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21 July 1960

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CENTRAL  
INTELLIGENCE  
BULLETIN



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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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21 July 1960

### DAILY BRIEF

#### I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

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East Germany: Moscow is at least acquiescing in the exertion of greater pressure by the East Germans on the Western military liaison missions in East Germany in an effort to extort an acknowledgment of some degree of East German jurisdiction. East German party boss Ulbricht in his press conference of 19 July charged that the US and British missions had been caught spying. East German officials are spreading the word that the USSR no longer feels its own liaison missions in West Germany are important.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

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Republic of the Congo: Premier Lumumba's reiteration of his threat to request the dispatch of Soviet troops to the Congo appears designed to obtain a UN resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal from the Congo of all Belgian troops. Lumumba's recent actions, however, appear to have generated considerable opposition within the government, notwithstanding his statement that a request for Soviet intervention would not imply "political conditions." The Congo legislature reportedly is considering a resolution censuring Lumumba for "dictatorial" and "pro-Communist" acts, and one opposition leader has called for the overthrow of the Lumumba government.

\*In the event of a formal appeal from the Congo Government for Soviet intervention, it is unlikely that Moscow would respond by dispatching Soviet forces. Moscow might temporarily avoid an outright rejection, however, while attempting to exploit the threat of such action as a means of stimulating pressure for the speedy and complete evacuation of Belgian forces from the Congo.

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Indonesia: The Indonesian Army reportedly has refused President Sukarno's request for the release of a recently arrested member of the local Communist politburo who is concurrently a vice chairman of the government's National Planning Council.

[ ] the army hopes to avoid a head-on clash with Sukarno on the Communist issue, but for the time being is standing firm on this specific incident. ] The army reportedly has issued summonses for all eight members of the politburo for interrogation on the Communists' antigovernment statements of 8 July, but so far it has located only one of the eight.

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[ ] \*Lebanon: President Shihab's abrupt resignation and his subsequent withdrawal of it on the same day by "popular request," as well as the reported appointment of the commander of the army and the chief of staff to ministerial posts, probably indicate a desire by Shihab to reconfirm his mandate and increase army influence.]

21 July 60

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1

Over the civilian government. Army commander Gen. Adil Shihab, the President's cousin, has taken over the defense portfolio, and Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Yusuf Shumayat has been appointed deputy minister of interior. Both are retaining their military posts.

both the President and General Shihab believe the military must dominate the Lebanese political scene in order to maintain stability.

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\*Ceylon: The moderately socialist Sri Lanka Freedom party (SLFP) emerged from the national elections on 20 July as the strongest single group in Parliament, holding slightly more than a majority of seats. The Governor General almost certainly will call on Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, widow of the late prime minister and active leader of the SLFP during the two election campaigns this year, to form a government. Mrs. Bandaranaike may seek the support of the Trotskyite group and the smaller orthodox Communist party to strengthen her majority. The new government is likely to follow the neutralist foreign policy and moderate domestic program of the former Bandaranaike regime. Broad ideological and personal differences among the SLFP leaders will again make for unstable and ineffectual government.

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

#### IV. WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

With respect to the question of Sino-Soviet bloc intentions to initiate hostilities, the Watch Committee Conclusions remain negative.

The Director of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State believes that the following note should be added as applicable to the Watch Committee Conclusions: "Although the above conclusions remain negative, the increased militancy of Soviet foreign policy could give rise to situations in which the danger of hostilities would be perceptibly increased."

25X1

21 July 60

DAILY BRIEF

iv

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

25X6

Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

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Pressure on Western Military Liaison Missions in East Germany Increases

In a letter to the American commander in chief in West Germany on 17 July and in a press conference two days later, East German party boss Ulbricht charged that members of the US and British military liaison missions in East Germany have spied on military objectives. To support his claims, he produced maps, photographs, and documents allegedly taken from mission officers by East German police. Earlier, on 20 May, while Khrushchev was in East Berlin, Ulbricht asserted that "US officers" had been caught with espionage material and called for the abolition of the missions. The East Germans reportedly are spreading word that Moscow is no longer interested in maintaining its own liaison missions to the Western commanders in chief in West Germany.

Moscow is at least permitting East German efforts to increase pressure on the missions, probably in an effort to extort some acknowledgment of East German authority over their movements. In a letter replying to British protests against East German assaults on the British mission, the Soviet commander in chief on 4 July declared the mission had "carried out activities which, under the present circumstances, could lead to undesirable consequences," adding that he could guarantee safety only "so long as members of the mission strictly observe the laws and regulations of the German Democratic Republic."

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Moscow would probably be willing to sacrifice its own missions, if it could erode Western occupation rights in East Germany by halting the activities of the Western missions. In the meantime, for the period 13-21 July, Soviet authorities have imposed the most extensive restrictions on mission travel known to date, barring mission members from the larger part of East Germany.

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

### Congo Premier May Ask for Soviet Troops

The reiteration by the Congolese cabinet of Premier Lumumba's threat to request that Soviet troops be sent to the Congo appears designed to obtain a UN resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Belgian troops from the country. Although the leftist-dominated cabinet resolved to make "an immediate appeal" to the Soviet Union or to other nations of the Afro-Asian bloc, Lumumba subsequently indicated that he would delay action pending events in the UN Security Council on 20 July. He added, however, that he would seek help from "the devil or anybody else" to force Belgian troops out of the Congo.

Although the cabinet remains largely responsive to Lumumba's anti-Belgian polemics, his recent performance appears to have generated considerable opposition elsewhere in the government. The Congo legislature reportedly is considering a resolution censuring Lumumba for "dictatorial" and "pro-Communist" acts, and his bitter rival within the National Congo Movement, Albert Kalonji, has called for the overthrow of the Lumumba government. Lumumba probably plans to take advantage of the UN occupation to stabilize his regime and to develop a police force responsible to himself.

Belgian officials in Katanga have assured Premier Tshombé of Brussels' willingness to provide technical and other assistance and, according to the American Consulate, have attempted to give the impression that their presence constitutes de facto recognition of Katanga's independence. Brussels continues hesitant concerning formal recognition, but Lumumba's pro-Communist tendencies may prompt nations such as South Africa, the Rhodesian Federation, or Portugal to recognize Katanga.

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

Sukarno and Indonesian Army Clash on Communist Issue

25X1 [The Indonesian Army has refused President Sukarno's request for the release of Sakirman, a recently arrested member of the local Communist party politburo who is also a vice chairman of the government's National Planning Council.] Sakirman was arrested on 16 July, apparently as the result of antigovernment statements issued on 8 July by party Secretary General Aidit and two Communist dailies.

[the army had issued summonses for all eight members of the politburo for interrogation on the party's new antigovernment line, but so far has located only one of the eight.]

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The army's actions are reported to have been ordered by Army Chief of Staff General Nasution from North Sumatra, where he was then on tour. Nasution also issued from North Sumatra on 18 July an unusually strong anti-Communist statement in which he accused the Communists and the various insurgent groups as a whole of constituting that small segment of the population which opposed government policy.

25X1 The army has also banned the Communist daily, Harian Rakjat, reportedly again on orders from Nasution. This action appears to have been a countermove to the banning of an anti-Communist paper, Nusantara, on Sukarno's orders during Nasution's absence..

25X1 [Although reports are conflicting as to the extent of the moves by both Sukarno and the army, army action appears to have been sufficient to increase tension between the two.]

[the army hopes to avoid a head-on conflict with Sukarno on the Communist issue.] The success of the army's holding action on the Communist party depends on Sukarno. The President, however, seems likely to continue his policy of balancing the army against the Communists, and Nasution's latest actions may encourage him to proceed with his intentions to reshuffle the army high command.

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

Ceylon's Moderate-Socialist Freedom Party to Form  
New Government

The outcome of Ceylon's national elections on 20 July leaves the prospects for stable parliamentary government still doubtful. The Sri Lanka Freedom party (SLFP), committed to the socialist-neutralist policies of the late Prime Minister Bandaranaike, has emerged as the largest single party in Parliament. It holds slightly more than a majority of seats alone, and, with its leftist supporters, a generous majority. The relatively conservative United National party, winner of a slim plurality in the elections last March, has suffered considerable losses, although the final party standings are not yet clear. The three leftist parties have again lost some ground.

Governor General Goonetilleke will almost certainly request SLFP President Mrs. Bandaranaike to form a government. While she was not a parliamentary candidate, she was the party's most active campaigner and its choice for the prime ministership, and thus can be appointed to the position pending a parliamentary by-election. In order to assure a solid parliamentary majority, Mrs. Bandaranaike may seek the support, although probably not the active participation in the government, of the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaj and the smaller orthodox Communist party, which were partners in a no-contest agreement with the SLFP.

The SLFP's strong showing on its own will reduce its dependence on the extreme leftist minority and enable the new government to retain the essentially moderate outlook of the former Bandaranaike regime. The deep ideological and personal conflicts among the SLFP politicians and the probable battle for behind-the-scenes control will weaken the government, however, and will limit its ability to deal with the economic and social problems arising from the past four years of instability.

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

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Approved For Release 2002/10/21 : CIA-RDP79T00975A005200180001-4

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