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29 January 1959

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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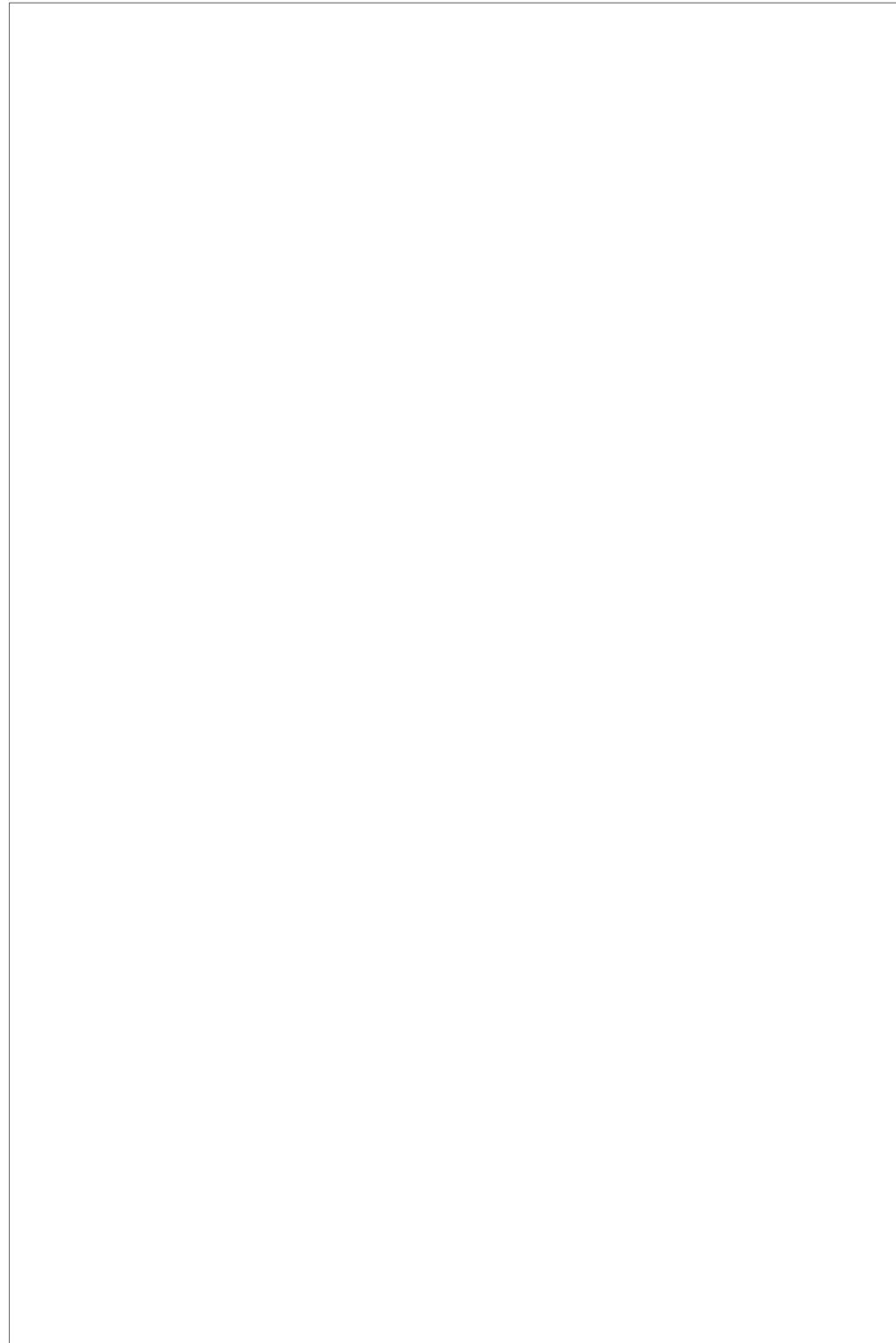
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29 JANUARY 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Moscow Radio Home Service quotes Khrushchev on ICBM production.

In speeches at party congress Chou En-lai and Khrushchev reflect mutual awareness of the importance of solidarity.

USSR offers medical aid to Pakistan.

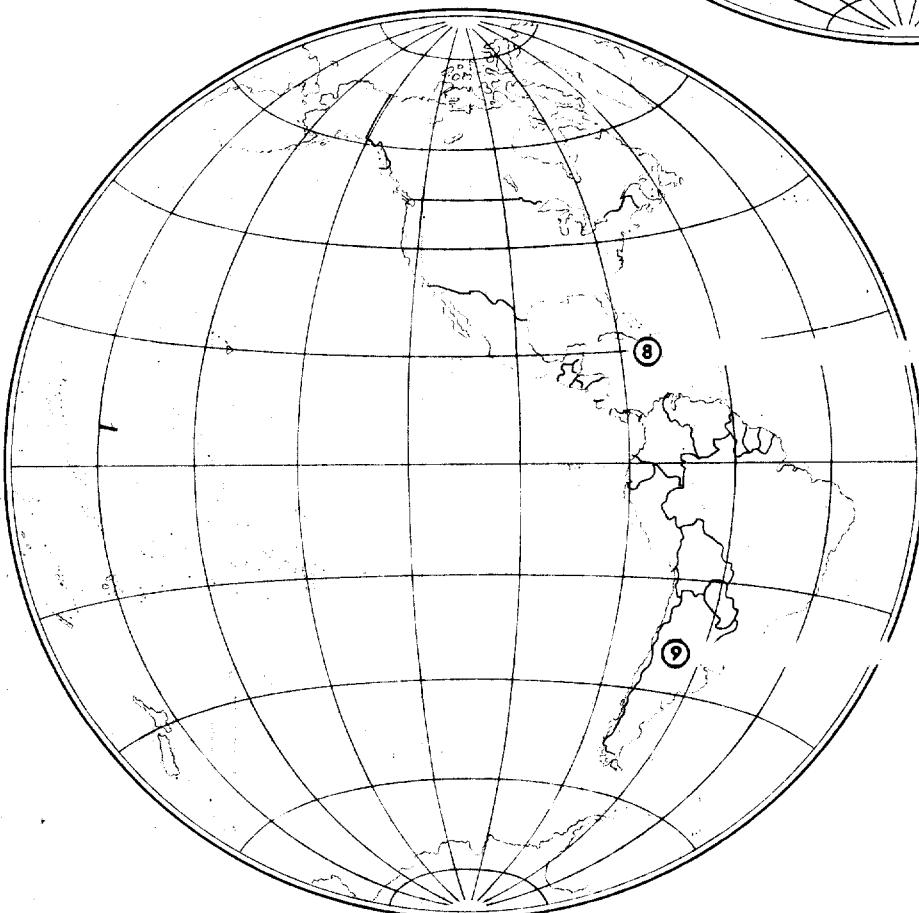
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Iraq asks UK for major arms deliveries.

UAR turns down exchange of high-level visits with Iran.

Sudan publicly committed to Upper Nile dam; seeking Western aid.

Indonesia - Planned governmental reorganization would strengthen executive and undercut Communists.

**III. THE WEST**

⑧ Haitian exile Dejoie seeks Cuban support for revolutionary invasion.

⑨ Argentina - Police and Foreign Ministry to press for outlawing Communist party when Frondizi returns home.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

29 January 1959

SIRAB

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

ok

USSR: The Moscow Home Service version of Khrushchev's speech before the party congress includes a statement omitted from the TASS summary of his speech, that "serial production of intercontinental ballistic rockets has been organized." Taken at face value, this would mean that the USSR is in a position to produce a standardized ICBM at a planned rate for delivery to operational users.

(Page 1)

ok

Communist China - USSR: Speaking first among foreign delegates at the 21st party congress, Premier Chou En-lai stated that US and Yugoslav efforts to hinder Sino-Soviet unity "are in vain." Chou's remarks and Khrushchev's statement at the congress that there "cannot be" disagreements reflect a mutual awareness of the importance of the alliance and a mutual determination to minimize the effects of any differences such as those over the commune program.

(Page 2)

No

USSR-Pakistan: [Khrushchev,] is reported to have offered a medical team to undertake a preventive program against epidemics in Pakistan. This is probably a move to feel out the attitude of the Pakistani leadership. Karachi accepted Soviet emergency medical aid in 1958 and might accept a new offer to demonstrate that it is not exclusively tied to the United States.]

(Page 3)

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

W

Watch Committee conclusion--Middle East and Southeast Asia: Situations susceptible of direct exploitation by Sino-Soviet hostile action which would jeopardize US interests exist in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, particularly in Iraq and Cambodia.

Middle East: Although the situation in the Middle East remains precarious, a deliberate initiation of large-scale hostilities is unlikely in the immediate future.

Iraq-UK: [Prime Minister Qasim has asked for major arms deliveries on credit from Great Britain.]

W

The request, however, might reflect Iraq's desire to avoid dependence on the bloc for arms and to maintain its current military organization, based on British equipment despite the arrival of Soviet arms.]

(Page 4)

UAR-Iran: The UAR apparently is not interested in taking any steps at this time to improve its relations with Iran.

[The situation was not "suitable" for an exchange of high-level visits.]

W

the Shah approved the idea of having Iranian Prime Minister Eqbal go to Cairo and would welcome a return visit by Nasir.]

W

Sudan: [Despite a stalemate in the Nile waters dispute with the UAR and an approaching cotton-marketing and financial crisis, the Abboud government has publicly committed itself to begin construction this year of its own \$100,000,000 dam on the Upper Nile. The Sudanese Government, which wants to demonstrate economic progress to improve its political prospects, is seeking increased Western aid but could ill-afford to]

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DAILY BRIEF

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[turn down any Soviet offers of development credits or cotton barter deals. A Soviet economic mission has been scheduled to arrive in Khartoum shortly.] [redacted]
 (Page 5) (Map)

M
Indonesia: President Sukarno and the Indonesian cabinet are reported to have agreed on a reorganization of the government's structure that would considerably strengthen executive powers and have as a major purpose the reduction of Communist strength and influence. Indonesian political party leaders have yet to be consulted on these plans, which are scheduled to be presented to the Constituent Assembly in about two months.] [redacted] (Page 6)

III. THE WEST

M
Haiti: Louis Dejoie, leading opponent of Haitian President Duvalier, is probably receiving a sympathetic hearing from leaders in Cuba where he is seeking arms and money for a revolutionary invasion of Haiti. Meanwhile, leading Dejoie supporters have returned to Haiti from exile. Duvalier's position is increasingly precarious. [redacted] (Page 7)

M
Argentina: Strong pressure for outlawing the Communist party will be exerted by the police and Foreign Ministry when President Frondizi returns home on 2 February. The government claims it has evidence of Soviet support of the recent general strike as well as the petroleum workers' strike last October. The Foreign Ministry is reported to have made strong representations to the Soviet ambassador based on this evidence. The Communist party offices and newspapers were closed by the police on 18 January. [redacted]

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev's Claim of ICBM Series Production

Khrushchev told the 21st party congress that "in the Soviet Union, serial production of intercontinental ballistic rockets has been organized," according to the Moscow Home Service summary of his speech.

According to a 1957 Soviet text on aircraft production, there are three stages involved in putting a new item into series production: preparation for production; mastery of the processes of manufacturing by the production line; series production and mastery of modifications. A missile is considered to be in "serial production" when a standardized version is being produced at planned rates for delivery to operational units.

Khrushchev's statement of 12 November 1958 that "production of ICBMs has been set up successfully" clearly implied that the second stage above had been completed. His statement of 27 January 1959, as broadcast by Moscow Home Service, implies further progress; it indicates that all preparations for the third stage have been completed and perhaps a few ICBMs have been serially produced for delivery to operational units.

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Chou En-lai's Speech to Soviet 21st Party Congress

Speaking first among foreign delegates at the Soviet 21st party congress, Premier Chou En-lai on 28 January said US and Yugoslav efforts to hinder Sino-Soviet unity are in vain. "Our two countries are the closest of comrades-in-arms, long tried and true," Chou said, pointing out the "common road and laws" of bloc countries. His remarks and Khrushchev's statement the preceding day that there "cannot be" disagreements between Moscow and Peiping reflect the determination of Chinese and Soviet leaders to minimize the effects on the Sino-Soviet working relationship of recent differences over the commune program.

Following Peiping's current practice, Chou sought to make it clear that communes are specifically designed for Chinese conditions and are not necessarily intended for export. His statement that China would require "15 or 20 years or a bit longer" to achieve socialism acknowledged the revision of earlier timetables which had proved irksome to the USSR. Both Chou and Mao--whose letter of greeting was read by the Chinese premier--praised Soviet achievements and the Seven-Year Plan. Citing the "brilliant example" of the Soviet Union, Chou said it was the "sacred duty" of every Communist to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp led by the USSR and of the international Communist movement "centered around" the CPSU.

Despite these modifications in the Chinese position, Chou reaffirmed the Chinese view that the communes are a unique social unit which will facilitate the future transition to Communism. Khrushchev had told the congress that Peiping was employing many "original forms of socialist construction" but avoided specific reference to the communes. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-CONFIDENTIAL

Soviet Offer Tests Pakistan's Position

[Soviet Premier Khrushchev

offered to send a Soviet medical team to undertake a preventive program against epidemics in Pakistan]

[Soviet Ambassador Shpedko, who on 22 January had "very frank" talks of an undisclosed nature with Foreign Minister Qadir, is now in Moscow.]

[Karachi might accept the Soviet offer to indicate dissatisfaction with the United States' failure during the current bilateral negotiations to guarantee to come to Pakistan's aid against aggression from any quarter. Pakistan's military regime is strongly pro-Western; however, it has complained that its loyalty to the alliance has produced less in the way of tangible results than has India's neutralist policy, which has enabled Delhi to secure aid from both sides.]

[The timing of the offer to coincide with the Baghdad Pact meetings just concluded in Karachi, suggests that Moscow is trying to feel out the attitude of the Pakistani leaders toward the pact and relations with the United States. The USSR, which informed Iran in late December that it would be willing to join "other powers" in "guarantees" of territorial integrity in the area, may extend a similar proposal to Pakistan.]

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Iraqi Prime Minister Requests Arms From Britain

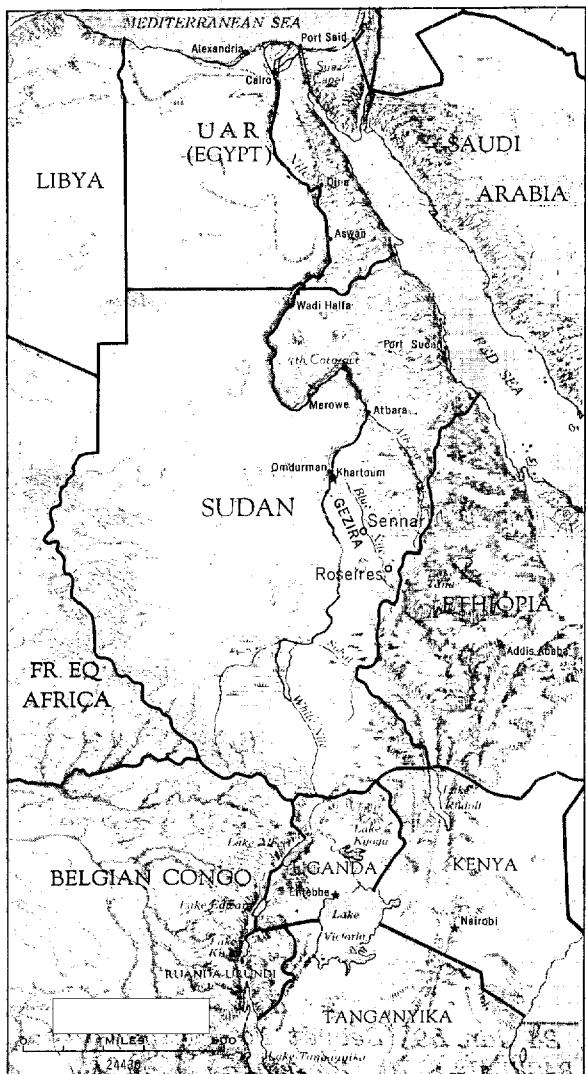
Included in Qasim's list were
15 Canberra (B-57) jet light bombers, a regiment each of
Centurion tanks, antiaircraft guns, and 5.5 inch howitzers.
[the arms could be pro-
vided under US offshore procurement arrangements.]

[The request coincides with the British cabinet's reconsideration of its policy toward Iraq and the UAR. The cabinet has been reluctant to sanction more than correct diplomatic ties with Nasir--and those only after conclusion of the UK-UAR financial agreement which is expected to be signed soon--but the Foreign Office is beginning to favor "doing business with Nasir" in some fields as an antidote to the threat of Communism in Iraq.]

[Under last November's \$170,000,000 arms agreement with the Soviet Union, Iraq will be provided with light bombers, MIG-17 fighters, field guns and howitzers, antiaircraft artillery, assault guns, medium tanks, and motor torpedo boats. Payments will be over a five-year period.]

[While Qasim's motives cannot be ascertained, provision of the arms to Iraq at this time might undercut anti-Qasim forces who have been critical of Qasim's pro-Communist attitude. Without effective action against the internal Communist threat, anti-Qasim forces are unlikely to consider arms from the West as an expression of the true neutralist policy which Qasim professes.]

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Sudanese Development Plans

[The Sudan has committed itself to an ambitious economic development program, the key part of which is the \$100,000,000 Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile. The government is determined to begin construction of the dam this year, despite its stalemate with the UAR on the Nile waters dispute and despite the fact that it has not yet been able to arrange for the necessary financial aid. The International Bank has been unwilling to make a loan without a prior solution of the Nile waters question; Sudanese officials have hinted at direct US grant-aid, arguing that a start on their own dam would increase their bargaining power with Nasir and lead to a fair settlement of the dispute.]

[A Soviet economic mission is scheduled to visit Khartoum early in February. While the Sudanese Government has privately stressed its preference for increased Western aid, it could ill afford to turn down any Soviet offers of development credits or cotton-barter deals.]

[The Sudan, which depends on cotton exports for about 70 percent of its government revenue, faces an economic crisis because of failure to move its large cotton stocks. Sales in 1957 were only about half the satisfactory level of 1956; they fell off still further in 1958. This year's stocks--last year's carry-over plus the bumper crop now being harvested--will be in the neighborhood of 870,000 US bales, the largest in Sudanese history. Marketing prospects are dismal unless the Abboud government barters substantial amounts to the Sino-Soviet bloc countries and drastically cuts prices for cash sales to the West.]

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President Sukarno Presses for Reorganization of Indonesian Government

[President Sukarno has won the agreement of the Indonesian cabinet for an extensive reorganization of the government structure. According to Prime Minister Djuanda, Sukarno has convinced the cabinet that the government should return to the "1945 constitution" under which the revolt against the Dutch was conducted. This highly flexible document provided for a strong executive. The elected Constituent Assembly will be asked to adopt it in two months.]

[The cabinet is also said to have agreed with Sukarno on a new legislative body, one half of which would be composed of appointed "functional" representatives drawn from such groups as the army, labor, youth, and veterans. The representatives would be nominated by the groups themselves, but President Sukarno would make the final decision on appointments. The other half of parliament would be elected. Djuanda views the screening process for appointive members as a device to limit Communist influence in parliament and believes further postponement of general elections beyond 1960 would then be unnecessary.]

[Political parties, including the Communists, prefer a smaller number of appointed representatives, and further consultations between party leaders and Sukarno are pending. The Communists, who earlier took a strong opposing position, now are attempting to make the National party bear the onus of opposition to Sukarno.]

[Sukarno's plans represent another approach toward his concept of "guided democracy" and, in their present form, appear to have strong army support. Their implementation depends on Sukarno's willingness to overrule or compromise with the political parties.]

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III. THE WEST

Haitian Opposition Seeking Cuban Aid for Revolution

Louis Dejoie, defeated presidential candidate and leading opponent of Haitian President Duvalier, arrived in Havana recently from exile in New York in search of arms or money for his planned revolutionary invasion of Haiti. He claims to have 50 men in Cuba and the United States for the invasion and 300 more who would join him in Haiti. Two prominent former army officers, who support Dejoie, returned to Haiti from exile on 25 January under Duvalier's amnesty proclamation of 8 January and probably can be counted on to support his revolutionary effort.

Fidel Castro's 26 of July Movement will be strongly inclined to grant Dejoie clandestine assistance, but is expected to obtain his promise to cooperate in a subsequent effort to overthrow Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Trujillo is Castro's chief target in his much-publicized "crusade against dictatorships." Dejoie has been reluctant to attack Trujillo verbally, but realizes that he may have to in order to obtain aid from the Cubans.

Meanwhile, Duvalier's hold on power is becoming precarious. Haiti's economic situation is critical, the army is unreliable, and there have been indications recently that political disaffection has spread even to Duvalier's followers. Racial and class tensions are high, and disorders could lead to bloodshed. [redacted]

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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

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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