

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
DATE: APR 2001

~~TOP SECRET~~

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

SC No. 00760/66a  
Copy No.

447



THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CODE WORD MATERIAL

**WARNING**

This document contains classified information affecting the national security of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, US Code, Title 18, Sections 793, 794, and 798. The law prohibits its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person, as well as its use in any manner prejudicial to the safety or interest of the United States or for the benefit of any foreign government to the detriment of the United States.

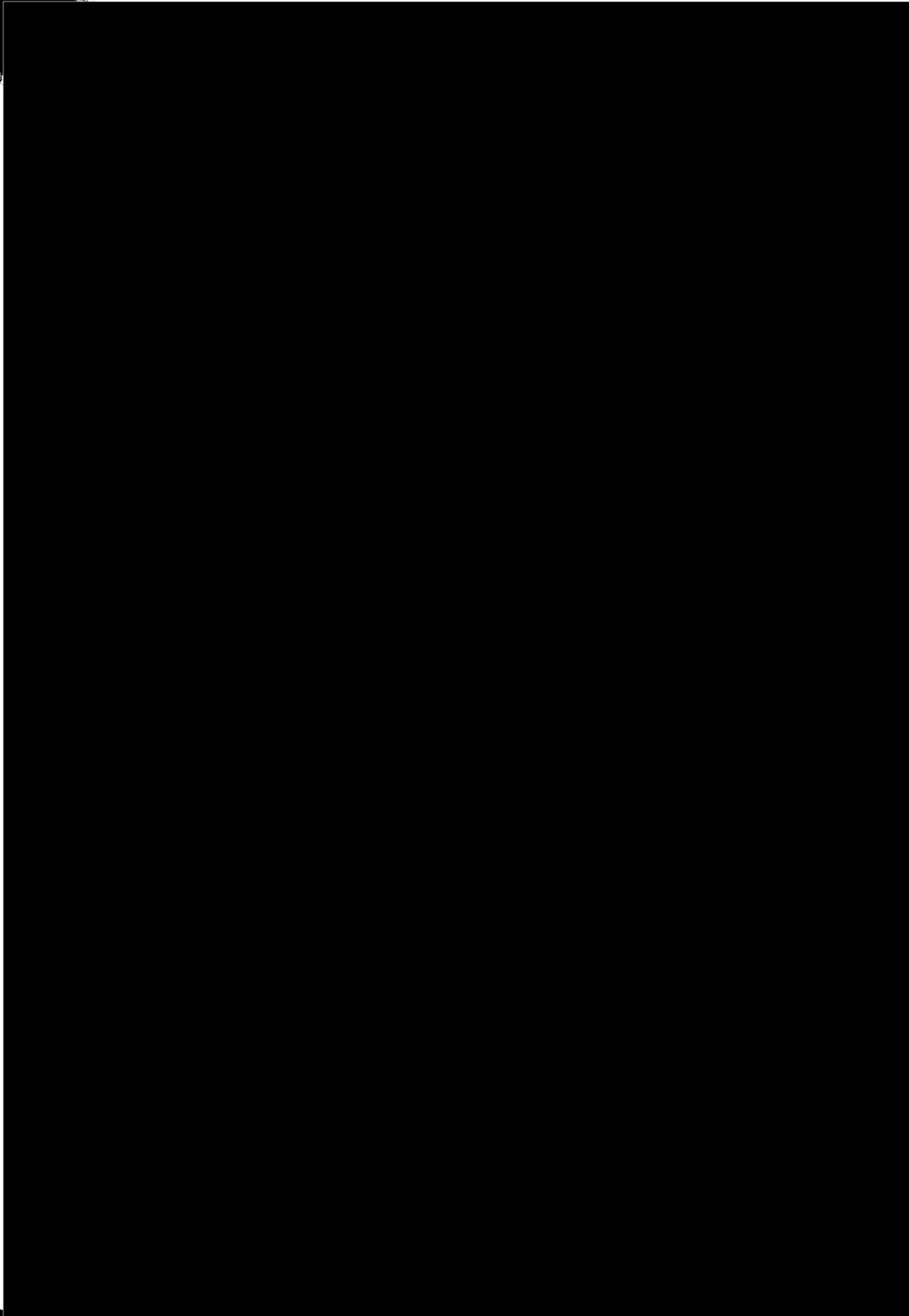
THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE KEPT IN COMMUNICATIONS  
INTELLIGENCE CHANNELS AT ALL TIMES

It is to be seen only by US personnel especially indoctrinated and authorized to receive COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE information; its security must be maintained in accordance with COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE REGULATIONS.

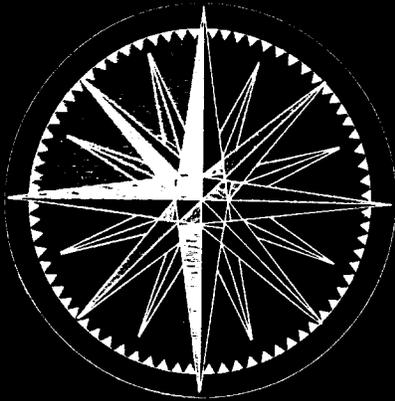
No action is to be taken on any COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE which may be contained herein, regardless of the advantages to be gained, unless such action is first approved by the Director of Central Intelligence.

GROUP 1  
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING  
AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~TOP SECRET~~



TOP SECRET



11 March 1966

SC No. 00760/66

Copy No. 450

# WEEKLY REVIEW

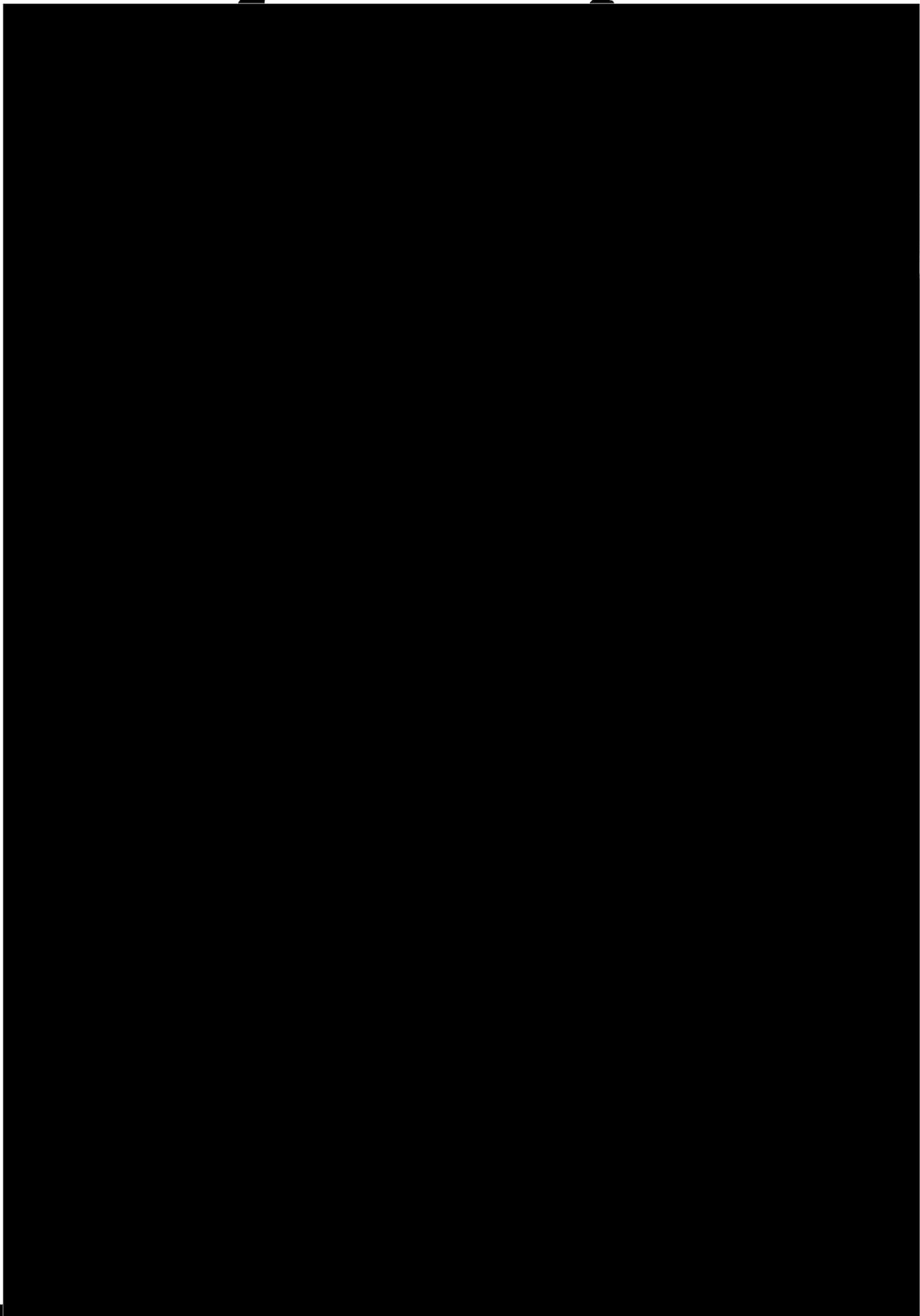
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

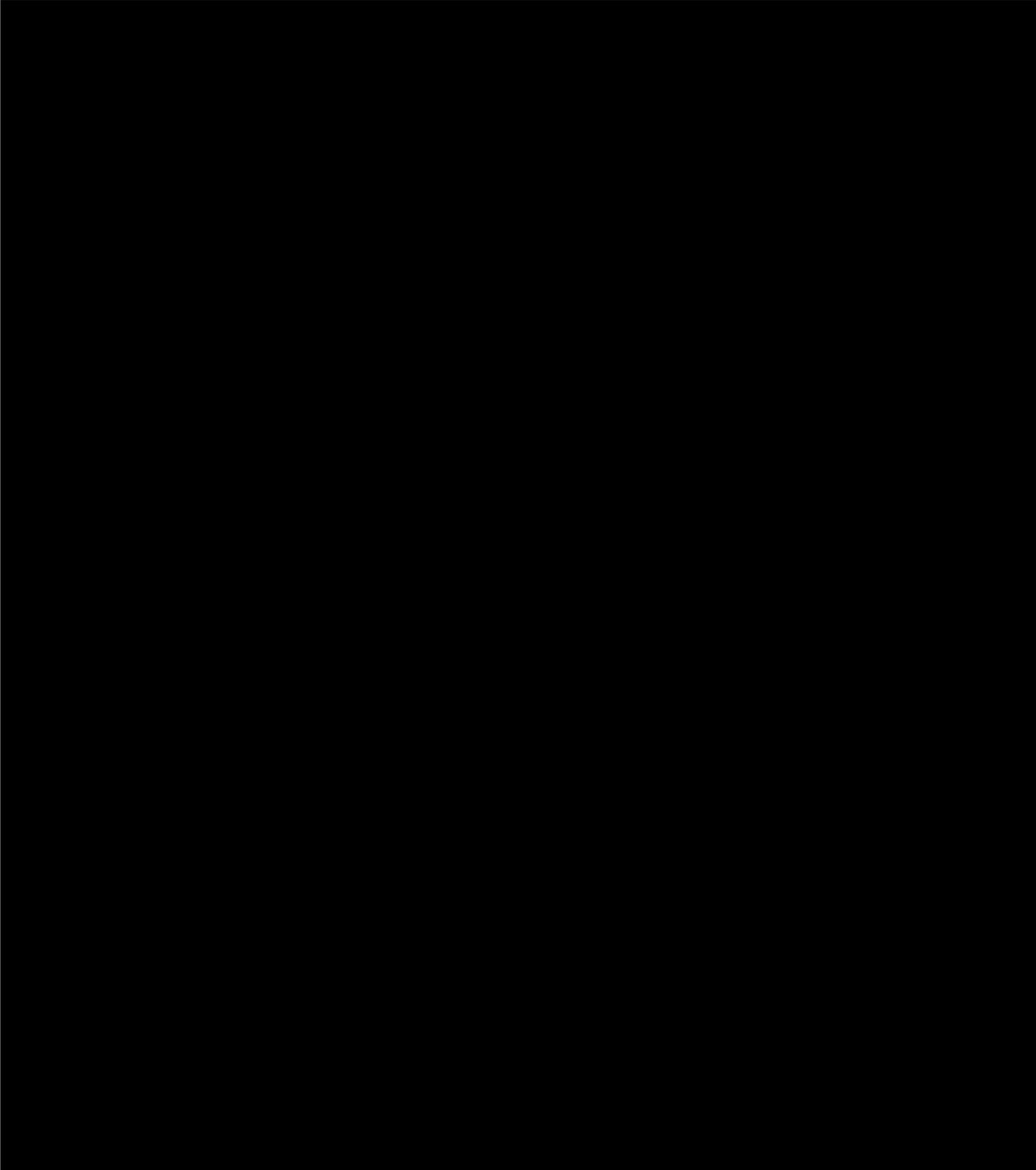
THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CODE WORD MATERIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification



~~TOP SECRET TRINE~~

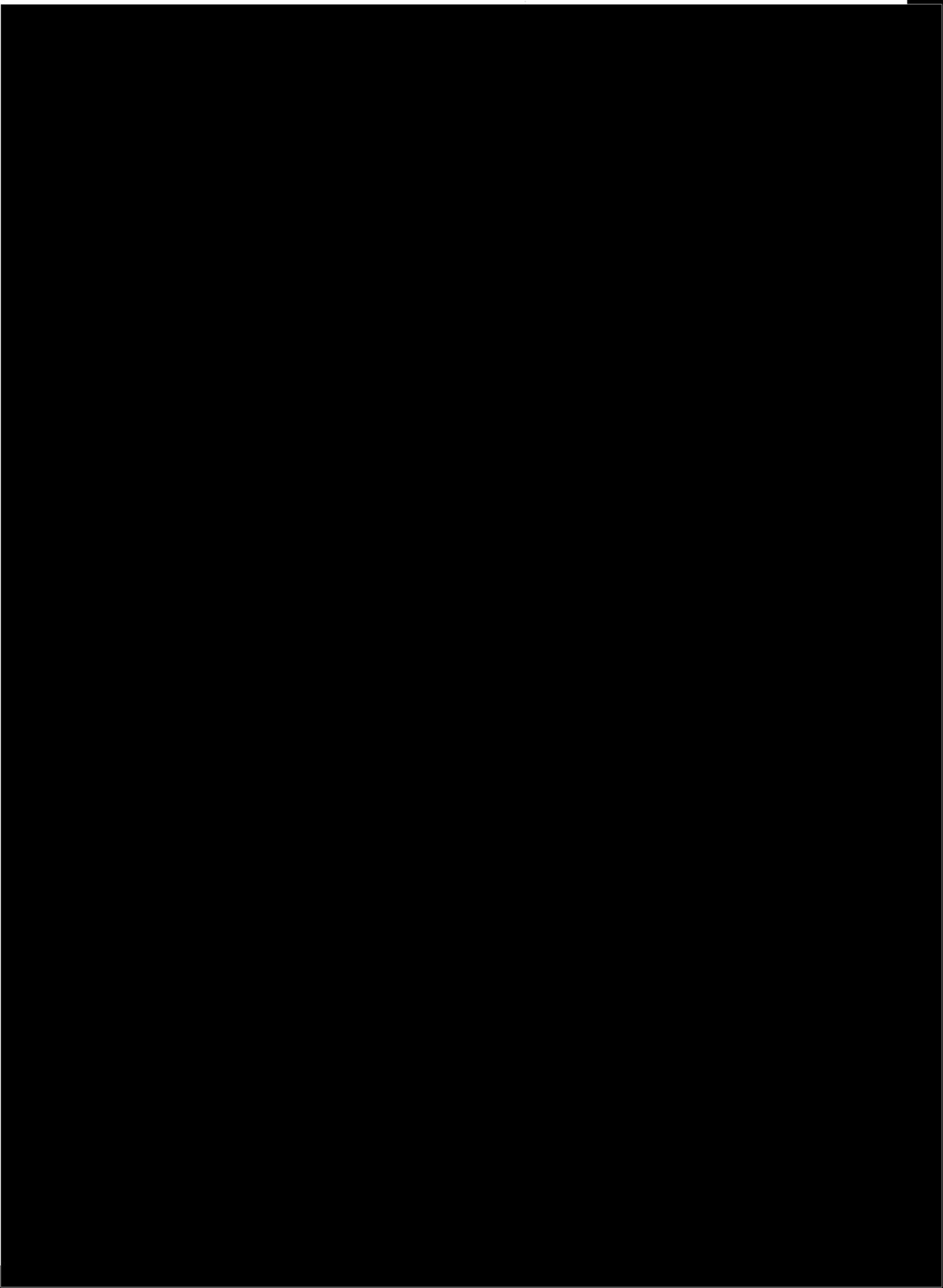


GHANA TRANSFORMATION CONTINUES

15

The new anti-Communist rulers are dismantling key features of Nkrumah's power structure. Relations with radical African regimes will be complicated by their emotional opposition to the coup.

~~TOP SECRET TRINE~~





GHANA TRANSFORMATION CONTINUES

Ghana's new anti-Communist army and police rulers are rapidly dismantling key features of Nkrumah's power structure and pressing ahead with reconstruction measures amid further signs of popular approval of the recent coup. Their intra-African relations will be complicated, however, by the more radical African regimes' emotional opposition to Nkrumah's ouster.

On 7 March the ruling National Liberation Council (NLC) abolished the Ghana Young Pioneers, a Communist-supported organization established in 1960 to indoctrinate youth in a variant of Marxism. The coup leaders had earlier closed down the Ideological Institute at Winneba, near Accra, where successive groups of adult cadres of Nkrumah's now dissolved party had been exposed to foreign Communist instructors. Nkrumah favorites who headed universities have been replaced by respected nonpolitical figures.

The new regime is evidently encouraging the early re-emergence of a free, Western-style labor movement within the framework of the Ghana Trades Union Congress (GTUC). Nkrumah had long ago converted this important mass organization into a docile appendage of his party and also opened it wide to Communist penetration. Now, under a newly installed anti-Communist leader, who seems to have rank and file support, a basic reorganization is about to be launched through a series of union elections. The GTUC's extensive ties with the Communist world are apparently

being severed. According to the new GTUC chief, this will include withdrawal from the Communist-backed All-African Trade Union Federation, a primary instrument of Nkrumah's African subversion program.

The evacuation of the expelled Chinese advisers--evidently some 175 were in Ghana--was substantially completed by 3 March. The Soviet exodus, involving approximately 500 technicians and their families, will probably continue for about another week. Both Communist powers are being restricted to 18-man embassies.

The new regime has already resumed diplomatic relations with Britain, which Nkrumah had severed last December over Rhodesia. It appears determined to press ahead with economic reforms keyed to earlier recommendations of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Although the NLC continues to fear that Nkrumah may soon try to return to Ghana, the ousted leader now appears to have accepted his present inability to reverse the coup. He is still in Guinea but may move on soon to Cairo. Despite the large number of African states which have recognized the new Ghana regime, Nasir now appears inclined to play a leading role in organizing further African expressions of disapproval of the coup. Zambia has moved formally to terminate active relations with Accra, while the NLC has itself initiated a rupture with Guinea. [REDACTED]