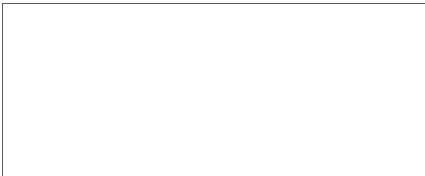


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16 December 1956



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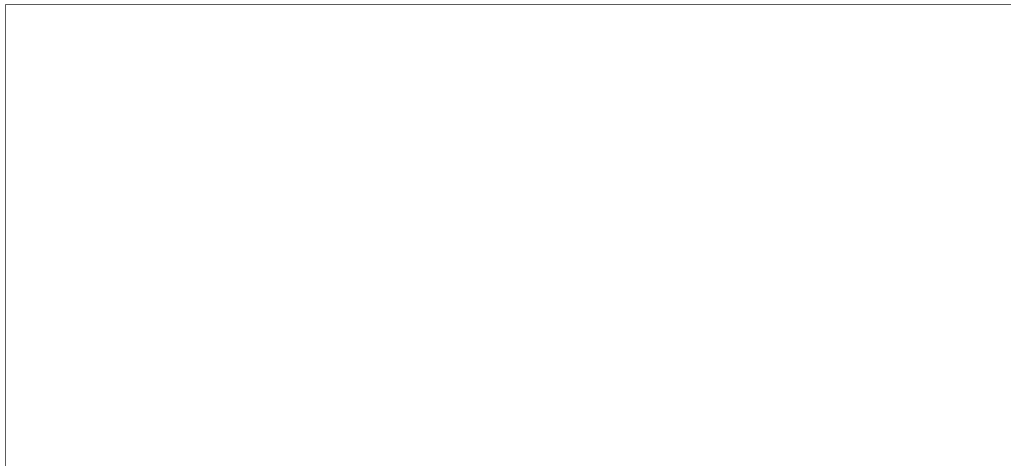
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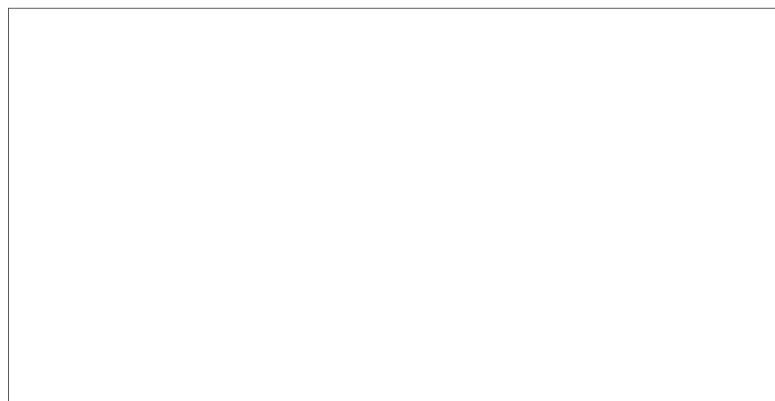
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## OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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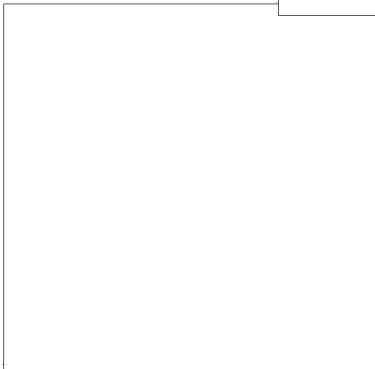
**CONTENTS**

1. **SOVIET MIG-17 AIRCRAFT ARRIVE IN SYRIA** [redacted]  
[redacted] (page 3).
2. **NEHRU URGES EGYPT TO MODERATE TACTICS AND CO-OPERATE WITH US** [redacted] (page 4).
3. **CONTINUING ARAB HARASSMENT OF MIDDLE EAST OIL FACILITIES** [redacted] (page 5).
4. **ARRIVAL OF CZECH ARMS EXPERTS IN YEMEN** [redacted]  
[redacted] (page 7).
5. **NASR PROPOSES ARMS PURCHASE FOR ALGERIAN REBELS**  
[redacted] (page 9).
6. **INTENTION TO ASSASSINATE IRAQI PRIME MINISTER REPORTED** [redacted] (page 10).
7. **POPULAR DISSATISFACTION IN SOVIET UNION CONTINUING**  
[redacted] (page 11).
8. **THE SITUATION IN POLAND** [redacted] (page 12).
9. **STRENGTH OF HUNGARIAN REGIME MAY BE GROWING**  
[redacted] (page 13).
10. **MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL FACES NEW THREAT**  
[redacted] (page 14).

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## 1. SOVIET MIG-17 AIRCRAFT ARRIVE IN SYRIA

Comment on:



The first shipment of Soviet military equipment to Syria under the new arms agreement signed in November arrived in the port of Latakia on 13 December on the Soviet freighter Voroshilov. [redacted]



[redacted] observation of the vessel indicates that at least ten crated aircraft were on board. The November contract provided for Soviet delivery of an un-

specified number of MIG-17 aircraft to Syria [redacted]



[redacted] twelve MIG-17's were expected to arrive in Syria on about 12 December. [redacted]

**2. NEHRU URGES EGYPT TO MODERATE TACTICS  
AND CO-OPERATE WITH US**

[REDACTED] Nehru called in the Egyptian ambassador in New Delhi [REDACTED] and told him that Cairo should tone down its anti-Western propaganda and rely on patience, careful strategy, and co-operation with the

United States to obtain a solution to the situation in Egypt and the Middle East, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The Egyptian ambassador asked Nehru to urge President Eisenhower to "consolidate" an American policy divorced from the "colonial" policy of Britain and France.

Nehru hinted that a settlement with Israel would largely defeat the purpose of "the colonial powers' intervention in the Middle East," and expressed his concern about the Syrian situation on the grounds that tranquillity in the area was necessary if the United States were to continue to support Egypt.

According to the ambassador, Nehru agreed that the Baghdad pact was one of the main causes of trouble in the Middle East and that the present Iraqi government was extremely shaky.

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### 3. CONTINUING ARAB HARASSMENT OF MIDDLE EAST OIL FACILITIES

Comment on:

There is increasing evidence that Nasr and other Arab leaders will continue to make trouble for Western oil interests in the belief that Western dependence on Arab oil must force the West to meet Arab terms.

Egyptian foreign minister Fawzi recently stated [redacted] that he had "little hope" Nasr's methods would be changed. [redacted] the prevailing attitude in the Egyptian government had been expressed by an Egyptian officer in Washington who was convinced the West could do nothing in the Middle East without Arab co-operation and that Washington must go along with the Arabs.

Following the recent sabotage in Kuwait,  
[redacted]

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efforts were being made to make the Kuwaitis believe the sabotage was actually a British plot to make an excuse for occupying Kuwait.

According to US naval reports, the sabotage in Kuwait has increased Saudi Arabian apprehension that the American-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline may be the next target, and Saudi guards at pumping stations have been doubled.

ARAMCO is reported to have taken precautions at the pumping stations, but is not confident that a determined sabotage effort can be stopped.

Iraqi prime minister Nuri has told the British manager of the Iraq Petroleum Company that he considers IPC "out of date." Nuri said the company should operate and market its products on the same basis as the consortium in Iran, although perhaps nationalization was the answer. Nuri is also reported to have suggested that the British interest in IPC's pipelines to the Mediterranean be turned over to the Americans and that the French interest in IPC be nationalized. IPC ownership is shared equally among British, French, Dutch and American interests. Syrian minister of economy Kallas has declared, meanwhile, that his government would not permit repair of the sabotaged IPC pipelines to the Mediterranean until the last British, French and Israeli soldiers had left Egyptian territory.

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#### 4. ARRIVAL OF CZECH ARMS EXPERTS IN YEMEN

[Redacted]

Three Czech arms experts and an interpreter will arrive in Yemen by air via Saudi Arabia [Redacted]

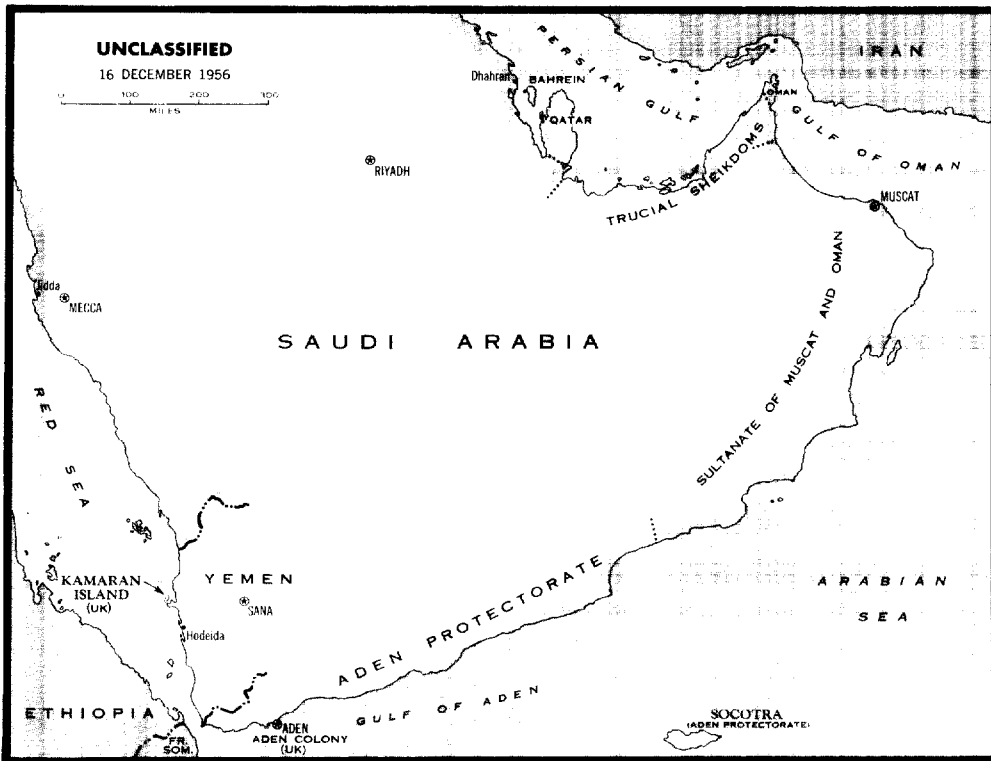
[Redacted]

The experts are reportedly bringing instructions concerning "the antitank guns," and are prepared "to discuss the best means of obtaining the remainder of the goods."

#### Comment

A cargo of bloc arms was delivered to Yemen by a Soviet ship on 12 October.

[Redacted] the Czechs advised Yemen's representative in Cairo that additional shipments





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had been postponed "until settlement of the Suez situation."  
The imam of Yemen has, meanwhile, requested air delivery  
of bazookas with "extreme speed."

The arrival of Soviet-bloc arms in Yemen  
has been accompanied by greatly increased Yemeni-inspired  
dissident activity in the northwest area of Aden Protectorate.  
[REDACTED] the situation has become more  
serious in view of increasing Yemeni contacts among tribes  
in the Aden hinterland. Increased introduction of arms from  
Yemen has been reported in both the western and eastern parts  
of Aden Protectorate.

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**5. NASR PROPOSES ARMS PURCHASE FOR ALGERIAN REBELS**

[Redacted] Egyptian president Nasr has proposed that arms for the Algerian rebels be purchased in Europe with Saudi Arabian funds, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

**Comment**

[Redacted] Nasr continues active support of the Algerian rebellion.

When France seized five rebel leaders on 22 October, a Saudi Arabian subscription drive to aid the Algerians was sponsored by King Saud, who personally contributed about \$250,000. By 28 October this fund allegedly was more than \$1,400,000. Algerian nationalists have complained that earlier Saudi contributions routed through Egypt were appropriated by the Nasr regime.

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**6. INTENTION TO ASSASSINATE IRAQI PRIME MINISTER REPORTED**

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] three fedayeen had been sent to Baghdad "a week ago" to assassinate Prime Minister Nuri Said. [REDACTED] claimed the assassination was planned by the Jordanian chief of staff, an aide to the King of Jordan, and the head of Syrian intelligence, Colonel Sarraj.

**Comment**

There have been no reports or indications of any attempts against the Iraqi prime minister. However, Arab hostility toward Nuri is high inside and outside of Iraq, and his apparent decision to stay in office despite strong internal and external pressures for him to step down may lead his enemies to think in terms of assassination.

[REDACTED]

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## 7. POPULAR DISSATISFACTION IN SOVIET UNION CONTINUING

### Comment on:



Displays of "negative attitudes," particularly among Soviet students and intellectuals, continue, and there is increasing evidence in the Soviet press of the regime's dissatisfaction with the political orientation of the people.

The American embassy in Moscow reports that a Communist youth unit in Moscow University recently adopted a three point program calling for more equal distribution of income, "broader information" in the Soviet press, and publication of statistics on living standards in all countries. Probably as a result of this and other critical student meetings, the Moscow University newspaper noted that 200 students have already been expelled and it threatened a further crackdown against those who "display a petty-bourgeois ideological lack of discipline." Soviet press reports on 13 December indicate that dissatisfaction has also been voiced recently by students in Leningrad.

At a public meeting in Moscow on 11 December, the subject of wage disparity was raised again. The entire audience hooted when the speaker expressed doubts that such disparity exists and several people made disparaging remarks aimed obliquely at Khrushchev, hinting that he and others, and not Stalin alone, were responsible for the past failures in agriculture.

As a result of this reaction and perhaps presaging a tougher line on ideology at the forthcoming central committee plenum, the Soviet central press as well as papers in Leningrad and in the Lithuanian and Belorussian republics have stepped up their propaganda attack against ideological deviation.

## 8. THE SITUATION IN POLAND

### Comment on:

Ambassador Jacobs in Warsaw believes that the uneasy state of public order in Poland will continue. The population, especially the youth, is predisposed to such activity by the years of Communist misrule followed by the sudden easing of controls. The ambassador cautions, however, against accepting all of the reports in the Western press of disorders.

The regime is attributing these outbreaks to "hooligans" in order to play down their anti-Soviet character. The government is particularly concerned about the possibility of attempts to sabotage rail lines used by Soviet troops lest the USSR seize on such acts as a pretext for intervention.

These unsettled conditions reportedly are being further aggravated by the sharp reductions the regime is making in the size of the Communist party bureaucracy. Several thousand dismissed party officials and workers are reported making common cause with the pro-Soviet elements in the party who oppose the new leaders.

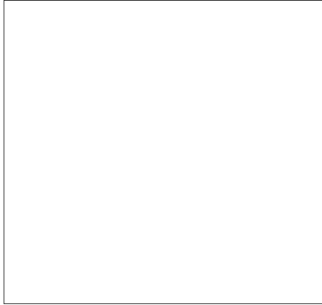
While Gomulka probably can override this opposition as long as he retains strong popular support, he believes that he has only a four- to six-month period of grace in which to produce economic improvements [redacted]

[redacted] There is a growing feeling in official Warsaw circles that the USSR, in order to create an opportunity for reimposing Soviet controls, will not give Poland needed economic assistance. [redacted]


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## 9. STRENGTH OF HUNGARIAN REGIME MAY BE GROWING

### Comment on:



The Hungarian regime has made some progress in weathering the storm aroused by its inauguration on 9 December of a program of severe repression and may have improved its prospects for imposing political and economic order. Although still faced with major obstacles, the regime apparently has recently been able to reduce passive resistance and outbursts of violence.

Because of sit-down strikes and growing shortages of fuel and power, productive work has in many cases not been resumed, but most workers now appear to have returned to their factories. Mass demonstrations in the cities and armed conflicts in the countryside appear to have passed their peak, in large part because of measures taken by the regime. The situation resembles, in many respects, the period which preceded the 9 December decrees--partial strikes, passive hostility and economic disorganization. It differs significantly to the extent that the workers now find themselves without leaders who can negotiate with the regime. The individual factory workers' councils have not been able to assume the political role formerly exercised by the recently outlawed district workers' councils. Unity of action by diverse groups of workers and other forces appears to have been hamstrung by the regime's oppressive tactics. 

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## 10. MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL FACES NEW THREAT

### Comment on:

President Kubitschek--while promising action "within a few days" on one aspect of Washington's request for a missile-tracking base and other military facilities in Brazil--has also spoken of the probability of "interminable" delays should his cabinet decide the matter must go before the Brazilian congress. Early in the already protracted negotiations, Foreign

Ministry officials cautioned that nationalist concern over the "sovereignty" issue would prevent congressional approval.

Public demand for congressional hearings was mounted during the past ten days following a series of press leaks on the supposedly secret negotiations. Kubitschek now appears extremely fearful of proceeding with an executive agreement in the face of continued nationalist attack unless he has the unqualified support of his cabinet and his congressional leaders. He told the American ambassador on 13 December that his National Security Council and various legal advisers have questioned the constitutionality of an executive agreement.

The Foreign Ministry this week started press briefings in an attempt to portray the talks as a potential diplomatic success for Brazil. Successful conclusion of an agreement, however, will still severely tax President Kubitschek's personal courage and political leadership.

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