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SECURITY INFORMATION~~

1 August 1952

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Copy No.

53

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

3.5(c)

DOCUMENT NO. 11
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2009
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 18 Dec 79 REVIEWER:

Office of Current Intelligence**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

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NOTE: Comments in this publication are based on all sources, [redacted] 3.3(h)(2)
[redacted] and represent the immediate views of the Office of Current
Intelligence.

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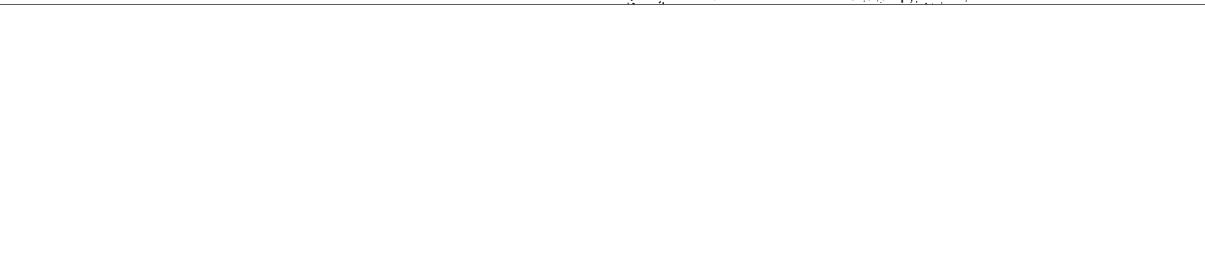
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SOVIET UNION

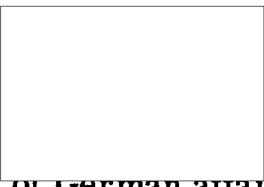
3.3(h)(2)

1. USSR apparently transfers submarines from Baltic to Pacific:



Comment: If this transfer is confirmed, the estimated strength of the Soviet coastal submarine force in the Far East will be approximately 25. Communications intelligence shows that 16 of these were apparently shipped to the Far East from Leningrad during 1951.

2. Pushkin reportedly made Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister for German affairs:



East German Foreign Minister Dertinger attaches great importance to the appointment of former Soviet Ambassador to East Germany Pushkin as Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of German affairs, previously the concern of only a minor desk.

Dertinger also sees Pushkin's transfer to Moscow as eliminating the risk of friction between him and Soviet Political Adviser Semenov.

Comment: It is not confirmed that the German desk in the Soviet Foreign Office has been given increased importance.

While there was no concrete evidence of friction between Pushkin and Semenov, it was generally acknowledged that Semenov, as political adviser, carried more weight than the chief of the diplomatic mission.

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FAR EAST

3. Chinese MIG's unusually aggressive over Korea:

[redacted] Chinese-piloted MIG-15's in over 60 sorties on 27 July displayed "exceptional aggressiveness," [redacted]

3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] No Russian missions were flown that day.

3.3(h)(2)

A sustained level of operations was maintained throughout the day, with Chinese aircraft patrolling and, for the first time, being ordered to seek out UN aircraft.

Comment: This high Chinese sortie rate, coupled with the aggressiveness displayed, represents a considerable departure from enemy air operations of the past months. Previously Soviet jets accounted for about 75 percent of combat contacts with the UN, while Chinese jets were generally ordered to avoid combat.

4. Thai Premier threatens to resign:

[redacted] Premier Phibun of Thailand has informed the ruling military clique that he is preparing to resign and has requested that his successor be chosen,

3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] It is believed that Phibun may be attempting to promote a conflict over succession between Police Director General Phao and General Sarit, Deputy Commander of the Army.

3.3(h)(2)

Comment: [redacted]

3.3(h)(2)

The threat of resignation has been used by Phibun before to force the ruling clique to accept certain of his policies. There is no apparent issue at this time, however, which would call for this technique.

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NEAR EAST - AFRICA

5. National Front attempts to reduce power of Iranian Army:

3.3(h)(2)

The National Front reportedly plans to purge the Iranian civil service and the armed forces, and already nationalists in the Majlis are calling for a reorganization of the security forces. The American Embassy reports that both the National Front and the Tudeh are trying to destroy the solidarity of the armed forces by creating jealousy and suspicion between junior and senior officers, as well as between junior officers and American advisers.

Although army morale in the provinces is still high, the Embassy believes that demoralization created by National Front tactics will spread to the provinces.

6. Egyptian coup generates new tension in Lebanon:

3.3(h)(2)

Events in Egypt have stimulated political tensions in Lebanon,

3.3(h)(2)

Opposition elements have asked [redacted] to give American financial support to a coup to overthrow President Khouri's regime. The British and French legations have been similarly approached.

3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] despite widespread dissatisfaction, a coup at the present time would have only a limited chance of success because of the lack of political ties among the opposition leaders.

Comment: Previous reports have indicated considerable discontent with the corruption and nepotism of the Khouri regime.

A political crisis precipitated in June by anti-Khouri forces was defeated by failure of the opposition to unite.

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7. New army leadership in Egypt reportedly plans military dictatorship;

[redacted] The inner circle of 18 officers around General Nagib hopes to establish a military dictatorship, [redacted]

3.3(h)(2)

Nagib's confidants are planning to set up committees of civil experts to advise military headquarters on politics, press relations, and economic matters.

3.3(h)(2)

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[redacted] to decisions of the inner circle.

Nagib defers

[redacted] there will be a minimum of interference in civil affairs for some days while the army is preoccupied with internal reorganization.

[redacted] trouble may occur among Nagib's advisers over the distribution of the military posts.

3.3(h)(2)

Comment: There have been previous reports that Nagib is merely the spokesman for an army clique. He has publicly stated his intent to support civilian government.

8. Tunisian nationalists reportedly strengthened by international labor support;

3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] The resistance of the Bey of Tunis to French demands reportedly has been stiffened by information that an "important American labor" group has assured Farhat Hached, Secretary

General of the nationalist trade union, of its solid backing. Hached is considered by French residency officials to be the "strongest man in Tunisia" and the key figure behind the Bey's current maneuverings.

Comment: Because of Hached's connections with international trade union organizations, the French Foreign Office has not authorized the Residency to take the "administrative removal measure" requested on 13 June.

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EASTERN EUROPE

9. Yugoslavia "accepts with objections" the Western economic aid note:

3.3(h)(2)

Yugoslavia has accepted, "with objections," the joint note announcing the continuation of the British-French-American economic assistance program for 1952-53. Acting

Foreign Minister Mates states that his government believes it possible to work out a satisfactory basis for continuing aid.

Belgrade would probably reject further economic aid rather than accept conditions which it felt infringed Yugoslav sovereignty.

3.3(h)(2)

Comment: Yugoslav officials object particularly to outside supervision of Yugoslav financial policy and to criticism of the long-term capital investment program.

3.3(h)(2)

3.3(h)(2)

WESTERN EUROPE

10. East German security measures provoke local resistance:

3.3(h)(2)

of the more than 10,000 persons scheduled for resettlement from border areas, 8,000 had been evicted by 20 June. Over 4,000, including many not actually slated for resettlement, had fled the country.

American officials in Germany believe that these figures probably do not cover developments along the Baltic coast. They interpret the high percentage of refugees from Thuringia as indicative of the extent of the discontent there.

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[redacted] Evangelical Bishop of Thuringia has violently protested
the eviction measures and has called upon the church organization
to help the victims of the "emergency."

3.3(h)(2)

Comment: A strong undercurrent of pre-dominantly passive resistance is suggested by the number of refugees and the elaborate Communist propaganda treatment given East Germany's "democratization." Such resistance could compel the East German Government to modify, although not abandon, its timetable.

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