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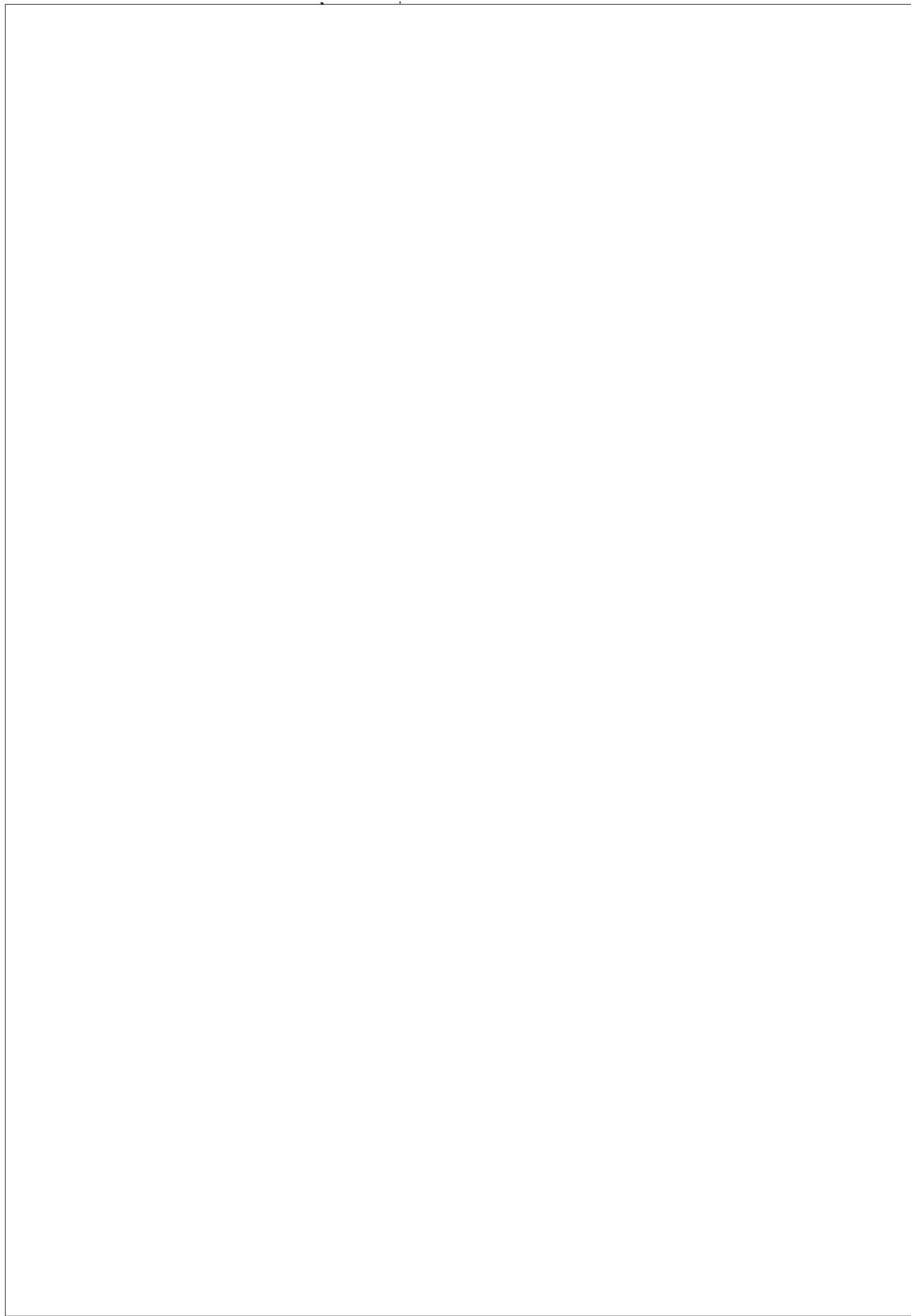
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26 February 1960

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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26 FEBRUARY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev-Nehru meeting on 1 March for further talks suggests Soviet leader continues interest in bringing Indian and Chinese governments together to solve border dispute.

(1)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

UAR continuing general military alert and has augmented some forces in Syria; partial Israeli mobilization may be imminent.

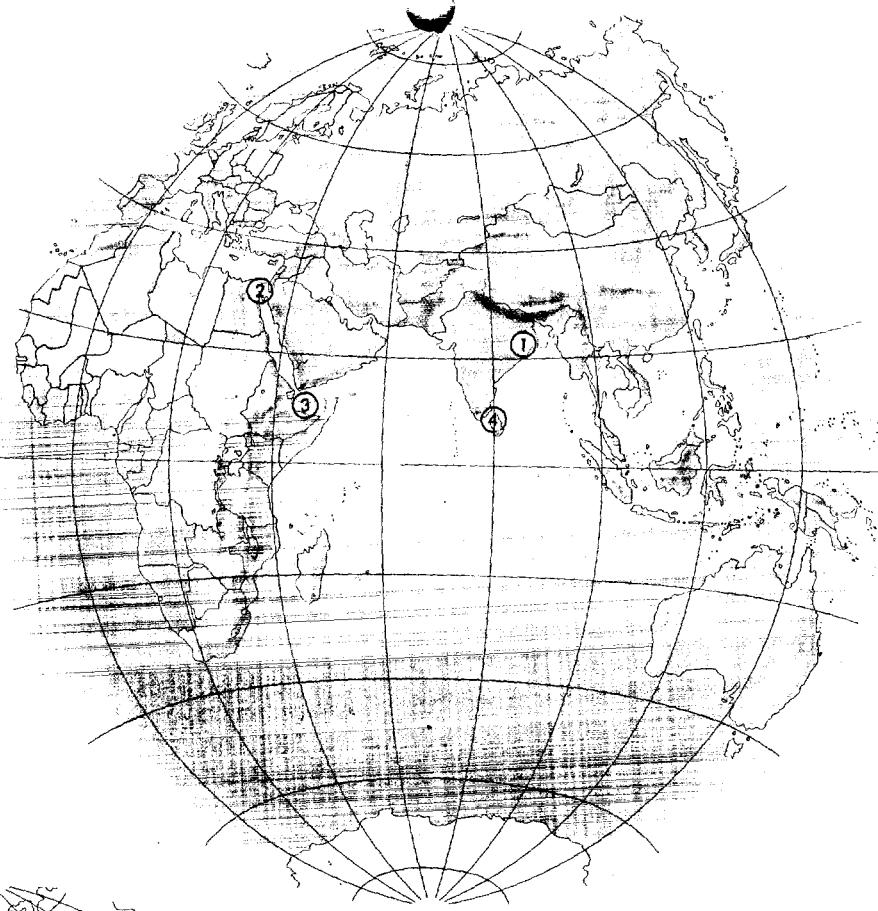
(2)

British Somaliland-- London's plans for political evolution in Somaliland upset by nationalist election victory; nationalists' planned actions will irritate Ethiopia.

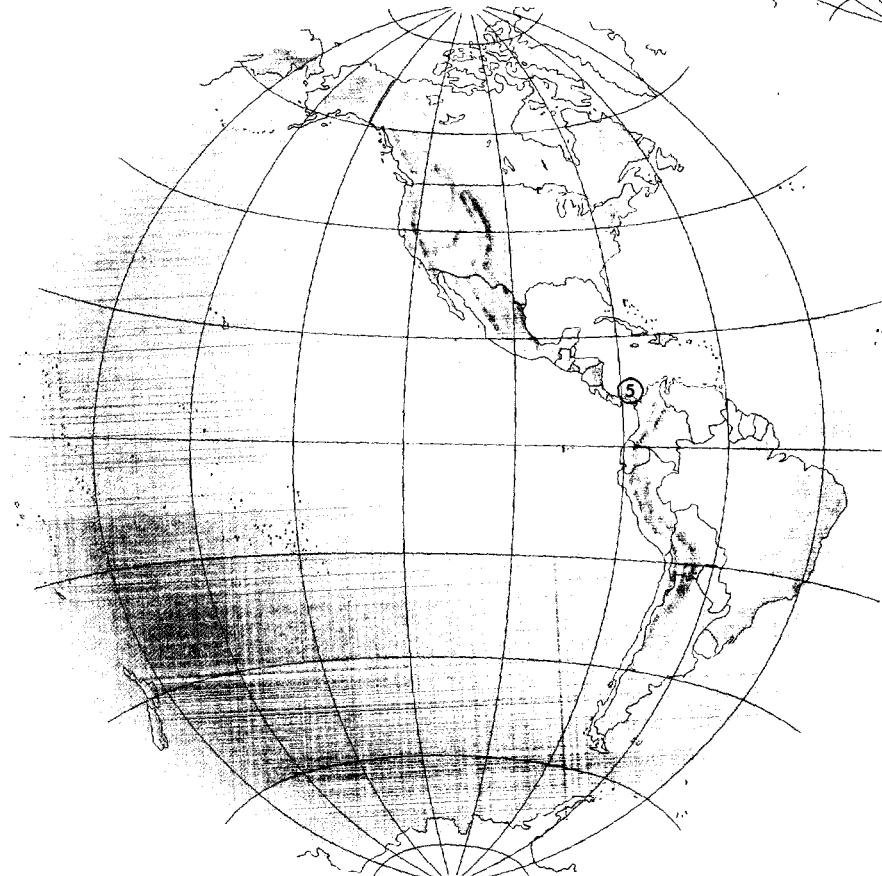
(3)

Ceylonese national elections next month not expected to result in strong, stable government.

(4)

**III. THE WEST**

(5) Panamanian foreign minister, during forthcoming visit to Cairo, may seek UAR support of Panama's quest for increased canal benefits.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

26 February 1960

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

OK

USSR-India-China: Nehru's announcement that he will meet Khrushchev in Calcutta on 1 March for further talks suggests that the Soviet leader continues to be interested in bringing the Indian and Chinese governments together to solve their border dispute. Khrushchev reportedly devoted about half of his recent talk with Nehru to the border question. He was extremely pleased when Nehru informed him that he had already invited Chou En-lai to a meeting, and assured Nehru that Chou was eager to meet with him.

(Page 1)



II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK

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*UAR-Israel: The UAR is continuing its general military alert, and there has been some augmentation and deployment of UAR forces in Syria in addition to the major build-up in the Sinai Peninsula. Israeli call-up of 5,000 troops was to take place on the night of 25 February. The Israeli deputy minister of defense has been in Paris since 22 February, presumably attempting to obtain additional jet aircraft and other military equipment for immediate delivery. Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir has told the American ambassador in Tel Aviv, "We have to do something to protect ourselves." She implied the USSR had been spreading rumors of an Israeli intention to attack the UAR.

(Page 2)



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OK

British Somaliland - Ethiopia: [The recent landslide election victory in British Somaliland of the UAR-supported nationalists, who are expected to demand immediate independence, is a setback to London's plans for the political evolution of the protectorate. The intent of the nationalists to negotiate an early unification with Somalia--the Italian-administered trust territory which is to become independent on 1 July--will further embitter Ethiopia. Addis Ababa is extremely sensitive over Somali claims to large areas of Ethiopia and probably will accuse London of conspiring with Somali nationalists to establish a "Greater Somalia" state in the Commonwealth.] (Page 4) (Map)

OK

Ceylon: The Ceylonese national elections to be held on 19 March seem at present unlikely to lead to the formation of a strong, stable government. Some 20 recognized parties and nearly 900 candidates are competing for 151 elective Parliament seats, no campaign issue has yet captured the popular imagination, and the prospects are for a widely split vote. The moderate United National party is generally favored to win the most seats but is likely to obtain only a plurality; this probably would result in a coalition government.

(Page 5)

III. THE WEST

NJ

Panama: Foreign Minister Miguel Moreno, whose ten-nation tour will bring him to Cairo on 10 March for a four-day official visit, may seek UAR support of Panama's quest for increased canal benefits. At least two Latin American diplomats in Cairo have reported to their governments that Moreno's visit increases the possibility that Panama will take its dispute with the United States over the Panama Canal to the UN with UAR support. (Page 6)

26 Feb 60

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev's Present Role in Sino-Indian Border Dispute

[Nehru's announcement that he will meet with Khrushchev in Calcutta on 1 March for further talks suggests that Khrushchev continues to be interested in bringing the Indian and Chinese Communist governments together to solve their border dispute. Khrushchev reportedly devoted about half of his recent talk with Nehru to the border question, emphasizing that China had not committed aggression on Indian territory but admitting that he did not like the way the Chinese have behaved on the issue.]

[Khrushchev noted that Ladakh was essentially a "no man's land," and that the incident there could not be blamed on either side. He was said to be extremely pleased when he was informed by Nehru that the latter had already invited Chou En-lai to a meeting, and he assured Nehru that Chou was eager to meet with him. Khrushchev allegedly suggested that if Chou were unwilling to come to New Delhi for talks, the two premiers could meet in Moscow.]

[Nehru reportedly parried this suggestion, hinting that Moscow would be acceptable if China would agree to at least some Indian "preconditions." Nehru reportedly told President Prasad later that he did not expect Chou to accept his invitation to New Delhi, in view of the firm stand on border questions taken in the Indian note of 12 February. The Chinese probably would prefer a meeting on neutral Asian ground rather than in New Delhi, where public reaction would be hostile, or in Moscow, where Chinese prestige would suffer.]

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Israeli Reaction to UAR Troop Movements

There is some indication that Israel is mobilizing in reaction to the UAR military build-up in Sinai. [The Israeli Government was to call-up 5,000 troops on the night of 25 February, according to an Israeli Defense Ministry official. Israeli Foreign Minister Meir has reassured to the American ambassador that, contrary to UAR claims, Israel is not preparing to attack Syria. She nevertheless indicated that Israel could not wait too long to react "defensively."]

[Mrs. Meir, who suggested that the Soviet Union may have fed the UAR reports of alleged Israeli plans to attack, intends to discuss the situation with foreign representatives in Israel. Meanwhile, Israel has sent a letter to the President of the UN Security Council which accuses Nasir of open incitement to war. The Israelis presumably want to make their position clear to key members of the international community in the event a conflict ensues.]

Meanwhile, both Shimon Peres, deputy director of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, and former army chief of staff Moshe Dayan, now minister of agriculture, are in Paris, presumably on an arms procurement mission. The director of the Dassault aircraft factory reportedly said on 21 February that a "large order" of Mystere jet fighters was being sent to Israel. French Foreign Ministry spokesmen said in December 1959 that delivery of four or five aircraft would complete the requirements of existing French-Israeli arms contracts. Paris at that time allegedly had been unresponsive to Israeli requests for additional commitments.]

[] Israeli fighters overflew north Sinai on 24 February, and UN Secretary General Hammarskjold, probably on the basis of information from UNEF,

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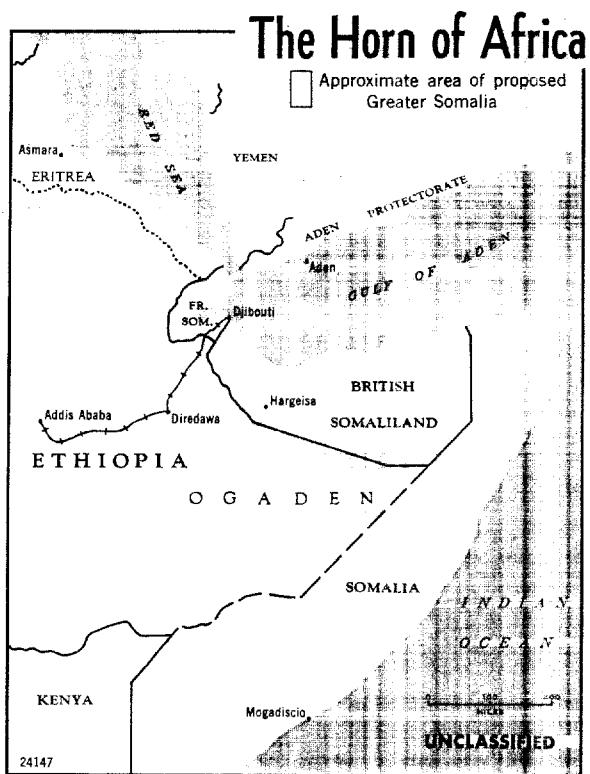
which is stationed along the Israeli-Egyptian border, has stated that this or a similar recent overflight resulted in an inconclusive air engagement with a UAR plane.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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British Somaliland to Demand Immediate Independence

[The recent landslide victory of the UAR-supported nationalists in British Somaliland is a setback to London's plans for an orderly political evolution of its Somaliland protectorate. London had planned to offer the winning party four of seven ministerial portfolios immediately and to yield governmental responsibility gradually over a period of several years as local leaders learn the ropes. The nationalists, however, encouraged by their success in winning 32 of 33 seats in the Legislative Council, are expected to demand immediate independence.]

[The nationalists want to negotiate an early unification agreement with Somalia, the Italian-administered trust territory which is to become independent on 1 July. This will heighten the tensions between Ethiopia and the Somali tribesmen. Addis Ababa is sensitive over Somali claims to Ethiopia's largely Somali-inhabited eastern province of Ogaden and probably will again accuse London of conspiring with Somalis to establish a "Greater Somali" state in the Commonwealth.]

[Last February, Addis Ababa charged that London's announced plan to introduce political reforms in the protectorate had stimulated nationalist sentiment among ethnic Somalis throughout eastern Africa--including Somalia, British and French Somaliland, northern Kenya, and Ethiopia's Ogaden Province. The charge was repeated following the formation last August of the Pan-Somali Nationalist Movement, which seeks to achieve unity of all Somali territories.]

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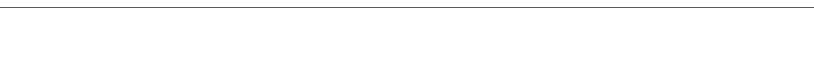
The National Elections in Ceylon

Ceylon's national elections on 19 March offer little prospect of a solution to the island's political problems. It is unlikely that any one party can win a majority and form a stable government. About 900 candidates representing 20 parties, only six of which are well established, are contesting 151 parliamentary seats.

There is neither a strong incumbent party nor a dramatic new political movement to catch popular imagination as there was in 1956. The outcome therefore will be influenced heavily by the popularity of individual candidates, regardless of party affiliation in some cases, and the prospects are for a widely split vote.

The moderate parties probably will obtain more votes than the leftists, in view of popular reaction against the political instability and economic decline brought on by the former government. The moderate United National party (UNP), which ruled from 1947 to 1956, is generally favored to win a plurality of seats. To do so, however, the party will have to maintain its lead in campaign activity to overcome the effects of its overwhelming defeat in 1956 and the multiplicity of candidates, which will be a greater drawback for the moderates than for the leftists.

With a near-majority, the UNP probably could attract enough additional members of Parliament into its ranks to form a relatively stable government. Should its plurality be too small for this solution, the resulting coalition government probably would be nearly as weak as its predecessor.

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III. THE WEST**Panama May Seek UAR Support for Its Canal Claims**

During an official visit to Cairo scheduled for 10-13 March, Panamanian Foreign Minister Moreno may seek UAR backing for his government's demand for greater canal benefits from the United States.

[redacted] the Brazilian ambassador to Cairo reported to his government that the Moreno visit increases the possibility that "the case of US presence in the Panama Canal will be taken to the UN with open support from the UAR." The Uruguayan envoy also reported on 19 February that Moreno was seeking UAR and general Asian-African UN support on the canal issue.

Moreno left Panama on 13 February for a ten-nation tour of Asian, Middle Eastern, and European countries. Prior to his departure he indicated he would discuss with government officials Panama's problems vis-a-vis the United States. He added that since some nations he would visit had experienced similar difficulties, such talks would be of "great benefit" to Panama.

The foreign minister's tour is part of a coordinated effort by the Panamanian Government and private groups to give international publicity to Panama's controversies with the United States. Members of the Panamanian newspapermen's association are delivering a series of lectures in Latin American countries on US-Panamanian problems.

[redacted] Several Latin American nations, including Cuba and Venezuela, already have expressed sympathy for Panama's claims, notably the contention that it is entitled to fly its flag in the Canal Zone. The Cuban ambassador to Panama recently stated that his government would give its unqualified support, including its vote in the United Nations or any international tribunal, to Panama's "just demands" for "effective sovereignty" over the zone.] Panama has reportedly threatened to air its grievances before the UN or the International Court of Justice, but it has firmly rejected all proposals for the internationalization or inter-Americanization of the canal as a solution to present US-Panamanian disagreements.

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, 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 Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State 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 Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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The Director

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