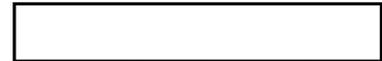


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8 December 1961 25X1



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8 December 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

1. The Congo situation. (*Page i*)

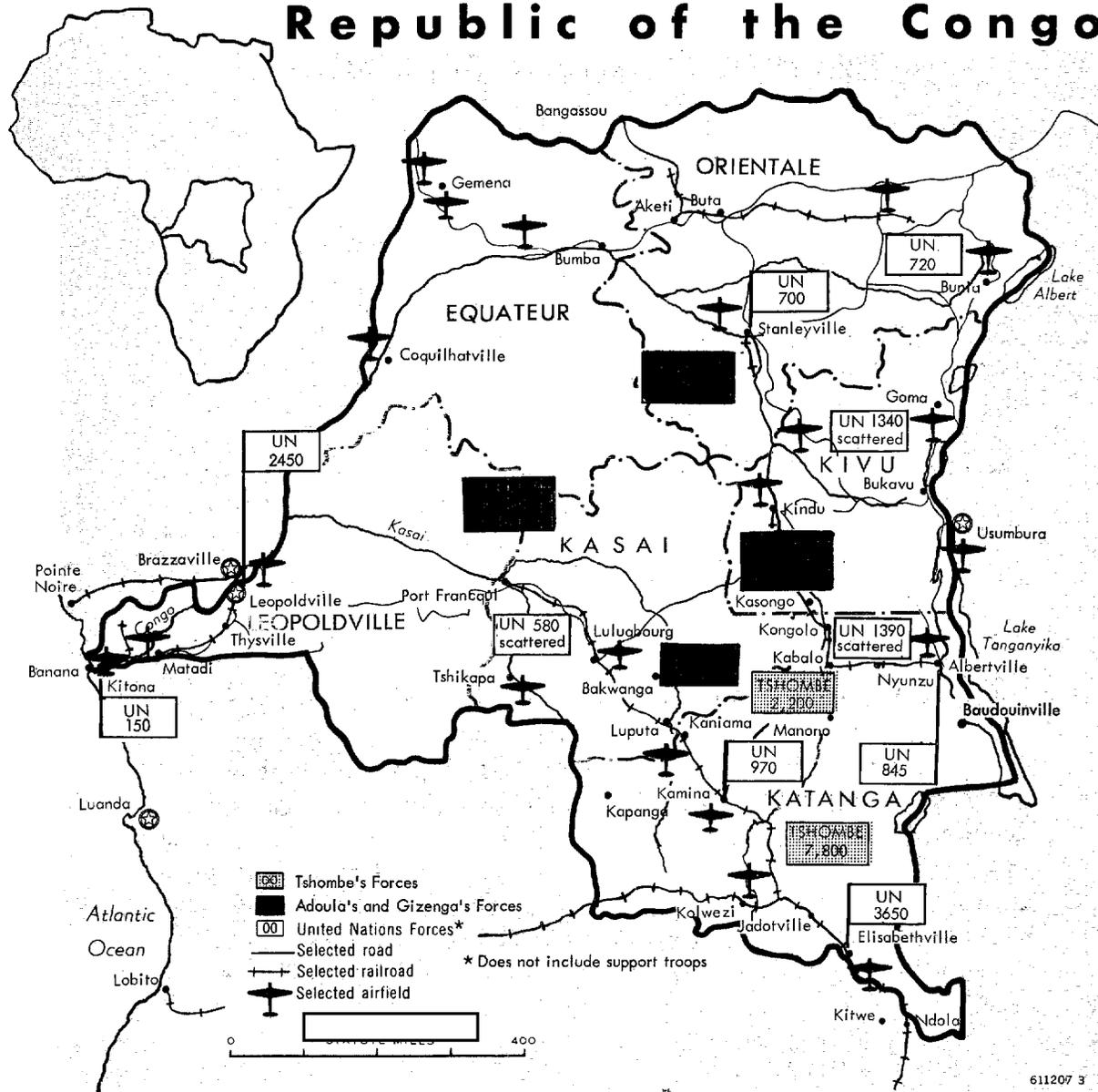


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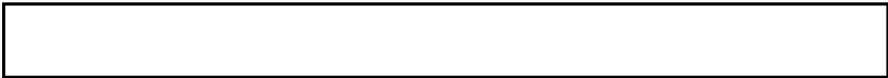
5. India-Portugal: Tension continues on Goa border. (*Page iii*)
6. Tanganyika: British-administered UN trust territory becomes independent tomorrow. (*Page iv*)

25X1

Republic of the Congo



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8 Dec 61

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

Map Page

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

8 December 1961

DAILY BRIEF

***Congo:** Sporadic fighting continued in Elisabethville through 7 December. UN forces remained in control of the airport, but UN headquarters on the outskirts of the city was the scene of heavy fighting. UN jets appear to have destroyed or grounded Tshombé's aircraft, but Katangan ground fire has damaged a US Air Force transport and possibly a UN Canberra jet. There continue to be reports of fighting elsewhere in Katanga. The UN claimed on 7 December to have "cleared out" a Katangan garrison at Manono; there are unconfirmed reports that the UN has also repulsed a Katangan attack on the air base at Kamina.

UN officials in the Congo apparently regard the current fighting as an opportunity to deliver a coup de grace to Katangan separatism. According to the US Army Attaché in Leopoldville, UN representative Linner has instructed Brigadier Raja in Elisabethville to disarm all Katangan soldiers in the Elisabethville and Manono areas. Linner reportedly has asked New York what he should do if Tshombé is apprehended by UN forces. Tshombé arrived in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, on 7 December and immediately departed for Elisabethville by automobile. He reportedly crossed into Katanga at the border post of Kasumbalesa, about 90 miles northwest of Ndola.

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[redacted] internal Katangan propaganda has convinced most Katangan soldiers and officials that their strength is superior to that of the UN forces. There are rumors in Elisabethville that Rhodesian Prime Minister Welensky has sent a sympathetic message to the Katangan government, urging it to stand firm against the UN. Katangan forces reportedly are organizing a white-dominated

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Approved For Release 2002/10/22 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100130001-9

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[redacted] "general staff" to plan coordinated attacks against key UN points such as the airport. Katangan military efforts to date show little sign of such central direction. [redacted]

8 Dec 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

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India-Portugal: New Delhi and Lisbon continue to exchange charges on the Goa situation, and additional incidents are likely as tension mounts on the Goa border. New Delhi's disclaimer of any intention to force the Portuguese out at the present time has been followed by Nehru's statement that "there can be no solution to the Portuguese problem except by the Portuguese Government walking out of Goa." Portugal's foreign minister has denied as "irresponsible lies" Indian allegations of brutalities in Goa and vowed that Portuguese military forces "will do their utmost and more to defend the integrity of Portuguese territory." He hinted Portuguese recourse to the UN in the event of Indian aggression and, in addition to a formal appeal to the US for support,

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8 Dec 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1



is reported to have asked London to use its good offices with India to ease the tension.

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[Redacted]

Tanganyika: The British-administered UN trust territory of Tanganyika becomes independent on 9 December in an atmosphere of initial optimism engendered largely by the apparent ability and moderation of Prime Minister Julius Nyerere. In contrast to the racial tension and economic uncertainty in Kenya and the Rhodesias, and the chaos in the Congo, Tanganyika appears a model of political and economic stability. However, African extremists are already exploiting the African population's lack of understanding for Nyerere's multiracial policy, and there is discontent in labor circles. The extremists probably will become more influential once the glow of the independence period has worn off, and may be able to threaten both Nyerere's control and the stability of the country.

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(Backup, Page 2)

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**SELECTED INTELLIGENCE
REPORTS AND ESTIMATES**

(Available during the preceding week)

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Chinese Communist capabilities and intentions in the Far East: Peiping's objectives, foreign policy, and likely courses of action; probable effect of a Sino-Soviet split on Chinese capabilities. U.S.I.B. SNIE 13-3-61. Nov 30 '61.

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Situation and prospects in Cuba: estimate of political and military organization, popularity of Castro's regime, economic prospects, and probable stability of the regime without Castro. Table. U.S.I.B. SNIE 85-61. 5pp. Nov 28 '61.

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8 Dec 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

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Tanganyika at Independence

Tanganyika, which Britain has held successively as a League of Nations mandate and a UN trust territory since 1919, has moved to independence with relative smoothness. In part this was due to the territory's international status, as a result of which few Europeans settled permanently; the white population now numbers about 21,000, most of them transient civil servants and managers. Thus the racial tension common to much of east Africa was avoided. Moreover, the 9,000,000 Africans are divided into about 120 tribes, none of which was strong enough to resist the central authority.

These conditions were ably exploited by Julius Nyerere, whose Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), founded in 1954, now controls 70 of the 71 seats in the legislature. Nyerere, who holds a graduate degree from Edinburgh University, has been prime minister since last May, when Tanganyika received a new constitution which gave the territory virtually complete autonomy. He has kept any incipient racialism among his African followers under control and has turned TANU into a multiracial organization. Meanwhile, he has maintained political stability and a slow but steady pace of economic advance. His ultimate aim is a federation of the east African territories, possibly including Nyasaland and Ruanda-Urundi as well, but he apparently realizes that each of the present territories probably would have to be on its own for a few years before it could be persuaded to give up its sovereignty to a federation.

Nyerere's ideals of multiracialism and federation are not understood by the unsophisticated African masses in the territory. Moreover, there are extremists--in a dissident wing of the labor movement, in the tiny, Communist-supported African National Congress, and among Nyerere's own supporters--who are willing to exploit this lack of understanding. So far he has kept these elements under control, reportedly by using methods reminiscent of the schoolmaster he once was. His prestige still far outstrips that of any other Tanganyikan; however, the existence of an extremist opposition will limit the degree of moderation

his government can show on international issues. Ultimately this opposition, exploiting African racialism, labor discontent, and the growing disillusionment with independence inevitable in a country as poor and unsophisticated as Tanganyika, may have an opportunity to undermine his position.

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