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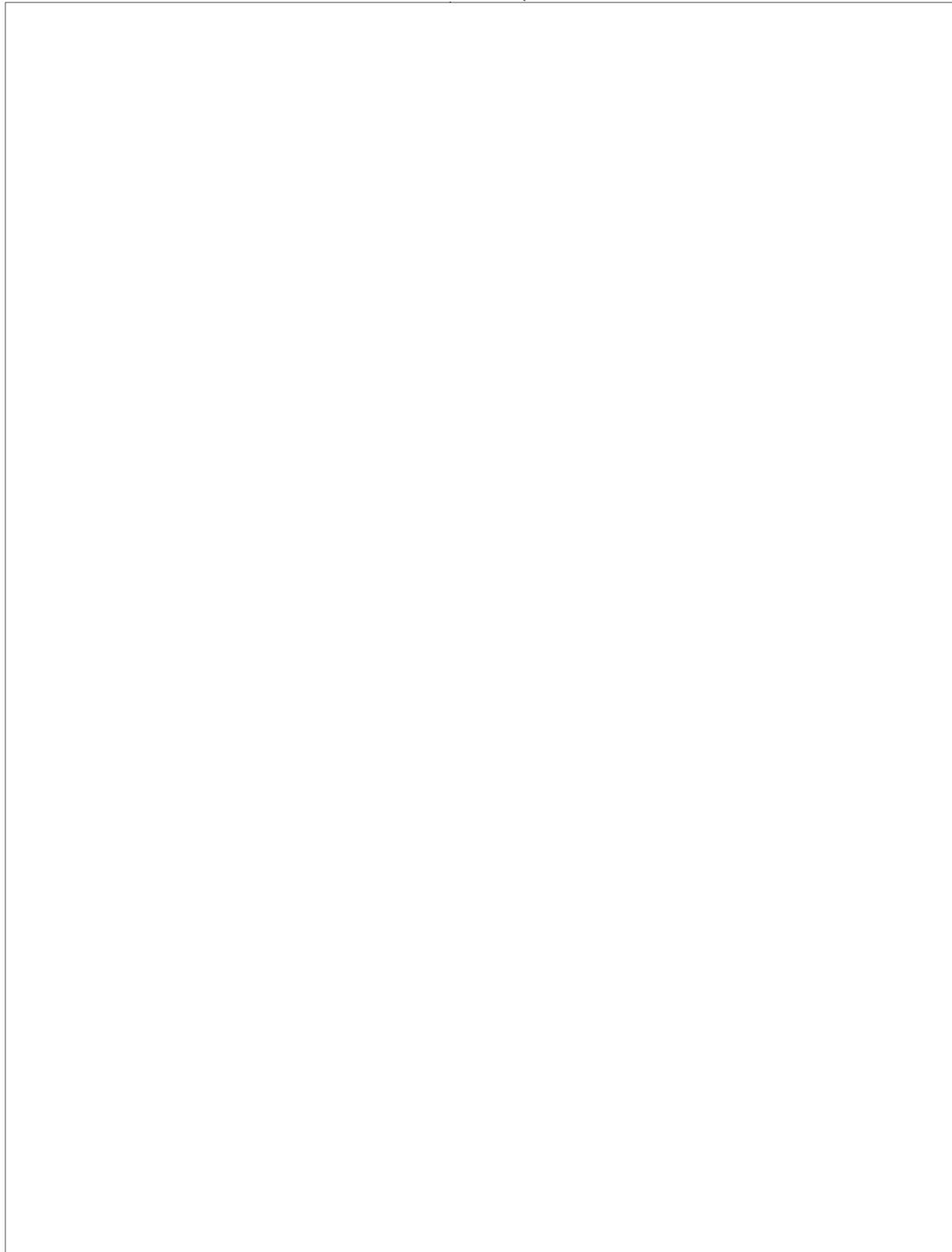
11 January 1960

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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11 JANUARY 1960

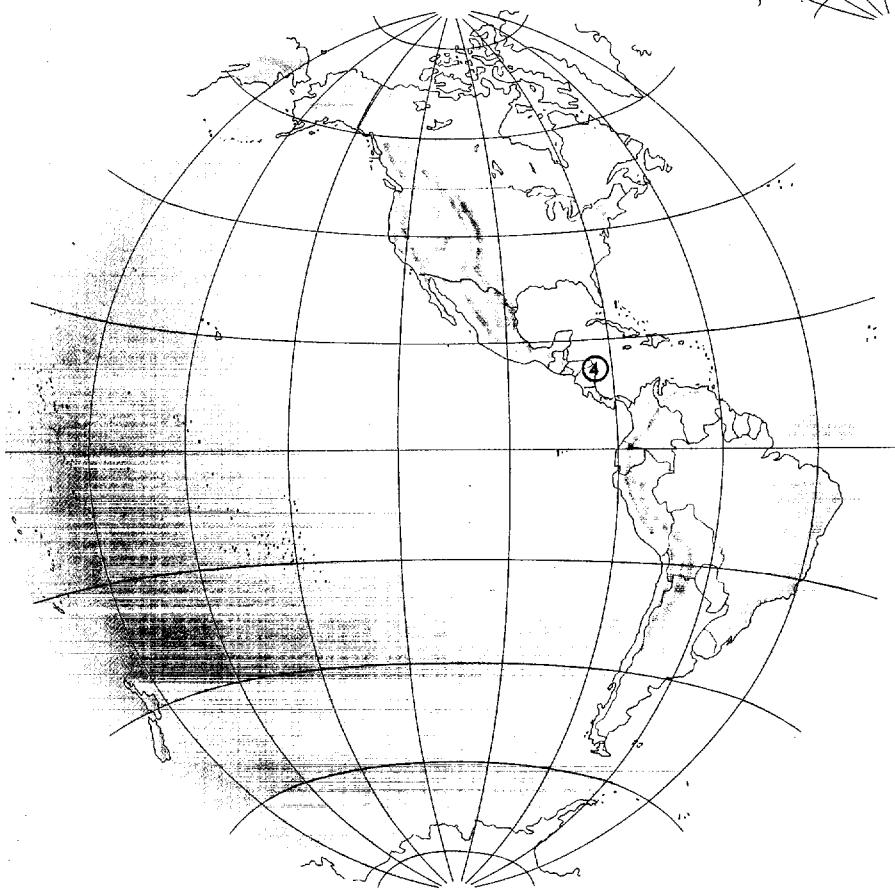
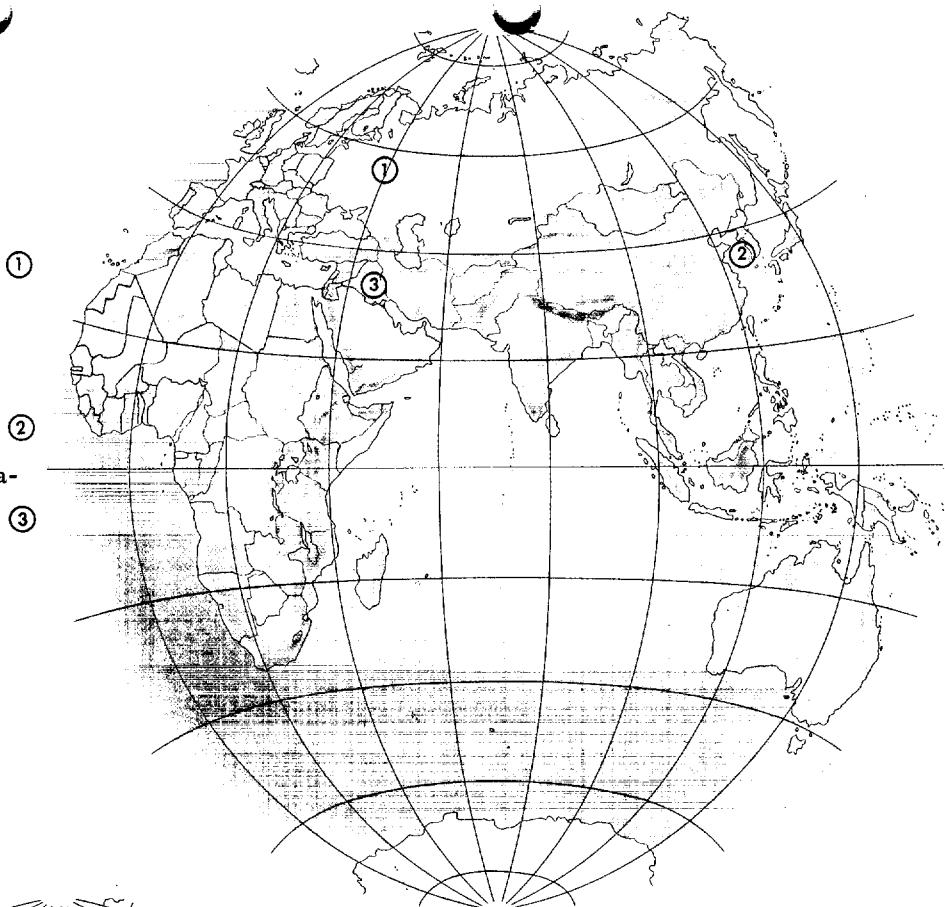
**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**

USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) may be formally abolished at Supreme Soviet session beginning 14 January.

**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

Another clash reported between South Korean Coast Guard vessel and Chinese Communist fishing boats in Yellow Sea.

Iraqi propaganda attacks Egyptian domination of Syria, predicts eventual Iraqi-Syrian union.

**III. THE WEST**

④ Nicaragua--Opposition leaders now seeking accommodation with Somoza; regime aware of exiles' plans for new incursions and believed capable of suppressing them.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

11 January 1960

## DAILY BRIEF

SIR AB

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

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USSR: The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) may be formally abolished at the Supreme Soviet session which opens on 14 January. Reports reaching the American Embassy in Moscow state that the party central committee, at a two-day closed session last month, decided to transfer the remaining powers of the USSR MVD to its republic-level counterparts.

Formal abolition of the MVD, which was the principal instrument of police terror under Stalin and Beria, would undoubtedly be used by Khrushchev as an example of progress toward the "withering away of the state" and as evidence of the liberalizations achieved under the present leadership. In actuality, Khrushchev has steadily stripped the central MVD of its powers since 1953. The independent secret police organization (KGB) set up by Khrushchev in 1954 may stand to gain from abolition of the MVD. (CONFIDENTIAL)

The report that the USSR MVD will be abolished [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 1)

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

*ND*

South Korea - Communist China: A clash between Chinese Communist fishing boats and a South Korean Coast Guard vessel on the night of 9-10 January resulted in several South Korean casualties and a request by the Koreans for US air support, which was refused. The incident occurred about 50 miles off the western coast of South Korea, well within the so-called "Rhee line." Chinese Communist fishing craft in the Yellow Sea are known to carry light weapons. Two similar clashes with Chinese Communist vessels occurred in December. Further incidents of this sort are probable if the Koreans continue their efforts to enforce the Rhee line, which is not recognized by Peiping.

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*DK*

Iraq-UAR: Nasir's continuing troubles in Syria have furnished Iraqi Prime Minister Qasim an opportunity to seize the initiative in the UAR-Iraq propaganda war. Although Iraqi propaganda regarding the UAR has in recent months been largely defensive, Qasim and the Iraqi press and radio now are vigorously attacking Egyptian domination of Syria, calling for the "liberation" of Syria, and predicting an eventual Iraqi-Syrian union. Although these statements probably will not have an immediate effect on events in Syria, any weakening of Nasir's hold there could greatly increase the effectiveness of Qasim's campaign.

(Page 3)

### III. THE WEST

*D/L*

Nicaragua: Leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition parties, who apparently have come to accept the futility of further plotting against the government, now are seeking an accommodation with President Somoza. Consequently, any new incursions at this time by exiles based outside the country are unlikely to win any significant support in Nicaragua. The Somoza regime, in a move reflecting its confidence, on 30 December lifted the state of siege imposed last May just prior to the first of last year's several unsuccessful raids. Although Nicaraguans based in Costa Rica are planning further incursions into Nicaragua later this month, Somoza is aware of their plans and seems capable of suppressing them.

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DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Soviet MVD May Be Formally Abolished at Supreme Soviet Session

The Soviet party central committee may have decided to abolish the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD), Stalin's principal organ of police power, and to divide its functions among the 15 republic internal affairs ministries and certain other agencies of the central government. This move may be formalized at the USSR Supreme Soviet session which begins on 14 January.

[redacted] the party central committee decided to do away with the MVD on 29 December, and the Kremlin had already arranged to have the move made public "after the 14th." Similar reports received by the American Embassy in Moscow claim that the decision was reached at a two-day closed session of the central committee, presumably on 27 and 28 December, following the committee's plenary session on agriculture.

Abolition of the central MVD would enable Khrushchev to make extravagant propaganda claims about the democratic and progressive nature of his leadership. Propaganda media could play up the move as a step in the "withering away of state power," pointing out that the functions of law enforcement are being increasingly turned over to local governments and to such "public organizations" as the volunteer militia (police) brigades formed last year. Actually, the central MVD has lost so much of its power during the past six years that there seems little reason for its continued existence as a ministry.

Since Khrushchev became party first secretary, the MVD has lost its control of the secret police, the forced labor complex, and various construction activities, and most of those

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functions remaining in the central ministry are administered jointly with republic governments or republic internal affairs ministries. Last February the personnel strength of the central MVD reportedly was reduced from 6,000 to 1,500; [redacted] arrangements have already been made to transfer most of the remaining personnel to republic ministries.

The Soviet secret police organization (KGB), set up by Khrushchev in 1954, might stand to gain somewhat from the demise of the MVD. The internal security troops of the MVD probably would be transferred to KGB jurisdiction; the border troops of the MVD were transferred to the KGB two years ago.  
[redacted]

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**II. ASIA-AFRICA****Qasim Intensifies Propaganda Campaign Against Nasir**

Taking advantage of Nasir's mounting difficulties in Syria, Iraqi Prime Minister Qasim has seized the opportunity to take the initiative in their propaganda war. Following up his revival last November of Nuri Said's Fertile Crescent Plan--the union of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, and Palestine--Qasim in a speech on 8 January denounced Egyptian domination of Syria and openly appealed to the Syrians to break away from the United Arab Republic, saying Iraq "will not stand idly by in the face of injustices done the Syrian people." While his statements probably will have little immediate effect on events in Syria, a further deterioration of Nasir's position in Syria would assist Qasim's efforts to put Nasir on the defensive.

Accompanying Qasim's attempts to promote himself as the principal Arab nationalist leader have been charges that Egypt and Jordan joined Israel in annexing parts of Palestine. He has appropriated about \$1,500,000 for the establishment of a "Palestine Government" and is calling for incorporation of the Gaza Strip, administered by Egypt since 1948, the Palestinian section of Jordan, and Israel into a Palestine Republic.

Qasim has accused the UAR and Jordan of suppressing the appeal to all Arab governments sent last November by the former Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Husayni, president of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine. Husayni called for the creation of an independent state of Palestine and the formation of a Palestinian army. This is the first suggestion that Qasim may support the ex-Mufti, who formerly lived in Egypt on a subsidy from Nasir.

Baghdad's propaganda also is focusing on the Arabs in southern Iran, charging oppressive rule by the Iranian Government and making demands for territorial changes. In the Persian Gulf area, the Omani rebels have been feted and given propaganda assistance, in competition with that of Cairo. Another facet of Qasim's propaganda war has been an appeal to the Kurds of Syria and Iran to look to Iraq for realization of their aspirations for autonomy.

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### III. THE WEST

#### Situation in Nicaragua

Leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition parties, who apparently have come to accept the futility of continued plotting against the regime, now are seeking an accommodation with Somoza that would recognize the legality of his term, which ends in 1963, in return for assurances of free campaigning and free elections to choose his successor.

The Somoza regime, in a move reflecting its confidence, on 30 December removed restrictions on freedom of the press and lifted the state of siege imposed last May just prior to the first of last year's several abortive incursions. Consequently, any new raids at this time by exiles based outside the country are unlikely to win any significant support inside Nicaragua.

Nicaraguans based in Costa Rica are planning further invasions into Nicaragua later this month and are receiving guidance and support from Costa Rican revolutionary veterans and, reportedly, from Cubans.

[redacted] action may begin on or about 19 January by three or more separate groups. The Somoza government, however, is aware of their plans and seems capable of suppressing them.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**THE PRESIDENT**

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

**The Treasury Department**

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

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

**The Department of Defense**

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

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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