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**CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY**

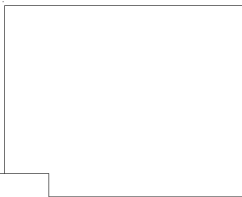
5 October 1962

**T H E   W E E K   I N   B R I E F**  
(Information as of 1200 EDT 4 Oct)

**SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS . . . . . Page 1** 25X1

Moscow continued its relatively moderate treatment of the German problem during the past week. Authoritative Communist bloc media asserted the USSR's desire to settle the problem through negotiations with the Allied powers. Soviet propaganda also reflected Moscow's sensitivity to possible West German acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability. On 1 October Khrushchev reiterated the USSR's willingness to accept the neutralist memorandum as the basis for a solution of the nuclear test-ban issue.

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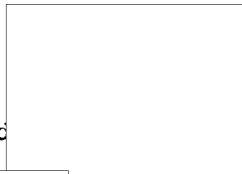


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**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CUBAN SITUATION . . . . . Page 3** 25X1

The number of identified Cuban surface-to-air and coastal defense missile sites built by Soviet personnel is increasing. Additional Soviet ships, probably carrying military equipment, are en route to Cuba, and the impending arrival of more Soviet passenger ships will bring the estimated total of Soviet military specialists in Cuba to a minimum of 5,000. Soviet propaganda has centered on alleged US efforts to "pressure" Latin American states into taking joint action against the Castro regime.

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**COMMUNIST CHINA CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY . . . . . Page 5** 25X1

Peiping introduced a note of restrained optimism at its 13th anniversary celebrations on 1 October by implying that the economic decline of the past three years had reached bottom. The lack of supporting evidence in the form of recent output figures or future targets, however, suggests that the regime is still extremely cautious over its economic prospects. Commentary surrounding National Day ceremonies reflected continuing concern over problems of party discipline and mass support. Peiping also used the occasion to affirm its opposition to Soviet policies.

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**NATIONALISM IN THE MONGOLIAN PARTY . . . . . Page 7**

The recent purge of D. Tomor-Ochir, top-level member of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party, reflects the regime's continuing efforts to suppress Mongol nationalism. Tomor-Ochir was charged with striving to revise party decisions denouncing nationalism and with attempting to arouse "national passions." Premier Tsendenbal's complete subservience to the Soviet Union has long irritated many Mongolians who want a more independent national identity within the Communist bloc.

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WANING EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR COAL-STEEL COMMUNITY . . . . . Page 8

In contrast to the success of the Common Market, the Coal-Steel Community (CSC)--the first of the three bodies set up by the Common Market countries in their move toward economic integration--has become increasingly ineffective. The most recent symptom of the malaise affecting the CSC was the resignation on 25 September of Dirk Spiereburg, vice president and most energetic and capable member of the CSC's nine-man executive, the High Authority. The High Authority's difficulties derive from the wavering support of supranationalism by the member countries as well as the uncertainty over the future of the CSC as a separate organization.

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BONN'S ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM . . . . . Page 9

A special "stabilization program" to halt growing inflationary trends is to be presented to the Bundestag when it reconvenes on 9 October. The program, which is also designed to strengthen Economics Minister Erhard's claim to succeed Adenauer, has as its major feature an "absolute" ceiling on the 1963 budget. The new budget calls for a reduction in some fields such as housing and indicates a slow-down in the defense buildup. Pressures to exceed the limitations in some categories may prove too strong and force the government to make cuts in foreign aid.

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FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH THE UN . . . . . Page 11

The 1962 French UN delegation can be expected to display greater tactical flexibility than its recent predecessors, but it will still be circumscribed by De Gaulle's basic view that the United Nations should be no more than an international debating society. France probably will not comply with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding extraordinary UN expenses, nor will Paris press its influence with the French-speaking African countries on issues where French interests are not clearly at stake. (Secret No Foreign Dissem)

THE REVOLT IN YEMEN . . . . . Page 12

Major hostilities between the revolutionary regime's forces and tribal elements loyal to the monarchy are increasingly likely. The regime is encountering resistance in the northern province and in the area of the Aden border. The claimant to the Imamate, Prince Hasan, now is on the Saudi-Yemeni border attempting to rally his Yemeni tribal supporters for a counterrevolt. He has the backing of Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The regime's leaders, many of whom have long been associated with the Egyptian-backed Free Yemeni Movement, are looking to Cairo for support and guidance and apparently hope to reinstitute the Yemen-UAR federation.

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**POLITICAL FACTIONS IN THE TURKISH MILITARY . . . . . Page 14**

The Turkish military, concerned over parliamentary bickering, is again considering intervening in politics. Senior commanders who prefer to exercise control through civilian leaders still comprise the most powerful army faction. There are at least two other factions, led by more junior officers, which have more radical objectives. The military groups agree, however, that the Justice Party, the political heir of the former Menderes regime, must be prevented from coming to power.

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**THE SITUATION IN LAOS . . . . . Page 15**

Gromyko has stated that the USSR would "use what influence it had" to ensure the withdrawal of Communist troops. Nevertheless there are continuing indications that the North Vietnamese intend to leave at least some elements in Laos to bolster the Pathet Lao forces after the 7 October deadline for withdrawal. The Pathet Lao, in an effort to force the disbandment of Meo guerrilla forces in northern and central Laos, are pressing for the cessation of US-chartered air resupply flights. Souvanna has persuaded North Vietnam briefly to delay sending its ambassador to Vientiane. Meanwhile Laos apparently is preparing to exchange representatives with East Germany.

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**THE SITUATION IN THE CONGO . . . . . Page 16**

Virtually no progress has been made on implementation of the UN reconciliation plan. The joint commission discussions in Elisabethville have succeeded only in pointing up wide divergencies between the two sides, and Adoula has categorically rejected Tshombé's request to discuss the constitution. UN experts have drafted. Meanwhile, Adoula appears to have successfully carried off his moves to reassert Leopoldville's control over South Kasai and secessionist leader Albert Kalonji.

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**NEW ALGERIAN GOVERNMENT . . . . . Page 17**

A substantial opposition to Ben Bella is developing within the Algerian Constituent Assembly. This group, led by Hussein Ait Ahmed, comprises various tribal elements. It may cause increasing trouble when the government's legislative program is presented for approval and the constitution drafted.

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**LEGALIST FACTION ASSERTS CONTROL IN ARGENTINA . . . . . Page 19**

The establishment of firm control over the government by the Legalist military faction has lessened the possibility of an early renewal of the recent military power struggle. The Legalists, however, are not themselves agreed on policies to meet the country's problems. An early challenge to their unity will arise in connection with the issue of Peronist participation in forthcoming elections. [redacted]

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**THE BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS . . . . . Page 20**

At stake in the national elections on 7 October are 11 governorships, two thirds of the Senate seats, and all 409 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as a considerable number of lesser state offices. The gubernatorial contests are probably the most important. Governors in Brazil have much independent authority, including that of negotiating with bloc governments for economic aid. Preliminary indications are that as many as seven governorships could be won by anti-US candidates. [redacted]

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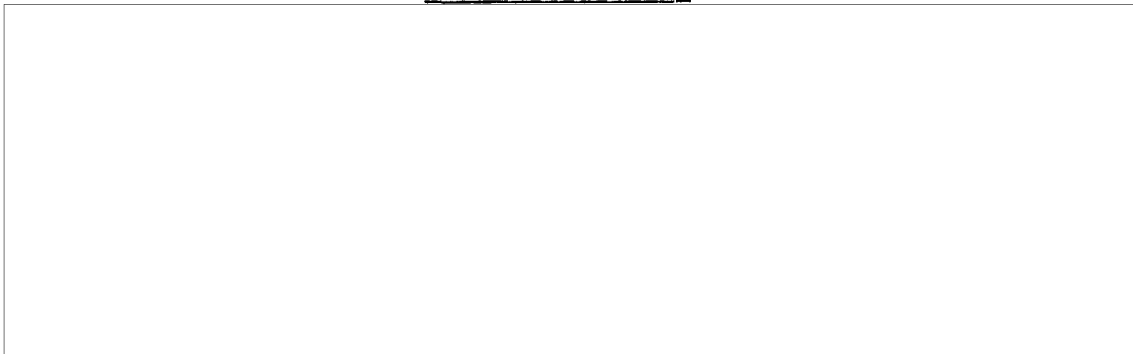
**TRENDS IN TRINIDAD AND JAMAICA . . . . . Page 22**

Political ferment has increased in both Jamaica and Trinidad since they became independent of Britain in August. Trinidad is renewing its long-standing controversies with the US over the Chaguaramas base and economic aid. The Jamaican Government--although strongly anti-Communist--is cautious in its relations with Cuba because of the large Jamaican community resident there, and because it fears Cuban subversive activities. [redacted]

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**SPECIAL ARTICLES**



**SOVIET ANTARCTIC ACTIVITIES . . . . . Page 5**

The USSR's plans for its Eighth Antarctic Expedition, 1962-63, include extensive preparations for the International Year of the Quiet Sun, a year of world-wide scientific cooperation planned for 1964-65. In addition to annual restaffing and resupply of Soviet Antarctic stations, a former year-round scientific station will be reopened, a new one established, and another permanent geophysical observatory constructed. Studies in atmospheric physics will be further emphasized. Polish scientists will return to Antarctica after an absence of three years. [redacted]

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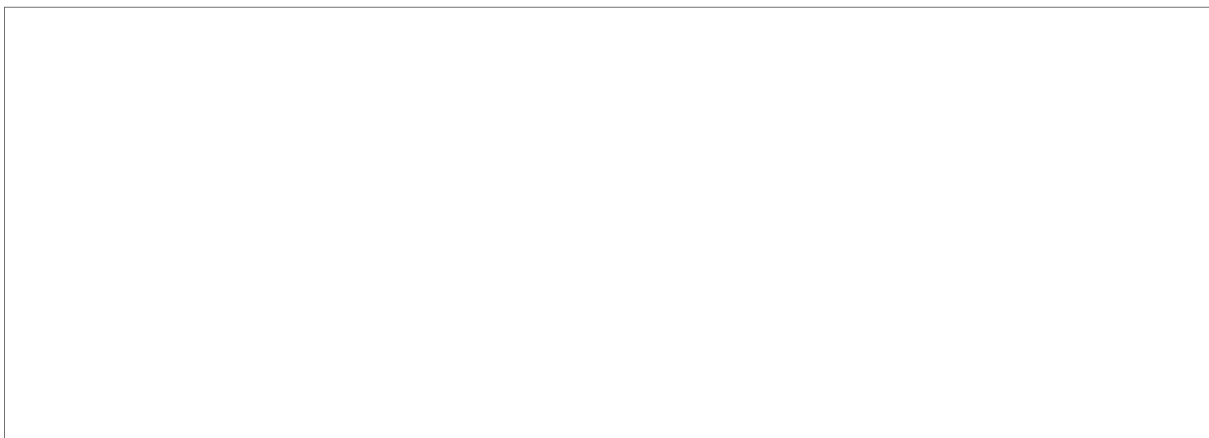
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