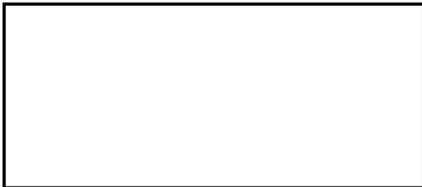


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12 December 1962

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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12 December 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

C O N T E N T S

1. USSR-China-Yugoslavia: Sino-Soviet rift continues to widen. (Page 1)
2. Cuba: Recent public speeches by Cuban leaders are more aggressive. (Page 3)
3. Congo: Adoula government apparently in disarray. (Page 4)



25X1

5. Brunei: Revolt estranges anti-Communist allies in Southeast Asia. (Page 6)
6. West Germany--EEC: Bonn government officials split over British membership in Common Market. (Page 7)

7. Notes: 
 West Germany. (Page 8)

25X1

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

12 December 1962

DAILY BRIEF

USSR-China-Yugoslavia: Moscow's increasingly open campaign against its critics in the international Communist movement, together with its growing rapprochement with Yugoslavia, reflects a considerable hardening of the divergencies between Soviet and Chinese views and policies.

The USSR is demonstrating clearly that it has no intention of allowing Peiping to influence its future policies. The Chinese, despite grave domestic problems, are still vigorously resisting Soviet pressures to recognize Moscow's leadership of the world Communist movement. Neither side, however, appears willing to face up to the consequences of an open break along the lines of the Soviet-Yugoslav rupture in 1948.

Moscow is still moving with some caution. It has not itself yet specifically named the Chinese as the object of attack. On 10 December, however, Pravda reproduced direct attacks on China by Togliatti and Novotny in speeches before their respective Italian and Czech party congresses.

Although this tactic is not unprecedented, Pravda's use of these speeches moves the dispute a step closer to direct criticism by both major parties, a development which will make it difficult to avoid a formal break in party relations.

At the same time, Moscow's political relations with Yugoslavia are rapidly mending. On 11 December,

Pravda published a Tito speech expressing satisfaction that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are constantly improving. The composition of the group taking part in the 5 to 7 December Yugoslav-Soviet talks strongly suggests that party relations were a significant item on the agenda. [REDACTED]

25X1

12 Dec 62

DAILY BRIEF

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Cuba: (The tenor of recent public speeches by Cuban leaders is more aggressive than before the October crisis and suggests that Cuba intends to provide assistance to Latin American insurgents.)

(Since late November Che Guevara and Education Minister Armando Hart have taken the lead in proclaiming that insurrection is the only road to "liberation" for the Latin Americans.)

(A Western diplomat in Havana has commented that the Cubans, in "humiliation" over withdrawal of the Soviet missiles, may make new efforts to "light revolutionary fires in neighboring countries.")

[Redacted]

Congo: (The Adoula government appears to be in disarray in the face of opposition attacks, with little idea of how to stem the tide.)

(Adoula is showing some fight, but he is tired, depressed, and emotionally unstable. The premier's close supporters continue to talk in terms of mounting a preventive coup to maintain Adoula in office and to save their own positions, but no final decision appears to have been made or a timetable set.)

(Opposition leaders are taking various steps to topple Adoula's government. They are seeking a meeting with Tshombé, probably to discuss the formation of a successor government. On 7 December they passed a motion of censure against Adoula's minister of justice. They also introduced a motion to "suspend" the UN plan for Katanga's reintegration, with the intention of forcing Adoula to disassociate himself from the UN plan or risk overthrow.)

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Brunei: The four-day-old revolt appears to be causing an estrangement of anti-Communist allies in Southeast Asia.

Malaya has recalled its ambassador from Manila and is considering breaking relations. Prime Minister Rahman has asserted that a breakup of the Association of Southeast Asia--composed of Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaya--is likely. The report that Manila had foreknowledge of the revolt has added to Rahman's irritation over the earlier Philippine claim to North Borneo.

[The Malayan Government is also asking that the Singapore Internal Security Council be immediately convened to order the arrest of the Barisan Sosialis leadership because of its public support of the Brunei insurrectionists.]

[The Brunei uprising has further revealed how tenuous the political cooperation within the proposed Federation of Malaysia is. Nevertheless,] Singapore Prime Minister Lee believes the failure of the rebellion will help the Malaysian cause. He feels that the Philippines have blundered badly in exposing their hand.



President Sukarno has made his first public statement on the rebellion. On 10 December he announced in Djakarta that the "Brunei movement struggling for freedom will come out victorious."



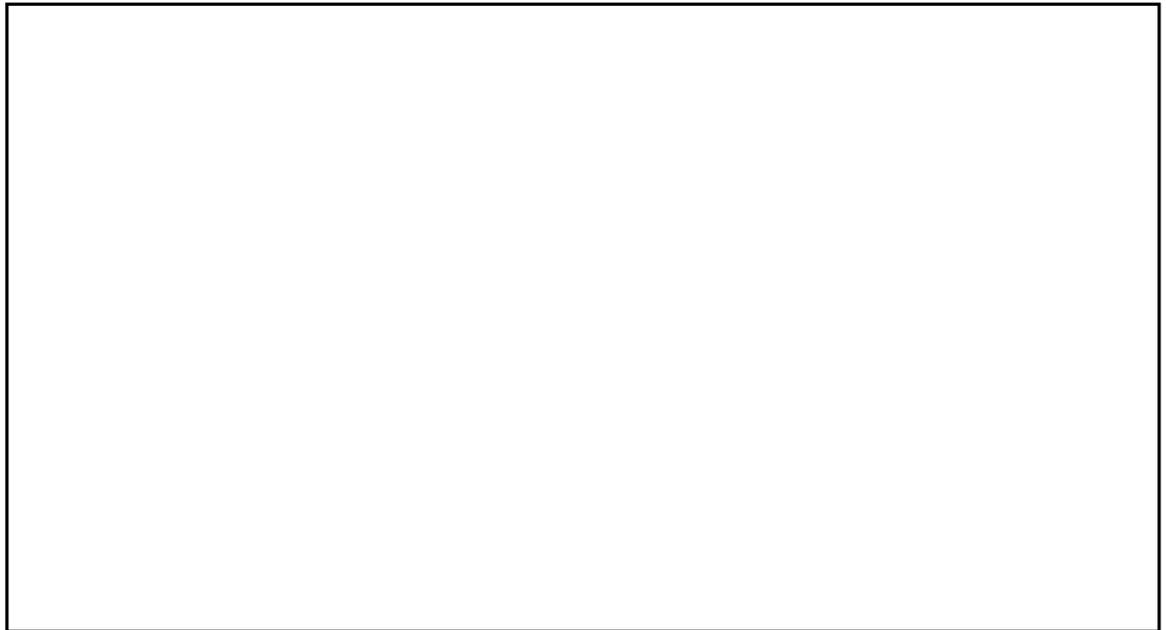
West Germany--EEC: (There are new indications of sharp divisions among Bonn government officials on the question of British membership in the Common Market.)

(According to a high West German official, Adenauer remains basically negative toward Britain's accession, and recently declared privately that, on the issues involved, Bonn "must support the French." By contrast, Foreign Minister Schroeder is reported by the press to feel that Germany ought to urge the French to facilitate an early EEC-UK agreement.)

(According to this same official, the chancellor will probably not use his personal influence with De Gaulle to ease the French stand in the UK-EEC negotiations. Instead, Adenauer will concentrate on "sewing up" French-German relations during his remaining months as chancellor, and is evidently anxious for a January meeting with De Gaulle.)

[Redacted]

NOTES



West Germany: (The West German Government seems certain to reverse itself this week and embargo the planned shipment of 200,000 tons of large steel pipe to the USSR. Bonn's ability to hold to the new position, however, will depend largely on how well other NATO countries observe an embargo on such shipments for pipeline construction.)



25X1

12 Dec 62

8

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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 Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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