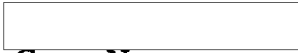


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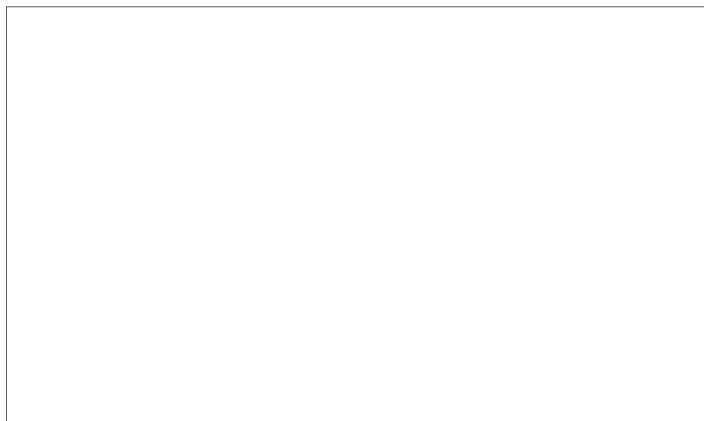
# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## 1. USSR MOVES TOWARD SHOWDOWN ON NUCLEAR TESTS IN LONDON TALKS



Soviet delegate Zorin's action in formally placing the new Soviet proposal for a two- or three-year suspension of nuclear tests before the UN Disarmament Subcommittee on 14 June, together with Khrushchev's public statements on disarmament in Helsinki on 13 June, suggests that Moscow has decided to press for an early showdown at London on the key issues of nuclear tests and aerial inspection zones.

The Soviet leaders probably believe that the Western powers' position on these two issues will be particularly difficult to defend and that a failure of the London talks would facilitate Soviet efforts to heighten world-wide pressure on the Western governments on the nuclear test issue. Moscow probably also believes that West German official opposition to a European inspection zone can be exploited to weaken Adenauer's prospects in next September's election in the Federal Republic.

The Soviet Union's agreement to establish an international inspection system to enforce a cessation of tests was designed to counter the United States' position which would make any cessation contingent upon Soviet agreement to halt production of nuclear weapons. Zorin's 7 June memorandum to the US delegate rejected the American suggestion for a ten-month cessation, charging that such an arrangement "could actually be used to prepare for subsequent tests."

In now pressing for an immediate suspension of nuclear tests, Soviet spokesmen will probably contend that the West's refusal to make any concessions on other aspects of disarmament precludes even a partial agreement and

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that in this situation an agreement to suspend tests would create favorable conditions for future progress on other issues. Khrushchev stated on 13 June that the present degree of "trust among nations" is sufficient to reach an agreement limited to a suspension of tests. He argued that any solution of broader disarmament problems requires an "atmosphere of real confidence" among the nuclear powers.

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**2. POSSIBLE FIRST SOVIET TESTS OF EARTH  
SATELLITE VEHICLE OR ICBM NOTED**

On 16 and 24 May, two launchings were noted at the Kapustin Yar guided missiles test range in which vertically fired missiles apparently released a second-stage vehicle. The vertically fired first-stage vehicle fell to earth approximately 50 nautical miles down range while the Soviet radars at both the mid-range (300 nautical miles) and far-range (650 nautical miles) stations were continuing to observe another moving object.

**Comment**

This would be the first two-stage missile known to have been fired at Kapustin Yar and appears to be a test of components for either the Soviet earth satellite vehicle or an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). Recent Soviet statements have claimed that the USSR is nearly ready to launch an earth satellite.

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### 3. KHRUSHCHEV OFFERS TO RETURN KARELIA IN EXCHANGE FOR NEUTRAL SCANDINAVIAN BLOC

[redacted]

[redacted] the USSR was "ready to begin serious talks regarding the return of Karelia" if Finland would act as "intermediary" in forming a neutral Scandinavian bloc, [redacted]

[redacted] The Soviet leader also stated that Norway must "eventually leave NATO." [redacted]

#### Comment

The Russians have long considered Karelia a closed subject although the Finns have continued to press for its return. Increasing concern over possible establishment of NATO atomic bases in the Baltic area probably prompted the Soviet offer.

It is doubtful that either the Finns or the Russians think Finland could alter Norway's firm adherence to NATO. The sentimental importance of Karelia to the Finns, however, might induce them to make some vague attempt to bring about Scandinavian neutrality.

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#### 4. GOMULKA TO VISIT EAST BERLIN

Comment on: [redacted]

[redacted] Party first secretary Gomulka will head the Polish delegation scheduled to visit East Germany soon and will probably make a strong effort to enhance his position in the Communist

world. East Germany, the first Satellite Gomulka will visit, has been especially concerned over developments in Poland and outspokenly critical of the Polish party. East Germany is reported to have sent representatives to Warsaw on at least two occasions to find out the "true" state of affairs from Polish Stalinists. Gomulka probably hopes personally to convince party first secretary Ulbricht and the other German leaders that the Polish course is no threat to the East German party and that each regime has an equal stake in the stability of the other.

Gomulka and Ulbricht may have difficulty achieving agreement on what is the proper relationship between Communist parties and governments--particularly with reference to noninterference in internal affairs and the meaning of proletarian internationalism. The composition of the Polish delegation--almost exclusively foreign affairs experts--suggests that no detailed economic or military agreements between the two countries will develop out of the meeting. [redacted]

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5. SYRIAN LEFTISTS PLAN COUP FOR NEAR FUTURE

[redacted]  
[redacted] A coup by leftist and Communist army officers and politicians in Syria is being planned for the near future [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
The group, which is reportedly receiving support from Nasr, plans to dissolve parliament, purge the army of rightist elements, and declare an immediate "union" with Egypt.

The conspirators allegedly have received assurances from the Soviet military attaché in Damascus that, in event of intervention by Syria's neighbors, the Soviet Union would support the new regime with materiel and troops, if needed. [redacted]

Comment

Syrian leftists have been alarmed at the trend of events in the Arab world--the developments in Jordan, the Saudi-Iraqi rapprochement, the first election results in Lebanon, and the increasing isolation of Syria and Egypt. The leftists apparently fear that these events have encouraged moderate elements in Syria to move against them, and are reportedly determined to forestall such action.

Akram Hawrani has reportedly participated in five previous army coups in Syria, and there is little reason to doubt that he might help bring about another.

The USSR has shown no serious intention of playing a direct role in Middle Eastern crises, such as in Jordan and Suez, where military involvement with the West might result. On previous occasions, [redacted] the USSR has refused requests from Egypt, Syria and Yemen for active military support. However, six Soviet naval vessels scheduled to enter the Mediterranean from the Black Sea later this month might "show the flag" at the Syrian port of Latakia, thus lending moral support to anti-Western groups. [redacted]  
[redacted]

## 6. EGYPTIAN-JORDANIAN ESTRANGEMENT

Comment on:

Cairo's decision to recall its representative to the Arab Joint Command branch in Amman and to close down the branch radio station, is a further manifestation of the disintegration of the Egyptian-dominated joint command and of the serious split between Egypt and Jordan.

Ambassador Mallory believes that "something just short of a severance of diplomatic relations" between Jordan and Egypt is in the offing.

Meanwhile, there are continuing indications of Egyptian and Syrian determination to work against King Hussain. [redacted] all district commanders were advised that the "desert patrol" had reported the entry of 55 fedayeen into Jordan from Syria to "undertake activities detrimental to public security."

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## 7. HAITIAN ARMY OVERTHROWS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

Comment on:

Following the bloodless military coup which ousted Haitian provisional president Fignole on 14 June, army chief of staff Kebreau announced that he will head a three-man military junta which will rule the country until "fair and free elections" can be held. The overthrow of Haiti's seventh government in six months occurred two days before Fignole was expected to proclaim himself permanent president for a six-year term. Port-au-Prince was reported calm following the coup, but groups of Fignole's street mobs were seen gathering in the slums.

Brigadier General Kebreau had been appointed chief of staff following Fignole's seizure of power on 26 May. His current political affiliations are unknown, and his name has not as yet been linked with any of the presidential candidates whose political maneuverings have been primarily responsible for the overthrow of the previous governments.

8. NEW REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS REPORTED  
IMMINENT IN CUBA

[redacted] Insurrectionary groups are expected to stage new uprising in various sections of Cuba within the next few days, [redacted]

Rebel forces are expected to arrive in the Havana area, possibly at the time of an outbreak of terrorism there. Cuban police and investigative personnel have reportedly been alerted against possible attacks on military or police installations in the Havana area.

[redacted] the position of the government is steadily deteriorating and that there is considerable tension, although the situation remains outwardly calm.

Comment

Ex-president Carlos Prío Socarras, in exile in Florida, had previously been reported planning new revolutionary attempts during June. Rebel activities in the Sierra Maestra Mountains in eastern Cuba, stronghold of Fidel Castro Ruz, have been increasing since mid-May. Despite the belief that Prío and Fidel Castro were in alliance before Castro landed his rebel forces during November and December 1956, they are now believed to be operating independently and possibly at cross purposes.


**9. PEIPING RELEASES TWO MORE AMERICANS  
JAILED AS "SPIES"**

Comment on:



Two American priests jailed by the Chinese Communists as "spies" four years ago were released on 14 June after completing their sentences. This move is in line with Peiping's position that American "criminals" must serve out their entire terms unless these are reduced as a result of "good behavior" by the prisoners. Peiping has held that these prisoners are not covered by the repatriation agreement of September 1955. Two other Americans were released from prison earlier this year. Two priests still being held are due to complete their sentences in June 1958.

Four other American prisoners still in Communist hands have been given terms ranging from 15 years to life. The Chinese evidently plan to use these men as political hostages. Last April, Peiping indicated that it regards retention of prisoners as a guarantee that the US will not break off the Geneva talks between Ambassador Johnson and Wang Ping-nan. The Chinese are apparently still anxious to continue these meetings, currently deadlocked on the prisoner issue. On 11 June a Peiping spokesman declared "we certainly can compete in patience with Mr. Dulles and his colleagues."

Peiping has thus far permitted seven Korean war turncoats to leave Communist China and can be expected to cite this as evidence of its good faith in observing the agreement with Ambassador Johnson to permit "expeditious" repatriation of all nationals. 

## 10. NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST PRO-COMMUNIST MAYOR ON OKINAWA FORESEEN

Comment on: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A motion of no confidence against pro-Communist Mayor Kamejiro Senaga may be proposed by the Naha city assembly either on 17 or 27 June, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Prospects for the success of the move have improved as a result of the apparent agreement of the two conservative factions to co-operate, and the fact that the group of eight assemblymen which earlier blocked a no-confidence action will lead the ouster move.

Senaga has publicly stated he will dissolve the assembly and call for a new election if a no-confidence motion is carried against him. Assemblymen depend on the income derived from their office for a living, and their fears of not being re-elected as well as the lack of campaign funds have been behind the refusal of the eight conservatives to support a no-confidence action against Senaga.

The willingness of Okinawan businessmen to provide campaign funds and alternative means of livelihood to needy assemblymen who would have to stand for re-election has encouraged action to remove Senaga. The mayor's opponents have been further strengthened by the continued refusal of the banks to grant loans to the Communist administration and the disinterest of contractors in city projects because they doubt the city's ability to pay.