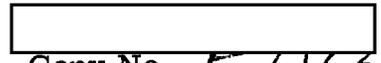


**TOP SECRET**

25X1



9 October 1961 25X1



Copy No. *ED9*

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1



DIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO DECLASSIFICATION AND RELEASE.

DIA review(s)  
completed.

**TOP SECRET**

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/10/22 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000100001-3

Approved For Release 2002/10/22 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006000100001-3

9 October 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

5. Congo: Reinforcement of Tshombé's forces continues. (Page *iii*)

6. Ecuador: General strike attempt causes violence in provincial cities. (Page *iv*)

25X6

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

[Redacted]

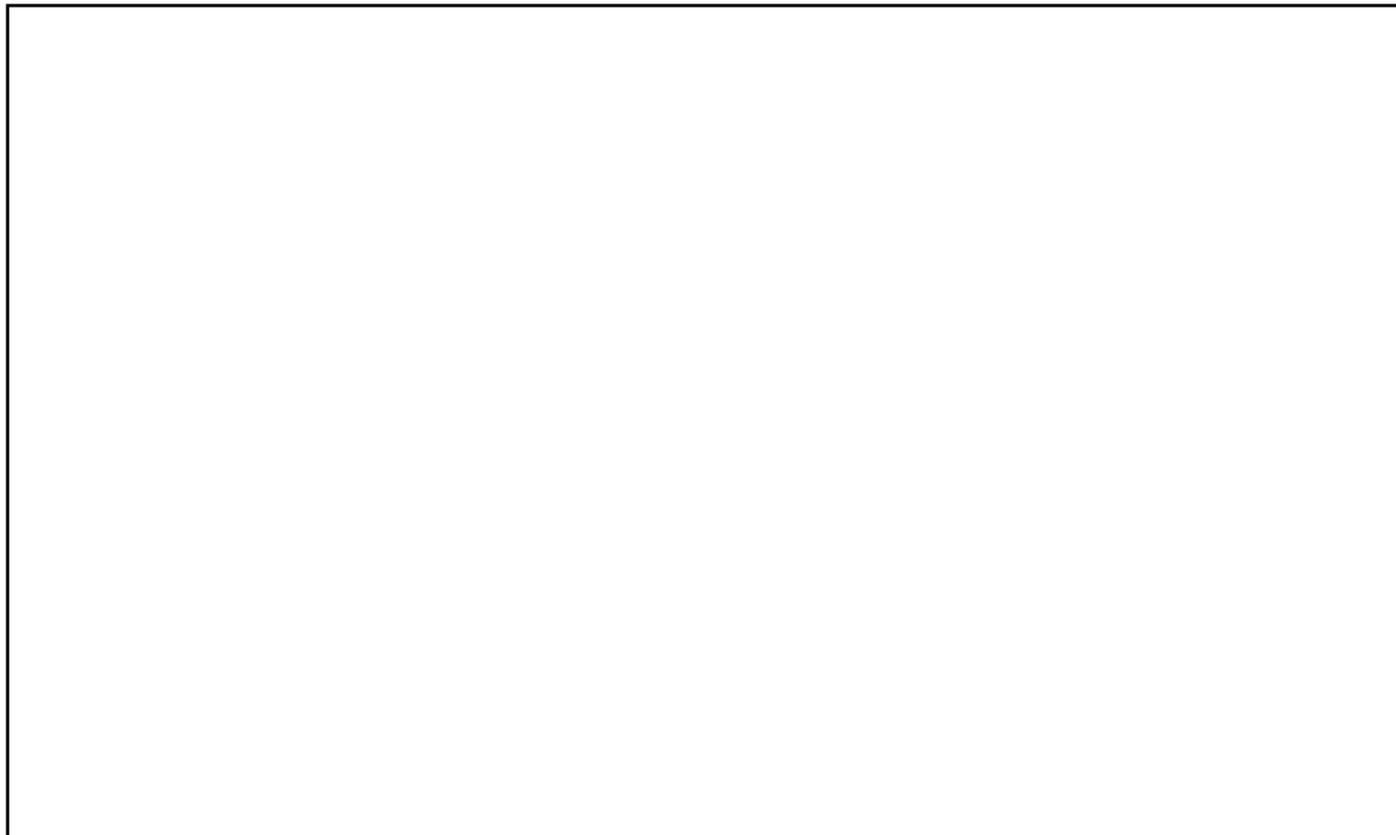
25X1.

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 October 1961

25X1

## DAILY BRIEF



25X1

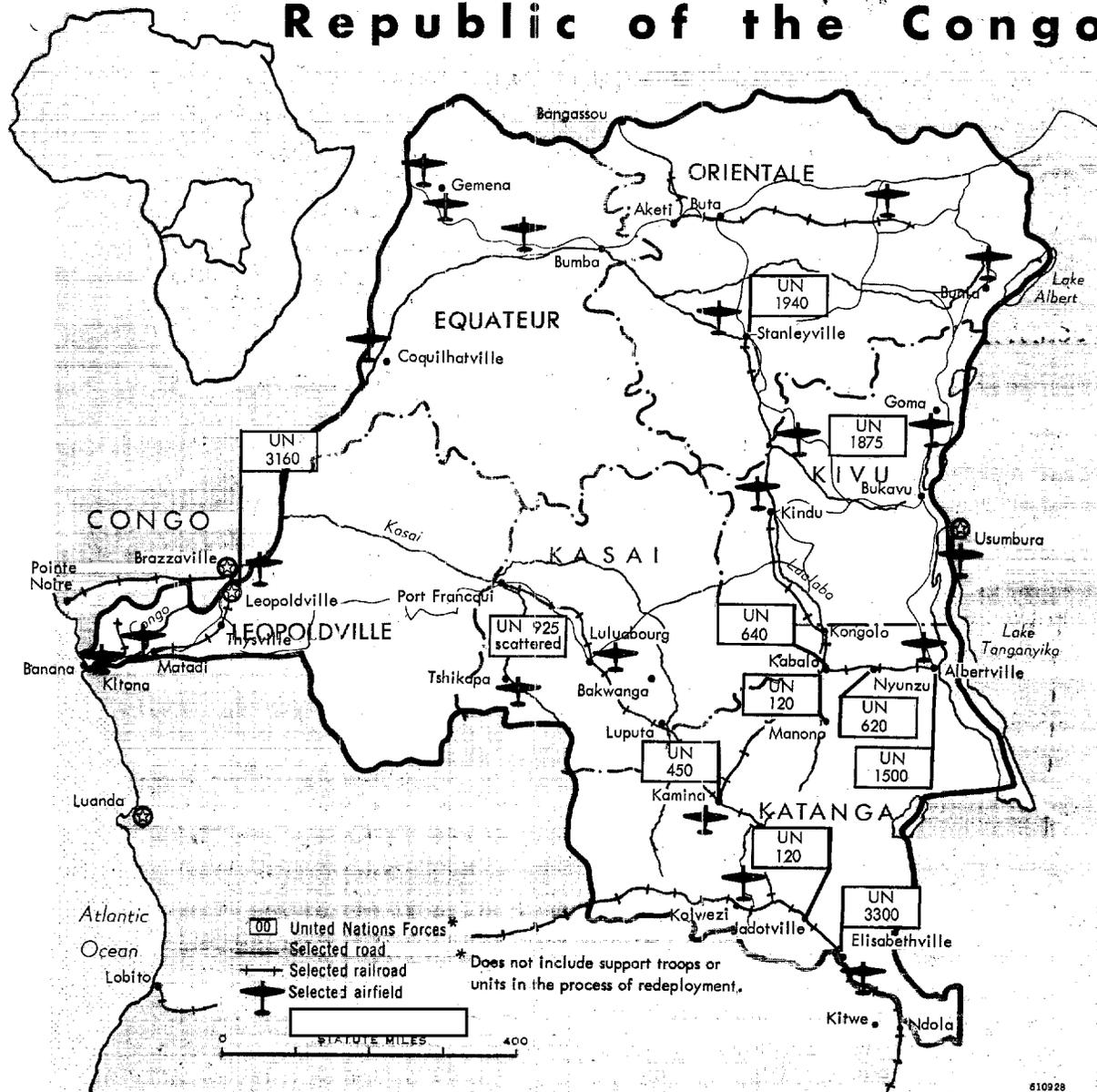
i

25X1

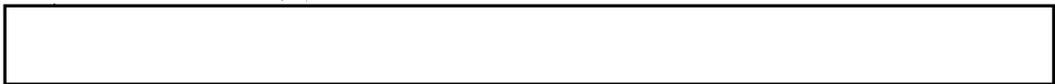


Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

# Republic of the Congo



25X1



25X1



Congo: (With UN efforts to bring about negotiations between Tshombé and Adoula largely stalemated, the Katanga cease-fire continues highlighted by the arrival of reinforcements to Tshombé's forces. Tshombé, who is believed to have received Dornier transport aircraft and possibly Fouga jets in late September, now is reported to have received [redacted] Canberra jet light bombers ordered from South Africa. According to press reports, white volunteers are continuing to cross the Rhodesian border into Katanga to serve with Tshombé's forces.)

25X1  
25X1

25X1

In contrast to Tshombé's strong position in southern Katanga, UN forces apparently control most strategic points in northern Katanga. A UN appraisal of the situation in northern Katanga, [redacted] characterized the strength and morale of UN forces there as good relative to that of Tshombé's forces.)

25X1

There are indications that the UN representative in Katanga, Conor O'Brien, may shortly be replaced. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1



9 Oct 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1

25X1

Ecuador: A Communist-leftist general strike attempt which began on 4 October in Ecuador is the most serious threat to President Velasco since he took office in September 1960. The movement, designed to force Velasco's resignation, has touched off violence in at least three provincial cities and could spread to others. Quito and Guayaquil, centers of the country's political and economic life, have thus far remained relatively unaffected.

OK

25X1

Ecuador's security forces, which have received special US equipment and training in riot control, are seeking additional equipment on an urgent priority to control the tense situation. They are believed loyal to Velasco but have apparently impressed upon him the need to adopt strong anti-Communist measures and to change his pro-Cuban, leftist foreign policies, possibly in exchange for their continuing support. A high-ranking military officer told the US army attaché in Quito on 6 October that Velasco is convinced he must break relations with Cuba and even outlaw the Ecuadorean Communist party.

Velasco's survival may hinge not only on the backing of the armed forces but also on the attitude of opposition conservative and moderate groups, many of which have been alienated by his leftist foreign policies and irresponsible economic measures.

25X1

[Redacted] (Backup, Page 3) (Map)

25X6



9 Oct 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

25X1

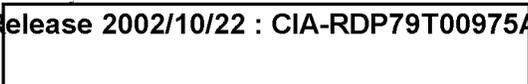
Next 4 Page(s) In Document Exempt



25X1



25X1

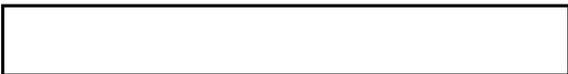
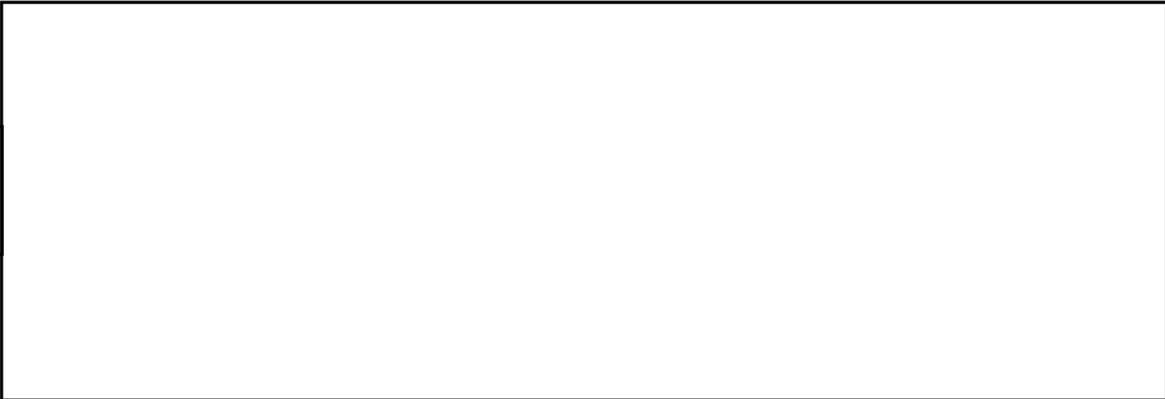


Political Unrest in Ecuador

The strike was called by the Communist-dominated Ecuadorean Confederation of Workers (CTE), the country's principal labor organization, ostensibly to protest proposed new taxes, cost-of-living increases, and the July devaluation of the sucre, the nation's monetary unit. Although some of the CTE's major affiliates have refused to participate, the confederation has nevertheless demonstrated its ability to provoke violence and now can be counted among Velasco's leftist-Communist enemies.

The principal strike violence erupted in three cities in the northern part of the country--Ibarra, Tulcan, and Esmeraldas, all of which were put under martial law. At least three persons have reportedly been killed and many others injured in clashes between security forces and demonstrators in these towns. Military units had to be flown into Tulcan and Ibarra to reinforce the local garrisons. The Communists now are attempting to spread the strike to Riobamba, a more important city south of Quito and on the rail link with Guayaquil. The strike, even though only partly successful, is likely to have adverse effects on the country's deteriorating economy.

Velasco's pressing need for US financial and military aid might lead him to reverse his pro-Cuban policy. This policy, along with those of some other Latin American countries, particularly Mexico and Brazil, has contributed substantially to the division within the members of the Organization of American States on the proper approach to the Cuban problem.



25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

THE PRESIDENT  
The Vice President  
Executive Offices of the White House  
    Special Counsel to the President  
    Military Representative of the President  
    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, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board  
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 and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council  
    The Director of Intelligence and Research  
The Treasury Department  
    The Secretary of the Treasury  
    The Under 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

**TOP SECRET**

**TOP SECRET**