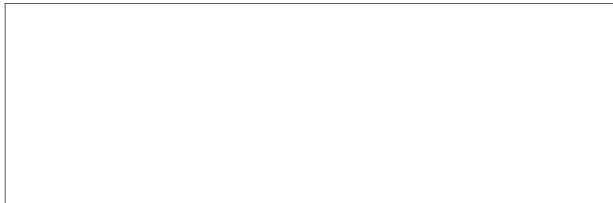


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18 August 1960



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II. ASIA-AFRICA

India-Pakistan: Conclusion of the long-delayed treaty dividing the waters of the Indus River basin now is probable as a result of agreement on the most important disputed points. Although negotiation of remaining details could cause further delays, Nehru is scheduled to go to Pakistan to sign the treaty about 20 September. While reiterating his willingness to discuss other matters with Ayub, Nehru recently indicated he is still not ready to take up the Kashmir dispute and is not interested in joint defense proposals. The Nehru-Ayub meeting could, however, lead to general exploratory talks at a lower level to continue the improvement in relations desired by both leaders. [REDACTED] OK (b)(3)

Japan: Prime Minister Ikeda has announced that the Diet is likely to be dissolved in November and elections held shortly thereafter. In addition to his desire to satisfy the general feeling that he should seek an early public mandate, Ikeda probably is encouraged by impressive conservative victories in three successive gubernatorial elections and by failure of the Socialist parties to develop a popular issue for exploitation. Public opinion polls also reveal unusually strong support for the new government. [REDACTED] OK (b)(3)

Portuguese Africa: Plans for strong reinforcement of Portuguese security forces in Mozambique and Angola have been reported to the US consul general in Lourenco Marques by a reliable source. A civil defense organization has been established in Mozambique, and armed troops and police are much in evidence. These measures reflect increasing Portuguese distrust of the native population and a growing fear of subversion from neighboring territories. [REDACTED] OK (b)(3)

*Congo: As Secretary General Hammarskjold prepares for the emergency session of the Security Council, he is seeking support for his interpretation of the UN's role in Congo, a position already attacked by the Soviet Union. According to press reports [REDACTED] OK (b)(3)

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED] (b)(3)

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from the UN, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov has strongly objected to the secretary general's stand that the 9 August resolution bars UN intervention in internal Congolese disputes.

Lumumba, in Leopoldville, continues to take repressive measures against both UN personnel and Belgian interests. On 17 August he threatened to confiscate all Belgian assets in the Congo if Brussels did not quickly return Congolese funds deposited in Belgium several months ago.

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III. THE WEST

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Cuba:

the Castro

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regime is sending large amounts of money to various other Latin American countries to carry on Cuba's campaign against the OAS and perhaps to bribe delegates to the OAS foreign ministers' meeting now under way in Costa Rica. This money may be part of the \$8,000,000 in 100- and 50-dollar bills which Cuba is known to have

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~The Congo Situation

Secretary General Hammarskjold, under severe attack from both Congo Premier Lumumba and the USSR, is taking the chaotic Congo situation back to the Security Council in order to obtain council support for his position. He maintains that the UN forces are not authorized to intervene in internal Congolese disputes despite the demands of Lumumba that the UN crush the rebellious Katanga government.

The session may be of crucial importance because Lumumba, backed by the Soviet Union, is increasingly critical of Hammarskjold and has threatened to demand the withdrawal of all European elements of the UN force--an action which Hammarskjold has said he would reject in favor of urging the withdrawal of the entire emergency force. Either course would remove present restraints from Lumumba and provide a wide opportunity for exploitation by opportunistic African governments as well as Communist bloc countries.

In Leopoldville, Lumumba continues to take repressive measures against Belgians and to harass UN personnel. Subsequent to the widespread police checks of personal documentation on 16 August in Leopoldville, Congolese troops on 17 August set up machine guns at the airport and interfered with plane landings. The premier threatened to seize all Belgian assets in the Congo if within two weeks Brussels has not returned Congolese funds, including gold, which were sent to Belgium several months ago.

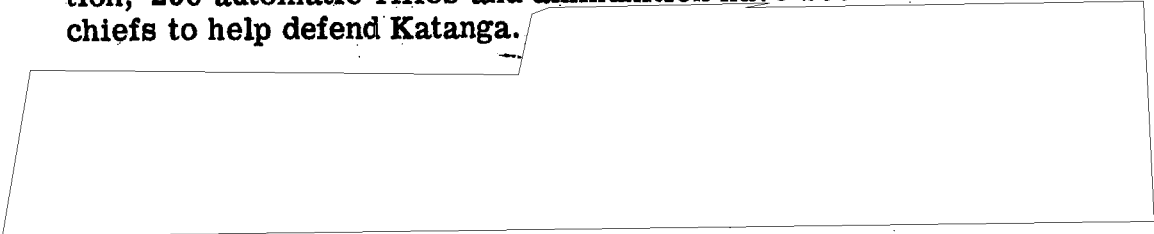
He also reportedly has given the UN one week to take "satisfactory" action in regard to Katanga or he will send Congolese troops into that province. It is estimated that Lumumba has nine infantry and six gendarmerie battalions scattered throughout the five provinces, exclusive of Katanga, five of which are in Leopoldville Province. Gendarmerie battalions have no support weapons or transport, while all battalions are short of supplies, transport, and trained officers.

Tshombé, on the other hand, is believed to control about 2,000 troops of the former Force Publique organized into four battalions.

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The troops up to and including the rank of captain are Congolese. Some senior officers are still Belgians. Tshombé has also recruited some 2,000 young warriors with no previous military experience. His force is reported to be very well armed, with complete modern battalion weapons and plenty of transport. In addition, 250 automatic rifles and ammunition have been issued to tribal chiefs to help defend Katanga.



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