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20 June 1960

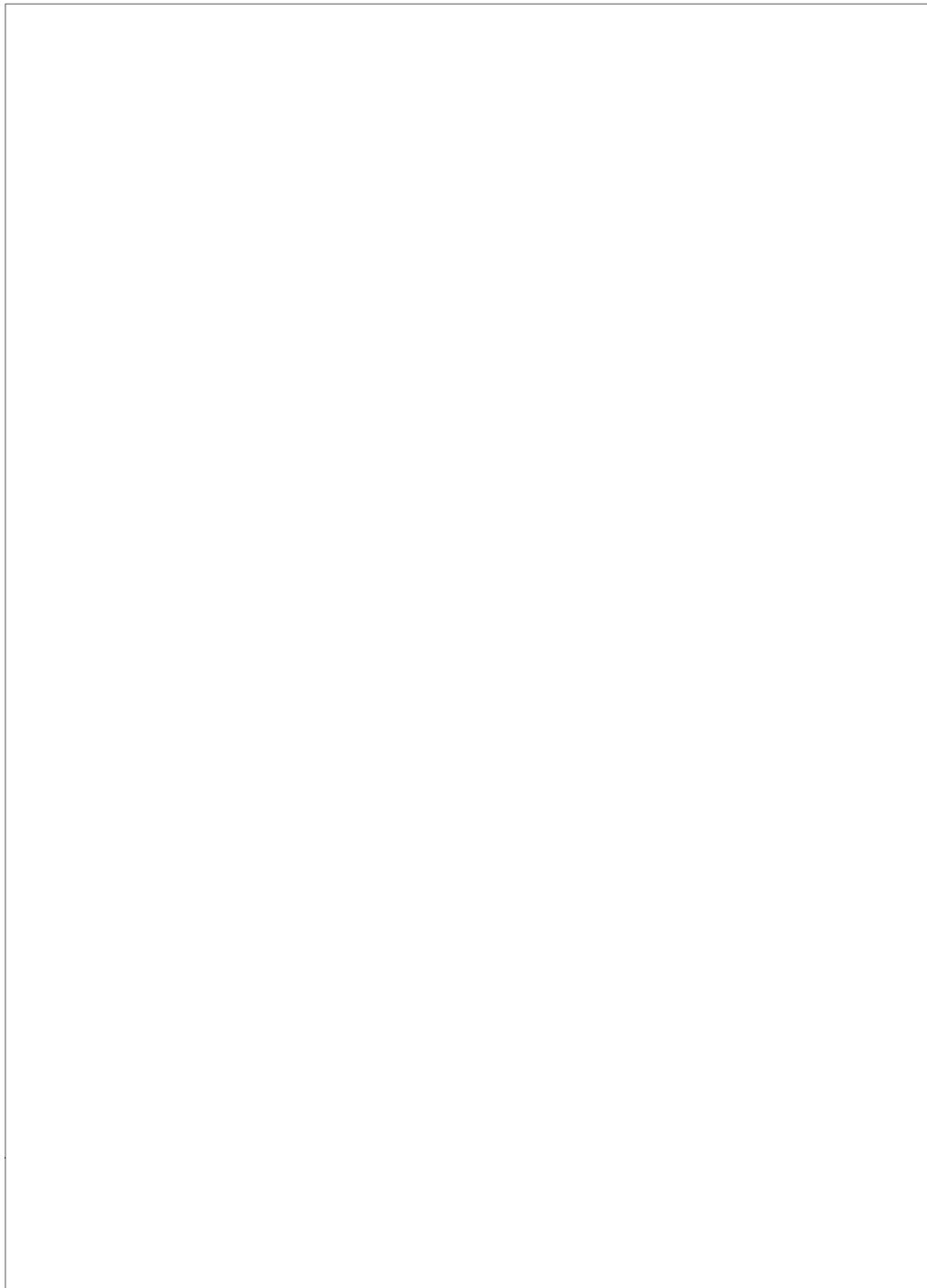
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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20 JUNE 1960

**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**

Khrushchev likely to use occasion of Rumanian party congress, opening today, to discuss Soviet policy with satellite and Chinese delegations.

①

**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

Japan--Sohyo plans to call nationwide strikes on 22 June.

②

Belgian Congo--Lumumba suffers loss of prestige but is in position to disrupt new government; fragmentation continues at provincial level.

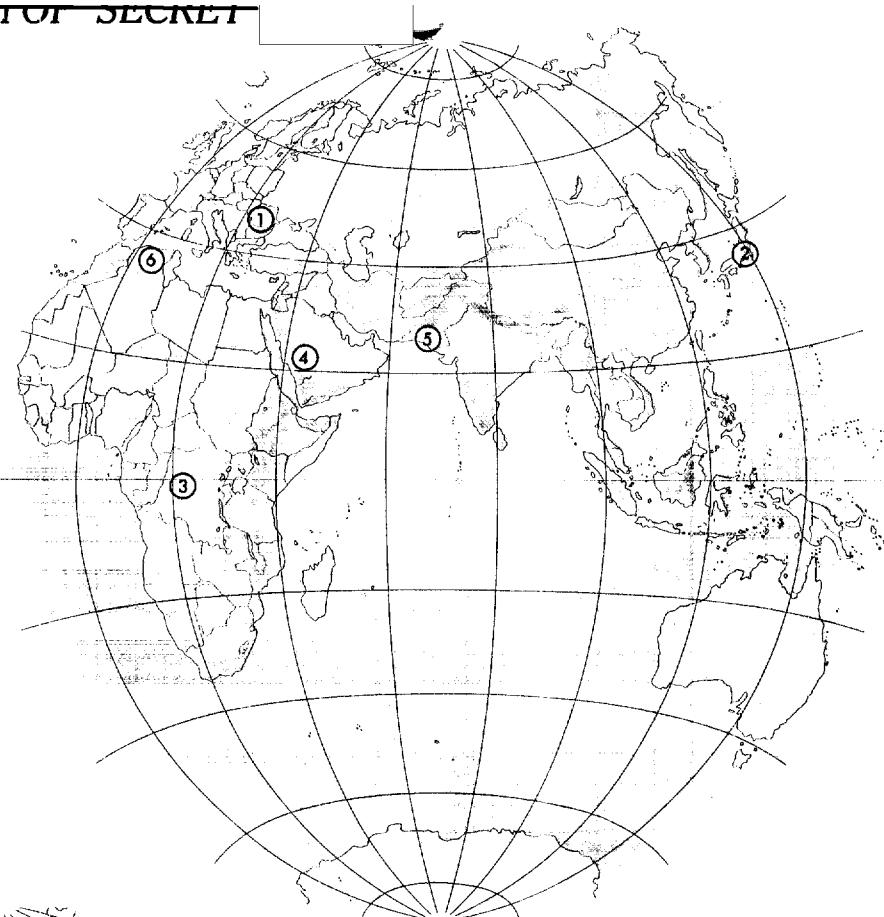
③

Saudi military group reported planning attempt to overthrow the monarchy.

④

Pakistan makes new overture to Afghanistan.

⑤

**III. THE WEST**

⑥ Algerian rebels to send delegation to Paris in response to De Gaulle's speech  
French Government expects trouble from rightists if negotiations begin.

⑦ Personnel changes in Cuban foreign office suggest growing role for Communists and Raul Castro in foreign policy matters.

⑧ Venezuelan exiles in Dominican Republic planning new effort against President Betancourt; Venezuela, in turn, giving support to anti-Trujillo Dominicans.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

20 June 1960

## DAILY BRIEF

*SIRAB*

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

*OK*

Communist Bloc: Khrushchev arrived in Bucharest on 18 June with a strong delegation to attend the Rumanian party congress, which opens on 20 June. The European satellites, with the exception of Albania, will be represented by their party first secretaries, while China and the Asian satellites have sent politburo-level delegations. Peng Chen, the top Chinese representative, is closely associated with the leadership and has considerably more stature than the Chinese observer to the Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow last February. The composition of the delegations indicates that Khrushchev will utilize the time to meet with bloc leaders in order to discuss future Soviet policy. In private talks Khrushchev will undoubtedly discuss Sino-Soviet differences and probably seek to work out the essentials for an eventual compromise, at the same time reaffirming Soviet leadership in the bloc.

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

*OK  
Delete first 2 sentences in P 3*

Japan: Japanese university authorities are in effect continuing to encourage student violence by refusing to discipline their students and by blaming the government for the disorders. The pro-Communist labor federation Sohyo plans to call nationwide strikes on 22 June against the security treaty, which all leftist groups have declared "illegal." Continued government ineffectiveness in controlling the extremists is almost certain to encourage ultrarightist elements to attack the leftist groups.

(Page 1)

*OK*

Belgian Congo: Leftist leader Patrice Lumumba apparently has suffered a distinct loss of prestige as a result of his failure to form a national government. Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Abako party and leader of a loose anti-Lumumba coalition, claims to have succeeded in his effort to obtain a majority in the national assembly. However, Lumumba, with the largest single bloc of assembly seats,

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threatens to disrupt the work of any government from which he is excluded. Political fragmentation is continuing at the provincial level, with a state of emergency proclaimed in two of the six provinces and minority parties attempting to set up governments in four provinces. [ ] (Page 2)

*OK*  
[ ]

Saudi Arabia: A group of Saudi military officers is reported planning an attempt to overthrow the monarchy. The power struggle between King Saud and Crown Prince Faysal has brought increasingly outspoken criticism of the royal family. Several of the senior princes have advised immediate measures to stimulate economic development and bring into the government competent and influential men from outside the royal family. Crown Prince Faysal has reportedly complained that certain Aramco and US Government officials "treat him as an enemy" and are interfering in Saudi affairs.

[ ] (Page 3) [ ]

*OK*  
[ ]

Pakistan-Afghanistan: Pakistan's ambassador in Kabul has suggested to the Afghan foreign minister that if propaganda exchanges could be reduced, the Pakistani foreign minister--and possibly later President Ayub--would be willing to visit Kabul to discuss outstanding differences, including the Pushtoonistan issue. While this overture suggests that the Pakistanis are prepared to abandon their hard line and seek a modus vivendi, a similar effort last January resulted only in worsening relations. [ ] (Page 4)

### III. THE WEST

*W NO*  
[ ]

France-Algeria: The Algerian rebel government will announce publicly on 20 June its intention to send a delegation--headed by Ferhat Abbas--to Paris in response to De Gaulle's speech of 14 June. Algerian rightists have often threatened an uprising if it appears that the rebels and De Gaulle are entering into negotiations. The French Government reportedly feels prepared to handle any coup attempt by rightists in France and trouble with the settlers in Algeria. [ ] (Page 5) [ ]

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*NO*

Cuba: The resignation of two under secretaries in the Cuban Foreign Ministry, announced on 17 June, is probably the precursor of a general shakeup of top officials in the ministry, including the removal of Foreign Minister Roa, who has been held responsible for the failure of various aspects of foreign policy. One of the newly appointed under secretaries is regarded as a Communist; the other has recently voiced strong anti-US sentiments on a tour of Latin America. Both may have been selected by Raul Castro, suggesting that he and the Communists are likely to extend their influence over foreign policy.

Venezuela - Dominican Republic:

*OK*

a new effort to overthrow President Betancourt is in an advanced stage of planning. Venezuela in turn is reported to be organizing an expedition of Dominican exiles to invade the Dominican Republic in coordination with an internal uprising there. Any further plotting against Venezuela by Trujillo, who was deeply involved in the abortive 20-21 April military uprising against Betancourt, could touch off sharp retaliation by Venezuela.

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### Japanese Situation

Japanese university authorities are in effect continuing to encourage violent student agitation by refusing to discipline their students and blaming the government for the current disorders. The view of many university leaders is that Communist instigation of the student demonstrations is negligible as compared with student feeling against Kishi and the security treaty, which all leftists have said is illegal. There have been public expressions of fear that the uncontrolled agitation will spread to the high schools unless the government takes strong preventive action.

Meanwhile, the pro-Communist labor federation Sohyo plans to call nationwide strikes on 22 June protesting the treaty and demanding the resignation of the Kishi government. The strike reportedly will be much larger than the demonstrations on 4 June which, though nonviolent, had been the largest to date against the treaty. Continued government ineffectiveness in controlling the leftist extremists is almost certain to encourage ultrarightist elements to attack the leftist groups. Some rightists reportedly are considering attempting a coup; no group is known to be in a position to carry out such an action successfully.

[redacted] the Japanese Government is concerned that some American interests are seizing on the turmoil surrounding the cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to press for curtailment of imports from Japan. There also is concern that foreign loans are being adversely affected.

[redacted] Presumably in an attempt to forestall such a reaction, Japan's four major business organizations have issued a joint statement regretting the postponement of the President's visit and saying that the Japanese will eliminate violence and restore normal, parliamentary processes. Concern of influential business elements may move the Kishi government to take firmer measures to restore order.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Continuing Crisis in the Belgian Congo

Leftist leader Patrice Lumumba apparently has suffered a sharp drop in prestige as a result of his failure to set up a national Congo government, according to the consul general in Leopoldville. Lumumba's authority to form a government was withdrawn on 17 June by Belgian Resident Minister van der Meersch, who then asked Joseph Kasavubu to attempt the task.

Kasavubu, president of the Abako party and Lumumba's chief rival, derives his support from the Cartel of the National Union, a loose coalition of several parties united chiefly by their opposition to Lumumba. The cartel seems to control a majority in the National Assembly, and on 19 June Kasavubu claimed that he had succeeded in forming a coalition government which he hoped to present to the assembly for approval later this week. However, Lumumba, with the largest single bloc of assembly seats, has a strong minority position and has threatened to disrupt the work of any government from which he is excluded. Following a meeting with Kasavubu on 19 June, Resident Minister van der Meersch flew to Brussels for further consultations on the Congo situation.

Meanwhile, political fragmentation is continuing at the provincial level. A state of emergency has been declared in Katanga and Kivu provinces, and minority parties are attempting to set up their own governments in Katanga, Leopoldville, Kasai, and Equateur provinces. Lumumba's stronghold in Orientale Province is the only area which has so far escaped this trend. Violence has already been reported at scattered locations, and the security situation may deteriorate further as rival groups continue their struggle for power.

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### Increasing Opposition to Saudi Monarchy

The power struggle which has been taking place between King Saud and Crown Prince Faysal is causing increasingly outspoken criticism of the royal family, and a group of Saudi military officers is reported to be making plans for an attempt to overthrow the monarchy. Dissatisfaction appears to be widespread in the Saudi regular army and air force, but a coup attempt would probably have to be even more broadly based to have much chance of success. The White Army, separately controlled and composed of tribal levies, is as strong as the regular army. The royal guard regiment and the police force presumably would also have to be neutralized or subverted.

Several of the senior Saudi princes have advised immediate measures to head off growing disaffection--quickly stimulating economic development and bringing into the government able, influential men from outside the royal family. Both Saud and Faysal have given at least lip service to the idea of making the government more representative.

While the danger of a coup may have led to new efforts by other members of the royal family to patch up the Saud-Faysal quarrel, it is not yet clear that even a temporary accommodation has been reached. Faysal, who had to call off his plans for medical treatment abroad in order to try to cope with the King's pressures, reportedly believes that Saud has obtained assurances of American support. Faysal allegedly has complained that certain officials of the American Government and of the Arabian American Oil Company "treat him as an enemy" and are interfering in Saudi internal affairs.

"Everybody is scared, and everybody is jittery. They are scared of the army. They saw what happened in Turkey!"

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### New Pakistani Overture to Afghanistan

Pakistani Ambassador Rahman in Kabul has suggested to Afghan Foreign Minister Naim that if propaganda exchanges could be reduced, Pakistani Foreign Minister Qadir and, possibly later, President Ayub would be willing to visit Kabul to discuss outstanding differences, including the question of Pushtoonistan.

[redacted] the interview went well and that Naim suggested he discuss the matter with Prime Minister Daud.

Kabul is unlikely to agree to a propaganda truce merely to reduce tensions, since this could be taken as a sign of weakness in the face of Pakistan's propaganda assaults. Naim's visit to Rawalpindi last January for similar high-level talks resulted in a worsening of relations, apparently because Naim felt Ayub's emphasis on Pakistan's armed strength indicated he was more interested in intimidating Afghanistan than in reaching agreement by negotiation. While the Afghans remain suspicious of Pakistani intentions, they probably would accept the Pakistani proposal if they believed Rawalpindi was ready to recognize publicly the existence of the Pushtoonistan dispute.

Pakistan is probably unwilling to change its basic position, although Ayub may hope that such feelers will convince other free world countries that Pakistan is genuinely interested in improving relations with Afghanistan.

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Algerian Rebel Acceptance of French Offer to Negotiate Likely  
To Set Off French Rightist Demonstrations

The Algerian rebel government on 20 June will announce qualified acceptance of President de Gaulle's 14 June offer and send delegates to Paris for cease-fire talks, [redacted]

[redacted] The composition of the rebel negotiating group has not been made public, but will probably include rebel Premier Ferhat Abbas. [redacted]

The French security services, although claiming knowledge of rightist activities in Algeria and France and control of the situation, are undoubtedly concerned about the rightist demonstrations that will probably follow the opening of negotiations with the Algerian representatives. Government concern is centered on Algiers, where insurrectionists held portions of the city for nearly a week last January.

Government plans to neutralize a rightist uprising call for the use of police and security forces to maintain law and order in Algiers; the government apparently hopes to keep the army free of involvement. French Army units in France, with the possible exception of some paratroop units in southwest France, are regarded by government sources as being loyal. Paris officials acknowledge, however, that rightists--with the backing of some army officers--may attempt to assassinate French Delegate General Delouvrier in Algiers, and that they may riot and attempt to take over the Algiers radio station.  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~Venezuelan-Dominican Situation May Reach Critical Stage

[redacted] a new effort to overthrow Venezuelan President Betancourt is in the final preparatory stage. Although a Dominican-based attempt against Venezuela has little chance of success, Trujillo's conduct has become increasingly erratic and impetuous since he became aware of widespread plotting against his regime last January. He was deeply involved in the abortive 20-21 April military uprising against Betancourt, and further plotting could touch off sharp Venezuelan retaliation.

Venezuela in turn is [redacted] organizing an expedition of Dominican exiles to invade the Dominican Republic in coordination with an internal uprising there. [redacted]

[redacted] a coup was being organized and that it included military elements. Dissident elements in the Dominican Republic apparently have been encouraged by the 8 June report of the Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) accusing the Trujillo regime of "flagrant and widespread violation of human rights"--a finding based on charges presented by Venezuela earlier this year.

There is little evidence within Venezuela, however, that dis-united Dominican exiles there are prepared to launch an invasion. It also seems unlikely that Betancourt would support such a move before the OAS acted on the charges of intervention against Trujillo which Colombia and Venezuela plan to print shortly--unless he is provoked by Dominican plotting. Moreover, Betancourt has had considerable success in bringing about the diplomatic isolation of Trujillo; since last April, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru have broken relations with Ciudad Trujillo. [redacted]

[redacted]

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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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