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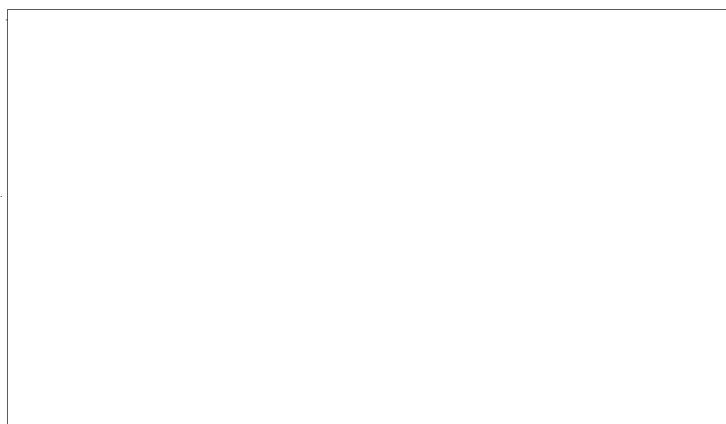
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**1. TURKISH MILITARY FULLY PREPARED FOR ACTION  
AGAINST SYRIA**

**Comment on:**

Turkey has, or will have within the [next few days, enough manpower, weapons, and air strength in position in southern Turkey for any military action it may desire to undertake against Syria. There are now in position in the Iskenderun-Kirikhan-Gaziantep area, or on the way, one infantry division, two infantry regiments, two armored brigades, eight artillery battalions, two signal battalions, and transport and engineer units unidentified as to size. This adds up to approximately 33,000 men with sufficient transport to move them.

Air strength in the southern area of Turkey has been augmented by at least two and probably three jet fighter-bomber squadrons, with at least one other such squadron on a 45-minute alert for movement south. Napalm tanks and "mix," fragmentation bombs, and 5-inch rockets were loaded during the period 13-17 September for shipment to unknown destinations.

When a Turkish general at an air base was queried by the American air attaché as to the "maneuver area" where the local supply of 5-inch rockets would be used, the general responded "Syria."

[ ] there have been minor incidents on the frontier involving Turks and Syrians. [ ]

## 2. VOROSHILOV NOTE TO SHAH OF IRAN

Comment on:

Soviet President Voroshilov's note of 17 September to the Shah of Iran probably was intended to impress upon the Shah the Soviet Union's continued concern over events in Syria and to warn him against supporting any military action against that country. Voroshilov stated the USSR "cannot remain indifferent toward the dangerous course of events in the vicinity of its borders," and characterized alleged Western intentions to bring down the Syrian government by a "single lightning blow" as "adventurous and extraordinarily dangerous."

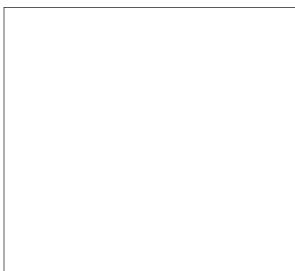
Voroshilov's note followed recent Soviet warnings to Turkey and Israel and preceded by one day the USSR's announcement of "friendship calls" to be made by a Soviet cruiser and destroyer to the Syrian port of Latakia.

The Iranian reply to this note will probably not be so resolute as that planned by the Turkish government to the recent Bulganin note. The note may have the effect of increasing the Shah's demands for additional American military equipment and support. [redacted]

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### 3. BRITAIN READY TO INVITE YEMENI CROWN PRINCE TO LONDON FOR BORDER TALKS

Comment on:



Britain's favorable response on 18 September to Yemen's offer to send Crown Prince Badr to London suggests that there will probably be a quiet period on the Aden-Yemen border while preparations for the talks are made. The British Foreign Office told the Yemeni chargé that Badr's visit would be welcome in early

November if Yemen in the meantime ceased armed attacks and subversion and withdrew from the Shuqair plateau, which the British promised not to reoccupy. The Yemeni forces have withdrawn, according to an Aden government communiqué of 19 September.

London now apparently accepts Yemeni assurances of a desire to reach some settlement and evidently believes Badr's visit would be the most advantageous way at present of achieving at least a temporary peace along the border and bettering Britain's propaganda position in the Arabian peninsula. Yemen probably believes the visit will enhance its prestige. [redacted]

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#### 4. EXTENT OF PLANNED SOVIET OIL EXPLORATION IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN REVEALED

The program for oil exploration by the USSR in northern Afghanistan, which was announced at the conclusion of King Zahir's visit to Moscow

on 30 July, apparently is much more extensive than previously indicated. The plan envisages geological and geo-physical surveys and the drilling of 16 wells during a four-year period.

A Soviet loan, presumably under the \$100,000,000 Soviet credit, will cover the foreign exchange costs of about \$8,000,000 for 48 drilling rigs and other equipment and about \$2,500,000 for bloc technicians' salaries. The program will employ 88 technicians in the first year, the number to rise to 127 by the last year.

Foreign Minister Naim had told the American ambassador in Kabul that "only five" Soviet technicians would come to Afghanistan. On 3 September, he had repeated an earlier request for US oil exploration assistance in southern Afghanistan. As reported previously, Afghanistan has also requested American assistance in uranium exploration.

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## 5. BURMA READY TO MAKE OVERT APPROACHES FOR AMERICAN MILITARY AID

The American ambassador in Rangoon reports that top Burmese officials, increasingly disturbed by the political consequences of their failure to achieve the benefits expected under independence, now are openly asking for American military assistance. The ambassador points out such approaches are a significant departure from the previous Burmese methods of indicating need for arms.

### Comment

The Burmese government's present policy is based on the assumption that economic development is dependent on the prior establishment of law and order. Increased emphasis on internal security, for which additional arms are required, has resulted in cutbacks in spending on economic development.

The Burmese approaches have been made with a full realization that acceptance of American arms would invite strong Chinese Communist reaction.

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## 6. JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS "TWO CHINAS" SOLUTION IN LONDON

### Comment on:

During his visit to London in late September, Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama will discuss the "two Chinas" solution to the Far Eastern impasse,

The Kishi government is fully aware that Taipei and Peiping persistently oppose the "two Chinas" solution and that London has little reason to support it. Success in fostering recognition of Communist China by a majority of UN members, however, would justify Tokyo's extending the full recognition which Peiping has indicated is necessary for maximum Sino-Japanese trade.

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