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### INTRODUCTION

1. The ultimate aim of Communist policy:  
world domination.
  - a. This represents the one real threat to the security of the US.
  - b. Lenin publicly allowed for zigs and zags in policy as dictated by circumstances, but not as basic changes of course.
  - c. Stalin never deviated from this principle, and there is no reason to believe present regime will.
  - d. Soviet propaganda presently restrained, but has not committed Kremlin to ease tensions.
  - e. Pravda's 24 April reply to President Eisenhower shows little evidence of inclination to compromise.
2. The threat to US security falls into four categories:  
military, economic, political, psychological.

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### **MILITARY THREAT**

1. Soviet Bloc possesses preponderant military power in Europe and Far East, and can launch direct attacks on Western Hemisphere as well.
  - a. Soviet military forces alone are judged capable of waging major campaigns concurrently in Western Europe, the Middle East and mainland Asia.
2. Main foundation of this strength is massed manpower.
  - a. Bloc's armed forces estimated at 8,750,000 men, of which 4,500,000 are under arms in USSR alone, and 2,500,000 in Communist China.
  - b. Soviet trained reserves estimated at 8,500,000 with mobilization potential of 13,000,000 within year.
  - c. Military training compulsory throughout Orbit.

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3. Soviet Army, with strength of 2,500,000, has become more powerful since war by modernization of many of the 175 line divisions, renovation of equipment, and rigorous training.
  - a. Its weapons, for instance its estimated 43,000 tanks, are battle-proved and excellent.
4. The largest Soviet force outside the USSR is in East Germany, 22 divisions with about 400,000 men, backed by 51 divisions, or an estimated 660,000 troops, in border regions of USSR.
  - a. In Caucasus, 220,000 troops in 17 divisions.
  - b. In Soviet Far East, 17% of Soviet Army strength or 427,000 troops in 30 divisions, largely stationed in Vladivostok and Sakhalin areas.
5. Soviet air power no longer predominantly tactical, includes an estimated 20,000 planes, with as many in reserve.

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- a. Strategic threat comes from about 1,000 TU-4's, modeled on B-29. Capable of carrying and delivering atomic bomb on any target in US on one-way mission.
- b. A successful research and development program produced an outstanding jet fighter in the MIG-15, first observed in 1948, and an excellent twin-jet light bomber in the IL-28, first seen in 1950. A bomber, one third larger than the TU-4, was displayed in 1951, but no evidence of quantity production.
- c. Soviet air defense includes: probably more than one third of 7,000 jet fighters assigned to units; radar screen along outer borders of Satellites; over 400 antiaircraft guns identified in defenses of Moscow, increase from 50 in 1949.

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6. Soviet naval threat primarily from its approximately 360 submarines, many of them long-range.
  - a. Forces, primarily defensive, include also about 150 destroyers, 20 cruisers, 3 old battleships. Latest types not designed exclusively for coastal waters. No aircraft carriers.
7. Soviet atomic capability grown steadily in eight years and now a real threat.
  - a. Program, with high priority, under control of Council of Ministers and personal direction of Beria.
  - b. Quantity production of fissionable material.
  - c. Three tests--one in 1949, two in 1951--with stockpile atomic bombs capable of mass destruction.
8. Buildup of Satellite military forces.
  - a. Communist China has burden of fighting in Korea, has occupied Tibet and poses threat to Formosa

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and Southeast Asia.

- b. Its air force contains some 2300 planes, including 1400 Soviet-made jet fighters and 100 jet light bombers, all dependent on USSR logistical support. In addition, 550 or more jets, provided by USSR, destroyed or probably destroyed by USAF in Korea.
- c. East European Satellites have 74 divisions modeled after Soviet Army with 1,500,000 men.
- d. East German armed forces increased from 50,000 to 100,000 in past year with 600 Soviet-made tanks and expected early pilot training in MIG-15's.
- e. Satellite air force totals 1,500 fighters including several hundred jets but few bombers. More than 70 major airfields now available in East Europe, less than a dozen after World War II.

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**ECONOMIC THREAT**

1. The Orbit includes one third the world population and is almost completely self-sufficient in natural resources. Hastening to become entirely so.
2. Human resources still can be exploited.
  - a. With agricultural reforms and improved technical training, increased industrial force will become available.
  - b. Since war, industrial labor force increased at six times rate of population growth in the USSR.
  - c. This trend will continue in Orbit countries.
3. Acquisition of Western technology has provided tools for development of these resources.



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4. USSR's industrial plant was brought back to normal prewar level by 1948, has since increased its output by 50 to 60 percent.
  - a. Steel production in 1952--34,000,000 tons-- equals combined output of Germany, Italy and Japan at individual peaks of World War II production. Rest of Orbit contributes 10,000,000 tons per year.
  - a. Overt transactions:
    - A Ceylon needs Chinese rice, but must export rubber.
    - A Finland, unable to find Western markets for its forest products, must turn to the USSR to survive.

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