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10 August 1959

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CENTRAL

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BULLETIN



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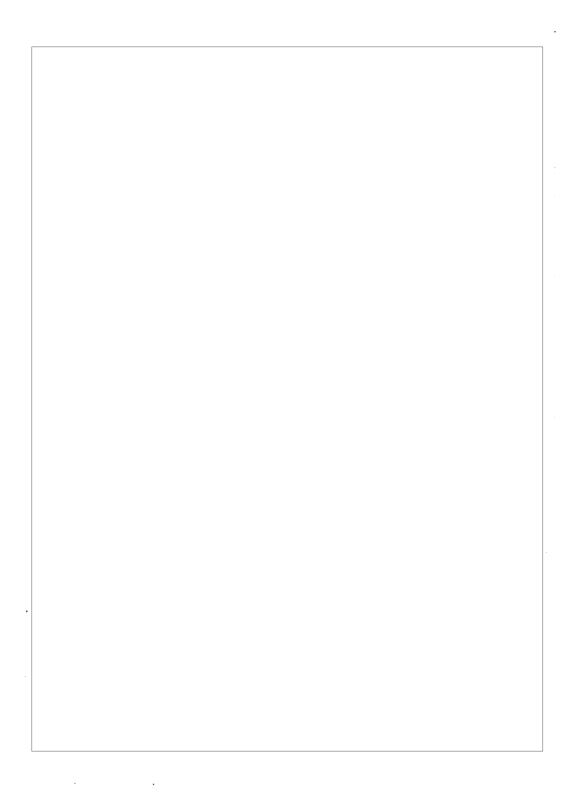
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Approved for Release: 2020/02/21 C03156048 10 AUGUST 1959 I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC Moscow, Peiping offer economic 1 aid to Republic of Cyprus. II. ASIA-AFRICA Laos--Hanoi propaganda hints fighting will be intensified. North Vietnamese communications nets abnormally active. 2 Yemen--Egyptians fear returning Imam will undo changes aimed at ensuring Badr's succession. 3 III. THE WEST Macmillan may resume pressure for summit meeting as election issue. Chilean Government taking precautions against leftist demonstrations timed to coincide with OAS foreign ministers' meeting. Cuba makes widespread arrests of army personnel; extent of insurgency unclear. (5) TOP SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

10 August 1959

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Communist bloc - Cyprus: The USSR and Communist China have made informal offers to a cultural delegation from Cyprus to give the Republic of Cyprus economic aid when it achieves independence early next year. Khrushchev recently told the delegation, which has returned from visits to Moscow and Peiping, that this aid would be "without strings" and similar to the USSR's economic assistance for the UAR.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Laos: North Vietnamese propaganda implies strongly that the "armed popular uprising" in Laos is soon going to be expanded in scope and intensity. No significant military action has been reported from northern Laos for the past several days as heavy rains continue.

(Page 1)

Yemen: UAR representatives in Yemen regard the direct return of Imam Ahmad as a "great inconvenience" which is likely to "destroy the reform" Crown Prince Badr has been carrying out,

During the Imam's three-month absence, the UAR representatives have helped Badr make changes designed to strengthen his chances for succession on the Imam's death. The Imam has been reported much disturbed by some of Badr's actions.

Taiz urged Cairo to delay the Imam's return to Yemen as long as possible. The Imam, however,

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left Egyptian waters on 8 August en route to Al Hudaydah, after meeting with Nasir at Port Said. (TOP SECRET DAUNT

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III. THE WEST

Britain: Pressures in Britain for an early four-power East-West summit meeting have subsided following announce ment of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange. The US Embassy in London, however, expects Prime Minister Macmillan to revive the issue as the time approaches for general elections, probably this fall. Even after the elections British public opinion and Macmillan's personal conviction can be expected to keep the issue alive.

(Page 3)

*Latin America: The Chilean Government, in preparation for the inter-American foreign ministers' conference opening on 12 August, is taking extensive precautions against security hazards from leftist-organized demonstrations. Non-Communist leftists and Communists from various parts of the hemisphere are apparently trying to organize rallies to exert popular pressure on the foreign ministers for some action against dictatorships. In addition, the Chilean Communist party, with a membership estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, will probably attempt to exploit the demonstrations to disrupt the foreign ministers' meeting. (Page 4)

Cuba: The Castro government is reported to have arrested several hundred military personnel and taken other extensive security measures following the reported discovery of an army plot at Camp Liberty near Havana. It is not clear, however, whether the government is in full control of the military establishment on the Isle of Pines, where press reports say insurgents took control of communications. Raul Castro emphatically denied reports of any landings from abroad.

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No Back-up Material

II. ASIA-AFRIÇA

Laos	
There is still no firm evi	
dence indicating that North Vietnamese units are actively pa	r-
ticipating in the Laotian conflict despite reports of their preence there.	'D''-
Recent North Vietnamese propaganda, terming the fighting in Laos the "outburst" of popular resentment against the "intensified savage repression and persecution of the US-bought Phoui Sananikone government," implies strongly that the insurgency will expand. The organ of the North Vietnam Peoples' Army on 8 August stated that the people of Laos and the former Pathet Lao fighting units now were "compelled to take up arms in self-defense on a large scale" and would "defeavy blows to US imperialism and its lieutenants in Laos." A North Vietnamese statement issued on 8 August on the "extremely serious situation" in Laos warned that military intervention there by any foreign power would constitute a direct threat to the security of North Vietnam. The statement called for implementation of the 1954 Geneva agreements as the only way to maintain peace in Indochina, and termed the	ese eal eal e
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Laotian situation no concern of the United Nations. North Vietnam's repeated calls for urgent action by India and other concerned countries to reactivate the International Control Commission (ICC) in Laos suggest that Hanoi continues to hope that by maintaining tension in the area it can achieve its aim of using the Geneva agreements to arrest Laos' drift into the Western camp.

No significant military action has occurred in northern Lain recent days as heavy rains continue. (As of 8 August, Sam Neua airfield was unusable.) Laotian Army officials, however continue to claim a "massing" of Communist-led insurgent for along the North Vietnamese border opposite Sam Neua Province.	, ces

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III. THE WEST

British Pressures for	East-West	Summit	Meeting
Expected to Resume			

While announcement of the approaching Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange of visits has eased pressures in Britain for an early four-power East-West summit meeting, Prime Minister Macmillan may be expected to revive the issue as the expected autumn general elections draw nearer. The American Embassy in London believes Macmillan would prefer to have a firm date agreed to and announced before the elections to avoid a strong opposition attack during the campaign.

Regardless of the election factor, the British public seems likely to continue fascinated with the possibility of a summit conference. A Gallup poll taken in late July registered 75 percent in favor of such a meeting, with only 5 percent opposed and 20 percent undecided. The British press widely predicts that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange will advance the prospects for a formal summit meeting. Macmillan's own public statement welcoming the visits assumed such a meeting would be held. The embassy comments that, besides Macmillan's interest in the issue for election purposes, he probably sincerely believes in the "summit idea" and therefore may be expected to continue to press it even after the election is out of the way.

In contrast to some Continental reaction, especially in France, there has appeared virtually no indication of British distrust or any feeling that the United States might use the talks with Khrushchev to negotiate behind Britain's back. Opposition leader Gaitskell, while noting that Labor's "shadow" foreign secretary, Aneurin Bevan, had privately raised such a question, told the embassy that few Labor supporters would share Bevan's doubts.

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Leftists and ommunists Plan Demonstration at Santiago Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Communist and non-Communist lettist elements in the hemisphere are advancing their plans to hold mass demonstrations in Santiago, Chile, to coincide with the 12 August meeting of foreign ministers on Caribbean tensions. These demonstrations are to protest against dictatorial regimes in Latin America—especially Trujillo's in the Dominican Republic—and to support the antidictator position of Cuba and Venezuela. The main sponsors seem to be Chile's Communist-Socialist political coalition, FRAP, and CUTCH, the principal Chilean labor organization, which is heavily Communist influenced. Leftist liberal parties both in Chile and in other Latin American countries are believed to be cooperating.

The Chilean Communist party, with a membership estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, will probably attempt to promote and exploit any resulting violence in an attempt to disrupt the meeting. The objective of non-Communist liberal groups, however, appears to be the massing of popular pressure on the foreign ministers to plan some form of action against dictatorships.

Moreover, Venezuelan leftist labor, student, and intellectual groups are traveling in Latin America to mobilize opinion against dictatorships, and Caribbean exiles may go to Santiago to swell the ranks of the demonstrators.

The Chilean Government, which is aware of the potential for serious violence, has taken extensive precautions, and its security forces are rated among the best in Latin America.

however, the Chilean, Co-lombian, and Bolivian governments are concerned about possible unrest and the Bolivian foreign minister has specifically warned

The security problems connected with the foreign ministers' meeting could be seriously compounded if Cuban Prime Minister Castro--who in late July accepted a FRAP invitation to visit Chile soon--should decide to attend the meeting himself, since Castro's predilection for speech-making would probably lead him to address some of the popular demonstrations.

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against Communist efforts to disrupt the meeting.

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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

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

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 Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary 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

Commandant, United States Marine Corps 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

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

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

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Commander in Chief, Pacific

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