

16 June 1957

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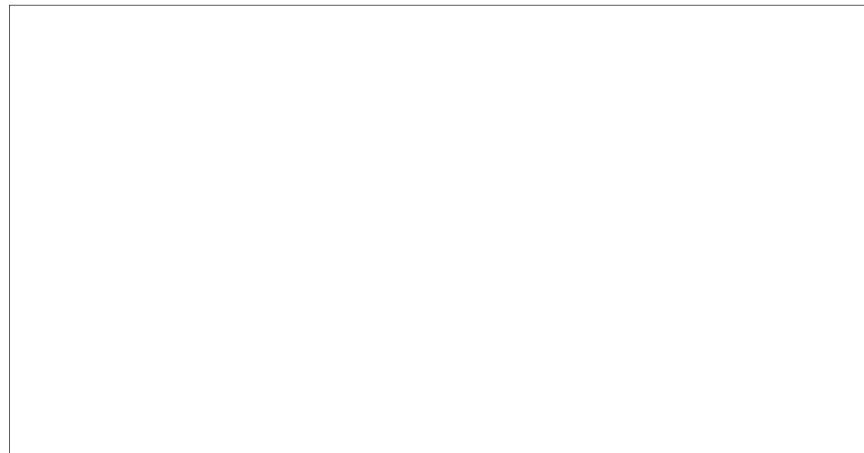
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1. NEW MILITARY REGIME IN HAITI SURVIVES SERIOUS VIOLENCE

Comment on:

The military government of General Antoine Kebreau, who ousted Provisional President Fignole on 14 June, faces the difficult task of pacifying Fignole's supporters, who went on an orgy of rioting and arson in the capital city during the night of 15-16 June. Many were killed by army rifle and machine gun fire, and travelers reported violence in other parts of the country. Fignole, whose greatest strength is among the slum dwellers of the capital, arrived in New York on 15 June, an exile.

The army and police have arrested numerous leaders of the mobs, but renewed violence is feared.

[redacted] a plot by Fignole's supporters among army enlisted men was thwarted by Kebreau shortly before the outbreak of violence.

Kebreau's government, [redacted] is composed largely of politically independent officers. If Kebreau can survive the next few days, his government may give greater hope for a period of relative political stability than have previous governments of the past six months.

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2. SOVIET SUBMARINES ARRIVE IN EGYPT

The Soviet naval force consisting of two long-range W-class submarines and one short-range M-class submarine escorted by a T-43 minesweeper arrived in Alexandria, Egypt on 16 June. This force left the Baltic Sea on 30 May. The submarines made the entire journey on the surface.

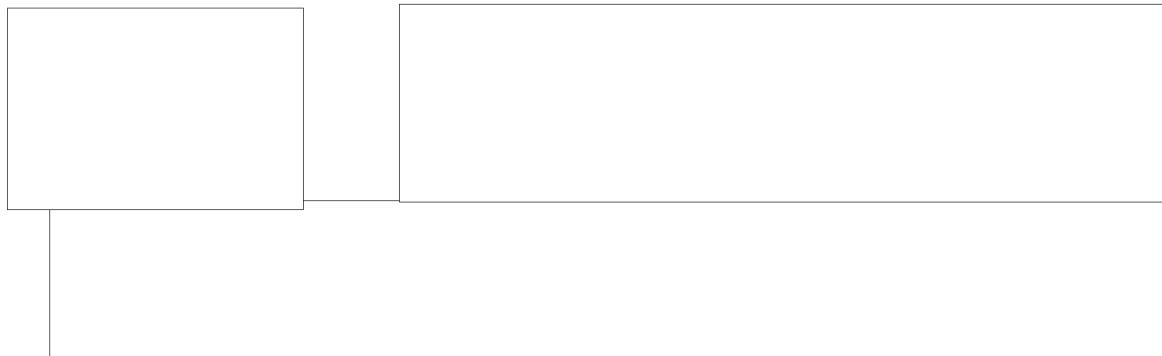
Comment

It is probable that one or more of these units will be transferred to the Egyptian

navy.

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**3. SAUDIS TO REMOVE EGYPTIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL
FROM SAUDI MILITARY COLLEGE**



Comment Cairo's military and civilian instructors have been a potent source of antimonarchical Egyptian influence in Saudi Arabia. They have recently become an even greater security problem for King Saud because of his growing estrangement from Nasr.

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4. SITUATION IN INDONESIA

Comment on:

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President Sukarno has won a significant political victory by gaining the cabinet's approval for the 45 appointed members of his national council, but its establishment may usher in a new critical period in Indonesia. The Moslem Masjumi Party and the disaffected provinces, particularly those in Sumatra, have consistently opposed both the creation of the council and President Sukarno's concept of "guided democracy" involving Communist participation in the government.

In Sumatra the deposed rebel commander, Colonel Simbolon, is making plans for a bloodless coup in the Medan-Siantar area of North Sumatra, the only part of that island where the central government retains control. He plans to commence military and political activity toward this end early in July. Army chief of staff General Nasution is believed to be aware of Simbolon's strength, and appears to be trying feverishly to solve military problems in East Indonesia, another disaffected area, in order to devote his full attention to Sumatra.

Within the realm of Djakarta politics, a three-cornered battle for political supremacy is reported under way among President Sukarno, Prime Minister Djuanda, and General Nasution. President Sukarno is in the ascendancy.

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5. LEBANESE ELECTION STRIFE

Reference:

The renewal of an old family feud accentuated by political rivalry reportedly ended in more than 20 dead and 30 wounded in a village near Tripoli, Lebanon. The clash occurred at a funeral attended by the Frangiyah clan, who support the pro-Egyptian National Front, and the Duwayhis, whose candidate is on the progovernment list. Lebanese army units suppressed the fighting and arrested members of both clans. Such a gun-battle is not unusual for a Lebanese election and cannot be considered as serious an affair as the anti-government rioting in Beirut on 30 May. The clash on 16 June should be viewed as part of a vendetta.

Meanwhile, the elections in the Mount Lebanon district were carried out peacefully and resulted in the election of at least 16 progovernment candidates.

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6. SUHRAWARDY SCORES VICTORY OVER LEFTIST OPPONENTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

Comment on:

Pakistani prime minister Suhrawardy's victory over pro-Communist opponents of his foreign policy on 13 June at a convention of the East Pakistan Awami League has strengthened him in relation to subversive elements in East Pakistan. The meeting in Dacca of the party's 800-man council had been anticipated as a critical test of strength between the pro-American prime minister, who heads the national Awami League, and Maulana Bhashani, the president of the East Pakistan Awami League who is closely affiliated with Communist and Indian agents.

After hearing Suhrawardy and Bhashani defend their opposing views on such issues as Pakistan's participation in SEATO and the Baghdad pact, the party councilors endorsed Suhrawardy's policies, with only 46 in opposition. The council also ratified the expulsion of ten leaders of the Bhashani faction.

After defeating the Bhashani faction on these issues, the council unanimously passed a resolution urging Bhashani to withdraw his resignation offer of last March. Suhrawardy hopes to keep Bhashani in a Suhrawardy-controlled Awami League, lest Bhashani organize a leftist party which would threaten the Awami League in East Pakistan and which might unite with the pro-Communist Pakistan National Party of West Pakistan.

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