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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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9 JANUARY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

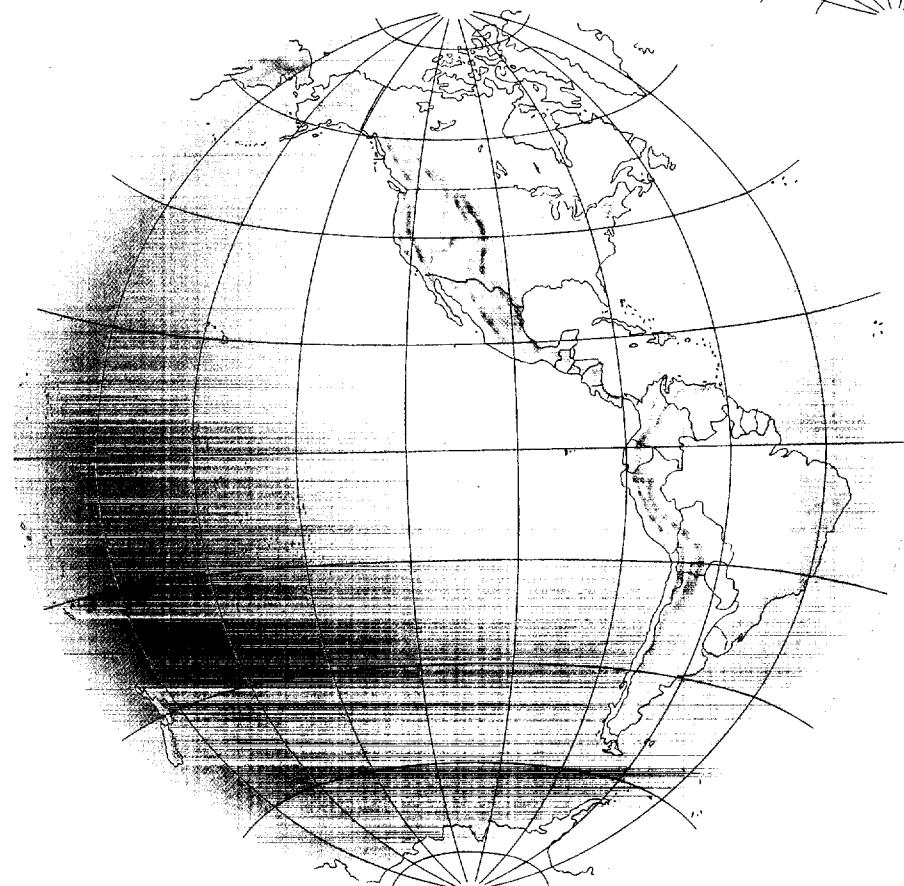
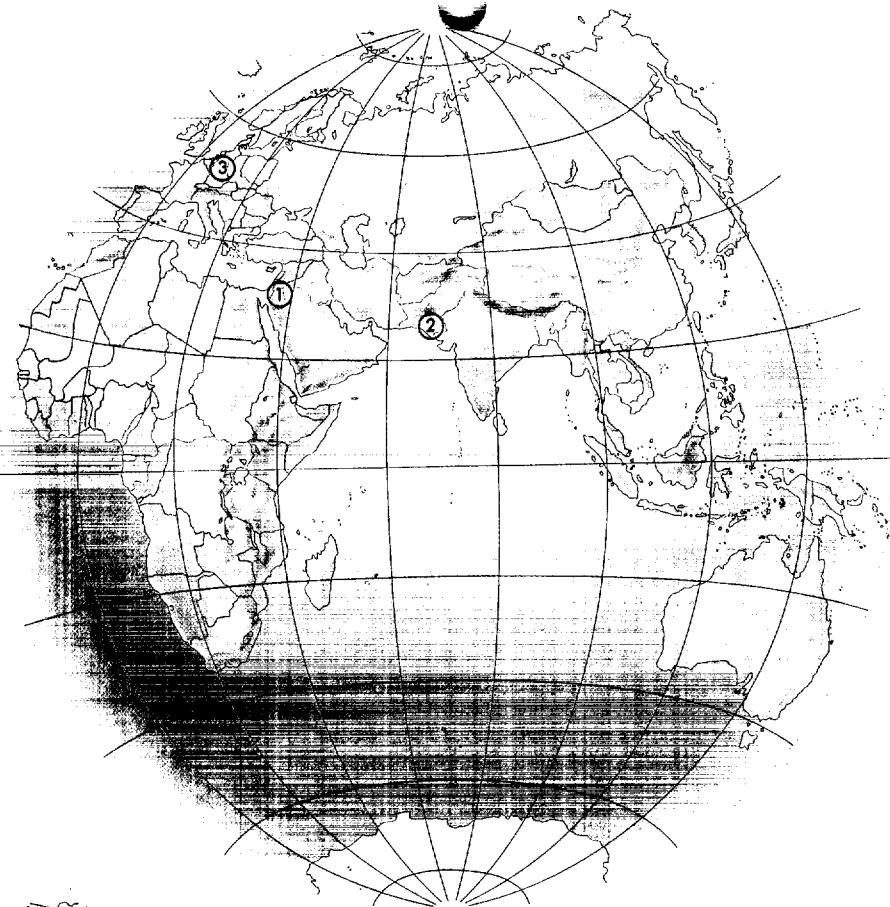
II. ASIA-AFRICA

King Husayn and Iraqi exiles planning new moves against Qasim regime; Iran asked to join. ①

Pakistan--Ayub to seek "vote of confidence" from newly elected local councils. ②

III. THE WEST

West Germany--Erhard's continuing opposition to Adenauer's support of Common Market threatens renewal of public feud. ③

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 January 1960

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

Jordan-Iran-Iraq: King Husayn of Jordan has given his blessing to the formation of an Iraqi government-in-exile,

[redacted] Iraqi exiles who have met with Husayn are seeking Iranian operational support to enable them to send agents into Iraq via Iran and to establish a mobile broadcasting station along the Iranian-Iraqi border. [redacted] Husayn's interest in action against Iraq is alleged to have British support or at least acquiescence.]

Information on the activities of these Iraqi refugees has probably reached Qasim, who has attacked the Jordanian Government in recent speeches. Further Iranian involvement in anti-Qasim operations would result in intensifying Iraqi propaganda attacks against the Shah's regime. Jordan and Iran have no significant capability to overthrow the Iraqi regime.

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*NO
was in
last week*

Pakistan: President Ayub has announced that he will seek a vote of confidence on 15 February from the 80,000 members of the local councils recently elected throughout Pakistan. He will consider that a favorable vote constitutes formal popular recognition of his status as president. Ayub probably hopes by this action to create a legitimate base for his position and to maintain the impression of momentum in restoring constitutional government in Pakistan. He also desires such recognition before he departs for the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in May, since he does not expect to have a new national constitution in effect before September.

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III. THE WEST

No
West Germany: [A renewal of the public feud between Economics Minister Erhard and Chancellor Adenauer is threatened by Erhard's continued promotion of a broader European-wide trading area, in opposition to Adenauer's unyielding support of the six-nation Common Market and close ties with France. Erhard has the support of key industrialists who criticize Adenauer's close ties with De Gaulle and fear that the Common Market does not provide sufficient outlets for German trade.]

[Erhard recently went out of his way to express his views on this subject to European diplomats in Bonn,

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**II. ASIA-AFRICA****Jordan to Support Formation of an Iraqi Government-in-Exile**

[Jordan's King Husayn, who during recent months has received solicitations for active support from Iraqi refugees, now has decided to support the formation in Jordan of an Iraqi government-in-exile and to recognize it officially. He allegedly has "full agreement" for this arrangement, possibly meaning acquiescence from the British,]

[Husayn may have misinterpreted general statements of support for him made by the British during his December visit to London. Despite some disenchantment with Qasim, there is no indication that the British have shifted from their hands-off policy.]

[The refugees who are to participate in the "Free Iraq" government include participants in pre-revolutionary Iraqi governments: former Prime Ministers Ali Jawdat al-Ayyubi and Abd al-Wahhab Mirjan, ex-Finance Minister Abd al-Karim al-Uzri, and former Cabinet Minister Mahmud Baban. The group has asked the government of Iran for permission to use Iranian territory as a base for operations into Iraq and to establish a mobile broadcasting station along the Iranian-Iraqi frontier. Jordan has agreed to provide the radio apparatus. The requests presumably will be discussed with General Teimur Bakhtiar, Iranian intelligence chief, who is expected to arrive in Amman on 10 or 11 January at the invitation of Husayn.]

[Further Iranian involvement in anti-Qasim operations would complicate the Shatt al Arab dispute between Iraq and Iran and inspire new Iraqi propaganda attacks against the Shah's regime. The Iranians have already given financial support to the exiles. Iran and Jordan are not considered to have the capability of overthrowing Qasim.]

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Pakistani President Ayub to Seek Vote of Confidence

Pakistani President Ayub announced on 8 January that he will seek a vote of confidence on 15 February from the 80,000 elected members of the local councils now being established throughout the country. Ayub will consider a favorable vote a mandate to establish a "constitutional" government with himself as president.

This is the latest of Ayub's efforts to establish democratic forms without endangering his own position. He does not like to be considered a military dictator and apparently wants the support of a "vote" without risking the expression of any real opposition. Politically conscious elements will probably discount the voting as rigged.

Ayub intends in March to appoint a commission to assist him in establishing a new constitution. He envisions a strong central government and a powerful, De Gaulle-type presidency. Popular participation is apparently to be limited mainly to the local councils for dealing with local matters.

The reallocation of portfolios in Ayub's cabinet, announced on 7 January, does not involve politically sensitive posts. The reshuffle seems intended to make the administration more efficient, and no significant change in policy is expected. Military control of the government remains unaffected. The relative power positions of the more influential ministers remain unaltered by the changes in assignments. There had been rumors of more drastic changes in the cabinet, but Ayub apparently is determined to maintain a stable administration and to keep such shifts to a minimum.

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III. THE WEST

Erhard's European Integration Views Threaten New Clash With Adenauer

[West German Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard is inviting another public clash with Chancellor Adenauer by continuing to promote a broader, European-wide trading area despite Adenauer's insistence on the six-nation Common Market, which the chancellor considers the only means of achieving the political unification of Europe.]

[Erhard has the support of key industrialists, particularly the leaders of the influential German Federation of Industries, who are fearful that close alliance with France and the Common Market will cost Germany other trade outlets, especially in the area of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which currently provides markets for over a quarter of German exports.]

[] Erhard is trying to discourage Austria, which recently joined in initialing a treaty forming the EFTA, from making any arrangement for direct bilateral association with the Common Market. Erhard fears that such bilateral agreements could dilute the bargaining position of EFTA as a whole; he regards the EFTA as a lever to bring about a European-wide trading association. Erhard believes that France is merely using the Common Market to build up French power on the Continent.]

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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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