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7 October 1959

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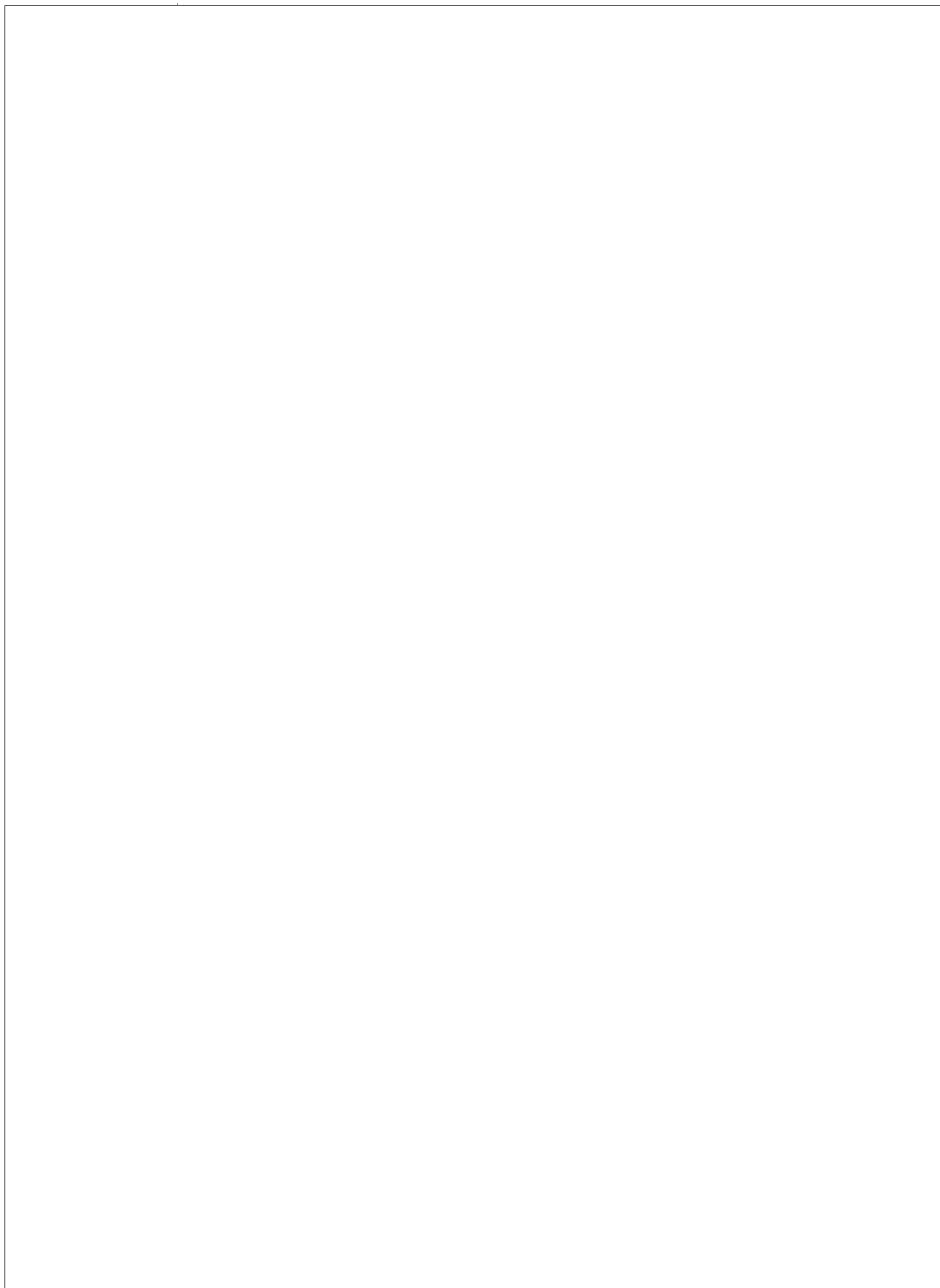
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 33
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. TS
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S G
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2020
AUTH: HP 7D-2
DATE: 4.14.80 REVIEWER: [Redacted]

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Approved for Release: 2020/02/21 C03164693



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7 OCTOBER 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

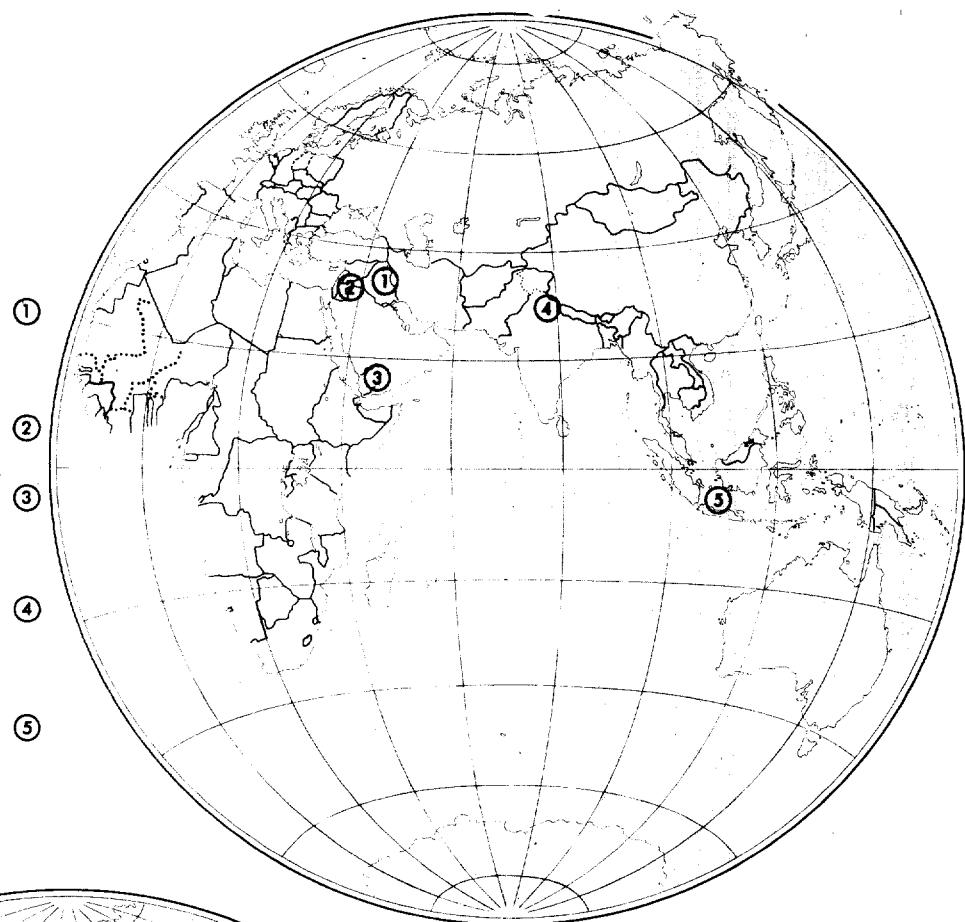
Iraq--Qasim probably aware of latest plot to assassinate him.

Jordan--King Husayn decides to refuse meeting with Nasir after renewal of Cairo-Amman propaganda recriminations.

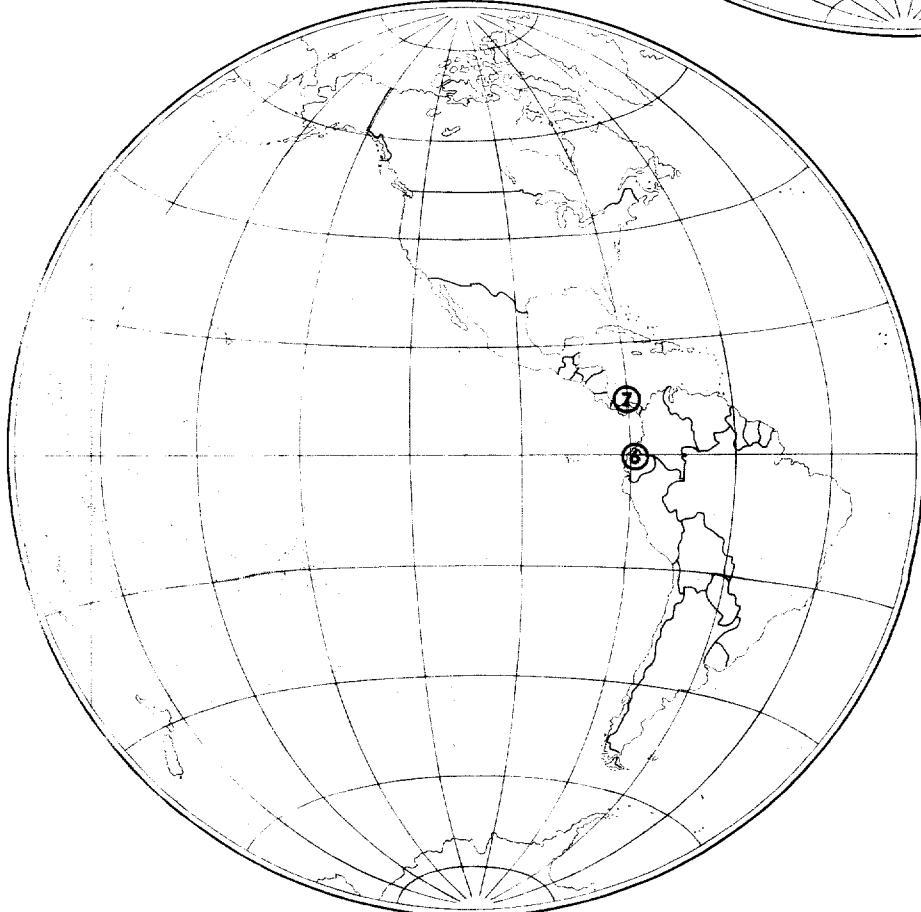
Yemen seeks urgent financial assistance from US.

Nehru feels Tibetan issue may have precipitated Sino-Indian border dispute but notes Chinese have always had "aggressive nature."

Indonesian foreign minister reports "terrific" pressure from Peiping over decree restricting foreign retail merchants.

**III. THE WEST**

- ⑥ Ecuador--Visit by President Ponce to Guayaquil would probably touch off renewed disturbances.
- ⑦ Panama--Dissatisfaction over economic conditions expressed in "hunger march" to capital.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

7 October 1959

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

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Iraq: [Prime Minister Qasim probably is aware in detail about a plot to assassinate him. Qasim told Ambassador Jernegan on 3 October that his intelligence nets in Iraq were better than those of the US and Britain. Jernegan noted that the guard around Qasim's office in the Defense Ministry had been increased considerably.]

[Qasim's personal guard has been increased, noting in particular the strengthening of his protection as he travels through Baghdad streets.]

No
UAR-Jordan: Jordan's King Husayn has decided not to meet UAR President Nasir at a tripartite conference which King Saud has been trying to arrange since his early September talks with Nasir in Cairo. Husayn's decision resulted from a new propaganda battle between Cairo and Amman radios on the subject of resistance to Communism--a controversy which has arrested the recent trend toward a detente between the UAR and Jordan. Jordanian broadcasts commenting on UAR efforts to rally the Arab world against Communism had charged that it was the UAR which initially "opened the door" to Communism in the Middle East. Cairo's Voice of the Arabs replied on 3 October by referring to Jordan as an "opportunist" following "orders of imperialists" who are aligned with Communists against Arab nationalism.]

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NO

Yemen: [The director general of the Yemeni Foreign Ministry told the American chargé on 3 October that the Yemeni treasury is "virtually empty," and requested urgent American assistance] The chargé reports the consensus of Western representatives in Taiz that Yemen is approaching bankruptcy and that the Imam's dominant position will be endangered unless the government can soon find an estimated \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to tide it over. The Yemeni director general will be visiting Moscow this month, at which time the USSR may seek to bolster its influence in Yemen by offering economic assistance.

NO

India: [Prime Minister Nehru told Ambassador Bunker on 24 September that the immediate cause of the Sino-Indian border problem is Peiping's irritation over India's treatment of the Dalai Lama, but that eventually there would have been trouble over the border anyway. Nehru said the Chinese have always had an "aggressive nature," which manifests itself particularly when the Chinese feel powerful as a nation, and that they consider Indians to be "second class."]

NO

Indonesia: [Chinese Communist pressures on the Indonesian Government to repeal a decree banning foreign retail merchants in rural areas of Indonesia have been "terrific," according to Foreign Minister Subandrio. The Chinese ambassador has argued the issue heatedly with Subandrio, and leaders of the Chinese Communist community have threatened to bring down the government by economic retaliation. Sukarno is reported to have been shocked by the unfriendly Chinese attitude.]

(Page 1)

III. THE WEST

OK

Ecuador: [] expect widespread disturbances if President Ponce attends the 9 October independence celebration in Guayaquil, where rioting occurred on 1 and 4 October. Guayaquil is the stronghold of opposition elements and a center of economic unrest, which the Communists are attempting to exploit with new

aggressive tactics. The city, Ecuador's largest, displayed hostility toward Ponce during his last visit there in July. In June it was the scene of extensive violence which threatened the stability of his government. [redacted] (Page 2)

OK
Panama: Chronic dissatisfaction with the traditional ruling oligarchy in Panama resulted in a "hunger march" on the capital on 5 October. Hundreds of unemployed workers and other disgruntled groups took part in a demonstration to demand enactment of economic relief measures by the newly convened National Assembly. [redacted] (Page 3)

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Indonesia Under Strong Chinese Communist Pressure to Repeal Anti-Chinese Measure

[Immediately before his departure for Peiping on 4 October, Foreign Minister Subandrio informed the American ambassador that Communist China was exerting "terrific" pressure for repeal of an Indonesian decree requiring withdrawal of alien merchants from rural areas. He said the Chinese Communist ambassador in Djakarta would not even listen to Indonesian explanations of the measure. Leaders of the Chinese community in Indonesia have threatened to raise prices to such a level that popular feeling may force the cabinet to resign. In order to increase pressure on Djakarta to rescind or postpone carrying out the decree, Peiping may hint to Subandrio that it might slow up its economic aid to Indonesia, as well as withdraw offers of military aid.]

[Subandrio stated that regardless of Chinese pressures, he would stand firm in his talks in Peiping. Although Indonesia does not desire a "showdown" with Communist China, it is prepared for one if necessary. Subandrio stated that he has President Sukarno's strong support in the position he is taking, and that Sukarno had been shocked by the Chinese Communist attitude.]

[Subandrio plans to explain to Peiping that the current measure is a phase of Indonesia's "socialization" program. Djakarta apparently hopes to turn alien retail trade in rural areas over to independent Indonesian nationals or to the Indonesian cooperative movement. Theoretically this change would end the usurious hold of the Chinese shopkeeper on the Indonesian peasant and would strengthen the economic role of the Indonesian business class.]

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III. THE WEST

Violence May Spread in Ecuador

[redacted] expect widespread disturbances if President Ponce attends the 9 October independence celebrations in Guayaquil, where rioting occurred on 1 and 4 October. However, Ponce is not likely to risk touching off serious violence, particularly since the armed forces and other advisers reportedly are opposed to his attendance.

Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city, is the stronghold of opposition elements and a center of explosive labor and economic unrest which the Communists are attempting to exploit with aggressive new tactics. The Third-of-June Youth Movement, controlled by Communists and including the youth of two leftist parties, is being used to foment unrest designed to unseat Ponce, disrupt the 11th Inter-American Conference scheduled for Quito in February 1960, and block a possible meeting of American presidents in Guayaquil after the conference. The movement was behind the 1 October riots and is planning demonstrations for 9 October.

Extensive violence in Guayaquil in early June posed the most serious threat to Ponce since his election by a slim plurality in 1956. The city also displayed a deep hostility toward him during his last visit there in July.

[redacted]
[redacted]
The armed forces, which are believed capable of maintaining order, have canceled invitations to foreign military attachés to attend the 9 October ceremonies, and the local commander reportedly has requested the imposition of martial law.]

Panamanian Hunger March Indicative of Social Unrest

The "hunger march" on the Panamanian capital on 5 October by hundreds of unemployed Colon workers and other disgruntled groups was an expression of deep-seated popular resentment against the economic policies of the Panamanian Government. The purpose of the march, led by Colon labor leader Andres Galvan, was to demand the immediate enactment of unemployment relief measures and a minimum wage law by the newly convened National Assembly.

The 50-mile trek to the capital was undertaken by about 600 persons, whose ranks were swelled to approximately 1,000 by the time the orderly procession reached the Legislative Palace. When the National Assembly adjourned for lack of a quorum, marchers occupied the legislative chambers and demonstration leader Galvan exhorted the self-styled "people's deputies" not to budge until the government enacted the desired legislation. Two and a half hours later National Guardsmen using tear gas ejected the demonstrators and arrested Galvan and other leaders.

Unless immediate measures are taken to improve the economic situation of Panama's lower and middle classes, further disorders are likely. President de la Guardia frankly acknowledged in his 1 October state-of-the-nation address that Panama currently lacks the economic means to support a rapidly increasing population. With the approach of the May 1960 presidential election, dissident politicians are likely to exploit popular grievances. The government's candidate, Ricardo Arias, is regarded as the epitome of the corrupt oligarchy which has been in power in Panama for 55 years.

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Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

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