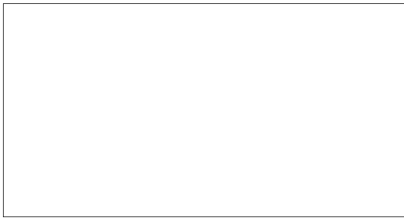


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1 October 1958



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



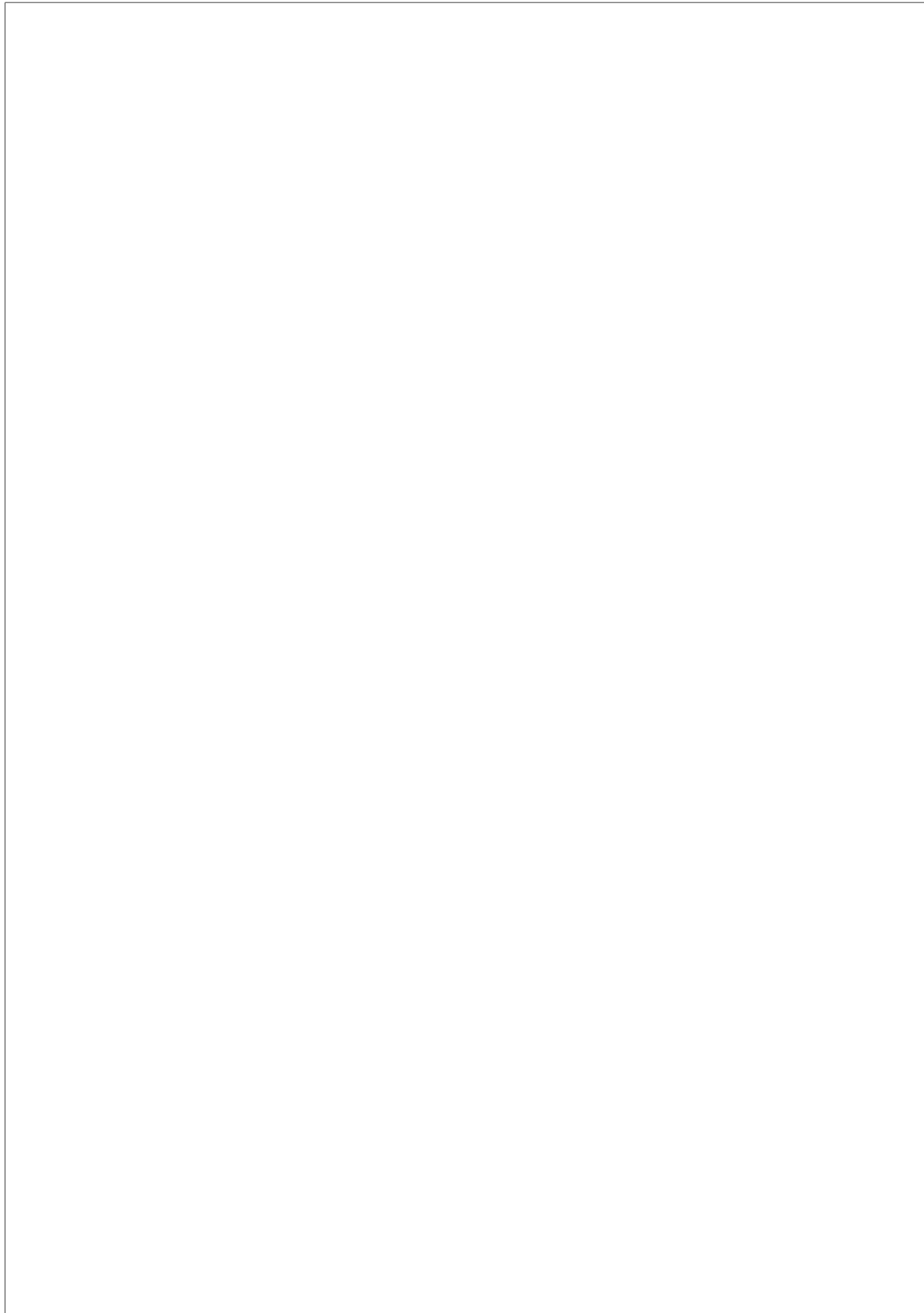
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1 OCTOBER 1958

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Taiwan Strait - Peiping moves jet light bombers onto coastal airfield near Chinmens; five submarines moved down to Shanghai area.

[Redacted]

II. ASIA-AFRICA

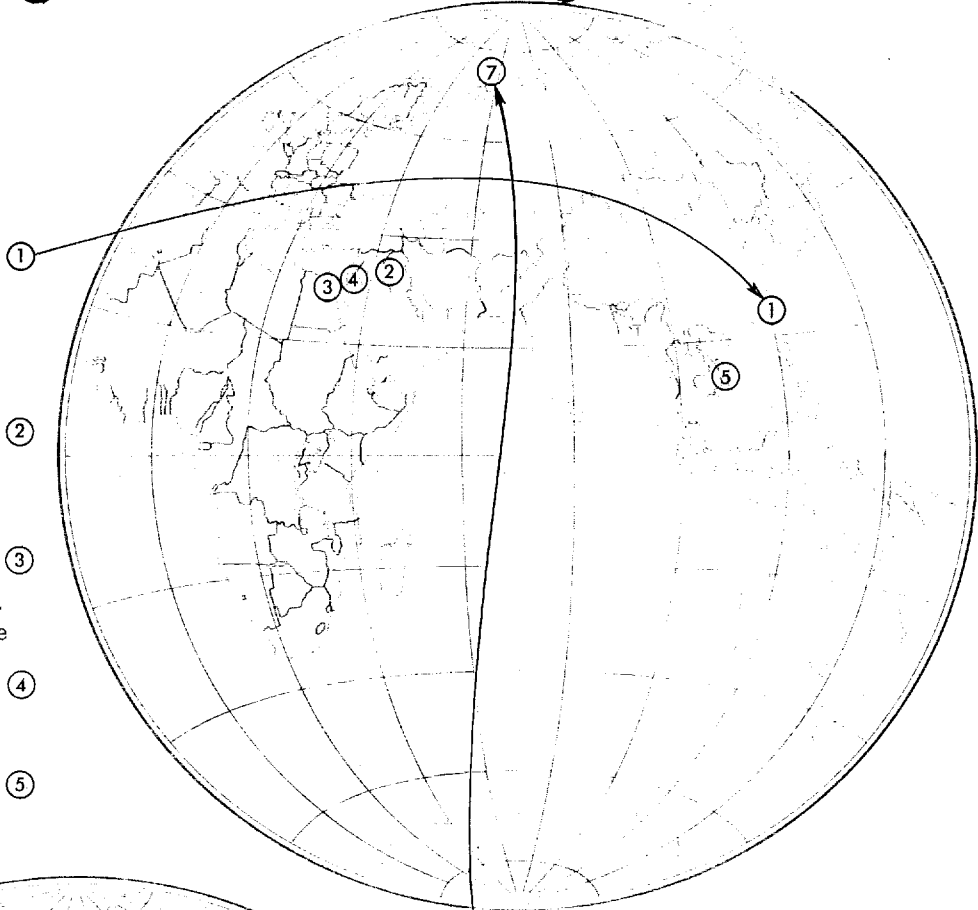
Iraq - Deputy Premier Arif dropped from cabinet, sent to Bonn as ambassador.

Cairo pressing Iraq to conclude direct arms deal with bloc; Baghdad leaders holding back pending study.

[Redacted]

Jordanian premier fears harsh crackdown on dissident elements might have repercussions government could not control.

Resentment of Diem's authoritarian rule growing in South Vietnam. Some reports say coup is planned shortly.

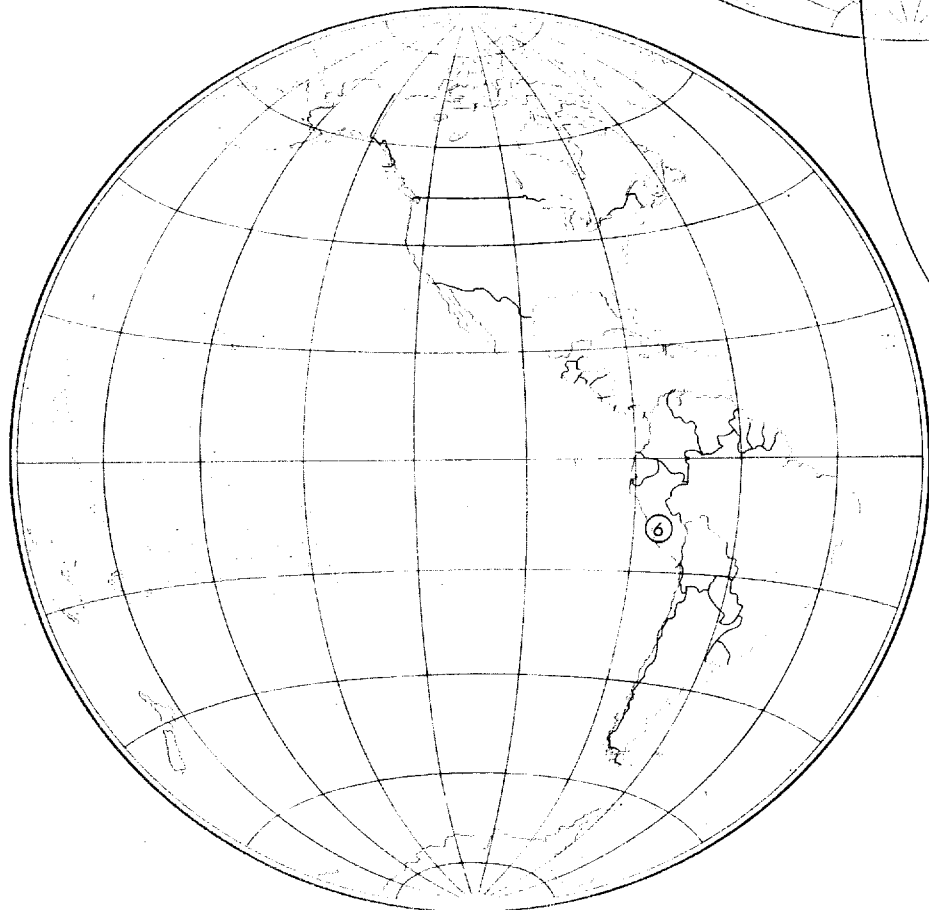


III. THE WEST

⑥ Peruvian leftists call nationwide mass meetings to exploit resentment of US lead, zinc import quotas.

LATE ITEM

⑦ USSR - Two nuclear explosions on 30 Sept. at Novaya Zemlya in just over two hours.



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~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

1 October 1958

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Taiwan Strait situation: In the first known deployment of Chinese Communist jet light bombers to the immediate coastal area, at least 12 IL-28's on 30 September flew from the Liencheng area to Huian, a coastal airfield located about 40 miles north of the Chinmens. On 30 September [redacted] five submarines normally based at Tsingtao to be operating in the Shanghai area, using East [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 1) (Map)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

*Iraq: Premier Qasim has strengthened his position in Iraq by dismissing pro-UAR Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior Arif, as well as two more pro-UAR cabinet members. Arif is being sent out of the country as ambassador to West Germany. [redacted]

No

UAR-Iraq: Cairo is apparently trying to press Iraq into making an arms deal directly with the USSR. Iraqi military authorities are still holding back and are studying the matter. Some arms have been furnished to Iraq in the recent past by the UAR. [redacted] (Page 3)

No

Jordan: Extensive political maneuvering continues in Jordan. Prime Minister Rifai feels that strong action against dissident elements might have repercussions beyond the ability of the government to control. He accordingly plans to arrest

No

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only a few of the more junior officers among those newly implicated in plotting against the government. [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 4)

South Vietnam: Undercurrents of discontent with President Diem's continuing dictatorial rule are a potential threat to his regime. The army, which on the whole is considered loyal to Diem, has long contained elements resentful of political interference in army affairs.

[redacted] a rightist army coup against Diem is being planned to take place soon.

[redacted] (Page 5)

III. THE WEST

Peru: A predominantly Communist-led group of labor organizations is planning nationwide anti-US meetings for 2 October. At a 28 September meeting, union leaders urged nationalization of the American-owned mines as a solution to problems posed by the recent US import quotas for lead and zinc. [redacted] (Page 6)

OK

LATE ITEM

*Two Soviet nuclear explosions: The Atomic Energy Detection System has reported that two explosions occurred at 0750 and 0955 Hours Zebra on 30 September, both in the vicinity of the Novaya Zemlya test site. A preliminary esti-

OK

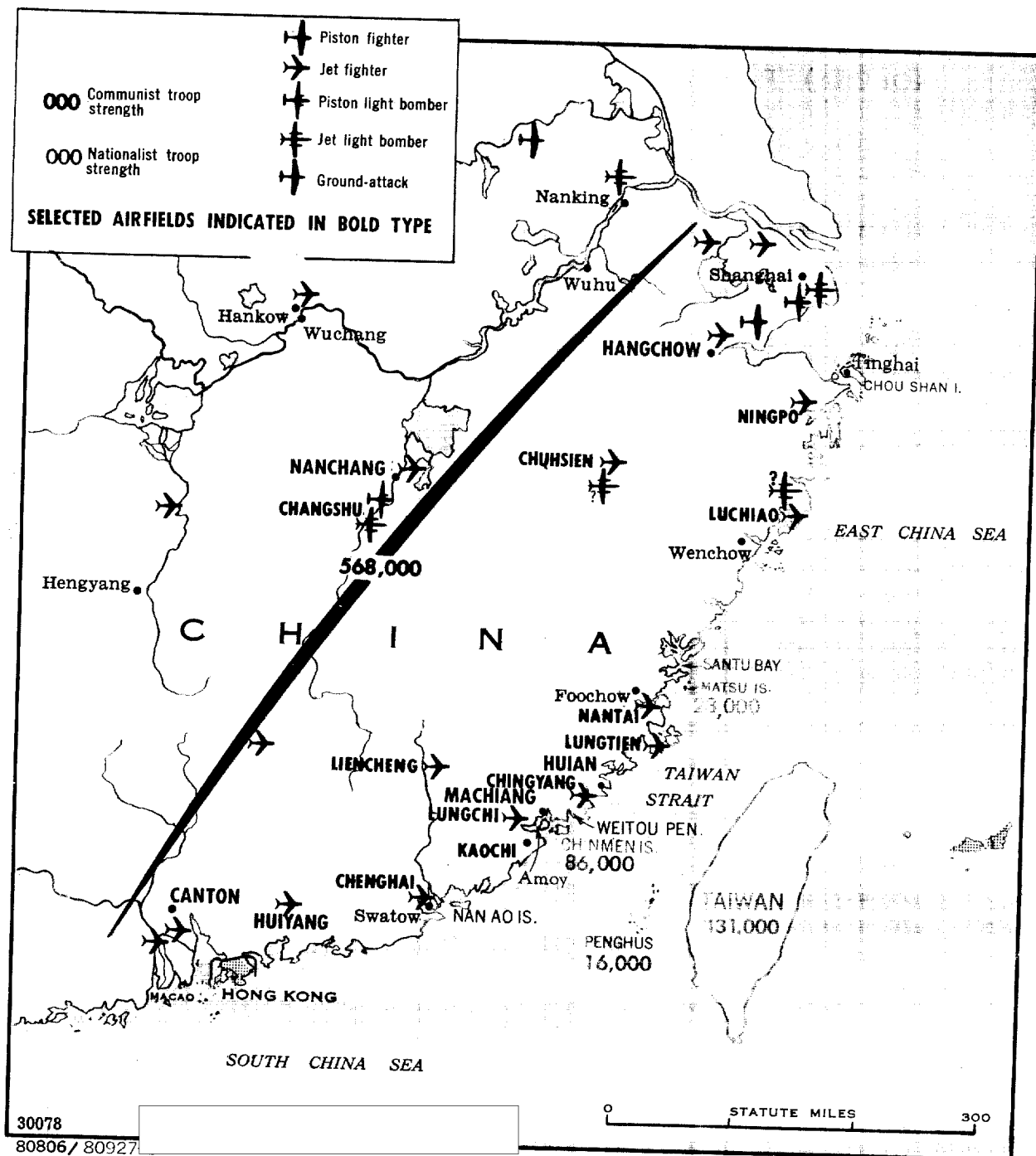
[redacted] (Page 7)

1 Oct 58

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Taiwan Strait Situation

At least 12 IL-28's probably subordinate to the 8th Air Division flew on 30 September from the Liencheng area to Huian airfield on the coast about 40 miles north of the Chinmens. These are the first Communist jet light bombers deployed to any of the coastal airfields in the Taiwan Strait area, which are extremely vulnerable to Chinese Nationalist retaliatory action should the Nationalists decide on this course. Since bombing operations could be carried out from more protected rear-area bases and the deployment of these bombers to Huian destroys the element of surprise which would normally be expected if the Communists intend to carry out bombing sorties, it appears that the move is designed to provoke the Nationalists into retaliatory action.

Five submarines--two long-range and three short-range--now are operating in the Shanghai area. [redacted]

The other three, [redacted] moved to Shanghai undetected. [redacted]

[redacted] by these North China Fleet vessels suggests a deployment of extended duration. The shorter range boats operating from Shanghai are within optimum operating range of the Taiwan Strait.

Communist China shows increasing concern about heading off any international demands for an immediate cease-fire without significant concessions from the US. Premier Chou En-lai on 30 September stated that the withdrawal of US forces rather than the "trick" of a cease-fire is the key to eliminating tension in the Taiwan Strait area. Chou said that if the US forces ignore Peiping's warnings and extend "provocations" to the mainland, "they will pull tighter and tighter the noose around their neck by themselves." While he promised "punitive blows" against Nationalist forces, his concept of a "forceful answer" to the US was the

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series of mass demonstrations publicized in the mainland newspapers. Peiping's 18th warning was issued on the same day.

Mao Tse-tung has added his voice to Peiping's appeal for international condemnation of the US. In a recent press "interview," Mao declared that the United States is threatening peace with "atomic warfare" and has alienated more than 90 percent "of the people in the whole world."

Nationalist Premier Chen Cheng has now stated that the supply situation is improved and if it could be solved, retaliatory attacks might be "unnecessary." He had previously indicated a necessity for retaliatory action.

Chiang Kai-shek, in a 29 September press conference, reserved the right to take unilateral action but indicated such action would come only at the "crucial" moment when the "life or death of... Chinmen was at stake."

West German officials are concerned over East German claims that Berlin is as much a part of the East Zone as the offshore islands are of Communist China, and are critical of analogies between the offshore island situation and Berlin. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

II. ASIA- AFRICA

Iraq Cool Toward Cairo's Effort to Promote Arms Deal
With Soviet Union

Baghdad military authorities remain wary of Cairo's efforts to promote an Iraqi arms deal with the Soviet Union.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the office of UAR Armed Forces Commander Field Marshal Amir advised the Iraqi military attaché in Cairo that an unspecified quantity of arms was "ready for shipment in the Russian ports." The Cairo authorities pressed the Iraqis to decide at once whether to purchase these arms and other equipment from the USSR. The Egyptians urged that if the decision was affirmative, the Iraqi Government advise the Soviet Embassy in Cairo immediately and consider sending a committee to Moscow via Cairo to negotiate a contract. On 25 September, Baghdad cautioned its military attaché in Cairo against discussing the matter, indicating that the subject was still being studied in "great secrecy."

Further indication of Premier Qasim's desire to avoid too close relations with Cairo pending stabilization of the political situation in Iraq is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Iraqi ambassador to the UAR had been unable to obtain a direct reply from Qasim to a request that he meet Nasir at a place of Qasim's choice. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Political Developments in Jordan

Extensive political maneuvering among Jordanian military and civilian leaders is continuing. Prime Minister Rifai feels that strong government action against dissident military leaders, against whom further evidence has recently been uncovered, might provoke reactions beyond the government's ability to control. Only junior figures, therefore, are to be arrested in a new roundup of security suspects, although senior officers--including the deputy chief of staff and his brother--remain under suspicion.

Rifai, who has made common cause with Deputy Chief of Staff Shara, has expressed the belief that the leadership of conspiratorial activity is civilian, and that the Arab Nationalist and Jordanian Baath parties were the principal sources of danger to the government. Rifai acknowledged that Court Minister Majalli was maneuvering to obtain the premiership, but expressed confidence that Majalli's efforts would fail.

New rumors, meanwhile, have spread in Amman and Jerusalem that King Husayn is considering bringing nationalist opposition representatives into the government, presumably in a bid to avert antigovernment violence after withdrawal of British troops. These unconfirmed reports were apparently inspired by the King's unusual recent meeting with Abdul Halim Nimr, National Socialist minister of interior and defense in the 1956-57 cabinet of Suleiman Nabulsi.
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Discontent in South Vietnam

Discontent with President Ngo Dinh Diem's continuing dictatorial rule is a potential threat to the stability of the South Vietnamese Government. Criticism of Diem's authoritarianism is being heard increasingly among influential Vietnamese, including members of his own cabinet, who formerly supported the President unswervingly.

Diem is isolated from the public by his dependence on a tight circle of advisers, headed by his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu. Nhu, who is widely feared and hated, also heads the elite Can Lao party, which controls all political activity in Vietnam. The police-state methods of the Can Lao and the activities of its covert branches have caused much resentment within the government.

In this context of dissatisfaction, plans for an early rightist coup by the army--possibly involving Diem's assassination--have been twice reported in some detail [redacted]

[redacted] While the army is considered loyal, there is bitterness among some officers over political interference and favoritism.

Saigon's preoccupation with internal security to the detriment of economic progress, coupled with heavy-handed police measures, is also engendering resentment among the masses. This plays into the hands of the Vietnamese Communists, who appear to be stepping up their clandestine activities aimed at toppling Diem. [redacted]

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III. THE WEST

Nationwide Anti-US Meetings Planned in Peru

Nationwide anti-US meetings have been scheduled in Peru for 2 October by predominantly Communist-led labor groups. Nine labor organizations joined in a communiqué on 28 September announcing plans for the demonstrations. A committee has been named to arrange a gathering in Lima in the Plaza San Martin, which is near the US Embassy. At a meeting on 28 September attended by 1,000 persons, the head of the union in a central mining town urged nationalization of the mines as a solution for the problem posed by the recent US import quotas for lead and zinc. The largest mining enterprise in Peru is the American-owned Cerro de Pasco Company.

The chief of the leftist but non-Communist APRA party told an officer of the American Embassy that APRA and the APRA-linked leadership of the national labor confederation hope to exert a restraining influence on the protest meetings. However, American Ambassador Achilles doubts that APRA can control the situation.

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~~SECRET~~**LATE ITEM****Two Nuclear Explosions at Novaya Zemlya**

The Atomic Energy Detection System has reported that two explosions occurred at 0750 and 0955 Hours Zebra on 30 September, both in the vicinity of the Novaya Zemlya test site. Signals from both explosions have been reported by acoustic, seismic, and electromagnetic stations. A preliminary estimate of the yield of the first shot is in the range of 700 to 2,000 KT, with the most probable value being about 1,000 KT. For the second shot, the range is estimated at 700 to 7,000 KT, with the most probable value being about 2,000 KT. Nuclear confirmation cannot be expected prior to 3 October, and some difficulty may occur in separating the debris from the two events.

This is the third occasion in 1958 on which the Soviet Union has conducted two tests in a single day. On 27 February two tests were conducted within a three-hour period in the Novaya Zemlya area, and on 14 March tests occurred at Novaya Zemlya and at the Semipalatinsk proving grounds within an hour.

The events of 30 September bring the total number of Soviet nuclear tests to 57, nine of which have been held at the Novaya Zemlya proving grounds, 42 at Semipalatinsk proving grounds, and the remainder at other locations within the Soviet Union.

It is expected that the Soviet Union will conduct nuclear testing at a rapid pace, probably until 31 October, when negotiations will begin at Geneva on implementation of a nuclear test moratorium.

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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

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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

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The Secretary of the Navy

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Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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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 for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

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