

26 September 1956

Copy No. 105

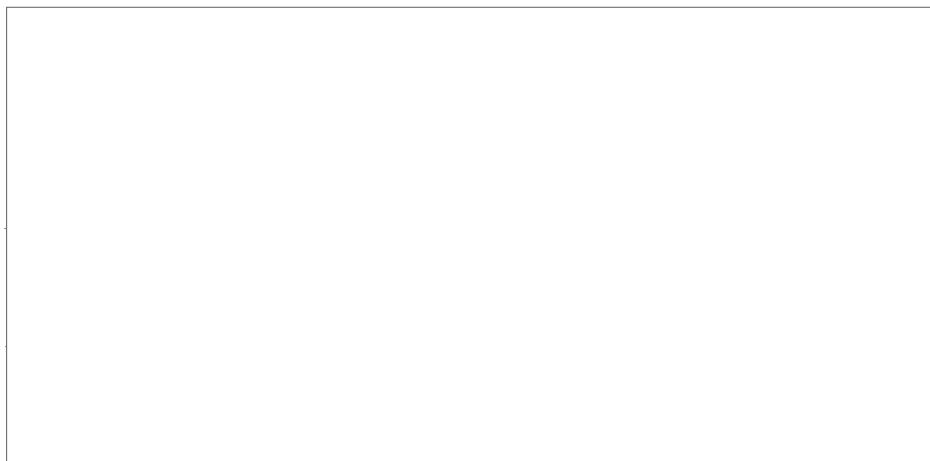
3.3(h)(2)
3.5(c)

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

41
DOCUMENT NO. _____
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C *2009*
NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: *2 Dec 79* REVIEWER: _____

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Approved for Release: 2019/10/23 C03183783



Approved for Release: 2019/10/23 C03183783

CONTENTS

1. PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT MAY FALL OVER SUEZ ISSUE [redacted] (page 3).
2. SHIPS DELAYED AT SUEZ FOR FIRST TIME SINCE FOREIGN PILOTS WALKED OUT [redacted] (page 4).
3. BURMA READY TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES WITH OUTER MONGOLIA [redacted] (page 5).
4. COMMUNIST CHINA SIGNS TREATY WITH NEPAL [redacted] (page 6).

* * * *

THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION

[redacted]) (page 7)

1. PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT MAY FALL OVER SUEZ ISSUE

Comment on:

Differences of opinion between President Mirza and Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan on Pakistan's adherence to the Suez Canal users' association seem likely to result in a dispute which will cause the fall of Suhrawardy's government.

Mirza, who favors adherence, has said he would see to it that Pakistan joins, and he has indicated a willingness to put heavy pressure on the prime minister. Suhrawardy has stated that while his government would not denounce the association, it could not join it.

Since Suhrawardy's government has widely publicized its lack of sympathy for the users' association, the prime minister cannot now alter his stand without exposing himself to the criticism of yielding to Western pressure. This he is unlikely to do, having stated in his speech on assumption of the prime ministership on 12 September that Pakistan would not be a pawn in international politics. It seems probable, therefore, that Suhrawardy will resign or be ousted by Mirza in the near future.

Since the present coalition government of the Republican Party and Suhrawardy's Awami League is the only combination which currently appears able to rule in Pakistan, Suhrawardy's fall might well lead Mirza to assume dictatorial powers. Mirza's ability to govern successfully for any length of time is doubtful in view of the violent opposition he would probably face both on the Suez issue and from Suhrawardy's followers in East Pakistan.

2. SHIPS DELAYED AT SUEZ FOR FIRST TIME SINCE FOREIGN PILOTS WALKED OUT

Comment on:

The American naval attaché in Cairo reports that on 23 September three ships were held up at Port Said because pilots were unavailable to take them through the Suez Canal. According to the attaché, this is the first instance of delay from this cause since foreign employees of the Suez Canal Company walked out on 14 September.

The attaché also reports that an Egyptian pilot has stated that the strain on pilots is severe, owing to the fact that a pilot must now take a ship the entire length of the canal with a layover of only 9 to 11 hours before returning with another ship. Previously pilots were on duty continuously only as far as Ismailia, about half way along the canal.

The Egyptian operation of the canal has been favored by a decrease in the number of ships seeking transit. However, this number has more recently risen from a low of 30 ships a day on 18 September to about 40 on 23 September. It is not clear whether this upward trend will continue, but if it does, it will place a further strain on the reduced pilot force, which even with recent additions still totals only about half the prenationalization group of over 200 men. Moreover, none of the 40-odd foreign pilots who have arrived in Egypt since 14 September have yet completed their training.

**3. BURMA READY TO EXCHANGE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES WITH OUTER MONGOLIA**

Comment Burma's decision is in response to an initiative by Ulan Bator's representative in Peiping last June and is consistent with its support of the principle of "universal" membership in the UN.

The question of Outer Mongolia's effective sovereignty was the basis for opposition to its admission last year. Recognition of Ulan Bator by Rangoon, following Indian recognition last December, will be advanced by Outer Mongolia in support of its claim that it is eligible for UN membership. Premier Tsedenbal of Outer Mongolia recently sent a letter to Secretary General Hammarskjold reapplying for admission.

The USSR has given no indication of retreating from its insistence on UN membership for Outer Mongolia as a condition for Japan's admission.

4. COMMUNIST CHINA SIGNS TREATY WITH NEPAL

Comment on:

[Redacted]

Under the terms of the friendship treaty and accompanying notes signed by Communist China and Nepal on 20 September, China gains the right to establish a consulate general in Katmandu as well as three trade agencies with normal consular privileges and several trade centers elsewhere in Nepal. Nepal loses its long-standing extraterritorial rights in Tibet, and the small Nepalese military forces which have protected trade routes in Tibet are to be withdrawn within six months.

On the other hand, both parties agree that they will "for the time being" be represented by their respective ambassadors to India. Nepal will have some control over the timing of the establishment of any Chinese missions in Nepal, since the treaty and notes specify that their locations and dates of establishment will be "determined at a later date."

New Delhi, which has sought to keep foreign missions in Katmandu to a minimum, is opposed to the expansion of Chinese influence in Nepal. The Nepalese ambassador in New Delhi has indicated that his government hopes to delay, possibly for a number of years, the opening of the consulate general in Katmandu. The number of Sino-Nepalese contacts seems likely to increase whether the exchange of consulates is delayed or not. Steady Chinese pressure and anti-Indian sentiment in Nepal can be expected to work against such a delay. [Redacted]

THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION
(Information as of 1700, 25 September)

An Israeli tractor driver was killed and another wounded in an incident on the Jordan border, according to an Israeli military spokesman. (Press) *up Jerusalem, 24 Sept.*

The American embassy in Tel Aviv reports that the Jordanian attack on the Israeli archaeological party on 23 September has aroused public concern in Israel to an unusual degree.

The entire Jordanian army, about 38,000 troops, with the exception of two armored car squadrons and one battery of antiaircraft, is now in West Jordan, according to the American army attaché in Amman. In the attaché's opinion this disposition would make it possible for Israel to destroy or capture the entire Jordanian army within a few days.

Greece granted Syria overflight and landing clearance between 21 and 25 September for eight Vampire jets en route from Italy to either Damascus or Cairo, according to the American air attaché in Athens. Syria reportedly ordered 44 reconditioned Vampires from Italy last spring. Including these eight, Syria has now obtained 24 of the 44 ordered. All of the previous Vampires were sent to Egypt where Syrian pilots are training.

The Syrians are also planning to have flying personnel trained in fighter tactics in Poland or Czechoslovakia. Soviet bloc negotiators have indicated that winter weather would prevent the start of such training before February. Syrian crews are now training under bloc supervision in Egypt.