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21 November 1958

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CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



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**TOP SECRET**

21 NOVEMBER 1958

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Berlin situation may intensify after  
7 December elections in West Berlin.

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Chinese Communists at writers' conference bitterly critical of Indian foreign policy.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

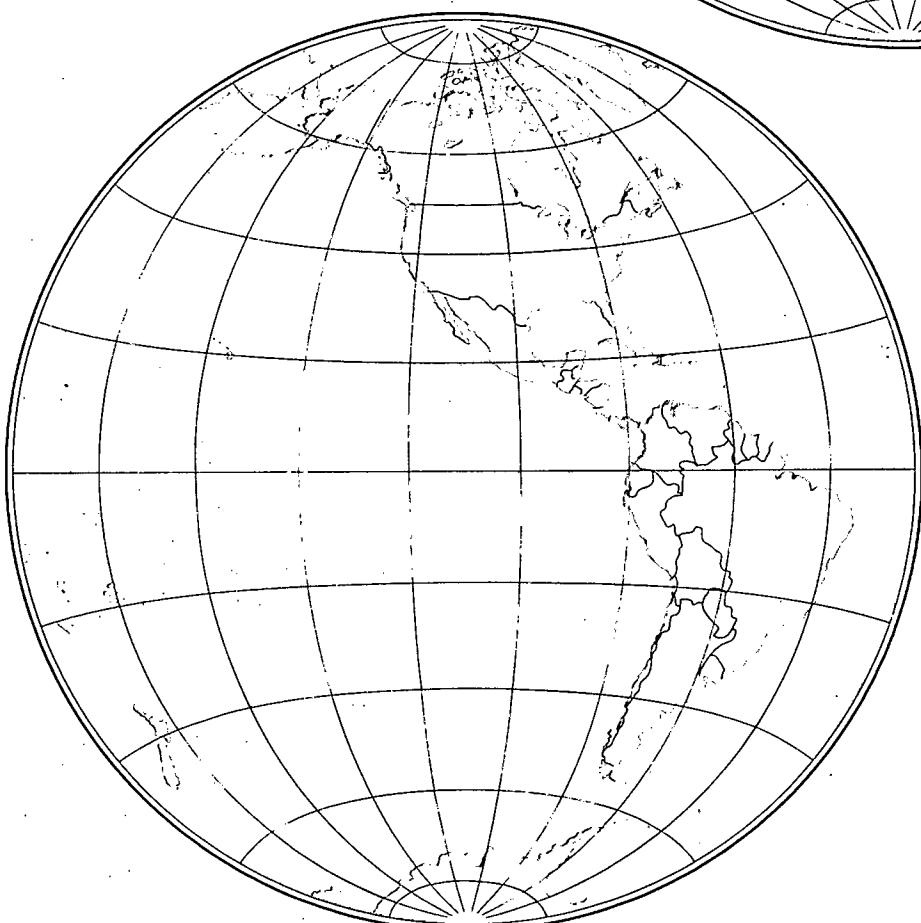
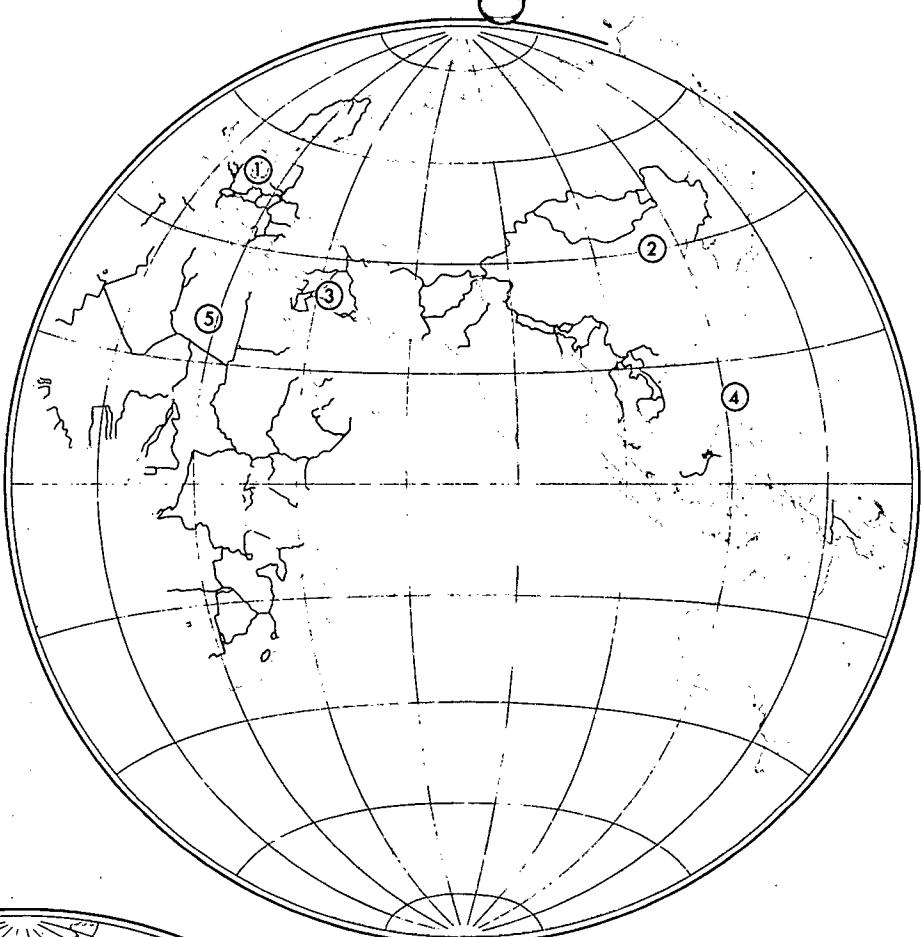
Iraq asks for UAR specialists to train personnel in use of Soviet arms.

US may be made a scapegoat for Philippine political ferment.

III. THE WEST

Britain prepared to use its troops in Libya to prevent overthrow of government.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

21 November 1958

## DAILY BRIEF

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

\*Berlin:

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the USSR will notify the three Western powers in the very near future that it is going to abolish the "occupation statute" for Berlin. The next Soviet step following this will probably be to announce that, since four power control is no longer in effect in Berlin, East Germany will assume the authority hitherto held by the USSR.

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the Berlin situation to "intensify" after the 7 December West Berlin elections, suggesting that the USSR's quadripartite controls will be transferred to the East Germans some time after that date. (Page 1)

*OK*

Communist China - India: Chinese Communist authors expressed a bitterly critical view of Indian foreign policy at the recent Tashkent Writers' Conference. The Chinese accused India of failing Peiping in the drive for recognition and referred to Indian neutralism as a "spineless, do-nothing" policy. New Delhi's attitude toward Peiping has cooled in recent months as a result of various bloc developments and recurring minor clashes in the Tibetan border area. (Page 3)

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

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USSR-Iraq: Baghdad has requested the UAR to provide specialists for training Iraqi personnel in the use of Soviet military equipment, some of which may have already been

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

delivered at Basra. The Iraqi request indicated that the USSR will deliver a wide range of weapons and materiel, including jet aircraft, late-model armor and artillery, truck-mounted rocket launchers, and motor torpedo boats. (TOP  
 (Page 4)

*b7c*  
Philippines: Political pressure for the early removal of Defense Secretary Vargas and top Philippine military officers is continuing. Rumors of American complicity in an alleged plot against President Garcia suggests that an attempt may be made to involve the United States in responsibility for the present Philippine political ferment.

(Page 6)

### III. THE WEST

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Libya: The British ambassador in Bengasi has submitted to the Libyan prime minister a British military plan for the cooperation of the 2,800 British troops in Libya with local forces in the event of an attempted coup. The ambassador has London's authorization to order the British troops into action if he believes such action will prevent the overthrow of the government and if the threat is inspired from abroad. The UAR has for some time been laying the groundwork for a coup in Libya, but it does not appear that an attempt is imminent.

(Page 7)

### IV. SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

Special National Intelligence Estimate No. 36-8-58.  
 The Yemen Situation. 12 November 1958.

National Intelligence Estimate No. 24-58. The Political Outlook for Italy. 4 November 1958.

~~TOP SECRET~~

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Berlin Situation

[redacted] the Berlin situation to "intensify" after the 7 December West Berlin elections. This suggests that the USSR's quadripartite controls will be transferred to the East Germans some time after that date.

As an initial move against the Allied forces, [redacted] expects East Germany to forbid the transport of military materiel to the city. The banning of food shipments on West German trains is also anticipated. Concurrently the East Germans will renew their offer to supply West Berlin with fresh milk, eggs, and meat, items not adequately stockpiled in West Berlin.

Khrushchev, [redacted] will soon forbid the Soviet authorities in East Berlin to negotiate Berlin questions with Allied military authorities, hoping thereby to force the West to deal instead with the East Berlin city government. Personnel of the Soviet Mission to the British forces in West Germany are reported by the British to be packing their possessions, possibly in preparation to terminate the Soviet missions to the Western powers, and, presumably, the quadripartite agreements that provide for them.

Officials in the East German Planning Commission are said to feel that elimination of the West Berlin enclave is not "important enough. . . to risk war." [redacted]

[redacted] the USSR abrogates the Potsdam Agreement, Poland's sovereignty over the Oder-Neisse territories may be jeopardized.

British Foreign Secretary Lloyd told Ambassador Whitney that London was prepared to take its cue from Bonn on the question of diplomatic recognition of East Germany, provided Bonn realized that the Western powers might have to submit to a de facto arrangement with East Germany in order to maintain access to Berlin. Lloyd feels that Bonn will eventually be forced to recognize East Germany in order to supply Berlin.

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He said that French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville agreed with him that "implied" recognition of East Germany would be preferable to the risk of war. Working-level French Foreign Ministry officials, however, favor firm Western opposition to Soviet moves, and feel the British position is undercutting their views. Clarification of the French position will probably await Premier de Gaulle's scheduled 26 November conference with Adenauer, at which an understanding might be proposed involving French backing for Adenauer on Berlin in exchange for Adenauer's support, or at least a promise not to oppose France's NATO and Free Trade Area views.

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## Sino-Indian Relations

Reflecting Peiping's current reserved attitude toward New Delhi, Chinese Communist authors took a bitterly critical view of Indian foreign policy during the recent Tashkent Writers' Conference. [redacted] They accused India of failing Peiping in the drive for recognition and a UN seat, charged India with "drifting into the Western camp," and stated that New Delhi's neutralism was a "spineless, do-nothing" policy to avoid commitments on any of the world's outstanding issues.

China has procrastinated on settlement of Tibet-Indian boundaries, and tension along the disputed frontier has been increased by a series of incidents. In the Kashmir sector the Chinese Communists, [redacted] several months ago captured, and released only after Indian protests, an Indian Army patrol of 19 men. This could have been a unit sent by Nehru to investigate reports of Chinese incursions. [redacted]

[redacted] in October it announced a skirmish between Indian and Chinese patrols on the Assam-Tibet border in which three Indian soldiers were wounded.

[redacted] Peiping's action to prevent Nehru's scheduled visit to Lhasa have also strained relations.

While India continues to give Peiping routine support in some international issues, Indian attitudes--both official and public--toward Peiping have cooled in recent months. Chinese prestige in India has been damaged by Peiping's unqualified support of bloc attacks on Yugoslavia, its endorsement of the Hungarian executions, and the use of force against the offshore islands. [redacted]

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### Soviet Arms Deliveries to Iraq

[redacted] a wide range of arms and military equipment is being supplied to Iraq by the Soviet Union under their arms agreement of last month. Quantities were not indicated, but the Soviet arms shipments will include:

#### Aircraft

Ilyushin planes (probably Il-28 jet light bombers and Il-14 twin-engine transports)  
MIG jets (probably MIG-17 fighters and MIG-15 trainers).

Helicopters

#### Land Armaments

T-54 and T-34 medium tanks  
SU-100 assault guns  
BTR-40 armored personnel carriers  
130-mm. truck-mounted rocket launchers  
152-mm. gun-howitzers  
122-mm. field guns  
100-mm. field guns  
85-mm. field guns  
Heavy antiaircraft artillery  
37-mm. antiaircraft artillery  
Infantry weapons

#### Naval Craft

Motor torpedo boats

The Soviet Union, furthermore, will supply Iraq with radar, fire control, communications, and transportation equipment.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union is supplying these arms directly, the UAR's efforts to act as intermediary having been ignored, the Iraqi military attaché was instructed to find out how

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many specialists the UAR could provide to train Iraqis in the use of the Soviet weapons and equipment, the first of which may already have arrived at Basra.

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## Tension Between Politicians and Military Continues in Philippines

Political ferment in the Philippines and pressure for the removal of Defense Secretary Vargas and top military leaders continue despite President Garcia's public statements that there is no longer any danger of a coup against his government. A congressman close to Garcia has made public portions of a letter to the President purporting to prove that Vargas, Chief of Staff Arellano, and ranking intelligence officers have engaged in a political build-up of Vargas and in planning a military take-over. A congressional call for investigation of the military and for greater dispersal of military units suggests that pro-Garcia politicians are determined to obtain a politically loyal military leadership even at the expense of present army divisional training.

A portion of the letter is reported to charge that American officials were involved in the alleged coup plotting. This may foreshadow attempts to make the United States a scapegoat in a military shake-up. Such charges might gain wide acceptance and lead to an increasingly unfavorable climate for current talks on American bases and other pending issues. [redacted]

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### III. THE WEST

#### London Authorizes Use of British Troops Against Any Foreign Coup in Libya

The British Government has authorized the use of British troops in Libya to combat any foreign-inspired coup. The British ambassador can order the 2,800 British troops there into action without further consultation with London if he believes this would prevent the overthrow of the government and if "the disorders or revolt are inspired from abroad." The Libyan prime minister is now studying London's plan, which includes a list of points to be secured by British troops.

Since last spring the British have been concerned that the USSR and the UAR are collaborating to bring into power a pliant government in Libya. London's interest in maintaining Western influence in Libya is evidenced in its agreement last May to give the Libyans \$9,000,000 annually in economic aid--\$2,800,-000 more than it had previously told the US it could afford. London also agreed to provide free training, and for this purpose is increasing its military mission to the planned strength of 17 officers and 26 NCO's. The British will also provide light equipment to expand the Libyan Army to 5,000 men from its present size of about 3,000.

This is within the framework of the Anglo-Libyan treaty running until 1973 which gives the British base rights in Libya in return for military and economic aid. The British have agreed not to use their facilities--the most important of which are the airfields at Idris and El Adem near Tobruk and troop garrisons in Cyrenaica and Tripoli--for action against another Arab state.

The UAR has for some time been laying the groundwork for an eventual Libyan coup, but an attempt does not seem imminent. Pro-UAR feeling remains high, however, and the present weak, pro-Western government is likely to collapse upon the death of the aging King Idriss.

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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

Special Adviser to the President

**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

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

**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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