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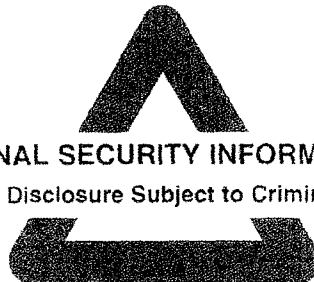
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Date 4 December 1963

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*Fres has seen
it
shown also to
Sen Fulbright*

DIPLOMATIC SUMMARY

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Office of Current Intelligence Indications
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS1. CUBAN REACTION TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 27 November [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in Havana reported that soon after President Kennedy's death several authorities and persons associated with the Cuban Government had openly expressed to him their concern regarding the consequences for Cuba and their belief that any other President would be "even worse."

[REDACTED] added that another concern had been expounded by Fidel Castro when he had stated that the reactionaries of the United States were trying to create "a state of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria."

[REDACTED] noted that there had been no official announcement in Cuba of sorrow for the death of the President of the United States. (See page 1)

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2. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

On 26 November the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported from Washington that President Johnson had stated to the Chairman of the Council that the Governments of Latin America could be certain that he would push vigorously President Kennedy's Latin American policy and had asked for their confidence.

[REDACTED] reported further that Senator Humphrey, who "emerges as the most important figure in the Democratic Party" because of his leadership of the "'advanced'" contingent of that Party, had stated that plans were well advanced for the designation of an Under Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs and for the separation of the Alliance for Progress from AID. (See page 4)

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3. EAST GERMAN PROPAGANDA GUIDE ON YUGOSLAV AND ALBANIAN CELEBRATIONS

On 27 November the Agitation Commission of the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) Central Committee in Berlin sent a discussion guide to "all regular recipients" which contained points to be included in press, radio, and television coverage of the national holidays of Yugoslavia and Albania. The guide noted that treatment of Yugoslavia was to include data on economic and political developments of Yugoslavia in the post-war period; Yugoslavia's agreement with other socialist countries in certain basic foreign policy questions; a list of the various political and economic delegations that had been exchanged between Yugoslavia and East Germany during 1963, as evidence of the strengthening of Yugoslav-East German relations; and Yugoslav fears of revanchist developments in West Germany. No reference, however, was to be made to the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform in 1948, and "partisanship" on the question of still-pending reparation demands on West Germany by Yugoslavia was to be avoided. In a short concluding paragraph, the news media were informed that the official East German congratulatory message to Albania would be published only in "Neues Deutschland," that other publications were to carry a factual report, and that nothing was to be reported on the official Albanian reception.

(See page 6)

BRIEF NOTES

1. FRANCE-WEST GERMANY: On 28 November the [redacted] in Paris reported that the French Foreign Ministry had described the 21-22 November De Gaulle-Erhard meeting as a true success, and had said that Erhard appeared to be a profoundly serious man with a realistic understanding of political problems. [redacted] noted that the French had ensured the success of the meeting by their respectful understanding of the close US-German ties. [redacted]
2. ANGOLA-ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU): On 27 November the [redacted] (the seat of the Liberation Committee of the OAU) reported to Lagos that the Liberation Committee wished to transfer 30,000 pounds (currency not specified) to Holden Roberto, President of the Angolan exile government. The envoy stated that he had agreed that [redacted] would act as "honest broker" in the transaction on condition that it took place in Lagos. [redacted]

The complete texts of messages cited in the above Brief Notes will be furnished upon request.

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1. CUBAN REACTION TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On 27 November [REDACTED] in

Havana reported the following: [REDACTED]

"Soon after the death of [President] Kennedy several authorities and persons associated with the Cuban Government openly expressed to me their concern relative to the consequences in regard to Cuba and were unanimous in believing that any other President would be 'even worse.'

"Another concern of the Cubans was expounded in the unexpected speech by Fidel Castro on Saturday when he accused the news agencies of trying to connect the Soviet Union and Cuba to the crime and asserted that the reactionaries of the United States are trying to create 'a state of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria.'

"Further, yesterday the Foreign Ministry in an official communique confirmed that the indicated assassin tried to obtain a visa to Cuba without success and repeated that reactionary sectors tried,

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in that way, to involve beforehand Cuba and the Soviet Union in the events and are trying now to cover up the masterminds and real motives for the crime.

"There was no official announcement here of sorrow for the death of the President of the United States."

Note: On 23 November [redacted] in Havana had reported the following:

"The reaction in Havana to the assassination of President Kennedy has been calm but cautious. Only isolated Communist groups have shown any rejoicing. The radio and newscasts are reporting objectively and in a correct manner, without showing regret ----- [words missing] statement by the government. The newspapers are printing today the statements of the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations.*"

*On 23 November Cuban UN delegate Lechuga stated in New York that Cuba had received the news of the tragic death of President Kennedy with deep sorrow; that all civilized men always grieved about such events; and that this was the feeling of the people and Government of Cuba.

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"----- [word missing] circles were seriously concerned over the repercussions which the assassination of the President of the United States may have."

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2. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

On 26 November [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported the following from Washington:

"1. President Johnson has invited the Chiefs of Latin American Missions to the White House and to the OAS to meet with him this afternoon at 1530 hours.

"2. Last night he told the OAS Council Chairman, Ambassador Facio, that: 'The Governments of Latin America can be certain that I will push vigorously the policy of President Kennedy with regard to our continent.' 'This policy was the one nearest to his heart,' said President Johnson, 'and it is nearest to mine. Have confidence in me.'

"3. Senator Humphrey, who emerges as the most important figure in the Democratic Party because he is the most outstanding leader of the 'advanced' contingent of that Party, necessary for the equilibrium and unity of it because President Johnson

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is considered as more 'conservative,' told us yesterday that plans are well advanced for the designation of an Under Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs and to separate the Alliance for Progress from AID, making it depend directly on the President through an official of similar rank to that of Mr. Bell, present Administrator of AID. These plans will probably be made known to us by President Johnson this afternoon."*

*President Johnson did not include such an announcement in his statement to the representatives of the Latin American countries.

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3. EAST GERMAN PROPAGANDA GUIDE ON YUGOSLAV AND ALBANIAN CELEBRATIONS

On 27 November the Agitation Commission of the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) Central [REDACTED] Committee in Berlin sent the following discussion guide to all regular recipients:

"One--The 20th anniversary of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia on 29 November 1963.

"In praising this year's Yugoslavian national holiday, the fact must be emphasized that it is the 20th anniversary. At present the development and strengthening of the relations with the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia is an important task of DDR [i.e., German Democratic Republic] foreign and economic policy. It is therefore recommended that adequate space be given to praising the 20th anniversary of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia. Press, radio, and television will publish data on the development of Yugoslavia and brief

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commentaries devoted especially to the development of relations between the DDR and Yugoslavia. 'Neues Deutschland' and the other press organs, radio, and television will publish the congratulatory telegram of Walter Ulbricht, the Chairman of the Council of State, to Yugoslavian State President Josip Broz-Tito on 29 November 1963. A report on the reception of the Yugoslavian Ambassador will be published as well.

"On relations between the DDR and the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia:

"1. Point of departure must be the common traditions of the anti-fascist struggle in the course of which the new Yugoslavian state was founded. It is advisable to emphasize the success of the people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia, of the partisan struggle, and the conditions under which the historic resolutions of Jajce were issued on 29 November 1943. On 29 November 1943 in the Bosnian city of Jajce

the Anti-Fascist Council for Popular Liberation of Yugoslavia was incorporated as the highest provisional state organ. The National Committee for People's Liberation emerged from this as the provisional government. The heroic fight of the Yugoslavian people against the German and Italian occupation was a contribution to the common efforts of the anti-Hitler coalition which, under the leadership of the Soviet Union, finally led to the liberation of Yugoslavia. On 29 November 1945 the constitutional assembly accepted the declaration liquidating the monarchy and announced the creation of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

"2. The immediate post-war development of Yugoslavia should be characterized in general strokes without mentioning the events of 1948 (i.e., Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform); several index figures from the present time can be mentioned which show definite economic successes

of the Yugoslavian workers in the development of socialism.

"3. There are certain common points of view between Yugoslavia and other socialist countries on basic questions of international development such as disarmament, peaceful coexistence, struggle against colonialism, etc. The process of strengthening Yugoslav relations with other socialist countries should be mentioned in reference to the Khrushchev visit [i.e., in August-September 1963]. Particular importance should be attached to the argument that Yugoslavia is a socialist country.

"4. The fears of the Yugoslav public of revanchist development in West Germany and the provocative attacks on Yugoslavia should be published in the articles. Up to now for example the trial of the assassins from the ranks of the Croatian Ustascha in West Germany is being dragged out. Moreover importance must be attached to the position that the conclusion of a

German peace treaty and the solution of the West Berlin problem lie objectively in the interests of Yugoslavia. Partisanship on the question of still-pending reparation demands on West Germany by Yugoslavia should be avoided.

"5. It is advisable to praise the international relations in the current year, particularly considering economic relations.

"The [early September] visit of a delegation under the leadership of Comrade Apel [i.e., East German State Planning Commission Chairman] on the occasion of the Zagreb Fair and the [late September] visit of Comrade Balkow [Foreign Trade Minister] to Yugoslavia were significant in strengthening these relations. On the occasion of this visit there ----- [words missing], economic committee and a significant expansion of trade, at least 30 per cent, for the coming year was achieved. The conclusion of the foreign trade protocols for 1963 is immediately imminent. Moreover the participation of a delegation of the EDKJ

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[League of Communist Yugoslavia] under Comrade Vlahovic in the consultation of the Sixth Party Congress was very important for the relations.

"A FDJ [Free German Youth] delegation under Comrade Werner Lambertz participated in the Yugoslavian Youth Congress last January. In April a delegation of the SBWJ [Socialist League of the Working People of Yugoslavia] under Comrade Milentije Popovic visited the DDR. The spirit of the relations between the two countries was demonstrated impressively in the DDR assistance measures for the earthquake-destroyed city of Skopje.

"The agreement of 22 May 1963 on the adjustment of unsettled problems from war and pre-war times should not be gone into in detail. There are also conditions for further improvement and extension of international relations for 1964.

"This year a new constitution was approved for Yugoslavia. Please observe the official state

designation 'Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia.' The official designation of the Yugoslav national holiday is 'Republic Day.'

"Two--The Albanian National Holiday on 29 November 1963.

"The congratulatory of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the DDR on the 19th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from facism will be published on 28 November 1963 only in 'Neues Deutschland.' Other press and publication organs will present a factual report. Nothing will be reported in the press on the reception of the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires."