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11 November 1958

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CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



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~~SECRET~~**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**

Krushchev statement on Berlin designed to undercut Bonn's unification proposals.

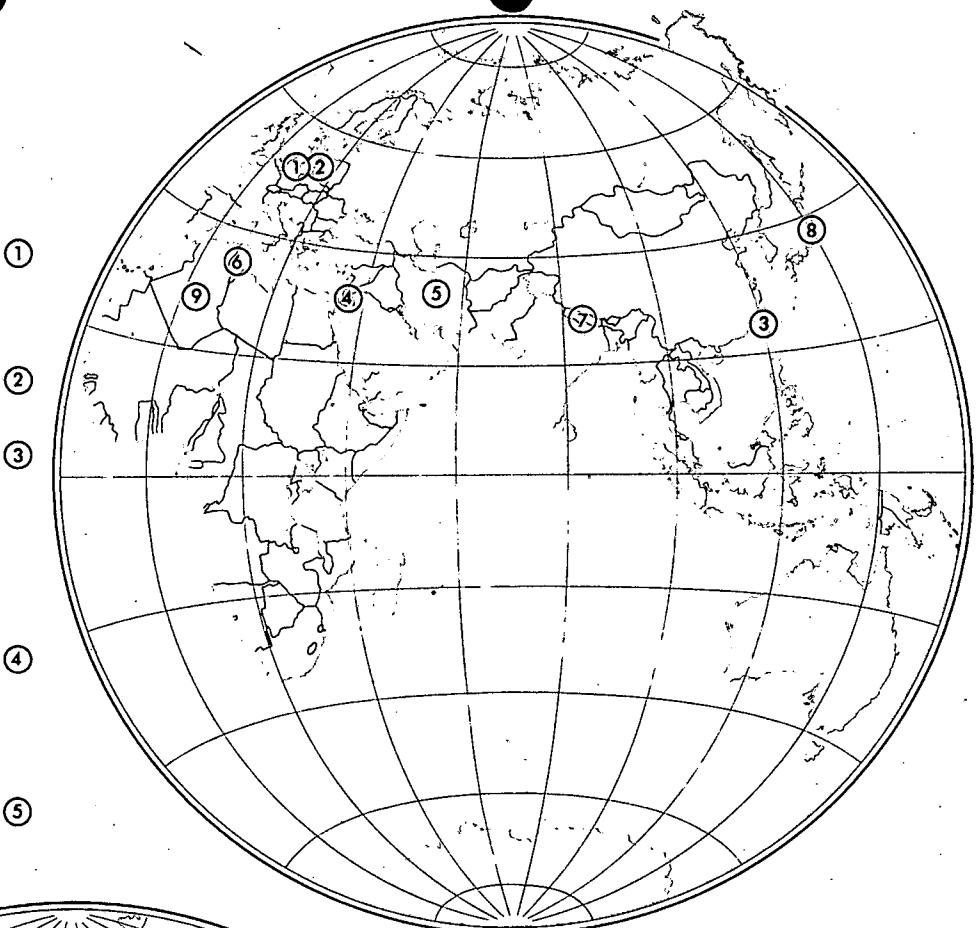
Soviet short-range guided-missile unit with atomic capability believed to have been identified in East Germany.

Taiwan Strait - No substantial change in military situation.

**II. ASIA - AFRICA**

Jordanian King seeking to extract maximum propaganda advantage from air incident over Syria; postpones vacation.

Iran - Intelligence chief tells Shah of alleged Soviet-organized campaign to overthrow regime, but omits mention of internal non-Communist dissatisfaction with ruler.



- (6) Tunisia temporarily rejects British and American arms offers because of annoyance over alleged French role.
- (7) Nepal - King sets first national elections for next February.
- (8) Japan - Crisis over police bill may weaken Kishi government.

**III. THE WEST**

- (9) De Gaulle suffers setback in failure of desired candidates to file in Algeria.
- (10) Argentina - President may impose state of siege over strike by oil workers.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

11 November 1958.

## DAILY BRIEF

### I: THE COMMUNIST BLOC

**\*USSR-Berlin:** Khrushchev, speaking in Moscow on the occasion of the Soviet-Polish friendship meeting, declared that the USSR will turn over its remaining functions in Berlin under quadripartite agreements to the East German regime. If this action is carried out, the USSR will probably disclaim any responsibility for incidents arising from the presence of the Western powers in Berlin. Khrushchev's statements appear designed to strengthen the appearance of East German sovereignty and thereby undercut forthcoming West German unification proposals and block West Germany efforts to improve relations with the satellites, particularly Poland. Moscow may seek to exploit the threat of a renewed blockade of Berlin in its campaign to secure Western recognition of East Germany

**Soviet missiles in East Germany:** Analysis of photographs of one of two unusual Soviet military freight trains observed in East Germany in mid-October indicates that a guided-missile unit equipped with the surface-to-surface 100-nautical-mile missile (SCUD) may be present in East Germany. Each of the two trains carried large crated objects, the dimensions of which correspond almost exactly to the SCUD. This missile has an atomic capability

**Taiwan Strait situation:** There has been no substantial change in the Chinese Communist military situation in the strait area. Naval activity has continued at a high level, particularly in the East China area. At least three landing ships have moved south from Shanghai to Santu Bay since 6 November, the largest number of landing ships detected in the Matsu area at one time in this situation.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

**Jordan-UAR:** King Husayn is seeking to extract the maximum propaganda advantage from the incident on 10 November involving his personal aircraft with UAR jet fighters over Syria. Husayn apparently intends to use the incident to postpone his vacation, to whip up patriotic sentiment favorable to him in Jordan, and, also to, bring about a more active United Nations effort to "police" UAR activities aimed against him. UAR authorities have denied that Jordan had obtained a clearance for the King's flight, although a dry-run flight from Amman to Cyprus was made via Syria last week, and they assert that the MIG's which intercepted the royal plane were merely to "escort" it to the Jordanian border rather than to "attack" it as Husayn has claimed.

**Iran:**

a Communist-sponsored subversive campaign designed to overthrow the regime. The campaign was said to be organized by the USSR but to depend on support from the UAR and Iraq as well as Iranian Communists. While this report may overstate the present dangers to the regime, the situation in Iran is showing no marked improvement. Moreover, the report does not refer to the significant non-Communist internal dissatisfaction with the Shah.

**Tunisia:** Tunisian officials have temporarily rejected arms offered by the United States and Britain because of press reports that France approved the sale of these weapons. The Tunisian defense secretary expressed acute annoyance, implying that arms were supplied because Tunisia opposed the UAR. He proposed that discussions be reopened later.

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Nepal: The King has announced that national elections will be held on 18 February 1959. Notice of these elections, which will be the first to be held in Nepal, will lead to increased activity by all political parties, including the Communists. Should political agitation seriously threaten the interests of the King, he is likely to postpone the elections.

Japan: The parliamentary crisis precipitated by Prime Minister Kishi's handling of the controversial bill to strengthen the powers of the Japanese police is resulting in renewed factionalism among his supporters. Should the Socialists' boycott of the Diet and their mass-demonstration tactics force Kishi to retreat, his diminished prestige and loss of firm party backing would encourage pro-Communist and leftist organizations to increase extremist activity.

### III: THE WEST

France-Algeria: The failure of pro-nationalist Moslem and liberal European candidates to file for the 28-30 November election of 67 Algerian deputies to the French National Assembly is a serious setback for De Gaulle. Such candidates were discouraged from filing by the French Army, despite De Gaulle's order that it abstain from politics. Rebel threats also served to deter the Moslems. As the result of a last-minute filing, all 18 electoral districts now have candidates; however, most of these are French rightist settlers and Moslem collaborators.

Argentina: President Frondizi may impose a state of siege to suppress the ten-day-old petroleum workers' strike whose leaders are demanding that the government cancel its contracts and cease negotiations with American firms to develop Argentine petroleum. Describing the strike as part of a subversive plan, Frondizi named as principally involved the Communists, and, by implication, the Peronistas under Peron's orders.

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