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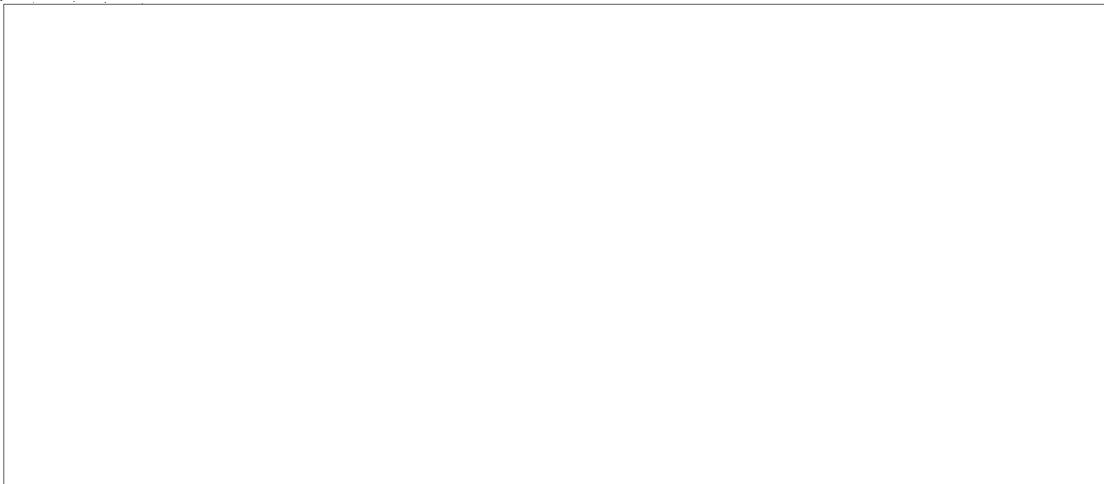
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[REDACTED] (page 8)

1. SHEPILOV- [REDACTED] CONVERSATION

[REDACTED] Soviet foreign minister Shepilov [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
opposes the idea of the Security Council's forming a committee to foster
a Suez agreement, even if Egypt favored it, because the majority "would be against us" and it would not be possible to
"guarantee the results." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Shepilov stated his preference for a Suez solution "outside the council."

[REDACTED]
Shepilov and Fawzi were in agreement
that "it would be clever to bring about a solution which would
place the West in the awkward position of agreeing with us!"

Comment Shepilov's reluctance to see the Security
 Council call for a negotiating committee
is probably based on the fear that a direct compromise between
the West and Egypt would lead to a solution unfavorable to the
USSR's position as the Arab world's advocate.

[REDACTED]

**2. ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS SEEN POSSIBLE
IN HUNGARY AND POLAND**

Comment on:

Communist and anti-Russian demonstrations may occur in Hungary and Poland during the next few days.

The Hungarian party, apparently in symbolic rejection of Soviet domination, has announced a ceremonial funeral procession in Budapest on 6

October bearing the remains of Laszlo Rajk, the former Titoist and "national deviationist" now hailed as an "outstanding leader of Hungarian labor," and three Communists executed with Rajk. Before the Communist takeover, 6 October was traditionally celebrated as a day of mourning for 13 Hungarian generals executed by the Austrians in 1849 as a direct result of Russian intervention in Hungary's struggle for liberation.

The public, which has not been involved so far in the party's disputes, may use the occasion to demonstrate its dislike for the Communists and the Russians.

In Poland, tension reportedly is high in Poznan as the city awaits the 8 October verdict in the trial of three youths accused of murdering a secret police corporal. Western newsmen in Poznan claim that many groups, and particularly young workers, feel they must indicate their solidarity with the accused by demonstrating when the verdicts are announced. The government is prepared, with reinforced security forces in Poznan, to quell any disturbances quickly.

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3. SOVIET LOAN TO HUNGARY

Comment on:

The \$25,000,000 Soviet credit to Hungary announced on 4 October was granted at a time of political unrest and economic need in the country, as was also the case in the 23 September loan in the same amount to Poland. It is probably designed to rebut the arguments of Hungarian party "moderates" who have been claiming that the USSR is draining the country's economy. Moscow probably believes that Soviet financial assistance would bolster the Moscow-oriented position and policies of Hungarian party leader Gero, who has been engaged in talks with Soviet leaders in the Crimea.

Fifteen million dollars of the grant will be in raw materials, the remaining \$10,000,000 in convertible currency. This sum will do little to alleviate Hungary's economic problems; these are caused by a perennial shortage of foreign exchange, heavy dependence on imported raw materials, a commitment to increase average real wages during the next five-year plan (1956-60) by 25 percent, and existing obligations to the USSR totaling approximately \$340,000,000.

By granting loans to recalcitrant Satellites such as Poland and Hungary in an attempt in part to deal with the internal ferment in these countries, the USSR may stimulate demands by other Satellites for additional economic assistance. [redacted] (Prepared jointly with ORR)

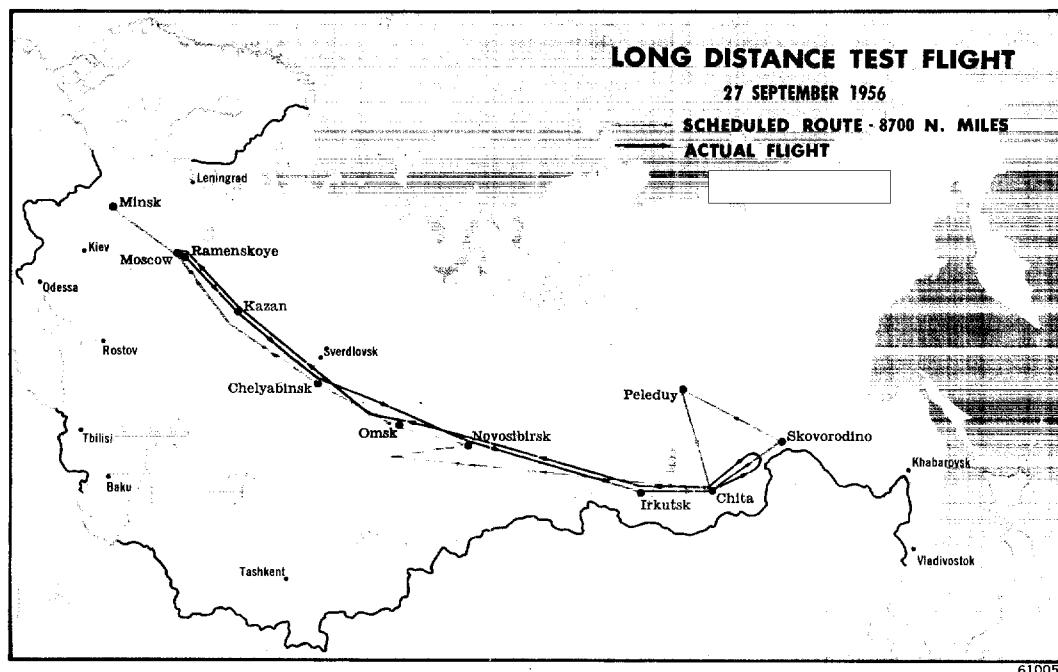
4. SOVIET JET HEAVY BOMBER PROBABLY REFUELED IN AIR ON LONG TEST FLIGHT

a Moscow-based M-4 (BISON) jet heavy bomber, under the control of the Ministry of Aviation Industry

(MAP), was scheduled to fly possibly 8,700 nautical miles during an 18-hour period on 26 September. The flight was to be a round trip originating at Moscow/Ramenskoye, MAP flight test center, and covering almost the entire width of the Soviet Union. [redacted] the actual flight show that the M-4 flew only about 13 hours, covering about 6,000 nautical miles, at altitudes between 30,000 and 38,000 feet.

Comment

The reason the flight was not carried out as scheduled is not known. The flight plan, the longest noted to date, exceeds the 6,400 nautical mile estimated optimum combat range of the M-4 with



a 3,000-pound bomb load. This indicates that at least one aerial refueling was planned, since the allotted time would not allow for refueling on the ground.

The 6,000-mile flight at the altitudes reported, which are considerably under those required to attain optimum combat range, suggests that the plane was actually refueled in flight. Jet heavy bombers have been observed with forward projecting nose booms which are considered to be probe elements of a probe and drogue in-flight refueling system.

THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION (Information as of 1700, 5 October)

An Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman announced on 4 October that five Israeli civilians were killed and one wounded in an ambush of two vehicles six miles south of Sodom on the Dead Sea, and four miles from the Jordan border. An Israeli Foreign Ministry statement charged that the ambush was the work of an "organized, well-trained group from Jordanian territory." The new fatalities once again raise the prospect of retaliation by Israel.

[redacted] the Jordanian police post at Safi opposite Sodom, is a likely target.

Recent ambushes of Israeli vehicles in the Negev region may have been carried out by Egyptian-directed terrorists operating from Jordan--possibly without the knowledge of the Jordan government.

[redacted] Jordanian authorities had arrested three men armed with Czech submachine guns, near Hebron in West Jordan. The men claimed they were working for Egyptian military intelligence. Earlier, Cairo had indicated plans to disavow an individual arrested in Jordan to prevent him from compromising "the new operations." Cairo also planned efforts to convince Jordanian authorities that Egypt no longer directed terrorist operations from other Arab states. The recent Israeli retaliations against Jordan are reported to have strengthened pro-Nasr elements in the Arab States. and to have undercut conservative criticism of Egypt.

Iraq has refused to send forces to Jordan because of a disagreement over command of such forces.

[Redacted]

Israel has apparently taken advantage of Egypt's preoccupation with the Suez crisis and the partial withdrawal of Egyptian units from the Israeli front to reduce its standing ground strength to about 80,000.

[Redacted] The force consists of 55,000 regulars and reserves on active duty, and 25,000 paramilitary Nahal troops. The Israeli forces that remain at full strength or can be quickly brought to full strength are grouped mainly opposite the border of Jordan and Syria. Some of the units in the south facing Egyptian forces are estimated to have been reduced to approximately thirty-percent strength. Israel has apparently taken advantage of the situation to reduce temporarily the heavy financial burden of maintaining its force in a state of semimobilization during the past year.

[Redacted]