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BI-WEEKLY PROPAGANDA GUIDANCE

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NUMBER 49 DATE: 26 September 1960

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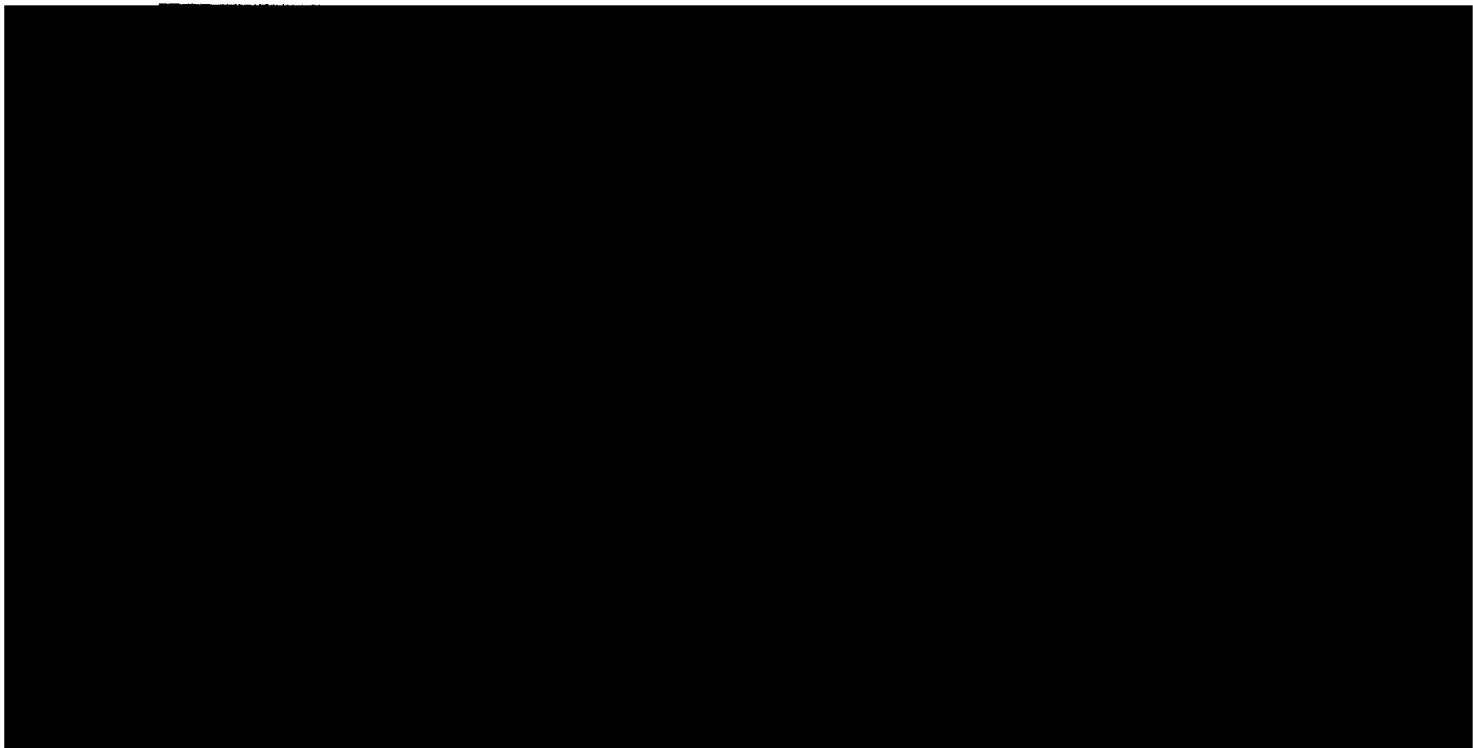
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292. The Act of Bogota - A Significant Innovation in Inter-American Economic Cooperation

On 12 September 1960, representatives of nineteen of the twenty-one American republics (with Cuba the sole dissenter) signed the Act of Bogota -- a broad program for economic and social progress in Latin America. The Act is an expanded version of President Eisenhower's social development plan for Latin America, which carried the pledge of \$500,000,000 of US financial backing. The declaration incorporates Latin American viewpoints, such as; redoubled activities by governments and maximum self-help efforts as well as greater emphasis on basic development financing and improvement of inter-American mechanisms for economic cooperation. The Act is a blueprint for action in four broad areas: land reform, low cost housing, education, and health. In the area of land reform, the Act calls for new land tenure legislation, tax measures, agricultural credit, and technological improvements. Both public and private financing schemes to produce low cost housing are outlined. The education blueprint suggests methods for improving literacy and providing needed technical and professional training. Reduction of infant mortality, improved methods of combating communicable diseases, health insurance, and better public health facilities are among the measures proposed in the field of health. The meeting in Bogota was marked by a high level of cooperation. Particularly encouraging was the understanding between Brazil, which has been advocating its own version of economic development planning, and the US. Also encouraging was the reception given the assurances of Senator Wayne Morse, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-committee on Latin America, that the US pledge of \$500,000,000 is only an initial investment and the US Congress will "favorably consider" continuing aid to the program, thus countering the cynical comment by some Latin Americans that US interest in the program is solely due to Castro's anti-US activities.

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293. Significant India-Pakistan Accord

Prime Minister Nehru of India arrived in Karachi on September 19 and, with President Ayub of Pakistan, signed an agreement between the two countries ending more than 13 years of bitter dispute over the division of the waters of the Indus River basin. Following this historic settlement, the two leaders went to a Pakistani hill station to discuss other matters in private. The private discussion will undoubtedly include the question that has caused the most acrimonious dispute between India and Pakistan and over which they have on one occasion been at war with one another: the question of the sovereignty of Kashmir. After the war - more than a decade ago - they agreed to settle on each side of a cease-fire line. An UN team moved in, and the Security Council tried to settle the matter but its efforts were fruitless. An UN observation team has been in the area ever since. Pakistan occupied the zone to the West and India occupied the rest. It is in part of this latter area that the Chicoms have made some of their inroads. The Indus Basin agreement signed on September 19 ended years of effort to bring the two nations together on this issue and to conclude the huge financing arrangements (almost a billion dollars) necessary. For this, the officers of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) were principally responsible, notably Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, and Mr. Iliff, its Vice-President. Six countries (besides India, Pakistan, and the World Bank) are participating in the financing: the US, the UK, Canada, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand. The project is designed to assure the water supply of more than 50 million people living in an area totalling some 30 million acres. Two of the world's largest irrigation dams (one of them two miles wide with an upstream reservoir some 36 miles long) are to be built on the Pakistani side. Three eastern tributaries of the Indus, flowing from Kashmir, are gradually to be devoted to India's use as the process of constructing dams and canals connected with western waters yields an independent water supply adequate to meet Pakistan's requirements.

On the Kashmir dispute President Ayub during recent months has indicated a desire to come to terms with the Indians, so that both may reduce or even eliminate their military forces concerned with the area. His stated desire is that the two armies could then come to some mutual defense agreement whereby both could face the menace from the Chicoms in the north, who constitute a threat to the Pakistanis but who have actually invaded northern India, including a part of Kashmir. Nehru has always brushed these pleas aside on the grounds that he does not wish to either take sides in the Cold War or to take part in any military pact.

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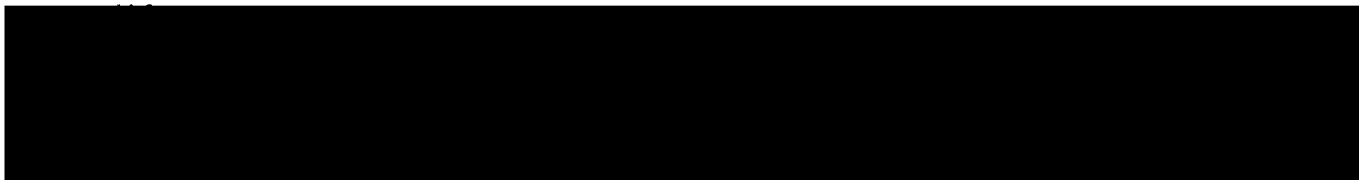


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26 September 1960294. Nigeria To Become Independent

On October 1, 1960, Nigeria is due to become independent. Preparations for this event, unlike those for the Congo whose independence came somewhat precipitously, have been made some time beforehand. Federal elections were held nine months ago and the present Prime Minister, Abubakar Tafawa, is slated to have the same position after the country's independence. His chief rival, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, is not due to become Prime Minister, because of the fact that his party did not gain a plurality in the elections. Instead, it is planned that he move from his present position, the Presidency of the Senate, and succeed the Scot, Sir James Robertson, as Governor General. Another powerful figure in Nigerian politics is the Sardauna of Sokoto, Premier of the Northern Region. This latter region, by far the largest of the three in Nigeria (Eastern, Western, and Northern), is predominantly Moslem and ruled over with an iron fist by the Sardauna. Tafawa, the Prime Minister, is also from the North. Nigeria will continue as a member of the British Commonwealth and many British public servants will stay on as servants of independent Nigeria. They will be almost indispensable; despite the preparations for independence which have been going on, there are very few trained Nigerians in important posts: a pitifully few engineers, doctors, dentists, for example, in a country of 36 million people. The Nigerians will have to, and plan to, seek abroad the competence, brainpower, and means of training they so desperately need. A danger, unfortunately, is the absence of any sense of nationhood over much of the national territory. To a very large section of the population there is little, if any, allegiance to Lagos, the capital; instead, the masses look for leadership to some local feudal tribal lord or, at best, to one of the capitals of the three regions: Ibadan, Kaduna, and Enugu. Furthermore, none of the present regional or federal leaders can be called a national leader in the same sense as are men like Nkrumah, Nehru, or Bourguiba.

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