

~~TOP SECRET~~

3.5(c)

4 December 1957

Copy No. 138

3.3(h)(2)

**CURRENT  
INTELLIGENCE  
BULLETIN**

DOCUMENT NO. 27

NO CHANGE IN CLASS.

[ ] DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS

NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010

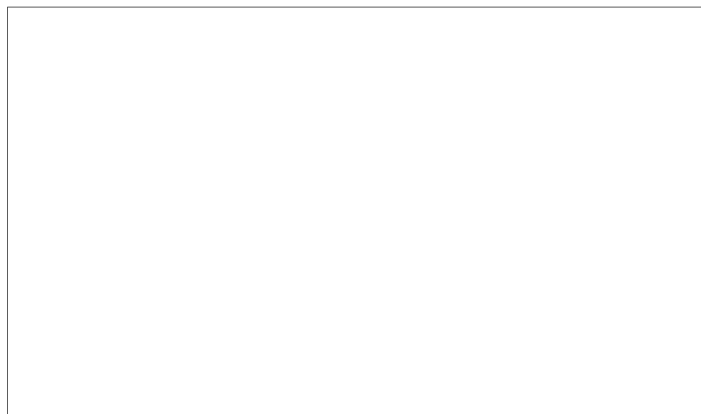
AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE: 1480

REVIEWER:

**OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

~~TOP SECRET~~



*SSRAB*

## CONTENTS

*no*

1. USSR MAY BE STIMULATING PRESSURE TO REOPEN  
DISARMAMENT ISSUE IN UN  (page 3).

*no*

2. POSSIBLE SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES IN SOVIET  
FAR EAST  (page 4).

*no*

3. VIEWS OF THE SOVIET INTELLIGENTSIA ON REGIME  
POLICIES  (page 5).

*yes*

4. PARIS TAKES STEPS TO FORESTALL COUP IN ALGERIA  
 (page 6).

*yes*

5. SITUATION IN INDONESIA  (page 7).

*yes*

6. REVOLT PLANNED AGAINST HAITIAN GOVERNMENT  
 (page 8).

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# 1. USSR MAY BE STIMULATING PRESSURE TO REOPEN DISARMAMENT ISSUE IN UN

## Comment on:



The Soviet delegation to the United Nations is apparently stimulating rumors that the disarmament question may be reopened in the General Assembly after the Christmas recess. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov recently stated that another move on disarmament could be made in two months. He had an appointment to discuss disarmament with General Assembly President Munro on 3 December.

Members of the Indian delegation have expressed the opinion that there is "great pressure" to conclude some agreement during the current session of the General Assembly.

Soviet stimulation of efforts to reopen the disarmament question in the UN--a move for which a two-thirds approval is needed--probably is aimed primarily at placing the West in the position of frustrating neutralist desires to overcome the Soviet boycott. An increasing number of UN members will probably be willing to accept Soviet demands for a representation on the Disarmament Commission "balanced" between the West on the one hand and neutralists and Communist states on the other.

The Soviet position, as expressed most recently by Khrushchev to the French ambassador in Moscow on 30 November, is that the USSR will not participate in further sessions of the Disarmament Commission until its membership is "balanced." Khrushchev has stated on several occasions that the Soviet Union is strong and can afford to wait out the disarmament question. Soviet officials have stated privately that the Soviet Union is ready to boycott further disarmament talks for a year in the belief that pressure would force the West to make concessions to Moscow.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## 2. POSSIBLE SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES IN SOVIET FAR EAST

[REDACTED]

A number of air defense exercises which may have involved surface-to-air missiles have been detected in the Khabarovsk/Komsomolsk area of the Soviet Far East during 1957. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During an exercise in May, all the intruders seem to have been "shot down" when 25 to 80 miles distant with no interceptor aircraft reported active.

[REDACTED]

### Comment

The absence of Soviet interceptor aircraft in these exercises and the long range at which the invading aircraft were reported shot down indicate the use or simulated use of surface-to-air missiles. Available information is not sufficient to indicate whether surface-to-air missiles are actually deployed in this area or whether such missiles have characteristics similar to those in the Moscow surface-to-air sites.

### 3. VIEWS OF THE SOVIET INTELLIGENTSIA ON REGIME POLICIES

#### Reference:

[redacted] Members of the Soviet intelligentsia believe that a return to Stalinism is impossible in the USSR and that the regime will find it necessary gradually to permit greater freedom and democratization, [redacted]  
[redacted]

Further top-level changes are not expected as Khrushchev appears to be firmly in control and he is not generally thought of as "another Stalin." Malenkov is credited with post-Stalin liberalization and is still extremely popular with the technical intelligentsia. His removal was a far greater shock to this group than the downfall of Zhukov.

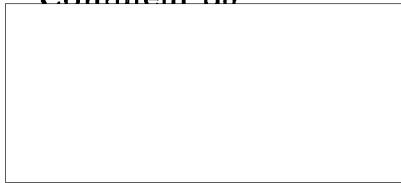
The intelligentsia is fully aware of the low standard of living as compared to that of the West, but the regime's emphasis on heavy industry is not questioned.

In academic fields, frank discussions occur among small groups of students and instructors. There is intense interest and curiosity in things foreign, and the official campaign to increase outside contacts has been received enthusiastically. This segment of the population is generally well informed concerning life in the West and frequently holds views not in accord with the official propaganda line. [redacted]

~~SECRET~~


#### 4. PARIS TAKES STEPS TO FORESTALL COUP IN ALGERIA


Comment on:




The French government has apparently recognized the possibility of a military coup originating in Algeria and has taken a series of preventive measures. Several reported transfers of key military personnel and units in Algeria and the recent institution of close military-civilian liaison at the "departement" level in France itself may be part of such an effort.

The principal shift involved General Massu, commander of the 10th Airborne Division, who was recently relieved unobtrusively of his responsibility for security of the city of Algiers and ordered to a Sahara post, possibly because of his increasingly critical attitude toward Minister for Algeria Lacoste.

Extreme rightists are a major obstacle to a satisfactory political-military settlement which would enable the army to extricate itself from the Algerian stalemate. 

 rightist elements are continuing plans for a coup attempt to follow mid-December demonstrations against the basic statute for Algeria. Plans allegedly include using first Massu and later Jacques Chevallier, the liberal mayor of Algiers, as leaders of an Algerian republic still dominated by Frenchmen.

There have been other reports of growing military dissatisfaction with what is regarded as inept political handling of the Algerian situation, and a spokesman for Lacoste warned on 25 November of the possibility of the army getting "beyond the control of the civilian authority." Some of this discontent has found an outlet through ultranationalist movements and plots, such as one last winter in which a general was implicated. It is unlikely, however, that men such as Massu and Chevallier would lend themselves to a rightist plot, and there are no reports of military disaffection in France itself, which would be essential to success of a coup in Algeria. 

~~SECRET~~

## 5. SITUATION IN INDONESIA

Comment on:

The Indonesian government has taken unusual security precautions since the assassination attempt against President Sukarno to forestall other incidents. Guards have been increased at the homes of former Vice President Hatta, Prime Minister Djuanda, and army Chief of Staff Nasution, and government forces are continuing to round up suspects. Although the local military commander claims to have obtained confessions to the crime, he has refused to name the group or individuals responsible.

The Communists, however, have lost no time in accusing American and Dutch "imperialists" of complicity in the plot, and the American embassy reports "ominous signs" that this may become the official line.

The campaign of harassment against Dutch individuals and firms continues, and the severance of diplomatic relations is expected. The seizure of the offices of two large Dutch shipping companies by Communist labor union members is evidence of the Communists' intention to exploit the government's program of applying economic sanctions against the Netherlands in the dispute over Netherlands New Guinea. Although the government has denied authorization for the seizure, it is unlikely to take action against Communist moves which are in line with its own program and popular sentiment.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## 6. REVOLT PLANNED AGAINST HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

Comment on:

The followers of defeated Haitian presidential candidate Louis Dejoie are planning a revolt against the government of President Francois Duvalier

in the immediate future,

Any attempted coup whether successful or not would result in serious disorders.

The plotters hope to divert the army, whose support is essential to the government, by instigating mass disturbances in Port-au-Prince. They would then attempt to capture army headquarters.

Dejoie is believed to oppose such precipitous action but is probably incapable of restraining his followers.

~~SECRET~~