

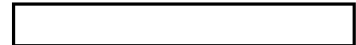
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11 February 1966

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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*Dominican Republic: A general strike called by extreme leftist groups to force the ouster of Defense Minister Rivera appears to be gaining strength.

Protesting the shooting of students by policemen on 9 February, Communist elements quickly began agitating for a "patriotic general strike." By the evening of 9 February a strike committee was formed around the Dominican Revolutionary Party's (PRD) radical labor leader, Miguel Soto. Policemen caught (alone) were assaulted. Three and possibly five police officials were killed yesterday and an undetermined number of civilians were wounded in shooting incidents in Santo Domingo.

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Numerous government offices in the capital were either closed or operated with reduced staffs and most private concerns in the downtown El Conde area were closed. While many employees probably remained home to avoid becoming involved in expected disorders, the strike appears to have some popular support in view of the general feeling of repugnance over the shooting of the students.

The decision by Bosch's PRD yesterday to back the work stoppage, added impetus to the strike call. In an effort to present the strike as a "spontaneous movement" against the military, PRD leaders plan to withhold any public announcement of support. Should Rivera depart the country, the strikers will claim success and Bosch apparently plans to step forward and hypocritically call for an end to the strike.

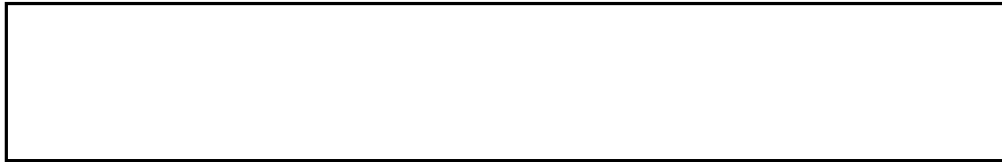
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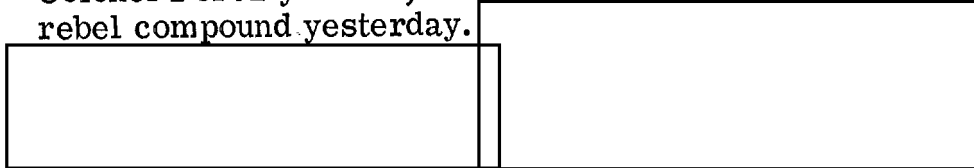
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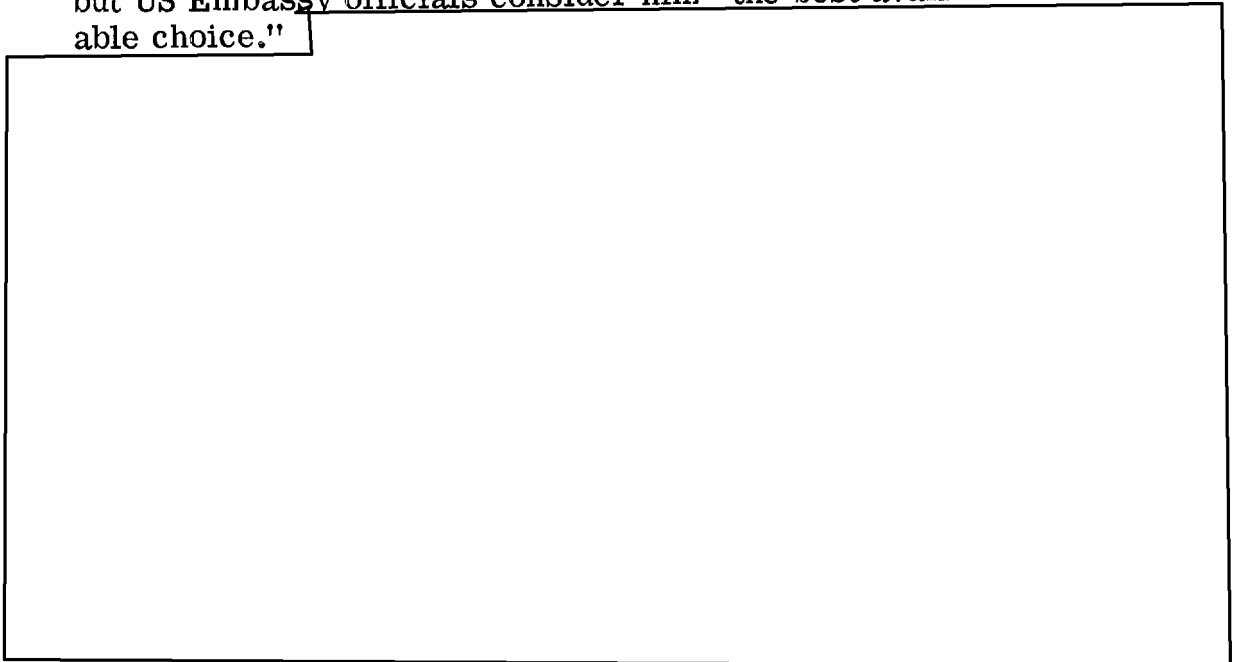
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Garcia Godoy, meanwhile, has continued his efforts to find a peaceful solution, if possible, to the civilian-military confrontation. The President, accompanied by Colonel Perez y Perez, visited the 27th of February rebel compound yesterday.

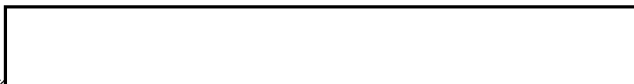


A new chief of the national police, Colonel Jose Morillo Lopez, was sworn in yesterday. Morillo is not well thought of by senior Dominican military officers, but US Embassy officials consider him "the best available choice."



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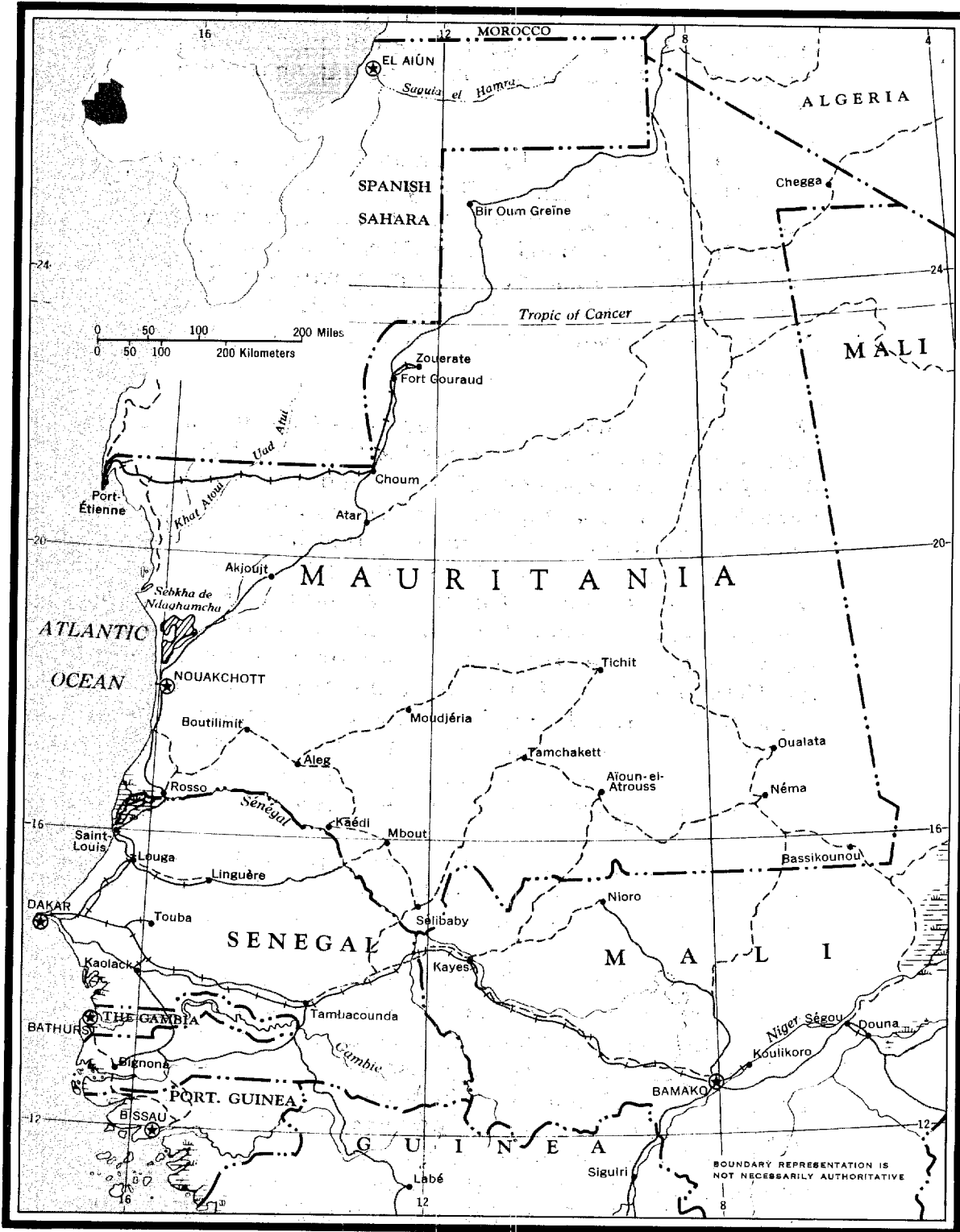
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11 Feb 66 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map

Mauritania: An outbreak of racial violence in Nouakchott has greatly heightened tension and may seriously strain the capabilities of the meager security forces.

The current incidents, reportedly planned in advance by aggressive young Moorish extremists, began on 8 February with attacks on Negro students in the Nouakchott high schools. On 9 February, roving bands of Moors attacked Negro houses in the native quarter and pitched battles with clubs occurred.

*Although small-scale attacks on Negroes were reported yesterday, troops were present in force in the capital and appeared capable of limiting violence there. The schools have been closed temporarily and possibly for the remainder of the academic year.

The Negro minority--25 percent of the population--holds most of the country's jobs requiring literate or semi-skilled workers, including the civil service. The French-speaking Negroes lack cohesion and leadership, but appear to be united in their opposition to new requirements on the use of the Arabic language and to the militancy of the politically dominant Moors. If they believe they are seriously threatened, they almost certainly will seek help from their tribal relatives in Senegal.

President Moktar Ould Daddah, who was out of the country when the violence began, now has returned. His firm handling of a Negro school boycott and a threatened civil service strike early last month headed off a crisis at that time.

*Emergency measures were instituted on 9 February, but [redacted] the Embassy that the government was unable to agree on a definitive plan to deal either with the long-standing racial tensions or the current rioting. Although Moktar's regime does not appear to be in immediate danger, its future could be jeopardized if violence spreads. [redacted]

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West Germany - France: The Erhard - De Gaulle meeting on 7 and 8 February took place in a better atmosphere than expected but failed to make progress on basic issues between the two countries.

De Gaulle's assurance that he will raise the question of German reunification during his June visit to Moscow was probably the most satisfying result from the German viewpoint. The French leader asserted, however, that a solution to this problem is possible only by overcoming Soviet distrust of Germany.

The two leaders discussed the need for practical steps to increase European political cooperation but apparently were unable to agree on how or when to proceed. The Germans avoided detailed discussions of NATO problems such as nuclear sharing, but they gained the impression that the French timetable of demands for changes in NATO has slowed down.

Although the Germans assert that they made it clear to the French that agreement on EEC agricultural regulations depended on French cooperation in the Kennedy Round, there is nothing to indicate that Paris is less insistent than before on prior settlement of the agricultural issues. Moreover, [redacted] [redacted] the French doubted the urgency of the trade and tariff negotiations and were concerned over the effects on French industry of early and extensive tariff reductions. [redacted]

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Albania: Albania is showing interest in improving relations with selected Communist and Western countries after a long period of self-imposed isolation.

Tirana has responded positively to friendly overtures from Rumania and Poland, and on 28 January Poland raised its representation in Tirana to the ambassadorial level. The Albanian representative in Budapest for the first time in recent years requested and received an audience with a Hungarian Foreign Ministry official this month.

Albania has also moved to improve its relations with Turkey, France, and Italy. The Albanian foreign minister stated in a press interview in January that Turkish-Albanian relations could be good despite differing political systems. Shortly thereafter the two countries raised their diplomatic representations to the ambassadorial level. Franco-Albanian cultural exchanges have increased, and Tirana's cultural and economic relations with Italy have expanded.

There is no reason to believe that Albania's actions foreshadow a deterioration of its close relations with--or dependence upon--Communist China. Tirana has continued to parrot without letup the ideological line set in Peking.

The Albanian moves may, however, be a reflection of Tirana's belief that Peking should do more than it has to build up Albania's weak economy. There is evidence that Tirana is dissatisfied with the amount of aid Peking has offered in support of Albania's fourth five-year plan (1966-70). Tirana may believe it can profit economically through better relations with other countries without jeopardizing its good standing with Peking.

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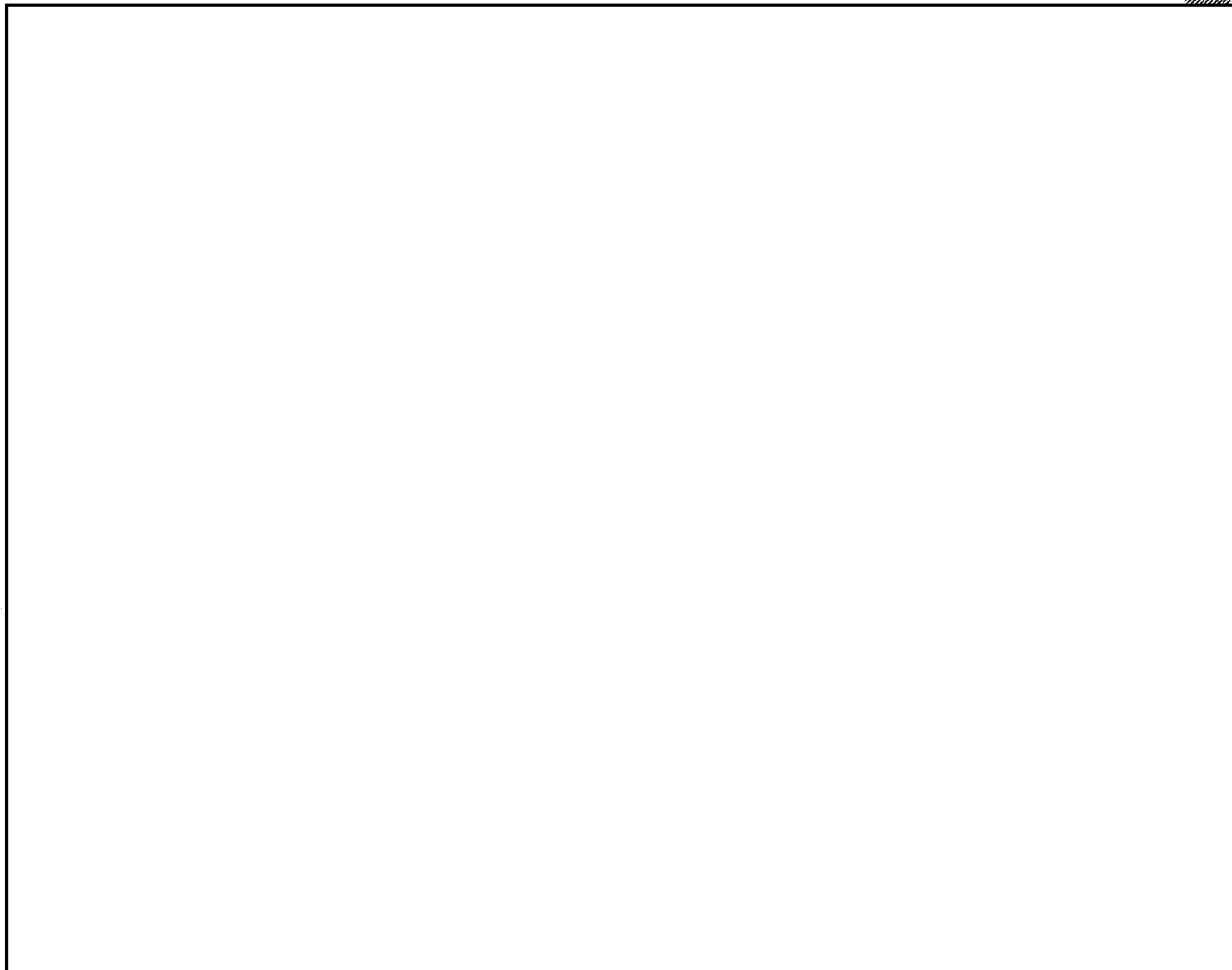
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NOTES



Greece: The protracted debate on the shaky Stephanopoulos government's controversial tax measures may delay a crucial parliamentary test for as much as three weeks. A rash of strikes and student demonstrations during the last several weeks has created an uneasy atmosphere in the country. Former premier Papandreou's Center Union party is trying to keep agitation going and has scheduled a mammoth rally in Athens next week.

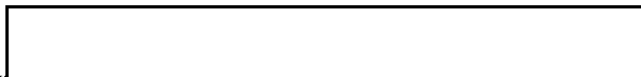
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Latin America: Peking-oriented elements in Latin America apparently are planning steps to counter persistent Soviet efforts to isolate them, most recently evident during the Tri-Continent Conference in Havana last month. A conference of Latin American Communist splinter parties is planned for Santiago, Chile, during the last week in February, [redacted]

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[redacted] The meeting is being organized by Jorge Palacios, a New China News Agency functionary and leader of the pro-Chinese group in Chile, who hopes to draw up tactics which the small Peking-oriented groups could adopt in an attempt to blunt the Soviet efforts. A [redacted]

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The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

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The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

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The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

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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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