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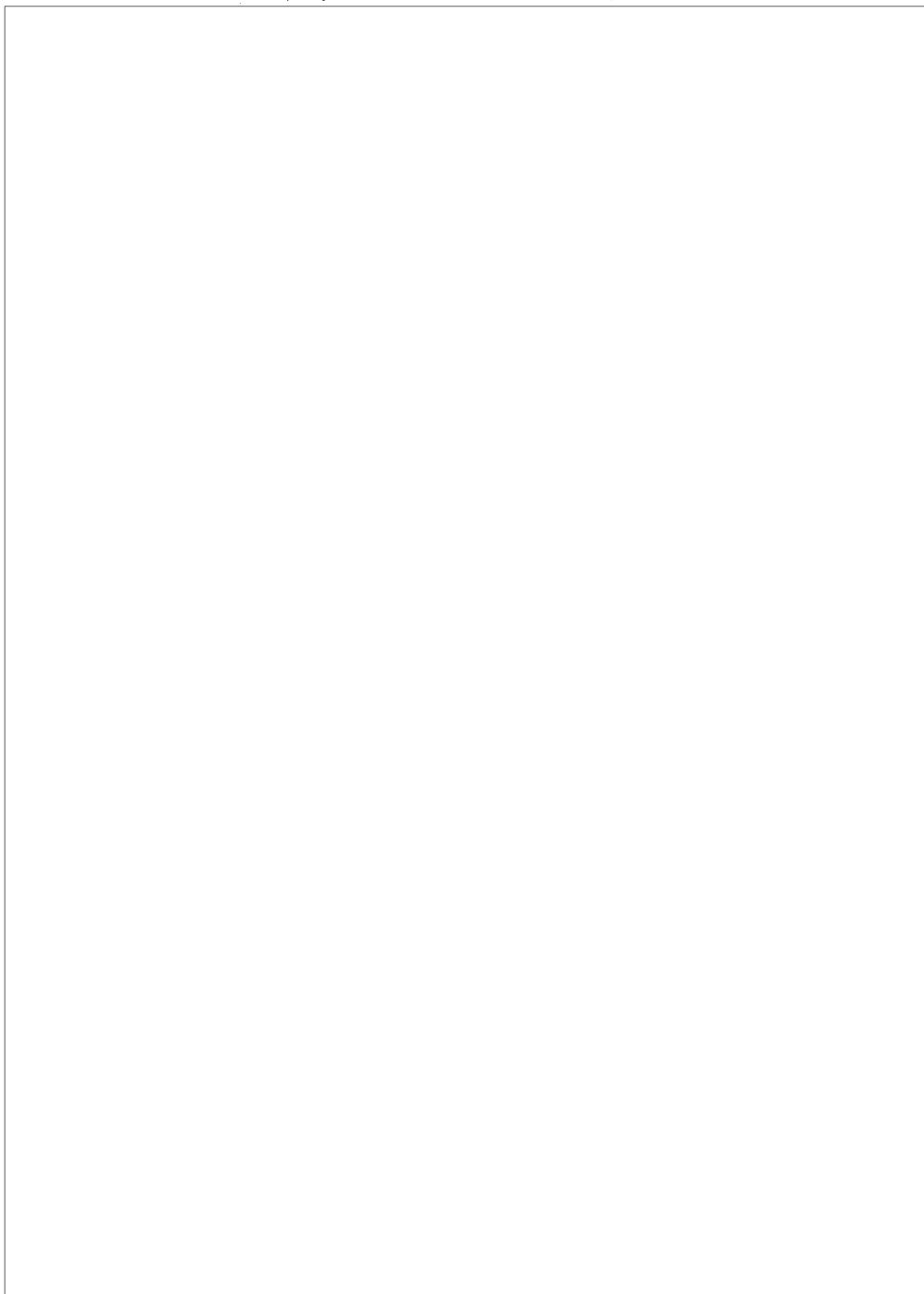
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23 January 1963

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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23 JANUARY 1960

**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**

UAR general going to Moscow to discuss future procurement.

[Redacted]

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**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

Libya asks for new round of negotiations on US air base and aid.

②

Indonesian dissidents continue as disruptive force.

③

**III. THE WEST**

Latest French plans for nuclear testing.

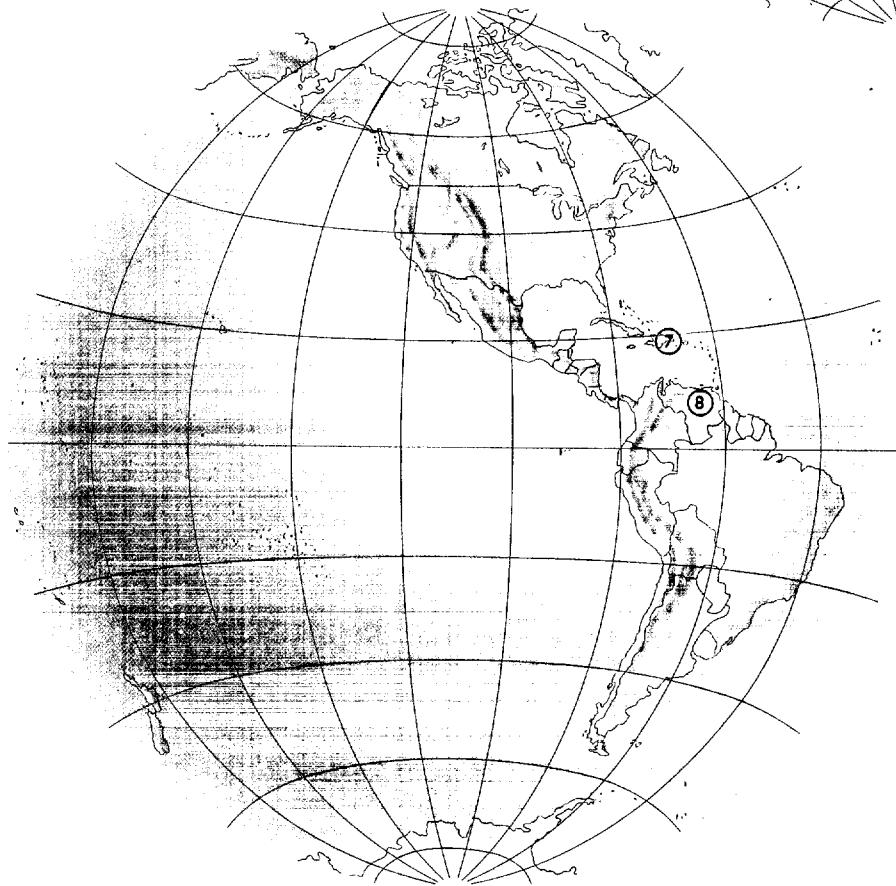
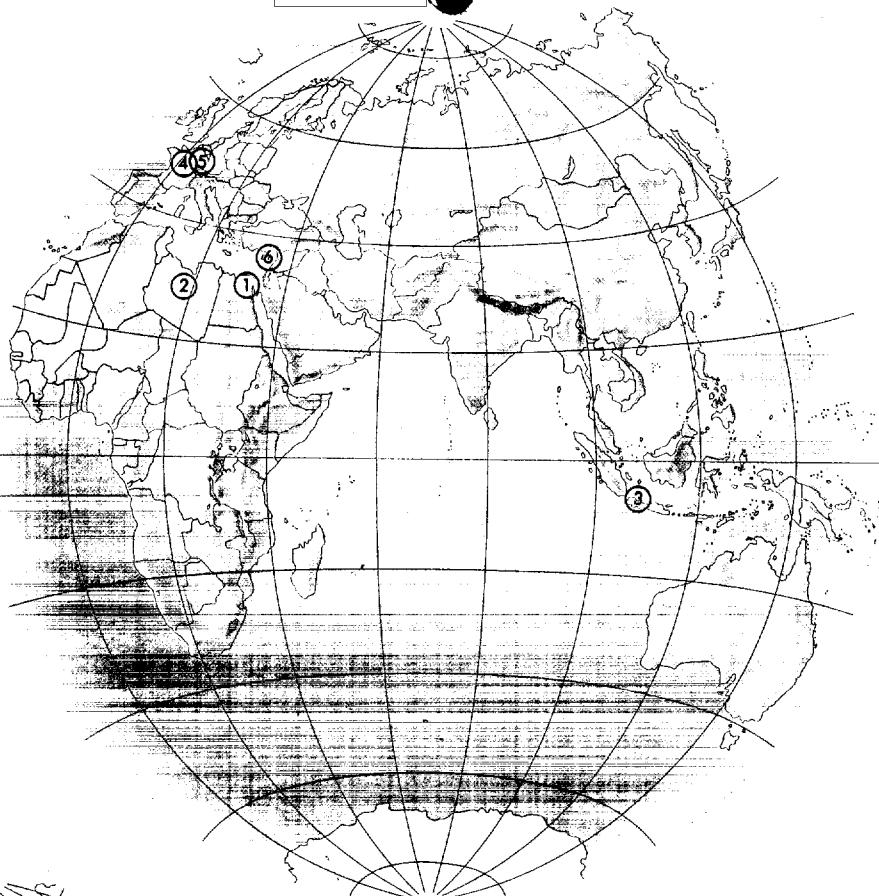
④

De Gaulle believed ready to press for Algerian settlement despite army opposition.

⑤

Cypriot negotiators seen ready to accept indefinite postponement of independence rather than agree to present British demands.

⑥



⑦ Dominican Republic--Widespread arrests believed to have forestalled anti-regime plotting.

⑧ Venezuela--Demonstrations may take place on today's anniversary of Perez Jimenez' overthrow.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

23 January 1960

## DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

**USSR-UAR:** Nasir, maintaining his almost total reliance on the USSR for military equipment, is sending Maj. Gen. Ismail, who is responsible for military procurement from the bloc, to Moscow next week to discuss future policy for obtaining supplies. Since 1955 the bloc has provided Egypt and Syria with approximately \$700,000,000 in military aid.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

**Libya:** [The Libyan Government has formally requested a new round of "high level" negotiations with the United States on the Wheelus base agreement and on economic aid. This move, heralded for some time by Libyan pressure for increased, direct payments of "rent" for the base facilities, comes just after Libyan parliamentary elections in which most incumbents were defeated. The government depends in reality on the King's support rather than on that of parliament but evidently intends to point to the election results as an indication of rising nationalist sentiment; it will also feel in a stronger negotiating position because of favorable developments in the Libyan oil picture. The present base agreement extends to 1970; American aid in fiscal year 1959-60 amounts to \$21,500,000, while the UK has contributed more than \$9,000,000.]

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**Indonesia:** The Indonesian dissidents plan to proclaim a "United Republic of Indonesia" on 26 January calling for regional autonomy. Such a proclamation, which the rebels have proposed before, would be calculated to attract opponents of Sukarno's centralized "guided democracy," but would be unlikely to draw additional support. Rebel forces, however, with armed strength of approximately 11,000, continue to conduct guerrilla warfare in Sumatra and Celebes with serious consequences for the economy.

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~~TOP SECRET~~**III. THE WEST**

France: General Buchalet, chief of the military applications division of the French Atomic Energy Commission, stated

[redacted] that all diagnostic instrumentation for the first French nuclear weapons test is now ready and that the date of the test will depend on favorable weather. Buchalet gave the impression that the initial shot would take place within the month of February. After analysis of the first shot is completed --which will take some time--Buchalet expects to set off a "fairly rapid" succession of atmospheric shots. He said underground tests--not necessarily to be held in the Sahara--are likely to follow later.]

France-Algeria: The replacement of General Massu and the tone of the 22 January communiqué reaffirming De Gaulle's policy of self-determination for Algeria suggest that De Gaulle is laying the groundwork for a bold move to bring about a negotiated settlement regardless of rightist and army opposition. [He gave Guy Mollet the impression on 19 January that he wants to set a date now for a referendum in Algeria. The same day, De Gaulle contended to a rightist deputy from Algeria that the "false tension" there was "entirely the creation of the military." He has announced that he will visit Algiers on 5 February. Extremist Europeans in Algeria, large numbers of whom are armed and organized, are likely to demonstrate at any time in protest against De Gaulle's position.]

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Cyprus: The American Consul General in Nicosia reports that Greek Cypriot negotiators in London would rather extend the date for Cyprus' independence indefinitely than agree to present British territorial demands regarding future UK military bases on the island. The dispute continues to center on the size of the bases to be retained under British sovereignty, [with British military leaders insisting that far more territory be included than is proposed in the latest compromise offer suggested by Greek Cypriot officials.]

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**DAILY BRIEF**

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**Dominican Republic:** Approximately 1,000 Dominicans--many of them members of leading families--have been arrested during the past few days to forestall any move against the Trujillo regime. The US Embassy believes that the revolutionary organization is now disrupted, but that there is a strong possibility of an individual attempt against Trujillo's life as a result of the mass arrests. (Page 6)

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**Venezuela:** The Venezuelan Government has arrested several officers and civilians involved in a terrorist campaign and coup attempt set for 23 January, the second anniversary of the overthrow of the dictator, Perez Jimenez. The action was probably also intended as a warning to other officers who may be implicated. President Betancourt's regime, though facing internal friction, is believed capable of controlling any violence which may erupt from demonstrations on 23 January.

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DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Bloc Military Aid to the UAR

Major General Hafiz Ismail, the UAR official responsible for the procurement of bloc arms, is to visit Moscow next week to discuss with representatives of the Soviet organization handling arms sales the question of "future policy for the supplying of equipment." Cairo, continuing its almost complete reliance on Moscow for arms aid, now apparently is seeking a general commitment which would assure the UAR of maintenance parts and replacements over an extended period of time.

Moscow, for its part, wants to retain its position as the UAR's chief source of military assistance, and probably feels that some such agreement would serve to limit Nasir's maneuverability for improving his relations with the West and to discourage further anti-Communist moves by the UAR leader.

The Soviet Union and the UAR have been negotiating a major arms deal since mid-1958, but no formal agreement is known to have been signed.

Talks concerning the supply of additional bloc military equipment to the UAR apparently are also under way in Prague and Warsaw. Three UAR negotiating teams were to arrive in Prague on 11 January to discuss contracts for armaments, tank spare parts, and equipment for military workshops. The Czech-UAR military aid talks in Cairo late last year apparently resulted in a general agreement, under which the UAR negotiators now in Prague presumably will contract for military equipment.

A UAR arms purchasing mission was sent to Warsaw in late 1959 to contract for spare parts for the MIG-17 jet fighters previously supplied by the bloc.

[redacted] the Poles had agreed in principle to supply armored steel--presumably to be used in the manufacture of armaments.

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Since 1955 the bloc has provided Egypt and Syria with about \$700,000,000 in military aid. In addition, the bloc has extended to the UAR more than \$500,000,000 in economic credits--excluding the Soviet Union's new commitment to finance the second stage of the Aswan Dam.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### Indonesian Dissidents Plan to Proclaim New Government

Indonesian dissidents in Sumatra and North Celebes who have been in rebellion since February 1958 plan to proclaim a "United Republic of Indonesia" on 26 January, [redacted]

[redacted] The rebel movement, which in recent months has repeatedly planned but put off such a proclamation, heretofore has been nominally operating under the provisional Government of the Revolutionary Republic of Indonesia, split into two administrative groups to direct the widely separated areas of Sumatra and North Celebes. The constitution proposed for the republic would provide considerable autonomy for member states. The republic's territory would include Sumatra, Celebes, and the Moluccas.

Revival of the rebel plan to proclaim a new government does not indicate increased dissident political or military strength, and is largely a paper exercise. With its call for regional autonomy, the proposed proclamation is intended to take advantage of widespread criticism of President Sukarno's highly centralized "guided democracy," but is not likely to draw additional support.

The rebels, nevertheless, continue to maintain an overall armed force of approximately 11,000 and to conduct guerrilla warfare on a scale which ties down a considerable number of government troops and seriously undermines the country's economy. [redacted]

[redacted] "our program for 1960 is total guerrilla warfare."

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### III. THE WEST

#### De Gaulle Moves to Quash Opposition on Algerian Policy

The relief of General Massu from his key army command in Algeria, together with the firm tone of the 22 January Paris communiqué reaffirming De Gaulle's offer of self-determination for Algeria, suggests that the French President is laying the groundwork for a bid for a negotiated solution regardless of rightist and army opposition.

[De Gaulle stressed to Socialist leader Guy Mollet on 19 January that self-determination for Algeria is the only course possible. Mollet received the impression that De Gaulle wants to set a date for a referendum in Algeria, superseding his 16 September stipulation of "within four years after pacification" which has been widely misinterpreted. Mollet thought De Gaulle "out of touch with the problem and with the thinking of the country," but] De Gaulle is probably counting on his scheduled TV broadcast of 29 January to rally public support.

The communiqué's statement that before the end of 1960 commissions of Algerian deputies and general and municipal councils would be summoned to Paris to study all major Algerian problems suggests that De Gaulle hopes to persuade the Algerian rebels that they could best gain their long-term objectives by participating in such deliberations.

[De Gaulle is also reported on 19 January to have told Algerian rightist deputy Marc Lauriol that the "false tension" in Algeria is "entirely the creation of the military." De Gaulle reportedly added: "I know how the military operates. They mounted the Dreyfus affair and they are mounting an Algerian crisis in order to serve their own purposes."] His intention to visit Algeria on 5 February and his swift replacement of General Massu by a nonpolitical officer, Lieutenant General Jean Crepin, suggests that De Gaulle is confident his authority as chief of state will be respected by the army. He will nevertheless probably tour military installations in Algeria to reassure key groups of officers concerning his policy, as he did prior to his 16 September proposal for self-determination.

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In Algiers, a rightist leader has stated that a mass demonstration by rightist Europeans is scheduled for 25 January. In view of settler resentment at De Gaulle's recent actions, demonstrations or disorders could take place at any time. Extremist settlers are said to recognize that they can no longer control De Gaulle's actions concerning Algeria, but reportedly hope to inflame European sentiment as a prelude to revolt.

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Trujillo Acts to Crush Revolutionary Organization

Approximately 1,000 Dominicans--many of them members of leading families--suspected of revolutionary activity against the Trujillo regime have been arrested during the past few days. The US Embassy believes that some 2,000 people may have been arrested or executed since the abortive invasion by insurgents from Cuba last June. It states that there is extreme tension among all levels of Dominican society.

During the past several weeks Trujillo has enacted several measures designed to gain popular support and thereby frustrate dissident plans. Rents were reduced for the small farmers and city dwellers who have made up his broad political support, an earlier decision denying workers Christmas bonuses was reversed, scheduled salary decreases for government employees were canceled, and it was announced that the International Monetary Fund had given the regime a standby credit of \$11,250,000 that could be used to reinforce the economy. In addition, he arranged to have his son, General Rafael L. ("Ramfis") Trujillo--who as chief of the Combined General Staff was generally detested by the armed forces--sent to Europe, apparently for a protracted stay.

The US Embassy believes that the revolutionary organization is disrupted, but that there is a "strong possibility" the mass arrests will inspire an individual attempt against Trujillo's life. The arrests also may increase resentment against Trujillo and eventually lead to renewed plotting on an even larger scale. Dissidence is already reported in the armed forces, and this may increase as a result of the arrests. [redacted]

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Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

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