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11 May 1960

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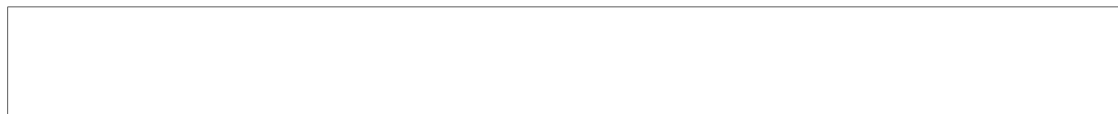
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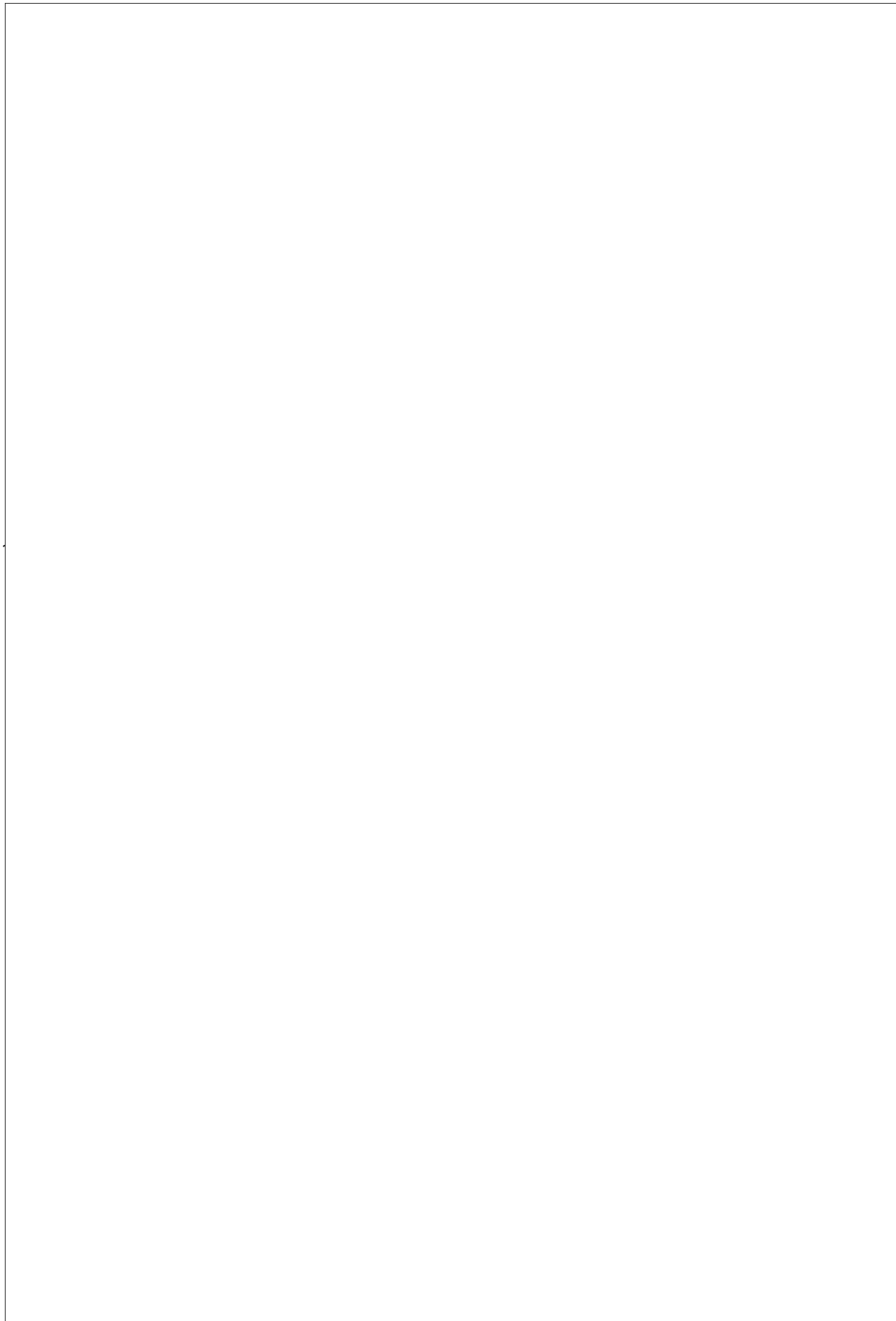
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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11 MAY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR plans further propaganda exploitation of plane incident. ①

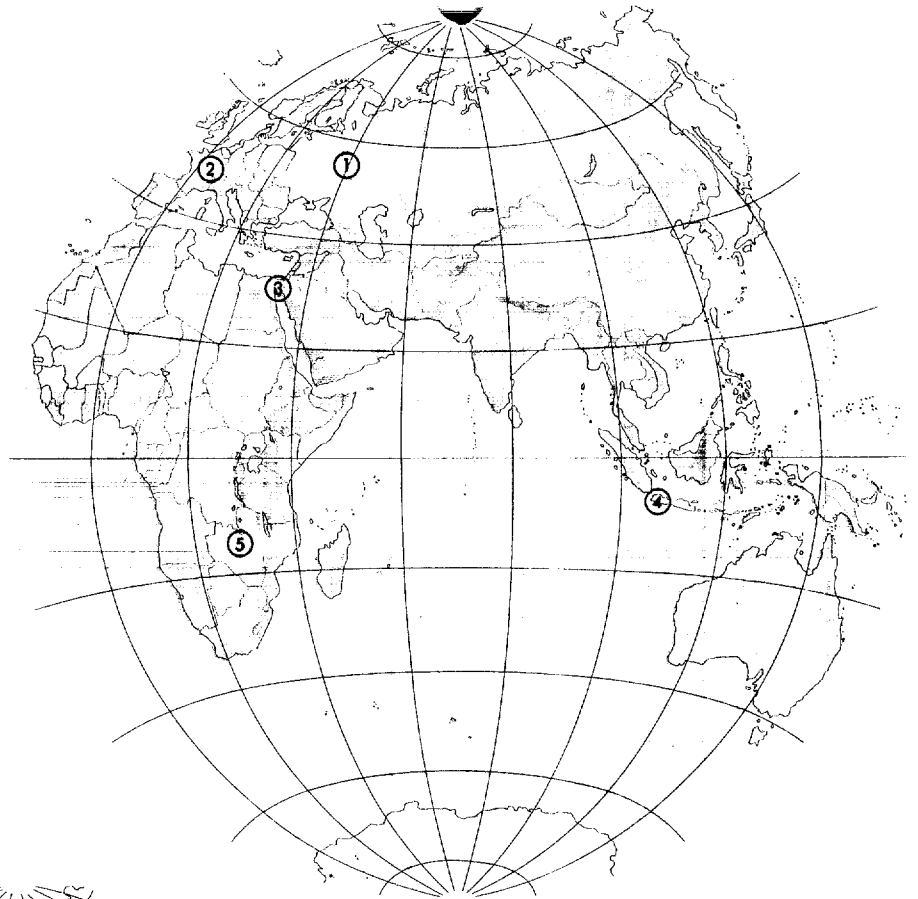
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Algerian rebels may intensify sabotage and terrorism in France to spotlight their cause during summit talks. ②

Burma plans to send ship blacklisted by UAR through Suez Canal this week. ③

Indonesia seeks Asian moral support against proposed New Guinea visit by Dutch warships. ④

Police reservists called to quell racial violence in Northern Rhodesia. ⑤



III. THE WEST

⑥ Panama--Opposition presidential candidate reported leading in early unofficial tally; regime blacks out official returns until Saturday.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

11 May 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

SIRAB

NO

USSR: [The USSR apparently plans a further series of moves for propaganda purposes in connection with the 1 May aircraft incident. Premier Khrushchev informed Ambassador Thompson privately on 9 May that the USSR still plans to take the plane incident to the UN Security Council, but he gave no indication of the timing of such a move. He also said that a press conference to produce the "evidence" would be held in Moscow, probably on 11 May.]

II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK

Algeria: The Algerian rebels, seeking to attract attention during the summit conference, may intensify their terrorism and sabotage in France [and move toward closer relations with the Sino-Soviet bloc.] The rebel organization in France, which last week attempted the assassination of a right-wing Algerian deputy, reportedly plans to sabotage fuel depots and industrial installations. [A rebel mission in Communist Asia, meanwhile apparently hopes to set up a diplomatic mission in Peiping as well as to obtain Communist military aid.]

OK - delete last 2 sent P2.

Burma-UAR: The Burmese Government plans to risk a dispute with the United Arab Republic by sending through the Suez Canal a ship managed by Israelis for a Burmese company. Cairo, charging Israeli participation, has blacklisted this corporation, which Burma claims is wholly Burmese owned. The UAR will probably deny the ship port and bunkering facilities, but may not prevent its use of the canal.

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Indonesia: The Indonesian Government is attempting to enlist Asian support in condemning the Dutch plan to send naval units to West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) in the near future. The Indonesian ambassador to London was directed to approach Nehru, Ayub Khan, and the representative of Ceylon at the Commonwealth conference. [redacted]

[redacted] the Dutch moves "are going to bring both parties closer to an armed conflict."

NO [redacted] Djakarta regards the proposed naval visit to New Guinea with "equally grave concern" whether or not the warships en route enter the extensive area which Djakarta claims as Indonesian waters. Earlier Indonesian approaches on the subject have been made to African and Near Eastern governments.

[redacted] (Page 3)

OK Federation of Rhodesia-Nyasaland: African nationalist disorders in the British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia have taken on racial overtones and resulted in mob violence in the copper mining area. The governor has called up police reservists after a week end of disturbances during which white persons and their property were attacked. The government should be able to contain the disorders, but in view of prevailing tension, such incidents are likely to recur.] [redacted] (Page 4)

III. THE WEST

OK Panama: The government has decided to withhold official returns of last Sunday's presidential election until 14 May. Opposition candidate Roberto Chiari is leading in the three-way race on the basis of early unofficial returns. His supporters may resort to force in an effort to counter any regime attempts to manipulate the final tally in favor of Ricardo Arias, the government candidate and pre-election favorite. [redacted] (Page 5)

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Algerian Rebels May Time Terrorist Moves to Coincide With Summit

Efforts by the Algerian rebels to attract attention during the summit conference may take the form of a terrorist campaign in France [and moves toward closer relations with the Sino-Soviet bloc.] Although in the past the rebels have attempted to launch military offensives in Algeria in concert with new moves in the diplomatic field, they probably feel that their forces in Algeria are not capable of a major offensive effort at this time.

[redacted] French police believe the rebels to be reinforcing their cadres in metropolitan France with a view to intensifying efforts at assassination and sabotage. Attacks against selected persons, oil refineries, fuel-storage depots, and industrial installations reportedly would be timed to coincide with the summit meetings in Paris.

Recent rebel activity in France has been largely directed against the rival Algerian National Movement of Messali Hadj, and the rebels have not scored a major sabotage success since their attacks on various oil refineries in August 1958. They remain capable of increased terrorist activity, however, and their attempted assassination of the right-wing Algerian deputy Robert Abdesselam on 4 May suggests that such a campaign may be implemented.

Meanwhile, a rebel mission to Communist Asia headed by Vice Premier Belkacem Krim has returned to Peiping after a side trip to Hanoi. [Recent rebel statements suggest that the rebels, as a result of their pique at continued Western support for De Gaulle's Algerian policy, hope to establish a diplomatic mission in Peiping-- which has already recognized the Algerian provisional government-- as well as to obtain arms there.] [redacted]

[redacted]

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Burma Sending Blacklisted Ship Through Suez Canal

Burma plans to risk a controversy with the United Arab Republic by sending the Aquila, a chartered ship of the Burma Five Star Line, through the Suez Canal on 12 May. The army-sponsored and Burmese-owned shipping line, organized in January 1959, has been the subject of extended negotiations between Rangoon and Cairo over the past six months. The UAR blacklisted the company because the Zim Israel Navigation Company, Ltd., has provided organizational advice, management personnel under a five-year contract, and port agents. Despite Burmese denials, moreover, the UAR suspects that the Israeli firm receives more than an announced 2.5-percent management fee from the Burmese company and that it is actually a part owner.

Burma expects the ship to be allowed transit but to be subjected to harassment of search and to be denied port and bunker facilities. [redacted] [redacted] the Burmese line's UAR agent is still prepared to handle the ship's transit of the canal unless stopped by government orders. However, in order to minimize any difficulties which may arise, the Burmese Embassy is sending its third secretary to support the company representatives at Port Said. [redacted]

The UAR has long been critical of Burma's close relations with Israel, evident since both became independent countries. Cairo might hope through the blacklist action to persuade the Burmese to reduce their Israeli ties. It is more likely, however, to build up Burmese resentment against the Arabs and consolidate government support for the army's shipping-line venture. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Indonesia Seeks Further International Support Against Dutch

The Indonesian Government has approached India, Pakistan, and Ceylon in an effort to enlist Commonwealth support in condemning the Dutch plan to send naval units to Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian) in the near future. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Indonesia views the scheduled six-month flag-showing cruise of a Dutch aircraft carrier and two destroyers with "equally grave concern" whether or not the ships en route enter the extensive area which Djakarta claims as Indonesian waters. The Indonesian ambassador in London was directed to approach Nehru, Ayub Khan, and the representative of Ceylon at the Commonwealth conference with the hope of eliciting statements from them regarding Dutch moves.

Indonesia's efforts thus far to achieve international support against the Dutch have been relatively successful but unspectacular. Approaches to North African and Near Eastern governments have resulted in statements that the Dutch moves could endanger peace in the area, and at least three ambassadors in Djakarta--from the UAR, Pakistan, and Iraq--have offered the full support of their governments. The UAR, however, has demurred on the Indonesian suggestion that the Dutch ships be denied use of the Suez Canal, claiming that denial of transit would be "difficult." [REDACTED]

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Security Problem in Northern Rhodesia [redacted]

[The recent outbreak in Northern Rhodesia of African nationalist disorders and racial violence shows the seriousness of the deteriorating security situation in this British Protectorate, which along with self-governing Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, another protectorate, forms the largely self-governing Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.]

[African rioting began on 8 May after police broke up a rally of the leading nationalist group, the United National Independence party (UNIP). Several hundred Africans have been arrested following attacks on white persons and property at several urban centers throughout the copper mining region. The British governor has reinforced police forces in the copper belt, and the authorities should be able to control the situation. The increasing political and racial tension suggests, however, that further outbreaks can easily occur.]

[Recently there have been incidents in Northern Rhodesia which show the growing power of African political organization and increasing opposition to the present Federation with its white-settler control. In March a wave of politically motivated unrest in African secondary schools caused the governor to close several of them. Later in the month when British Colonial Secretary Macleod visited Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's capital, he was greeted by a UNIP-sponsored demonstration which got out of hand and became vicious and anti-European. The incident apparently convinced Macleod of the depth of African resentment and inclined him to talk in terms of a faster political advance for the protectorate.]

[London faces a particularly difficult problem in Northern Rhodesia, because British efforts to appease African nationalists are likely to arouse opposition from the Federation's 300,000 white settlers. Few whites would agree to African control over the copper area. A sizable minority in the Federation would consider secession--and, with it, difficult relations with London--rather than accept such African control.] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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III. THE WEST

Panama Delays Announcement of Election Results

Panamanian officials have described the 8 May presidential election as one of the most peaceful in recent years, but the government has decided to delay until 14 May publication of the official results. Supporters of opposition candidate Roberto F. Chiari, who leads the three-way presidential race on the basis of early returns, may use force in an attempt to counter any efforts by the regime to manipulate the final tally in favor of Ricardo Arias, the government-backed candidate and pre-election favorite.

Figures released by officials of the national election tribunal before the government blacked out official returns gave 63,242 votes to Chiari, 52,736 to Arias, and 41,717 to Victor Goytia--the candidate of a second opposition group--after an unofficial count of about 60 percent of the vote. Spokesmen for all three contenders have repeated their earlier predictions of victory for their candidates since the delay was announced.

Political tension during the latter stages of the pre-election campaign was increased by opposition denunciations of alleged irregularities in the voter registration program, and Chiari exhorted his followers to "defend in the streets," if it became necessary, the electoral triumph of his party. Unconfirmed reports of the existence of revolutionary plots against the regime have created further uneasiness in official circles.

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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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