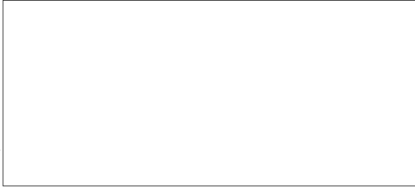


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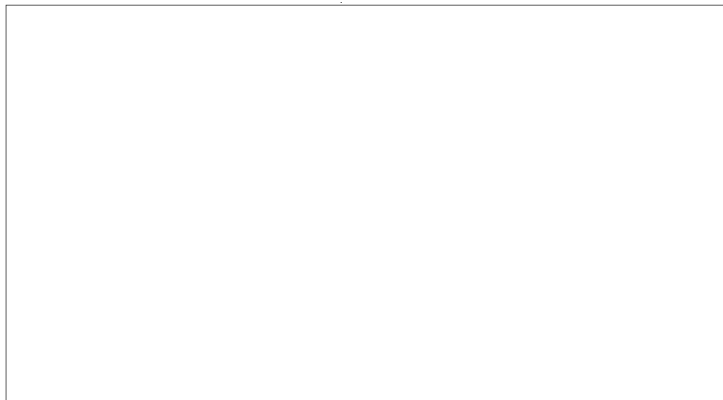
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1. BONN OPPOSES EUROPEAN INSPECTION ZONE IN FIRST STEP OF DISARMAMENT

The West German representative in a statement to the North Atlantic Council on 6 June ruled out any "first-step" disarmament agreement that would include European inspection. He described an Arctic inspection zone as the maximum area for an initial step, and pleaded for time for "detailed consultations" before proceeding with any other proposals. A first step is needed, he said, to promote a degree of confidence as a basis for negotiations of political problems, but he said the German understanding of initial disarmament measures did not extend to aerial or ground inspection of Europe, which would be dependent on progress on German reunification. He described his government's views as the basis on which Chancellor Adenauer agreed to the joint declaration in Washington on 28 May.

Comment

Adenauer's opposition to a European inspection zone seems to be out of step with the majority sentiment of West German newspapers and politicians.

The USSR is likely to reject any Western proposals which do not provide for a European zone and can be expected to seize any opportunity to blame West German opposition to a European aerial inspection zone for failure to reach a partial disarmament agreement. Soviet propaganda since Adenauer's visit to Washington has stressed that the United States and West Germany have formed a "united front" to prevent any agreement. Soviet delegate Zorin told the United States delegate in London on 3 June that the disarmament talks should not be complicated by political questions and warned that if the United States brings the German question into disarmament, it would hamper progress in both disarmament and reunification.

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2. NASR FEARS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT [redacted]

[redacted] President Nasr has recently increased his personal security guard as a precaution against any assassination attempt by members of the Moslem Brotherhood,

[redacted] Nasr's action followed a prison riot on 1 June, set off by Brotherhood members in protest against punitive measures by prison officials. Prison guards, reportedly acting under orders from Nasr, killed 25 inmates, among them prominent Brotherhood leaders. More than 100 members of the organization were said to have been imprisoned following antiregime bombings in Cairo on 21 May. [redacted]

Comment

The Moslem Brotherhood, which was responsible for the assassination attempt against Nasr in 1954, has been the target of numerous repressive measures. The Brotherhood has renewed its terrorism in the campaign leading up to parliamentary elections on 3 July.

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3. IRAQI DISSIDENTS SEEK SYRIAN SUPPORT FOR UPRISING IN IRAQ

[redacted]

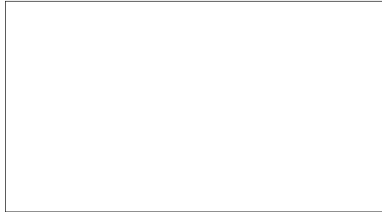
Comment

Rashid al-Gaylani, who is vehemently anti-British and antiregime, has been a refugee in Saudi Arabia and Egypt since the overthrow of his pro-Nazi government in 1941. He has consistently plotted to regain power in Iraq, where he has a following among the younger ultranationalistic element. However, the upper echelons of the Iraqi army are believed to be firmly proregime, and it is doubtful that any uprising could get off the ground.

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4. FRANCE INVITES FOREIGN OBSERVERS TO SCENE OF ALGERIAN MASSACRE



The French government has invited the American embassy in Paris to send a representative to visit the scene of the Melouza massacre during the next few days. Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, India, Sweden, Japan, Turkey and Uruguay were also asked to participate.

The embassy believes the invitation may in effect "constitute a step toward" internationalization of the Algerian problem.


Comment

This proposal could be a straight-forward move by France to refute Algerian nationalist propaganda that France was responsible for the massacre or a maneuver to relieve Mollet's successor of the onus of initiating an appeal for internationalization. It is more likely that Paris is attempting to document Algerian nationalist irresponsibility as part of the French defense in the expected debate in the United Nations this fall.

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5. DISSIDENT COMMUNIST PARTY FORMED IN JAPAN

 A "national" Communist Party, headed by purged central committeeman Shigeo Shida, has been formed to oppose the "peaceful" tactics of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), according to the Japanese police. The American embassy comments that, while having less prospect of political appeal, the splinter group presents a potentially greater threat to public order than the JCP.

The new group's platform advocates violence and covert activities and criticizes the JCP for its unconditional acceptance of "peaceful revolution" as advocated by the Soviet 20th party congress.

Comment

Shida's following so far is reported to consist of 3,000 dissidents from the JCP, which is believed to have some 85,000 members. He was the most powerful leader during the 1950-1955 period of "extreme left-wing adverturism" when the principal Communist leaders were underground, but was expelled from the party in September 1956.

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