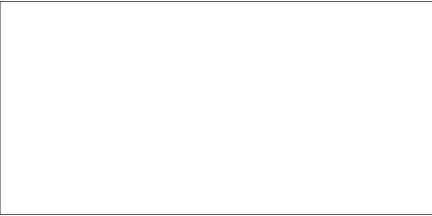


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3 November 1958



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# CENTRAL

# INTELLIGENCE

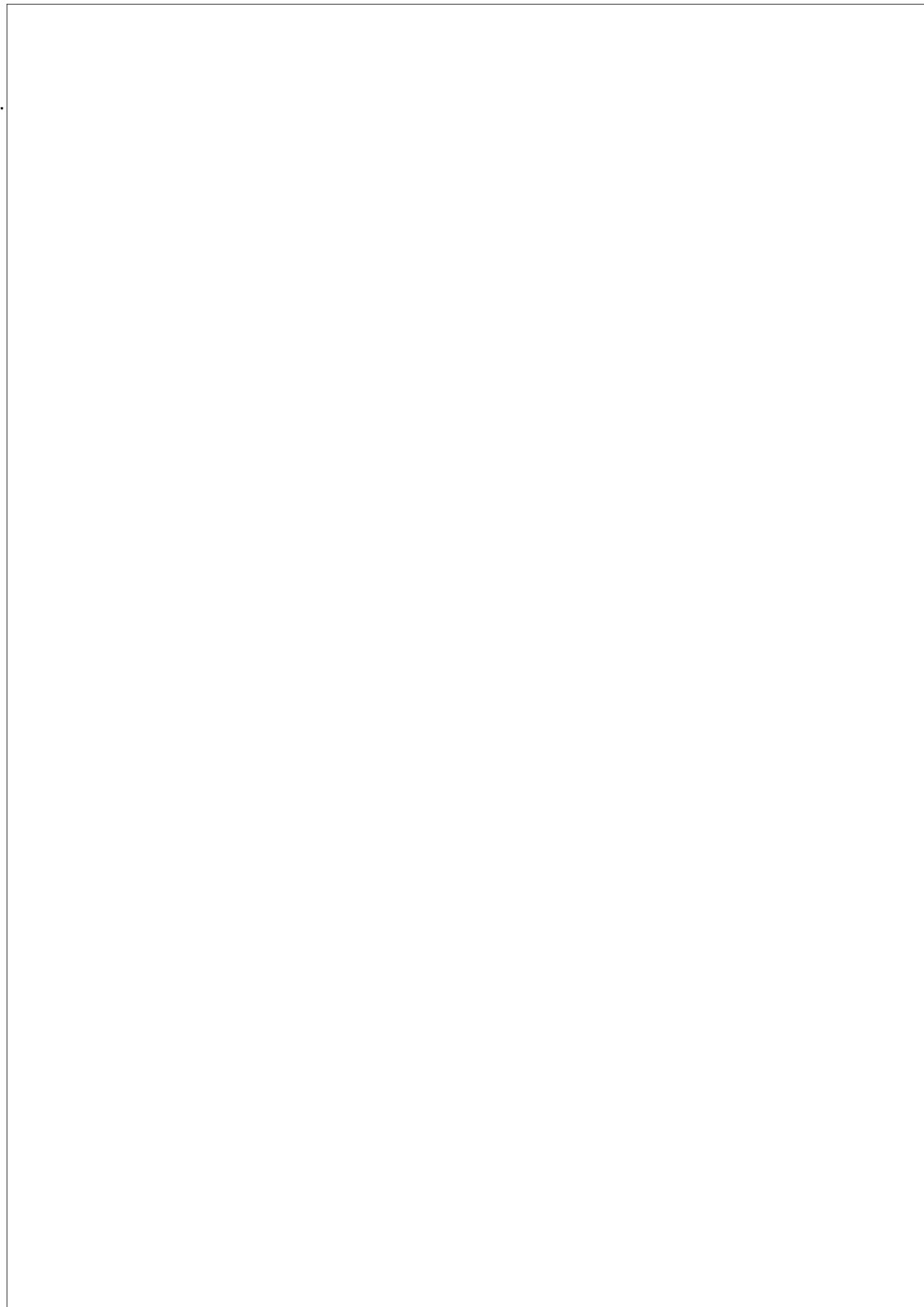
# BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 8  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.   
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NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010  
AUTH: HR 73-2  
DATE: 4480 REVIEWER:



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3 NOVEMBER 1958

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

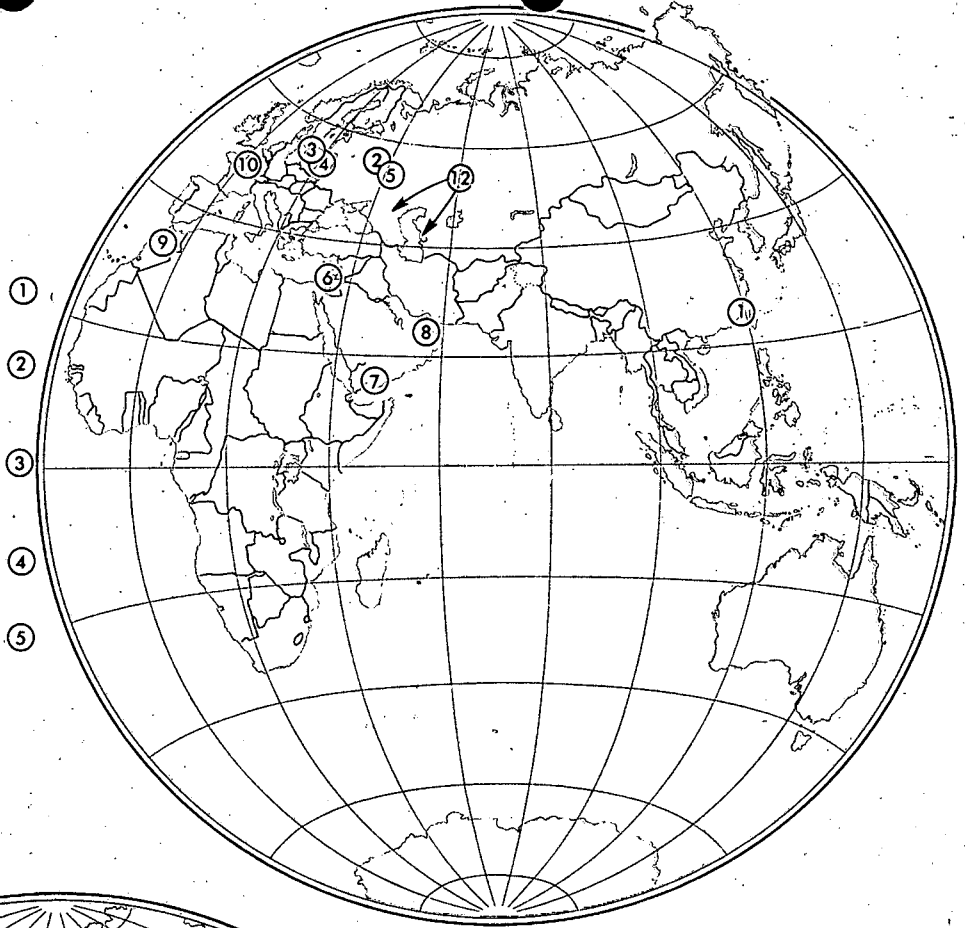
Taiwan Strait - Lull continues, but forces on mainland remain at strength. ①

USSR may claim credit for "limited" tin exports in 1959. ②

Polish foreign minister outlines new version of plan for "atom-free zone" in Central Europe. ③

New Polish five-year plan provides for industrial growth at same rate as present. ④

USSR - Pasternak affair not yet finished. ⑤



II. ASIA-AFRICA

- ⑥ The Arab-Israeli situation.
- ⑦ Anti-British rioting in Aden.
- ⑧ Saudi arms being sent to Omani rebels.
- ⑨ Moroccan crown prince to visit Nasir.

III. THE WEST

- ⑩ French foreign minister redefines De Gaulle's plan for tripartite policy coordination.
- ⑪ Haiti - Army officers may oust President.

LATE ITEM

- ⑫ USSR - Nuclear explosions in Kapustin Yar and Krasnovodsk areas.



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

3 November 1958

## DAILY BRIEF

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

*no*

\*Taiwan Strait situation: The Chinese Communists resumed sporadic shelling of Big Chinmen on 3 November following a 38-hour lull. The Chinese Communists have maintained the strong forces deployed in and near the strait area in July and August, and in some ways they have been augmenting and attempting to improve the capabilities of these forces. The movement into Manchuria of up to a regiment of Soviet MIG-19's on 25 and 26 October has been confirmed.  (Page 1)

*no*

USSR-West: Soviet negotiations with the International Tin Council (ITC) suggest that in 1959 the USSR intends to export all available surplus Sino-Soviet bloc tin, and at the same time claim credit for alleviating economic difficulties in Free World tin-producing countries by appearing to limit its exports. The Sino-Soviet bloc will have available from current production only an estimated 10,000 tons of tin for export in 1959. Moscow, by drawing from stockpiles this year, will export about 18,000 tons and may agree to "limit" future exports by about 50 percent--the quota now imposed on Free World exporters by the ITC in an attempt to stabilize the price of tin.

*no*

Atom-Free Zone plan: During his recent visit to Oslo, Polish Foreign Minister Rapacki discussed a new version of his plan for an "atom-free zone" in Central Europe. This version probably will be presented as a Soviet bloc proposal at the forthcoming Geneva talks on Prevention of Surprise Attack. The revised plan envisages two phases: the first

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step would prohibit equipping additional forces in the zone with nuclear weapons and ban their manufacture there; the second phase would be concerned with the "gradual withdrawal" of all such weapons and the reduction of conventional forces in the zone.

*OK*

Poland: The Gomulka regime in Poland has outlined a moderate economic plan for the period of 1961-1965; the scheduled rate of industrial growth is about the same as that of the present five-year plan. The new plan, which continues Poland's dependence on bloc raw materials and markets, will not serve to moderate greatly the present dissatisfaction with low living standards, but will reduce some of the worst existing shortages. (Page 4)

*OK*

USSR: Pasternak's letter to Khrushchev probably will not still the campaign of vilification and the threats which forced the writer to demean himself with admission of possible error and to plead to be allowed to remain in the Soviet Union. The Kremlin will probably try to obtain a more abject confession, but efforts to do so run the danger of intensifying popular interest in Pasternak's book and of further damaging the USSR's standing abroad. Copies are now believed to be circulating clandestinely in intellectual and student circles.

(Page 5)

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

*no*

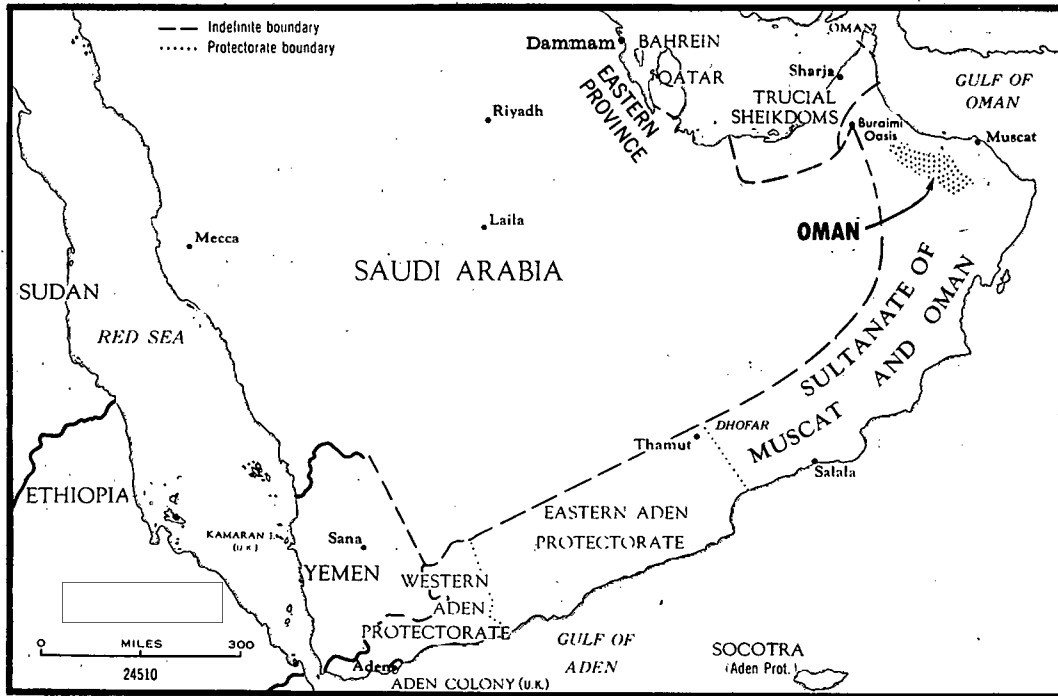
The Arab-Israeli situation: UAR forces remain on a precautionary alert and are taking steps to protect airfields and ports against surprise attack. The chief of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission stated on 30 October that Israel suspended work at noon that day on a controversial irrigation ditch near Lake Tiberias. This appears to put off for the moment a threatened engagement between UAR and Israeli forces.

3 Nov 58

DAILY BRIEF

ii

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[redacted]

[redacted] The last British forces are scheduled to leave the Jordanian port of Aqaba by LST on 4 November, [redacted]

[redacted] The last British combat unit, an infantry battalion, embarked at Aqaba on 2 November.

[redacted] (Page 6) (Map)

*m*

Aden: British authorities in Aden imposed an indefinite curfew in the city center on 1 November, the second day of anti-British rioting. Five rioters had been killed and about 350 persons, mostly Yemeni laborers, were under arrest. Shipping in the port has been halted by a general strike called by the nationalist Aden Congress of Trade Unions. The anti-British moves, ostensibly in protest against the sentencing of two Arab nationalist newsmen to short prison terms for accusing the government of corruption, were probably staged as part of a growing UAR-supported campaign to undermine British authority in the colony. [redacted]

*m*

Saudi Arabia - Oman: [redacted]

[redacted] a Saudi official, with the knowledge of Crown Prince Faysal, has recently sent several consignments of arms to Omani elements which have been in rebellion against the British-backed Sultan of Muscat since the spring of 1957. Rebel leaders have appealed for additional aid, and further Saudi arms are apparently being made ready. [redacted]

[redacted] raids and the mining of roads in recent weeks had created a serious communications problem in the interior and in the vicinity of Muscat town. [redacted]

*m*

Morocco-UAR: Morocco's Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, who is also chief of staff, has accepted the invitation to visit the United Arab Republic, which was arranged by the UAR military attaché at the prince's suggestion. Hassan desires a [redacted]

3 Nov 58

DAILY BRIEF

iii

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[REDACTED]

(Page 8)

### III. THE WEST

*m*

France-NATO: Foreign Minister Couve de Murville now explains that De Gaulle's proposal for American-British-French global policy coordination is not intended to prevent the three powers from carrying out policies they consider in their national interest, or to vitiate North Atlantic Council discussion of political matters. The present French line probably stems from the vigorous opposition of other NATO countries to De Gaulle's proposals. The domestic publicity accorded French military views on the Soviet threat outside Europe supports the belief that the premier will still push hard for some form of tripartite policy coordination on a global basis. [REDACTED] (Page 9)

*OK*

Haiti: A group of army officers, fearful that President Duvalier may move to increase the power of his secret police at the expense of the regular armed forces, is reported planning to oust the President soon and replace him with a military junta. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They apparently have been stimulated in part by the arrival of a US Marine mission to aid in reorganizing the armed forces. [REDACTED] (Page 10)

3 Nov 58

DAILY BRIEF

iv

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

**LATE ITEM**

NO

USSR: The Atomic Energy Detection System has reported that nuclear explosions recently occurred in Kapustin Yar and Krasnovodsk areas. [redacted]  
(Page 11)

3 Nov 58

**DAILY BRIEF**

v

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Taiwan Strait Situation

After a 38-hour lull the Chinese Communists on 3 November resumed sporadic shelling of Big Chinmen. The shelling had been light and sporadic since the Communist Defense Minister's 25 October order which limited fire on Chinmen's wharf, landing beaches, and airfield to alternate days.

The air movement of MIG-19's into Manchuria from the USSR on 25 and 26 October has been confirmed. [redacted] these flights could represent a movement in regimental strength amounting to 30 or more aircraft. There has been no further information on the movement or destination of the MIG-19's, although the transport aircraft which are supporting the move have continued to shuttle back and forth between airfields inside the Soviet border, Manchurian airfields, and Peiping. The circumstances surrounding the flights have suggested that these jet fighters are being transferred to the Chinese Communist Air Force. Although there is also a lesser possibility that this represents the introduction of a Soviet unit or Soviet volunteer pilots into China, there is little specific intelligence to support this. The Chinese Nationalists have passed on several agent reports of unknown reliability that Soviet MIG-19 and "MIG-21 (FACEPLATE)" fighters were turned over to the Chinese Communists in September and October. The latest of these reports claims that the fighter aircraft are to be used by a recently formed Sino-Soviet composite wing.

[redacted] a flight of 70 multiengine aircraft from northern China to Shanghai on 2 November. This would be a division-level move, possibly to replace about a regiment of IL-28's, part of the 5th Naval Air Division, which was deployed to Shanghai in July and returned to its base in northern China on 29 October. It also is possible that the Soviet MIG-19's may be routed to Shanghai. A message from Shanghai to Nanking, intercepted

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

by the Nationalists in late October, requested Nanking to re-lease a large number of ground-crew personnel for use at Shanghai.

[REDACTED] thus indicating the possible appearance of a new army-level formation [REDACTED] involved in the Strait area. While artillery divisions also appear at army level [REDACTED], a recent report claims the Chinese Communists moved approximately 60,000 troops from central China to the Amoy area in early October. Several reports have indicated that some of the troops which have been withdrawn from Korea are being sent to Fukien in the Strait area.

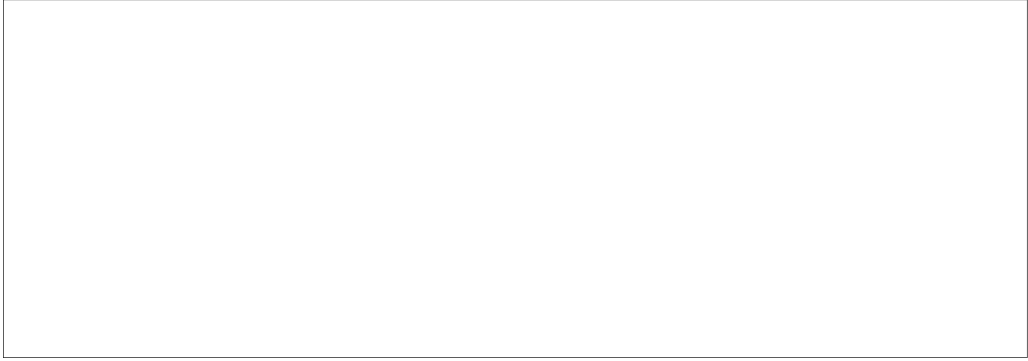
Fei I-min, editor of Hong Kong's major Communist daily newspaper, [REDACTED] was summoned to Peiping in mid-October for an interview with Premier Chou En-lai. Chou questioned Fei about a premature news release of advance information on the suspension of fire on Chinmen which Peiping had first given to Fei, according to his account. Fei explained that he had passed the information on to Tsao Chu-jen, "as instructed," for relay to the Chinese Nationalists, and Tsao had also leaked the information to the press. Tsao has been the author of several recent letters forwarding ostensible Communist proposals to Nationalist leaders. According to Fei, Chou referred in the mid-October interview to the adverse effect that war would have on Chinese Communist internal construction and trade relations with the West. Fei may have passed on this information with the knowledge it would reach a Western government.

Ambassador Drumright reports that the Chinese Nationalist Government appears to be taking a relaxed position on the resupply of the offshore islands. It appears likely an attempt will be made when the weather permits to beach a single LST on Chinmen on even-numbered days to test Communist reaction. In order to vary resupply methods and avoid the appearance of compliance with Communist dictates, the Nationalists may make some token attempts to send in LVT's on odd days. [REDACTED]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Poles Publish New Five-Year Plan (1961-1965)

The Polish regime's recently issued directives setting the economic goals for the next Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) reflect Gomulka's confidence in stable economic relations with the bloc and the same realistic approach to economic planning he has shown since his accession to power in 1956.

The new plan calls for an increase in industrial production of 50 percent over the 1960 level--a rate virtually the same as that planned for the preceding five years and achieved to date--and for a 20-percent increase in agricultural production. The growth in industrial production is to be based primarily on increased labor productivity. While certain forms of Socialist cooperation in agriculture are to be promoted, forced collectivization is rejected and compulsory deliveries are eventually to be completely abolished.

Great emphasis is being placed on the rapid expansion of machinery exports, supported by a 70-percent increase in production of machinery and by agreements through CEMA with other Soviet bloc countries on specialization of production. Poland is attempting to create an export surplus so as to repay foreign debts.

Supplies of consumer goods are planned to rise more slowly than in the past few years, although greater emphasis is being assigned long-neglected services and trade. The planned 23- to 25-percent rise in real incomes of workers and farmers will probably not greatly reduce present dissatisfaction with low living standards, but it will reduce some of the worst existing shortages.

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### Pasternak

In a letter from Nobel prizewinner Pasternak to Soviet Premier Khrushchev on 31 October, the author admitted he may have made mistakes in his novel Dr. Zhivago, but he begged to be allowed to remain in his homeland on the grounds that he had contributed something to Soviet literature and might still be useful to it. By publishing this letter the Soviet leaders appear to have given up any hope they may have had of pressuring Pasternak into "voluntary" exile.

The phrasing of the writer's confession--"whatever my mistakes and errors may have been"--is certain to be considered inadequate. The mass "indignation" campaign launched on 31 October will probably continue, and additional pressures are likely to be brought against him in order to force him to make a more abject confession. In their efforts to do so, however, the Soviet leaders will run the risk of intensifying the popular interest already generated in Pasternak's book and of further damaging the USSR's standing abroad.

The American Embassy in Moscow has received reports that typewritten copies of his poems are now getting wide circulation. An Italian publisher has estimated that over 1,200 Russian-language copies of Dr. Zhivago, which were disseminated at the Brussels World Fair, reached the USSR.

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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### The Arab-Israeli Situation

The UAR armed forces, wary of Israel's intentions toward Jordan and Syria, remain on a precautionary alert, and steps have been ordered to protect ports and airfields against surprise attack. [redacted] plans to establish a "Red Sea Defense Operations Command," apparently at the Hurghada (Ghardaqa) base at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. [redacted] ammunition has been sent to Hurghada, as well as to the UAR First Army in Syria, from Egyptian depots.

UAR naval forces at Latakia were ordered on 30 October to detail a motor torpedo boat squadron to patrol each night 12 miles off the Syrian coast and to take precautions against raids by frogmen. Damascus on the same day requested Cairo to dispatch a minesweeper to Syrian waters.

The chief of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission stated on 30 October that Israel suspended work at noon that day on a controversial irrigation work near Lake Tiberias. This appears to put off for the moment an engagement between UAR and Israeli forces which Cairo had threatened would take place if Israel did not halt the irrigation work. [redacted]

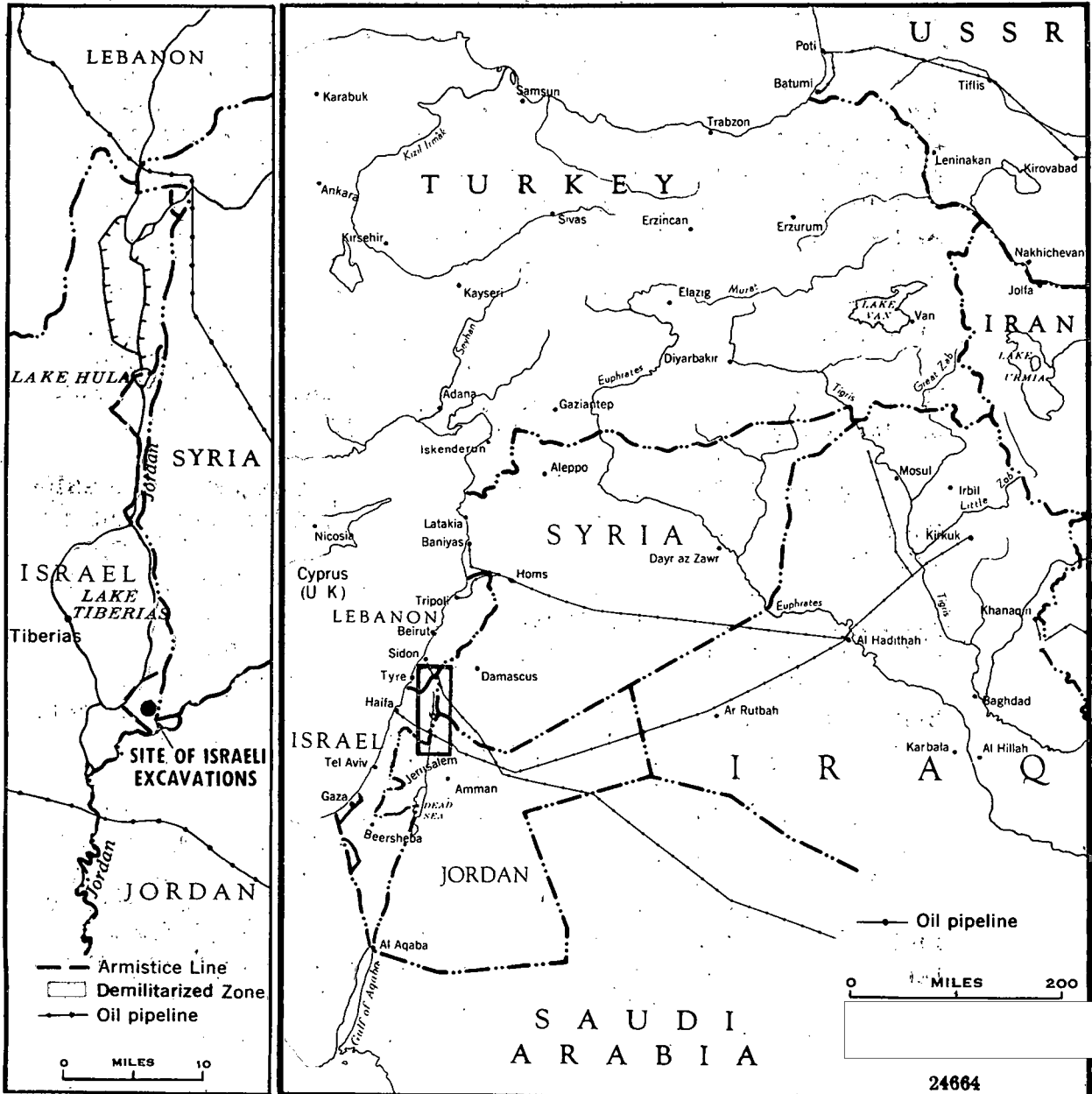
[redacted]

UAR military authorities appear to remain uncertain over the intentions of Israel, which they suspect is in collusion with one or more of the Western powers, to move into western Jordan. Arab misgivings have been encouraged by the Soviet press and radio. [redacted]

[redacted]

The Cairo press on 1 November gave prominent publicity to Soviet press warnings to Israel and the West against "new aggressive moves" in the Middle East. Cairo claimed Israel has received \$700,000,000 worth of arms from the West since 1949.

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○ ~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

The last British forces are scheduled to leave the Jordanian port of Aqaba by LST on 4 November, [redacted]

[redacted] The last British combat unit, an infantry battalion, embarked at Aqaba on 2 November. As of 1 November, Cairo lifted all restrictions on ground and air communications with Jordan via UAR territory--restrictions which had virtually isolated Jordan since mid-July.

[redacted] some Egyptian fedayeen terrorists have been released from prison by Jordanian authorities and have arrived in Syria. [redacted]

[redacted] the location of more than 30 other fedayeen interned in Jordan after escape from an Israeli prison this summer. UAR authorities are attempting to secure release of these terrorists for return to Gaza.

[redacted] King Husayn's decree establishing the Council of Regents which will function during the King's absence abroad stipulates that the council shall enjoy all prerogatives of the sovereign except that it is not empowered to dismiss the government, cannot accept the resignation of the prime minister, and is prohibited from making amendments to the constitution. [redacted]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

### Moroccan Crown Prince to Visit United Arab Republic

Moulay Hassan, the Moroccan Crown Prince and chief of staff of the Royal Army, has accepted an invitation to visit the United Arab Republic, specifying that arrangements be made for an eight-day stay, [redacted]

Hassan requested that a long meeting "to discuss all Arab questions" be arranged with President Nasir. This suggests that the prince may seek to intervene in Tunisian President Bourguiba's dispute with Nasir, possibly on behalf of Moroccan King Mohamed V, who is reported to have informed Bourguiba of his nation's backing.

[redacted] the prince had hinted for an invitation to head a military mission to observe the UAR armed forces. This visit would precede a trip which Hassan, according to a later message, will make to Moscow "this year."

The prince's visit to Moscow reportedly will follow the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the two countries. Soviet Ambassador Pozhidayev arrived in Morocco on 23 October and called on Prime Minister Balafrej four days later, but a Moroccan ambassador to Moscow has not yet been appointed.

Moulay Hassan is scheduled to arrive in the United States on 20 November for a three-week visit. [redacted]

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## III. THE WEST

De Gaulle Proposals for Tripartite Policy Coordination

French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville has told the British ambassador in Paris that Premier de Gaulle's proposals for American-British-French global policy coordination were not intended either to prevent any one of the three powers from carrying out policies in its national interest or to vitiate political discussions in the North Atlantic Council (NAC). According to the foreign minister, De Gaulle meant that the three Western powers should make a "serious effort to discuss and agree on, among themselves, issues affecting the interests of all of them." He had not proposed going much further than customary consultations before submitting the results of their deliberations to NAC.

The present French line probably stems from the sharp reactions of other NATO members, [redacted]

[redacted] A British Foreign Office official sees in De Murville's statement a dilution process which can eventually render the proposals harmless, without loss of face to De Gaulle. Chancellor Adenauer now seems considerably mollified by a similar explanation of the French position and says he can be personally useful in finding "a way out" for De Gaulle.

De Gaulle, however, may still push hard for some form of tripartite global integration of strategy in various fields on a basis which, though not formally termed political, would amount to the same thing. Although the French press, probably following Foreign Ministry suggestions, has thus far played down the substance of De Gaulle's proposals, the influential daily Le Monde has published an advance summary of an article pointing in this direction by the Chief of the Armed Forces Staff, General Paul Ely. This article portrays the USSR as directing a combination of ideological, economic, and conventional and nuclear military tactics against areas where Western defense is less solid than in Europe. Ely criticizes the West for having a narrow, essentially military, concept of the situation and for a lack of knowledge of ideological and psychological factors in Africa and Asia. [redacted]

[redacted]

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### Haitian Military Reported Planning to Oust President

A group of Haitian Army officers is planning to oust President Duvalier in the near future and install a military junta, according to a usually reliable source. Duvalier has proposed a military reorganization, including separation of the police from the armed forces, and the plotters fear this will give legal status to and increase the power of the President's secret police at the expense of the military.

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Flambert, whose control over the police is jeopardized by the contemplated reorganization, is said to be in agreement with the plotting. Rumors that Duvalier plans to install a member of his secret police as Minister of Interior and National Defense may also be considered by the army officers as an indication that the secret police are to be given a dominant position.

A US Marine mission arrived in Port-au-Prince on 31 October to aid in the reorganization, and the conspirators reportedly hope to act before the mission is well established and before the arrival of arms shipments which Duvalier has purchased from Italy and possibly other foreign sources.

Duvalier has never commanded the full support of the armed forces, traditionally the strongest element in Haiti's turbulent politics. So far he has maintained his tenuous hold on power largely by employing "divide and rule" tactics against the army. During the abortive, but nearly successful, coup attempt last July, Duvalier's secret police and other armed civilian partisans, rather than the army, defended the President against the small band of armed invaders. If the army should unite against him, Duvalier would stand little chance of surviving.

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**LATE ITEM****Nuclear Explosions in Kapustin Yar and Krasnovodsk Areas**

The Atomic Energy Detection System has reported that an event occurred at about 1015 hours Zebra on 1 November 1958, in the Stalingrad-Kapustin Yar area (49.5°N, 48°E). Unmistakable signals have been reported from four acoustic stations. A preliminary estimate of the energy release places it in the range of 3 to 30 KT, with the most probable value being about 10 KT. No electromagnetic or seismic signals were obtained.

The absence of electromagnetic signals would, for this energy range, tend to rule out a nuclear explosion near the surface (less than about 5,000 feet) or higher than about 100,000 feet. The only natural phenomenon which could produce similar acoustic signals would be the entry of a meteorite.

No COMINT or intelligence from any other source presently supports the existence of a nuclear test or a missile firing at this location or time. If missile-connected, as might be indicated by the location near Soviet missile test ranges, this event most likely involved a surface-to-air, air-to-air, or possibly an air-to-surface missile. Such tests might not necessarily provide indications in COMINT.

In view of the validity of the acoustic signals, it is most probable that this was a nuclear test, but positive identification cannot be made unless nuclear confirmation is obtained after about 7 November 1958.

The Atomic Energy Detection System has also reported that an event occurred at about 1807 hours Zebra on 15 October 1958, in the vicinity of Krasnovodsk (53°E, 39°N). Signals have been reported from three acoustic and seven electromagnetic stations. A preliminary estimate of the energy release is in the range of 5 to 50 KT, with the most probable value being about 15 KT. Nuclear confirmation cannot be expected because of possible intermixing with debris from a high-yield Soviet test at Novaya Zemlya on the same date.

No other data have yet been obtained to support a nuclear test by any delivery means on this date near this location. The

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combination of acoustic and electromagnetic signals points very strongly to this event having been a nuclear test. In view of the similarity between this event and that on 1 November, it is possible that the Soviets are conducting nuclear tests in the Caspian area.

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**The Vice President**

**Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

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Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

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**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

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

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Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

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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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