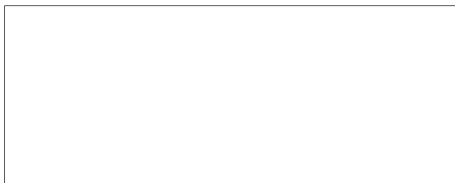


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8 April 1960



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

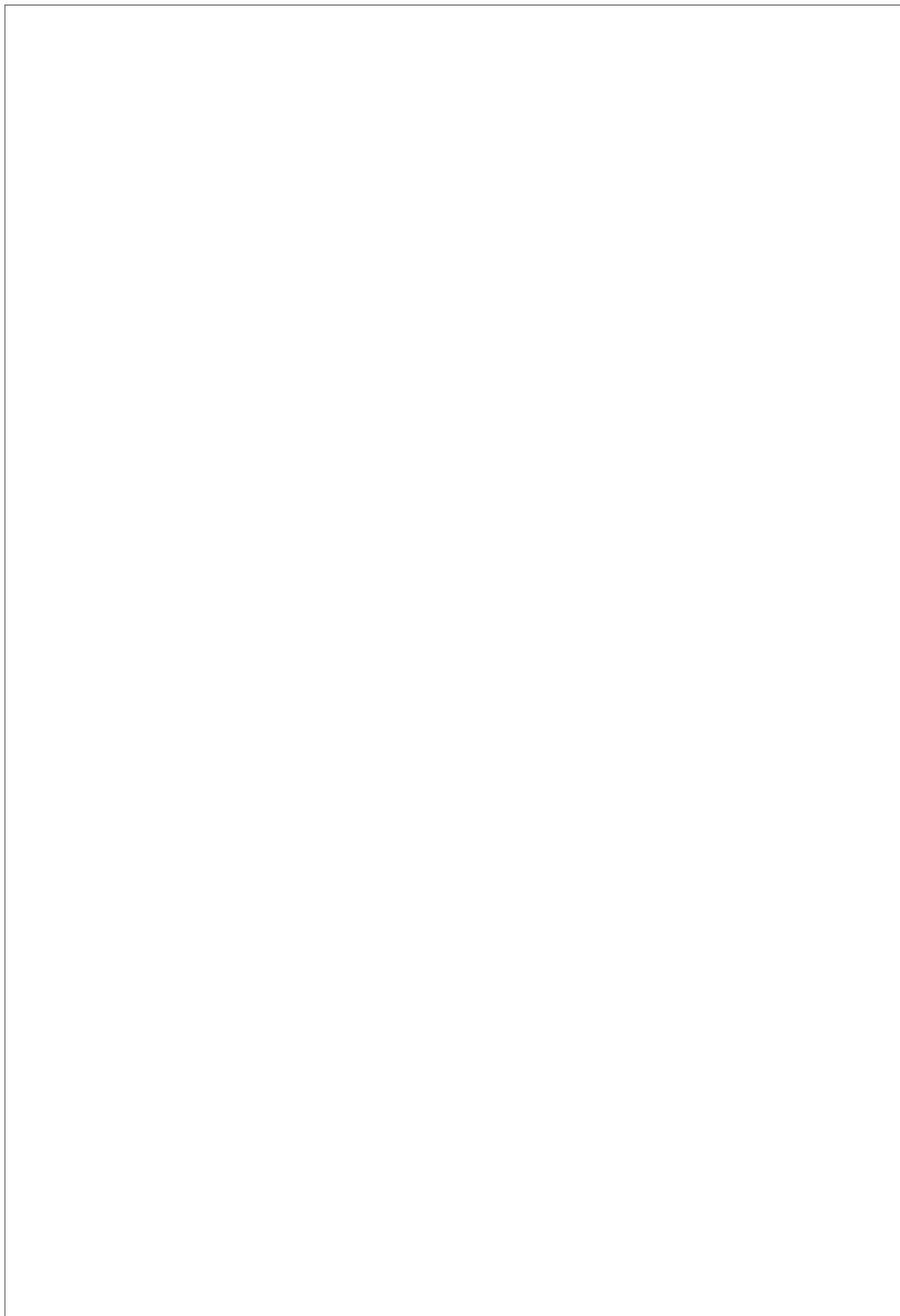


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8 APRIL 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

South Africa--White population, unconcerned at growing international criticism, remains confident natives can be suppressed. ①

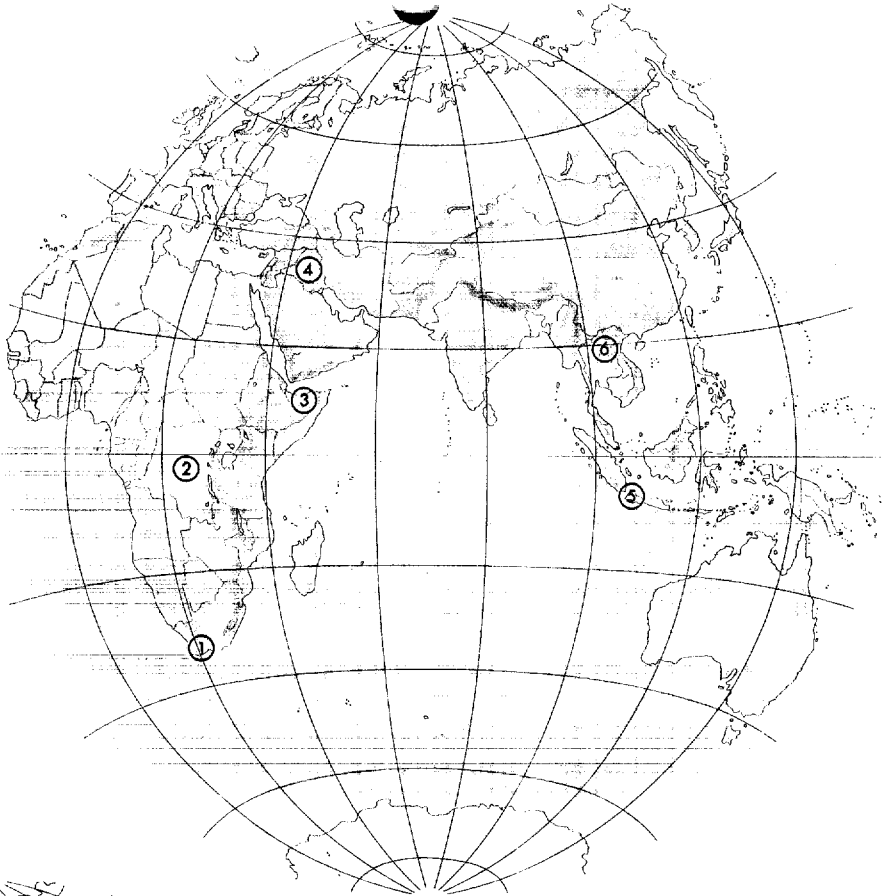
Belgian officials foresee "economic and political turmoil" in the Congo if large-scale financial aid not available before 30 June independence date. ②

British Somaliland--British fear outright rejection of demands for independence by 1 July would lead to breakdown in security. ③

Iraq--Army continues tough measures against Communists on eve of Mikoyan's visit. ④

Indonesia--Anti-Sukarno plotting goes on, but without essential army backing. ⑤

Laos--Communists warn of "extremely dangerous situation" if "reactionaries" win elections on 24 April. ⑥



III. THE WEST

⑦ Communists, with support of labor minister, trying to take control of Cuban Labor Confederation before May Day rally.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

8 April 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

SIRAB

South Africa: International criticism of South Africa is increasing, particularly in other African states, where there is a growing movement to boycott South African goods. The Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations reportedly plans to move for a second Security Council session on South Africa if Hammarskjold fails in his efforts to bring about a modification of the Union's racial policies. The majority of the white South African population has virtually ignored outside criticism and is stubbornly confident that the natives can be permanently cowed. [redacted] (Page 1)

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No

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DAILY BRIEF

ii

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Increasing International Criticism of South Africa

International criticism of the Union of South Africa is increasing, particularly in Africa and Asia, and some African nations are threatening to take direct economic and political action. The Nigerian parliament has passed a motion urging a ban on the importation of South African goods; similar action is being considered by nongovernmental groups elsewhere in Africa. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has announced a two-month consumer boycott beginning in May.

Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, opening the three-day "positive action" conference of African nations in Accra on 7 April, called recent events in the Union "a signpost to the beginning of the end of foreign supremacy" in Africa. Moderate Tanganyikan leader Julius Nyerere has sent telegrams to Nkrumah and Indian Prime Minister Nehru urging them to stay away from the forthcoming Commonwealth prime ministers' conference unless the South African prime minister is "excluded." In Britain, the Committee of African Organizations, a Communist-infiltrated group which coordinates the activities of many African organizations in London, has invited all Commonwealth prime ministers at their meeting in London next month to expel South Africa from the Commonwealth. The Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations reportedly plans to move for a second Security Council session on South Africa if Secretary General Hammarskjold fails in his efforts to moderate the Union's racial policies.

According to the American Embassy in Cape Town, although recent events have shaken some South African leaders,

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The flight of Belgian capital from the Congo since independence was agreed upon last January is probably the most immediate of the major problems confronting the Belgian Government. Although exchange controls were recently initiated, the Congo central bank's reserves reportedly have fallen sharply, and there are apparently insufficient funds in sight to meet treasury requirements between now and 30 June. The longer term problem, according to the Belgians, is the lack of funds--over and above a \$54,000,000 Belgian contribution--to finance the Congo's 1960 "extraordinary" or investment budget. Belgian attempts to obtain aid from the French, Swiss, Germans, and the European Common Market's investment bank are said to have been unsuccessful, despite the Belgian Government's willingness to guarantee all loans made to the Congo.

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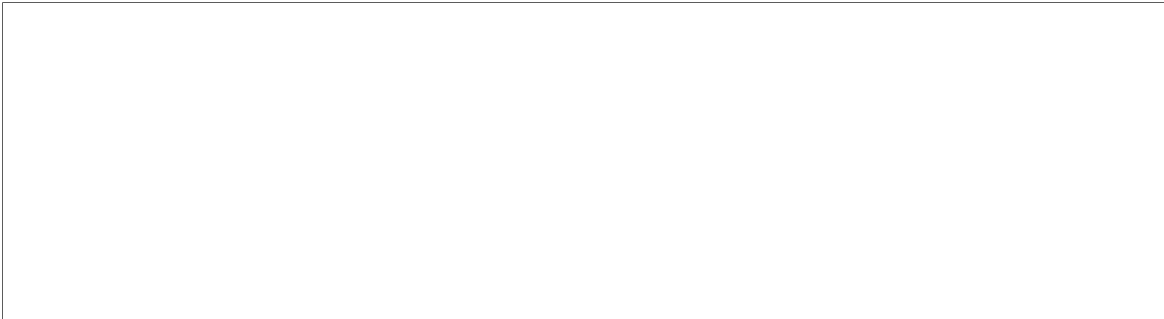
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All anti-Sukarno plotters agree that army support or leadership is essential. The army's position, in turn, reportedly depends partially on the outcome of the current dispute in the Nahdatul Ulama (NU), one of Indonesia's two major Moslem parties. The dispute centers on whether the NU should participate in the new Parliament when it is installed in June or support a recently formed anti-Sukarno political coalition, the Democratic League. Anti-Parliament elements in the NU claim they are gaining strength and may win control of the party. The American Embassy in Djakarta believes that if these elements can induce the party to support the Democratic League, this change would exert pressure on the army for action.

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The Cuban Communist party (PSP) is reliably reported to be planning to discredit Salvador by criticizing his role in preparing for a mammoth May Day rally ordered by Castro. It claims he has hung back while PSP leaders are organizing "a million workers, civil militias, and the armed forces" to demonstrate support for the regime.

The CTC, well organized and totaling half a million members, was dominated by Communists with the consent of Batista when he was president in the early 1940s. Labor leaders who oppose them now include many leftists like Salvador, as well as Catholics, original 26th of July members, and others who are familiar with Communist tactics under the guise of "unity."

PSP leaders claim that Salvador and other non-Communist CTC national officials know they will soon be dislodged and that they hope to take asylum, claiming persecution by the Castro government and the Communist party. Although Salvador was Castro's choice to run the CTC as the labor arm of the regime, rumors that he will be replaced have arisen from his opposition to the purging of some 20 non-Communist CTC leaders by CTC organizational secretary Jesus Soto and others believed to be manipulated by Raul Castro.

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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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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

8 April 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Notes in parentheses

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DAILY BRIEF

11

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#1

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II. A SA-AFRICA

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Page 3

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AS

Plotting

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④ 46

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The Cuban Communist party (PSP) is reliably reported to be planning to discredit Salvador by criticizing his role in preparing for a mammoth May Day rally ordered by Castro. It claims he has hung back while PSP leaders are organizing "a million workers, civil militias, and the armed forces" to demonstrate support for the regime.

The CTC, well organized and totaling half a million members, was dominated by Communists with the consent of Batista when he was president in the early 1940s. Labor leaders who oppose them now include many leftists like Salvador, as well as Catholics, original 26th of July members, and others who are familiar with Communist tactics under the guise of "unity."

PSP leaders ^{claim} that Salvador and other non-Communist CTC national officials know they will soon be dislodged and that they hope to take asylum, claiming persecution by the Castro government and the Communist party. Although Salvador was Castro's choice to run the CTC as the labor arm of the regime, rumors that he will be replaced have arisen from his opposition to the purging of some 20 non-Communist CTC leaders by CTC organizational secretary Jesus Soto and others believed to be manipulated by Raul Castro.

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