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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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12 JULY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR claims to have shot down US RB-47
over Barents Sea on 1 July. ①

Khrushchev told Austrians privately that a
separate German treaty would be followed
with step-by-step harassment of the West. ②

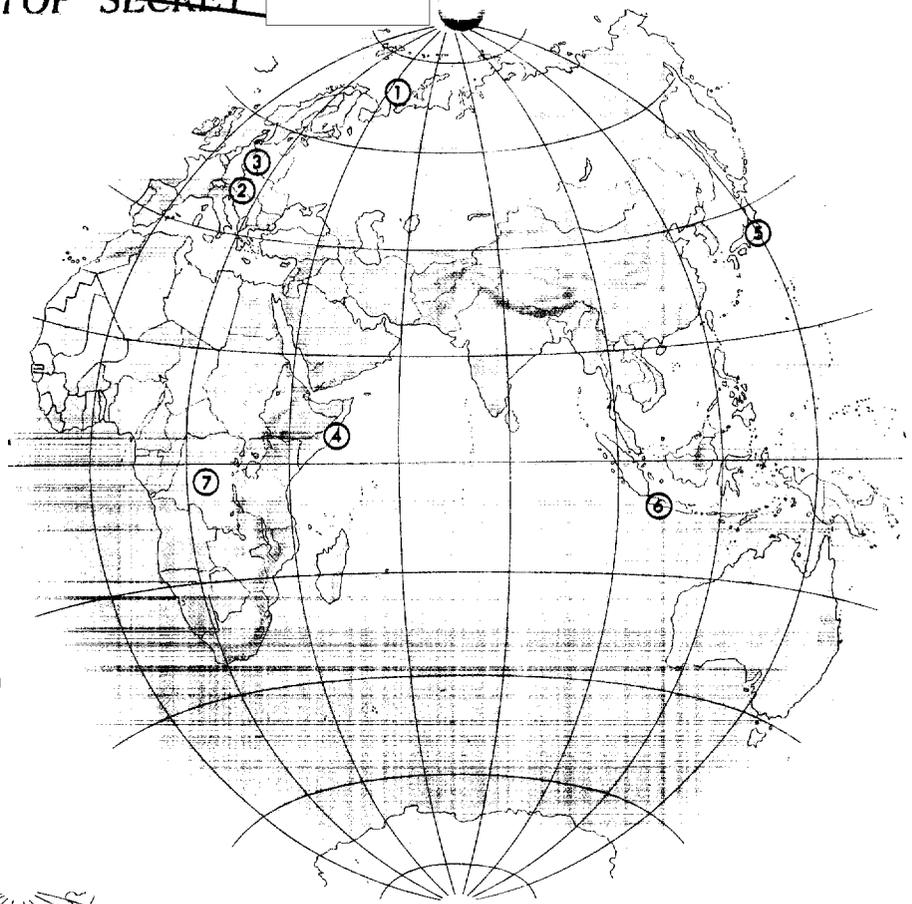
USSR apparently withdrawing some mili-
tary units from East Germany. ③

Soviet officials at Somali independence
celebration urged immediate diplomatic
exchange; Somali Republic holding off
decision pending formation of new gov-
ernment. ④

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Japan--Deadlock over selection of suc-
cessor to Kishi may be resolved at 13
July Liberal-Democratic party convention. ⑤

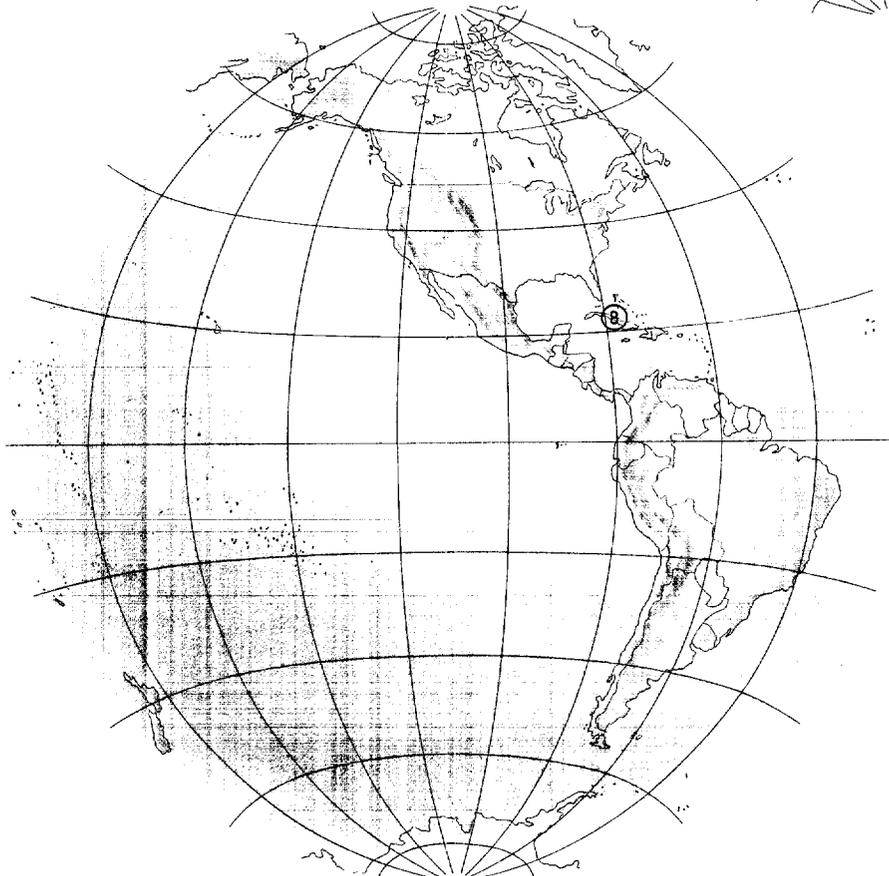
Indonesian Communist party launches
vigorous campaign for leftist cabinet. ⑥



⑦ Congo premier's appeal for UN interven-
tion to restore order appears to be move
to forestall further intervention by Bel-
gian forces; Katanga Province announces
"secession."

III. THE WEST

⑧ Cuban regime may appoint Communist
leader as finance minister; Czech tech-
nicians appear at Havana military garrison.
[Redacted]



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

12 July 1960

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

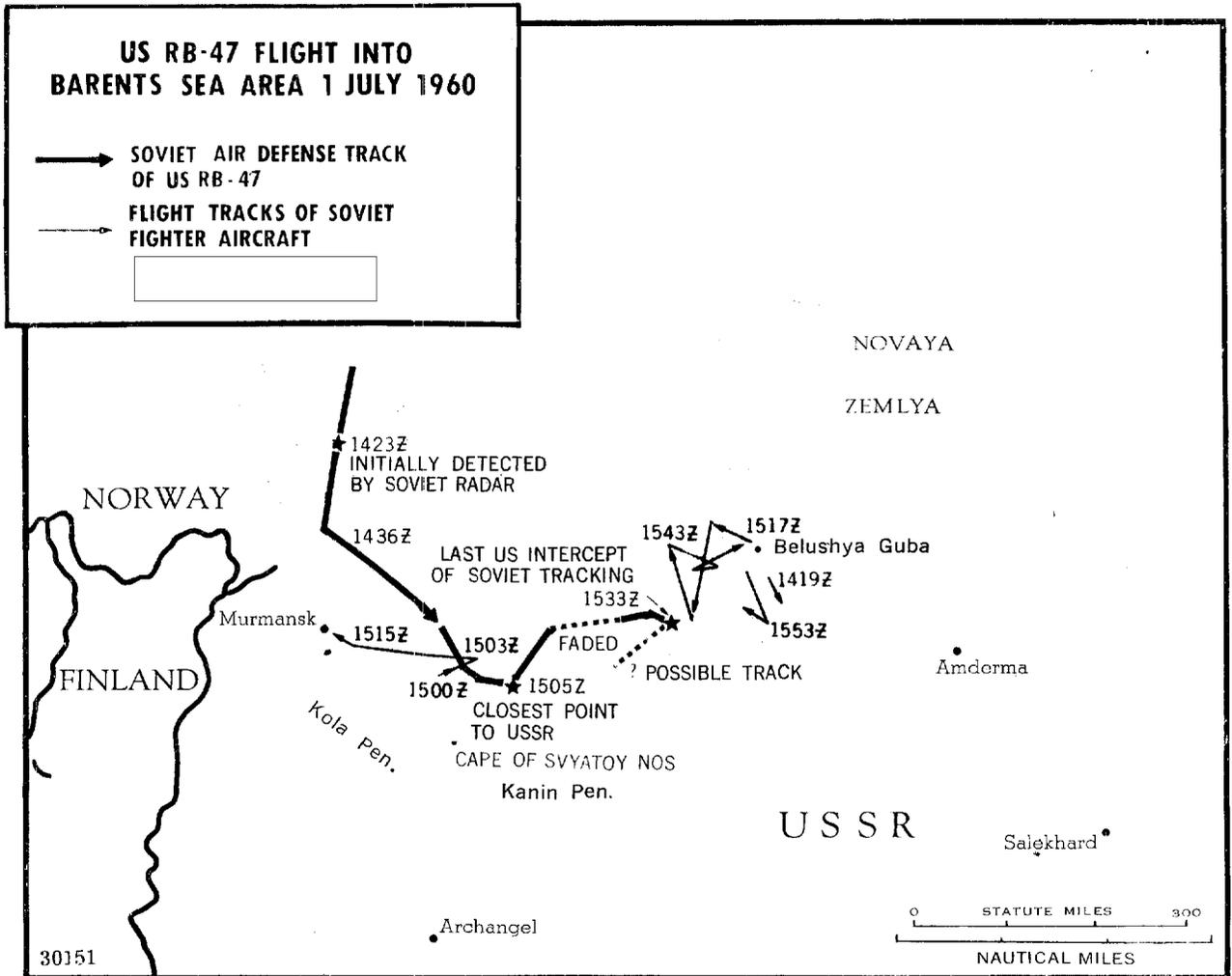
[*USSR-US: The Soviet Union has delivered a protest note to the United States which reports the shooting down of an American RB-47 alleged to have approached within 22 kilometers (12 nautical miles) of Soviet territory in the vicinity of Svyatoy Nos, on the Kola Peninsula.

the RB-47 remained at least 48 nautical miles north of the Cape of Svyatoy Nos on an easterly heading and was at no time closer than 28 nautical miles to Soviet territory. Although several Soviet fighters were scrambled in reaction to the flight--including two in the vicinity of Svyatoy Nos, one of which made visual identification--an appraisal yields no firm evidence that the US aircraft was under attack. It may be significant that the USSR probably conducted an extensive air and surface search operation in the general area of the RB-47 flight path on 4 and 5 July.]

While the Soviet note claims that a shutdown occurred at 1503 GMT, the subsequent tracking by the PVO suggests that the aircraft continued its flight for about 20 minutes beyond that time. It may therefore have failed subsequently as a result of possible fighter action in the Svyatoy Nos area. It is also possible that Soviet fighter action occurred toward the end of the PVO track about 20 minutes later than the shutdown time claimed but was not detected. Historically, Soviet statements relating to incidents of this nature have been substantially accurate over-all but sometimes incorrect or vague as to specific details. (See

Map on reverse of page

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No

[*USSR - Berlin: In elaborating on his threat to sign a separate German peace treaty if the Federal Republic's Bundestag meets in West Berlin this fall, Khrushchev last week told Austrian officials privately that the USSR would follow the treaty by initiating a step-by-step harassment of the West in such a way that no one move would seem worth a war. He emphasized that "nobody can make me believe that the British, French, or even the Americans will go to war to keep Berlin for Adenauer." Khrushchev's public and private statements in Vienna appear to be part of a continuing bloc effort to probe the West's determination and unity in maintaining its position in Berlin.

USSR - East Germany:

No

at least two Soviet antiaircraft artillery brigades and elements of the two artillery divisions of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) may have departed East Germany for the USSR during June. There are also somewhat weaker indications that a tank division may be withdrawn to the USSR. The pattern of withdrawals already noted suggests that an additional reduction of the GSFG may be in the offing, but it can probably be accomplished without much reduction in GSFG over-all capabilities. Any conventional artillery withdrawn has probably already been replaced by rockets and short-range missiles, while the mission of the departing AAA brigades has probably been taken over by surface-to-air missile units. To date there has been no publicity in connection with the reported withdrawals.

OK

[USSR - Somali Republic: Soviet officials who attended the 1 July Somali independence celebrations sought by means of lavish gifts and insistent urging to prevail on Somali leaders to sign a communiqué--already prepared in final form--establishing immediate diplomatic relations between the two countries. President Aden Abdullah told them that such a decision would have to wait the formation of the new Somali government. One Soviet delegate and an Izvestia correspondent remained in Mogadiscio, where they reportedly are looking into the possibility of a Soviet-backed irrigation program.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK
Japan: The continuing deadlock over the selection of a successor to Prime Minister Kishi makes it almost certain the impasse will have to be resolved at the Liberal-Democratic party convention convening on 13 July. The three leading candidates still are Ikeda, Ono, and Ishii, but none as yet has enough support to win a majority on the first ballot. The outcome of the subsequent final ballot between the two top men is uncertain. Meanwhile, the Socialist parties are preparing for elections this fall, with the left-wing party concentrating on extending mass action tactics throughout the country. [redacted] (Page 2)

OK
Indonesia: The Indonesian Communist party, while continuing its praise of President Sukarno, has launched a vigorous campaign for a leftist cabinet. Since Sukarno is widely believed to favor a cabinet reshuffle which would include Communist representation, the party's campaign is probably designed to stiffen Sukarno's resolve and demonstrate mass support for his plans in the event of a showdown with the army, which opposes him on this issue. [redacted] (Page 3)

NO
*Republic of the Congo: The "secession" of Katanga Province from the Congo on 11 July may be followed by similar moves in other provinces. In the absence of a reliable security force, it appears unlikely that Premier Lumumba can prevent the establishment of a separate Katanga state under the aegis of Moise Tshombé's Conakat party. The Conakat has been closely associated with Belgian financial interests in Katanga, and Brussels will probably be under pressure to recognize the Tshombé regime.

[redacted] Lumumba's appeal for UN "assistance" in the wake of the Congo disorders appears to be a move to forestall further intervention by Belgian forces. Lumumba has denounced Brussels' action in dispatching paratroops to protect its nationals in the Congo, even though the Belgian intervention had been approved by Foreign Minister Bomboko. Soviet and Chinese Communist

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propaganda accused the "imperialist powers in NATO" of carrying out an armed aggression against "the young Congo Republic. "

As of 0100 EDT on 12 July, the situation in Elisabethville and Leopoldville was tense but quiet. Other areas continue to be the scenes of anti-European disorders and looting, however, and further disturbances appear likely.

[REDACTED]

III. THE WEST

Cuba: The Castro regime is believed to be considering the appointment as minister of finance of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. He is a top Cuban Communist leader who has long been among Castro's close advisers.)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the presence of Czech technicians at Cuba's chief military garrison in Havana. [REDACTED] (Page 4)

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~USSR Presses for Early Ties With Somali Republic

The Soviet delegation which went to Somali's independence ceremony stayed beyond the scheduled 1-4 July celebration to cultivate Somali leaders and press for the immediate exchange of diplomatic missions.

[REDACTED] President Aden Abdullah and Prime Minister Abdullahi Issa, the Soviet officials were insistent in urging formal ties with the USSR and presented for Somali approval a joint communiqué in final form announcing the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Aden Abdullah refused on the grounds that this decision must await the formation of the new government--which is expected at any moment.

Mogadiscio's reaction to the Communist request will depend on which of two leading contenders becomes premier. Abdullahi Issa, the incumbent, is considered a practical politician without strong ideological objections to closer ties with the Communist nations. His opponent, Abdirascid Ali Scermerche, who is thought to have majority legislative support in his bid for premier, would probably oppose the Soviet request at this time.

The Soviet representatives also ostentatiously distributed expensive gifts to the President, prime minister, and other Somali ministers. One member of the delegation and an Izvestia correspondent remained in Mogadiscio, where they are reportedly looking into the possibility of a Soviet-backed irrigation program for development of the Upper Juba region.

[REDACTED]

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Selection of Kishi's Successor Rests With Party Convention

The continuing deadlock over selection of a successor to Prime Minister Kishi makes it almost certain the impasse will have to be resolved by the Liberal-Democratic party (LDP) convention which begins on 13 July. None of the three leading candidates for the party presidency--Ikeda, Ono, and Ishii--appears to have sufficient support to win the necessary majority on the first ballot, and a second vote to decide between the top two contenders will probably be necessary. Uncertainty over the outcome has been increased by announcements that two other candidates have entered the race--Kenzo Matsumura, earlier mentioned as a possible prime minister if anti-Kishi factions joined with Socialists, and Foreign Minister Aichiro Fujiyama, a relative newcomer to politics.

If the LDP convention chooses a new party president before 15 July, he could be elected prime minister before the current session of the Diet expires that day. Otherwise an extraordinary session would have to be called. Cabinet Secretary Shiina has said that the cabinet would resign on 13 July if the opposition parties agreed to a Diet vote on 14 July to designate the next prime minister. Officials of the Japanese Socialist party decided on 11 July to end the party's Diet boycott, which began on 19 May, to vote on Kishi's successor on condition that the LDP candidate pledge an early general election. LDP leaders would rather not hold elections during the summer when farmers are busiest and when university recesses free leftist teachers and Zengakuren members to campaign. Sentiment within the party appears to favor elections in mid-November or even as late as February after next year's budget has been worked out.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Indonesian Communist Party Presses for Leftist Cabinet

The Indonesian Communist party, while continuing its lavish praise of President Sukarno, has launched a vigorous campaign for a leftist cabinet. Party Secretary General Aidit strongly criticized the government in an 8 July statement and called for a cabinet reshuffle. Two Communist dailies have published lengthy editorial assessments of the existing cabinet charging that it is unprogressive and inefficient and that it "must move further to the left."

The party has seized particularly on the issues of foreign policy and the nation's economy. It charges that the government has failed to oppose "imperialist" nations such as the United States and Australia and has even played into their hands; it urges that the cabinet work toward better relations with Peiping and that it take a more aggressive position on Indonesia's claim to West New Guinea. The Communists are also criticizing the cabinet's efforts at monetary reform, pointing out that the government has failed to carry out its promise to provide sufficient essential supplies throughout the nation, and that the economic and financial condition of the country is generally deteriorating.

Foreign Minister Subandrio, reacting quickly to the Communist attack, has stated that while there indeed are differences of opinion between him and the Communists, this divergence had been exaggerated by the party's distortion of facts. The government has made no response as yet to the Communist charges on the economy. The economic situation, characterized by continuing inflation, shortages, maldistribution and rising unemployment, is more difficult to defend.

The Communist campaign seems timed to take advantage of Sukarno's apparent displeasure with anti-Communist leadership over the latter's recent opposition to some of Sukarno's policies. Since Sukarno is widely believed to favor a cabinet reshuffle which would include Communist representation, the party's campaign is probably designed to stiffen Sukarno's resolve and demonstrate mass support for his plans in the event of a showdown with the army.

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]Communists Continue to Expand Role in Castro Regime

[REDACTED] The Castro regime is believed to be considering the appointment of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez as minister of finance to replace Rolando Diaz Astarain, the compliant but ineffective incumbent, who was an obscure naval officer until his appointment to the cabinet last November. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a leading member of the Communists' Popular Socialist party and editor of the party daily, has long been among Castro's close advisers. The heavy workload of Fidel Castro and his chief aides, "Che" Guevara, Antonio Nunez Jimenez, and Raul Castro--all three of them indistinguishable from Communists--may dictate the sharing of administrative responsibilities with Rodriguez, even though his open Communist affiliation would be a political handicap in the rest of Latin America. Shortage of trained personnel is seriously affecting the Foreign Ministry. The sixth Cuban ambassador to defect in the past 30 days, the ambassador in Bonn, announced on 11 July that he will seek asylum in the United States.

In a move of considerable potential significance, all provincial officers of the powerful Cuban Workers' Confederation (CTC) have been replaced by "men who truly respond to the revolutionary moment in which the country now lives," according to the Cuban press. The CTC, the regime's chief instrument of control over labor, is now almost completely Communist dominated. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the presence of Czech technicians at Campo Libertad, Cuba's chief military base. [REDACTED]

Two prominent Panamanian politicians and the Brazilian and Mexican ambassadors in Panama, reacting to Khrushchev's 9 July offer of Soviet support to the Castro regime, agree that the US now has ample basis to call immediately for OAS

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action against Castro. They are convinced that Khrushchev has overplayed his hand. [redacted]

[redacted] Foreign Minister Roa, who landed in New York without requesting prior permission to come to the United States, on 11 July requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the worsening relations between the United States and Cuba. [redacted]

[redacted] Roa informed the UAR ambassador in Havana that Cuba would submit its case to the UN and asked UAR help in getting the support of the governments of Ceylon and Cambodia. Roa added that the Soviet Union had already offered its support. [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

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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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