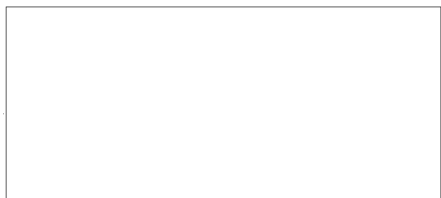


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26 May 1960

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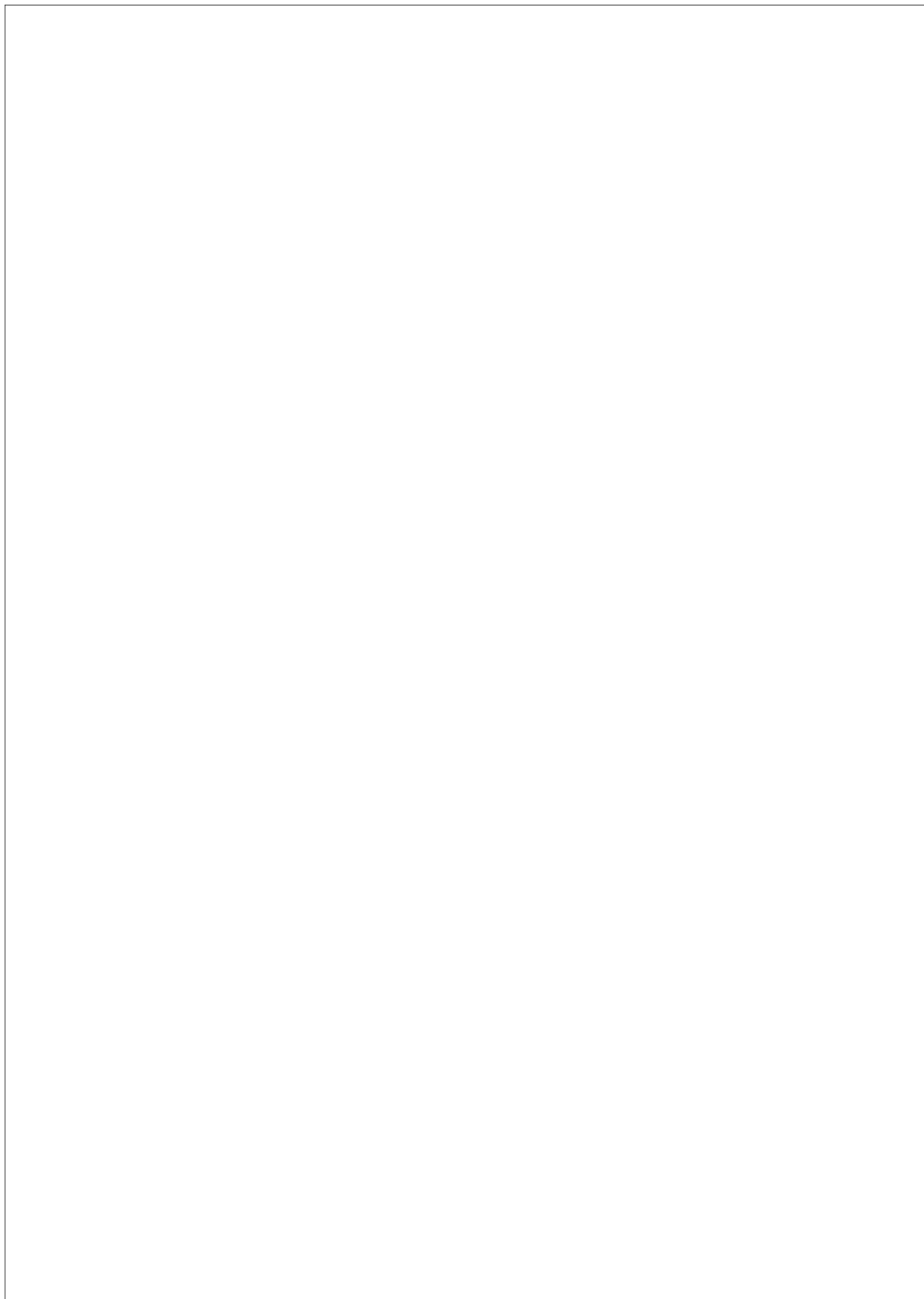
# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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26 MAY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Kishi's position seems seriously threatened; Japanese police anticipate leftist efforts to stage demonstrations during President Eisenhower's visit.

Naim says USSR is willing to exploit and market oil from northern Afghanistan; Afghans probably expect to accept Soviet assistance, but ask US help in building pipeline.

Libyan premier terms US aid offer too small, says Wheelus base agreement will have to be reviewed.

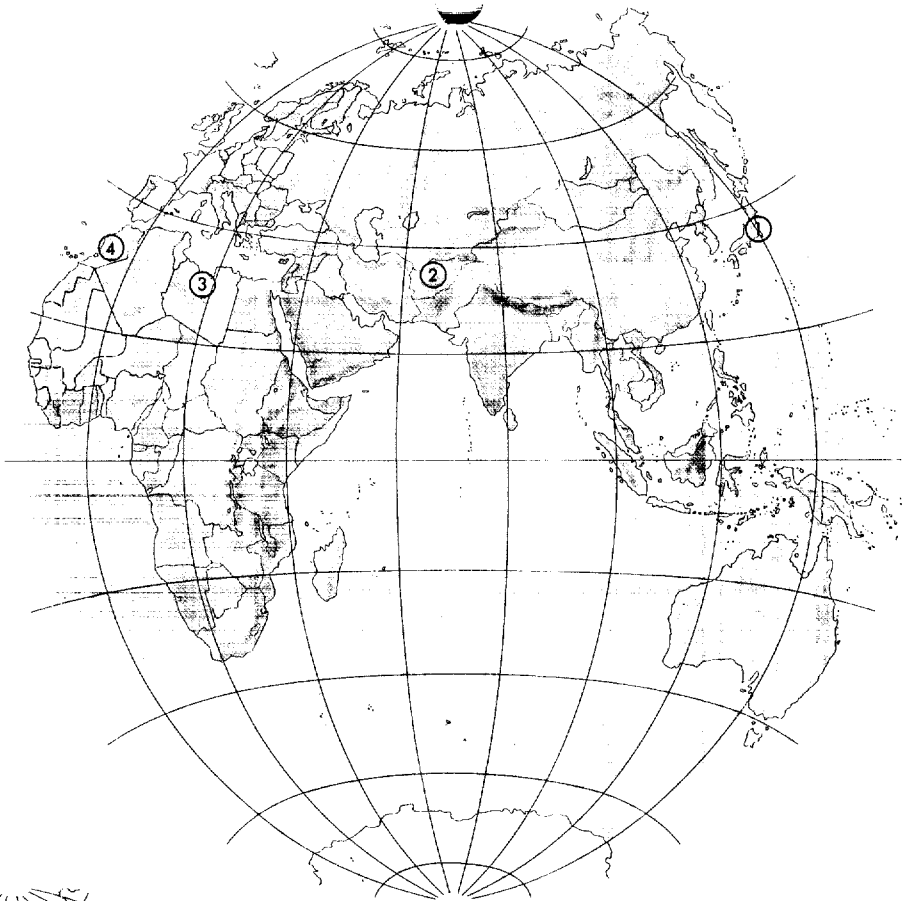
Moroccan King apparently relying largely on young technicians in new cabinet.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

26 May 1960

## DAILY BRIEF

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

*SIRAB*

*OK - delete after "but" in last sentence of last ID.*

Japan: Prime Minister Kishi's retention of office seems to be seriously threatened.\* The press is increasing its demands for his resignation soon after final ratification of the US-Japan security treaty, and factional leaders in the Liberal Democratic party who have hitherto supported Kishi are reportedly maneuvering to bring this about. Japanese police anticipate that leftist organizations will attempt to stage demonstrations during President Eisenhower's visit. A government spokesman has denied rumors that Tokyo might ask for a postponement of this visit to avoid embarrassment both to itself and the President. [redacted] (Page 1)

*OK*

Afghanistan: Foreign Minister Naim told the US charge on 21 May that the USSR is willing to exploit and market the oil recently discovered by a Soviet team in northern Afghanistan. The Afghans probably expect to accept Soviet help. Naim, however, asked for US help in building a pipeline southward, arguing that this would prevent a dangerous expansion of Afghan dependence on the USSR. The Afghans, who try to maintain some balance in their relations with the bloc and the West, probably realize that difficulties in transporting Afghan crude to free-world markets may well stand in the way of US participation. [redacted]

*NO*

Libya: Prime Minister Kubar has stated that the new American aid offer presented by Ambassador Jones is not large enough and that even if it is increased, there will have to be at least a formal review of the Wheelus base agreement as a whole. [redacted]

[redacted]

\*The Office of Naval Intelligence at this time perceives no evidence that Kishi's position is seriously threatened.

OK  
**Morocco:** King Mohamed V, unable to persuade several of the more able and experienced Moroccans to enter the new cabinet which he is heading, apparently is relying largely on young technicians. A major factor in the success of the new government will be how well the King is able to control Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, his deputy premier. Hassan is likely to use his office to try to suppress all leftist opposition in the country. The reaction to such an effort might well jeopardize the future of the monarchy. (CONFIDENTIAL) (Page 2)

### III. WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

[On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the United States Intelligence Board concludes that:]

- NO
- A. [No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the United States or its possessions in the immediate future.]
  - B. [No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends deliberately to initiate direct military action against US forces abroad, US allies, or areas peripheral to the orbit in the immediate future.]
  - C. [The following developments are susceptible of direct exploitation by Soviet/Communist hostile action which could jeopardize the security of the US in the immediate future:]

[None. ]

26 May 60

DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### Japanese Political Crisis Deepens

[Prime Minister Kishi's retention of office is being seriously threatened by growing demands in influential quarters that he resign soon after ratification of the new US-Japanese security treaty. Final passage seems assured for 19 June, at the latest, to coincide with the scheduled arrival of President Eisenhower for a five-day visit.]

[In the wake of the political crisis set off by Kishi's sudden move to close debate and push passage of the treaty in the lower house of the Diet, a major portion of the press, powerful business interests, and Kishi's rivals in the ruling Liberal-Democratic party are urging him to retire in favor of another conservative leader.]

[As yet, there is no obvious successor nor even an indication that LDP factional leaders are endeavoring to reach agreement on one. Minister of International Trade and Industry Hayato Ikeda, who has been a major Kishi supporter and most frequently mentioned as a possible successor, could play a decisive role. Amid increasing party sentiment that Kishi has held office long enough, and that revision of the security treaty and the visit by President Eisenhower will provide him sufficient claim to political achievement, Ikeda has not given clear indication of support for or opposition to Kishi.]

[Meanwhile, the Diet remains at a standstill in the face of a boycott by the opposition parties, and, in Tokyo, leftist demonstrations against Kishi and the treaty are continuing for the sixth day. The Japanese police anticipate that the leftists also will intensify preparations for demonstrations during the President's visit, but a government spokesman has denied rumors that Tokyo might ask to postpone the visit in order to avoid embarrassment both to itself and the President.]

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### Moroccan King Completes New Cabinet

King Mohamed V announced on 24 May the formation of the theoretically nonpartisan Moroccan Government which he will head as premier. He had dismissed the Ibrahim government on 20 May after months of increasingly bitter disputes between rightist groups aligned with Crown Prince Moulay Hassan and leftists. Heeding the advice of his closest advisers that a government headed by Hassan would jeopardize the monarchy, the King has at last emerged into the political arena, where he can no longer avoid responsibility if he continues his former tactics of extreme caution and indecision. Hassan as deputy premier probably will carry the brunt of routine administration and is likely to use his office to suppress all leftist opposition.

Although the new cabinet does not appear to be the strong and decisive government needed to ensure internal stability, the King should be ably supported by four competent ministers who served in previous governments. Foreign Minister Driss M'Hammedi, who formerly held the interior portfolio, is close to the King but may not get along well with the crown prince. Personally, M'Hammedi is friendly toward the United States, but he is likely to carry out rigorously the King's policy of non-dependence. Abdelkrim Benjelloun, an independent of rightist inclinations, will continue as minister of education.

The new minister of the interior is Si M'Barek Bekkai, who headed the first two independent Moroccan governments and is one of the King's closest supporters. Of the other new ministers, several are young, energetic, and intelligent. Minister of National Economy Mohamed Douiri, a former minister of public works, lacks experience in such a broad field and, as the creator of a rightist labor union formed to undermine the leftist Moroccan Labor Union, may have difficulty with the many leftists staffing his ministry.

Leftist groups, which are determined to prevent Moulay Hassan from ever acceding to the throne, will strive to solidify

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their positions. Immediately, they will seek an optimum showing in the 29 May elections of local communal councils, and they will continue to agitate for the election of a national assembly and the promulgation of the constitution the King has promised before the end of 1962. The success of the King's new venture will depend to a large extent on the degree to which he can control the crown prince in the prince's conflict with the left.

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**The Vice President**

**Executive Offices of the White House**

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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**

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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  
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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  
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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  
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**The Department of Commerce**

The Secretary of Commerce

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**Atomic Energy Commission**

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**National Security Agency**

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