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22 May 1964



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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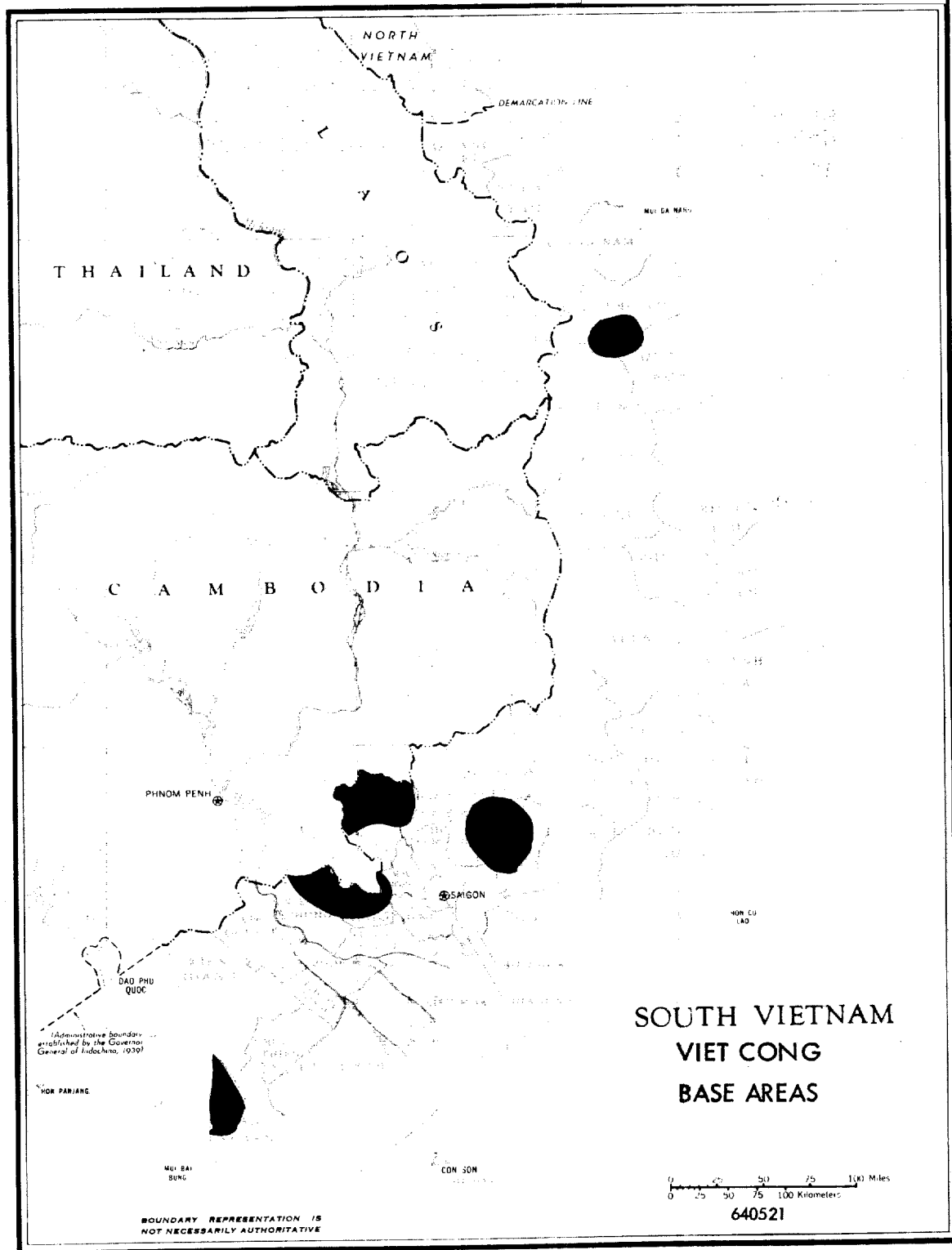
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South Vietnam: Recently translated Viet Cong documents place major emphasis on achieving demoralization of government forces and on expanding guerrilla bases.

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The documents outline a "proselyting" program which aims to "disintegrate the morale and organization of the enemy" and "create favorable conditions for an uprising to seize power. . . ." This highly organized Viet Cong program may have played a significant part in the rising desertion rate in the South Vietnamese armed forces and in the growing difficulty of the government in recruiting troops.

The captured documents also state that the "neutrality of Cambodia and Laos" facilitates the expansion of secure base areas, without which "we cannot develop our mission." Two of the known major Viet Cong war zones adjoin Cambodian territory. The Communists have long infiltrated personnel and supplies through Laos and Cambodia to these and other base areas in South Vietnam where new units are formed and command elements are located.

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Cyprus: President Makarios has admitted he is unable to control extremist elements in the Greek Cypriot community.

Makarios has told the UN political adviser, Galo Plaza, that "we are cowards" and that he does not "dare" take action against the extremist groups responsible for recent kidnappings of Turkish Cypriots. Makarios also recently admitted to the British high commissioner that he "feared" most of the 33 Turkish Cypriot hostages taken since 11 May, when two Greek Army officers and a Greek Cypriot were killed, were dead.

UN officers, as well as the Greek ambassador, have urged members of Makarios' government to bring the extremists under control, pointing out that the present drift toward anarchy would lead eventually to the overthrow of Makarios.

The Cypriot Government has made some effort at control. Early this month it named a former Greek Army general to organize a unified "national guard" to include the irregulars. Little has been accomplished, however, and many irregular leaders can be expected to resist strongly attempts to curb their freewheeling.

The US ambassador meanwhile warns that the Turkish Cypriot irregulars--many of whom also appear to be operating free from central control--are expected to launch attacks at several points if the conviction spreads that the Turkish hostages have been murdered.

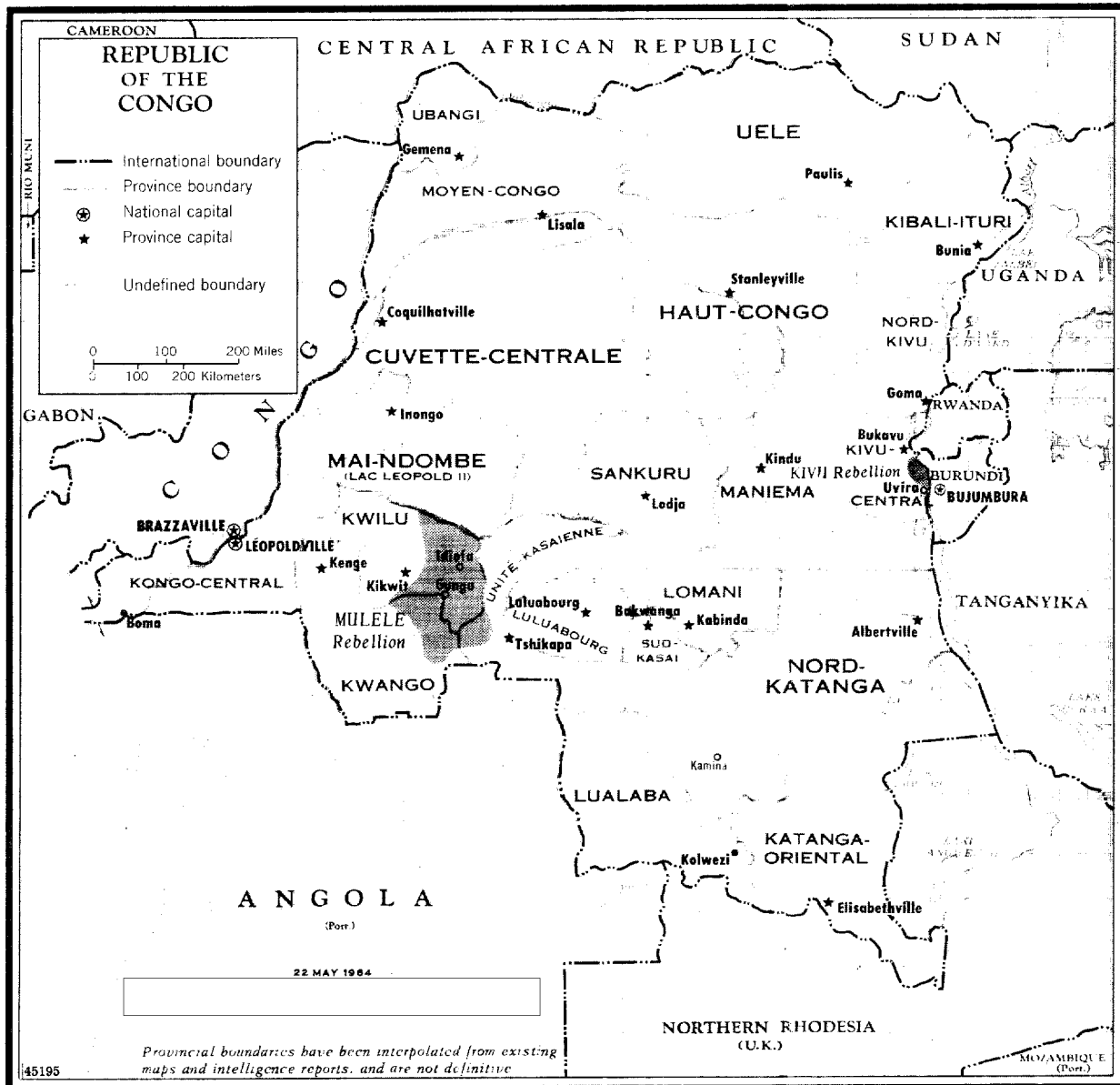
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Congo: The rebellion in the eastern Congo province of Kivu Central is growing.

In the past week, the Kivu dissidents, whose hostility seems to be directed primarily against the provincial government, have taken over the town of Uvira on Lake Tanganyika, and they now control a stretch of some 40 miles along the Congo-Burundi border. They may be aiming at the provincial capital of Bukavu, the second largest city in eastern Congo.

The rebels' successes appear to result from confusion in the Congo Army command as well as from the troops' reluctance to fight. At one point, no commander was in charge, and the army abandoned several positions. [The army continues to depend on UN air support for local supply and reconnaissance.]

Premier Adoula has ordered the army commander in chief, General Mobutu, to return from his European tour. The commander in eastern Congo has been ordered to move more vigorously, and he is expected shortly to take further reinforcements from Stanleyville to the Bukavu area. The local command seems extremely lethargic, however.

Committee of National Liberation (CNL) leader Gaston Soumialot, based in nearby Burundi, is attempting to exploit the situation and reportedly will soon visit the dissident-held area. There is no evidence yet that the CNL is able to materially aid dissidence in this area, although CNL agents have again blown up electric power lines into Leopoldville.

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Poland: Circulation in April of a second anti-Gomulka pamphlet reflects the depth of the rifts within the Polish party which Gomulka must attempt to heal before the opening of the party's congress on 15 June.

This tract, together with one published in January, reveals the existence within the party of at least four informal groupings, three of which are mutually antagonistic and are attempting to influence Gomulka toward their own points of view. The fourth group, which includes the majority of party members, is composed of moderates who do not necessarily see eye to eye on all issues, but who generally tend to support Gomulka.

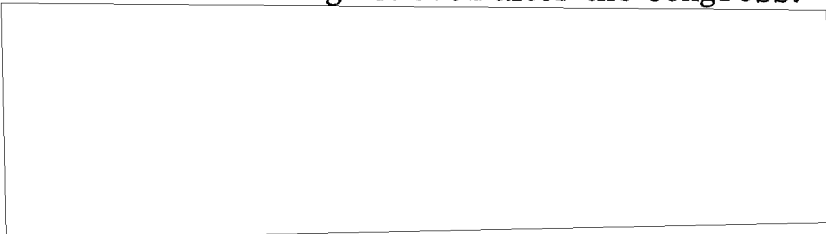
Gomulka has moved or is threatening to act against the two pamphleteering groups. The third, which controls the police, intelligence, and security machinery, [redacted]

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[redacted] probably has improved its chances of gaining at the congress its first seat on the policy-making party politburo.

Despite the complications caused by the sensational pamphlets, it appears now that Gomulka will dominate the party congress through an adroit combination of coercion and compromise. He will not, however, be able to restore full party unity, and factionalism--directed at influencing policy rather than at bringing about Gomulka's ouster--will continue to embarrass the regime even after the congress.

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NOTES

Haiti: President Duvalier told close friends and associates on 15 May that he would close the US Embassy in Port-au-Prince if the US continued to place obstacles in the way of his obtaining foreign loans. He asserts that he now has the support of an unidentified "power" which he believes will strengthen his position in dealing with the US.

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*Panama: Student rallies scheduled for 22 May could lead to disturbances in Panama City, where a political shooting and other incidents are raising tensions during the drawn-out wait for official returns from the elections held 10 May. The Communist-led students may hope to use the anniversary of bloody student riots in 1958 to demonstrate to the incoming administration that they retain the influence they have used so successfully on President Chiari in recent months. Confirmed election returns may not be in until early June.

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The Scientific Adviser to the President

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

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The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

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