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5 February 1963

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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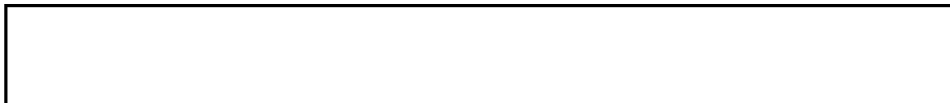
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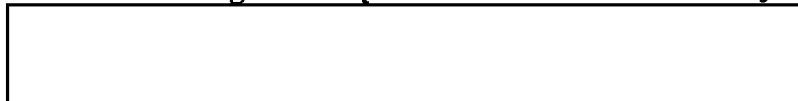
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DAILY BRIEF

Cuba: Two leading veteran Cuban Communists have joined the growing number of Cuban leaders publicly calling for revolution in other Latin American countries, particularly Venezuela.

In speeches of 28 and 29 January, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Castro's agricultural chief, and Juan Marinello, rector of Havana University, stressed that revolution is the only solution for Latin America. Both called specifically for support of the "peoples' struggle" against the Betancourt "tyranny" in Venezuela.

The increasingly aggressive speeches by Cuban leaders are paralleled by Cuban radio broadcasts to Latin America, which are exhorting revolution. On 28 January, Havana radio disseminated a manifesto by Communists of the Dominican Republic against the "demagogic imperialist agent" Juan Bosch, who is to be inaugurated president on 27 February.



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USSR-France: [The Soviet Union's 29 January note to France, protesting the military provisions of the French-German Treaty of Cooperation, is intended to exploit the current strains in NATO and to hamper Western efforts to hammer out a coordinated defense policy for Western Europe.]

[The note reflects Moscow's line that recent events, including Adenauer's visit to France, have enhanced West Germany's chances of acquiring a nuclear capability. The démarche claimed that when Khrushchev visited France in 1960 De Gaulle had assured him of French opposition to nuclear arms for West Germany.]

[The USSR may hope that its note will prompt De Gaulle to reaffirm his opposition to a multilateral NATO nuclear force and to arming West Germany with nuclear weapons.]

[The formal protest also questions the treaty's applicability to West Berlin and contrasts this with France's public position that West Berlin does not form a part of West Germany.]

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Common Market: The desire to protect the European community from further damage is assuming greater importance as the Common Market countries study the situation arising from the failure of Britain's bid for membership.

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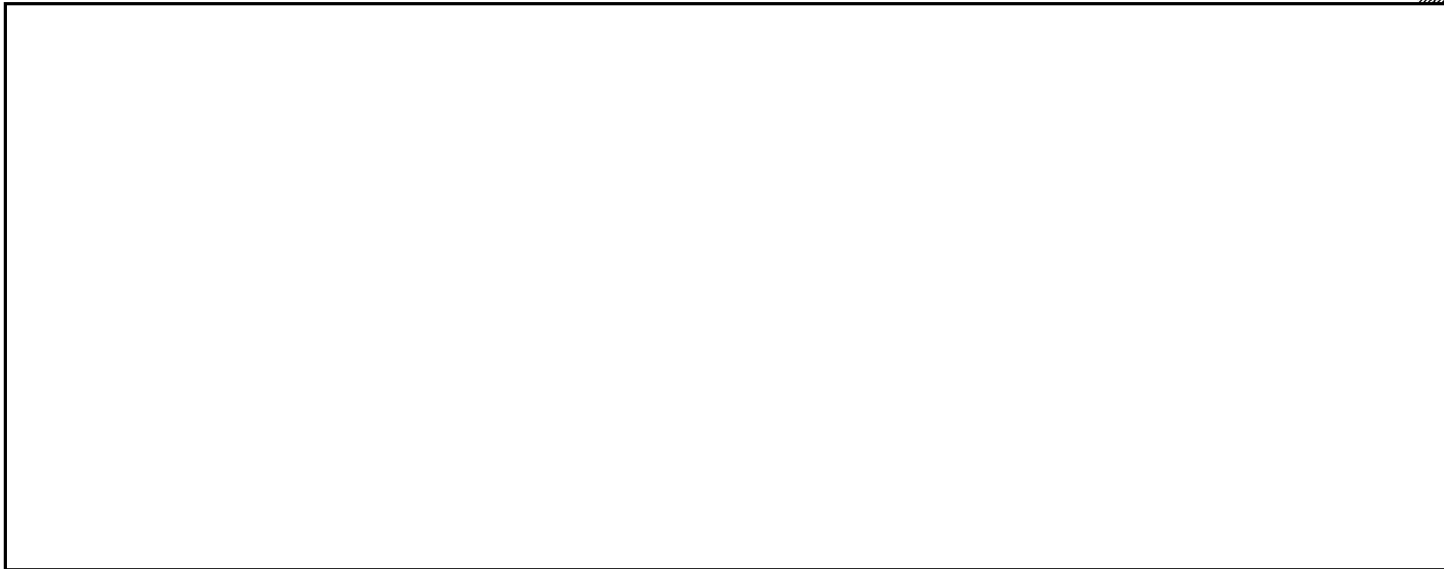
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No consensus has emerged as yet as to concrete steps to ease Britain's economic problems and strengthen its contacts with the "friendly five." Spaak has spoken of "free trade" arrangements, but others doubt these can be negotiated. Organizational contacts in the seven-nation Western European Union (WEU) framework are still being considered. The US mission in Brussels has cautioned that maintenance of informal contacts between "the five" and Britain will depend to a considerable extent on British initiative.

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Despite general condemnation of De Gaulle's tactics and widespread suspicion of his objectives, sympathy for De Gaulle's views is noted by several sources. Some of those who feel Europe should have a "political weight" commensurate with its economic power tend to regard De Gaulle as a "catalyst." The US Embassy in Rome has noted small but growing acceptance of the feeling that De Gaulle may have been right in questioning the sincerity of Britain's bid for EEC membership.

NOTES



*Brazil: Ultra-nationalist Leonel Brizola on 2 February launched a drive against the re-election of conservative Ranieri Mazzilli as president of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The election to this post--the holder of which is first in line of succession to President Goulart--will be a test of leftist and rightist political strengths in the new congress. Brizola is by this move attempting to establish himself as congressional spokesman for the extreme left.



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