

Sketches of Five Cited as Alleged Targets

Following are sketches of the five men cited as alleged assassination targets in the report released yesterday by the Senate intelligence committee:

Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina

Dictator Dominican Republic. . . . Held power 31 years until gunned down by seven men May 30, 1961, Santo Domingo. . . . Corrupt, repressive leader. . . . Maintained power by terrorist methods. . . . Reportedly responsible for hundreds of deaths. . . . Strongly supported by United States until mid-1950s when he began displaying hostility toward America and its allies in Latin America. . . . Financed assassination attempt against President Rómulo Betancourt of Venezuela, which led to break in diplomatic relations by United States. . . . Engineered détente with Castro Government in Cuba. . . . Attempted to establish relations with Soviet Union. . . . Began using Tass, Soviet press agency, as source of news for national radio station. . . . Born Oct. 24, 1891, San Cristobal. . . . Son of local postmaster. . . . Worked as telegraph operator after finishing elementary school. . . . In 1918 commissioned second lieutenant in Dominican National Guard. Advanced rapidly through ranks under tutelage of American Marine Corps officers. . . . By 1930 reached rank of brigadier and chief of staff of the Dominican Army. . . . Elected President, Aug. 16, 1930, in wake of Dominican Republic's 30th revolution. . . . Held complete power until death.

Fidel Castro

Led long and victorious fight for control of Cuba against the regime of the former President, Gen. Fulgenio Batista, who went into exile Jan. 1, 1959. . . . Relations between the

United States and Cuba began to deteriorate. . . . American interests charged that Cubans were not giving adequate compensation for American properties expropriated by the new Government. . . . Prime Minister Castro charged Americans were responsible for increasing counterrevolutionary activity inside Cuba. . . . Signed an agreement with the Soviet Union in February 1960 to trade Russian oil for Cuban sugar. . . . Cuba and the United States broke diplomatic relations on Jan. 3, 1961. . . . On April 17, 1961, some 1,300 Cuban exiles, with unofficial C.I.A. backing, launched an unsuccessful invasion at the Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs) on Cuba's southern coast. . . . Followed in October 1962 by the so-called Cuban missile crisis that grew out of American intelligence reports that long-range Russian ballistic missiles had been set up in Cuba. . . . Soviet Union removed the weapons at American insistence. . . . Prime Minister Castro in recent years provided token cadres to assist African guerrilla movements opposing Portuguese colonial rule.

Gen. René Schneider Chereau

Considered an obstacle to Washington's desire to keep Salvador Allende Gossens from becoming President of Chile, according to Senate report. . . . A lifelong military man, General Schneider had taken over the army and was insisting that it steer clear of the political turmoil sweeping his country. . . . In the year before his death, the tall and erect professional soldier disciplined many Chilean Army officers who became involved politically. . . . The C.I.A. felt that if General Schneider could be

deposed, the Army could then be rallied to keep Dr. Allende out of office. . . . Had not shown any signs of adhering to Dr. Allende's leftist political philosophy, but had insisted on impartiality. . . . Born Dec. 11, 1913, in the industrial city of Concepción in Southern Chile. . . . Was called to take over the Army in October 1969 after a regiment in Santiago mutinied. . . . The abortive mutiny was led by Gen. Roberto Vaux, who later was implicated in the assassination of General Schneider. . . . Was shot to death in an official limousine on Oct. 22, 1970, in a residential section of Santiago. . . . Dr. Allende said that the assassination created such a feeling of repugnance in Chile that its intention backfired. . . . The assassination, Dr. Allende said, "proved to be the unforeseen event which saved our country from civil war. . . ."

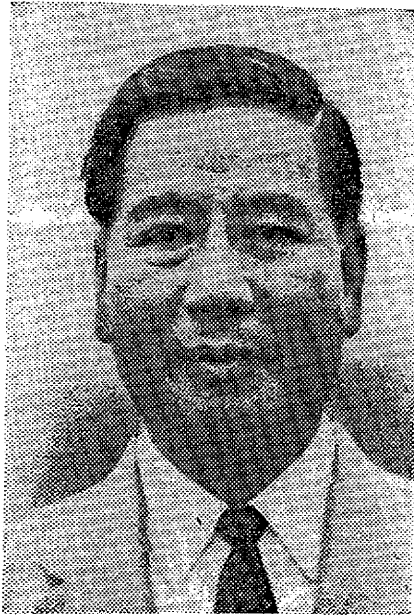
Ngo Dinh Diem

President of South Vietnam 1955-63. . . . Assassinated in military coup on Nov. 2, 1963. . . . Ascetic, private leader. . . . Criticized for repressive tactics, lack of responsiveness to population. . . . Despite large United States aid contributions, refused American overtures for shift in policy. . . . Americans expressed concern that Diem (pronounced Zee-em) could not lead Saigon Government to victory over Vietnamese Communists. . . . Born near Hue, Jan. 3, 1901. . . . Roman Catholic. . . . Never married. . . . Began novitiate for priesthood at 15, soon dropped out. . . . Graduated school for civil servants with highest honors. . . . Served as district and province chief. . . . At 32 named minister of interior. . . . Resigned, protesting that real power was exercised by French colonial officials. . . . Refused Japanese offers to become Pre-

mier during World War II. . . . Held prisoner 6 months by Communists following war. . . . Refused Communist offers of a ministerial post. . . . Entered exile in 1950, traveling in Japan, Europe and the United States. . . . Lived briefly at Maryknoll Seminary, Lakewood, N.J., and in Belgian monastery. . . . Returned to Vietnam as Prime Minister, 1954. . . . Elevated to President in national election the following year.

Patrice Emery Lumumba

Elected Prime Minister of the Congo, now Zaire, nine days before nation became independent on June 30, 1960. . . . Deposed by political opponents in September 1960 and arrested in December of that year. . . . On Feb. 9, 1961, the Congo Government said he had escaped and on Feb. 13 reported that he had been killed by African tribesmen in Katanga Province. . . . Born July 2, 1925, in Eastern region of the Congo. . . . Built the nation's dominant African political organization and, as conciliatory gesture, named arch rival, Joseph Kasavubu, to ceremonial post of President. . . . Beset by tribal disputes in a region that is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, and a mutinous army. . . . Appealed for and received peacekeeping troops from the United Nations. . . . Washington considered his rivals more pro-Western, and, according to Senate report, C.I.A. was asked by superiors to assassinate him. . . . Lumumba said the new nation would choose its friends "according to the principle of positive neutrality. . . . Once commented on the East-West rivalries: "We are not Communists, Catholics, Socialists. We are African nationalists."



The C.I.A. considered these men inimical to U.S. interests. Top, from left: Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, Dominican Republic; Fidel Castro, Cuba; Gen. René Schneider Chereau, Chile. Left, Ngo Dinh Diem, South Vietnam; right, Patrice Lumumba, Congo. All but Mr. Castro were slain, but C.I.A. involvement has not been found in the actual killings.

