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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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23 February 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

Note: Items 1, 2, 7, 8, and 10 appeared in the Daily Brief for 22 February. Backup material has been added in this issue.

1. USSR: New 2,000-nautical-mile IRBM has undergone extensive flight testing since last June. (Page i)
2. USSR - West Germany: Moscow's 17 February memorandum to Bonn repeats call for free city in West Berlin and a German peace treaty. (Page i)
3. Congo: Leopoldville army officers reported preparing anti-Ileo coup. (Page i)
4. Laos: Souvanna Phouma's speech on arrival in Xieng Khouang blames US for preventing national harmony in Laos. (Page ii)
5. Burma: Leftist-led riots may lead to further demonstrations. (Page iii)
6. North Vietnam: Premier Pham Van Dong relinquishes Foreign Ministry portfolio. (Page iii)
7. Portugal: Defense minister demands Salazar effect reforms in Lisbon's African colonies. (Page iv)
8. Saudi Arabia: Rivalries within royal family weaken position of King Saud. (Page iv)
9. Ghana: President Nkrumah endorses Western aid for Volta River hydroelectric project. (Page iv)
10. Watch Committee conclusions. (Page v)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

23 February 1961

DAILY BRIEF

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USSR: The Soviet series-'65' 2,000-n. m. intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) has been undergoing intensive flight testing since last June. There have been 21 test operations to date--six of them in a recent three-week period--with only one known failure. The high priority apparently accorded to development of this new missile suggests that Soviet authorities have placed a premium on the development of a missile system which can be deployed in more secure areas within the USSR and can reach all the wartime targets on the Eurasian periphery.

(Map) (Backup, Page 1)

USSR-Germany: [The Soviet memorandum of 17 February to Bonn probably is a reminder to the West that the Berlin and German questions remain unsolved. It may have been timed to influence Chancellor Adenauer's talks with Prime Minister Macmillan on 22 February. Although the memorandum asserted that negotiations cannot be further deferred, it avoided establishing an explicit deadline. Moscow makes no new proposals and reaffirms its long-standing positions on establishing a free city in West Berlin and concluding a German peace treaty. The memorandum does not exclude the possibility of an interim solution of the Berlin question under a definite time limit, and repeats the general threat to conclude a separate peace treaty.]

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*Congo: [Preparations for a possible military coup against the Ileo government in Leopoldville by senior army officers under the leadership of Lt. Col. Boboso]

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[] The officers are concerned over the loss of their privileged positions if their

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[troops are disarmed by the UN under the recent Security Council resolution. They do not believe that Ileo will resist the UN Command, although Ileo yesterday publicly denounced any UN disarmament of Congolese forces. The army, which retains its tribal loyalties, reportedly is also angered at the recent execution by the South Kasai government of seven Congolese, who came from several tribal groups which are also represented in the army.]

Tshombé appears to have modified his initial reaction to the UN Security Council resolution; on 22 February he announced his agreement with UN representatives to stop all troop movements in Katanga Province. []

In Orientale Province, the Stanleyville government told local authorities on 21 February that it alone can impose the death sentence. Officials henceforth are only to arrest foreigners and transfer them to Stanleyville under a "good military escort." If any locality fails to comply it will be subject to "very severe judgment." The order was inspired by reports reaching Stanleyville of "massacres of Europeans and Asiatics."

In Accra the foreign ministers of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and the UAR have reaffirmed their support for Gizenga and called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign diplomats from the Congo. [] (Backup, Page 5)

*Laos: Former premier Souvanna Phouma arrived by air in the Plaine des Jarres on 22 February, according to a TASS broadcast from Moscow, and was greeted by Pathet Lao chief Prince Souphanouvong and Captain Kong Le. [His afternoon arrival, following departure from Phnom Penh the previous evening by Soviet aircraft, apparently confirms an earlier report that he would travel by way of Hanoi.] According to Hanoi radio, Souvanna, "premier of the legal Laotian government," made a speech on his arrival in Laos blaming the United States for "hindering the realization of the policy of peace, neutrality, and national harmony in Laos" and congratulating "the government,

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23 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

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~~TOP SECRET~~

army, and Pathet Lao fighting units for having liberated Xieng Khouang and the Plaine des Jarres."

Bloc airlift operations were continuing on 20 February, when at least two Soviet IL-14s flew into Laos from Hanoi.

The Soviet AN-12 heavy transport which recently left Irkutsk arrived in Hanoi on 22 February. It reportedly was carrying approximately nine tons of cargo probably destined for Laos.

Burma: The rioting in Rangoon on 21 February was the most violent anti-American demonstration ever held in Burma; well planned and directed, it probably has set the stage for further disturbances. The leaders were leftist students and representatives of groups in the pro-Communist National United Front who had received police permission to demonstrate against the murder of Patrice Lumumba and against the supply of American materiel to the Chinese Nationalist irregulars in northeastern Burma. They were forbidden, however, to approach the American Embassy. Although a number of police and demonstrators were injured and two deaths have been reported, thus far no Americans have been hurt and property damage has been limited to smashed windows in the embassy building and at the Pan American Airways office.

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*North Vietnam: Premier Pham Van Dong will no longer hold the Foreign Ministry portfolio, although he retains the premiership. According to a 22 February announcement, Hanoi's new foreign minister is Ung Van Khiem, a fast-rising former guerrilla leader who has been linked with the current intensified drive to overthrow South Vietnam's President Diem. Khiem is a close associate of party First Secretary Le Duan. Over the past year, several of Le Duan's guerrilla colleagues have moved up in the party and government structure, suggesting that Le Duan is reinforcing his position as Ho Chi Minh's most likely successor.

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23 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

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Portugal: [Defense Minister Botelho Moniz claims he has given Premier Salazar a virtual ultimatum that immediate economic and social reforms must be undertaken to alleviate the deteriorating situation in Angola and the other African provinces. Moniz told Salazar a few days ago that action had to be taken before the UN General Assembly reconvenes on 7 March and that his ministry would "take the matter into its own hands" if Salazar did not comply.]

In northern Angola the leading non-Communist Angolan nationalist organization, which is based in Leopoldville, reportedly plans to launch a terror campaign about 15 March in an effort to focus world attention on Portuguese Africa while the UN General Assembly is in session.]

(Backup, Page 8)

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Saudi Arabia: [Rivalries within the Saudi royal family continue, and several princely factions, including backers of Crown Prince Faysal, have combined against King Saud. The King has already been forced to order two of his liberal advisers out of the country as ambassadors. A showdown over the King's "progressive" cabinet and its "liberal reform" policies is likely. However, dissension will continue and will weaken the family's hold on the country. This development would give further encouragement to anti-monarchical elements, which include some army officers as well as disgruntled younger Saudi "intellectuals."]

(Backup, Page ..)

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*Ghana: President Nkrumah, in his address to the Ghanaian parliament on 21 February, endorsed the Volta River hydroelectric project being developed under Western auspices. He mentioned, but did not emphasize, the recently concluded agreement with the USSR for the construction of a smaller dam. There had been a report that Nkrumah, in an emotional reaction to developments in the Congo, might denounce American aid because of his disagreement with the United States' policies, which he feels are frustrating his pan-African ambitions.]

no

23 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

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~~TOP SECRET~~**WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS**

[On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, "the United States Intelligence Board concludes that:]

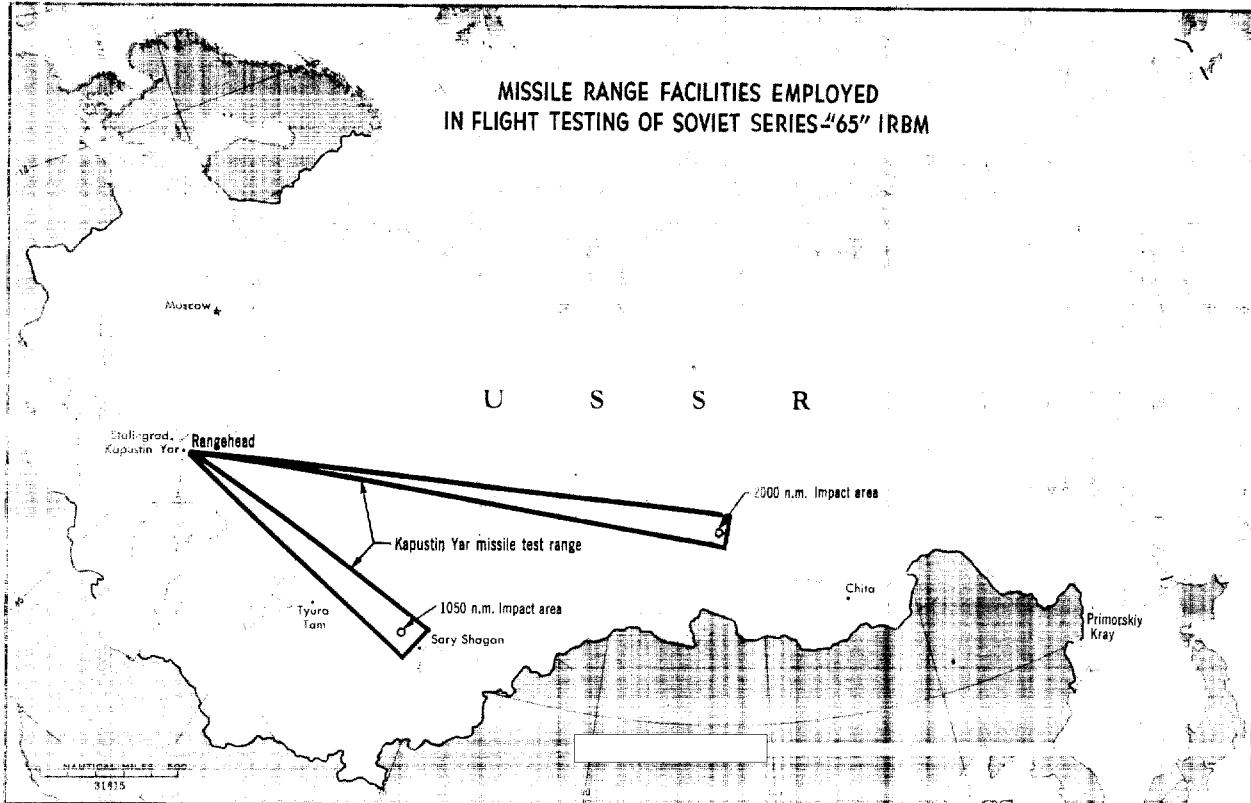
- A. [No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the United States or its possessions in the immediate future.] *me*
- B. [No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends deliberately to initiate direct military action against US forces abroad, US allies, or areas peripheral to the bloc in the immediate future.]
- C. [Communist forces in Laos continue the active defense of their base area in the Plaine des Jarres. The bloc shows no inclination toward a political settlement except on its own terms. The Communist forces in Laos retain the capability to increase somewhat their military efforts in support of their political objectives.]
- D. [Effective implementation of the strengthened UN mandate in the Congo will probably tend to arrest the disintegration of the Gizenga regime, to inhibit the military activity of Mobutu's forces, and to raise a serious possibility of armed clashes between UN forces and the Katanga army.]

23 Feb 61

DAILY BRIEF

v

~~TOP SECRET~~



23 Feb 61 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map Page

~~TOP SECRET~~Soviet IRBM Development Program

The first two firings of the Soviet series-'65' missile were made to the 1,050-n. m. impact area of the Kapustin Yar Missile Test Range in June 1960, probably as part of the early propulsion tests. There have been four other "half-range" firings. There have been 14 successful test firings to an impact area in Central Siberia, first used on 3 August 1960, about 2,000 n. m. from the launch point at Kapustin Yar, with the latest firing on 15 February.

At present it is not known whether a similar intensity of activity marks other aspects of the development of this weapons system--production of missiles and supporting equipment, site construction, and troop training--which also influence the achievement of operational readiness.

[redacted] the series-'65' missile probably uses non-storable liquid propellants. The operational version will probably have a guidance system combining radio command and inertial components giving it a circle of probable error of 1-2 n. m. It is estimated that this missile will become operational in late 1961 or early 1962.

The USSR already has available, in the 1,100 n. m. surface-to-surface missile which is estimated to have become operational in late 1958 or 1959, medium-range ballistic missiles capable of reaching most of the probable wartime targets on the Eurasian periphery either from positions in satellite states or border areas of the USSR. An IRBM system provides an advantage illustrated in the case of operations against targets on Okinawa. Because of its range, the launch positions of the 2,000-n. m. missile could be as far inland as Chita, whereas a 1,100-n. m. missile would have to be deployed in southern Primorskiy Krai where it would be more vulnerable to attack. [redacted]

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**Moscow's Memorandum to Bonn Restates Position
On Germany and Berlin**

[The Soviet memorandum of 17 February probably represents the first of a series of diplomatic moves to reactivate the Berlin question and test the Western attitude toward a resumption of high-level negotiations on Germany and Berlin. The move was apparently in response to Adenauer's private efforts, acting through the Austrian and Norwegian foreign ministers last fall, to gain some clarification of the Soviet position. Furthermore, in reply to Adenauer's statement to Smirnov in early January that the disarmament question should be given priority over the Berlin and German problems in East-West talks, the memorandum calls for negotiations on Berlin without further delay and describes the "working in" period for the new US administration and the need to await the West German elections as a "train of delaying arguments."]

[As the first formal and complete recapitulation of the Soviet position since the Paris summit, the memorandum reaffirms standard proposals but does not insist on immediate implementation of the free city and refers to a possible interim solution with a fixed time limit. This approach is similar to the last Soviet proposal--made on 9 May, before the abortive summit meeting--when Moscow offered a two-year interim solution, at the end of which the four powers would be committed to establish a free city and sign a peace treaty with both German states. The memorandum also repeats the Soviet claim that a separate treaty, which would be signed either at the end of the interim period or in the event that West Germany refused to participate in the peace settlement, would liquidate the occupation of Berlin and force the Western powers to negotiate access to Berlin with East Germany.]

[In dealing with the interim solution, Moscow asserts for the first time that Bonn has no authority to participate in negotiations on such an agreement. This position ignores the fact that both East and West Germans participated as observers at the Geneva foreign ministers' conference discussions in 1959, which covered an interim agreement. It also contradicts the Soviet note of 2 March 1959, proposing that both German states participate]

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[in negotiations on the questions of West Berlin and a peace treaty with Germany. The new gambit is probably designed to elicit a West German claim to take part in any discussions, which the USSR could use as an argument for including the East Germans, or to draw a West German refusal, which the USSR would then represent as an acceptance of its position that West Germany has no legal relationship to West Berlin.]

[The remainder of the Soviet memo reaffirms that unification and a peace treaty are separate issues and charges that West German "revisionism" over border questions necessitates the conclusion of a peace treaty. The memo also indicates the USSR will consider West German counter-proposals if they are based on the "present situation," meaning the existence of "two Germanies."]

[Following an easing of Moscow's propaganda attacks on West Germany last fall, Adenauer has sought to exploit the "improved atmosphere" in hopes of forestalling any sharp tension over Berlin at least until after the West German national elections in September. Adenauer also continues to favor reducing tensions through an agreement on disarmament before tackling the Berlin and Germany problems. However, if talks on Berlin are unavoidable, he will press for Bonn's participation.]

[Khrushchev's letter to Adenauer dealt only with the question of repatriation of German nationals in the USSR. Khrushchev returned to the official Soviet position of early 1960 that formal repatriation ended on 31 December 1959 and henceforth would proceed only in the framework of Soviet law. In a private talk on 17 October Khrushchev told the German ambassador that any Soviet citizen was free to leave and that the matter could be reopened in official talks.]

[The repatriation of Germans from the USSR has had considerable domestic significance in West Germany. Nearly 10,000 German war prisoners were released in 1955-56 in connection with the 1955 agreement to establish diplomatic relations between]

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[Bonn and Moscow, and their return enhanced Adenauer's prestige. On the basis of a 1958 agreement, approximately 13,000 Germans went from the USSR to West Germany, but Bonn claims that there are still 10,000 eligible Germans in the USSR seeking to emigrate.]

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The Situation in the Congo

Tshombé had initially reacted vigorously to the UN Security Council's 21 February resolution, charging that the resolution was a "declaration of war by the UN against Katanga and the whole former Belgian Congo." He announced the mobilization of the province's population to "defend lives and property menaced by the United Nations, which would be responsible for any bloodshed as a result of the resolution.

[Pressures on Tshombé from hard-line mining interests which counseled an immediate attack against UN forces were subsequently softened by his official Belgian advisers. Tshombé is reported to believe he was "fighting for his job and life" in the face of UN determination to punish him for the death of Lumumba.]

[The Stanleyville administration is said to have consolidated its authority locally but not necessarily for Gizenga's benefit. The native elements there are reported to be under the provincial leader, Bernard Salumu, while Gizenga is said to be regarded as a "foreigner" from Leopoldville and his "central government" officials are inactive. Frictions inherent in this situation may well develop further as a result of Lumumba's death and the reported execution of 15 political and military opponents of Gizenga.]

[Meanwhile, Gizenga appears to have been drawing on the cash reserves of the Stanleyville branch of the central bank to pay his troops--whose loyalty, at least in the Stanleyville area, apparently can be counted on only as long as they are paid.

[unless replenished, cash available for troop payment probably will not last through March. Gizenga and his subordinates probably could be persuaded to permit disarmament of these forces, especially if Gizenga's cohorts are offered responsible posts in the Ileo government. The best disciplined and least undependable of Gizenga's forces are reported to have been sent into Katanga and Kivu provinces and against Mobutu's reported "invasion" up the Congo River.]

Supporters of the Gizenga regime continue to attempt to send in aid and personnel through the Sudan-Soviet authorities

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in Moscow have requested the Sudanese Embassy to grant transit visas for eleven Russians traveling to the Congo.

The "Communist Congolese party" proclaimed by a local Baluba official on 15 February has received considerable publicity in the country. An anti-Communist Baluba leader in Leopoldville denied on 20 February that such a "youth movement" had been formed;

[redacted] cautioning against "disseminating your protests or declarations over any radio against anyone except through the UN." However, the Communist label apparently has considerable appeal to organizations of Lumumba's supporters; [redacted] a local group in western Kivu Province [redacted] affiliating itself with the new party.

The Accra conferees wound up a three-day conference with a communiqué reaffirming recognition of Gizenga's regime as the legitimate government of the Congo and making several proposals aimed at "preventing civil war in the Congo." In addition to re-endorsing Ghana President Nkrumah's plan for reconstituting the UN force into an African command, the conference proposed that the UN should immediately halt all mobilization in any part of the Congo and expel all Belgian and other foreign military units not belonging to the UN force. It also recommended that foreign intervention be checked by halting the flow of arms, personnel, and money into the Congo except through agreed UN methods, and that all foreign companies, banks, and other commercial organizations be controlled and inspected. Finally, the communiqué recommended the establishment of a neutral commission to investigate the events leading to the death of Lumumba, the freeing of all political prisoners, and the reconvening of parliament.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Rioting in Rangoon

The anti-American demonstrations in Rangoon were professionally led and clearly intended to result in violence. Supplies of bricks and stones--and, [redacted]

[redacted] Molotov cocktails intended for burning the embassy building--were stored in the park across the street before the demonstrators arrived. Order was restored only when the army reinforced the 200-man police guard at the embassy and fired into the mob.

[redacted]
[redacted] The leaders--left-wing students [from the pro-Communist Rangoon University Student Union and the All-Burma Federation of Student Unions, as well as representatives from the Communist-dominated Burma Trade Union Congress] and the National United Front--flouted police orders to stay away from the embassy. [As soon as the mob turned violent, a number of the student demonstrators returned to the university campus to pass resolutions condemning the "police brutality."] Such a move has in the past preceded expanded student strikes and demonstrations and, although Rangoon remained quiet on 22 February, there were widespread reports that new violence aimed primarily at the police would be undertaken. Student-led demonstrations have long been major political weapons, and only the army-led administration of General Ne Win was uninfluenced by them. Now provided with "martyrs"--two dead and 33 injured, according to the latest reports--as well as the emotionally charged issue of American materiel captured from the Chinese Nationalist irregulars, student demonstrators may again become a significant influence on government policy.

The popularity of the demonstrators' cause is underscored by a statement issued by the ruling Union party on 22 February which sympathized with the demonstrators' "strong spirit of nationalism" and appealed to the people to "observe restraint" but failed to condemn the mob violence. Although responsible government officials have not sought to stir up anti-American sentiment, their own handling of the irregulars issue has served to promote the violence. [redacted]

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Portuguese Defense Minister Demanding Changes
In Lisbon's African Policy

[Defense Minister Moniz and his staff reportedly believe that Lisbon must choose between two courses of action in Africa: (1) either trying to hold on to Angola by military force and having it eventually turn into another Congo, or (2) improving living and working conditions sufficiently that the African provinces will be willing to remain with Portugal in a voluntary political relationship. They are demanding that Salazar cancel all industrial monopolies in Angola and issue orders providing social benefits, minimum wages, and similar reforms, in return for which Moniz is said to have assured Salazar the complete support of the Defense Ministry.]

[The defense minister expects further difficulties in Africa soon, and reportedly is putting into effect a 13 February order giving his ministry control over the security forces in Angola. Portuguese military leaders are said to be more concerned over the "extremely serious" situation in the Angolan district of Malange than they are over the recent Luanda disturbances. The powerful industrial combines are exploiting native labor in Malange under conditions of virtual slavery. Military authorities report difficulties with their white troops, who observe the way the colony is run and realize government propaganda is false.]

[The chief non-Communist Angolan nationalist organization, the Union of the Angolan People (UPA), which has its headquarters at Leopoldville in the Congo, apparently is concerned that a majority of Angolan youths are becoming pro-Communist. Its leaders believe it must launch a terrorist campaign to spearhead the struggle for independence, but it is hampered by a shortage of funds and limited military equipment. The UPA allegedly has some 100 rifles--purchased from Congolese soldiers--and a small number of submachine guns, hand grenades, and land mines. Because of the recent disorders in Luanda and pressure from adherents in Angola, the UPA reportedly now is reversing the policy of restraint it has followed heretofore, and about 15 March will start a campaign of attacks on white-owned plantations and other civil disturbances in an area between Luanda and the Congo border.]

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Showdown Between King Saud and Royal Princes Near

[After more than two years of intermittent maneuvering, King Saud succeeded in reasserting his authority over the Saudi Government on 21 December by assuming the post of prime minister and forming a "progressive" cabinet. To oust his brother Faysal, Saud obtained the support of Saudi Arabian "liberals" by naming four of them to cabinet posts and including several among his personal advisers.]

[Viewing Saud's "liberal" cabinet as a threat to their interests, several factions among the princes have combined to return Faysal to power as prime minister. Motivations behind the opposition are varied--support of Faysal, mistrust of some cabinet ministers, resentment by some princes who had been ousted from the cabinet, and dissatisfaction over the distribution of the King's largess. A strongly worded petition signed by 45 princes is said to have been presented to Saud on 13 February demanding the restoration of Faysal to full authority. Since that time Riyadh has been the scene of "frenzied" activity. Apparently, Saud has attempted to conciliate as well as divide his opponents by dropping two controversial advisers and appointing them to ambassadorships. Jealousy between cabinet ministers and advisers, as well as cabinet dissension, has further weakened the King's position. He is likely to appoint one or two dissident but important princes as advisers in a further effort to split the opposition.]

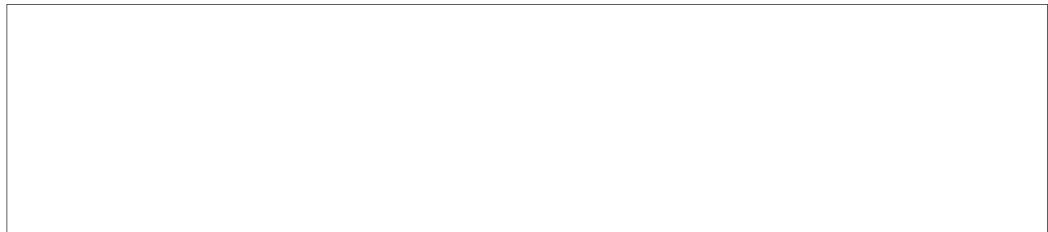
[Crown Prince Faysal, who following his ouster as prime minister had been on a hunting trip in the Hijaz, where his support is strongest, has returned to Jidda and is holding court. Ambassador Heath, who talked with Faysal on 18 February, found him in better health than usual. Faysal said emphatically that he had not given up in any way his "interest in life!"]

[Saud's "liberal" cabinet also appears to have alarmed religious leaders of the powerful Wahhabi sect--Islamic reactionaries who adhere to strict interpretation of the Koran and have]

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long been a bulwark of the Saudi state. In early February one Wahhabi emissary sounded out Jordan's King Husayn regarding his attitude toward acceptance of the Saudi throne should the Saudi dynasty be overthrown.

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THE PRESIDENT

* The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor

The Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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