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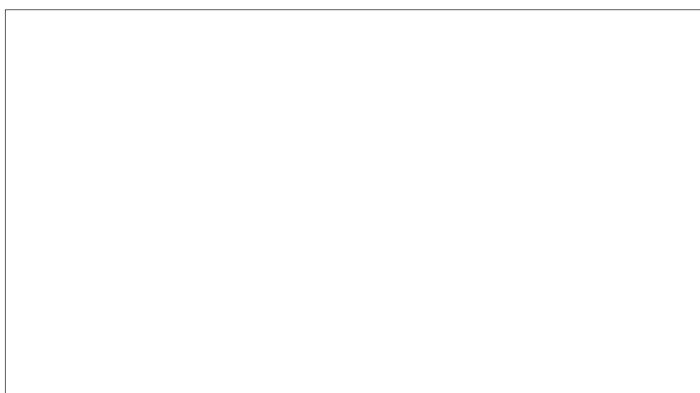
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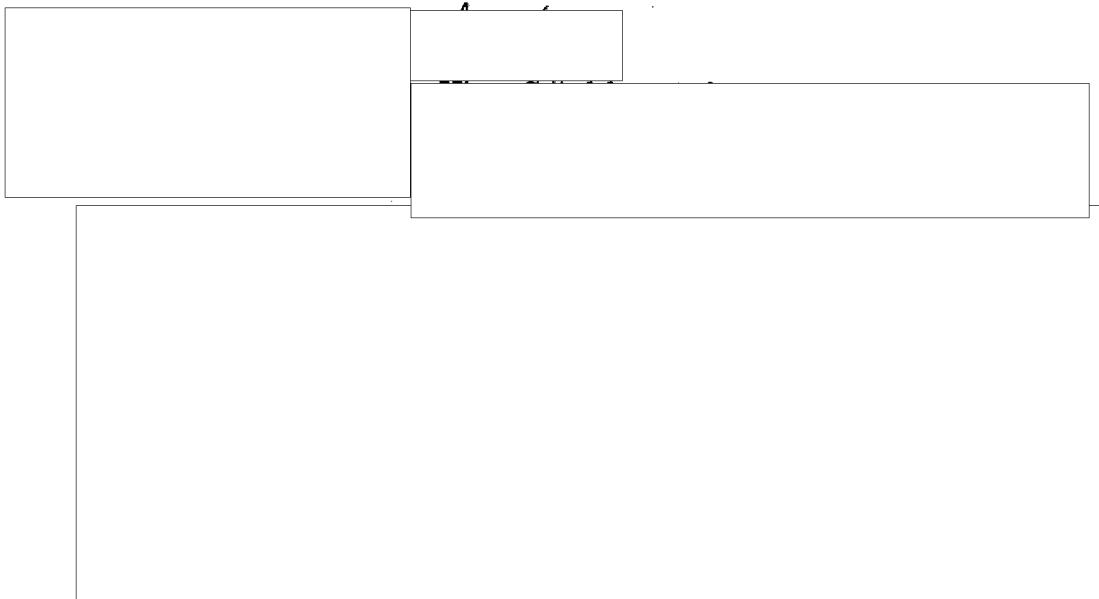
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1. ADDITIONAL TURKISH ARMOR ORDERED TO SYRIAN BORDER

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
The Turkish Second and Sixth Armored Brigades, based near Istanbul and the Erzurum area near the Soviet border, are under orders to move to the Syrian border.

[REDACTED] The addition of these units to those already slated to move south would raise Turkish military strength in the Syrian border area to more than 30,000, including three of Turkey's six armored brigades. [REDACTED]

2. SAUDIS SEEK NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN ON ARABIAN BOUNDARY PROBLEMS**Comment**

Saud's attitude on the question of relations with Britain, as well as his statements on the Syrian situation, reinforce other indications that the Saudis at this time are unwilling to make any open move which would make them vulnerable to charges that they had joined the pro-Western camp.

While the British will probably continue to seek formal diplomatic relations, London will presumably feel unable to reject the Saudi overture for neutral country discussions. They will probably insist, however, that the scope of such discussions cover general political questions as well as Anglo-Saudi territorial disputes.

3. INDIA CRITICAL OF US ARMS SHIPMENTS TO MIDDLE EAST

Comment on:

Prime Minister Nehru has told the Indian parliament that American shipment of arms to countries adjacent to Syria or any other application of the "Eisenhower doctrine" to the Middle East will lead to an arms race which will aggravate a dangerous situation. The Indian press generally has taken the same line. Nehru charged the USSR--which has supplied arms to Syria--as well as the West with contributing to the tension, although he has been critical of the Baghdad pact for having originally set Arab nations against each other.

Nehru probably will continue to express his feelings publicly. However, he is unlikely to fight strongly against US actions as long as his finance minister is still exploring the possibility of obtaining up to \$500,000,000 in economic assistance from Washington.

[On several occasions during the past two years, India has secretly shipped arms and ammunition to Egypt.]

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4. TUNISIA DECLARIES STATE OF EMERGENCY

Comment on:

[Redacted]

Tunisian President Habib Bourghiba on 9 September ordered a state of emergency along Tunisia's 500-mile frontier with Algeria. The measure was described as defense against "repeated violations of Tunisian territory and the security of its inhabitants by French troops coming from Algeria." Some eight Tunisians were killed on 1 and 6 September when French troops crossed into Tunisia to pursue Algerian rebels. The Tunisian government has denied that rebel units were involved.

Bourghiba's order is mostly for psychological effect inasmuch as his small army and security forces lack equipment. On 8 September, he made a third request for American assistance in procuring arms. He now may carry out his intent to refer the issue to the United Nations.

French officials claim that Algerian units control the border areas inside Tunisia. Bourghiba has publicly declared that he will not tolerate Algerian use of Tunisian territory as a base of operations against the French army in Algeria. Some arms are transiting Tunisia en route to the Algerian rebels, probably with the connivance of Tunisian officials. [Redacted]

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5. JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S AGENDA FOR WASHINGTON DISCUSSIONS



Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama has told Ambassador MacArthur that in his talks with Secretary of State Dulles on 23 September he wants to concentrate on US-Japanese trade relations and discuss ways to counter efforts by elements in the United States to impose further restrictions on Japanese imports. He is anxious to obtain permission for the return of a limited number of former residents to the Bonin Islands and an early solution to the problem of reducing the sentences of remaining Class A Japanese war criminals to time already served and releasing them without parole requirements.

Fujiyama also wants to outline Japan's latest ideas on Southeast Asian economic development and desires to discuss this subject with other high-level State Department officials in separate meetings.

Comment

The proposed agenda indicates that Prime Minister Kishi intends to press for early agreements which would implement the broad understandings he reached with American officials during his own talks in Washington last June. Kishi considers such agreements vital for creating an atmosphere which would favor his government in national elections next year.

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6. SOUTH KOREAN NAVY CHIEF LINKED TO SPY NET

The South Korean chief of naval operations, Vice Admiral Chong Kuk-mo, may offer his resignation in response to published reports in the South Korean press that he had been visited numerous times by two North Korean agents. The agents, one allegedly a cousin of Admiral Chong and the other a captain in the North Korean army, were captured on 26 August by the Seoul police. Their mission reportedly was to seek the defection of a South Korean naval vessel.

Chong's resignation would not be accepted by President Rhee or Defense Minister Kim unless further interrogation of the agents discloses that Chong was involved in their schemes.

Comment During the past year, the North Koreans have intensified their clandestine activities.

their efforts are not known to have been successful. South Korean Home Minister Chang revealed on 19 August that 81 Communist agents have been arrested in 1957.

Many of South Korea's military leaders are natives of North Korea and vulnerable to approaches through relatives living there.