obtain and should be able to work with the military.

General Minh seems slated for a sinecure, possibly as "supreme counsellor" to Suu.

2. Congo: The danger besetting the Americans and Belgians held hostage by the rebels in Stanleyville has increased.

[redacted] the rebels can no longer guarantee the safety of citizens of all countries that are aiding Tshombé.

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This suggests that whatever restraining influence Gbenye has been wielding over "general" Olenga and other rebel cutthroats is at an end. There has all along been serious doubt that the rebel leaders could restrain their followers.

(Cont'd)

In retaliation for an air strike at Boende, which has recently been retaken by the government, three European hostages were murdered before government ground forces could reach the scene.

3. Sudan: The new cabinet includes several Communists, one of whom is a central committee member. It is not yet definite which ministries they will control.

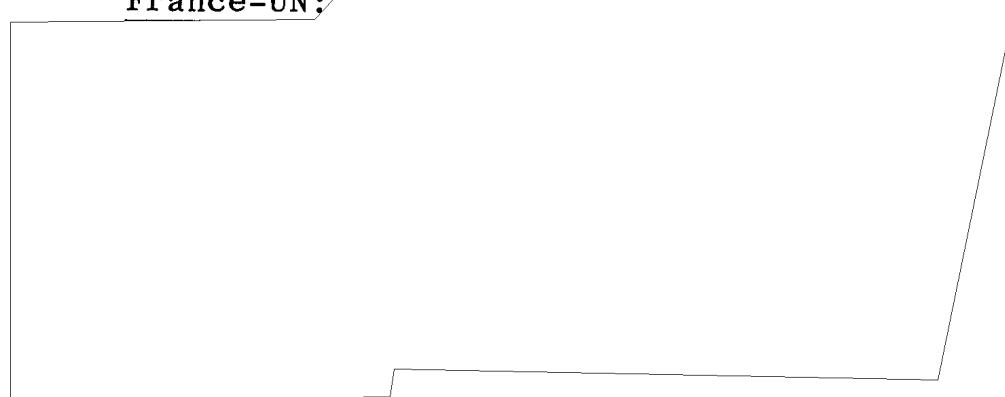
These people have prevailed over what seems to have been strenuous opposition from more moderate groups. The dominant role they have carved out for themselves will not go down well with some of the military, who probably are already studying what counteraction to take.

About the only concession made to the military in the new set up is the retention of General Abboud as titular head of state and director of military affairs.

Although the civilians have temporarily won out, it should be recalled that they are deeply and bitterly divided on all points except opposition to the military.

4. France-UN:

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5. West Germany - Israel: The West Germans have now publicly confirmed that they have a military aid agreement with Israel and have been helping the Israelis in the atomic energy field.

Both programs are of several years' standing and have been surfaced now in an effort to counteract Israel's campaign against German scientists serving the UAR.

6. France-MLF: Ambassador Bohlen believes all indications point to a French program of vigorous opposition to the conclusion of any MLF agreement. Paris is already trying to dissuade the West Germans from joining.

the MLF would tend to limit cooperation under the French-German treaty and isolate Germany from other European countries as well as France if it began as a bilateral US-German venture.

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7. Cambodia: Sihanouk remains in a state of mind so belligerent as to seem theatrical. He has been saying he no longer cares whether there are violent demonstrations against the US Embassy, and will not try to restrain his angry public.

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8. Laos: The military situation is generally quiet.

The spurt in Communist truck convoy activity, which began in September, continues. Over 200 trucks were observed moving west along Route 7 toward the Plaine des Jarres during the past week. There was one convoy of 90 trucks.

So far, we see no firm indications of an imminent enemy attack.

9. Communist China: [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] another nuclear test, "much larger" 50X1
than the first one, is scheduled for next March.
[redacted] 50X1
- If the Chinese do indeed have a second
test in the works. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] They may 50X1
also want to lessen the damage it might do
to them at the second "Bandung" conference
scheduled for Algiers next spring.
- The prediction that the next shot will be
larger suggests Chinese confidence in improv-
ing their next device, possibly by using both
plutonium and U-235. By next March, both
materials could be available in sufficient
quantity.

10. USSR: It is beginning to look as if the
new leaders in Moscow will persist with the
meeting of Communist parties scheduled for
15 December.

[redacted] 50X1

(Cont'd)

[REDACTED] Moscow can 50X1
hardly find appetizing the prospect of cancel-
ling or even postponing the meeting, which Khru-
shchev laid on with so much fanfare. The
Chinese would surely play such action as a
major Soviet defeat.

11. East Germany: Ulbricht's party is appar-
ently having trouble adjusting to the recent
changes in Moscow.

Although the politburo issued a quali-
fied endorsement of the Moscow shift on 17
October and was to meet again on 26 October,
no public announcement has resulted. A cen-
tral committee meeting may have taken place
on Thursday.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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12. Cuba: The shift from island-wide SAM
coverage to point coverage is nearing com-
pletion. We expect the last sites to be re-
located, those in the eastern part of the
island, will be moved [REDACTED] 50X1

The advantage of the new set-up is that
it will improve the Cubans' ability to handle
multiple targets over the main military and
urban centers.

13. UN Arrearages: There is an increasing disposition to put this problem on ice. One of the Soviets attached to the UN Secretariat, for example, has suggested private US-USSR talks on the matter over several months.

Several of the nonaligned governments are planning to move for adjournment of the assembly session if the arrears problem has not been settled by opening day.



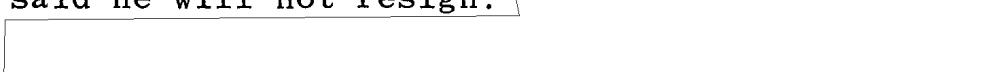
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14. Bolivia: The police and militia have put down the student rioters in La Paz, at least for the moment. Serious unrest, nevertheless, persists there and elsewhere. How much is hard to say.

The tin miners apparently are sticking to their strike threat, although there is no late word on the situation in the interior.

In a broadcast early this morning, Paz said he will not resign.

We still believe Paz will weather this storm, provided the military stay with him.



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TOP SECRET

Communist China: [] Mission [] 1
showed a 70-foot missile erected at one of the
pads at the Shuangchengtzu missile test center

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Mission [] 2 showed that it had either
been fired or removed []. The mis-
sile was missing, but propellant vehicles and
an erector were grouped on the pad in a manner
similar to that which we have noted at Kapustin
Yar during Soviet MRBM exercises.

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TOP SECRET

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SECRET

*version sent from White
House to President @ Ranch*

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THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



50X1

30 OCTOBER 1964

~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Bolivia

a. Pro-Paz police and militia, strong in the La Paz area, cracked down hard on student rioters in the capital last night, forcing their "unconditional surrender."

b. Though the first round in the current struggle now seems to have gone to Paz, he is still not out of the woods. The threat of further disturbances hangs over a number of provincial centers.

c. He also has the unruly tin miners to deal with. So far he has had the support of the armed forces in this. Yesterday, the army tried to move into the Huanuni area but was repulsed.

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d. How long the military will go on supporting Paz is open to question. We are again hearing rumblings that Barrientos

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in- 50X1 tends to return to his Cochabamba stronghold today.

e. This would edge the nation closer to real civil war with Barrientos and such of the military as he can take with him aligned with the tin miners and other anti-government groupings. Against this array would be Paz, supported by loyalist military, police, and the relatively potent peasant militia.

2. Indonesia-Malaysia

a. Malaysian security forces, aided by Commonwealth troops, have moved swiftly to contain some 60 Indonesians who landed on the southwestern coast of the Malay Peninsula yesterday.

b. Press reports say that by this morning 50 had been captured. This continues the poor Indonesian showing in these affairs. Only 24 of 204 earlier infiltrators on the peninsula have escaped the Malaysian security net.

c. The ease with which the Indonesians have been rounded up this time makes it unlikely that there will be a British-Malaysian retaliation.

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d. Still, these latest incursions have dimmed prospects for negotiations between the Indonesians and the Malaysians. Djakarta had put out feelers, suggesting that it was calling a halt to these infiltrations.

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3. Cuba

a. There are indications that SAM sites in the eastern part of Cuba may be concentrated in the Holguin area [redacted]

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b. This would complete the shift from the island-wide SAM coverage set up by the Soviets to a point coverage of Cuba's three most important military and governmental complexes at Havana, Santa Cruz, and Holguin.

c. Though the shift will leave some 60 percent of the island's land surface uncovered by SAMs, it does provide for a system of interlocking and mutually supporting SAM sites which will improve the system's ability to handle multiple targets over the main military and urban centers.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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4. Sudan

a.. President Abboud seems still to be hanging on, but just barely.

b.. Protracted negotiations yesterday between old-line military leaders and their civilian challengers produced a jerry-built coalition which retains Abboud as chief of state. At the moment, however, civilians appear to dominate the government.

c.. The coalition is not likely to last long.

d.. For one thing, the civilian leaders have already fallen to fighting among themselves over the spoils of their unexpected victory. For another, the ousted military figures still have substantial followings and are likely to be heard from again.

5. UN Arrearages

a.. The USSR, like a growing number of UN members, is showing little stomach for a US-USSR confrontation over voting rights and UN arrearages.

(Cont'd)

b. A Soviet attached to the UN Secretariat has called for private Soviet-American talks on the subject, suggesting that these could spread over several months. A defeat on this issue could lead to an across-the-board Soviet boycott of UN activites.

c. A number of nonaligned nations are also trying hard to find a formula which will permit the issue to be sidestepped when the General Assembly meets on 1 December. If no such formula can be found, they plan to move for an immediate adjournment until one is.



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6. UK-Rhodesia

a. Prime Minister Smith, impressed by the show of firmness from the new British Government and dismayed by indications that even South African support would be minimal, now says there is no prospect for independence before the first of next year.

b. While the danger of an immediate crisis has now passed, and Smith is going to London later in November for talks, the basic constitutional issues between London and Salisbury remain as intractable as ever.

NOTES

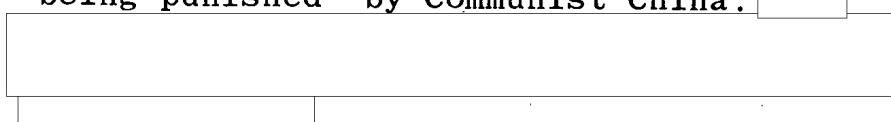


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B. Cambodia - South Vietnam

Sihanouk

boasted that his forces had bombed a South Vietnamese outpost and that the US would do nothing about it because of a fear of "being punished" by Communist China.



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C. Laos The military situation is generally quiet, but the spurt in Communist truck convoy activity, which began in September, continues.



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D. Communist China - Canada Already in hock for a record import of 6.4 million tons of grain this year, Communist China is reportedly negotiating with the Canadians for yet another million tons for delivery before the year is out.

(Cont'd)

- E. Pakistan Although Fatima Jinnah is giving Ayub quite a tussle in the election campaigns for local government councils ending today, we expect that when the council members meet next March to choose a president they will give a solid majority to Ayub.
- F. West Germany - Israel The West Germans have now publicly confirmed that they have a military aid agreement with Israel and have been helping the Israelis in the atomic energy field. Both programs are of several year's standing and have been surfaced now in an effort to counteract Israel's campaign against German scientists serving the UAR.
- G. UK-US The British press has been expressing its satisfaction with Gordon Walker's reception in Washington, the range and substance of his talks here, and with the absence of any US pressure on the new government.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST

**ISSUED BY THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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31 OCTOBER 1964
~~TOP SECRET~~

26

1. Congo

a. Rebels in Stanleyville are continuing their threats to deal harshly with their foreign hostages.

b. Their military position is deteriorating and Gbenye, the insurgent "president," may now consider such threats his most effective weapon.

c. Three Europeans were apparently killed in Boende last week in retaliation for an air attack. This is the first known instance of reprisal killing of hostages.

2. Bolivia

a. Thus far the military have stuck with President Paz and have acted to bring things under control.

b. We have had no reports of new violence of major proportions. Oruro is tense, and at last report, the insurgent tin miners were still holding a road junction cutting communications with La Paz.

c. Barrientos is in Cochabamba, his stronghold, but has made no move against Paz.

3. Sudan

a. Communists occupy nearly one third of the seats in the new Sudanese cabinet.

b. One cabinet officer is a central committee member.

c. The Communists were among the first to support last week's student riots. They reportedly achieved their major cabinet role only after overcoming strenuous opposition from more moderate groups during cabinet negotiations.

d. The prominent role of the Communists is likely to provoke an early countermove by independent elements in the army.

4. Mozambique

a. Insurgency in Mozambique may soon be mounting.

b. Nyerere of Tanzania says that military action in Mozambique is only just beginning.

c. An African source of our consulate general in Lourenco Marques talks of a wave of bombings in the cities during November. The explosives, he says, are coming in soon.

(Cont'd)

d. Some 60 Frelimo "freedom fighters" arrived by air Thursday in Dar-es-Salaam from training in Algeria. The Algerian [redacted] [redacted] arms shipments for them are to be stepped up.

e. A Soviet ship was unloading some military materiel yesterday in Dar-es-Salaam. These arms are probably intended for a Tanzanian battalion, but we suspect that some will be sent on to the Mozambique nationalists.

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NOTES

[Redacted]

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B. South Vietnam After looking at Huong's tentative cabinet list, our embassy feels that the group as a whole has a reputation for honesty and technical competence. Taylor feels that Khanh and his senior officers accept the proposed government with little real enthusiasm. He believes they will give it a reasonable try but may become impatient quickly.

C. Malaysia-Indonesia Only a few [Redacted] Indonesians who landed on the Malayan west coast [Redacted] remain at large. [Redacted]

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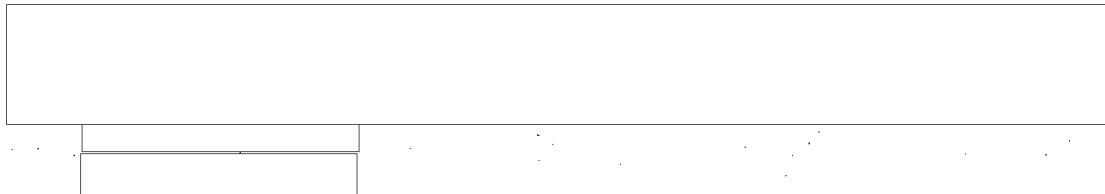
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[Redacted]

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(Cont'd)



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E. USSR-UN In talking in New York with Mikoyan's son, an economist in Moscow's Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Ambassador Stevenson got the impression that the Soviets are not closing the door to some arrangement over Soviet UN arrears which did not involve serious loss of face. Stevenson felt the top Soviets are genuinely nonplussed over the importance the US puts on the issue.