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Copy No. C 75

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 7
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S O
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HH 70-2
DATE: 1 JUL 1980 REVIEWER: L

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8 SEPTEMBER 1960

UN General Assembly: UN official says 20 prime ministers or other heads of government now slated to attend part of forthcoming General Assembly; Nehru and U Nu plan to attend for disarmament discussions, probably in mid-October, but not for opening sessions while Khrushchev is there.

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Sibir-class ships associated with Soviet long-range missile test firings leave Siberian waters; may be en route to Central Pacific impact area.

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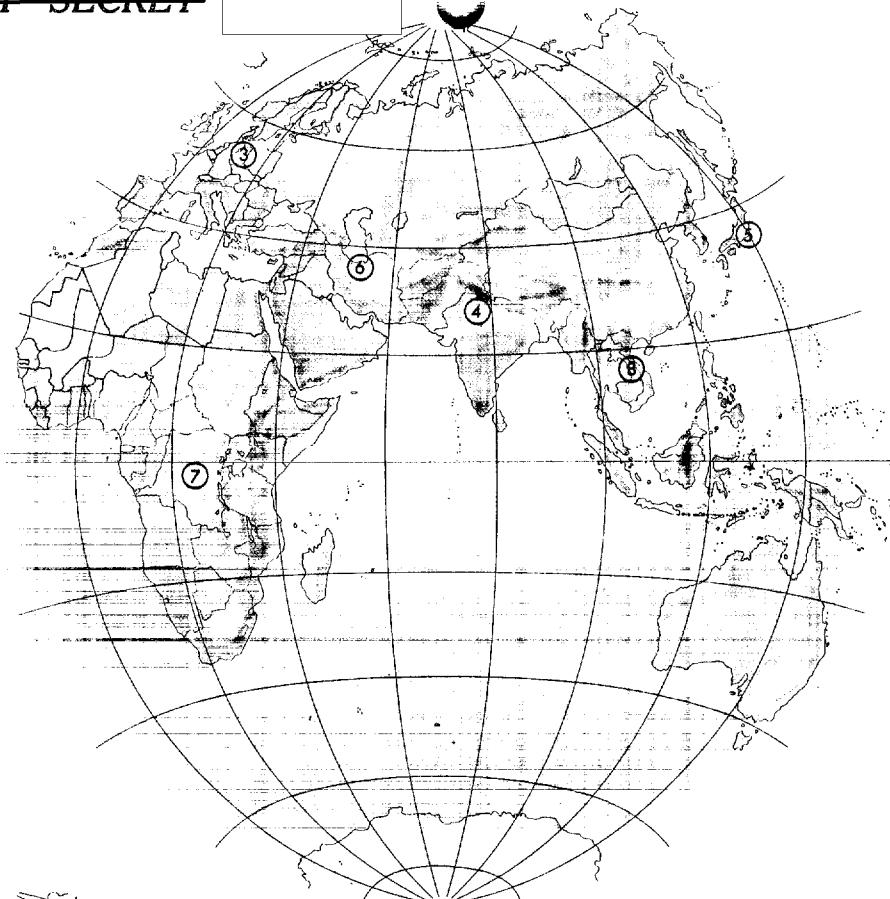
East German foreign trade minister rejects Bonn's contention that inter-German trade is contingent on unhampered communications with West Berlin; West Berlin officials fear new East German actions on Berlin access this coming week end.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Indian Communist party leadership reaffirms policy on "peaceful" road to power, thus in effect lining up with Moscow in Sino-Soviet dispute.

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⑤ Japan and South Korea agree to resume negotiations on outstanding problems.

⑥ New Iranian premier says government's immediate task is to improve relations with USSR, but not at expense of Iran's ties with West.

⑦ Situation in the Congo.

LATE ITEM

⑧ Situation in Laos

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

8 September 1960

SIRAB

DAILY BRIEF

UN General Assembly: Prime Ministers Nehru of India and U Nu of Burma plan to attend the UN General Assembly only during discussions on disarmament, probably in mid-October.

U Nu has informed Nehru that he was notifying Khrushchev he would be prepared to go to New York for a brief period to take part in the disarmament discussion. U Nu expressed a desire to travel to New York with Nehru. Nehru, aware that Khrushchev plans to attend the UN only for a few days beginning 20 September, probably wishes to avoid being present during the Soviet premier's expected attack on US policy at the assembly opening, but at the same time wishes to emphasize his desire for some type of disarmament agreement.

There are indications that Yugoslavia's Tito also will attend the General Assembly.

20 prime ministers or other heads of government are slated to attend part of the forthcoming assembly.

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR: The departure from Siberian waters of the four Sibir-class ships associated with Soviet long-range missile test firings to Pacific impact areas may foreshadow new Soviet missile firings to the Pacific. The apparently southeasterly movement of these ships since the lead vessels passed through the Kuril Island chain on 4 September suggests that they may be returning to the Central Pacific impact area where they were stationed for Soviet tests in January and July of this year.

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Berlin: East German Foreign Trade Minister Rau publicly warned West Germany on 6 September against curtailing trade with East Germany in reprisal for Communist pressures on West Berlin, and rejected Bonn's contention that inter-German trade is contingent on unhampered communications with West Berlin. Rau asserted that retaliatory measures by West Germany "will only hasten the measures needed to make West Berlin a free city." West Berlin officials fear that the East Germans may impose new travel restrictions this coming week end in connection with the West Berlin Industrial Fair and the visit of acting Chancellor Erhard.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

India: The Indian Communist party leadership on 7 September formally reaffirmed its policy of achieving power through "peaceful" means, thus in effect lining up with Moscow in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute. The resolution passed by the Indian party's central executive committee climaxed a bitter debate during recent weeks between pro-Moscow moderates and an extremist "left sectarian" group which has supported Peiping's views on various questions. [The Indian Communist leaders remain deeply divided, but the position of the moderate faction reportedly has been bolstered by indications that even the "left sectarians" now deem it expedient to show some support for the Moscow line.] Almost all of the world's Communist parties which have thus far declared themselves in the Sino-Soviet dispute have sided with Moscow, with none as yet declaring clearly for Peiping.

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Japan - South Korea: Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka's good-will visit to Seoul this week has resulted in an agreement to resume negotiations in Tokyo next month on outstanding problems. The Rhee line and the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan to North Korea remain the most serious obstacles to normalizing relations between Tokyo and Seoul, and despite the present cautious optimism of both sides, differences could easily arise to block a settlement.

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Iran: The immediate task of the new Iranian Government is to improve relations with the USSR, although nothing will be done in this regard at the expense of Iran's ties with the West, according to Prime Minister Sharif-Emami. The new premier told Ambassador Wailes on 4 September that he intends to approach the problem with firmness, but without the belligerency of his predecessor. He said he hopes to improve trade relations with the USSR and to settle outstanding border problems, but disclaimed any interest in Soviet loans, saying these lead to political involvement.] *me*

Congo: There is a growing threat of extensive fighting in Leopoldville between the military factions supporting Premier Lumumba and those backing President Kasavubu and other moderate leaders. Kasavubu has so far failed in his attempt to oust Lumumba, and at least one of his moderate supporters in the cabinet--Foreign Minister Bomboko--sought asylum in the American Embassy after learning that pro-Lumumba troops brought up from Thysville were searching for him. Kasavubu's position may be strengthened, however, by the reported arrival in Leopoldville of some of his military adherents, as well as by the release from jail on 6 September of Bangala leader Bolikango by soldiers opposing Lumumba. The Congolese Chamber of Deputies did nothing to clarify the situation on 7 September when it voted that the actions of both Lumumba and Kasavubu in attempting to oust each other were invalid.

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Radio Moscow's criticisms that the UN authorities have interfered in the Congo's internal affairs and failed to support the "lawful government" suggest Soviet support for new moves by Lumumba to modify the UN's status in the Congo. Ghana, however, is giving greater support to the UN. Nkrumah on 5 September urged another Security Council meeting to give the UN a freer hand in resolving the Congo problem.]

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III. WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

- 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. *NO*
- 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:

General Phoumi, fearing for his safety and opposed to Souvanna Phouma's neutralist policies, is refusing to return to Vientiane to assume his government post. Thus, the situation in Laos has not stabilized and may lead to further developments favorable to the Communists.

The increasing support given to the Lumumba forces by the Communist bloc appears designed to undermine the UN position in the Congo and may result in clashes between UN forces and Congolese troops.

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LATE ITEM

*Laos: The Pathet Lao radio has criticized Souvanna for including the "Phoumi rebel group" in the government and for demanding that the Pathet Lao lay down their arms and surrender "as though criminals" before negotiations. This first open criticism of Premier Souvanna Phouma by the Pathet Lao provides a further indication that they intend to drive a hard bargain in any negotiations with the government. [] a step-up in Pathet Lao military activity in the northern Laos province of Sam Neua.

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DAILY BRIEF

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East Germany Threatens Bonn With Reprisals in Berlin Situation

In a press conference held in connection with the Leipzig Fair on 6 September, East German Foreign Trade Minister Heinrich Rau warned Bonn against trying to retaliate against East Germany's intensified restrictions on West German travel to Berlin. "If West Germany takes steps it will only hasten the measures needed to make West Berlin a free city," he declared. Moreover, he denied that continued trade between East and West Germany is contingent on the maintenance of West Berlin's free communications with the West. West German officials say the Ulbricht regime has tacitly accepted this condition since the initial agreement was signed in 1951.

Echoing Rau's remarks, Gerhard Eisler, East Germany's leading propagandist, asserted that "interzonal trade must be kept completely free of politics." These arguments are aimed at West German businessmen, who have been reluctant to take any steps to break off trade.

The East Germans on 2 September began halting German barge traffic with Berlin. On the grounds that shipping with draft in excess of the legal limit was traveling on the Havel canal, 17 barges were forced to return to the border crossing point at Schnackenburg and subjected to long delays. In contrast with past usage, the barges were not permitted for legalistic reasons to take an alternate route to West Berlin.

West Berlin Deputy Mayor Amrehn has expressed fears that new harassments may be attempted on 10 September in connection with the West Berlin Industrial Fair and the visit to West Berlin of Vice Chancellor Erhard. Erhard is to discuss possible economic reprisals with Brandt, who has threatened the East Germans with a "moral boycott" including economic measures if there is any further disturbance of access to the city.

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Japan and South Korea Agree to Resume Negotiations

Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka's good-will visit to Seoul has resulted in an agreement by Japan and South Korea to resume negotiations for a settlement of outstanding differences. Preliminary negotiations have been scheduled for late October in Tokyo, with full-scale talks to begin sometime after the Japanese elections expected in November.

Seoul has indicated that the October discussions will deal with current issues, while later negotiations will consider the establishment of Japanese diplomatic representation in South Korea and economic cooperation between the two countries.

There remain serious obstacles to normalizing relations, and, despite present cautious optimism of both parties, differences could easily block a settlement. Seoul has continued to stress its opposition to the further repatriation of Koreans in Japan to North Korea, and Prime Minister Chang Myon announced on 6 September that there had been no change in the Korean people's determination to "defend" the Rhee fishing line. Most responsible Koreans seem to recognize the desirability of improved relations, however, and South Korean press comment unanimously expressed the hope that Kosaka's visit would lead to an era of improved relations with Japan.

The Ikeda government appears more determined than its predecessor to improve relations with South Korea, but it is handicapped by its inherited commitment to repatriate Korean residents in Japan to North Korea. For domestic political reasons, especially in the face of general elections this fall, the Ikeda government cannot cancel the repatriation program, but it is seeking to modify the program by setting deadlines for registration and passage. The North Koreans have rejected the Japanese proposal and have insisted on an indefinite extension of the repatriation agreement, which expires on 12 November.

Success of the early talks may depend in large measure whether Seoul accepts Tokyo's efforts to modify the program as evidence of good faith or continues to demand its early cancellation.

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~~SECRET~~Situation in the Congo

President Kasavubu's coup attempt against Premier Lumumba thus far has failed to gain popular support or to undermine the premier's political position, although the situation remains fluid. There is a growing threat of violence in the capital city of Leopoldville as military adherents of both men arrive there. Lumumba has retained influence over the police--on 6 September they fired on pro-Kasavubu demonstrators--and on 7 September he called in troops from Thysville, apparently in an effort to capture the moderate foreign minister and Kasavubu supporter, Justin Bomboko. Bomboko sought asylum in the American Embassy, an action which may be followed by other moderate Congolese leaders who fear Lumumba's retaliation.

If the UN forces--already providing a protective guard for Senate President Ileo and President Kasavubu at the latter's residence--extend such cover to other Congolese, Premier Lumumba may be sufficiently provoked at UN "interference in internal Congolese affairs" to demand the withdrawal of all UN troops from the Congo. He has already protested UN control of the radio station and airfields. Lumumba on 7 September appealed to the independent African states for immediate military aid--troops, armament, and aircraft for troop transportation--to be given outside of the UN. He had earlier cabled an urgent appeal to Sukarno to place the Indonesian battalions under the control of the central Congo government.

Kasavubu's position seems to be strengthened if reports that some of his military adherents have arrived in Leopoldville and that opposition leader Jean Bolikango has been liberated from prison are substantiated. Bolikango is an influential tribal leader from the northwest Congo, and his Bangala tribesmen comprised 40 percent of the former Force Publique as well as being numerous in the Leopoldville area.

Lumumba's recourse to the National Assembly did not result in any clarification of the situation. The Chamber of

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Deputies on 7 September passed a resolution calling invalid the actions of both Kasavubu and Lumumba in attempting to dismiss each other.

Soviet and East European propaganda media have given strong propaganda support for Lumumba in the wake of the attempted coup and have publicly criticized UN authorities for "open interference" in the Congo's internal affairs and for "hampering the establishment of law and order." Such criticisms raise the prospect that Moscow will support Lumumba in new moves aimed at modifying the role and status of UN forces. Previously, Soviet officials had encouraged Lumumba to call for the creation of an observer group comprised of representatives of various African countries which would ensure compliance with the UN Security Council resolutions, but did not press the proposal because of lack of support by Afro-Asian governments.

Meanwhile, President Nkrumah of Ghana has reiterated in strong terms his support of the UN in its Congo operations. On 5 September, he told the American ambassador in Accra that he was greatly disturbed over events in the Congo. He stated that he had tried to restrain Lumumba, but the Congolese premier had replied that he could expect no direct help from Ghana because Accra was totally committed to the UN. Nkrumah said that something must be done immediately to stop Lumumba's aggressiveness and the Soviet bloc's meddling outside of the UN framework. The President added that he had just drafted a message to Hammarskjold urging another meeting of the Security Council to give the UN a freer hand in resolving the Congo problem.] [REDACTED]

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~~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

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