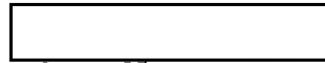


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25 January 1955

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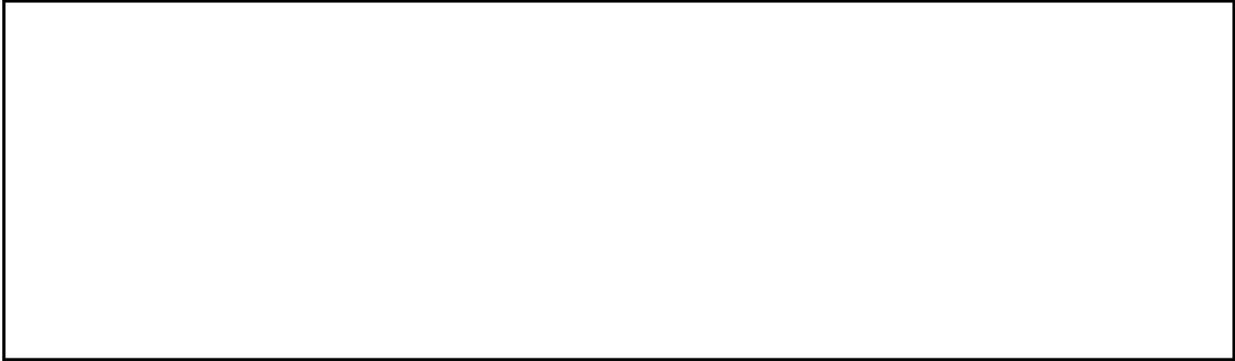
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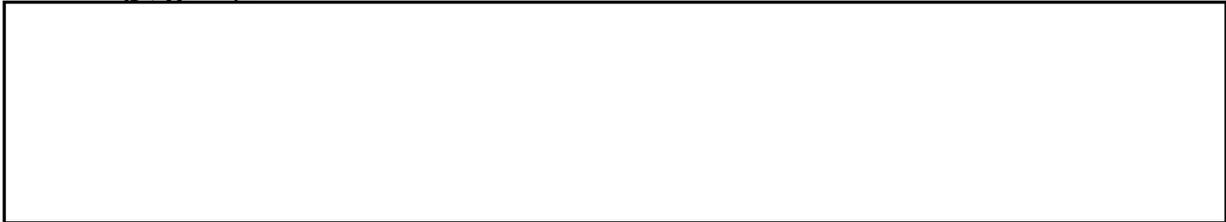
**SUMMARY**



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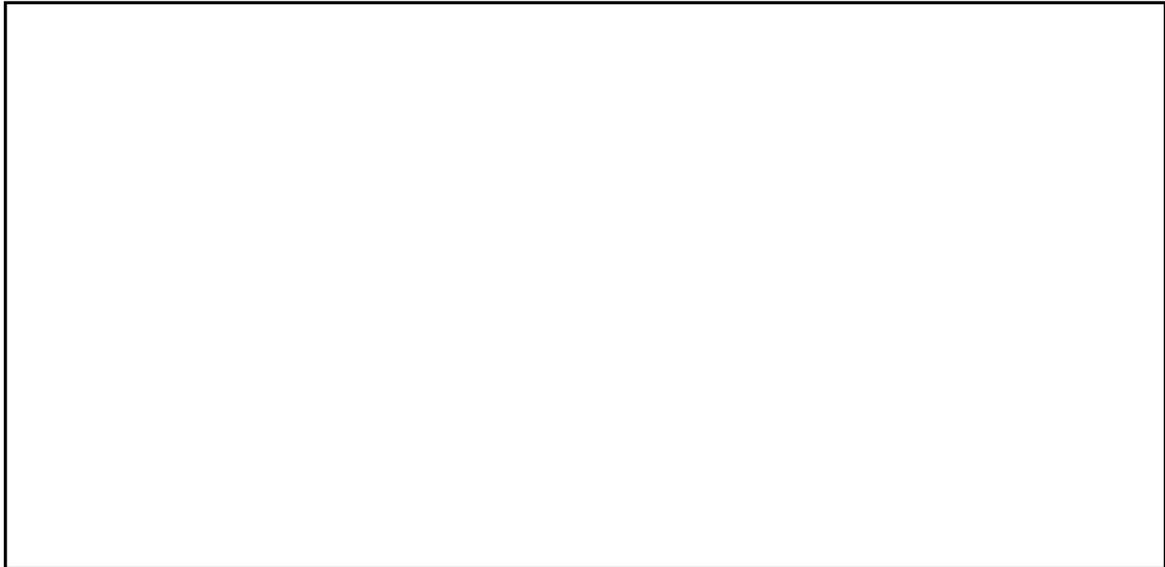


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**FAR EAST**

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**3. Probable Chinese Communist reaction to presidential message:**

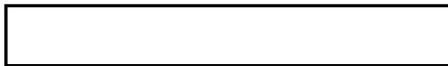


Past Chinese Communist policy suggests that Peiping is more likely than not to move cautiously in response to President

Eisenhower's 24 January message to the Congress requesting authority to assist in the redeployment of Chinese Nationalist forces and to "take into account" localities and actions related to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

The Chinese Communists are capable of a large-scale military effort to disrupt an American-assisted withdrawal of the Nationalist garrison from islands of the Tachen defense command. Peiping has thus far refrained, however, from directly challenging American naval and naval air power, and would probably confine itself to harassing action, if any, during an evacuation of the Tachens.

The Communists have long been capable of taking the Matsu and Quemoy island groups against Nationalist opposition alone. In the light of the President's message, Peiping will probably follow its recent Tachens policy of probing for indications of American intentions by gradually increasing the scale of its military activity against the Matsus and Quemoy.



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With respect to the President's statement that the United States would welcome United Nations action to end hostilities in the China area, it has always been Peiping's position that the "liberation" of Formosa and other Nationalist-held territory is an "internal affair" in which foreign interference will not be tolerated. Chou En-lai emphatically reaffirmed this view on 24 January, rejecting any UN-sponsored "so-called cease-fire." This is not necessarily Peiping's final position, however, as the Chinese Communists may come to believe that agreement would gain them a seat in the UN and permit them to deal with Formosa later.

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25X1A<sup>6</sup>. Comment on advancement of Cambodian election schedule:

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The Cambodian government decided on 22 January to hold national elections on 17 April rather than in June. This decision reflects the king's determination to head off the budding political campaign of the ex-rebel leader Son Ngoc Thanh.

The king's belief that the opportunistic Thanh is the principal threat to himself and to the Cambodian monarchy has been stimulated by the sympathy which Indian officials have shown Thanh. Indian interest in Son Ngoc Thanh is out of proportion to his real status in Cambodian politics, and is probably based on the belief that, as an antimonarchist, he exerts a desirable influence.

As early as October, an Indian truce official said he and his colleagues felt Thanh would be an ideal national leader, under whom the country could experience the kind of democracy which India favored. A recent letter from Thanh to the king was reported drafted by the Indians.

The Cambodian government attaches great importance to Indian friendship, and is thus restrained from taking direct repressive measures against Thanh. The king is planning to meet this dilemma prior to the national elections by holding a popular referendum on 7 February on whether or not the king has fulfilled his pledge to achieve peace and independence. The probable affirmative results will have the effect of reducing Thanh's influence and discouraging Indian support.

## NEAR EAST - AFRICA

25X1A 7. Iraqis close ranks behind Prime Minister Nuri Said:

Egypt's vituperative campaign against Iraq has produced resentment locally and the closing of ranks behind Prime Minister Nuri Said, according to

Ambassador Gallman in Baghdad. He says the Iraqis are becoming conscious that the difference is not merely over the projected Iraqi-Turkish treaty but that it also represents another round in the Iraqi-Egyptian struggle for Arab leadership.

Iraqi political leaders agree on the need for the treaty, and the press has strongly attacked Egyptian hostility. Opposition in Iraq from neutralist and Communist circles remains largely inarticulate, and the threat of a student strike was quickly dissipated by prompt government action.

Comment: Egypt and Saudi Arabia are clearly working for the overthrow of Nuri as a means of defeating the current Iraqi-Turkish proposals. Seldom in recent years has an Iraqi government been so fully prepared as Nuri's for a test of strength with its Egyptian rival.

It appears that Cairo will not be able to marshal the Arab world against Iraq on this question. A compromise formula of delay is the most likely immediate result. The present Iraqi government appears determined nevertheless to obtain a formal agreement on the proposed pact before parliament adjourns in early summer. 

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25X1A 8. New outbreak of Tunisian terrorism anticipated by French official:

The French minister delegate in Tunis has inquired about American reaction to French military suppression of the terrorism which he anticipates if negotiations in Paris break down.



The Tunisian negotiators have returned to Paris with instructions not to make further concessions. The atmosphere in Tunis is pessimistic, and there is little hope that France will give in to Tunisian demands on the issues of police and defense. French authorities have, therefore, taken precautions against terrorist outbreaks.

Comment: French officials in Paris have also indicated the possibility of a breakdown in the negotiations for Tunisian autonomy which opened on 11 September. Premier Mendes-France probably will attempt to delay a showdown with the Tunisians until after the 2 February National Assembly debate on North Africa.

Should the talks fail and terrorism resume, incidents probably would be limited to isolated assassinations.

This approach by the minister delegate suggests that the French are prepared to take even tougher measures than heretofore in the event that the talks break down.