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18 February 1959

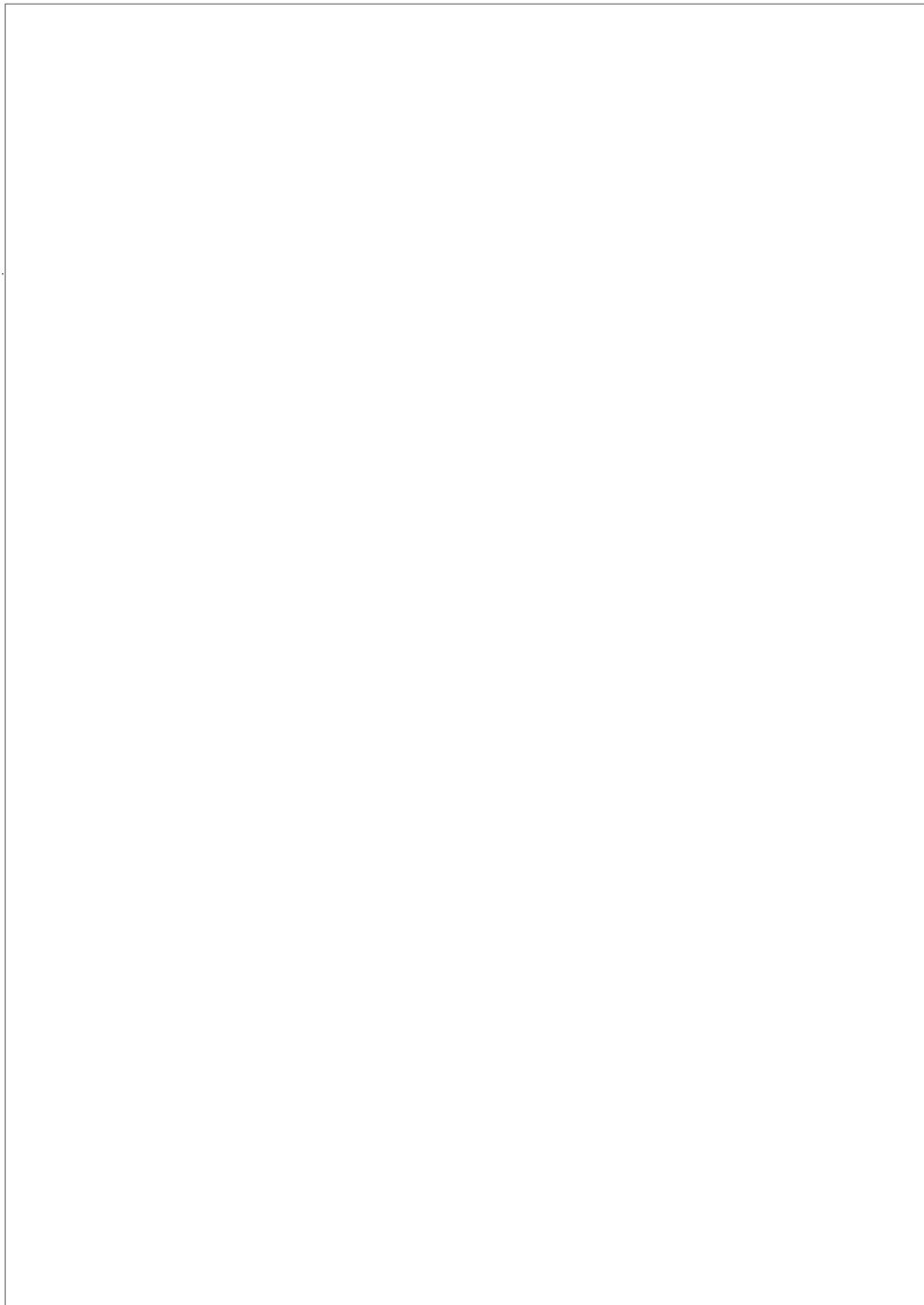
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
COMMITTEE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FEBRUARY 1959
REF ID: A6262
DATE: 4-4-80 REVIEWER: [redacted]
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18 FEBRUARY 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Soviet general says USSR "long ago" decided to create separate ICBM force under Defense Ministry.

Peiping mollified by Khrushchev's denial of remarks to Senator Humphrey.

New Soviet radar of advanced capability seen in East Germany.

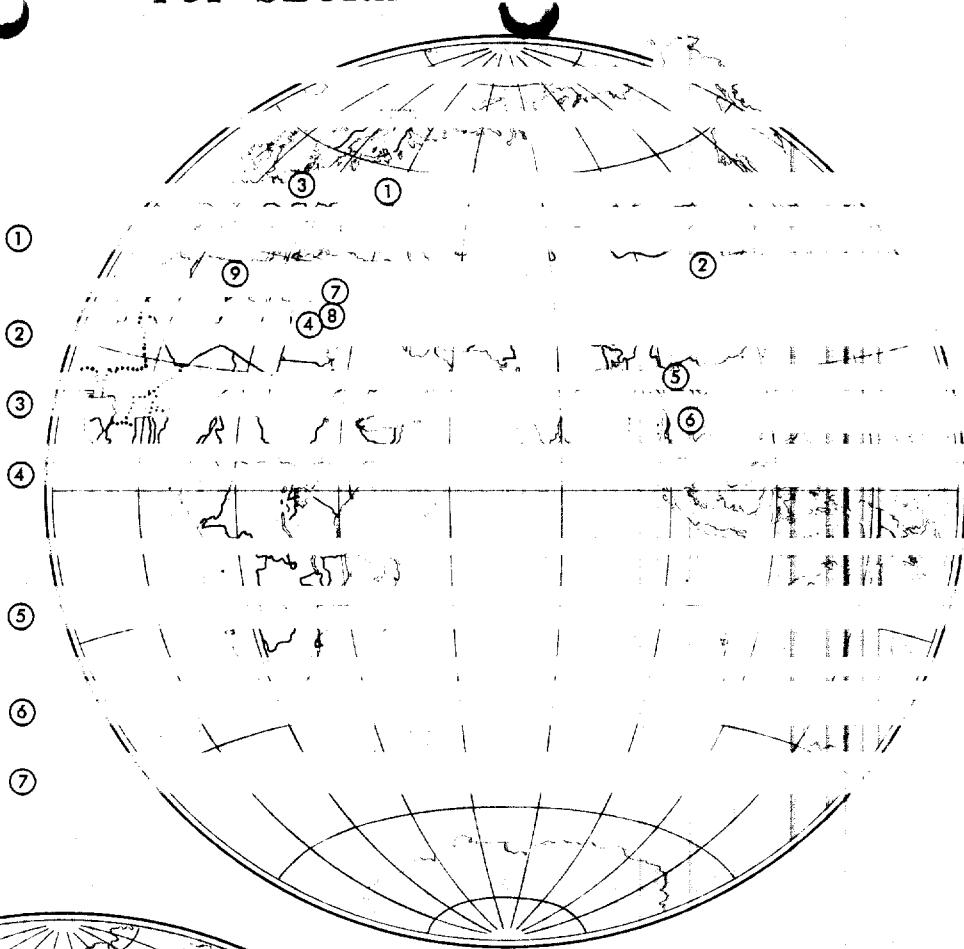
Satellite countries to participate in Aswan Dam construction.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

UK and France pressing Laos to remain bound by Geneva accords.

Cambodia - Sihanouk openly accuses South Vietnamese envoy of plotting; break in relations possible.

Makarios may oppose Cyprus agreement.

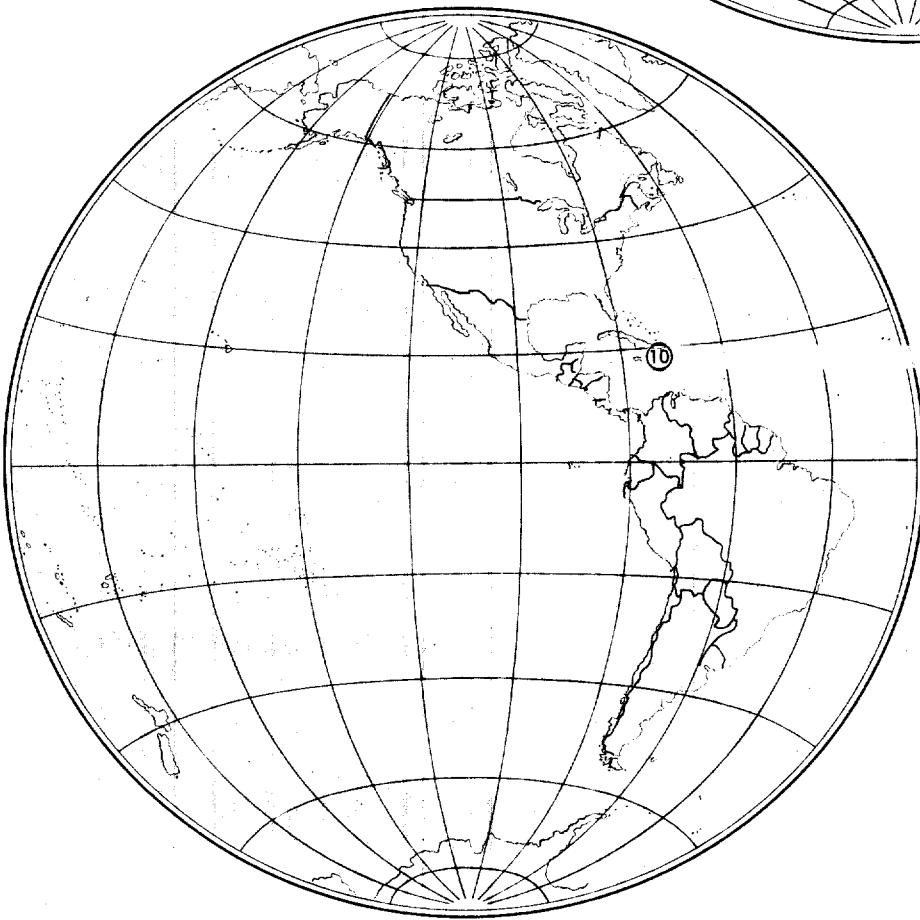


(8) Israel and UAR taking precautions to reduce vulnerability of air forces.

(9) Tunisia exploiting recent French air attack to win concessions from Paris.

III. THE WEST

(10) Haiti - Government near collapse; Dominican Republic to fight if Haiti invaded.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

18 February 1959

SIRAB

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No
USSR: Soviet Army General Popov recently told members of a visiting [redacted] military delegation that "it was decided long ago" to create a separate long-range missile force operationally subordinate to the Ministry of Defense. There is no other evidence available to confirm the existence of a separate long-range missile force. It is logical that the Ministry of Defense through its General Staff would have operational control over intercontinental ballistic missiles, but the details of subordination have not been established* by available data.]

No
Communist China - USSR: Peiping's military attaché to East Germany recently stated that the Chinese Communists are "satisfied" with Khrushchev's public denial that he had made any disparaging remarks on the communes to Senator Humphrey. In January the attaché had reported a Chinese "protest" to Moscow over these remarks. He said that the issue now was "settled" and that China fully accepted Khrushchev's views on the transition to Communism. The attaché's statement parallels Chinese propaganda on the Soviet Congress and suggests that, for the time being, Peiping's public statements in the ideological field will avoid disagreement with the USSR.]

(Page 1)

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

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OK

*in P3, end
of line 5,
change "the"
to "a". Change
last line of
P3 to read
"system
believed being
installed"*

USSR: A new Soviet early warning and ground controlled intercept radar was observed at three, and possibly four, locations in East Germany during January. Preliminary evaluation of its characteristics indicates that it is capable of detecting a fighter-size target at distances around 200 nautical miles at altitudes as high as 200,000 feet, significantly greater than any Soviet EW/GCI radar known to be in operational use.

(Page 2)

OK

Soviet bloc - UAR: Each of the European satellites, with the exception of Albania, apparently will participate as a subcontractor on specific projects in the construction of the first stage of the Aswan Dam. The satellites also are being awarded subcontracts for projects under the Soviet economic aid program in both the Egyptian and Syrian regions of the UAR.

(Page 3)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

10
Laos: Laos is under strong pressure from Britain and France to retreat from its 11 February statement that it is no longer bound by the 1954 Geneva accords. Vientiane is drafting a statement that it does not intend either to embark on an aggressive military policy or to repress domestic Communists. Laos apparently intends to maintain its previously assumed position regarding the Geneva accords, however.

(Page 4)

10
Cambodia - South Vietnam: Premier Sihanouk's open accusation of "subversive" activities by South Vietnam's representative in Phnom Penh, who is in fact deeply involved in anti-Sihanouk plots, could foreshadow a break in the two countries' relations. In a press interview concluding his visit to Indonesia, Sihanouk also contrasted the "provocations" of Thailand and South Vietnam with Communist China's friendly attitude.

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DAILY BRIEF

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Cyprus: Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis fears that Archbishop Makarios may "torpedo" the London conference on Cyprus. [REDACTED] The British also express concern. Makarios reportedly has already balked over Britain's request for guarantees of base rights and would certainly oppose a transition period of about a year as envisaged by London. Makarios has the support of the Greek Cypriots and his opposition to the plan would make its implementation difficult.] [REDACTED]

MW
Israel-UAR: Israel is attempting to reduce the vulnerability of its highly concentrated air force to surprise attack by constructing numerous semi-underground covered aircraft pens at its three principal airfields. The UAR, for its part, appears to be relying primarily on aircraft dispersal over a large number of airfields and strips. [REDACTED] *(DNC)* *noform*

(Page 5) (Map)

OK
Tunisia: The Tunisian Government probably will capitalize on popular feeling aroused by the 14 February attack by three Algeria-based French fighter planes in southwestern Tunisia to try to gain diplomatic advantages, such as reduction of the French Embassy staff and of French forces in Bizerte. President Bourguiba may recall his ambassador to Paris, as he did last year after the air attack on Sakiet Sidi Youssef, and may demand the recall of the French ambassador.] [REDACTED] (Page 6)

III. THE WEST

CK
Haiti: President Duvalier, whose regime appears near collapse even without the threatened Cuban-supported invasion, is quoted in the press as calling for the destruction of the capital city at the first sign of invasion. Officials of the Dominican Republic, meanwhile, have warned that they would consider an attack on Haiti as an attack on themselves.

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DAILY BRIEF

iii

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I THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Chinese Communist Diplomat Says Ideological Dispute With USSR "Settled"

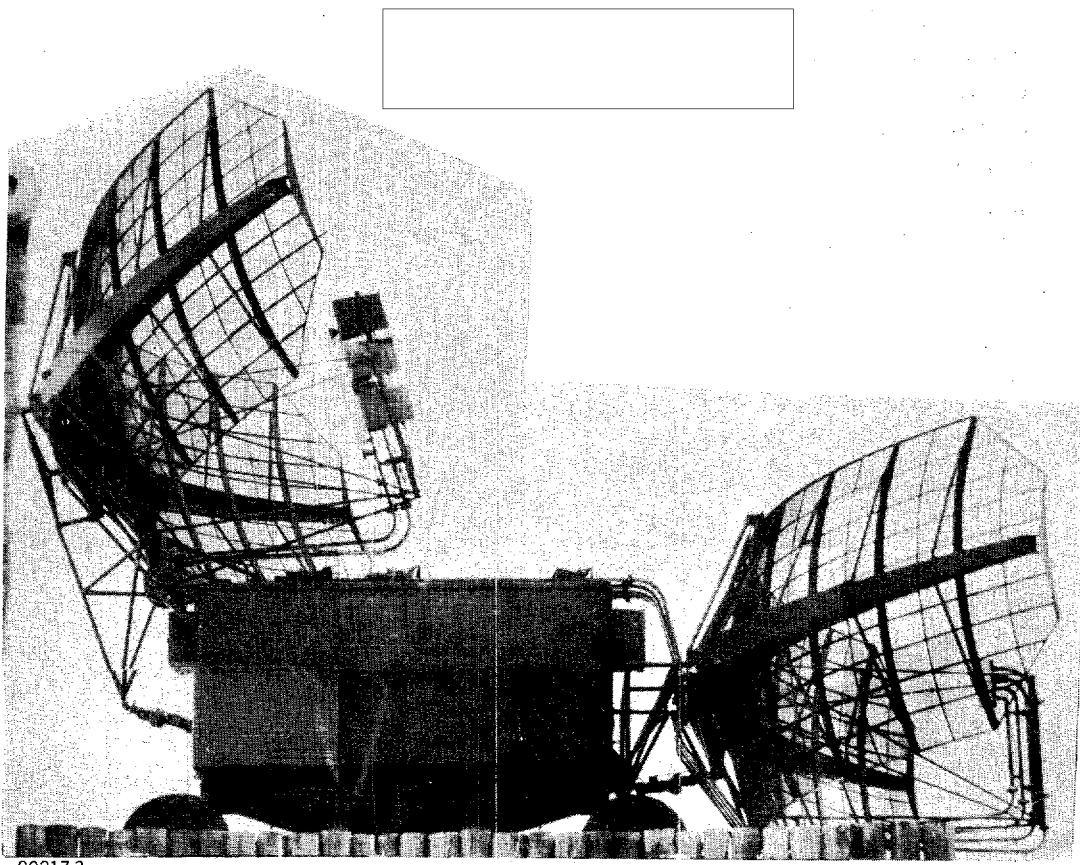
[Peiping's military attaché in East Germany told a Western journalist on 11 February that the Chinese Communists are "satisfied" with Khrushchev's concluding speech to the Soviet party congress in which he publicly denied making disparaging remarks on the communes to Senator Humphrey. In January the attaché had reported a Chinese "protest" to Moscow over these remarks. The issue now was "settled," he said, and Peiping "fully accepted" Khrushchev's views on transition from socialism to Communism.]

[The attaché's statements closely parallel Peiping's propaganda on the congress, of which the most notable example appeared in the mid-February issue of Red Flag, theoretical journal of the Chinese Communist party. Red Flag stressed Khrushchev's thesis that "highly developed" industry is essential for the transition and that disregard of this factor "must be corrected." The article also acknowledged the need for division of labor and scored any premature attempt "to deny" the socialist principle of remuneration according to work. This explicit endorsement of Soviet views is a recantation, as these were points the Chinese virtually denied in previous statements on the communes.]

[Peiping's unqualified endorsement of Soviet doctrinal leadership implies that, for the time being, the Chinese will avoid discord with the USSR in the ideological field. The attaché's remarks on Sino-Soviet relations may be intended to give credibility to Peiping's affirmations of unity.]

[The attaché offered the opinion that the Communists would attempt to "liberate" the offshore islands in late April or May. This suggests that the Chinese may be using this channel to create apprehension in the West that pressure in the Taiwan Strait will be increased concurrently with Soviet moves in Berlin.]

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NEW SOVIET EW/GCI RADAR (BAR LOCK)

New Advanced Soviet EW/GCI Radar in East Germany

(A new Soviet early warning ground controlled intercept radar was observed in operation at three, and possibly four, locations in East Germany in January, replacing BIG MESH V-beam sets which appeared there late in 1957.)

(Preliminary evaluation of this mobile radar--designated BAR LOCK--indicates that it has the best capability for aircraft detection and tracking of any known Soviet EW/GCI radar. It presumably could detect a fighter-size target at distances of about 200 nautical miles at altitudes as high as 200,000 feet. Up to this time, Soviet radar coverage had been estimated at 180 nautical miles at as high as 100,000 feet.)

(So far, BAR LOCK has been observed only in East Germany, but it may also be in limited deployment within the USSR. [redacted] Its use would markedly increase over-all Soviet air-defense capabilities, especially so if utilized in connection with the semi-automatic air-defense data-link communications system. INERT, now being installed at an accelerated pace.)
[redacted]

(Preliminary [redacted] data indicates that the set operates on six frequencies over a 410-mc. band between 2,710 and 3,120 megacycles per second (S-band). The BAR LOCK is the sixth in a series of successively improved microwave EW/GCI radars beginning with the TOKEN, which became operational in 1951.)
[redacted]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

European Satellites to Participate in Construction
Of Egyptian High Dam

The Egyptian minister of public works last week met with economic officials of all the European satellites, except Albania, to explain the 'task of the contractors who would be entrusted with implementing the first stage of the High Dam project' at Aswan.

The Soviet Union in October 1958 granted Cairo a \$100,000,-000 line of credit to be used in building the first stage of the dam. In addition, the USSR agreed in December to assume over-all direction of the construction of the first stage, providing the technical management as well as the necessary equipment and materials. The satellites probably will be subcontractors on specific projects.

The satellites, apparently under the auspices of the bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), are also being awarded contracts to carry out various industrial and engineering projects called for under the \$175,000,000 Soviet economic aid program in Syria. Since the general credit agreements are between the USSR and the UAR, it is probable that Cairo will make its payments to the USSR. The USSR, on the other hand, probably will settle its obligations with the ultimate satellite supplier over a less extended period of time, through existing clearing agreements, thus limiting the financial burden on the satellites.

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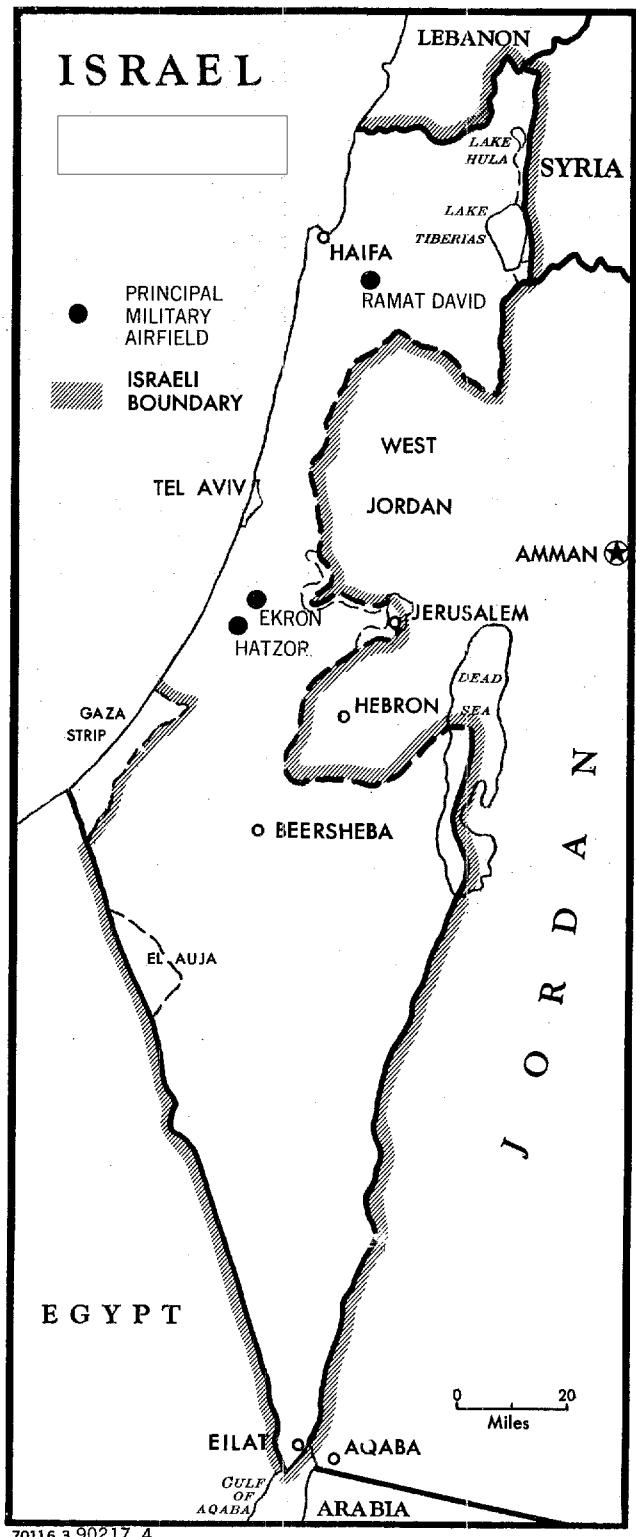
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Laos Under Pressure to Retreat From Denunciation of Geneva Accords

[Laos is under strong British and French pressure to retreat from its 11 February statement that it is no longer bound by the provisions of the 1954 Geneva accords. Laotian Foreign Minister Khamphan Panya is drafting a communique containing assurances that Laos does not intend either to embark on an aggressive military policy or to repress domestic Communists. This statement, intended to clarify rather than repudiate Laos' position, will presumably not allay British and French fears of new tension in the Indochina area and of Communist exploitation of the issue.]

[Communist propaganda continues to argue that the Geneva accords remain binding on Laos until a political settlement has been reached in Vietnam. Peiping and Hanoi attribute Laos' action to US pressure aimed at clearing the way for Laos' entrance into SEATO. They can be expected to appeal to India and the Geneva cochairmen--Britain and the USSR--to reconvene the International Control Commission in Laos. In this effort they will probably attempt to exploit the present differences between the US position and that of the UK and France on this issue.]

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[Redacted]

Israel Protecting Aircraft Against Surprise Attack

{ Israel is attempting to reduce the vulnerability of its highly concentrated air force to surprise attack by constructing numerous semi-underground aircraft pens at its three principal combat airfields--Ramat David, Hatzor (Qastina), and Ekron. These protective facilities are being completed at a time when the Israeli Air Force has been strengthened by new ~~high-performance Super Musters and Vautour jet fighters.~~

[Redacted]
[Redacted] it was of heavy construction, consisting of two earth-covered dome-like structures, each of which appeared large enough to hold two Musters or one Vautour.]

{ The UAR, for its part, appears to be relying primarily on aircraft dispersal over a large number of modern airfields and strips. As a result of a construction program which was pressed during 1958, and is still continuing, Egypt has at least 16 airfields with runways over 8,000 feet in length, capable of supporting jet fighters or jet light bombers. In Syria, construction of two new fields will provide five facilities adequate for jet fighters and jet light bombers. Although the UAR has enough airfields to support a number of aircraft far in excess of the quantity now held, it is probably striving for maximum dispersal capability.]

{ By contrast, Israel remains relatively vulnerable even if its aircraft are protected since damage to runways on the four or five airfields capable of supporting jet operations could severely interfere with air force activity.]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Tunisian Relations With France Continue to Worsen

(Anti-French feeling in Tunisia, stimulated by two recent border violations and the discovery of a French espionage network, probably will continue to mount. The Tunisian Government has protested both border violations and may even be tacitly encouraging this feeling. Following the shelling of a Tunisian village west of Kasserine on 8 February, Algeria-based French fighter planes on 14 February strafed a locust-control team near Nefta in southern Tunisia. The French high command in Algeria "categorically" denied that the attack occurred, adding that no air mission was carried out at the time in that area.)

(Although incidents, including fatalities, are not uncommon along the Algerian-Tunisian border, they usually are soft-pedaled by the Tunisian Government. However, deteriorating relations with France may have persuaded Tunisia that it might gain by drawing international attention to its security problem relative to the Algerian rebellion. Moreover, the Algerian rebel government, which last month transferred many functions from Cairo to Tunis, may be pressing the Tunisians to take a firmer line with France.)

(President Bourguiba now may recall his ambassador to Paris, as he did after the bombing of Sakiet Sidi Youssef last year, and demand the recall of the French ambassador. He may also use the recent developments to gain other concessions such as reducing the staff of the French Embassy--now numbering 650 persons--and French forces--now totaling some 20,000 army, navy, and air force personnel--at Bizerte. He has already hinted that France may have to evacuate Bizerte if the Algerian conflict is not settled by 17 June. Tunis probably will continue to press for more Western arms to build its present 6,000-man army to 20,000 men as quickly as possible.)

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III. THE WEST

Tension Mounting in Haiti

Broadcasts from Cuba by Haitian opposition leader Dejoie are having a devastating effect in Haiti, and tension in the capital is bordering on panic. Inflammatory statements attributed by the Haitian press to Duvalier quote approvingly an early nineteenth century Haitian tyrant who ordered his followers to "lop off heads, burn the houses," when he was faced with attack. Duvalier is said to have called for the destruction of Port-au-Prince at the first sign of an invasion and warned that invaders would be met with "total revolution" and would find the cities completely destroyed.

Duvalier can depend only on his hated secret police for support. The army lacks sufficient weapons and has been weakened by repeated purges. However, neither Dejoie nor any of his rivals among the opposition leaders is believed capable of quickly consolidating any new government. Duvalier's fall might well lead to a state of anarchy such as preceded the US occupation in 1915.

The Dominican Government, realizing that the seizure of power in Haiti by pro-Castro elements would be the first step in Castro's well-publicized campaign to oust Trujillo, is so concerned that it might react to rebel invasion of Haiti by military intervention there. The Dominican foreign minister warned the US Embassy on 10 February that his government would consider an attack on Haiti as an attack on itself. [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CORRECTION

In the Central Intelligence Bulletin of 6 February 1959,

~~TOP SECRET~~

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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