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3.3(h)(2)

19 September 1960

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Copy No. C 74

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 16
NO EXPIRE IN CLASS.
UNDECLASSIFIED
PLANS, CHARTERS, ETC.
EX-REFRESH DATE: 2010.
APPROV. BY: DR. J. D. T.
10 JUN 1980
REVIEWED

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19 SEPTEMBER 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Chou En-lai to visit Burma in January to exchange ratification instruments for border treaty; U Nu, who goes to Peiping for treaty signing next month, drops plans for UN trip.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Ayub-Nehru talks during Indian leader's present visit in Pakistan to sign Indus Waters treaty may lay groundwork for further improvement in relations.

②

King Husayn announces intent to come to UN to present Jordanian case against UAR.

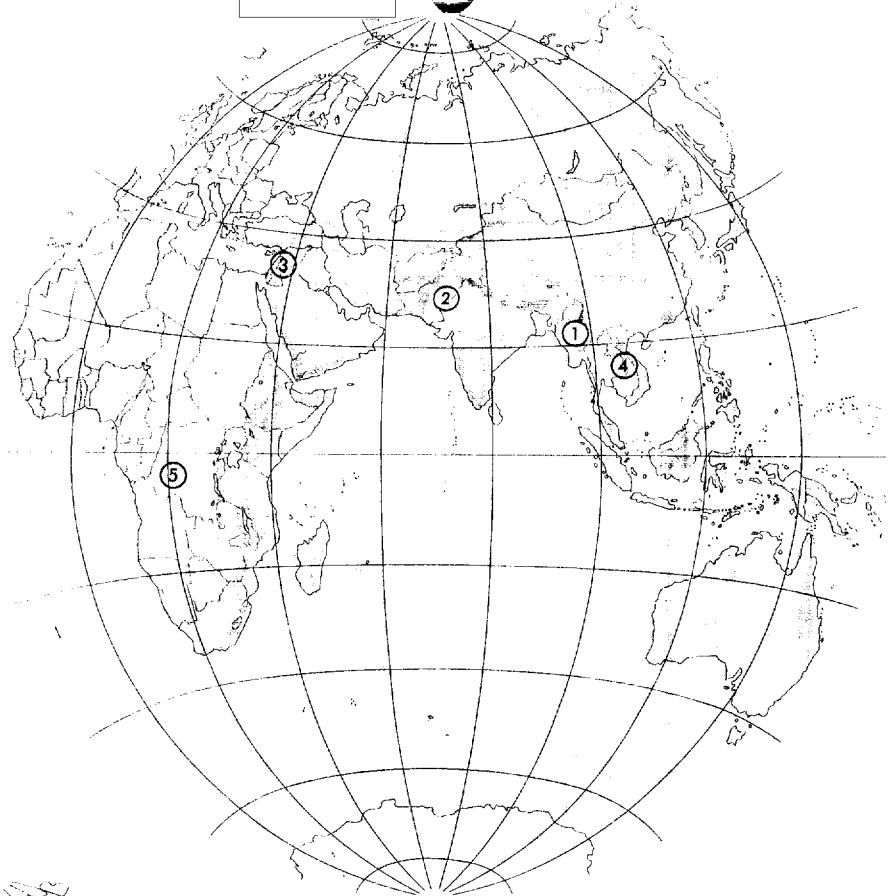
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Situation in Laos.

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Situation in the Congo.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

19 September 1960

SIR RAB

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Communist China - Burma: Following Burmese Prime Minister U Nu's visit to Peiping in October for the signing of a border treaty, Chou En-lai will visit Rangoon on 4 January to attend Burma's independence day ceremonies and exchange instruments of ratification of the treaty. The Chinese intend to exploit the visits to allay Asian apprehensions resulting from Communist China's suppression of the Tibetan revolt, the clashes of Chinese border patrols with those of neighboring countries, and the militant theses advanced by Peiping in the ideological debate with Moscow. Chou may--as he has done in the past--visit other capitals in January as well, with a view to repairing China's prestige in Asia. U Nu feels that his presence in Peiping in early October is necessary for the smooth conclusion of the border negotiations, and he has canceled his tentative plans to accompany Nehru to the UN General Assembly.

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(Page 1)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

India-Pakistan: Pakistan's President Ayub and India's Prime Minister Nehru probably will lay the groundwork for further improvement in relations between their two countries during Nehru's current visit to Pakistan to sign the Indus waters treaty. Ayub is most interested in making a fresh start on the 13-year-old Kashmir dispute, and he may urge the start of a new series of negotiations. Although Nehru is not yet prepared to negotiate terms of a Kashmir settlement, he may well agree to further discussions on the dispute at a lower level.

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Jordan-UAR: Although Jordanian-UAR tensions remain high, King Husayn's announced intention to carry his case against the UAR to the United Nations suggests at least a temporary reduction in the possibility of a large-scale military clash. Husayn has stated he will arrive in New York about 2 October to "see that the world is made aware of UAR-Jordanian relations." 70

Syrian and Jordanian armed forces are still on alert, however, and the current series of sabotage acts by Jordanian infiltrators in southern Syria could provoke an incident.

(Page 2)

*Laos:

a high-ranking Pathet Lao on liaison duty with the Vientiane government has issued orders for Pathet Lao troops in Sam Neua Province to cease fighting. This action apparently was taken on the basis of reports, as yet unsubstantiated, that Lao military and civil leaders in the province are switching their allegiance from General Phoumi's Revolutionary Committee in Savannakhet to the Souvanna government. Souvanna asserts that if the Pathet Lao refuse to stop fighting he will counterattack "with all means available." Munitions have been airlifted from Vientiane to Lao troops defending Sam Neua town after Phoumi proved unable to respond to urgent requests for assistance. Meanwhile, Phoumi's war of nerves against Vientiane is intensifying, with the capital harassed by machine-gun and mortar fire for over ten minutes on the night of 17-18 September.

Thai involvement in Phoumi's campaign to retake Vientiane. OK
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(Page 3)

*Congo: Colonel Mobutu's success in expelling bloc diplomats and at least some technicians from the Congo on 17 and 18 September has increased his prestige in the Leopoldville area and may enable him to expand his control sufficiently to establish a "neutral" government. Lumumba reappeared on the scene after two days of hiding--presumably in the Guinean Embassy--and declared that he was still the Congo's legal premier and that he planned to go to New York to head the Congo's UN delegation.

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Following an unsuccessful attempt on Colonel Mobutu's life by a follower of Lumumba on 18 September, however, Mobutu ordered the deposed premier and close associates in his cabinet arrested.

Lumumba informed Nasir of his decision to establish a government in exile in his Stanleyville stronghold and requested military assistance from the UAR President.

The threat of imminent invasion of Katanga by some 1,100 Congo Army troops was lessened on 18 September when UN officials announced that agreement had been reached on an expanded cease-fire arrangement between the Congo forces and those of Katangan President Tshombé.

At the special session of the UN General Assembly, Tunisia and Ceylon are preparing a new version of their moderate resolution confirming the UN policy of no unilateral military support to the Congo. The USSR vetoed a similar resolution in the Security Council on 16 September and has announced its intention to continue to supply "every kind of support and assistance to the Congo regardless of any action taken by the UN."

(Page 4)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~Sino-Burmese Border Treaty

Premier Chou En-lai will visit Rangoon on 4 January to attend Burma's independence day celebrations and exchange the instruments of ratification of the Sino-Burmese border treaty. Chou's trip will be a return visit, as Burmese Prime Minister U Nu plans to go to Peiping the first of October for the formal signing of the treaty.

The Chinese will exploit the agreement to the fullest as evidence of their peaceful intentions toward their Asian neighbors. Peiping hopes the accord will help allay fears raised by the suppression of the Tibetan revolt, by the clashes of the Chinese border patrols with those of neighboring countries, and more recently by Peiping's disparagement of Moscow's gradualist strategy for bringing the Communists to power in underdeveloped countries.

Both Burma and Communist China are planning to make the conclusion of the border treaty a gala occasion--gifts will be given to the border people, and Burmese art troupes are going to Peiping. The importance Burma attaches to the event is evident in U Nu's decision

not to attend the UN General Assembly.

He had previously informed Khrushchev that he would come to the General Assembly for disarmament discussions, and he had hoped to accompany Nehru to New York. The Burmese premier apparently feels, however, that his presence in Peiping in early October is essential for the smooth conclusion of the border negotiations.

The conclusion of the treaty may be followed by an increase in trade between the two countries. U Nu has suggested to Chou that some of Burma's trade with Japan could be diverted to China. A Burmese trade delegation will arrive in Peiping this month.

Chou En-lai may take advantage of his January trip to Rangoon to visit other capitals as well, with the aim of advancing China's prestige in Asia. Last spring, following talks with Nehru in New Delhi, he traveled to Nepal, Cambodia, and North Vietnam.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Jordanian-Syrian Border Situation

King Husayn

[redacted] will head the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations, arriving in New York about 2 October. Husayn apparently hopes to draw world attention to his charges of repeated UAR subversive efforts in Jordan as well as UAR sponsorship of the assassination of Premier Majalli. [The King has already furnished the UN special representative in Amman with a partial investigation report on the assassination and a specific request for UN help in obtaining extradition of the three Jordanians allegedly responsible and now said to be in hiding in the UAR.]

Husayn's decision to take his case to the UN suggests that some relaxation of Jordanian-Syrian border tensions may be expected, although there is as yet no indication that the military forces of either side have reduced their alert status. The UAR First Army in Syria was placed on full alert on 16 September, and various reserve units, including two brigades, were called up. Military leaves in southern Syria have been canceled. UAR Commander in Chief Amir on 15 September ordered the First Army to set up an "attack station" of fedayeen, but he forbade any attack without his personal order.

There is no evidence of any recent exchange between Amman and the group planning a coup in Syria [with King Husayn's financial and, if necessary, military support.] The group's date for action has been delayed several times, and the extreme precautionary measures taken by Syrian security forces may have forced indefinite postponement. Jordanian forces remain near the border, however,

[redacted] minor sabotage operations by Jordanian infiltrators in southern Syria.

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The security situation in Sam Neua Province continues critical, although there are reports that the Pathet Lao advance on the provincial capital has been temporarily halted.

a high-ranking Pathet Lao on liaison duty with the Vientiane government has notified the Pathet Lao command post to order a cease-fire in the Sam Neua area. This action apparently was taken on the basis of reports, as yet unsubstantiated, that Lao military and civil leaders in the province have decided to switch allegiance from General Phoumi's group in Savannakhet to the Souvanna government. Souvanna asserts that if the Pathet Lao refuse to stop fighting, he will counterattack with all means available and retake Sam Neua town by force if it should fall.

On 18 September, one and one-half tons of small arms and ammunition were airlifted from Vientiane to Sam Neua town after it had become increasingly clear that Phoumi lacked the means to provide the urgently needed help. A delay in the plane's takeoff from Vientiane apparently was caused by Kong Le's interference, although both Souvanna and army commander General Ouane deny this and attribute the delay to a "misunderstanding." Subsequently, Kong Le issued a statement that he had resumed his former post of commander of the Second Paratroop Battalion but that he was continuing to work closely with army headquarters in defense of Vientiane.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary forces of Phoumi and Prince Boun Oum are stepping up their war of nerves against Vientiane. Before dawn on 18 September the capital was raked by machine-gun and mortar fire for more than ten minutes, the fourth and heaviest harassment in the past week. Damage was apparently light, however, and no casualties were reported.

(These attacks, apparently by small commando units under Phoumi's control and operating out of Thai territory just across the Mekong River, are arousing increasing bitterness against Thailand among Lao in Vientiane.)

considerable Thai involvement in Phoumi's operations against Vientiane to date and suggest that more direct assistance may be forthcoming.

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~~TOP SECRET~~Congo Situation

Colonel Mobutu's success in expelling bloc diplomats and at least some technicians from the Congo on 17 and 18 September has increased his prestige in the Leopoldville area and may enable him to expand his control sufficiently to establish a "neutral" government. Although his support elsewhere in the Congo is less certain at this time,

[redacted] General Kettani--the Moroccan officer named by Lumumba to reorganize his army--as saying that Mobutu is "the complete master of the army."

Lumumba reappeared on the scene after two days of hiding--presumably in the Guinean Embassy--and made known his intention to remain a political force in the Congo. Speaking from his official residence in Leopoldville, Lumumba stated that he was still the Congo's legal premier and that he planned to go to New York to head the Congo delegation to the UN. He added that he would soon return the ousted Communist diplomats to the country. Following an unsuccessful attempt on Colonel Mobutu's life by a follower of Lumumba on 18 September, Mobutu ordered the deposed premier and his close associates in the cabinet arrested.

[redacted] UAR personnel in the Congo--apparently in concert with representatives of other Afro-Asian countries--attempted a reconciliation between Lumumba and President Kasavubu on 16 September. When this effort failed, Lumumba informed Nasir of his decision to establish a government in exile in his Stanleyville stronghold and requested military assistance from the UAR President.

The withdrawal of bloc diplomatic personnel from the Congo appears to be complete, with the departure on 18 September from Stanleyville of the 11 Soviet IL-14 aircraft which supposedly had been turned over to the Congolese Government. Some bloc technicians probably remain at various points in the Congo, however, awaiting transportation home or further orders. Two Soviet cargo

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ships--the Krasnodar and the Voroshilov, which were believed carrying "special cargo" for the Lumumba government--were about 1,000 miles off the Congo coast on 17 September--apparently awaiting instructions from Moscow--after leaving the normal shipping lane.

The threat of an imminent invasion of Katanga by some 1,100 Congo Army troops--opposed by troops loyal to President Tshombé--was lessened on 18 September when UN officials announced that an agreement had been reached between the opposing forces on an expanded cease-fire in the area. According to the agreement, Congo troops are to withdraw into Kivu Province some 40 miles north of Kongolo, while Tshombé's forces are to remain in their present positions; UN Mali troops are to patrol the no man's land between the forces.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly continues in special session to discuss the Congo situation. Tunisia and Ceylon are preparing a new version of their moderate resolution designed to confirm Secretary General Hammarskjold's position of preventing unilateral military support to the Congo. The USSR vetoed a similar resolution offered by Tunisia and Ceylon in the Security Council on 16 September.

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