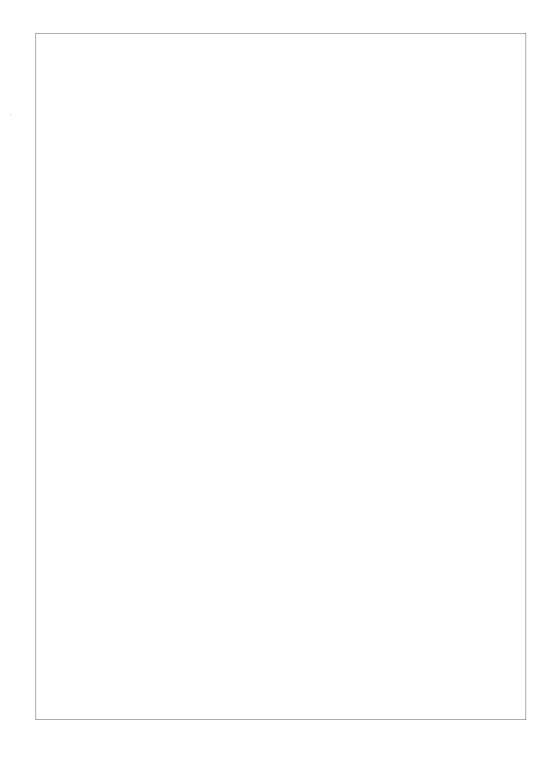


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24 MARCH 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Moscow believed likely to attempt to conceal extent of Communist influence in Iraq while working to consolidate its position in Middle East.

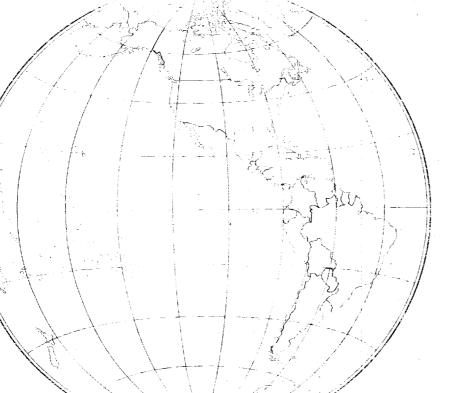
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Chinese Nationalists submit plan for reduction of Chinmen garrison.

Cambodian - South Vietnamese relations continue strained.

Afro-Asian group may seek UN consideration of Nyasaland dispute.

Guinea receives supply of Czech light arms.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

24 March 1959

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

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*USSR - Middle East: Ambassador Thompson in Moscow believes that Soviet leaders are embarrassed by the extent to which the prospect of a Communist takeover in Iraq has become evident, and that they will endeavor to conceal the extent of Communist influence there while consolidating their position for the long pull. The Soviet ambassador in Baghdad urged Ambassador Jernegan on 20 March to promote "cooperation" between the USSR and the United States in order to ease current tensions in the Middle East.] Thompson interprets private remarks of presidium member Kozlov on 16 March as indicating a belief by Soviet leaders that the Middle East will eventually "go Communist," but that this will be a long process. Moscow continues to criticize Nasir's anti-Qasim, anti-Communist attacks, but it apparently has made no move thus far to interfere with economic or military assistance to the UAR

11. ASIA-AFRICA

*Nationalist China: The Chinese Nationalists have submitted a redeployment schedule which would reduce the size of the Chinmen garrison to 67,000 by 30 June--a reduction of 16,645 troops. Under the Nationalist plan the 9th Division, now in reserve on Chinmen, would be brought to Taiwan, leaving five infantry divisions still on the Chinmens.

This development clears the way for implementation of the agreement reached last November for a 15,000-man reduction of the Chinmen garrison and for the installation of 12 ten-inch (240-mm.) howitzers on the island. The Nationalists have long delayed the submission of a withdrawal nlan for fear of the domestic psychological reaction?

TOP SECRET

Approved for Release: 2020/02/21 C03156025

<u>Cambodia - South Vietnam:</u> (Tense relations between Cambodia and South Vietnam continue, with the tempo of public charges and countercharges between the two countries rising. Through the controlled press, the Cambodian Government is again threatening to move closer to the Communist bloc unless \mathcal{L} South Vietnam drops its "menacing" pose.

(Page 1)

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Nyasaland: A group of Asian-African states may be planning to seek UN consideration of the two-month-old Nyasaland dispute. The steering committee of the All-African People's Conference in Accra will meet in early April to discuss means of assisting the Africans in their struggle against the whitedominated government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. (Page 2)

Guinea: Since Guinea's independence, the new state has concluded economic, cultural, and diplomatic agreements with several Sino-Soviet bloc nations. On 20 March, 3,000 rifles, 35 machine guns and 20 submachine guns of Czech Skoda manufacture were reportedly unloaded at Conakry. These weapons are probably for use by the security forces. Guinea was virtually denuded of military equipment when France pulled out its troops in October.

24 Mar 59

DAILY BRIEF

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SECRET

Approved for Release: 2020/02/21 C03156025⁸

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC (No Back-up Material)

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Cambodia - South Vietnamese Relations

Cambodian - South Vietnamese relations are becoming increasingly bitter. Cambodia is incensed at Vietnam's flat denial of any wrongdoing in the face of "irrefutable" evidence that it has been involved in plotting against Premier Sihanouk, and Phnom Penh accuses Saigon of an unreconstructed attitude.

Sihanouk's press organ <u>Realités</u> on 21 March printed a photostat of an alleged conspiratorial letter to the late dissident General Dap Chhuon from Vietnam's former representative in Cambodia, Ngo Trong Hieu. The paper threatened to publish "more embarrassing documents" unless Vietnam at least repudiated Hieu as acting without official sanction. Furthermore, <u>Realités hinted that Cambodia will be forced to turn to the Communist bloc for support unless Vietnam drops its "menacing"</u> pose. It offered Saigon the choice of a "neutral and correct" or a "progressive and hostile" Cambodia.

[Meanwhile, deepening Cambodian suspicion that the United States is in league with South Vietnam against Sihanouk has reached a stage of almost open hostility. This attitude, sanctioned and encouraged by the Sihanouk government, is creating a climate favorable to expanded Communist bloc influence in Cambodia.]

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Asian-African States May Raise Nyasaland Dispute in UN

The Ethiopian annoassauor in London stated on 19 March that a group of Asian-African states plans to bring the twomonth-old Nyasaland dispute to the attention of the United Nations, presumably the Security Council.)

In addition, an official of the All-African People's Conference (AAPC) permanent secretariat reportedly has announced a meeting of the steering committee for early April to discuss means of assisting the Africans in their struggle against the white-dominated government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Although peaceful tactics such as civil disobedience and economic boycotts were stressed by the AAPC during its conference in Accra, Ghana, last December, the pace of events in Tropical Africa has strengthened the extremists who had succeeded at Accra in obtaining only oblique endorsement of the use of violence in special situations.]

Ghana's Prime Minister Nkrumah, who acted as a moderating influence at the December meeting, reportedly now has agreed to discuss the possibility of supporting violence. Meanwhile, he has offered his country's good offices to settle the dispute and has called for a round-table conference to work out a constitution which would "respect the will of the majority and provide safeguards for the racial minorities." (

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President Executive Offices of the White House Special Assistant for National Security Affairs Scientific Adviser to the President Director of the Budget Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy Executive Secretary, National Security Council The Treasury Department The Secretary of the Treasury The Department of State The Secretary of State The Under Secretary of State The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration The Counselor Director, International Cooperation Administration The Director of Intelligence and Research The Department of Defense The Secretary of Defense The Deputy Secretary of Defense Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs The Secretary of the Army The Secretary of the Navy The Secretary of the Air Force The Chairman. The Joint Chiefs of Staff Commandant, United States Marine Corps The Director, The Joint Staff Chief of Staff, United States Army Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy Chief of Staff, United States Air Force Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force Supreme Allied Commander, Europe Commander in Chief, Pacific The Department of the Interior The Secretary of the Interior The Department of Commerce The Secretary of Commerce Federal Bureau of Investigation The Director Atomic Energy Commission The Chairman **National Security Agency** The Director National Indications Center The Director **United States Information Agency** The Director

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