

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 November 1957

DOCUMENT NO.

CHARGE TO CLASS.

CLASSIFIED

CLASS. CREATED FOR: 16 S C

NEXT REVIEW DATE:

AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE: 1-4-80

REVIEWER: [redacted]

2010

7

COPY NO. 103

ED

3.5(c)

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

JOB NO. [redacted]

BOX NO. [redacted]

FOLDER NO. [redacted]

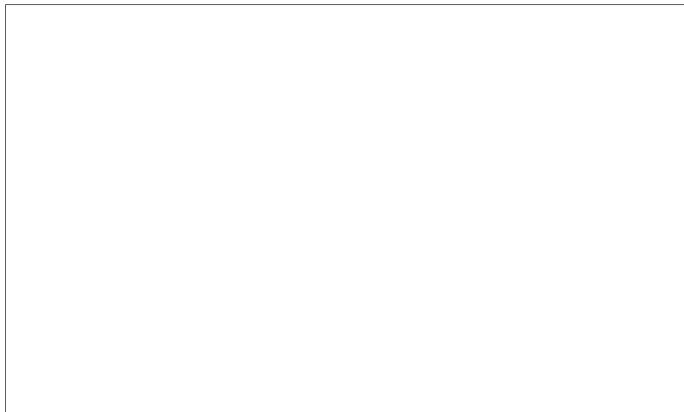
TOTAL DOCS HEREIN [redacted]

3.3(h)(2)

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~TOP SECRET~~

Approved for Release: 2019/12/10 C03176906



Approved for Release: 2019/12/10 C03176906

SIRAB

CONTENTS

- No* 1. ZHUKOV REPORTEDLY ASSIGNED TO URAL MILITARY DISTRICT [] (page 3).
- No* 2. USSR PREPARING NEW PROPOSALS TO EGYPT [] (page 4).
- No* 3. TITO'S CONCERN OVER SOVIET POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST [] (page 5).
- No* 4. CHINESE REPRESENTATION ISSUE AT THE NEW DELHI RED CROSS CONFERENCE [] (page 6).
- No* 5. JAPAN APPROVES CREDIT EXTENSION TO INDIA [] (page 7).
- OK* 6. PRESIDENT SUKARNO POSTPONES TOUR ABROAD TO DEAL WITH DOMESTIC PROBLEMS [] (page 8).
- OK* 7. SYRIAN INTERNAL SITUATION [] (page 9).
- No* 8. POSSIBLE NEW REBEL OUTBREAK IN OMAN [] (page 10).
- No* 9. TUNISIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS [] (page 11).
- OK* 10. FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS [] (page 12).
- OK* 11. ECONOMICS MINISTER ERHARD APPOINTED VICE CHANCELLOR IN NEW BONN CABINET [] (page 13).

ANNEX--Conclusions of the Watch Report of the Intelligence Advisory Committee []
[] (page 14).

~~TOP SECRET~~

**1. ZHUKOV REPORTEDLY ASSIGNED TO URAL
MILITARY DISTRICT**

Comment on:

[Redacted] An official communique on the final decision in the Zhukov case will be issued on 1 or 2 November,

[Redacted] It will probably state

that Zhukov has been removed from the party central committee and presidium and has been relegated to a post in the Ural Military District.

[Redacted] Khrushchev, at the central committee meeting on Zhukov's future, said that Stalin acted correctly in banishing Zhukov after World War II.

If Khrushchev decides to engage in public defamation of Zhukov's character, it is not unlikely that there will be some manifestations of discontent in the army and increased apathy and cynicism among the populace.

[Redacted] some members of the central committee have advocated a further shake-up in the Soviet high command.

[Redacted] the Ural Military District is more important than the ordinary provincial military district and might in fact be an alternate--presumably wartime--headquarters of the Ministry of Defense. This supposition is based largely on the fact that the present commander of the district, Army General N. I. Krylov, apparently held important assignments during 1955-56, and had previously been a deputy to Marshal Malinovsky in the Far Eastern Military District.

2. USSR PREPARING NEW PROPOSALS TO EGYPT

Comment on: [redacted]

The USSR may make new "military, political, and economic proposals" when Egyptian Defense Minister Amir visits Moscow in November. [redacted]

In view of Egypt's recent discussions with the UK and France and adverse developments in the UN on the Turkish-Syrian issue, Moscow probably feels the need for greater attention to its relationship with Egypt. Moscow may now for the first time be preparing to make specific offers to assist in the economic development of Egypt. The Soviet commission which concluded an economic aid agreement with Syria on 28 October is now visiting Cairo at the request of the Egyptian government. [redacted]

**3. TITO'S CONCERN OVER SOVIET POLICY IN
MIDDLE EAST**

Comment on:

Yugoslav concern over Soviet policies in the Middle East may account for Tito's decision to cancel his trip to the Far East this winter as well as to Moscow next week.

The Indonesian foreign minister told American Ambassador Allison on 29 October that Tito's visit to Indonesia in January had been postponed indefinitely because of Tito's worry over problems nearer home, such as the Middle East and the bellicose tone of the USSR in international affairs.

While Belgrade's publicly stated views have generally been similar to those of the USSR regarding the Middle East, [redacted] Belgrade is not in sympathy with Moscow's efforts to exploit the Turkish-Syrian crisis. Tito, during his visit to Egypt in January 1956, warned President Nasir on too close an association with the USSR.

4. CHINESE REPRESENTATION ISSUE AT THE NEW DELHI RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Comment on:

Prospects of getting a Chinese Nationalist delegation seated by the International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi--at which a Chinese Communist delegation

has already been seated--appear to have dimmed considerably since the session formally opened on 28 October. Chief US delegate McClintock, who previously warned that a showdown vote might be so close that it would be interpreted in the world press as the "beginning of a landslide toward eventual admission of Communist China to the UN," now estimates that any resolution specifically directed at seating the Nationalists is almost certain to be defeated. He still holds out some hope for admitting the Nationalists through a purely procedural resolution, but even this faces opposition from the Indian chairwoman.

The Red Cross conference in Toronto in 1952 resolved a similar dispute by seating both rival government delegations. The position of the Chinese Nationalists, however, has been seriously weakened this time by their long delay in rejecting an invitation addressed to them last May as the "Government of Formosa."

The Chinese Communists in recent years have insisted that there could be no further application of the "two Chinas" concept in resolving representation issues in international events. If the Nationalists are eventually seated, the Chinese Communists will walk out.

5. JAPAN APPROVES CREDIT EXTENSION TO INDIA

Comment on:

The Japanese cabinet has approved yen credits, estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000, to finance Japanese exports to India, the American embassy in Tokyo reports. The action followed discussions between Prime Ministers Kishi and Nehru during the latter's visit to Japan early in October. The Japanese finance minister had initially opposed the plan as one which Japan could not afford.

A mission of Indian experts is scheduled to go to Tokyo shortly to negotiate details. Actual terms have not been determined, but the Japan Export-Import Bank, a government institution, probably will finance the exports at an interest rate of 4-5 percent.

In addition to this governmental action, a mission of Japanese textile machinery manufacturers has concluded an agreement with the Indian State Trading Corporation for a long-term credit under which India will import textile machinery from Japan on a deferred-payment basis. The amount of credit was not announced.

These offers derive from the Japanese program to improve economic cooperation with South and Southeast Asia. India has been led to accept Japan's offer because of its critical foreign exchange problem and its needs in connection with the Second Five-Year Plan goals. Other discussions are expected on a long-term agreement for the exchange of Indian iron ore and Japanese capital goods.

**6. PRESIDENT SUKARNO POSTPONES TOUR ABROAD TO
DEAL WITH DOMESTIC PROBLEMS**

Comment on:

President Sukarno has postponed his long-planned trip to southern Asia and Latin America until late December to deal with the "unsettled conditions" in Indonesia. He is probably particularly anxious to continue his personal direction of the government's current campaign for the "return" of Netherlands New Guinea. According to the minister of information, the second stage of action for the "liberation of West Irian" will begin on 10 November and will be "executed more fiercely." A Foreign Ministry official has stated that action taken so far is only the "expression of sentiments living among the people, executed in a democratic way."

Sukarno undoubtedly hopes this campaign will demonstrate to the world and to the United Nations the intensity of Indonesia's demand for New Guinea. His continuing demand for national unity, however, indicates that he also regards the New Guinea campaign as an important weapon against provincial dissidence.

There have as yet been no significant reactions from the provinces. Some support for the New Guinea campaign may develop outside Java, particularly in East Indonesia because of its geographic proximity to the disputed territory. In general, however, dissident leaders can be expected to give only lip service to the matter and to refuse to be deflected from their own demands for greater local autonomy.

7. SYRIAN INTERNAL SITUATION

Comment on:

Divisive tendencies in the Syrian government which have been in abeyance during the "Turkish crisis" may increase now that international tension appears to be subsiding.

A civilian faction reportedly including Socialist leader Hawrani, President Quwatli, and Prime Minister Assali want to relax tension in order to regain full control of foreign policy from Army Chief of Intelligence Sarraj. The army itself is still split between the adherents of Sarraj and Assistant Chief of Staff Nafuri. At the present time the two groups are cooperating on the basis of an equal division of power. An army shake-up will probably occur when either leader feels he can oust the other.

The local Communists are seeking to exploit this confusion. The Socialist ideological leader, Michel Aflaq, reportedly has told Egyptian President Nasir that the Communists were making a strong bid for Syria by recruiting members of his party. Aflaq said that the only way to combat this menace is a coalition government including the relatively conservative Populist party. Aflaq is said to have asked Nasir to use his influence toward this end.

8. POSSIBLE NEW REBEL OUTBREAK IN OMAN

Comment on:

Renewed activity by well-led Omani rebels may again threaten the Sultan of Muscat's shaky control over interior Oman, [redacted]

[redacted] In a recent foray against Muscat troops from their secure highland redoubt, the rebels were defeated only by the fortuitous presence of British armored cars, a small number of which were left to support the Sultan after British action against the rebels in July and August. The British believe that the dissidents are still led by Talib ibn Ali, brother of the fugitive Imam, who still controls possibly three hundred men and has been able to bribe and intimidate tribal elements with some success. [redacted]

[redacted] between 500 and 700 Omanis, who disappeared from the eastern province of Saudi Arabia during late summer, are now being trained as reinforcements for the rebel "army." [redacted]

Sustained dissidence in Oman may jeopardize current indirect negotiations between Saudi Arabia and the British for settlement of boundary disputes in Southeast Arabia and restoration of diplomatic relations. Similarly, the Sultan of Muscat's ability to negotiate effectively with King Saud would be seriously set back if his authority in Oman is again threatened. [redacted]

9. TUNISIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS

Comment on:

New frictions are developing in Tunisian-French relations even though the Algerian-Tunisian border area remains quiet. Talks regarding the transfer of civil aviation

responsibilities to the Tunisian government, which began on 29 October, have not gone well; new French financial measures will raise the prices of consumer items and will probably cause popular discontent; and the chronic financial problem caused by the withholding of French credits is worsening.

French military units within Tunisia have become involved in incidents not calculated to improve relations. The French military recently turned over a barracks to the Tunisian army after smashing the windows and tearing out the plumbing.

Additional difficulties are probable as the French political crisis lengthens. Further friction is likely to result from the recent meeting in Tunis of the high command of the Algerian rebels. Bourguiba's tacit sponsorship of this meeting may not be offset by his public rebuke on 31 October to the Algerians for reiterating that France must recognize independence for Algeria before cease-fire negotiations are undertaken.

10. FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS

Comment on:

Premier designate Gaillard, who will seek National Assembly approval on 5 November, is favored by the growing tendency in Paris to consider a minority government based on the small center parties, with some measure of support or at least benevolent abstention on the part of both Socialists and Independents.

Some Independents consider his economic philosophy preferable to that of the Socialists, but they have reservations about his youth, and fear that he would repeat Bourges-Maunoury's economic and Algerian programs. The Socialist decision to support Gaillard may buttress these fears. The statements of preliminary support issued by both Independents and Popular Republicans are so hedged that they are practically meaningless.

Although the French public is not yet aware of the gravity of French finances, this situation may have increasing influence in the assembly's decision. Payment of France's October European Payments Union debt will virtually wipe out the convertible currency account in the Exchange Stabilization Fund, and, without external aid, gold reserves, already down to almost \$500,000,000, will be further reduced in December.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.1. ECONOMICS MINISTER ERHARD APPOINTED VICE CHANCELLOR IN NEW BONN CABINET

Comment on:

Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard's appointment as vice chancellor places him in a dominant cabinet position, second only to Adenauer. The chancellor was quoted as refusing to name a "crown prince," either as a party leader or as a prospective chancellor. Erhard's impressive performance in the election campaign raised his standing within party circles, and may have been decisive in overcoming any opposition to his assuming the vice chancellorship.

Erhard's appointment, however, was probably also due to the importance which Adenauer attaches to economic problems, rather than to an intent to downgrade Foreign Minister Brentano, who has hitherto been considered the leading candidate for the succession. Adenauer underlined this attitude by devoting a major portion of his 29 October policy statement to the economic tasks confronting the new cabinet. Adenauer may feel that Erhard needs increased stature within the cabinet in order to put through tax reforms and other policies designed to promote private savings for industrial investment.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ANNEX

**Watch Report 378, 31 October 1957
of the
Intelligence Advisory Committee**

Conclusions on Indications of Hostilities

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the Intelligence Advisory Committee concludes that:

- A. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the continental US or its possessions in the immediate future.
- B. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against US forces abroad, US allies or areas peripheral to the orbit in the immediate future. Although Soviet statements have strongly implied that the USSR might intervene with its own forces in the event of a Turkish attack on Syria, available evidence indicates that the USSR has not made military preparations on the scale which would be anticipated for dealing with the broader contingencies resulting from such intervention.
- C. Unstable conditions and tensions stemming from developments concerning Syria continue to create possibilities for conflict in the Middle East. Although major Turkish forces continue to be deployed on the Syrian frontier and in position to attack Syria, we have no evidence that Turkey has reached a decision to launch such an attack. The situation; however, remains tense.