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23 February 1959

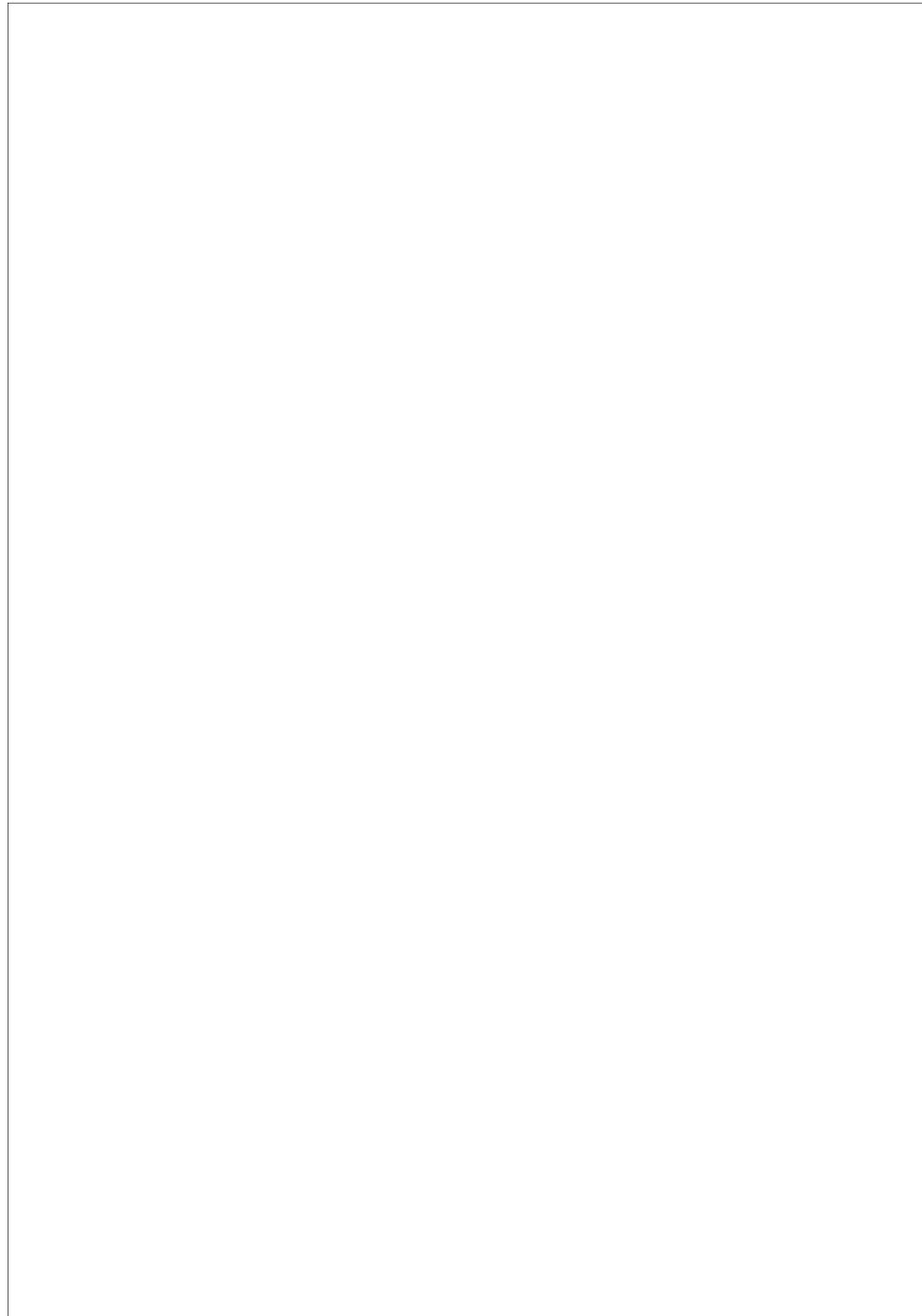
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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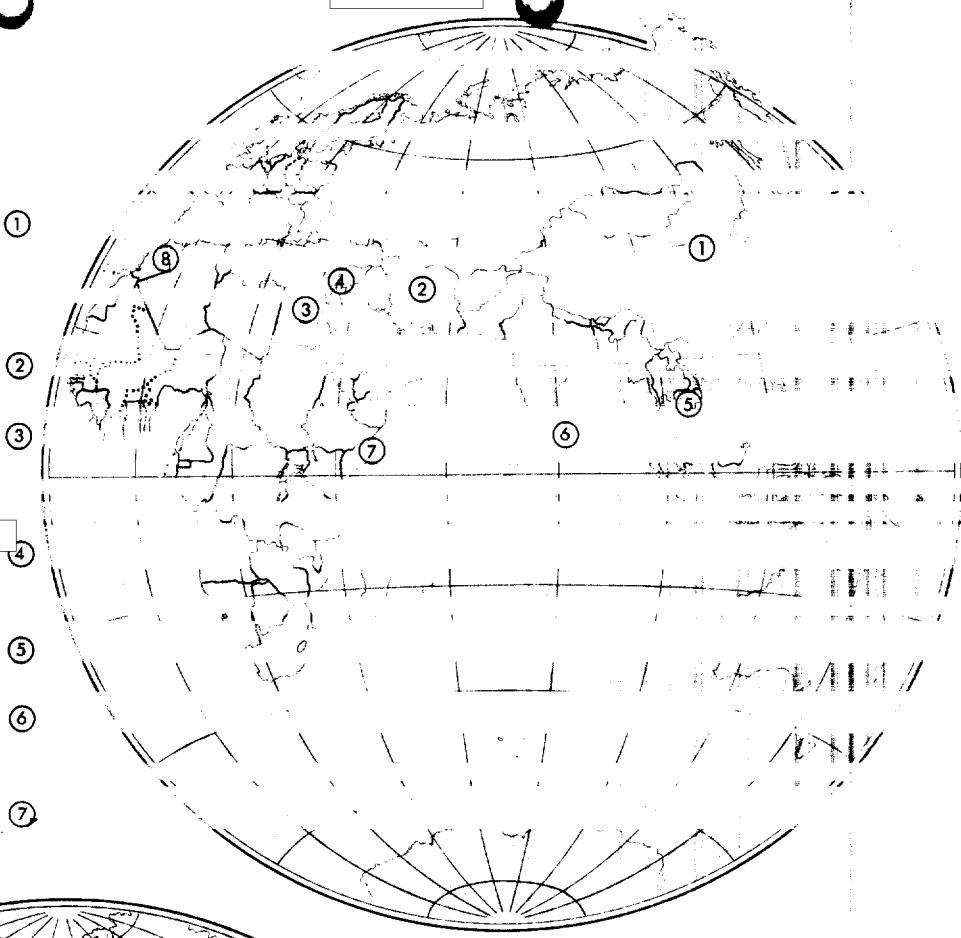


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23 February 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Peiping to grant \$5,000,000 in aid
to Algerian rebels.

**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

Shah of Iran enraged by Khrushchev's criticism.

Nasir's speech reflects preoccupation with UAR-USSR relations.

Lebanon - Government concerned over increased UAR activity; seeking top-level meeting with UAR.

Cambodia - Dap Chhuon formally breaks with Sihanouk; military showdown may be hastened.

Ceylon - General strike postponed but tension remains high.

Somalia - Violence possible during early-March elections; police taking emergency measures.

⑧ Moroccan nationalist leader resigns as ambassador to Cairo; returning to strengthen Istiqlal right wing.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

23 February 1959

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Communist China - Algeria: Communist China plans to give the Algerian rebel government \$3,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition, "provisions" valued at \$1,000,000, and \$1,000,000 in "foreign currency," [redacted]

[redacted] The arms possibly include light weapons of US manufacture as requested by the Algerian rebel mission which visited Peiping in December. Deliveries may be made through the United Arab Republic, which in the past has often acted as middleman in arms supplies for the Algerian rebels. [redacted]

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Iran-USSR: [redacted] The Shah is enraged by the strong public attack made on him by Khrushchev on 17 February. Iranian Prime Minister Eqbal believes that the Soviet Union's tough propaganda campaign against the Shah may have considerable internal repercussions and has again asked for American support and guarantees. (SECRET NO FURTHER DISSEMINATION)

UAR-USSR: Nasir's 21 February speech in Cairo concerned largely domestic and Arab affairs, but it also reflected his preoccupation with Soviet relations. The recent letters exchanged between Nasir and Khrushchev show that both are directly interested in containing their differences and consequently are likely to make further appropriate gestures in that direction. However, their divergent policies, including those toward Iraq, are likely to continue creating problems in their relationship. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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Lebanon: Arrangements are being worked out for high-level Lebanese-UAR discussions, possibly between President Shihab and Nasir. Increased UAR clandestine activity is a threat to Lebanon's precarious security situation and Lebanese awareness of this may be the reason why Beirut is interested in discussions with UAR officials, which could occur this week while Nasir and his entourage are in Damascus.

[Cambodia:] General Dap Chhuon has recently declared his "dissidence" against the Sihanouk regime in a letter to the King. The contents of the letter, while unknown, are probably concerned with Chhuon's terms for calling off a planned general uprising, which include Sihanouk's withdrawal from politics and the reorientation of Cambodia's policies toward a firmly anti-Communist position. While Chhuon apparently hopes for a negotiated political solution, his action may bring a military showdown nearer. A government military convoy of about 70 armored cars and trucks was observed moving from Phnom Penh toward Siem Reap, site of Chhuon's headquarters, on the night of 21 February.] (SECRET NO FURTHER DISSEMINATION)

[Ceylon:] The one-day general strike planned for 23 February has been postponed, possibly until 3 March. Tension remains high, however, and powerful plantation labor unions are reported willing to join Colombo's urban workers when they strike.] (SECRET NOFORN)

Somalia: Violence is anticipated during elections for a legislative assembly in the Italian trust territory of Somalia from 4 through 8 March. The 90-member assembly selected will draft the constitution and make other preparations for independence in 1960. The opposition party, boycotting the election in protest against questionable electoral methods employed by the Somali Youth League--the ruling party--may engage in violence, including attacks on foreigners and destruction of foreign installations. Police are aware of the threat and are taking emergency measures. (SECRET)

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DAILY BRIEF

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Morocco: Abdelkhalik Torres, an important nationalist leader and Moroccan ambassador to Cairo, intends to resign and return to active politics. Torres' decision probably has the approval of the King, who may look on Torres as a conservative and as an acceptable future premier. Premier Ibrahim had wanted Torres to remain in Cairo, but was presumably overruled by the King. An adherent of the Istiqlal party's right wing, which is still struggling with the left wing for party control, Torres will try to strengthen the right wing's following in northern Morocco. If he fails, he may try to reconstitute the Islah, his former party, which had a wide following in the North.⁷

(**SECRET NO FURTHER DISSEMINATION**)

23 Feb 59

DAILY BRIEF

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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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