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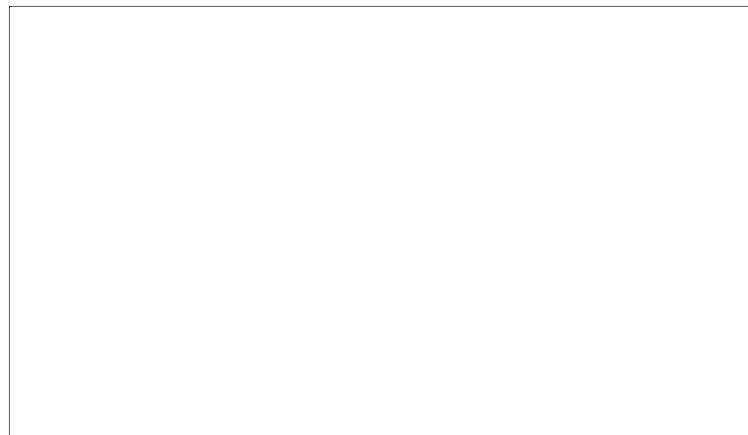
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1. THE JORDANIAN SITUATION

Comment on:

The position of the Khalidi cabinet appears very insecure as a result of Western Jordanian demands that it resign and of an intensive campaign being waged against it by Egyptian and Syrian propaganda media. Reports that its members have actually submitted their resignations, however, have been officially denied.

In Damascus, former chiefs of staff Nuwar and Hiyari are reportedly meeting with Syrian leftist leader Hawrani, according to the American army attaché there. The presence in Damascus of Major General Maayta, who has been reported as having left his post as chief of the Jordanian security force, is unconfirmed. The attaché notes, however, that during a previous stay in Damascus, Maayta was considered a leftist sympathizer and friend of Syrian army intelligence chief Sarraj.

King Hussain said he would not call for support from Iraq unless internal conditions in Jordan worsened,

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but he was grateful to have the support of Iraqi troops available.

Regarding Israel, Hussain informed Ambassador Mallory on 22 April that he believes the Israelis have "behaved very well." The king wanted to assure the Tel Aviv authorities that Jordan is not encouraging infiltration across the border.

The king appeared energetic and self-assured in his interview with Mallory. According to another report, Hussain feels the army is in hand, and he now intends to assert control over the police. The king's attitude, his intended moves, and the cabinet crisis all point to an imminent attempt by the king to set up a military government. [redacted]

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2. MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT

[redacted]
The military alert instituted in Egypt on 4 April shows some signs of relaxation.

[redacted] informed units in Sinai that all ranks were to be permitted leave, though not to exceed three days and not for more than 10 percent of the forces at any one time.

[redacted] the armed forces are now on a "25-percent alert," the lowest of several levels of alert.

[redacted]
full-scale maneuvers including the army, navy, and air force will begin on 1 May and continue for one month. A further report stated that Nasr believes that any renewed

hostilities will include an attempt on his person and has ordered the army to prepare defenses which will provide him with maximum security. Ground reconnaissance of the Suez Canal zone by the American army attaché on 18 April indicated continuing defensive preparations at Suez, Ismailia and Kantara areas.

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3. SITUATION IN INDONESIA

Comment on:

[Redacted] Indonesian government officials appear to have embarked on a co-ordinated drive aimed at restoring national unity and carrying out President Sukarno's principles.

Prime Minister Djuanda, accompanied by two cabinet ministers and two military officers, is touring Central and South Sumatra for talks with provincial administrators. He undoubtedly hopes these talks will lay the basis for a reconciliation with Djakarta.

President Sukarno made a major address in Central Java on 17 April in which he re-emphasized the need for the early establishment of a national advisory council and a national planning board to solve Indonesia's problems. Army chief of staff Nasution will preside at a three-day national conference in Djakarta, beginning on 26 April, which will include military and civil administrators from the dissident areas who will "discuss matters relating to the state of war and siege."

However, provincial officials--particularly those in Sumatra--show no sign of surrendering to Djakarta. While Lt. Col. Hussein, who controls Central Sumatra and who bypassed the last army conference in Djakarta, plans to attend the 26 April meeting, his chief objective reportedly is to get in touch with disaffected army leaders in East Indonesia who will also be present.

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4. SUDAN POSTPONES ACCEPTANCE OF RICHARDS MISSION'S OFFER

Comment on:

The Sudanese cabinet's postponement on 21 April of acceptance of the Richards mission's offer of US aid "pending further study" is the result of opposition by three cabinet members who belong to the pro-Egyptian People's Democratic Party (PDP), [redacted] The Umma Party, the other major member of the government coalition, is reluctant to exert pressure on the PDP members for fear of breaking up the coalition before the forthcoming parliamentary elections. [redacted] there is a fair chance that the cabinet will vote acceptance later and invite Richards to return. [redacted]

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5. JARRING REPORTS NO PROGRESS IN KASHMIR MISSION

Comment on:

UN representative Jarring personally confirmed to US ambassador Lodge on 22 April that he had made no significant progress toward a settlement of the Kashmir problem. Nehru had demanded withdrawal of Pakistani troops from Kashmir and the creation of a proper atmosphere for negotiations before he was willing to enter into any talks. He had also rejected Jarring's suggestion that an arbitrator be appointed to determine when these conditions had been established. Pakistan had reluctantly accepted this proposal. Jarring stated that in his report to the UN Security Council, which he hopes to submit this week end, he would make no recommendations of any kind and that the report would neither improve nor worsen the situation. He would be "quite happy" if the Security Council took no action on it.

Pakistan apparently believes the Security Council will be unable to find a satisfactory solution and is preparing to try to take the case to the General Assembly.