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7 February 1953



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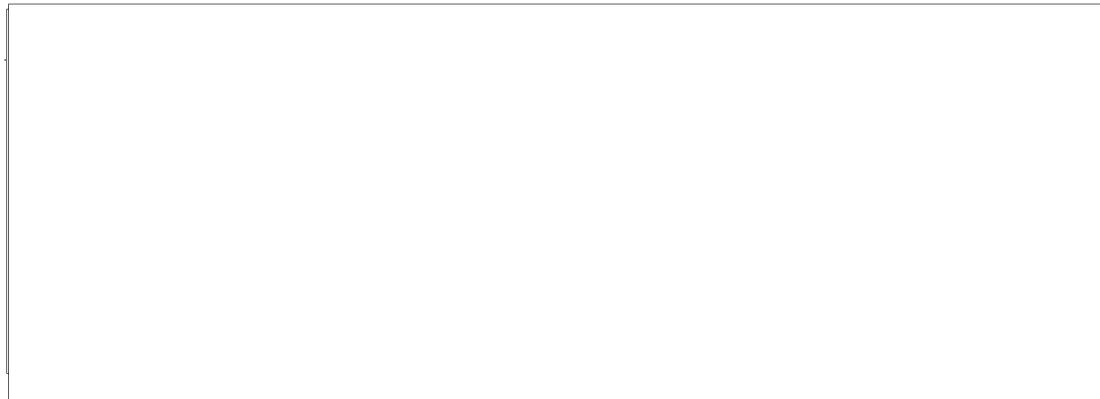


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Office of Current Intelligence

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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GENERAL

1. Soviet Union demands Finland halt re-export of Soviet products:

[Redacted]

The prolonged Finnish-Soviet trade negotiations have been further delayed by a Russian demand that Finland cease re-exporting Soviet products to the West, according to

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a reliable source of the US Legation in Helsinki. In recent months Finland re-exported 60,000 tons of Soviet grain to Western Europe, and intended to continue this practice in 1953 with grain, sugar and other products.

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Comment: The primary purpose of this demand is probably to tie the Finnish economy more closely to that of the USSR. The firm attitude of the Soviet Union on this point probably also indicates concern over possible competition and the weakening of its bargaining position in trade negotiations with the West.

During the past six months Finland has been re-exporting Soviet grain in excess of its requirements to Western Europe at a considerable loss in order to balance its trade with the West.

SOVIET UNION

2. New-type MIG's widely distributed in USSR:

[Redacted]

[Redacted] the MIG-19, a new version of the standard jet fighter, has been distributed to units in widely separated parts of the USSR, including the Far East.

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[redacted] four out of the eight MIG factories have been involved in production of a new-type MIG.

The appearance of this new model in the Far East probably indicates quantity production. Heretofore, air units in the Soviet Far East have been the last to receive new-type aircraft.

3. Soviet long range aircraft apparently in over-water bombing practice:

[redacted] on 5 September long range [redacted] 3.3(h)(2)
aircraft subordinate to the 6th Bomber Corps,
and possibly naval fighters, participated in
an over-water bombing exercise in the

Estonian coastal area of the Baltic Sea. Tenuous evidence suggests
the use of airborne radar bombing equipment.

Comment: This is the first indication of
a joint over-water bombing exercise involving Soviet long range
aircraft and may reflect an expansion of the Long Range Air Force
mission.

The 6th Bomber Corps, which is equipped
with TU-4's, is probably subordinate to the Third Long Range Air
Army in the Soviet Far East, but has been stationed in the Estonian
and Leningrad areas since September 1951, under operational
control of the Long Range Flying Schools.

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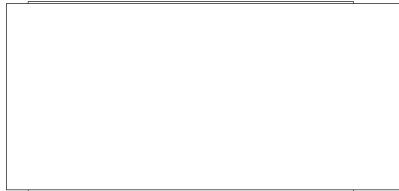
FAR EAST

4. New Chinese armies reported in Korea apparently are replacements: 3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] three armies which arrived in Korea in September and October replaced veteran armies in the Chinese command communications network. The relieved armies have apparently ceased communications, suggesting that they may have left Korea.

Comment: This analysis suggests that the recent identification of new army units in Korea represents a major rotation rather than an over-all increase in strength.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

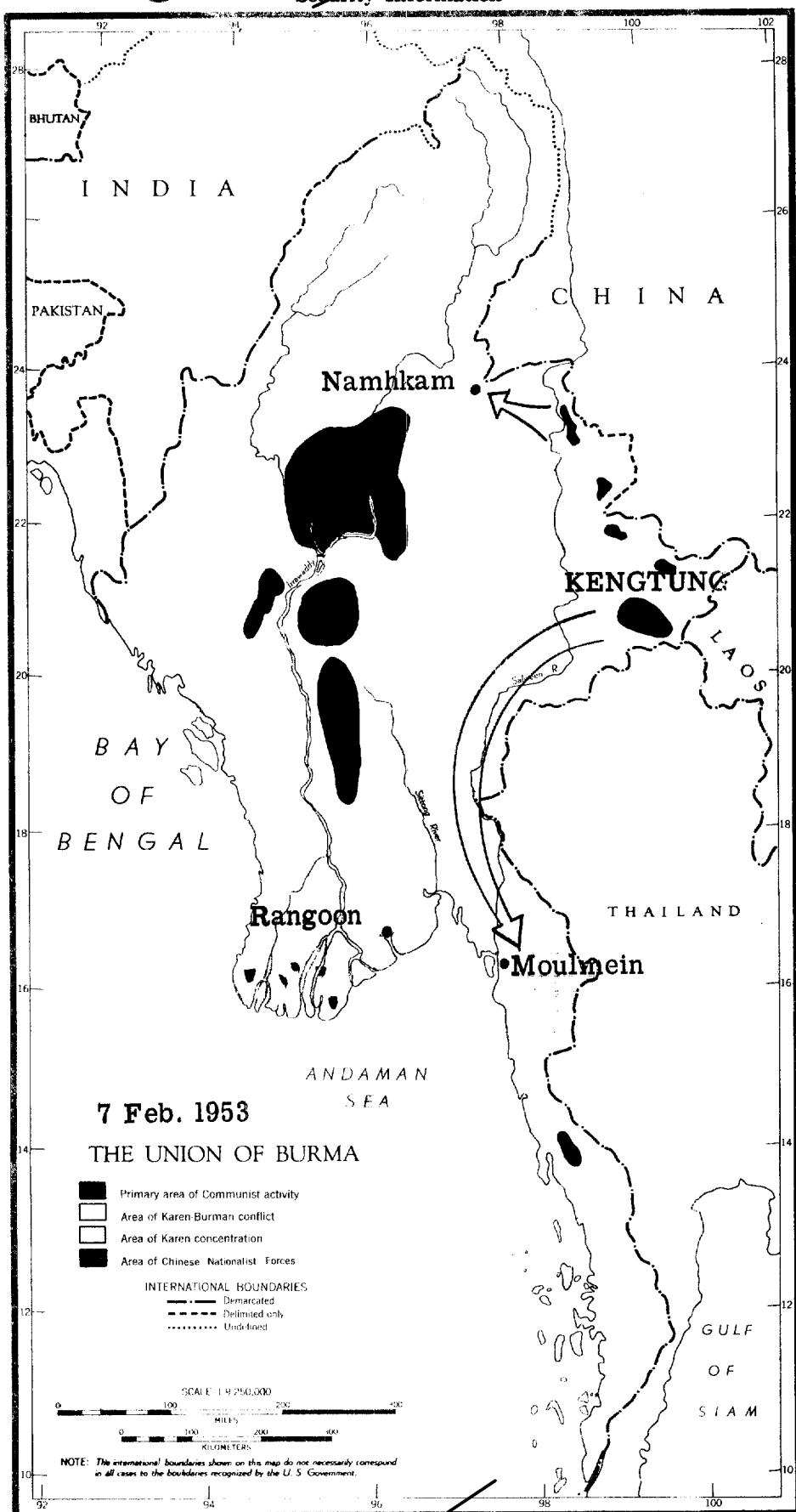
5. Chinese Nationalists fighting government forces in northern Burma: 3.3(h)(2)

Government forces are conducting operations against 500 to 600 Chinese Nationalists in the Namhkam area of northeastern Burma, according to a cabinet minister (see map, page 7). The government reportedly decided on a showdown after a recent Nationalist attack and diverted troops to this action from other operations in north Burma.

The Attache has received other information that there has been a large build-up of Chinese Nationalist troops in the Moulmein area of south Burma and that the Chinese have constructed a large airfield.

Comment: Chinese Nationalist activity at two such widely separated points emphasizes the extent to which the Chinese have dispersed from their former concentration in the east-central state of Kengtung. The total Nationalist strength in Burma is now estimated at only from 5,000 to 10,000 men.

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Recent reports from the American Embassy in Rangoon indicate that official and public anxiety over the Nationalist question, partially stimulated by the President's order to the Seventh Fleet, is rapidly rising and that the government is seeking some early solution.

The Communist insurgents are embarrassing the government by again proposing a joint all-out campaign against the Nationalists.

SOUTH ASIA

6. Indian Government seeks appraisal of American intentions in Far East: 3.3(h)(2)

[redacted] [redacted] an urgent appraisal of President Eisenhower's revision of the Seventh Fleet's mission "in the light of the apparent recent acceleration of American military planning in the Far East."

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Comment: India has long feared that the West or the USSR would intentionally or unintentionally make some move which would touch off World War III.

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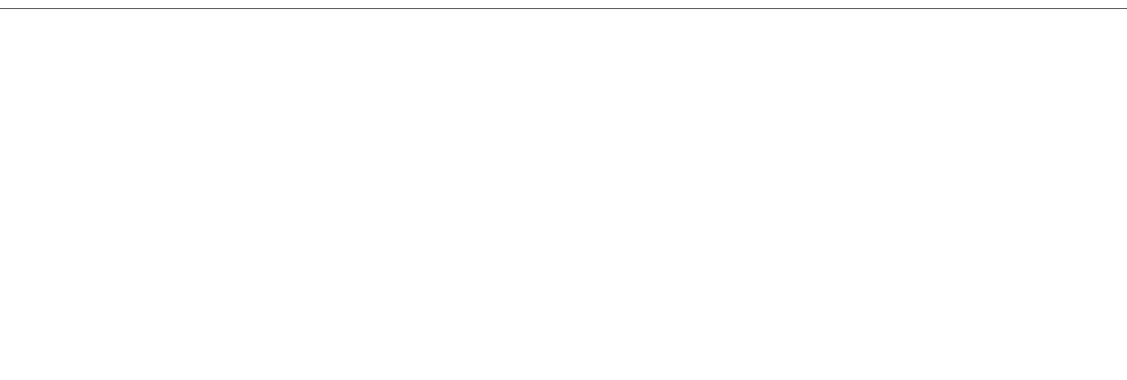
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NEAR EAST - AFRICA

7. Argentine-Iranian negotiations on oil appear near conclusion:

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The quotations are satisfactory to the Argentine state petroleum agency since the price works out at less than \$1.10 per barrel f. o. b. Abadan.

Comment: Argentine contracts have been awarded to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Shell Mex at \$1.60 per barrel f. o. b. Kuwait.

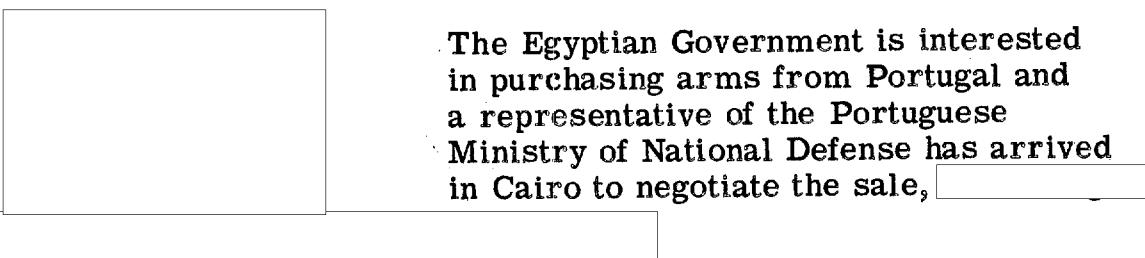
Sugar is an essential Iranian import currently in short supply,

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The proposed agreement would not only relieve this situation but would probably also sustain Mossadeq's hope that further independent oil agreements would enable Iran to get along without a settlement with Britain.

8. Egypt interested in purchasing Portuguese arms:

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The Egyptian Government is interested in purchasing arms from Portugal and a representative of the Portuguese Ministry of National Defense has arrived in Cairo to negotiate the sale,

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Comment: General Nagib has asked for military equipment from the United States; nevertheless he continues to seek alternate sources. [redacted] Egypt has recently been negotiating arms purchases with Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Italy.

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Portugal is currently standardizing its military equipment and is reportedly interested in selling surplus small arms stocks.

Britain, traditional supplier of military equipment to Egypt, has been controlling arms shipments and has indicated that it hopes to use them to obtain advantageous settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian disputes.

9. Top Sudanese leader predicts disturbances if Cairo talks fail:

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[redacted]
The Mahdi, top Sudanese leader, has informed the American Liaison Officer in Khartoum that if no agreement is reached between Egypt and Britain, disturbances will take place simultaneously in Egypt and the Sudan.

The Mahdi said he had learned that the Governor General was planning to call Sudanese party leaders together to consider elections and to decide the country's future. He warned, however, that this approach "would not work" because of the agreement already reached between Egyptian and Sudanese leaders.

It is not necessary, the Mahdi stated, for any Sudanese to participate in the Anglo-Egyptian talks in Cairo because "Egypt is representing the Sudan."

Comment: The Mahdi's statement strengthens Egypt's position in the current talks with Britain since Mirghani, the other important leader in Khartoum, has already indicated his support for the agreement which Cairo worked out with the Sudanese leaders.

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Despite the reported plan of the Governor General to decide the country's future in consultation with Sudanese leaders, the British Government is continuing to negotiate on the subject with Nagib in Cairo.

WESTERN EUROPE

10. French Premier insists on Saar settlement as prerequisite for German rearmament:

French Premier Mayer told Secretary Dulles 3.3(h)(2) on 2 February that the future economic status of the Saar must be settled before the European Defense Community treaty goes into effect.

He said that his government would do everything possible to obtain ratification of the EDC treaty but that in the event of failure, France would use its veto power to block the creation of a German national army as a full partner in NATO. If the veto were "overridden," France would destroy the usefulness of any German national army by rendering ineffective the lines of communication to the Atlantic.

Comment: Mayer's remarks on the Saar in his investiture speech had been interpreted to mean that he would be satisfied with an agreement on the principle of eventually Europeanizing the territory. France and Germany are still diametrically opposed on the maintenance of French economic control of the Saar until Europeanization can be completed.

11. France protests proposed increase in West German border police:

The French Government is protesting to Chancellor Adenauer the Federal Republic's plan to increase its border police from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

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The proposal, France feels, raises doubts as to Bonn's attitude on the EDC provision limiting national police forces to those necessary for internal order, and strengthens the fear that Bonn is trying to reconstruct a national German army.

Comment: Although the capabilities of the border police have occasionally been strained by kidnappings and shootings along the interzonal frontier, the pressure for doubling this force has come mainly from Interior Minister Lehr, who is perhaps motivated by his desire to be influential in the formation of German EDC contingents.

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