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3 August 1960

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

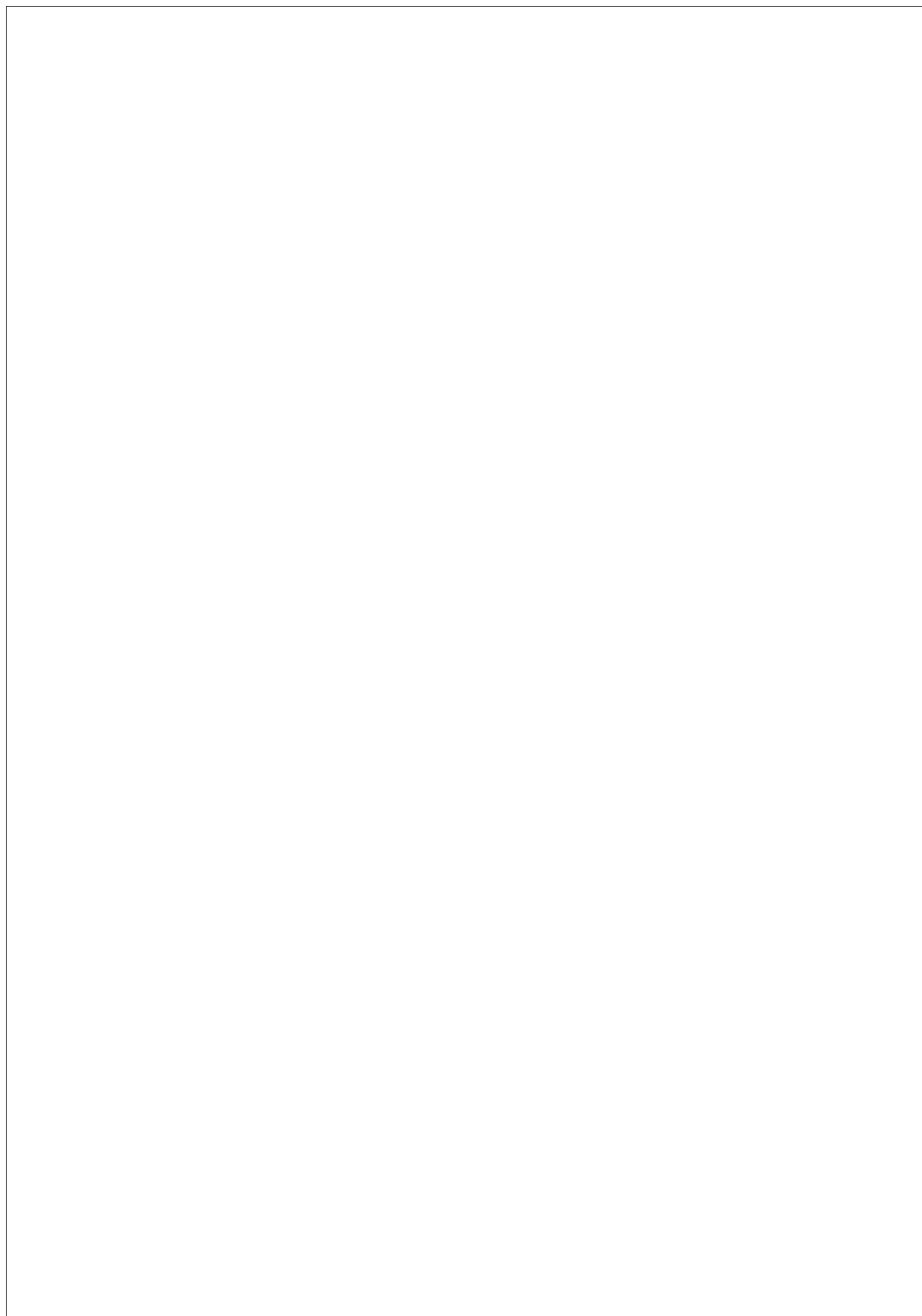


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3 AUGUST 1960

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

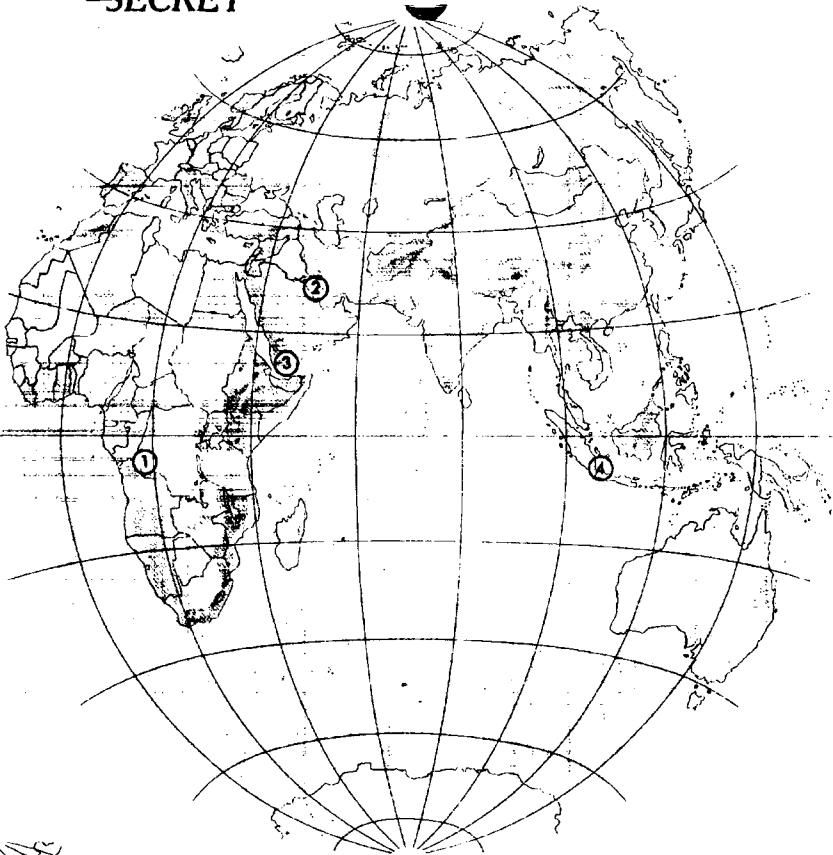
## II. ASIA-AFRICA

Hammarskjold announces that UN troops will enter Katanga Province on 6 August. ①

Sharp break in prices of Persian Gulf oil appears imminent; will increase frictions between Arab governments and Western-owned oil concerns. ②

British ready for showdown with Nasir-controlled Aden labor unions. ③

Indonesia--Political maneuvering among major power elements increasing. ④

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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

\*Republic of the Congo: UN Secretary General Hammarskjold announced in Leopoldville late on 2 August that UN troops will enter Katanga Province on 6 August. Dr. Bunche reportedly will go to Elisabethville on 5 August to lay the groundwork for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the province.

The threat by the Lumumba government to expropriate all Belgian firms which do not reopen for business by 10 August may stimulate new anti-European incidents in the Congo. The security situation remains uncertain; tribal warfare has flared up once again in Kasai Province. The UN forces appear hesitant about becoming involved in the tribal warfare, and official statements have characterized it as "an internal matter" beyond UN jurisdiction. 110

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Persian Gulf Oil: A sharp break in the posted prices of Persian Gulf crude oil appears imminent. For the past several months the Western-owned oil companies have found it necessary to grant substantial discounts to sell this oil. The drop is expected to be more than 10 percent--a somewhat larger cut than the 18-cents-per-barrel reduction made in early 1959. The 1959 reduction--the first in the Persian Gulf--cost the oil-producing states there an estimated \$140,000,000 in expected 1959 revenues. Reaction to the prospect of an additional drop is expected to be even more severe than in 1959 and will add to frictions between the Arabian-American Oil Company and Saudi Arabia, between the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company and the UAR, and between the Iraq Petroleum Company and Iraq. Arab governments are almost certain to step up their pressures for a greater voice in the management of Western-owned oil concerns. 110

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Aden: [Britain is planning a showdown with Nasir-controlled labor unions in Aden whose activities are disrupting the colony's economy and threaten eventually to challenge British control. Legislation is to be passed which will outlaw strikes, make arbitration compulsory, and provide for unusually severe penalties for strike leaders. The proposed legislation may lead to a general strike and violent demonstrations which could paralyze all port activity. The British appear confident that the security precautions they have taken can contain the situation.]

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Indonesia: Political maneuvering among major power elements is increasing. The army, which apparently instigated last week's anti-Communist demonstration in South Sumatra and plans others, is testing how far it can go without incurring strong reaction from Sukarno. The Communists, who recently indulged in open criticism of the government, are apprehensive over Sukarno's failure to prevent the army from harassing them. Sukarno thus far has employed his usual tactic of maintaining the uneasy balance between the army and the Communists without compromising his own position.

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~TOP SECRET~~~~TOP SECRET~~Situation in the Congo Continues Critical

UN Secretary General Hammarskjold announced late on 2 August that UN troops will move into Katanga Province on 6 August. Dr. Bunche reportedly will go to Elisabethville on 5 August to lay the groundwork for Belgian evacuation of the province. [Hammarskjold had been under growing pressure from the Congolese cabinet which had threatened to appeal to the UN Security Council to hasten the entrance of UN forces into Katanga.] The Secretary General has apparently postponed his scheduled trip to South Africa until next week in case Katangan Premier Tshombé should carry out his threat to oppose UN military intervention. [There has been no official Belgian announcement as to the status of Belgian troops in Katanga although it is reported that Brussels has apparently accepted the inevitability of an early withdrawal.]

The threat by the Lumumba government to expropriate all Belgian firms which have not reopened for business by 10 August may stimulate new anti-European disorders in the Congo. The Belgian Government has estimated that between 30,000 and 35,000 Europeans remain in the Congo, compared with about 115,000 shortly before independence.

The security situation there remains precarious, with intertribal warfare having flared again in Kasai Province. [The American Embassy in Leopoldville reports that officers of the UN force have yet to receive any instructions concerning the rehabilitation of the once-effective Force Publique.] Nonetheless, the UN forces appear unwilling to take action to contain intertribal warfare; statements by the UN Command have characterized the tribal clashes as "an internal matter" to be handled by the "Congo Army."

The major effort being made by Ghana's Nkrumah and Guinea's Sékou Touré to influence Premier Lumumba and other members of the Congolese Government may presage an early announcement of some form of association between the three states.

Lumumba  
as desiring "the concrete and rapid establishment of institutional

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relations between the Congo, Guinea, and Ghana." [redacted]

[redacted] Lumumba's stopover at Conakry on his way to Leopoldville would be to further this objective. [redacted]

Meanwhile, Guinean troops sent to the Congo do not appear to be firmly committed to the UN command. In addition, Guinean political representatives, brought in under military cover, have been observed denouncing the UN to Congolese officials. The Guineans-- who appear to be working closely with Soviet representatives in Leopoldville-- reportedly also have urged the Lumumba regime to take strong measures against domestic opponents and against Belgians. [redacted]

[redacted]

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~~TOP SECRET~~~~SECRET~~British Crackdown on Adeni Nationalists May Lead to Violence

The colonial government's announcement on 1 August that it intends to obtain legislation which will enable it to crack down on Nasir-controlled unions in Aden may lead to a general strike and violent demonstrations which could paralyze all port activity. The British move is likely to close the ranks of the feuding leaders of the Aden Trade Union Congress and increase the possibility of violence. Cairo is likely to make a big propaganda play over the "imperialist repression."

Britain regards this as a showdown with Arab nationalists led from Cairo who are using domination of the labor movement --the strongest political force in the colony--to challenge continued British control. The British feel that the unions have been given every chance to develop responsibility but are interested only in nationalist politics, not labor benefits. Politically motivated strikes, which the new legislation will outlaw, are damaging Aden's economy and have convinced London that strong action is necessary. There were over 70 strikes in 1959, and a 70-day refinery strike this spring just recently was brought to final settlement. The new legislation to be voted about 15 August by the colony's legislative council will provide for compulsory arbitration except in certain limited circumstances. Instigators of "political" strikes disguised as industrial disputes will be tried as felons under the criminal code.

The British apparently believe the extra security precautions they have taken can contain the situation. They now have 4,700 troops--including a commando unit--in Aden to ensure maintenance of essential services in the event of a general strike as well as provide internal security.

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~~SECRET~~Intensified Maneuvering in Indonesia

Indonesia's major power elements are once again intensively maneuvering against one another.

The Communist party, which triggered the latest round of maneuvering by severely criticizing the government in an 8 July statement, now appears apprehensive over President Sukarno's permitting an army investigation of party leaders. The army has interrogated five members of the politburo since 16 July, planned to begin a more intensive "second phase" interrogation on 30 July, [and allegedly hopes ultimately to bring the politburo to trial on charges of violating the criminal code. An emergency meeting of Communist provincial leaders was reported scheduled for 20 to 23 July. Depending on Sukarno's reaction, the Communist leadership is reported making plans to go underground for an indefinite period.]

[ ] an anti-Communist, pro-army demonstration of 3,500 youths in South Sumatra on 26 July is only the first of a series of army-inspired and increasingly aggressive rallies. [ ]

[ ] others will be held in Djambi, Makassar, Bandung, and possibly in other cities. The army believes it can provoke the Communist party into holding counterdemonstrations which can be used to justify further arrests of Communists.

Sukarno is angry over the army's activities among non-Communist political parties and reportedly has decided to displace Colonel Sukendro, who has served as the army's liaison with political parties. [ ] as of 30 July Sukarno told him to "pick his spot" but that he must go. Army Chief of Staff General Nasution, however, has told Sukendro he need not move for three months.

Although Sukarno at first interfered with the army's interrogation of Communist party leaders, he now seems inclined to wait and see how far the army is prepared to go and

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what resources the Communists can muster. Several times during the past two weeks, however, he has, in effect, reassured the Communists by stating publicly that his views coincide in many areas with those of the party. Sukarno undoubtedly desires to preserve the party as a balance against army power in order to maintain his own pre-eminent position.

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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 Civil and Defense 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 Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State 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

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

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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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