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28 October 1958

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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28 OCTOBER 1958

# I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

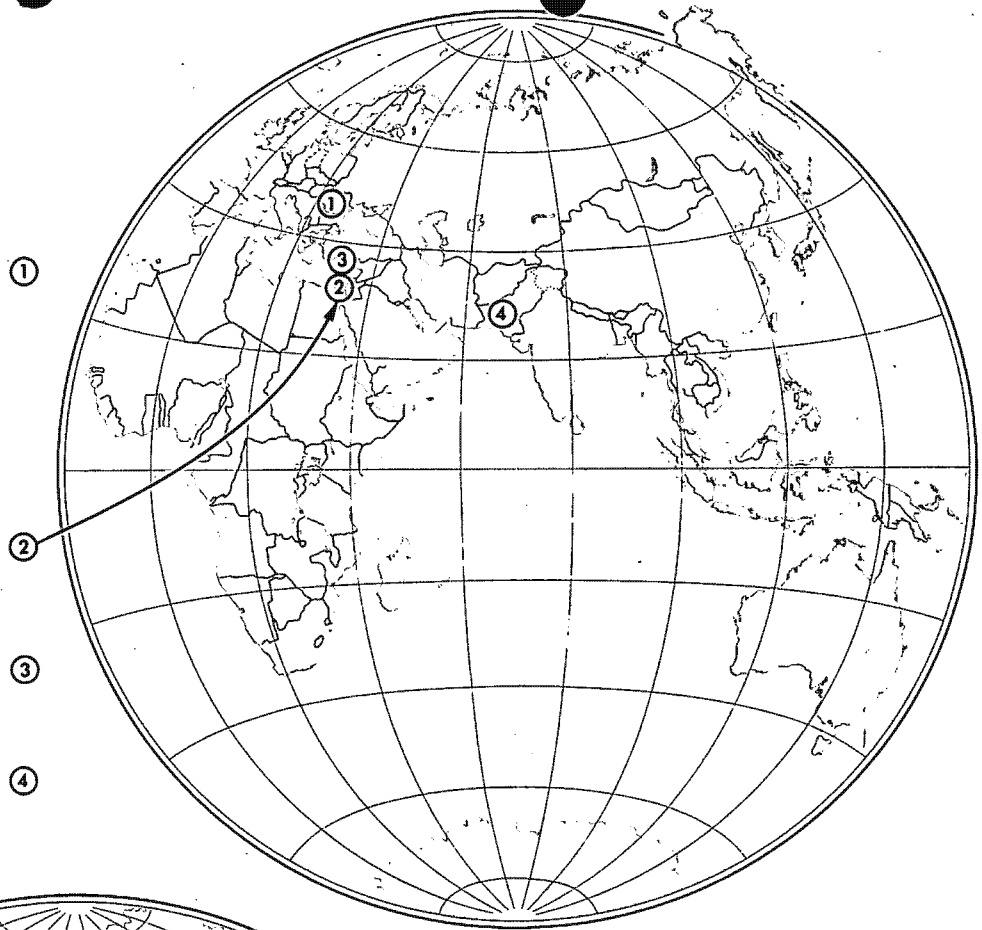
Rumania - No serious threat to regime apparent, despite sporadic reports of dissidence.

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

Cairo fears Israeli action against Jordan, issues contingency orders to First Army in Syria. Ben-Gurion to seek UN guarantees if status quo ends in Jordan and may seize West Jordan if convinced pro-UAR changes imminent.

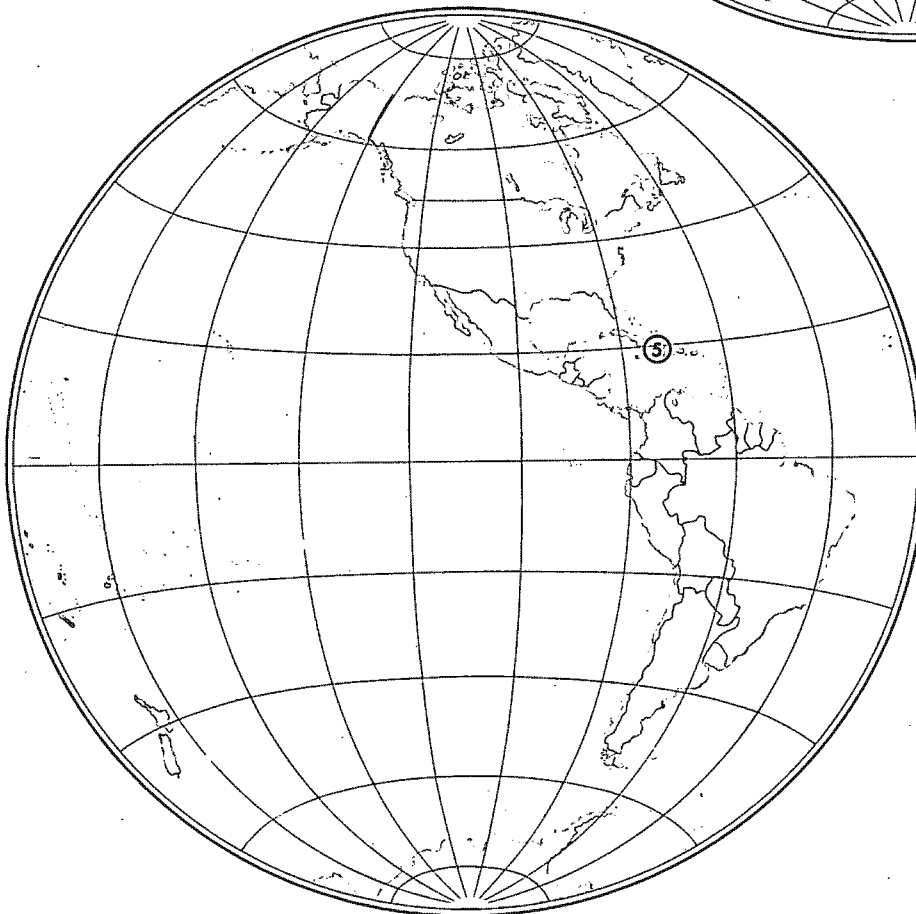
Cyprus - Greece rejects NATO-sponsored efforts to convene conference concerning Cyprus; more violence expected.

Pakistan - General Ayub takes over; Mirza out.



## III. THE WEST

⑤ Haiti - Warning of coup.



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

28 October 1958

## DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

OK Rumania: The general effort inaugurated by the Rumanian regime in late June to tighten its control over internal affairs--ostensibly as a campaign against thievery and corruption--presumably continues, but apparently at a level below the midsummer peak. While there have been sporadic reports of dissidence, no serious threat to Communist control is apparent at present, and the party leadership appears to be stable. (Page 1)

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

NO UAR-Israel-Jordan: The UAR's military headquarters in Cairo on 26 October instructed Headquarters First Army in Syria to be prepared to implement previously prepared plans because Cairo's information "confirmed the probability" that Israel would take action against West Jordan. Damascus has asked Cairo whether Iraq should be informed of the UAR concern.

Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion publicly declared that if the status quo in Jordan were changed Israel would demand a guarantee of its frontiers by the UN and the "great powers" and seek a UN-enforced demilitarization of West Jordan. Israel may feel that such aims could be best assured by a seizure of the West Bank if it decides that a pro-UAR change in the Jordanian Government is imminent.

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OK  
Cyprus: The past month's efforts within NATO to bring Britain, Greece, and Turkey together in search of a conference settlement of the Cyprus dispute have reached an impasse. The Greek Government, in a last-minute cabinet decision influenced by Archbishop Makarios, and in effect reversing Foreign Minister Averoff's prior approval, has decided not to participate in the proposed conference. An intensification of violence on Cyprus is now expected.

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\*Pakistan: General Ayub Khan on 28 October assumed full presidential powers following President Mirza's announcement that he was "stepping aside" in favor of Ayub. Mirza acted shortly after the general, dominant figure in the dual regime since its inception on 7 October, had been sworn in as prime minister. Mirza probably relinquished his office under pressure from Ayub, who may have suspected him of renewed political maneuvering.

### III. THE WEST

\*Haiti: An American businessman with interests in Haiti has been warned that followers of ex-dictator Magloire will attempt a coup there on 28 or 29 October. Supporters of the ex-dictator made an abortive attempt last July, and there have been reports of continued plotting on their part, with the support of Dominican dictator Trujillo.

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DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Rumania Continues to Tighten Internal Discipline

The Rumanian regime's effort--inaugurated by the central committee plenum of 9-13 June--to tighten its internal control presumably continues, but apparently at a lower level than during the peak period in midsummer, when there were unconfirmed reports of widespread arrests, particularly for economic crimes. Although it was originally aimed at stamping out embezzlement or misappropriation of state funds, the campaign was soon expanded to include elements of the middle and lower echelons of the party and government who were ideologically suspect or professionally incompetent.

The penal code was amended to allow more stringent punishments for the theft or destruction of state property, and the Rumanian judiciary was reminded of its obligation to impose maximum sentences for offenses against "socialist morality." At the same time, the press called for a drive against "revisionism and bourgeois ideology, indiscipline, and disruptive anarchic elements."

While there have been occasional reports of popular discontent and a few incidents of open peasant opposition during the past year, antiregime hostility does not now appear to pose any serious threat to Communist control. Recent reports in the Western press of widespread repression and deportations appear exaggerated and in at least some cases unfounded.



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## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### UAR Anticipates Israeli Move Against West Jordan

[ ] Cairo instructed the headquarters of the First Army in Syria on 26 October to be prepared to carry out previously prepared emergency plans, because Cairo's information "confirmed the probability" that Israel would take action against West Jordan, and the Jerusalem area in particular.

[ ] ordered contingency war plans to be prepared for the Syrian Army, apparently by a Soviet military mission in Syria. [ ] the First Army commander then in Cairo, ordered the Syrian plans and operations staff to request the visiting "chief expert," presumably Soviet, to prepare "studies...for the theater of operations so as to ensure coverage of all eventualities." The extent of Soviet-UAR cooperation, if any, envisaged in such plans, is unknown.

The reaction in Damascus to Cairo's warning order was immediate, and [ ] Damascus requested Cairo to return "as quickly as possible" all First Army unit commanders who were in Egypt as members of missions or committees. [ ] Damascus inquired if Cairo desired to recall to Syria the MIG-17 jet fighter squadron recently sent to Iraq, [ ] the squadron's ground elements would require about three days to make the return move to Dumayr air base. Damascus also inquired if Cairo wished to inform the Iraqi high command of the "probabilities of aggression." Should hostilities break out, Western-owned oil pipelines in Syria would probably be destroyed.

Israeli officials are attempting to stress the necessity of the immediate occupation of West Jordan in the event of any change in the Jordanian Government, on the assumption that any new government would sooner or later be pro-UAR. The American army attaché on 24 October received the impression [ ] that the Israelis

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plan to move into Jordan at once in the event of undesirable developments there, and negotiate later on a diplomatic level. Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in a press interview on 26 October declared that if the status quo in Jordan were changed, Israel would demand a guarantee of its frontiers by the UN and the "great powers," and seek a UN-enforced demilitarization of West Jordan. Israel may feel this objective would be best assured by seizure of the West Bank, which could subsequently be evacuated in return for a UN guarantee.

During King Husayn's forthcoming absence, [redacted] [redacted] Jordan, will be ruled by a three-man regency council composed of former Prime Minister Husayn Khalidi, Senate President Said Mufti, and Senator Umar Matar. All of these individuals are weak moderate nationalists who probably favor establishment of better relations with the UAR. [redacted]

[redacted]

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### Cyprus Situation

The Athens announcement that, for "juridical and procedural reasons," Greece will not attend a Cyprus conference under the terms worked out in the North Atlantic Council, reduces prospects for an early negotiated settlement. This decision, reached after a night-long Greek cabinet meeting, reflects the unwillingness of Archbishop Makarios to attend a conference as proposed and the inability or unwillingness of the Greek Government, in view of the inflamed nature of Greek public opinion on Cyprus, to proceed independently of Makarios.

Greece's decision not to participate in a conference is based on a conviction that the British and Turkish attitudes would make any serious consideration of Greece's proposals for final solution of the Cyprus problem impossible. The Greek Government, along with Archbishop Makarios, had publicly renounced union of Cyprus with Greece and demanded in return that the conference exclude at the outset the Turkish objective of partition. The principal point separating Greece from Britain and Turkey has been Athen's demand that other NATO countries, preferably Italy and France, participate in the proposed conference, to forestall Britain and Turkey from dominating a Cyprus conference. Britain and Turkey, however, appear to be at the limit of their concessions.

Having decided not to participate in a Cyprus conference under NATO auspices, Greece's next step will be to carry its complaint to the UN General Assembly.

The apparent impasse in the NATO negotiations is likely to increase violence on Cyprus, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They have authorized celebrations by Greek and Turkish Cypriots on their respective holidays on 28 and 29 October. [REDACTED]

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