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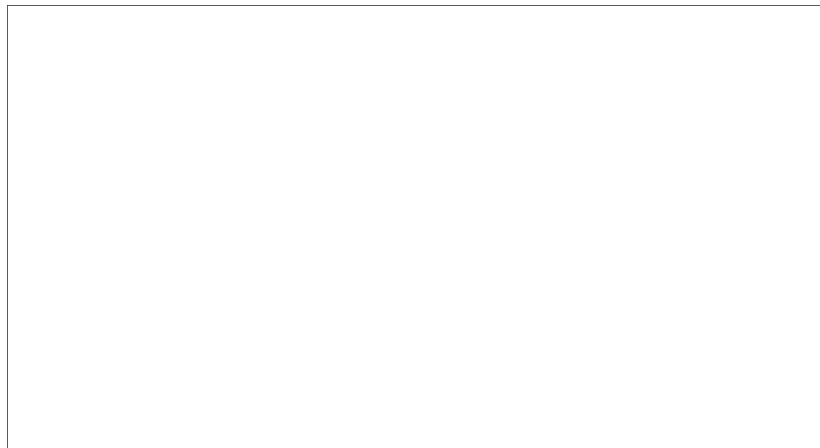
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**OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**



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1. DEVELOPMENTS IN JORDAN

Comment on:

Jordan's internal split continues to grow. There are reports that additional anti-monarchical army officers, including security chief Maayta, have been arrested by the king, and that Foreign Minister Nabulsi will resign from the cabinet. Withdrawal of Nabulsi could bring down the Khalidi government and push the dominant West Jordan population into open defiance of King Hussain. Should the Khalidi cabinet fall, according to Ambassador Mallory, King Hussain's alternatives would be martial law or abdication. Since abdication appears unlikely, the ambassador believes that Hussain may well resort to military government--unless he is assassinated first.

Anti-palace forces are apparently planning widespread resignations from the army and government as tactics to regain the initiative from the king. Ambassador Mallory reports that large amounts of money are being passed into Jordan through Egyptian and Syrian hands to finance opposition to Hussain. Antimonarchical Jordanian army officers with Syrian help are reported actively planning a countercoup by leftist groups in West Jordan "after the Easter tourist season ends."

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2. FRANCE WANTS NATO "COMMON STOCKPILE" OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

French Foreign Ministry officials have raised with American representatives in Paris the possibility of a NATO "common stockpile" of nuclear weapons under

SACEUR control for NATO use only. Paris believes such a stockpile would circumvent pressures in both France and West Germany for national nuclear weapons production programs. Foreign Ministry spokesmen described the eventuality of a German program as "the gravest conceivable danger to the free world because it would open the way for the Germans to deal directly with the Soviets."

Comment

Jules Moch, French delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcommittee, told the American delegate on 14 April that Paris would forego development of its own nuclear weapons capability if a limited disarmament agreement could assure similar abstention by Germany and restrictions on German rearmament. Although the Western European Union prohibits West German production of unconventional weapons, the question of actual possession of such weapons by German troops has never been explicitly resolved, largely because of French qualms.

Chancellor Adenauer's recent demands for tactical nuclear weapons and the British decision to rely primarily on nuclear defensive power have intensified French fears of being "alone on the Continent" with a rearmed Germany.

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3. CURRENT PHASE OF SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST SERIES PROBABLY TERMINATED

Comment on:

[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] Semipalatinsk airfield would be
opened to all types of aircraft on 22
April. Opening of the airfield probably indicates that a phase
in the Soviet atomic test program has been completed.

Since 28 February, the Semipalatinsk
airfield has been closed to all civil and military aircraft not
associated with the nuclear weapons tests taking place at the
nearby proving ground. During the period 8 March to 16
April the USSR conducted six nuclear tests [redacted]

[redacted]

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