

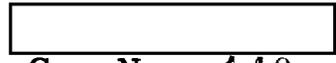
TOP SECRET

25X1



10 April 1958

25X1



Copy No. 140

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 35 25X1
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ~~11~~ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS, S, C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HR 70
DATE: 3/15/80 REVIEWER:



25X1

State Dept. review completed

TOP SECRET

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

10 April 1958

25X1

DAILY BRIEF

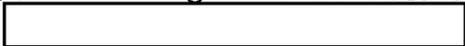


I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR--Summit tactics: Although the USSR appears to recognize that the propaganda value of further letter exchanges is diminishing, it is still wary of moving into the preparatory talks phase without a firm commitment from the West for a summit meeting. First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov told Ambassador Thompson that failure to reach agreement in preparatory talks might result in cancellation of a summit meeting and that there would be "no difficulty" about exploratory talks if a date for a summit meeting were first agreed upon. Khrushchev told UN Secretary General Hammarskjold, during ten hours of talks in Moscow, that with respect to discussing German reunification or Eastern Europe he is not willing to "pay any price" for summit talks. 

no

25X1A

USSR-Egypt: To underscore the importance which Moscow attaches to its relations with the UAR and to Nasir's forthcoming trip to Moscow, the Soviet ministers of agriculture and culture and the chief of the Main Directorate of Labor Reserves are in Cairo to arrange for carrying out existing economic and cultural exchange agreements. 

yes

25X1A

25X1A



no

25X1A



25X1

25X1A

II. ASIA-AFRICA



25X1



Japan-USSR: In an effort to break the impasse in Japanese-Soviet fishery negotiations which has lasted since 20 January, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Akagi is planning to send his delegation home from Moscow and attempt last-minute bargaining by himself, possibly with First Deputy Premier Mikoyan. Tokyo's bargaining position is weak, but the government's refusal to accept the Soviet proposals has received strong support from the Japanese populace. [redacted] (Page 4)

25X1A

no

Iraq-Jordan: Jordanian and Iraqi leaders appear to be letting slip even the small psychological advantages they obtained from the announcement of their Arab union. They are dealing in a strictly constitutional manner with the problem of creating central government organs, while Nasir continues to make relatively dramatic, well-publicized moves in connection with the UAR. [redacted] (Page 5)

25X1A

no

Algeria: The Algerian rebels have recently stepped up their urban terrorist attacks, especially in central and eastern Algeria. The selection of local Moslem officials who have been cooperating with the French as the principal targets suggests the rebels are making a determined effort to prevent implementation of the basic statute for Algeria, which offers some measure of autonomy but falls far short of the rebels' demands.

25X1A



10 Apr 58

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1A



III. THE WEST

no
*Cuba: The Cuban rebels' initial attempt to launch an "all-out war" against Batista and to call a general strike in Havana on 9 April ended in failure. After a plane flew over Havana dropping handbills exhorting the populace to "strike today," bombings, shooting and sabotage threw the city into confusion for more than an hour; however, workers who had left their jobs when violence broke out returned after their noon break, and the armed forces moved quickly to keep the situation under control. It is too early to judge the ultimate effects of this first abortive attempt. It is possible that Castro may suffer a loss of prestige for his failure to carry through his long heralded "final effort" against Batista. There is also, however, the possibility that the 9 April action was premature and that the major effort is yet to come. [REDACTED]

25X1A

10 Apr 58

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1A
[REDACTED]

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Soviet-Egyptian Relations

The USSR is stepping up implementation of its \$175,-000,000 technical and economic cooperation agreement with Egypt on the eve of Nasir's visit to Moscow. Soviet Minister of Agriculture Matskevich, accompanied by the minister of agriculture for Uzbekistan, has arrived in Cairo to discuss the agricultural programs called for under the agreement. Soviet Minister of Culture Mikhailov, who is also in Cairo, announced on 8 April that the Soviet Union will open information offices in Egypt and that Egypt will set up similar offices in the USSR. The head of the Soviet Chief Directorate of Labor Reserves, G. I. Zelenko, is signing contracts this week in Cairo for the establishment of 15 vocational and technical training centers and for the delivery to them of Soviet equipment.

Egypt, for its part, is sending a delegation from the Ministry of Industry to Moscow this week to discuss importation of Soviet equipment and to negotiate contracts for the dispatch of Soviet experts to Egypt. The delegation will also discuss petroleum and mineral projects under the Soviet aid program. The General Executive Committee for the Egyptian Five-Year Plan has decided to establish a liaison bureau in Moscow. [REDACTED]

25X1A

25X1

25X1A

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

25X1A



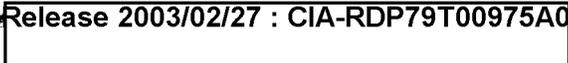
Japan Attempting High-level Solution of Deadlocked Fishery Talks With USSR

Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Akagi is planning to send his delegation home and attempt personal last-minute bargaining on a higher level in order to reach agreement in the deadlocked negotiations with the USSR over Japanese fishing rights in northwest Pacific waters for the 1958 season.

The annual talks, which this year began on 20 January, have failed to reach agreement on any major issue. The Japanese have rejected Soviet proposals which would severely limit salmon catches in the over-all restricted area and prohibit Japanese fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk, except for curtailed crabbing operations, as well as in broad expanses of Soviet-claimed offshore waters.

The USSR has rejected Japan's request for guarantees of safety for its fishermen operating in the vicinity of the Kuril Islands, and has made agreement on this issue contingent on resumption of peace treaty discussions. The Japanese have since avoided this issue in order not to jeopardize other fisheries questions.

Tokyo's bargaining position is weak but its opposition to Soviet pressure is receiving surprising Japanese popular support. This support, however, may tend to diminish as the salmon fishing season, which opens in May, approaches. Prime Minister Kishi regards this problem as one of three major foreign policy issues requiring settlement prior to elections expected in May. The other issues are the deadlock with South Korea and the dispute with Nationalist China as a result of the private trade agreement with Peiping.



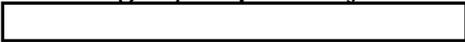
Iraq-Jordan Union Problems

Internal politics in Jordan and Iraq may prevent formation for the nascent Arab union of a strong central cabinet, which Jordanian Foreign Minister Rifai considers essential for the ultimate success of the new state. Other recent comments by Rifai also suggest that the union may not be a going concern for "several months" beyond the mid-May target set when the union was provisionally established in mid-February. While Jordan and Iraq at that time moved swiftly to offset the fanfare given Nasir's UAR, their strictly constitutional pace since then has contrasted increasingly with Nasir's bold and dramatic moves to speed integration with Syria.

The union will evolve in a series of steps which include new parliamentary elections in Iraq on 5 May, approval of the new constitution on 10 May, formation of the union's parliament with appointees from the Jordanian and Iraqi legislatures, selection of the cabinet, and installation of King Faysal as head of state. On the basis of this schedule, the new state could not be constituted even on a formal legal basis before the first week in June. The union government even then would not be in a position to assume responsibilities now discharged by the individual states, particularly in defense and finance.

Jordan's chronic economic and security problems have again been highlighted by the Saudi decision for economy reasons to discontinue the \$14,000,000 annual subsidy and to reduce its 3,500-4,000 troops in Jordan. Although Iraq has agreed to pay 80 percent of the union's defense costs, Jordan will need Western aid to meet its share of the burden. A serious winter drought during Jordan's usual rainy season has already reduced the grain crop by one third and damaged grazing lands even more severely. Should April rains not materialize, the loss may run much higher. Although Iraq has surplus wheat, Rifai believes that it might be unwilling to deliver it as a gift, especially before the union becomes effective.

25X1A



25X1A



25X1

DISTRIBUTION

THE PRESIDENT

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 Mobilization
Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination
Operations Coordinating Board
Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities
Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration
The Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
The Counselor
Director, International Cooperation Administration
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
Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
Assistant Chief of Staff, 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

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

25X1A

[Redacted]

10 April

III. THE WEST

*Cuba: The Cuban rebels' initial attempt to launch an "all-out war" against Batista and to call a general strike in Havana on 9 April ended in failure. After a plane flew over Havana dropping handbills exhorting the populace to "strike today," bombings, shooting and sabotage threw the city into confusion for more than an hour; however, workers who had left their jobs when violence broke out returned after their noon break, and the armed forces moved quickly to keep the situation under control. It is too early to judge the ultimate effects of this first abortive attempt. It is possible that Castro may suffer a loss of prestige for his failure to carry through his long heralded "final effort" against Batista. There is also, however, the possibility that the 9 April action was premature and that the major effort is yet to come. [Redacted]

25X1A

Algeria: The Algerian rebels have recently stepped up their urban terrorist attacks, especially in central and eastern Algeria. The selection of local Moslem officials who have been cooperating with the French as the principal targets suggests the rebels are making a determined effort to prevent implementation of the basic statute for Algeria, which offers some measure of autonomy but falls far short of the rebels' demands.

[Redacted]

25X1A

10 Apr 58

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1A

[Redacted]