

~~TOP SECRET~~

3.3(h)(2)

3.5(c)

ED

31 January 1958

Copy No. 137

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 26

NO CHANGE IN CLASS.

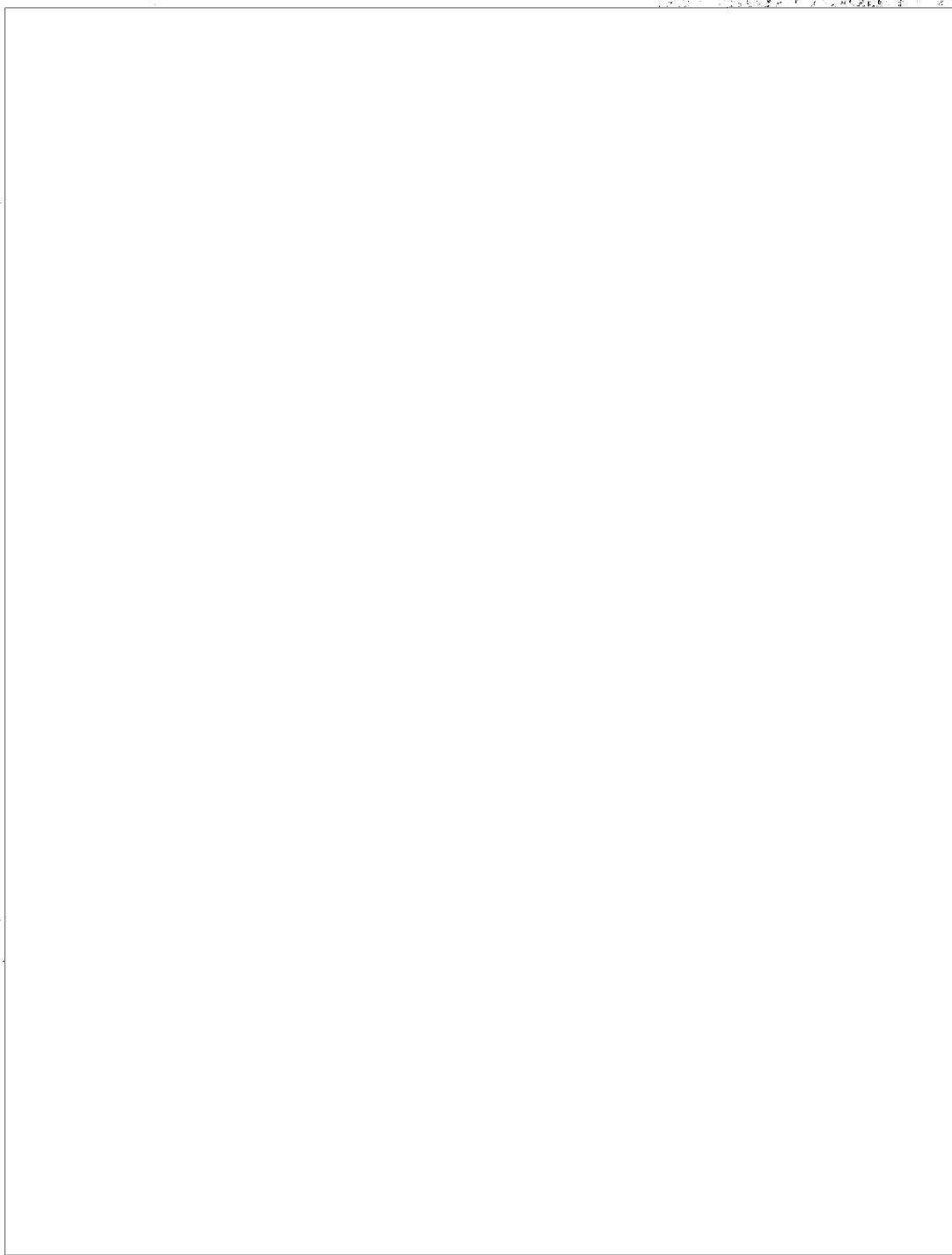
11 DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS

NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2810

AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE: 14-80 REVIEWER: ~~TOP SECRET~~



31 JANUARY 1958

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

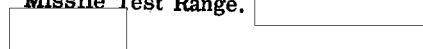
Soviet vessels continue to deliver arms to Egypt and Syria.



Peiping optimistic over continued economic expansion.

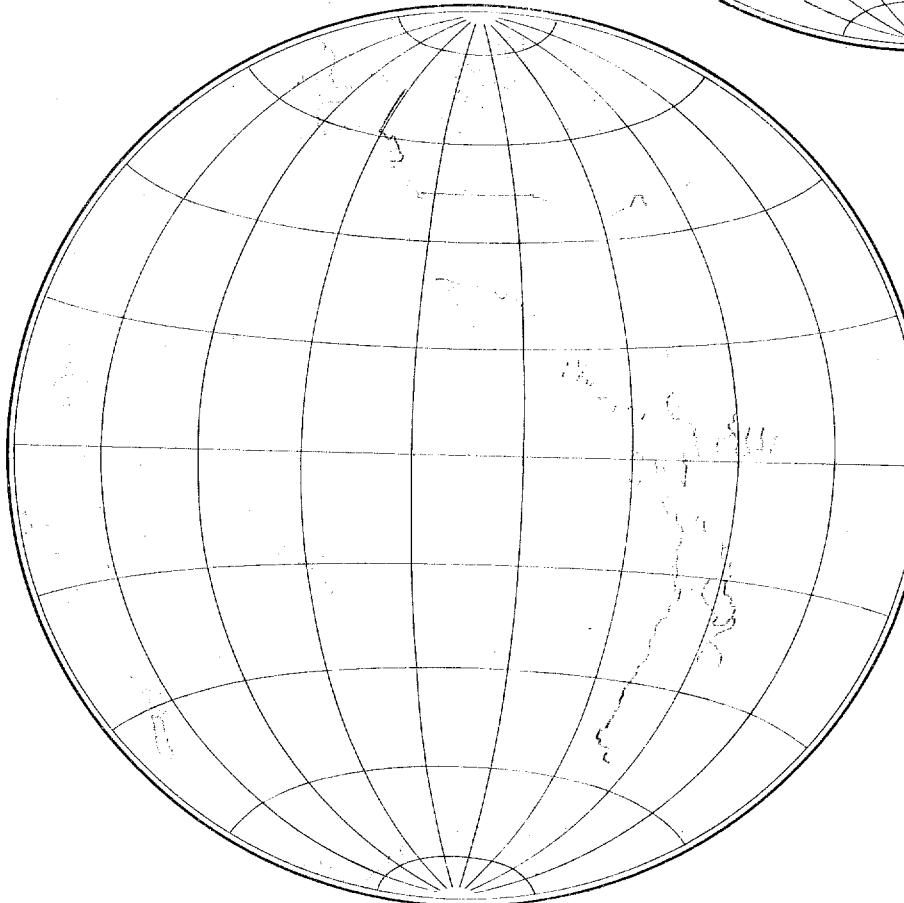
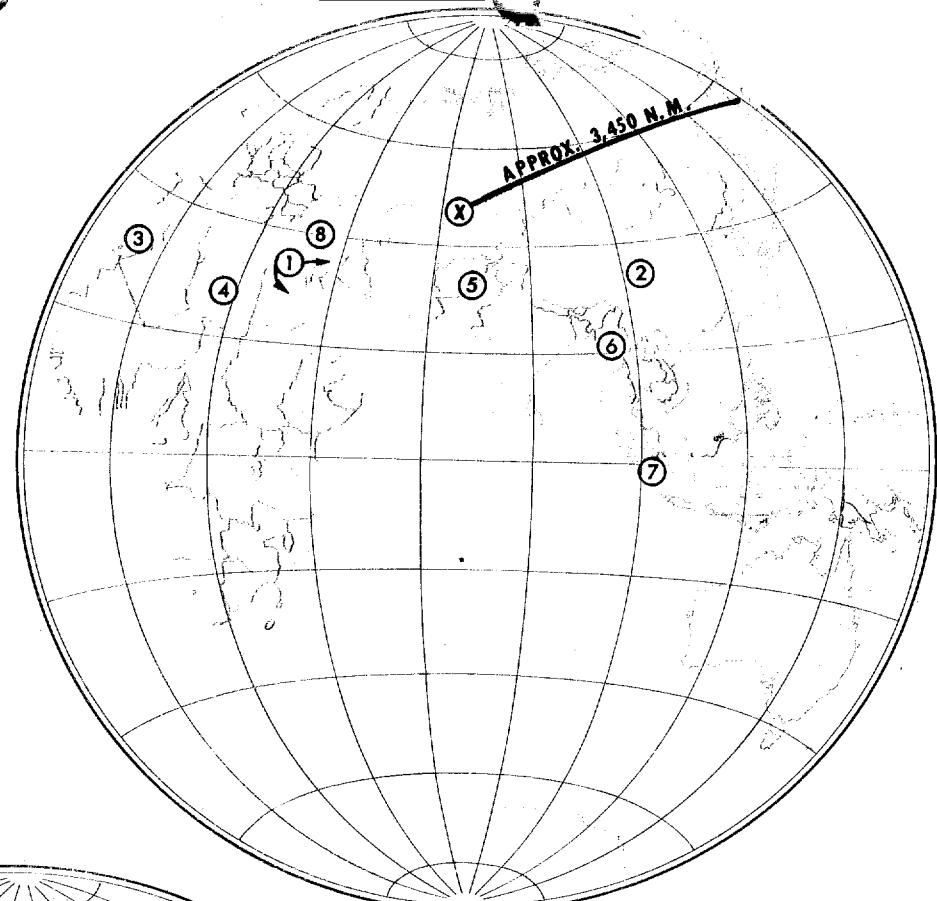

LATE ITEM

Probable ICBM launching at Soviet Missile Test Range.



①
②

(X)

**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

Cairo still uncertain over Egyptian-Syrian union.

①

Morocco seeks to break French-Spanish control of arms supply.

③

Pro-Western Libyan former prime minister may return to office.

④

Afghan King to visit Pakistan.

⑤

Burmese prime minister publicly rejects Marxism.

⑥

Indonesia - Dissidents' open demand for Djouanda resignation may be prelude to ultimatum.

⑦

III. THE WEST

UK still unable to reach agreement with Turkey over Cyprus.

⑧

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

31 January 1958

DAILY BRIEF

SJ RABLATE ITEM

No

* Probable Soviet ICBM launching: The high level of operational communications activity observed on the USSR's Tyura Tam-Klyuchi ballistic missile test range on 30 January culminated in a launching at 1500 EST on that date. The type of vehicle launched and the degree of success of the operation cannot yet be determined. All factors considered, a test ICBM launching is considered most likely.

(Page 5)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

31 January 1958

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No

Soviet arms to Middle East: Soviet vessels carrying military equipment loaded at the Black Sea port of Nikolaev continue to arrive in Latakia and Alexandria. Current deliveries to Egypt are mainly composed of military vehicles and spare parts. Artillery, antiaircraft guns, and possibly tanks are now being delivered to Syria under the terms of the August 1957 arms agreement. Deliveries of arms to Yemen were apparently completed in the fall of 1957.

No

Communist China: Peiping's First Five-Year Plan, which ended in December 1957, has shown results in the key industrial sectors which compare favorably with the rapid advances of the USSR's First Five-Year Plan (1927-1932). Peiping begins its Second Five-Year Plan on a clear note of determination and optimism, and the economy will probably continue to expand at about the same rate (6-7 percent) during the next five years, provided that the regime is able to obtain the necessary peasant cooperation.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

No

Egyptian-Syrian union: Nasir remains preoccupied with the form which Egyptian-Syrian union may take and with the personnel problems involved. Views on these subjects are shifting daily in Cairo. Damascus, however, continues steps

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

toward union with undiminished momentum, and reservations held by some Syrians and Egyptians may not forestall an announcement of union. Second thoughts about union are likely to increase among both Egyptians and Syrians as its difficulties and disadvantages come to the fore.

No

Morocco: The Moroccan Government, conscious of American and British sales of arms to Tunisia last fall, is also attempting to break away from the controls Paris and Madrid maintain over the supply of the Royal Moroccan Army. Rabat has approached Rome for military supplies and assistance in constructing an ammunition factory, and Foreign Minister Balafrej has threatened to seek Czech assistance if Italy refuses.

(Page 1)

OK

Libya: Libya's King Idriss may soon replace Prime Minister Kubaar with the more vigorous, pro-Western former Prime Minister Mahmud Muntassir. The King considers Muntassir better qualified to secure continued substantial budgetary and military support from Britain in the face of London's avowed intention to reduce drastically such support.

(Page 2)

OK

Afghan-Pakistani relations: Afghan King Zahir's visit to Karachi from 1 to 5 February begins a new round in the exchange of state visits which began in 1956 with the aim of improving relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Continuing differences over such problems as a transit agreement and "Pushtoonistan" are likely to limit progress toward any substantial cooperation between Karachi and Kabul.

OK

Burma: Burmese Prime Minister Nu's public rejection of Marxism on 29 January as a guiding political philosophy is his most forthright repudiation of Communist methods in favor of democratic procedures. He thus joins Prince Sinahouk of Cambodia as the second leader of a neutral Southeast Asian country openly to denounce international Communism

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

in the past few weeks. Neither leader is likely to abandon his attachment to the principle of neutrality. [redacted]
(Page 4)

No

Indonesia: The resignation of the Djuanda cabinet has been publicly called for by two dissident leaders, Col. Simbolon and Col. Djambek, in Sumatra. Their demand may be the prelude of an ultimatum to Djakarta. They also suggested that Acting President Sartono nominate former Vice President Hatta and the Sultan of Jogjakarta to form a new cabinet. [redacted]

No

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the Intelligence Advisory Committee concludes that there is no evidence of Sino-Soviet intention to become militarily involved in the Indonesian situation. There is evidence that dissident leaders on Sumatra plan to issue an ultimatum in early February requiring changes in the central government and posing the threat of a rival government. Continued failure to resolve the basic differences between the central government and the dissident leaders would lead to a situation even more favorable to the Communists on Java. [redacted]

III. THE WEST

No

British problem on Cyprus: Discussions in Ankara between top-level members of the British and Turkish governments have apparently failed to resolve outstanding differences. Unless Britain shortly adopts an acceptable plan, widespread terrorism on Cyprus may be resumed. [redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No back-up material.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Morocco Presses for Italian Arms Assistance

The Moroccan Government, conscious of American and British sales of arms to Tunisia last fall to avert the possibility of Tunisian procurement of bloc arms, is also attempting to break away from the controls Paris and Madrid maintain over equipment supplied to the Royal Moroccan Army.

Early last November Rabat asked for Italian technical assistance in constructing and operating a small-arms ammunition factory and the ad interim supply of small-arms ammunition. Later that month, Moroccan officials requested similar assistance from Washington as well as training for Moroccan officers in American military schools. Arrangements are now being made for Moroccan Chief of Staff Crown Prince Moulay Hassan to take an intensified short course at West Point.

On 16 January, Foreign Minister Balafrej, following up the November approach, threatened to seek Czech assistance if Italy did not supply the ammunition considered essential for internal security purposes. The Italian Embassy in Rabat does not expect a favorable response from Rome. Czechoslovakia maintains a permanent economic mission in Rabat and on 22 November concluded a trade agreement with Morocco. This agreement might serve as the vehicle for Czech arms assistance. [redacted]

0-2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Libyan King May Remove Prime Minister

Libya's King Idriss may soon remove his present prime minister, Abd al-Majid Kubaar, who does not appear to be making satisfactory progress in the current financial discussions with Britain. The King is reported to have in mind the appointment of former Prime Minister Mahmud Muntassir. Pro-Western Muntassir is believed to command the trust and respect of the British as a result of his former assignment as ambassador to London.

The negotiations center on London's desire to reduce its budgetary support to the Libyan Government as well as to carry out its plan for drastic reductions in its forces in Libya. King Idriss has expressed his personal preference for the continuance of British military assistance, but is willing to accept American aid instead. However, year-to-year financial support from the United States is not considered a satisfactory substitute for the long-range budgetary commitment contained in the Anglo-Libyan treaty of 1953. It is unlikely that a change in Libyan prime ministers will alter the British position.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Afghan King Zahir Shah's Visit to Pakistan

The state visit to Pakistan planned by Afghan King Zahir from 1 to 5 February will open a new round in the effort to improve relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. His trip has been planned as a further demonstration of the more conciliatory attitude in Karachi and Kabul since 1956, when an exchange of official visits was begun with Pakistani President Mirza's trip to Afghanistan. Zahir Shah's visit was originally scheduled for December, but had to be postponed because of the fall of the Pakistani Government.

The Afghan King's presence in Karachi will provide an opportunity for discussing additional means of increasing cooperation between the two countries, the most important of which is the proposed agreement on transit facilities for Afghan trade. Specific negotiations, however, probably will take place later at the ministerial level.

Continuing differences over such problems as transit arrangements, as well as mutual distrust on the question of "Pushtoonistan," are likely to limit progress toward any substantial cooperation between Karachi and Kabul.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Burmese Premier Rejects Marxism

Premier U Nu, in a major speech to the national congress of the governing Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League on 29 January, rejected Marxism as a guiding political philosophy. He promised that Burma would not accept any program leading to the dictatorship of the proletariat or any other kind of dictatorship. Nu stated that in developing a socialist state in Burma, the government would use only democratic means.

Nu's statement points up the degree to which Burma's leaders have dropped rigidly doctrinaire socialism. Their commitment to democratic socialism was also underscored by Deputy Prime Minister Kyaw Nyein, on his return from a long tour of the Sino-Soviet bloc in early January, when he pointed out the difference between the one-party dictatorships in Communist countries and parliamentary democracy in Burma.

U Nu is the second prominent Southeast Asian neutralist recently to denounce Communist practices. Cambodian Crown Prince Sihanouk is continuing his attack on international Communism which began early this month. At a Cambodian youth rally, Sihanouk criticized "international socialism which is Communist and serves external interests." He is also reported to have blocked acceptance of 20 Soviet scholarships.

Neither Burma nor Cambodia, however, is likely to alter its strictly neutral international position in the foreseeable future. [redacted]

[redacted]

III. THE WEST

No back-up material.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~**LATE ITEM****Probable Soviet ICBM Launching**

The most intense period of range activity noted on the USSR's Tyura-Tam-Klyuchi ballistic missile test range since the launching of the second earth satellite on 3 November 1957 culminated at 1500 EST on 30 January in a probable attempted launching of a test ICBM.

The absence of KRUG and Soviet amateur radio participation, noted in the launching of the first two satellites, makes it less likely that the event was an attempt to launch Sputnik III.

Preparatory range activity reached a high level on 22 January and was noted almost daily until the launching event took place. The latter part of the operational countdown proceeded smoothly after some delays in the early stages.

If the launching was an ICBM test, the intended range was probably about 3,450 nautical miles. Available evidence does not permit an assessment of the degree of success achieved.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DISTRIBUTION**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 Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Operations Coordinating Board

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

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

Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff, 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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

31 January 1958

DAILY BRIEF

Probable Soviet ICBM launching: The high level of operational communications activity observed on the USSR's Tyura Tam-Klyuchi ballistic missile test range on 30 January culminated in a launching at 1500 EST on that date. The type of vehicle launched and the degree of success of the operation cannot yet be determined. All factors considered, a test ICBM launching is considered most likely.

(Page 5)

Communist China: Peiping's First Five-year Plan, which ended in December 1957, has shown results in the key industrial sectors which compare favorably with the rapid advances of the USSR's First Five-Year Plan (1927-1932). Peiping begins its Second Five-Year Plan on a clear note of determination and optimism, and the economy will probably continue to expand at about the same rate (6-7 percent) during the next five years, provided that the regime is able to obtain the necessary peasant cooperation.

Afghan-Pakistani relations: Afghan King Zahir's visit to Karachi from 1 to 5 February begins a new round in the exchange of state visits which began in 1956 with the aim of improving relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Continuing differences over such problems as a transit agreement and "Pushtoonistan" are likely to limit progress toward any substantial cooperation between Karachi and Kabul.

(Page 3)

Burma: Burmese Prime Minister Nu's public rejection of Marxism on 29 January as a guiding political philosophy is his most forthright repudiation of Communist methods in favor of democratic procedures. He thus joins Prince Sinahouk of Cambodia as the second leader of a neutral Southeast Asian country openly to denounce international Communism

in the past few weeks. Neither leader is likely to abandon his attachment to the principle of neutrality.

(Page 4)

Indonesia: The resignation of the Djuanda cabinet has been publicly called for by two dissident leaders, Col. Simbolon and Col. Djambek, in Sumatra. Their demand may be the prelude of an ultimatum to Djakarta. They also suggested that Acting President Sartono nominate former Vice President Hatta and the Sultan of Jogjakarta to form a new cabinet.

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the Intelligence Advisory Committee concludes that there is no evidence of Sino-Soviet intention to become militarily involved in the Indonesian situation. There is evidence that dissident leaders on Sumatra plan to issue an ultimatum in early February requiring changes in the central government and posing the threat of a rival government. Continued failure to resolve the basic differences between the central government and the dissident leaders would lead to a situation even more favorable to the Communists on Java.