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6 April 1959

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CENTRAL

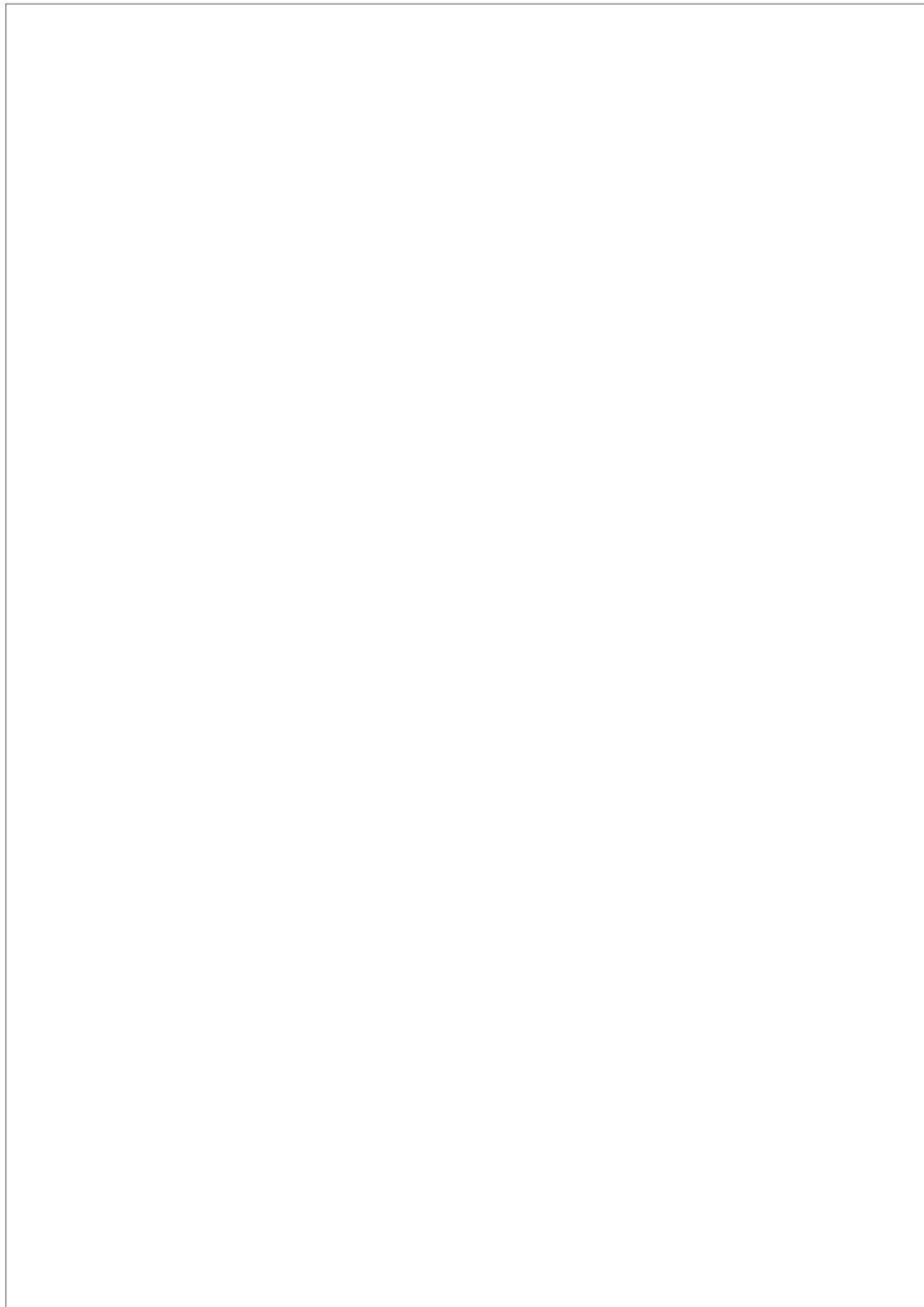
INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



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6 APRIL 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR makes formal diplomatic protest over US use of higher altitudes in Berlin air corridor.

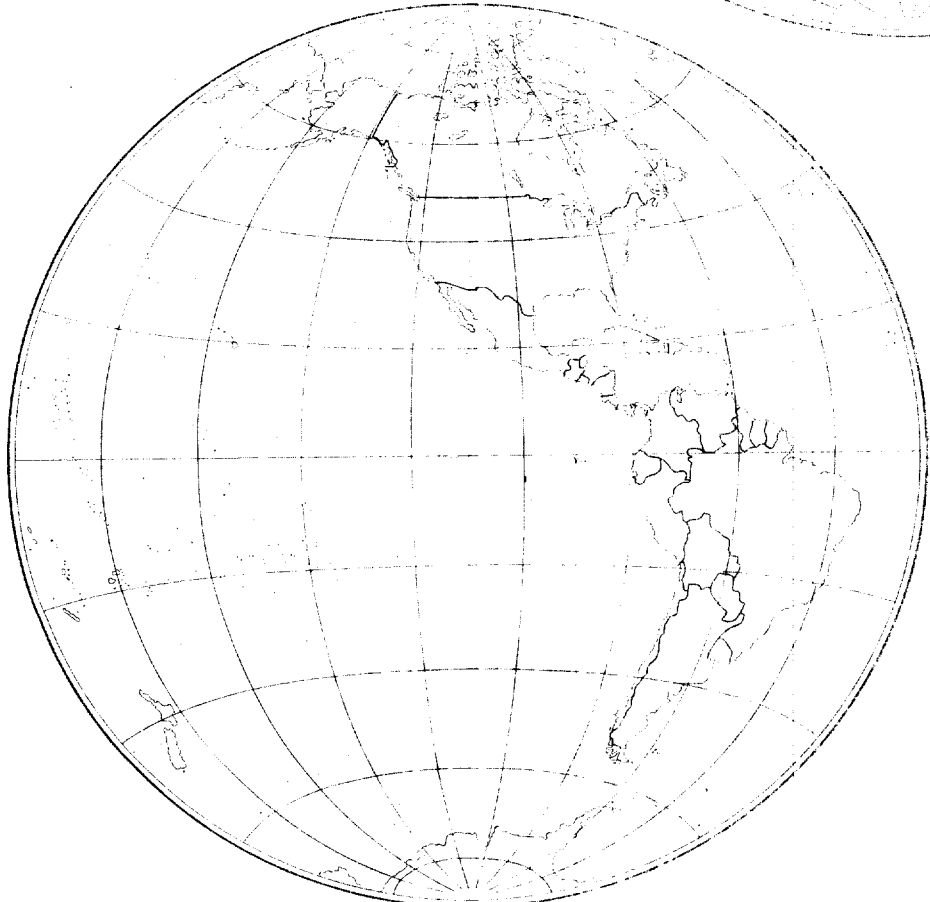
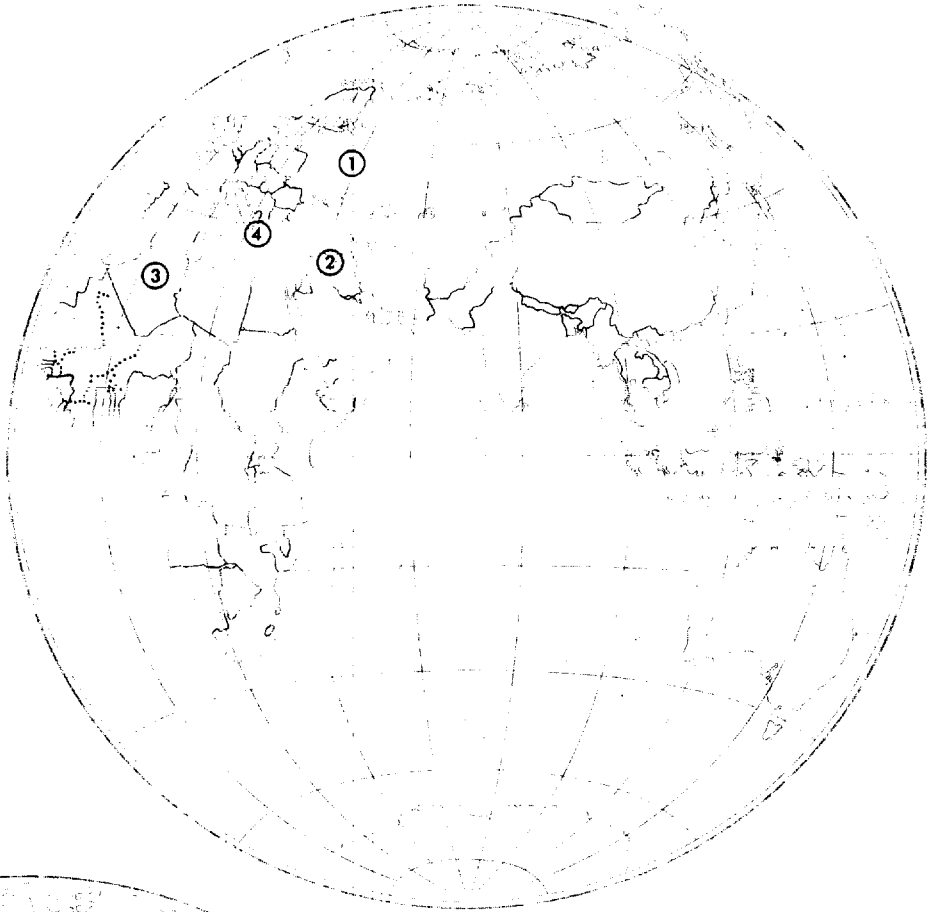
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Border clashes continue between Syrian tribesmen and Iraqi security forces.

Algerian rebels plan to train pilots in Communist China.

Greece may now accept Yugoslavian invitation for bilateral military talks.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

6 April 1959

SIRAB

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

MO USSR-Berlin: The Soviet Foreign Ministry on 4 April followed up an earlier protest at the Berlin Air Safety Center with a formal protest to Ambassador Thompson calling the 27 March Berlin corridor flight by an American transport above 10,000 feet a "rude violation of the existing procedure." In line with Soviet efforts to portray the Western powers as reluctant to negotiate the Berlin and German issues, the note called this action an effort by the United States to increase tension prior to the foreign ministers' meeting, if not to "torpedo" East-West conferences altogether. The note added that the Soviet Government for its part will take no action which might worsen the situation on the eve of negotiations, and will, up to the time of the conference, adhere to existing procedure along access routes to West Berlin. The latest protest, like the USSR's note of 30 March, implied that the West is already committed to a summit conference.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

MO ~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

Algeria: [redacted]

[redacted] the Algerian rebel defense minister has approved a plan to send "students" to Communist China, apparently for flight training. Arrangements may be discussed by an FLN military mission now in Peiping. [redacted]

Rebel army personnel reportedly have been trained for some time in Arab countries. [redacted]

no [redacted] rebel elements in Cairo have acquired "several MIG airplanes" from the UAR, but this information has not been corroborated. It is not likely that the rebels could develop a significant air capability. [redacted]

no Greece-Yugoslavia: (In an apparent shift in tactics, Greek leaders now seem to favor holding early bilateral military talks with the Yugoslavs, who recently repeated their earlier invitation to General Dovas, chief of the Greek General Staff, to come to Belgrade for such talks. While such meetings would not be held under the aegis of the Balkan Pact, they might lay the groundwork for its early reactivation.) [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 2)

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC
(No Back-up Material)**

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Iraqi-Syrian Border Situation

Cairo on 2 April shipped three million rounds of ammunition for British .303 rifles to the Syrian port of Latakia, apparently in response to a 1 April message from Damascus which also requested British rifles and machine guns. The arms and ammunition are undoubtedly intended for use by tribal forces in northern Syria which are continuing to harass Iraqi border posts and villages. There is no firm evidence that regular units of the UAR military are giving significant support to the tribes. Overflights of the border area are being conducted by both UAR and Iraqi aircraft, however, [redacted]

[redacted] one Iraqi plane was damaged by machine gun fire and "fell in Iraqi territory" in the Tel Kushik area.

The Iraqis are continuing to reinforce security forces on the border. Headquarters of the 2nd Division in Kirkuk has been designated "operational headquarters" for units in the area. [redacted]

[redacted]

Action is also being taken to furnish officers and arms to some of the Communist-infiltrated Popular Resistance Forces (PRF) in northern Iraq. [redacted] 2nd Division headquarters asked all divisions to order officers who had been assigned to the PRF units to join those units immediately, and on the same day [redacted] ordnance depots to issue arms to the PRF in northern Iraq at once. [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

Greek-Yugoslav Military Talks Possible

(A shift in Greek tactics may have cleared the way for the early resumption of high-level Greek-Yugoslav military talks. Yugoslav President Tito, during his meeting with Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Averoff on the island of Rhodes early last month, proposed the resumption of high-level bilateral military talks that were secretly held last November. Karamanlis, however, reacted negatively as he felt the talks had accomplished everything they could for the time being. He may also have feared that such talks would cast a shadow on his new policy toward Turkey and further delay reactivation of the Balkan Pact. The Greeks are now ready to enter the proposed bilateral talks, possibly as a stepping stone in Greek efforts to reactivate the tripartite Balkan Pact.)

(Yugoslavia regards past tripartite military planning as valuable, but because of its delicate relations with the Soviet Union and its reserved attitude toward Turkey, Belgrade has favored keeping the pact dormant. Yugoslavia apparently would like to revive the pact's cultural and economic features, but there has been no public acknowledgment of this attitude for fear of drawing undue attention to the lack of military cooperation.)

(Turkey also favors the early reactivation of the Balkan Pact, and would probably applaud the Greek-Yugoslav talks if they were interpreted to be a step in that direction. Ankara, however, has long held suspicions of Yugoslav intentions vis-a-vis the alliance and the West and might resent bilateral talks if it felt it was being side-stepped by its pact partners.) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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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

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The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

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