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24 February 1958

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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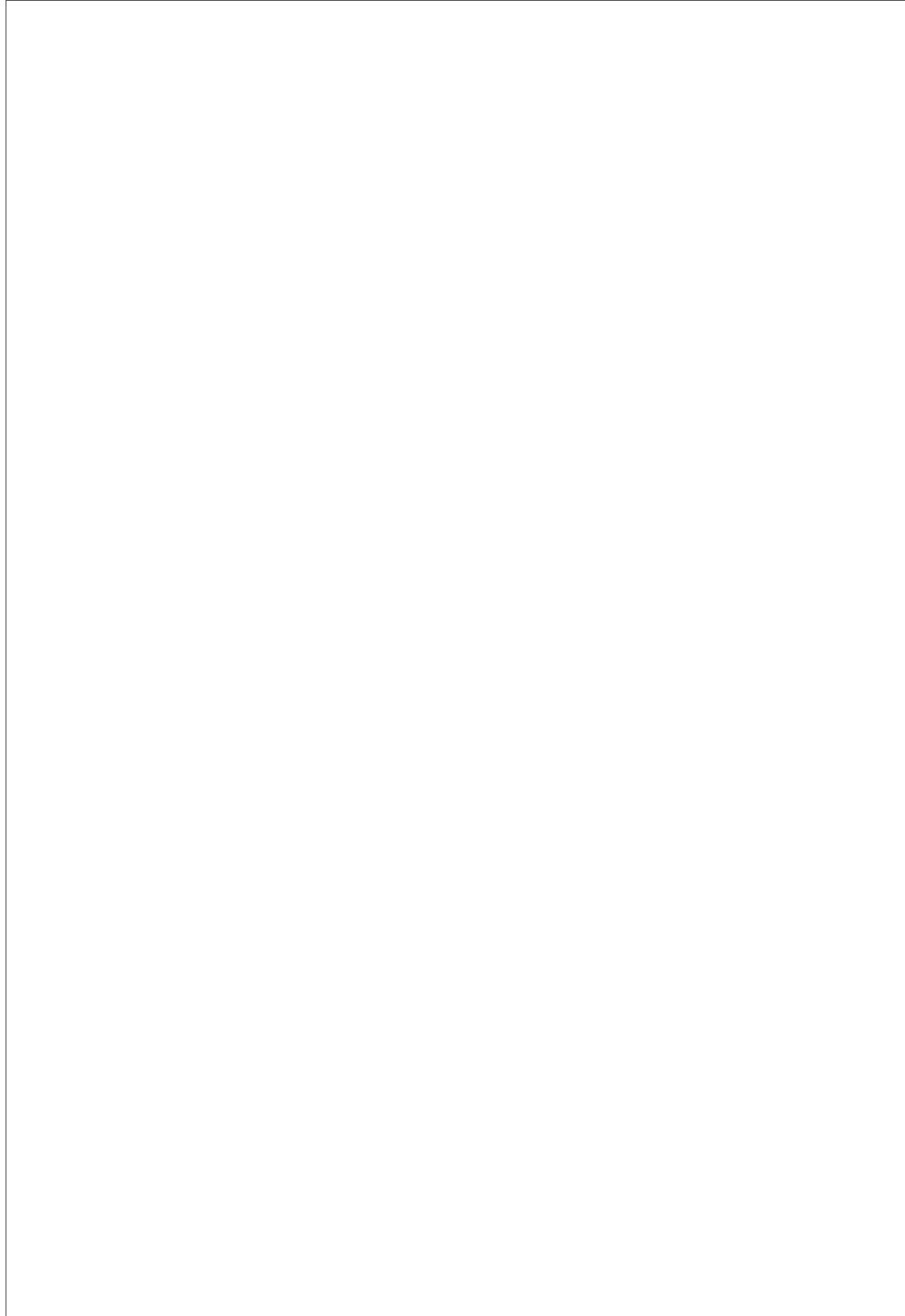
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NEXT REVIEW DATE: 28/10

AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE 1-4-80 REVIEWER: ~~TOP SECRET~~



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24 FEBRUARY 1958

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

New Russian nuclear test at Novaya Zemlya.

USSR - Presidium members may be annoyed with Khrushchev for failure to discuss with them proposal for abolishing machine tractor stations.

Soviet Foreign Ministry official suggests summit conference include three or four countries from each side and possibly some neutrals.

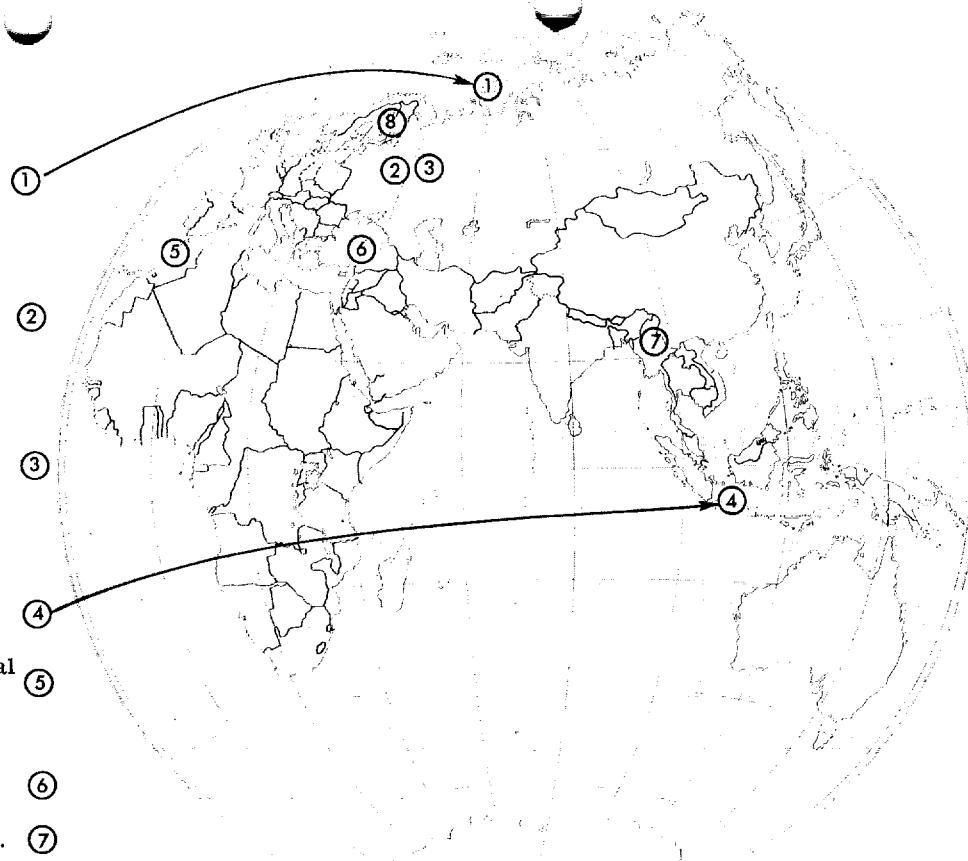
II. ASIA-AFRICA

Indonesia - Djakarta apparently preparing for land, air, and sea operations against dissidents.

Morocco may soon demand withdrawal of all French troops.

Turkish Government's investigation exonerates officers arrested for allegedly planning coup.

Burmese President may resign soon.



III. THE WEST

⑧ Finland - Local Communists' agitation makes Finnish Government hesitant to join OEEC.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

24 February 1958

DAILY BRIEF

LPRMB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

* New Russian nuclear test: The Soviet Union, at about 0910 GMT on 23 February, tested another nuclear device at a new weapons proving ground on North Island, Novaya Zemlya (74°N , 55°E). According to the US Atomic Energy Detection System, [redacted]

No

[redacted] the operation was staged from Olenya airfield on the Kola Peninsula. Participating aircraft included TU-16's and possibly one TU-95 from Kerch/Bagerovo airfield in the Crimea and Uzin/Chepelevka airfield in the Ukraine. [redacted]

This latest test is the third conducted by the Soviet Union in 1958 and the 46th detected by the USAEDS. The same proving ground was used for high yield thermonuclear tests on 24 September and 6 October 1957. [redacted]
(See map on reverse page.)

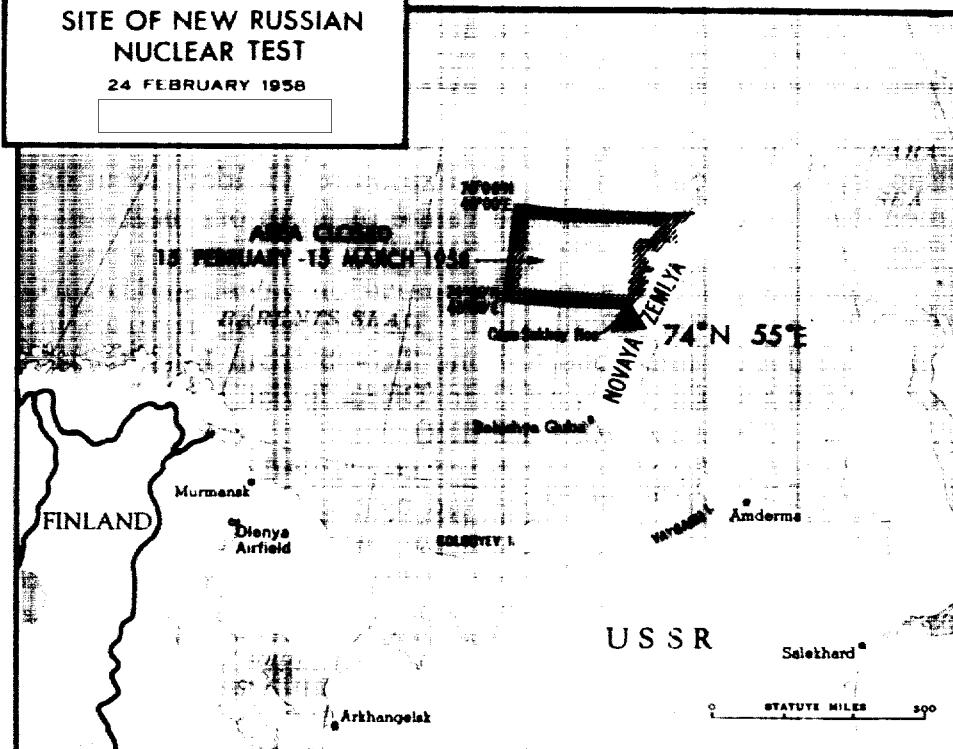
No

Soviet leadership: According to rumors current in Moscow, Suslov and other members of the party presidium are highly annoyed with Khrushchev for publicly proposing to abolish machine tractor stations last month before discussing this idea in the presidium. These rumors and the fact that Khrushchev's proposals have received relatively little attention in the Soviet press tend to support speculation that Soviet leaders may be embroiled in an internal policy dispute. [redacted]

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SITE OF NEW RUSSIAN
NUCLEAR TEST

24 FEBRUARY 1958



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Summit talks--Soviet view:

No

[redacted] a summit conference should include three or four countries from each side and possibly some neutrals. The Soviet official mentioned the United States, Britain, France, and possibly Italy from the West and the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and possibly Rumania or Bulgaria from the bloc.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK

Indonesia: The attacks by the Indonesian Air Force against dissident strongholds on Sumatra and the North Celebes are in line with the central government's announced intention to suppress the rebels by all available means. Despite its limited military capabilities, Djakarta apparently is proceeding with preparations for land, sea, and air operations against Central Sumatra with the objective of seizing key positions in the area. The dissidents, who may not be getting the support from the surrounding areas which they had counted on, seem, nevertheless, committed to conducting guerrilla warfare against government forces should they lose their strongholds.

(Page 1) (Map)

Morocco: Morocco may soon demand the withdrawal of all French military forces. Rabat is concerned over joint French-Spanish military operations in Spanish Sahara--which may be entering another phase--and over French aid to Spanish forces in Ifni.

(Page 2)

(Map)

DR

Turkey: The government's investigation of conspiracy charges against several army officers who were arrested in mid-January has failed to uncover evidence that they had been planning a coup d'etat. Problems of army discipline and morale, largely due to poor pay, continue to inspire criticism of the Menderes regime.

(Page 3)

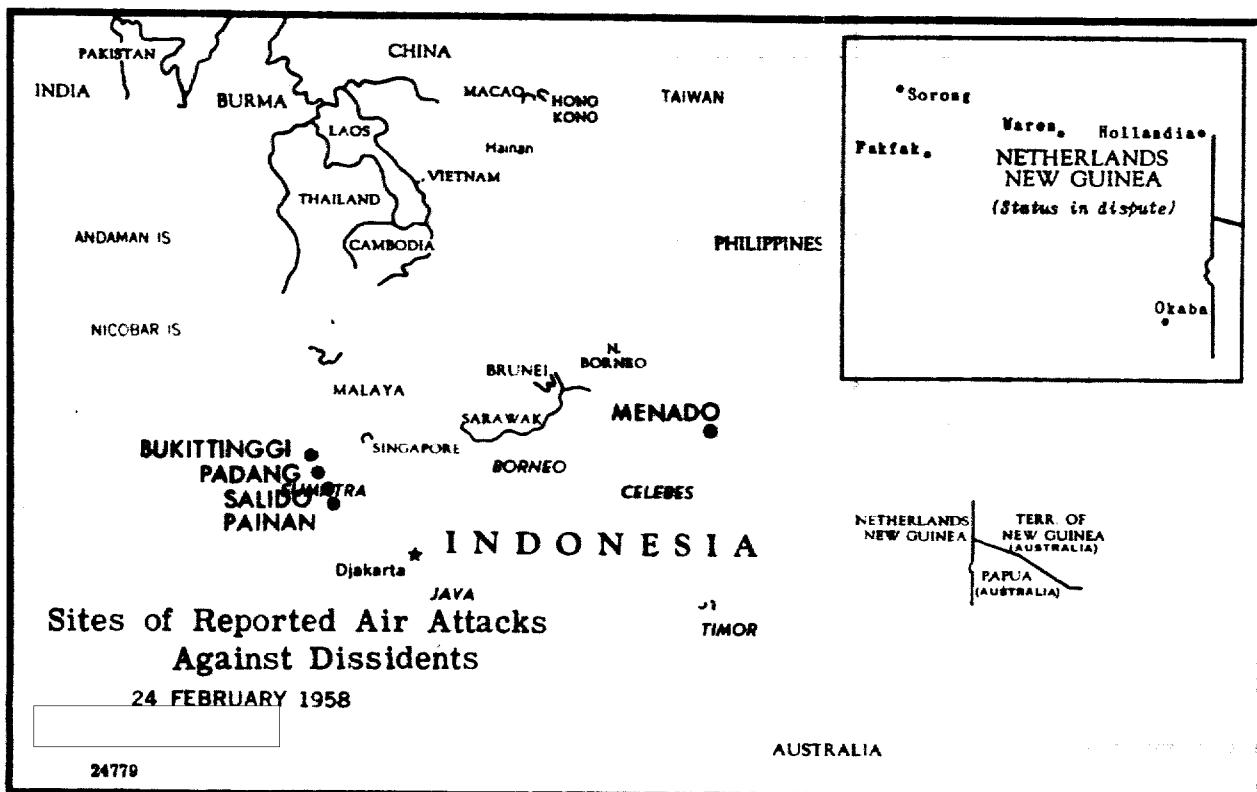
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Burma: President Win Maung may soon resign because he is dissatisfied with the restricted political role of his office. The real power in Burma is held by the cabinet, however, and his act is not likely to provoke a political crisis.

(Page 4)

III. THE WEST

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Finland: Local Communist agitation against Finland's joining the OEEC or any other Western economic grouping is becoming increasingly strong. The Finnish Government suspects this agitation may be Soviet-inspired and is taking a cautious attitude toward formal membership in the OEEC. Government officials remain convinced, however, that Finland must eventually be associated with Western economic projects in some manner if the country is not to lose its Western markets and drift into the Soviet economic orbit.



I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

No Back-up Material.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

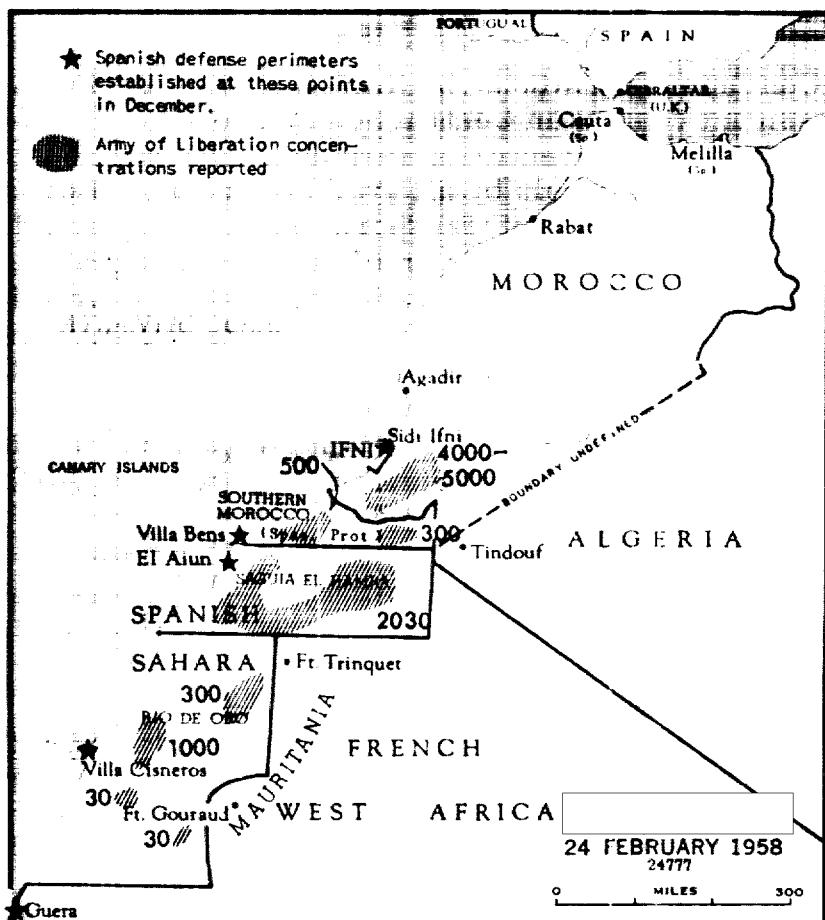
Djakarta Apparently Plans Concerted Effort to Crush Dissidents

Continuing air attacks by the Indonesian Air Force on dissident centers in Central Sumatra and North Celebes are in line with the central government's announced intention to crush the rebels by all available means. Bombing targets so far have been transportation and communication centers, presumably in an effort to isolate rebel areas as much as possible. Preparations are also apparently under way for the use of air - and sea-borne troops against rebel strongholds in Central Sumatra.

The rebels are not yet receiving the support they had expected from other areas in Sumatra, particularly Atjeh and South Sumatra. Prorebel actions, however, apparently are being planned elsewhere in Indonesia--in Java and East Indonesia. These actions reportedly will take the form of terroristic attacks against President Sukarno and members of the Djakarta cabinet.

Whatever the current status of the rebels' situation, negotiations in the near future are unlikely. The dissidents plan to withdraw to the highlands if they are forced away from the coasts, a development which could lead to prolonged guerrilla warfare.

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Tension Growing Between Morocco and France

The Moroccan Government is reliably reported planning to demand the withdrawal of all French forces from Morocco. Such action would increase the tension between Paris and Rabat. Government leaders are concerned over the joint French-Spanish military operations against the irregular Moroccan Army of Liberation forces in Spanish Sahara, which may be entering another phase, and over increasing violations of the Moroccan-Algerian frontier by French military forces in Algeria. Reliable sources believe a demand for withdrawal of the 40,000 Spanish troops from the former northern zone--excluding the presidios of Ceuta and Melilla--will follow.

Rabat's concern about the situation on the southern border was demonstrated on 19 February when three top cabinet ministers flew to the Agadir area to review the situation. On his return the foreign minister stated that the situation was extremely sensitive due to collaboration of Spanish and French troops in Saharan areas claimed as part of a greater Morocco by nationalists. The Spanish foreign minister says that the boundary problem is the most important for Spain and is willing to reach a settlement if the southern boundary of Morocco is guaranteed by the US and other powers.

French embassy officials in Rabat are convinced that relations with Morocco depend on the course of French-Tunisian relations, and they have been reluctant to proceed with any negotiations on outstanding problems in view of the prevailing popular feeling against France.

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Alleged Turkish Military Plotters Exonerated

Eight of the nine Turkish army officers arrested in early January on charges of conspiring against the government have been released, apparently completely exonerated. One officer is still under arrest for spreading the malicious information about his fellow officers which led to the widespread military investigation.

[redacted]
[redacted] efforts are needed to improve army morale and discipline. Some Turkish government circles apparently believe, however, that dissatisfaction within the army goes deeper than suspected.

The full repercussions from the alleged conspiracy against the regime of Prime Minister Menderes are probably not yet apparent. Suspicion and resentment have been sown widely, even spreading to the air force and the navy. At least 16 high-ranking army officers were transferred from western Turkey on 8 January and several general officers were forced to retire,

Contrary to earlier expectations, the Turkish Government has made no move to exploit the incident in an attempt to discredit its political opposition. The initial reaction of the Menderes regime suggests great concern, however, over the potential threat to political stability and the regime's existence. The regime may now move with greater caution in its economic and political programs and will probably attempt to remove some of the causes of discontent, especially among the military.

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Burmese President to Resign

Burmese President Win Maung, reportedly annoyed with his role as a "rubber stamp" for the government, may soon resign, [redacted]

In a special conference with Prime Minister U Nu and other high government officials, Win Maung stated he could no longer tolerate his limited role. When Deputy Prime Minister Ba Swe suggested he should then resign, Win Maung replied he would do exactly that.

The cabinet is the dominant political authority in the Burmese Government and the President is constitutionally limited to little more than a figurehead. However, the presidency carries with it considerable honor and, as such, is used by the government to promote better relations with Burma's minority groups. Win Maung is a Karen who has long been closely associated with Burma's dominant political organization, the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League.

Burmese government officials are said to be working out the details of Win Maung's resignation as the Burmese constitution makes no provision for such action, and there is no precedent for it. There will be no difficulty in finding a replacement for Win Maung.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

24 February 1958

DAILY BRIEF

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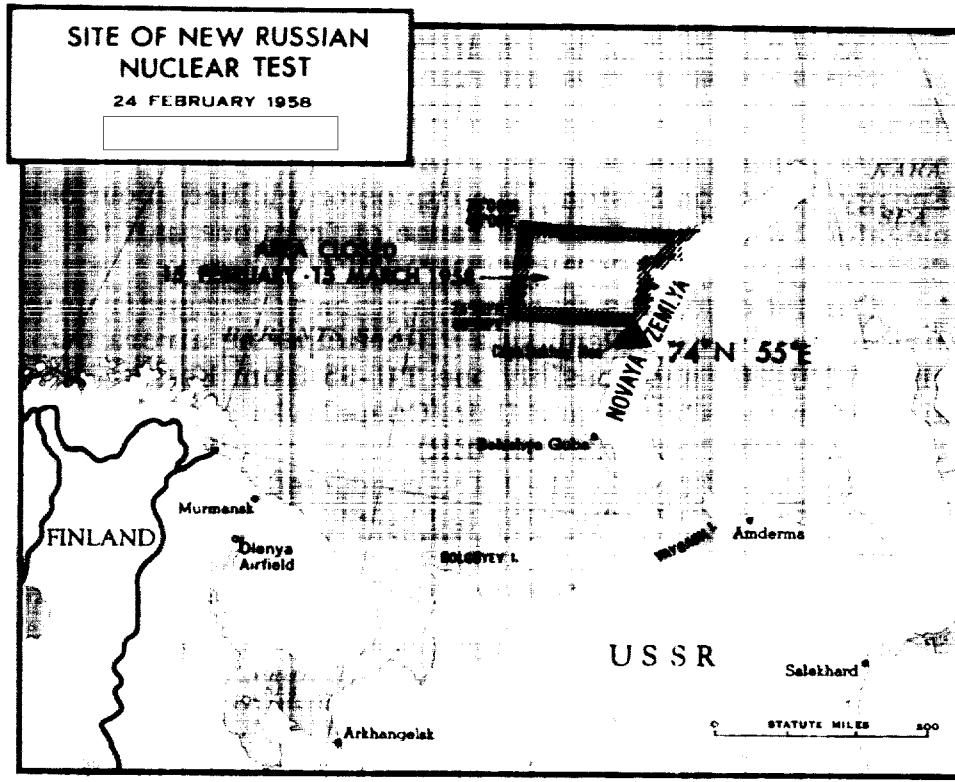
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