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30 September 1959

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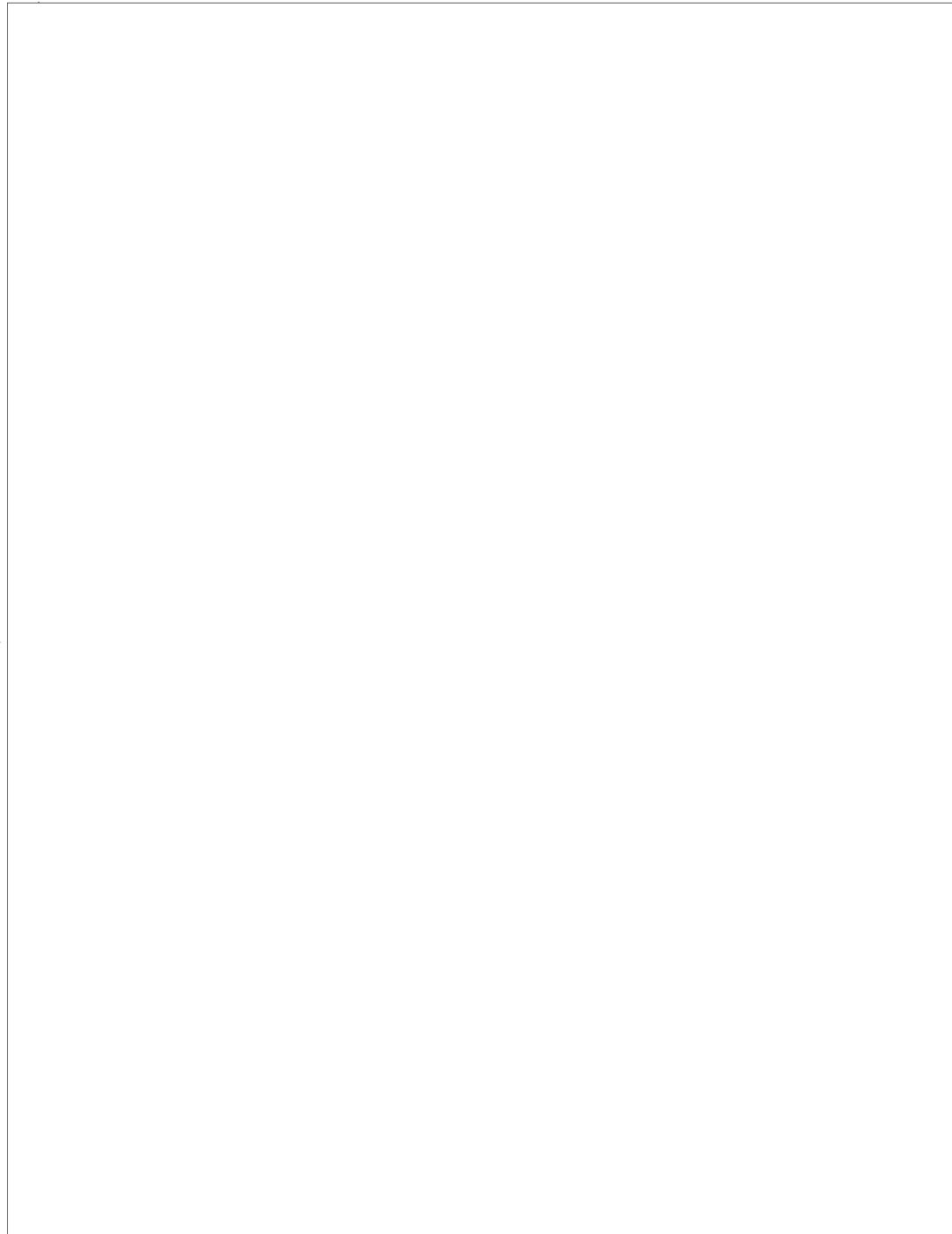
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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30 SEPTEMBER 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Soviet and Chinese Communist leaders concerned that Nehru is drifting into "American camp."

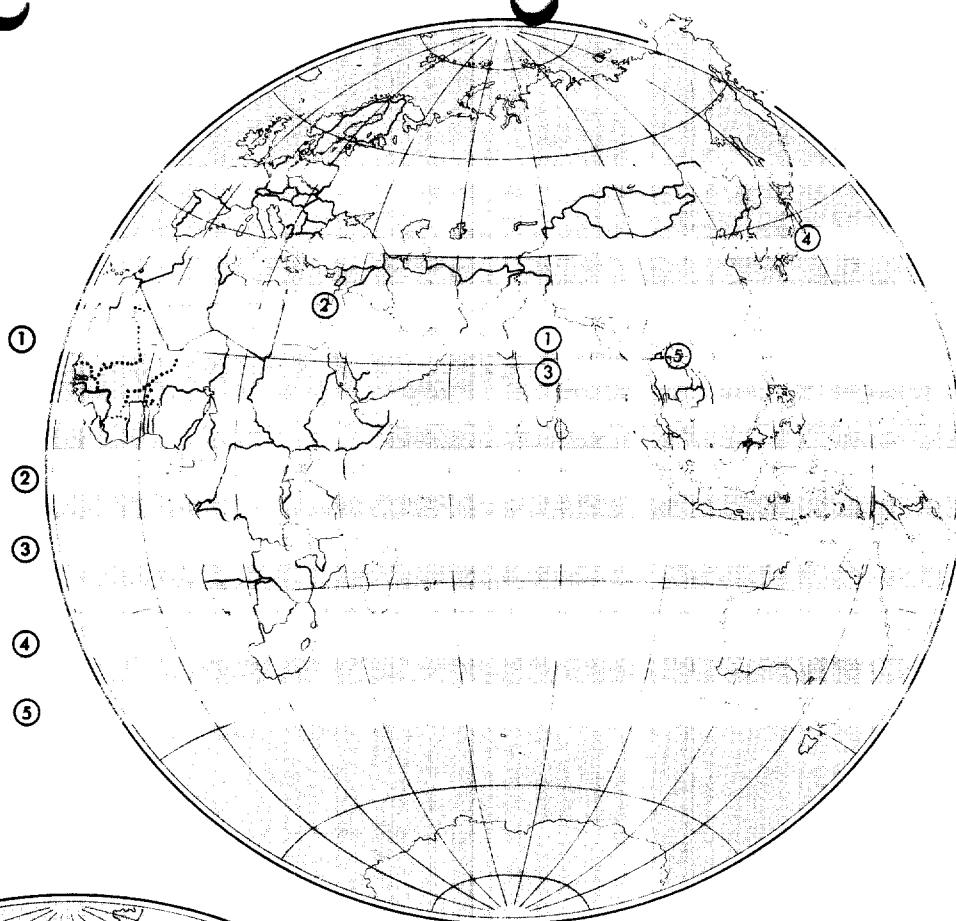
II. ASIA-AFRICA

UAR role in plans for overthrow of Iraqi Prime Minister Qasim.

India--New oil refinery to be built by USSR.

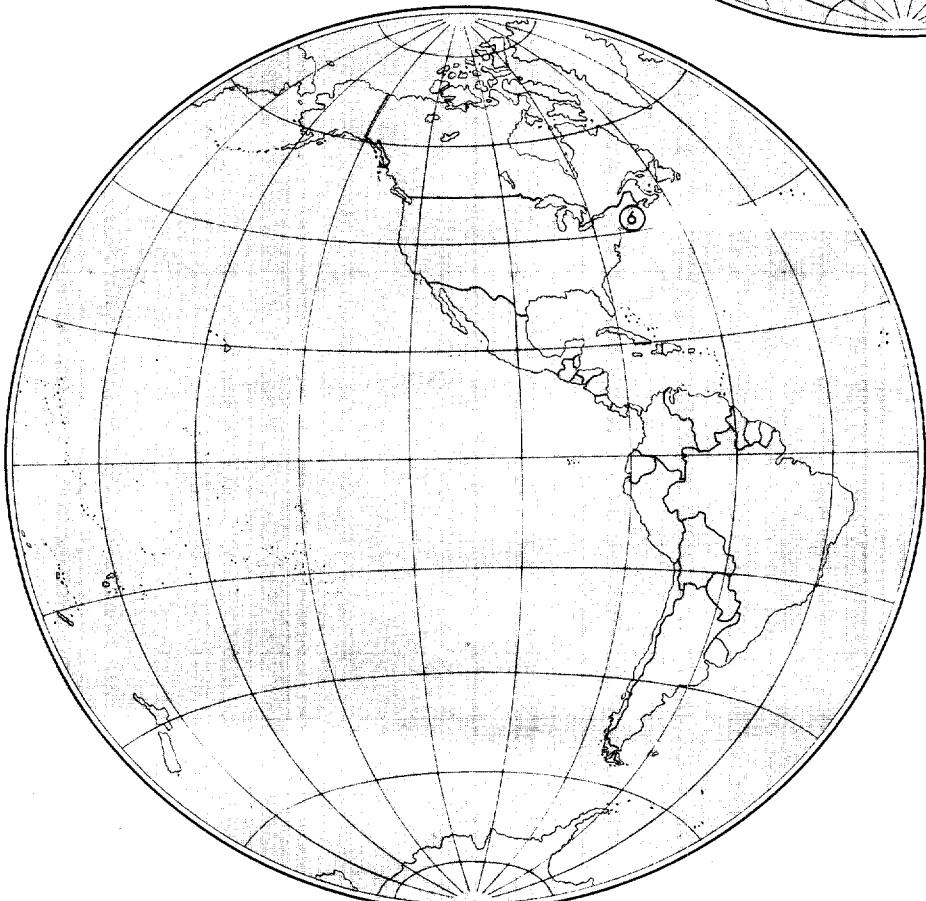
Japanese Government determined to assure voluntary repatriation of Koreans.

Laos--Tunisian member of UN subcommittee recalled.



III. THE WEST

⑥ UN--Poland stands good chance of winning seat on Security Council.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

OK

USSR - Communist China - India; Indian Communist party Secretary Ajoy Ghosh, who recently returned from a visit to Moscow and Peiping, stated that there is serious concern among Soviet and Chinese leaders that Nehru is drifting into "the American camp," according to a credible report. Ghosh was told in Moscow that, if New Delhi would not press Peiping on the Mc Mahon line, an accommodation would be reached on "pockets of disputed territory," a line Peiping has consistently taken. Soviet leaders advised the Indian party to follow a "middle way" in handling the Sino-Indian border dispute and to denounce neither the Chinese nor Nehru.) [redacted] (Page 1)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

No

UAR-Iraq: Nasir privately stated on 25 September that he is in touch with the head of the Iraqi Council of State, General Rubai, one of the leaders of a group of senior officers planning a coup to overthrow Prime Minister Qasim. Although claiming he was not involved in the coup planning, Nasir admitted he was "counseling" the conspirators who intend to have Qasim assassinated within the next week, although Nasir has advised a delay. If Qasim is assassinated and an anti-Communist successor regime with the appearance of legitimacy calls for outside help, Nasir will send UAR troops to fight any counter-move by the Iraqi Communists. He claimed to have no aspirations concerning uniting Iraq with the UAR.) [redacted] (Page 2)

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OK

India-USSR: India's second government-owned oil refinery is to be built by the USSR under terms of an agreement concluded in New Delhi on 28 September. Financing to the extent of \$25,000,000 will be provided under the long-term Soviet credit of \$378,000,000 extended in July for the Indian Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66). India has also requested Soviet technical assistance in operating the 2,000,000-ton refinery, to be built at Barauni in Bihar State in east-central India. Last October New Delhi signed an agreement with Rumania for construction of a refinery in Assam with a capacity of 750,000 tons annually.

No

Japan - North Korea: [Tokyo has rejected demands by pro-Communist Koreans in Japan for the elimination of "objectionable" procedures for repatriation to North Korea, especially a provision to assure that no Korean is sent against his will. A Communist-inspired boycott of the repatriation program has resulted in the application of fewer than 200 Koreans for repatriation in the first three days of the registration period. Tokyo's rejection will provide the Communists with an excuse for blaming the government for the failure of a significant number of Koreans to apply for repatriation as the Communists had predicted.] (Page 3)

Laos: The Tunisian member of the UN subcommittee, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., was recalled from Laos on 29 September to resume his post as ambassador to France. His presence in France may be required in connection with the Algerian situation.

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[The subcommittee's investigation of areas accessible only by helicopter, which the American ambassador feels is essential to its task, has been made almost impossible by the subcommittee's acceptance of the UN secretary general's recommendation to the mission that no helicopters or pilots of any permanent member of the Security Council or of any country bordering on Laos be used.]

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III. THE WEST

UN Security Council - Poland: {Poland stands a good chance to defeat Turkey for the UN Security Council seat now occupied by Japan. No Soviet bloc representative has held this elective office since 1950. The present trend of opinion among UN members is such that many members may support Poland for the seat they have long considered allocated to "eastern Europe." Warsaw may gain the votes of at least half of the 20-member Latin American bloc, in addition to strong African, Asian, and Soviet-bloc support, according to the Ecuadoran UN delegate.} 10

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Soviet and Chinese Views on India

[Indian Communist party General Secretary Ajoy Ghosh, who has recently returned from talks with top leaders in both the Soviet Union and China,] both countries were seriously concerned about India. The Soviet leaders fear that Nehru is changing his policy and drawing closer to the "American camp." According to Ghosh, the Chinese Communist leaders, who were angry at India's reaction to events in Tibet, have totally changed their attitude toward Nehru since the Kerala intervention. They now call him a "running dog of American imperialists" who has at last come out from "behind the curtain" and "lifted his mask."]

[Ghosh came away from his meeting with the strong impression that the two powers are closely united on the border issue. He was told in Moscow that if New Delhi shows flexibility concerning the McMahon line, "various pockets of disputed territory, up to 200 square miles each, could be exchanged between India and Communist China," and an accommodation could be reached. Although the details of such an arrangement have not been spelled out by Peiping, its position has consistently been that a negotiated settlement could be made concerning isolated places if India did not insist on the McMahon line.]

[The Soviet leaders advised Ghosh that in such a "delicate situation" the Indian Communist party should take a "middle way," denouncing neither Communist China nor Nehru. That the party has taken this advice is reflected in its careful statement on 26 September that the dispute can be resolved if neither side makes prior acceptance of its own claims a precondition for negotiations.]

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Nasir States Views on Possible Iraqi Coup

[redacted] the UAR is in contact with Iraqi Army officers, led by the head of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council, Lt. Gen. Rubai, who are planning to assassinate Prime Minister Qasim within the next few days. Although claiming he was not involved in the coup, Nasir admitted he was "counseling" the conspirators. Nasir, who is advising delay, is concerned that the anti-Qasim nationalists, who are frightened and desperate, may move before the UAR is fully able to help them. If Qasim is assassinated, however, and an anti-Communist group with a plausible basis for claiming legal control of the government calls for outside help, Nasir plans to send not only refugee Iraqi officers now in Syria but regular UAR troops as well to fight any Iraqi Communist countermove.)

(It is Nasir's belief that an unsuccessful coup would be followed by mutinies in the Iraqi Army and the killing of political prisoners by the Communists. Unless there were a legitimate successor government, there would be no basis for intervention. Nasir stressed the importance of the seizure of Radio Baghdad by the plotters. He claimed that he would withhold aid unless this propaganda organ was in friendly hands. Nasir claimed to have no aspirations to unite Iraq with the UAR. He expressed the hope that Jordan would not play an important part in supporting a post-coup government against Iraqi Communists, if a struggle should ensue.)

[redacted] the group headed by Rubai aims at the removal of the Communists from positions of power, and the maintenance of a neutralist foreign policy. This plan is said to be supported by the commanders of the First, Second, and Third divisions, as well as the commander of the unit responsible for guarding the Ministry of Defense where Qasim sleeps, and other key points in Baghdad.) [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Japanese - North Korean Repatriation Program Boycotted
By Pro-Communists

(The Japanese Government has rejected demands by the pro-Communist General Federation of Koreans in Japan (Chosen Soren) for the elimination of "objectionable" procedures for repatriating Koreans to North Korea, especially the provision for a final screening to prevent involuntary repatriation. Chosen Soren has instituted a nationwide boycott of the repatriation program among Korean residents, with the result that fewer than 200 applied for repatriation during the first three days of registration.)

(A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is supervising the repatriation program in Japan, has informed Japanese authorities that the ICRC would not approve substantive changes in provisions for individual and direct contact between the ICRC and each repatriate at the Niigata embarkation center or for spot screening at some 3,665 registration points throughout Japan. The Japanese vice foreign minister has indicated that the repatriation procedures will not be changed for the time being, although another Foreign Ministry official says Tokyo may relax the quarantine at Niigata to permit immediate relatives to visit the repatriates. Initial sailings to North Korea tentatively are scheduled for 10 November.)

(Some 117,000 Korean residents signed petitions last spring expressing their desire to go to North Korea. A considerable number are known to have done so under pressure from Chosen Soren, which recently claimed that as many as 170,000 actually desire repatriation. An official Japanese service believes the number is closer to 70,000--slightly more than 10 percent of the Koreans in Japan. The boycott, backed by North Korean and Chinese Communist propaganda, is intended to place the blame on the Japanese Government in case the number of repatriation applications falls short of Communist predictions.)

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III. THE WEST

Polish Candidacy for UN Security Council Gaining Support

(Poland stands a good chance to defeat Turkey for the UN Security Council seat--now occupied by Japan--which many UN members consider allocated to eastern Europe. No Soviet-bloc regime has held this high elective office since 1950, when it was occupied by the Ukraine. This year at least half of the 20-member Latin American bloc will vote for Poland, according to the Ecuadorian delegate. In addition, Warsaw can count on strong support from the Asian-African and Soviet blocs. This support would be sufficient to prevent Turkey from getting the necessary two-thirds majority and may be impressive enough to cause a substantial swing toward Poland on the second or third ballot.)

(Many UN members, in explaining their support for Poland, argue that the past practice of relegating Soviet-bloc candidates to lesser UN offices is inappropriate in view of the present "relaxed" atmosphere. The Latin American delegates also question how the United States could oppose election of a Soviet-bloc member to the Security Council, when the West granted parity to the bloc in the ten-nation disarmament group. Speculation among UN members that Moscow is willing to permit the Eastern European seat on the UN's Economic and Social Council to go to an Asian country this year in return for Poland's election to the Security Council may have influenced other members, particularly Asian.)

(The Scandinavian countries are known to favor the Polish candidacy and, according to a Belgian UN delegate, some other members of NATO may have difficulties in supporting the Turkish candidacy.)

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