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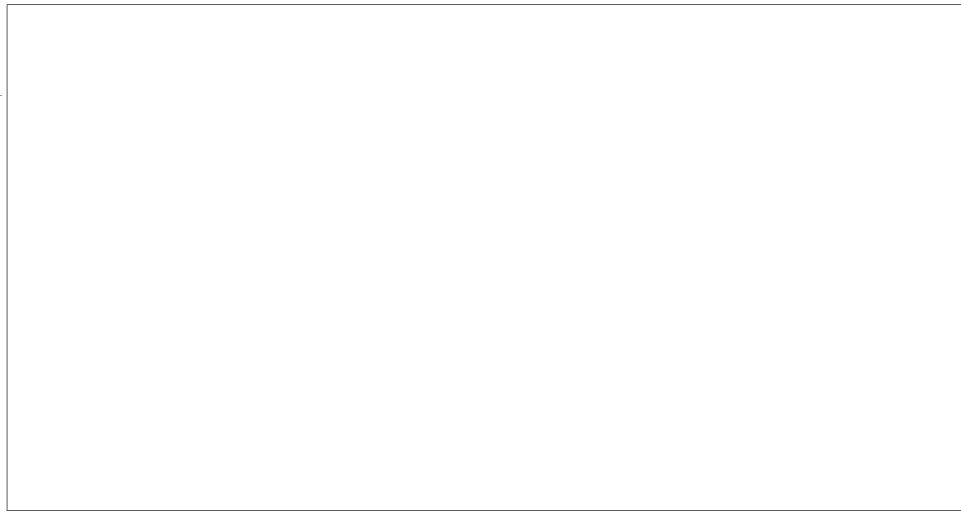
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1. SOVIET LEADERS EMBARRASSED BY KHRUSHCHEV'S BEHAVIOR AT RECEPTION

Ambassador Bohlen reports that Khrushchev's behavior during the reception given by Marshal Zhukov for the visiting aviation delegations was "a most unseemly performance and showed Khrushchev at his very worst."

Khrushchev succeeded in offending about every country represented. He dismissed the smaller powers as having no great importance in world affairs, implied that France was only by courtesy a great power, and made disparaging remarks about British aviation. He made no direct attacks on the United States, however, or said anything that would have required General Twining and Ambassador Bohlen to leave the reception.

Bohlen noted the embarrassment and even disgust of other members of the party presidium which they did not attempt to conceal in front of foreigners. Bulganin, who was extremely intoxicated, and Mikoyan attempted to offset Khrushchev's remarks with friendly toasts and conversation. Kaganovich said to Molotov that Khrushchev's "remarks are out of place and unnecessary." (

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2. COMMUNISTS OUTLINE TACTICS FOR SUBVERSION IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Comment on:

[redacted] instructed the cadres to proceed cautiously so as to maintain their activities "over a long period" because "the present phase of our struggle is political; not yet military!" The cadres were told, however, to extend the revolutionary movement among the troops "until the time when we need these forces to bring out their guns to turn on and destroy the enemy!"

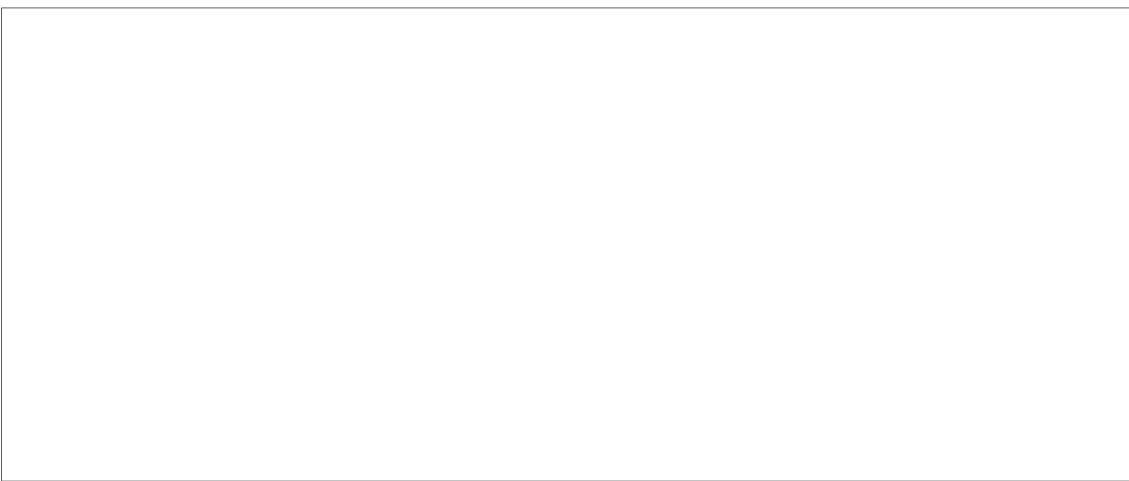
The Communists' immediate objective was described as subverting the South Vietnamese forces and persuading them "to demand a consultative conference and elections." The message indicated an awareness of the extensive difficulties faced by the subversives in the army, especially as a result of South Vietnamese success in destroying their communication links with the "outside cadres."

President Diem is well aware of the Communist efforts to penetrate the military establishment and has paid close attention to the political reliability of the armed forces, especially the officers. Moreover, military successes against the various sect forces have tended to raise the morale and prestige of the troops, thereby making Viet Minh subversion more difficult.

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**3. BURMESE PREMIER MAY ATTEND NEHRU-TITO-NASR
MEETING IN BELGRADE**



Comment

Nehru, Tito and Nasr are unlikely to want to increase the number of participants at their conference, particularly with a leader considered of lesser stature. It may be difficult, however, for them to refuse to invite Ba Swe. The fact that the Burmese ambassador made his recommendation would indicate that the response of the Yugoslavs in Moscow did not give the impression they were opposed to Ba Swe's attendance.

Although Ba Swe would probably be reluctant, for domestic political reasons, to leave Burma at this time, he may decide that by going to Belgrade he would gain prestige, which would outweigh the disadvantages of his being away from Rangoon.

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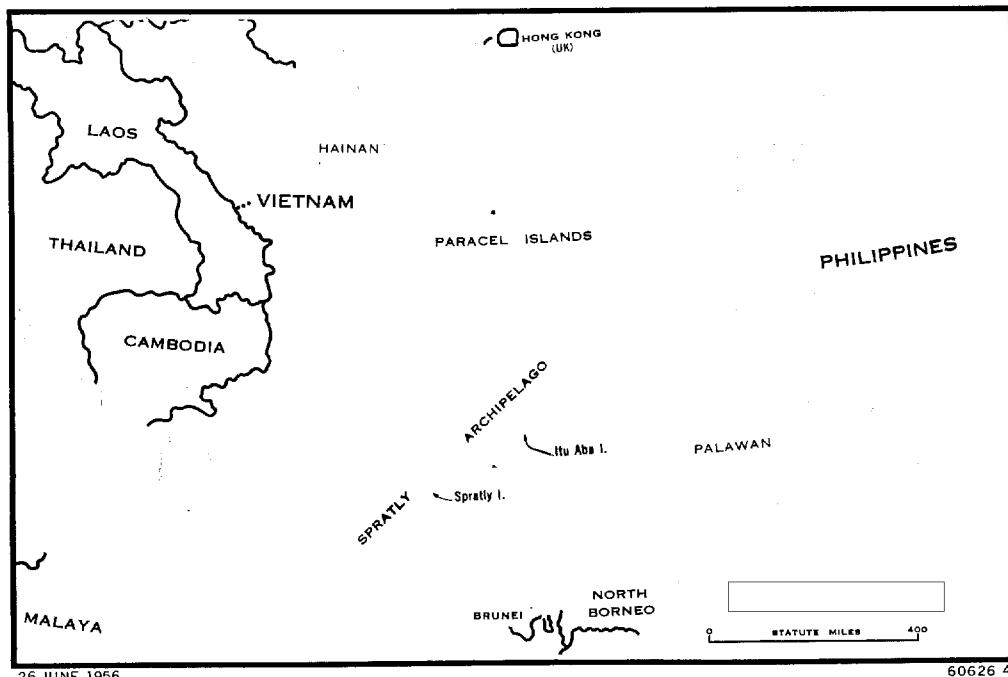
4. CHINESE NATIONALISTS PLAN TO GARRISON SPRATLY ISLANDS

A garrison force of from 50 to 100 Chinese Nationalist marines is being readied to sail to the Spratly Islands by 26 June,

This force is to be relieved by another in two to three months.

Comment.

The Spratly Islands were recently the subject of discussion between the Philippine and Chinese Nationalist governments following a claim



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to some of them made by a private Philippine citizen who has announced he has placed men on one of the islands. The Nationalist government, claiming the islands have been Chinese for 300 years, sent two destroyer escorts on 2 June to reconnoiter the islands. If Filipinos are on the islands, a clash could occur when the Nationalists land their garrison force.

The Chinese Communists have claimed the Spratlys, but Peiping will probably not seek to prevent the Nationalist landings. France and South Vietnam also claim the islands, and President Diem may be expected to protest strongly against the Nationalist action.

5. IRAQ AND TURKEY REPORTED PLANNING COUP IN SYRIA

[Redacted]
Iraq, with the concurrence of Turkey,
is developing plans for a coup in Syria
to be led by General Adib Shishakli,
dictator of Syria from 1950 to 1954, [Redacted]

[Redacted]
Some of the local army cliques would
probably support the return of Shishakli, but unless such
action were well supported from the outside and carefully
executed, a counter coup with Egyptian support would prob-
ably be precipitated.

Britain would be inclined to support ac-
tion in Syria which might expand Iraqi influence. France, on
the other hand, has been consistently fearful that Iraq might
come to dominate or absorb Syria.

6. JORDANIAN LOWER HOUSE DISSOLVED

[Redacted]

The dissolution of the lower house of the Jordan parliament on 26 June by royal decree must be followed, under the constitution, by the appointment of a caretaker cabinet within a week and new elections within four months. As elections draw near, occasions for demonstrations and disorders will arise, and the country could be brought close to civil war if factions in the Arab Legion decide to intervene.

Jordan's relations with the other Arab states will probably be the basic issue in the new elections. Egyptian agents and Saudi money will support extreme nationalist candidates.

The appointment of a caretaker cabinet is a blow to Iraqi hopes for closer relations with Jordan, since such a cabinet almost certainly will not feel able to approve the military co-operation agreement made by Arab Legion chief of staff Nuwar during his recent visit to Baghdad. [Redacted]

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7. SOVIET DIFFICULTIES IN CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL MILL IN INDIA

[redacted] the situation at the site of the Soviet steel mill at Bhilai looked "very bad."

[redacted] 4,000 of the 9,000 Indian workers originally collected at Bhilai had left because of lack of housing.

Comment

The good impression created in India by the speed of negotiations with the Soviet Union and the prompt beginning of work is likely to be lessened as the Russians run into operational obstacles.

These problems are usual on development projects in India and the lack of worker housing at Bhilai is probably more the fault of the Indians than the Russians. Nonetheless, the Russians will probably be blamed for it by the Indians. The USSR is likely to find similar difficulties a continuing source of concern since Soviet progress will be compared by the Indians with that of Americans, British, and West Germans, who are also building steel mills in India.

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION
(Information as of 1700, 26 June)

The Israeli press is playing up, as a provocative action by Jordan, the incident on the Jordanian border on 24 June, in which two Israelis were killed. The press comments seem to have a sharper tone than those used in recent weeks, and may reflect the tougher attitude of the Israeli government since the resignation of Moshe Sharett, former foreign minister.

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