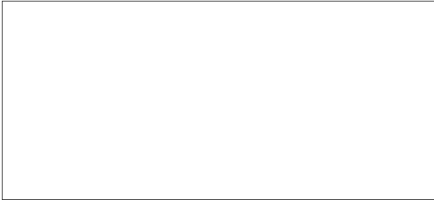


~~TOP SECRET~~

Ed



3.3(h)(2)

16 July 1960



3.5(c)

Copy No. C 73

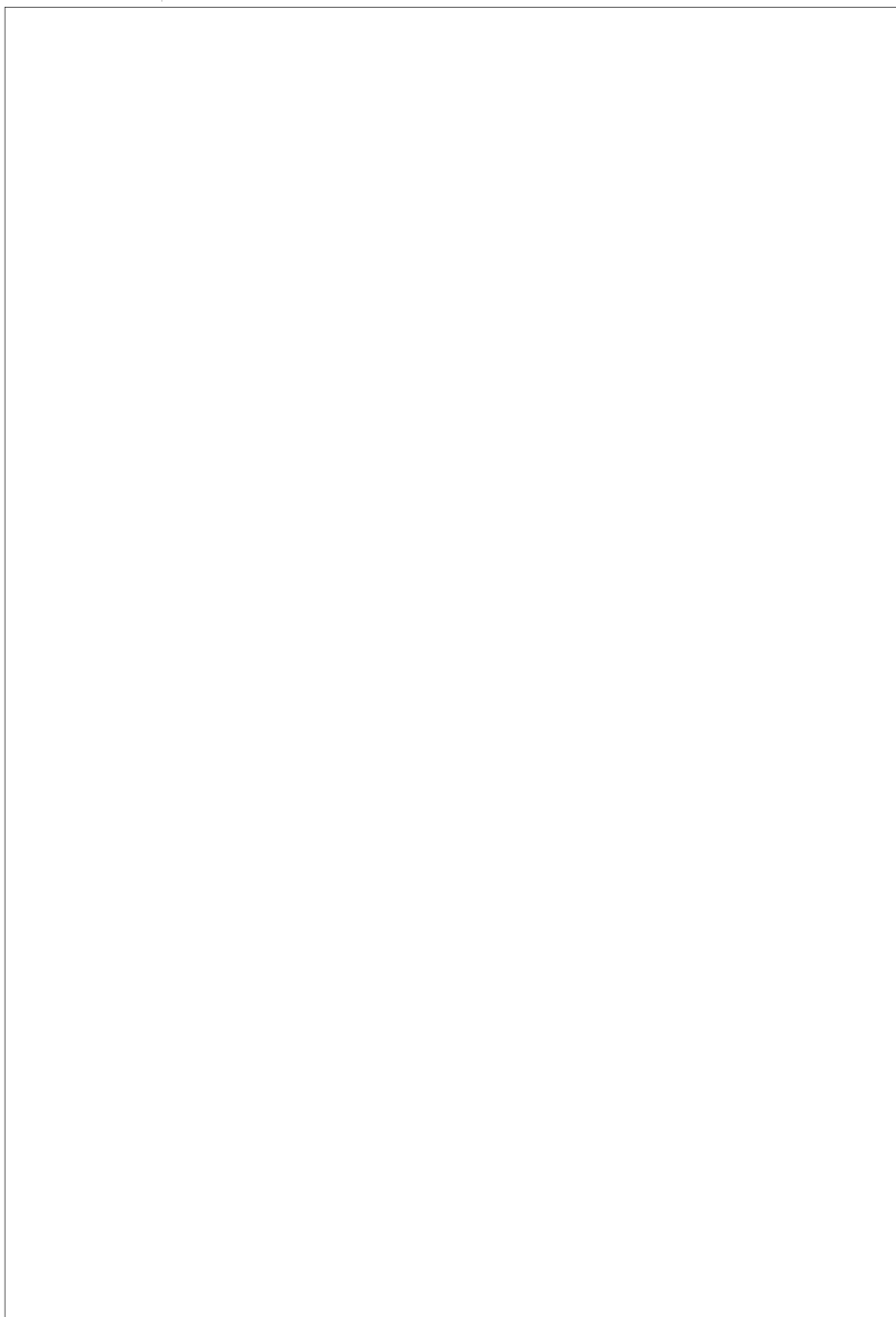
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 14
 NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
 REAS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
 NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
 AUTH: HR 102
 DATE: 2 JUN 1980 REVIEWER:



~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

16 JULY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR seeks neutralist support for campaign charging Western countries with "imperialist aggression" against Congo. ①

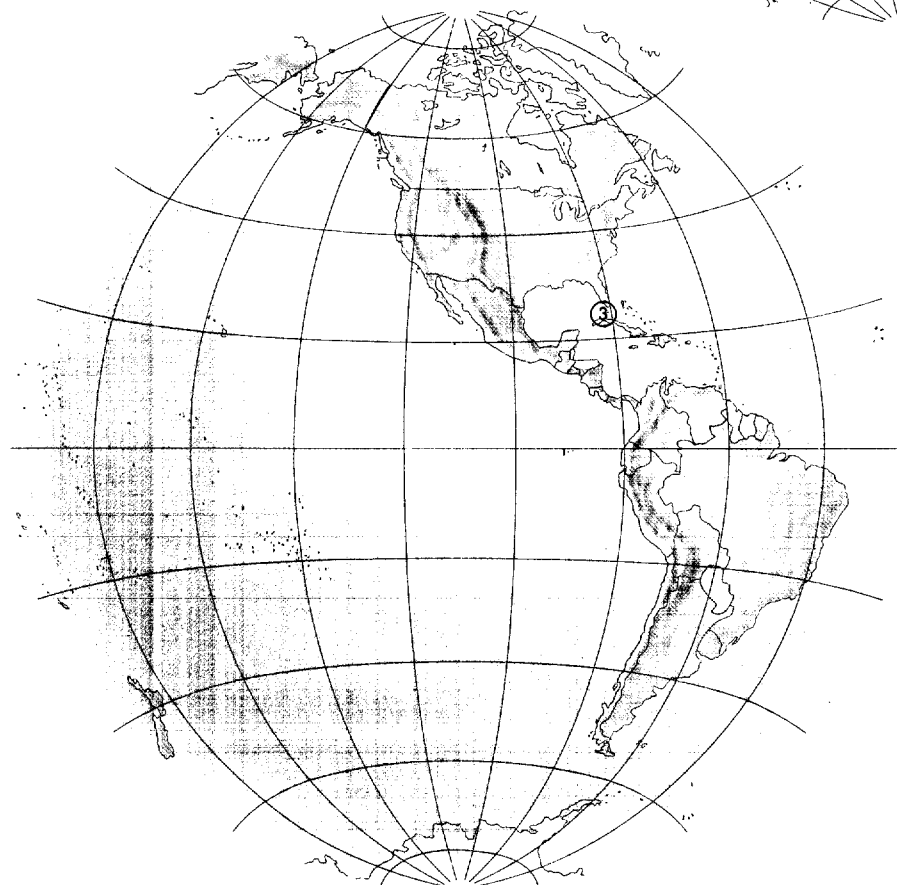
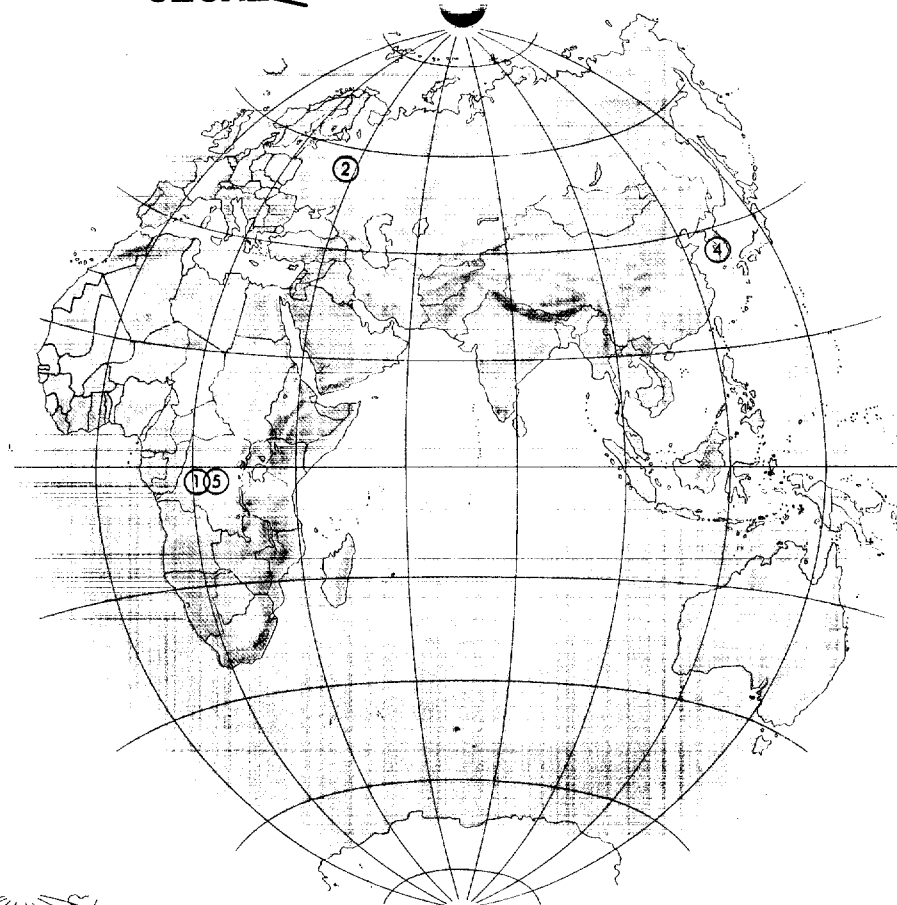
Chou En-lai may visit Moscow in near future. ②

Large Chinese Communist trade delegation to Cuba likely to discuss diplomatic relations. ③

II. ASIA-AFRICA

South Korea's leading presidential candidate promises cut in armed forces. ④

Congo--First contingents of troops arrive to form UN force; Lumumba demands withdrawal of Belgian troops. ⑤



~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

16 July 1960

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAI3

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR-Congo: The Soviet Union is making a determined bid to rally neutralist countries for its campaign charging Western countries with "imperialist aggression" against the new Congo state. Mikoyan and Gromyko have appealed for support to neutralist diplomats in Moscow. [redacted]

[redacted] top Soviet officials suggested to the UAR ambassador that Cairo take the lead in "advising" the Congo Government and in urging joint action by African and Asian countries to "frustrate" the maneuvers of "collective imperialism." [redacted]

[redacted] carefully phrased promises of "resolute measures" and "necessary help" in the event of "further aggression," seems intended to strengthen Lumumba's personal position by appearing responsive--without a firm Soviet commitment--to Lumumba [redacted]

[redacted] the Congo "may find it necessary" to appeal for Soviet intervention. [redacted] (Page 1)

Communist China - USSR: Premier Chou En-lai will visit Moscow within the next few days. [redacted]

[redacted] While the ostensible purpose of Chou's visit would be to return that of Premier Khrushchev to Peiping last October, the two leaders almost certainly will consult on over-all bloc foreign policy and divergent Chinese and Soviet views. Since early July, the Chinese have muted their attacks on Soviet foreign policy positions and appear willing to support some aspects of Khrushchev's basic line on "peaceful coexistence" which he continues to profess in spite of his recent truculent tactics toward the United States. [redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

*OK
delete last
sentence
of P2*

Communist China - Cuba: A large Chinese Communist trade delegation--due in Havana on 15 July to discuss additional purchases of Cuban sugar--almost certainly will also discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations. [redacted]

[redacted] imminent Cuban recognition of Peiping and directed that in that event Chinese Nationalist Embassy personnel move to the new legation in Haiti.

[redacted] (Page 2)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK

South Korea: Former Vice President Chang Myon has announced to the press that he will cut South Korea's 700,000-man armed forces to 400,000 and reduce the defense budget if his front-running conservative Democratic party wins control of parliament in the 29 July national elections. While the Democrats have long advocated a reduction of the armed forces, Chang's statement may be an election gambit to attract the votes of potential draftees and undercut new leftist groups which advocate a similar policy. A Defense Ministry plan to modernize the defense establishment has been discussed recently in the Korean press. [redacted] (Page 3)

NO

*Congo: First contingents of troops from Tunisia and Ghana arrived in the Congo on 15 July to form a UN force. The popular reaction in Leopoldville to the arrival of UN elements has been generally favorable, although incidents continue to occur. Congo Premier Lumumba has stepped up his anti-Belgian campaign, and on 15 July demanded that Brussels withdraw from its bases as well as from other areas of the Congo. In Katanga Province the situation continues unsettled, with elements opposed to provincial Premier Tshombé claiming that his announcement of Katanga's secession from the Congo was made without proper parliamentary sanction. [redacted]

16 July 60

DAILY BRIEF

ii

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~Soviet Efforts to Exploit the Congo Situation

The USSR is making a determined bid to rally neutralist support for its campaign to brand the Western countries with "imperialist aggression" against the new Congo state. First Deputy Premier Mikoyan and Foreign Minister Gromyko, expounding Soviet views on the Congo to diplomats at a reception on 13 July, called for Afro-Asian countries to join the USSR in denouncing Western "intervention." [redacted]

[redacted] Soviet officials appear to be going even further; [redacted] Mikoyan and Gromyko, together with Deputy Foreign Minister Semenov, suggested to the UAR ambassador that Cairo take the lead in appealing to African and Asian--particularly Arab--countries to express their views and to take "action as a group." Accusing the West of "collective imperialism"--a term invented by Nasir--they charged that the colonial powers, with US aid, are seeking to maintain their control over Africa and are attempting to discredit the newly independent African states as incapable of self-government. The Soviet officials also suggested that the UAR have a representative in the Congo to advise the new government because of its lack of experience in international affairs. [redacted]

Lumumba and Kasavubu requested the USSR on 14 July to "watch developments closely" since the Congo "may find it necessary" to ask for Soviet intervention. Khrushchev's reply, which was publicized on 15 July by Moscow along with the Congolese appeal, promised that the USSR would take "resolute measures" and supply the "required help" if further "imperialist aggression" makes such action necessary. This carefully noncommittal pledge, by appearing responsive to the Congo Government's concern, seems primarily intended to bolster Lumumba's personal position in the Congo Government. [redacted]

The Cairo press is reported to have declared on 15 July that the UAR is willing to extend assistance, including arms aid, to the Congo Government and that it supports the Congolese "struggle against imperialism." Sudanese and Indonesian spokesmen on 15 July also declared their countries would consider steps to aid the Congo; the Sudanese official stated his government would send a delegation to negotiate "quick and effective" measures to help defend Congolese "independence." [redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Chinese Communist Trade Delegation in Havana Expected
To Discuss Diplomatic Relations

A 14-man Chinese Communist trade delegation, led by a deputy minister of foreign trade, was due in Havana on 15 July to discuss a trade agreement, reportedly involving the purchase of 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar. Communist China has already bought 130,000 tons of Cuban sugar this year.

The size of the delegation and the timing of its visit suggest that diplomatic relations will almost certainly be discussed. Havana may recognize Peiping at any time, possibly on 26 July, the national holiday of the Cuban revolutionary government.

[redacted] forecast imminent Cuban recognition of Peiping and directed that in that event Nationalist Embassy personnel were to move to the new legation in Haiti. [redacted]

[redacted] Last month Mao Tse-tung remarked to Japanese visitors that he liked "the way Castro conducts himself." [redacted] Cuban officials, in turn, have indicated great admiration for Communist China. On 11 July the leaders of a Cuban workers' delegation in China stated that "the Cuban revolution has drawn on the experience of the Chinese revolution," and earlier Cuban visitors to China have expressed considerable admiration for Mao Tse-tung. [redacted]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

Reduction in South Korean Armed Forces Promised

[Former Vice President Chang Myon has announced to the press that he will cut South Korea's armed forces from 700,000 to 400,000 and reduce the defense budget if his front-running conservative Democratic party wins control of parliament in the 29 July national elections. South Korea is spending \$213,000,000, or about 34 percent of its annual budget, for defense purposes. Of this amount about one third is derived from the sale of American aid goods in South Korea. In addition, the United States provides \$205,000,000 in direct military assistance. The bulk of the cutback presumably would be borne by South Korea's 534,000-man army.]

[While the Democrats have long advocated a reduction of the South Korean armed forces, Chang's statement may be an election gambit to attract the votes of potential draftees and undercut new leftist groups which advocate a similar policy. The recent reduction of the voting age from 21 to 20--a move intended largely to accommodate the students who toppled Rhee from power--appears likely to favor the new left-of-center groups in the election. The largest of the new parties, the Social Masses party, is running about 129 candidates for the 233-seat lower house.]

[A Defense Ministry plan to modernize the country's military establishment has been discussed in the local press. Defense Minister Yi Chong-chan has referred to the "necessity for basic reform and readjustment of military strength and equipment." In the past, South Korean leaders have sought to make the reduction of their armed forces contingent on receipt of US arms and equipment of a more modern type.]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PRESIDENT

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~