

# **THE PRESIDENT'S INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST**

ISSUED BY THE  
**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

28 APRIL 1964  
~~TOP SECRET~~

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1. Cyprus

a. As in earlier Greek tragedies, the various parties continue to move inexorably toward disaster.

b. Yesterday Dr. Kuchuk, the Turkish Cypriot leader, sent a message to communities at various points on the island, pointing out that the Greek Cypriots had not changed, that the UN was helpless, and that the whole matter had reached the point of "life or death."

c. He ordered the closing of roads in all villages, the erection of barricades, and the preparation of ambushes. He also directed that preparations be made for attacks "everywhere." Units were not to attack without further orders, however.



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e. We do not know whether Kuchuk has Ankara's go ahead on this or whether he is preparing to embark on a last-gasp effort to provoke Turkish intervention. Some Turkish Cypriots in recent days have given the impression that they fully expect Ankara to step in.

f. Turkish forces in the Iskenderun area were stirring again yesterday. 

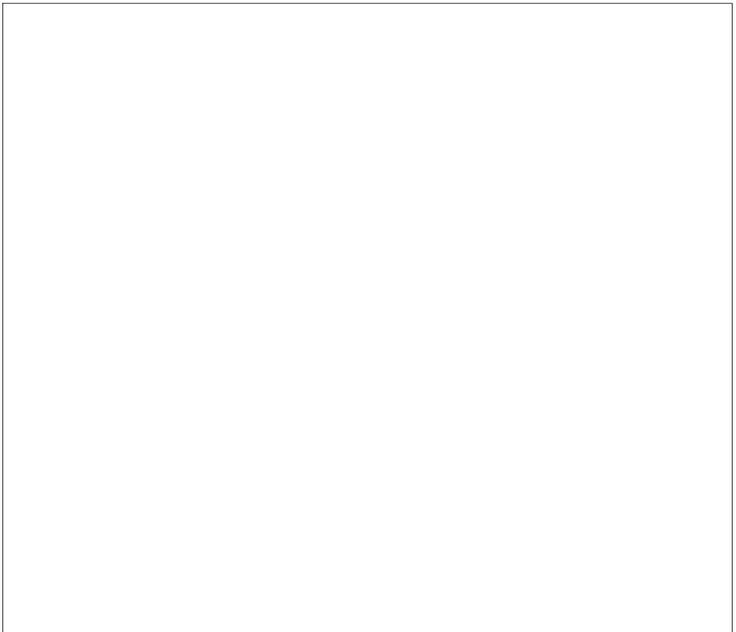
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h. The Greek Cypriots seem elated with the way things are going. Their units, under the personal direction of Interior Minister Georkatzis, are edging closer to St. Hilarion Castle, the main Turkish Cypriot stronghold covering the Kyrenia pass. Press reports say that the UN force is making no attempt to stop them.



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2. Laos

a. We are finding it as hard as ever to read the Laotian situation.

b. Although the crisis which began ten days ago is clearly unresolved, the coup leaders seem for the moment to be easing their pressure on Souvanna to revamp his cabinet.

c. They are very much in control of Vientiane, however. While their guards surround both Souvanna's and Phoumi's residences, in a typical Lao arrangement neither entry nor exit is in any way impeded.

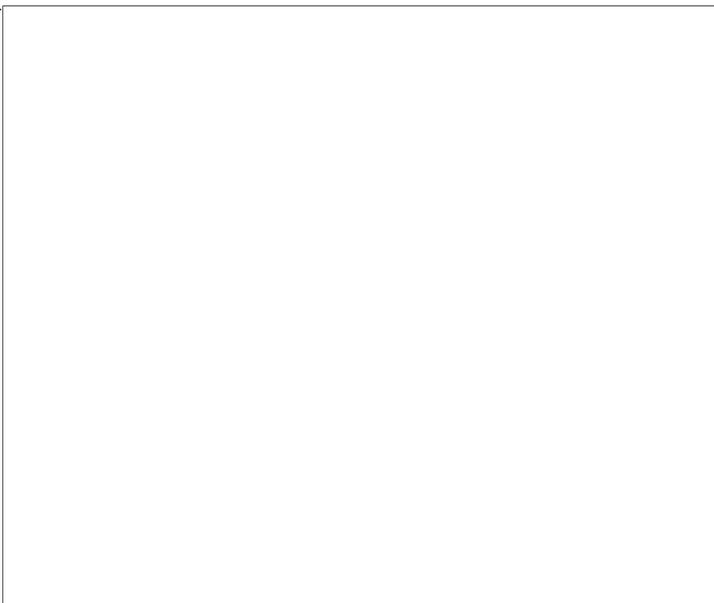
d. Phoumi emerged yesterday from a meeting with Souvanna with a statement calling on all ministers-- i.e., the Pathet Lao--to return to Vientiane and take over the "full powers" of their ministries. No time limit was set. If this does not work, the coalition will resign, Phoumi added.

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f. Phoumi had nothing to say about the coup group's insistence that the speculation, graft and corruption of the past be ended. This demand seems directed largely at Phoumi.



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3. Tanganyika-Zanzibar

a. Instruments of ratification were exchanged yesterday afternoon in Dar-es-Salaam, making the new United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for all practical purposes official.

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b. President Nyerere then named five Zanzibaris to positions in the new nation's first cabinet. Of these, only the Moscow-trained Hanga received a post of significance, that of minister of industry, mines and power.

c. Karume is now vice president in charge of administering Zanzibar. Babu has accepted a minor post in the new regime, which will require him to live in Dar-es-Salaam.

d. One dejected Babu follower says he is solacing himself with the thought that it was worth losing 300,000 people for the sake of gaining 10 million.

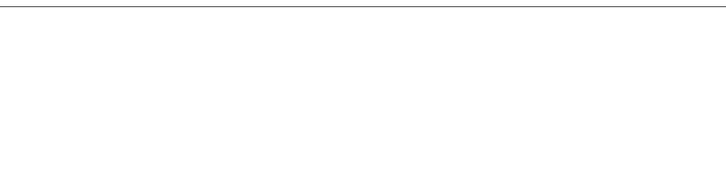
e. Though things have so far gone smoothly, we are not sure that Nyerere and company are completely out of the woods. His political organization at home is fragile and he must in the days ahead dispose of a number of knotty Zanzibari problems such as what to do with the Soviet arms and the large bloc missions operating on the island.

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f. Also, many Zanzibari extremists were led to believe, as did Karume at one point, that they were agreeing to a federation, not a surrender of Zanzibar's sovereignty.

g. African reaction has been generally favorable. Nkrumah, however, sees it as a personal setback in that Nyerere's stature was given a boost and an East African federation brought nearer to reality.

4. UAR - Yemen -  
Saudi Arabia



b. Nasir was probably trying to force Faysal and the Yemeni royalists into resuming negotiations with Cairo. 



c. The Egyptian leader may be feeling a new sense of urgency in settling the Yemen question. There has been a further deterioration in the already nebulous control which the weak Sallal government exercises over internal affairs. 

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5. South Korea

a. While the student demonstrations have died down for the time being, the Pak regime is still face to face with a political crisis of major proportions.

b. Ambassador Berger believes that the pressures on Pak are building up, both from within the government and from his many opponents on the outside, and that something will have to give soon.

c. The general prescription offered is for Pak to get rid of Kim Chong-pil and begin to clean up his regime. Kim, who has been through all this once before, says he will not resign but will leave the country if Pak asks him to.

d. Pak is shying away from this, but Berger thinks he will have to yield in the next few days. Kim's going would entail a major shakeup in the ruling party and probably the government.

6. France-NATO

a. The foreign office has announced that French naval officers attached to NATO commands in the Mediterrean and the English Channel are being withdrawn.

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b. Further restrictions on French participation in NATO may come out of today's meeting of Defense Minister Messmer and his top aides.

c. One result could be the withdrawal of the few remaining French units now earmarked for NATO. Another could be the reduction of French officers still on the NATO staffs to a liaison capacity only.

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D. Burma Ne Win and Burma's Buddhist leaders are inching ever closer to direct opposition. The country's most influential organization of Buddhist monks is trying to unite all Buddhist groups to refuse Ne Win's demand that they register. Several minor Buddhist organizations have already announced that they will not comply.

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E. British Guiana Opposition leader Forbes Burnham has returned from a trip to the turbulent west coast of British Guiana

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F. Cuba that "very shortly" the only Soviet personnel in Cuba would be in Havana, Camaguey, and near Santiago.

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G. Rumania The Rumanian party has issued a major statement of policy. On first reading it appears to be no less than a Rumanian "declaration of independence" from the USSR. While it represents a serious defeat for Khrushchev, it does not line Bucharest up with Peiping, but rather places it on the road of national Communism.

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