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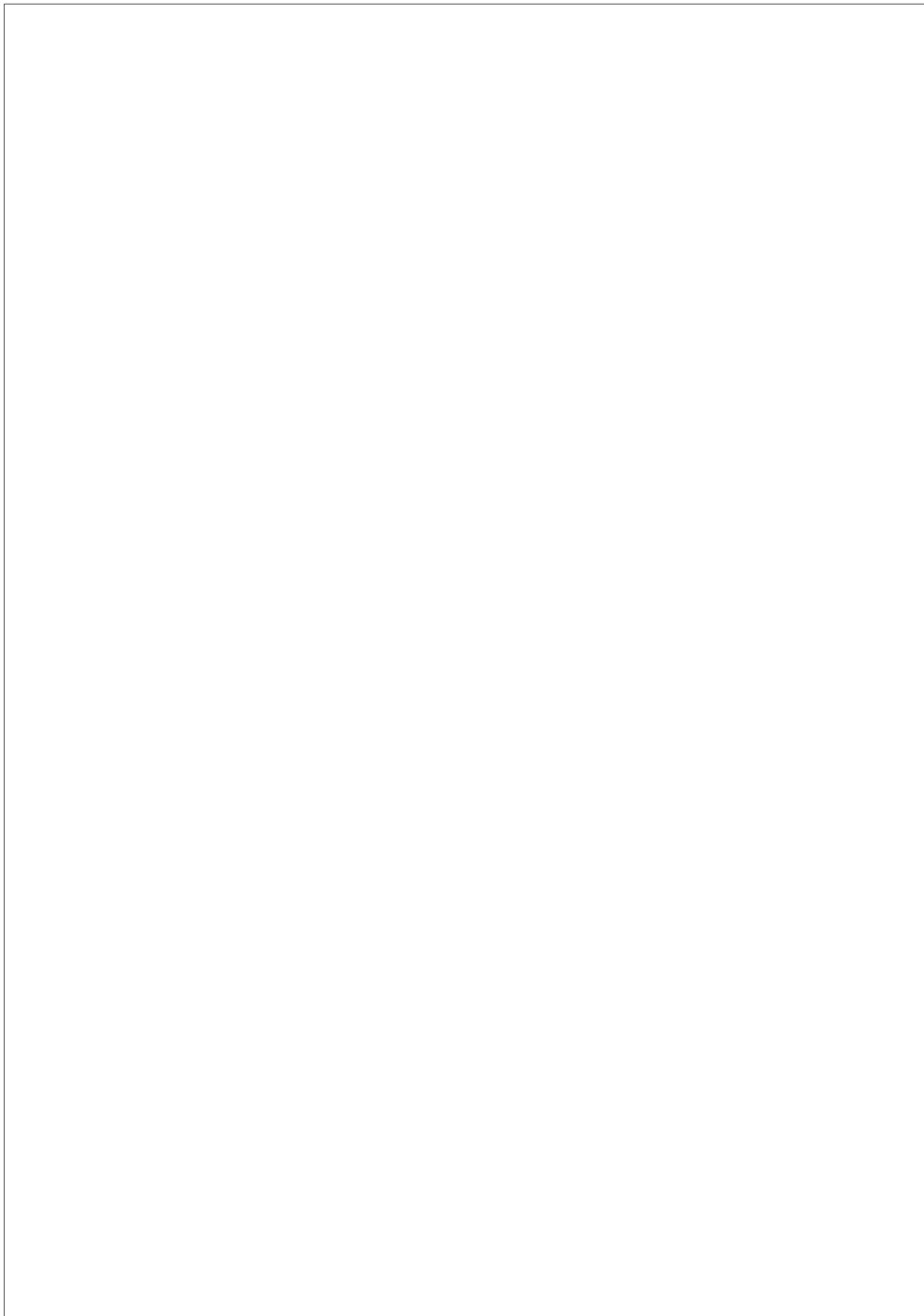
16 February 1961

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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16 February 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

1. Congo: Various Afro-Asian neutralist spokesmen echo Soviet line on Lumumba's death. (*Page i*)

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3. Laos: Proposal for a neutral nation commission "almost completely accepted" by Laotian cabinet. (*Page ii*)

4. Indonesia: Army commander publicly admits infiltration in New Guinea. (*Page iii*)

5. Austria: Chancellor Raab to resign; picks successor. (*Page iii*)

6. Watch Committee conclusions. (*Page iii*)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

16 February 1961

DAILY BRIEF

*Congo: [] Afro-Asian neutralist spokesmen are echoing the Soviet line in condemning the UN's failure to protect Lumumba, and some are placing the responsibility on the West. Nkrumah of Ghana has sent a message to Hammarskjold, threatening to withdraw his forces from the Congo unless all Congolese troops are "completely disarmed" within a month. However, Nkrumah also offered to augment Ghana's contingent to accomplish the disarmament. Nehru announced on 15 February that India will send troops to the Congo provided that the UN operation there becomes "effective." Earlier he stated that the goal of the UN Congo command should be to encourage a "unified, independent, sovereign Congo Republic" and that it should take military action if necessary to attain this goal. In a 15 February message to Hammarskjold he demanded that the UN take prompt action to punish Lumumba's killers and cut off outside aid to Tshombé and Mobutu. *No*

Gizenga,

[] stated, "We have decided to arrest all the Belgians and their allies" in the Congo. He demanded the withdrawal of the UN within 24 hours and repeated earlier urgent appeals for aid, this time including "soldiers, arms, and munitions of war." [] he had appealed to Nasir and Nkrumah for aid, urging that the UAR reach agreement with Ghana "for everything" to go from Accra to Stanleyville in a large aircraft.

Eastern European reaction to the death of Lumumba has ranged from violent regime-organized demonstrations against Belgian diplomatic installations to the issuing of official condemnatory statements and the delivery of protest notes to the UN. On 15 February East Germany, Yugoslavia, Guinea, and

i

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Ghana recognized Gizenga, and other bloc and some neutralist states will probably follow suit. The controlled UAR press has reported that Nasir "will fully recognize" Gizenga's regime as "a lawful and national government." [redacted]

2

Laos: [redacted]

[redacted] the proposal for a neutral nations commission in Laos had been "almost completely accepted" by the cabinet and would be considered shortly by the King and the council of ministers. If a favorable decision is reached, either the government or the King will make a declaration of neutrality and issue an invitation to the commission. Phoumi [redacted] would go to Phnom Penh after the meeting to offer Souvanna Phouma a high post in a broadened government.

No

[redacted] While Laotian officials thus appear to appreciate the need for political steps to ease the Laotian crisis, there is as yet

16 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET

[no assurance that they will carry through, or that Souvanna would receive their overtures favorably.]

(Backup, Page 5) (Map)

Indonesia: A territorial army commander has publicly admitted Indonesia's infiltration attempts in New Guinea and has described them as legal, claiming that the territory is part of Indonesia. Foreign Minister Subandrio subsequently charged the Dutch with aiding antigovernment guerrillas in East Indonesia and reiterated that Indonesia cannot ignore Dutch reinforcements in New Guinea.

(Backup, Page 6)

No

Austria: Chancellor Julius Raab has sent a letter to the People's party conference in session this week at Semmering in which, according to a reliable source of the US Embassy in Vienna, he announced his intention to resign "in the near future," probably around the first of April. Raab, who assumed office in April 1953, has recommended as his successor Alfons Gorbach, present chairman of the party and a strong right-winger. The source foresees no serious controversy within the party over the selection of Gorbach and infers that it will be satisfactory to the USSR, which apparently anticipates no change in Raab's policy of maintaining friendly relations with Moscow and opposing Austrian membership in the European Economic Community (Common Market), both of which the USSR considers essential to the maintenance of Austrian neutrality.

) (Backup, Page 8)

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VATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

- (A. (No change from last week))
- (B. (No change from last week))
- (C. The Communist forces in Laos continue their delaying tactics along the approaches to the Plaine des Jarres,

16 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

TOP SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

[but their resistance will stiffen as they fall back on that important base. Although there are no indications that they will step up the intensity of military operations, they have the capability of making a determined active defense of their base in order to retain a strong bargaining position in any future negotiations. The Communists will probably continue to depend upon the forces presently in Laos and the present flow of supply as long as these forces are not being used to their full potential.]

- D. [Maximum Soviet propaganda exploitation of Lumumba's death in an effort to rally neutralist opinion against further UN activity in the Congo is now likely to be coupled with increased attempts by the UAR and other radical African states, supported by the bloc, to provide military aid to the Gizenga regime. Lumumba's death raises the specter of possible reprisals against Europeans in the Congo and substantially diminishes prospects for reconciliation of opposing factions]

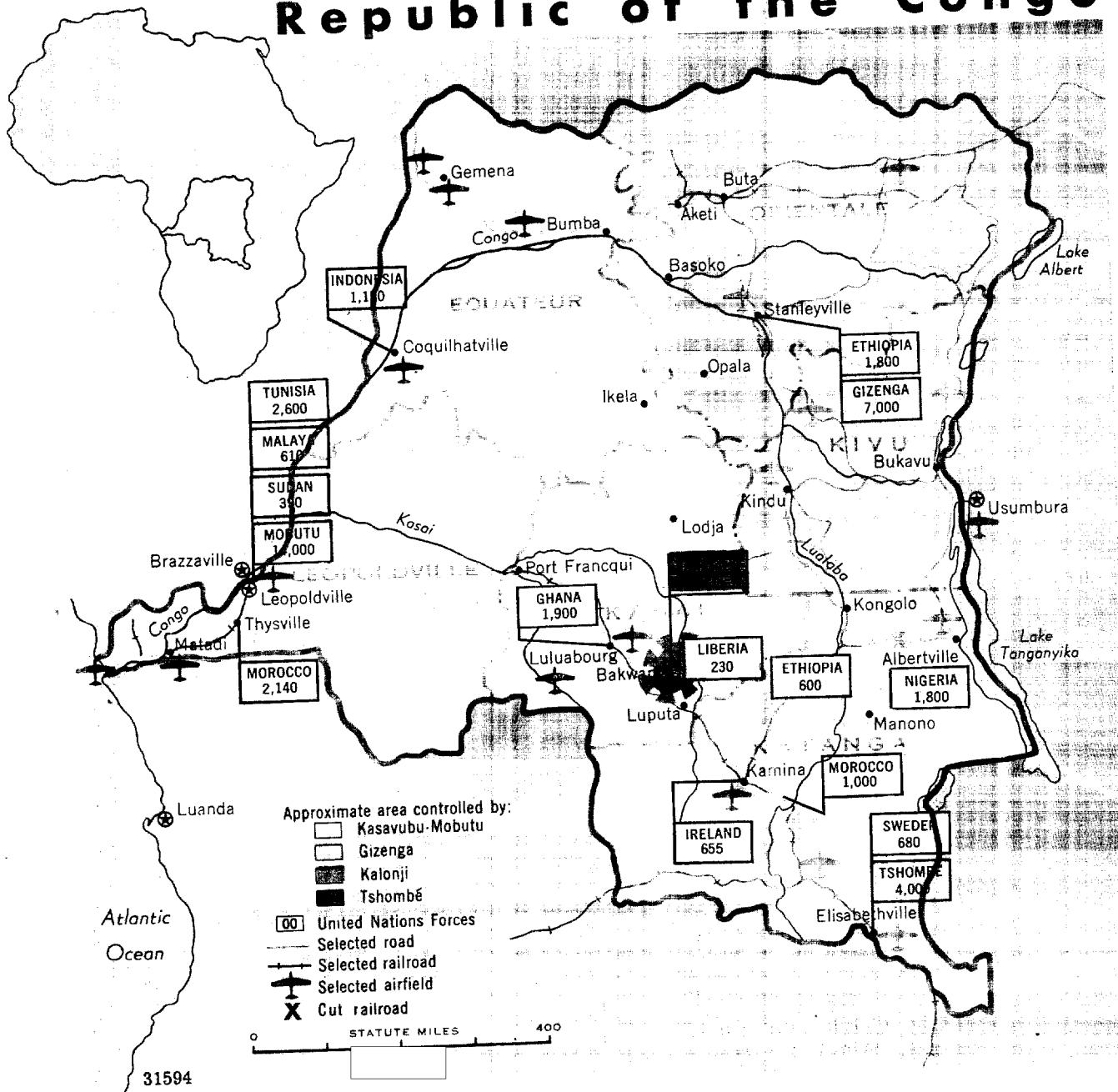
16 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

~~TOP SECRET~~

Republic of the Congo



16 Feb 61 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map Page

~~TOP SECRET~~Situation in the Congo

The Chinese Communist Government's statement on Lumumba's death issued on 14 February is much terser than the Soviet statement of the same day and indicates that Moscow will exercise the principal initiative for exploiting the affair in the bloc's interest. Unlike the Soviet statement, the Chinese specifically cite the United States as the responsible principal behind the "sanguinary crime." Peiping concludes with a generalized statement of "support" for the Congolese people.

Communist regime-sponsored demonstrations have been reported from Prague, Warsaw, and Belgrade. The Yugoslav demonstration was by far the most violent and destructive and, as police vehicles were damaged and at least one policeman seriously injured, went beyond the limits intended by the regime.

Belgrade is planning an additional demonstration by 20 February in Slovenia; others are probably scheduled, though with increased security precautions.

the Pankow regime organized protest meetings in at least two districts, and one such meeting was held in Sofia. Both the Czechs and Yugoslavs have sent notes of protest to the UN, and the Polish premier sent a letter of condolence to Gizenga.

Hammarskjold told American representatives on 14 February that he felt the communications he had received from African and Asian leaders represented a "letting off of steam." Hammarskjold apparently believes that these leaders will realize the limited military potential and narrow mandate of the UN force and will moderate their positions.

the UN has information that both Mobutu and General Lundula, Gizenga's military commander, might agree to the establishment of a 50-mile-wide neutral zone along the Equateur-Orientale border. Acting on this information, the UN commander

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is proceeding to the area with a strong negotiating team. There are no UN troops stationed in this part of the Congo.

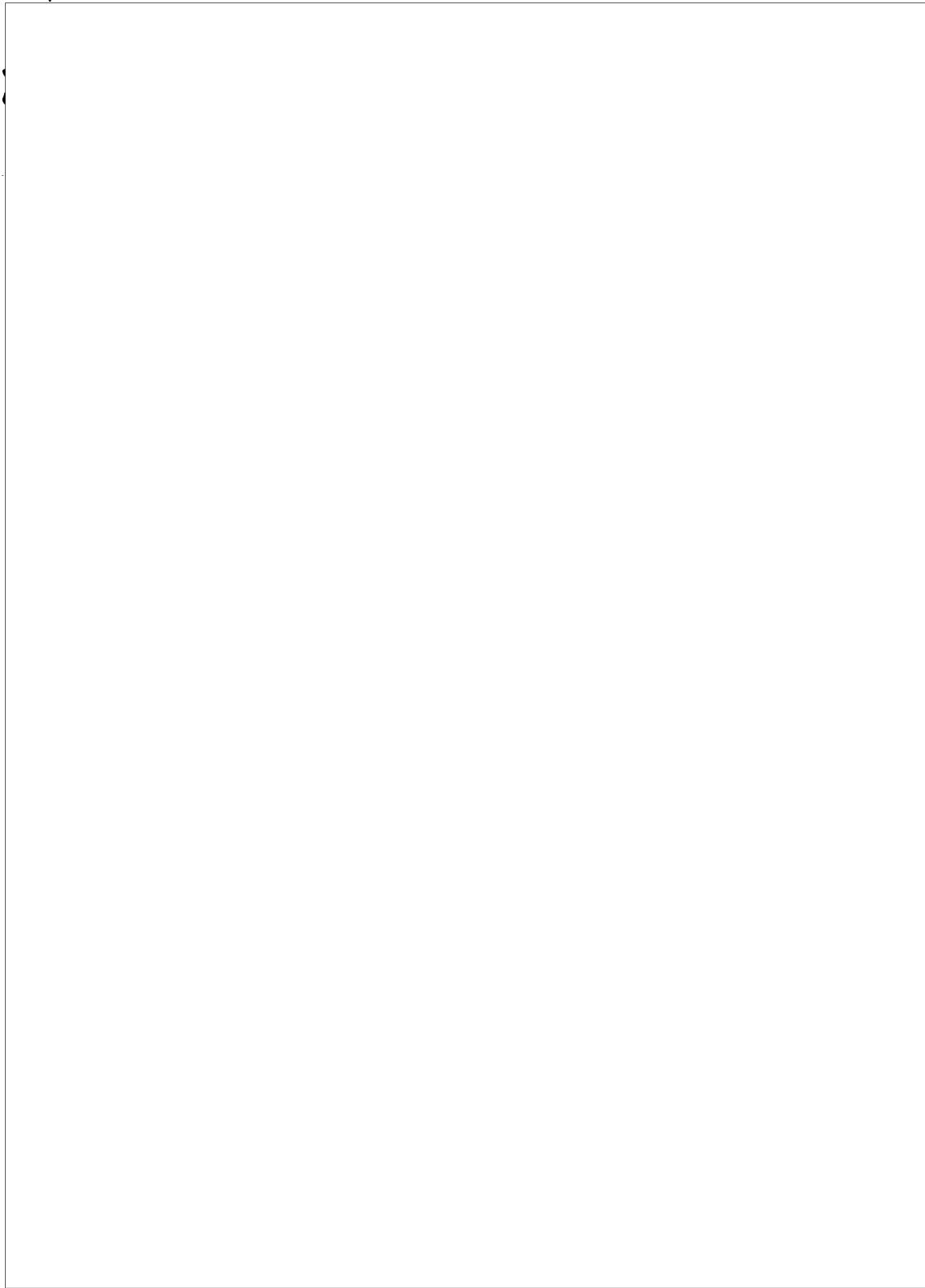
[redacted] growing panic on his part and raises the possibility that he may order or sanction reprisals against whites in areas under his control. In addition to his order to arrest Europeans and his ultimatum to the UN, Gizenga stated that he felt "obliged" to declare war on Belgium in 48 hours and that he expects "direct intervention by Belgium" from Ruanda-Urundi. He requested immediate assurances of support and assistance in these moves.

[redacted] if a supply route to Orientale through Sudan is impracticable, the six IL-18s based in Ghana might be used to furnish aid to Stanleyville. [redacted] the aircraft fly to Stanleyville via the Congo mouth to avoid overflight of other African territories. This route is almost as long as the direct flight to Stanleyville from Cairo. Aircraft using it would have to carry enough fuel for a round-trip flight, since no aviation fuel is available in Stanleyville.

[redacted] his army was hoping to avenge Lumumba by mounting offensives against Leopoldville and Elisabethville but was frustrated by lack of arms and transport. [redacted]

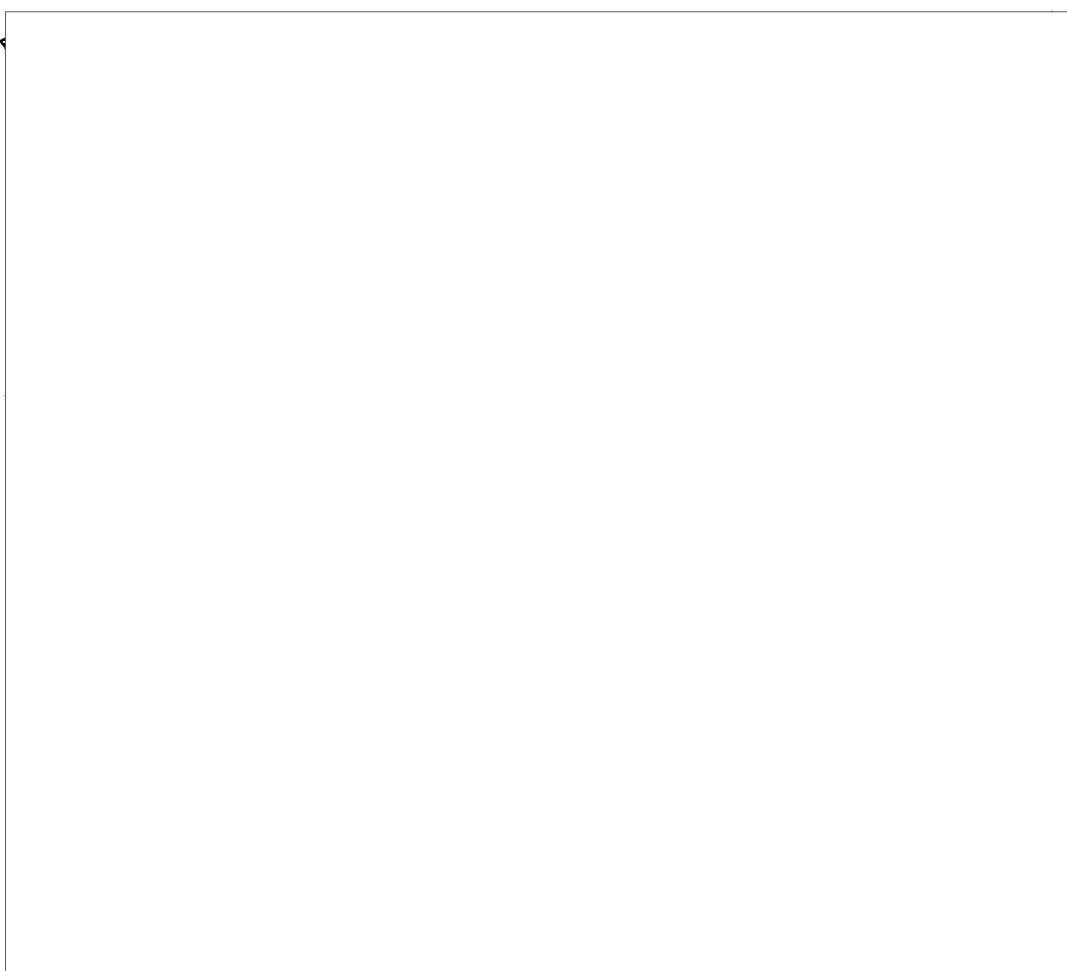
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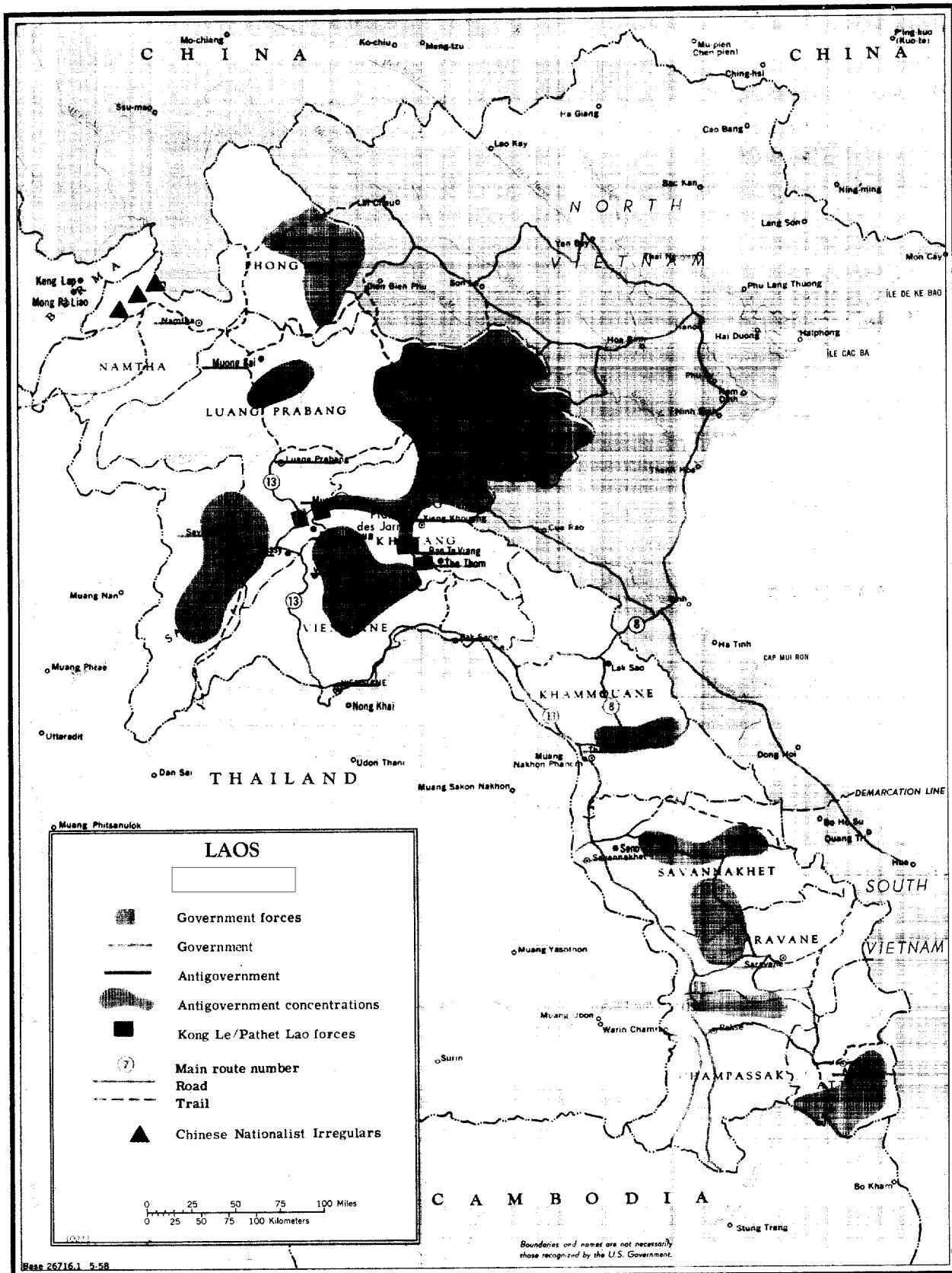


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16 Feb 61 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map Page

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Situation in Laos

Laotian Army headquarters has ordered one of its two "mobile groups" in the Tha Thom - Ban Ta Viang area to move north and seize Xieng Khouang town and airfield. The operation is to be supported by air-borne troops. The principal objective of this maneuver is to divert Kong Le - Pathet Lao forces from the main Laotian Army eastward along Route 7 toward the Plaine des Jarres.

[redacted]
the Kong Le - Pathet Lao forces have prepared successive defense positions on both the western and southern approaches to the Plaine des Jarres. Newly constructed gun emplacements have also appeared supplementing field fortifications constructed by the French in the Plaine des Jarres during the Indochina war.

[redacted] movement of light armored vehicles into the Plaine des Jarres, where the terrain favors the use of armor.

[redacted] five small, tracked vehicles similar to the Bren gun carrier reportedly arrived in the Plaine des Jarres area on 11 February. Three light armored personnel carriers were also noted in the area.

[redacted]
Bloc IL-14s and LI-2s continue to be scheduled for air-lift flights into Laos.

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Indonesia Pressing Claim to Netherlands New Guinea

Indonesia is going forward simultaneously with a military build-up, paramilitary action in New Guinea, and diplomatic activities designed to focus world attention on its claim to New Guinea and to exert international pressure for solution of the problem this spring.

Djakarta has repeatedly justified the recent large-scale arms purchases from the Soviet Union as necessary to counter Dutch reinforcements in New Guinea. Lt. Col. Busiri, an army commander in East Indonesia, stated on 10 February that Indonesian armed forces are strengthening defensive positions in areas bordering New Guinea in accordance with President Sukarno's orders. He claimed that "New Guinea Indonesians" are "only awaiting the order" to give substance to the statement by Army Chief of Staff General Nasution that the final decision in the struggle lies in New Guinea itself. Busiri said, "We know everything which occurs in New Guinea" owing to the understanding between "us and the New Guinea partisans."

Statements by Busiri and Foreign Minister Subandrio on Indonesian infiltration efforts in New Guinea are the first public admissions of such activity. [redacted] five Indonesian infiltration attempts in 1960, apparently for the purpose of psychological warfare, intelligence collection, and minor sabotage. [redacted]

[redacted] Djakarta may be preparing for renewed infiltration attempts in March or April. [redacted]

Subandrio has stated that Djakarta would not accept a UN trusteeship of New Guinea because the area is already part of Indonesia, and would regard as illegal any UN mission sent to New Guinea without Indonesia's consent. [redacted]

[redacted] he welcomed the continued mediation efforts of Malayan Prime Minister Rahman since it is in the interest of the free world to settle the dispute before a threat to peace develops in the area. [redacted]

Subandrio is also trying to promote another political Afro-Asian conference similar to the one held in Bandung,

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Indonesia, in April 1955. He stated on 11 February that a second "Bandung conference" would be useful to discuss such problems as foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Afro-Asian nations.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Austrian Chancellor Reportedly to Resign Soon

Chancellor Raab's health has been precarious following a stroke in 1957, and he has been reported on the verge of retirement since he stepped down last February as party chairman in favor of Gorbach. An effective and able political leader, Raab has brooked no opposition from his associates. His foreign policy reflected his desire to serve as a mediator or bridge between East and West, which on occasion led him to pursue a more conciliatory course toward the USSR than was deemed wise or expedient in many pro-Western quarters. His prestige suffered somewhat last summer during Khrushchev's visit to Austria when--against the wishes of his cabinet and party--he accompanied the Soviet leader on a tour of the country and made no protest against Khrushchev's violent attacks on Austria's Western friends. It was Raab's hope, only partially realized, that Moscow would reduce Austrian reparations payments and increase mutual trade.

Raab's hand-picked successor, 62-year-old Alfons Gorbach, is a stanch right-wing conservative. His elevation to the party chairmanship last year was a minimum concession to those who were demanding reform within the party organization to broaden its popular appeal. In domestic policy, he may be somewhat more liberal than Raab. He is said, however, not to be a warm advocate of a representative form of government but to prefer the rule of an intellectual elite undisturbed by interference from the mass below.

A veteran of World War I, in which he lost a leg, Gorbach is a member of the National Defense Committee of the Austrian Parliament, a strong opponent of neutralism and communism, and an advocate of "military neutrality" for his country. His aversion to communism has led him to endorse certain neo-Nazi activities in rural Austria as a matter of vote-getting expediency. A shrewd and tough negotiator in party affairs, he enjoys good relations with the Socialist leaders in the coalition government. His impressions of the United States, gained from a 60-day leader exchange grant visit in 1957, are reported to be favorable. His foreign policy is likely to be similar to that of his predecessor.

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