

NO FOREIGN DISSEM



CIA/RR CB 65-56  
October 1965

Copy No. 2

INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR AN INDEPENDENT SINGAPORE

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

Office of Research and Reports

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

**W A R N I N G**

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR AN INDEPENDENT SINGAPORE

The recent withdrawal of Singapore from Malaysia raises an important question regarding the degree to which the economic well-being of this city state depends on neighboring countries. The economy of Singapore is based primarily on entrepôt trade and manufacturing, with the British military bases also playing an important economic role as both employer and consumer. Singapore's gross national product (GNP) currently stands at about US \$450 per capita -- one of the highest levels in Asia. During 1961-63, Singapore's GNP grew at about 6 percent per year, but in 1964, following confrontation, the rate decreased sharply to only 0.5 percent.

Singapore's withdrawal from Malaysia is not expected to aggravate existing economic problems, provided that the two can work out arrangements for continued economic ties in trade and finance. Singapore's long-run economic problems, however, will remain. Entrepôt trade, still the most important source of income, is expected to decline, adding to the problem of unemployment and restricting economic growth. There has been no resumption of trade with Indonesia, and none is expected in the near future.

Although there are pressures by Chinese merchants in Singapore for increased trade with Communist China, the possibilities for such trade seem to be quite limited. Singapore has considered sending a mission to China to negotiate increased exports of rubber, but significant increases are unlikely because of existing Chinese commitments to import rubber from Ceylon and Indonesia. Furthermore, the Chinese may be reluctant to increase their imports from Singapore because their presently unbalanced trade with the city provides them with an important source of foreign exchange.

In recent years, Singapore has made a concerted effort to develop its industry to offset the declining entrepôt trade. There is accordingly a continued need for new capital investment. While development economic assistance from international monetary organizations probably will continue, foreign investors probably will be reluctant to risk their capital in Singapore until the political and economic situation becomes more certain. Competition with Malaysia for foreign investment capital will become more intense. With Malaysia's continuing need for Singapore's port facilities, however, the need for cooperative economic arrangements in the interests of both parties seems to be generally recognized, and some common market arrangement may emerge.

I. The Economy of Singapore

The economy of Singapore is supported principally by its entrepôt trade, a growing manufacturing sector, and the servicing of UK military bases. Entrepôt trade contributes from 20 to 30 percent of the gross national income and employs from 15 to 20 percent of the labor force in trade and related activities. 1/ Singapore's industrial sector contributes about 14 percent to the GNP and provides the major potential for economic growth. 2/ The third major source of employment and income is the British military establishment, which contributes an estimated 5 percent to Singapore's GNP. 3/

More than 50 percent of Singapore's entrepôt trade is with Asian countries -- the States of Malaya alone accounting for almost 30 percent of total trade during 1964. The United States and Western Europe accounted for about 20 percent in 1964, and the remaining 30 percent was distributed through Latin America, Africa, and the Eastern European Communist countries. (For the distribution of Singapore's foreign trade during 1962-64, see Table 1.) Principal commodities in Singapore's entrepôt trade are petroleum products, food, manufactures, and tropical products such as rubber, palm oil, coffee, and pepper. There is little prospect for expanding this trade. Neighboring countries increasingly are establishing direct trading links for their primary products and are developing their own import-substitution industries. Although Singapore officials had estimated that entrepôt trade would stagnate and possibly even decline, the trend was greatly accelerated by the loss of Indonesian trade in September 1963. In 1964 the value of Singapore's total foreign trade dropped 19 percent below the 1963 level (see Table 2). Singapore's GNP currently stands at about US \$450 per capita -- one of the highest levels in Asia. During 1961-63, Singapore's GNP grew at about 6 percent per year, but in 1964, following confrontation, the rate decreased sharply to only 0.5 percent.

Further expansion of Singapore's growing manufacturing sector is needed to provide employment for the rapidly increasing population and to insure the continued maintenance of a relatively high standard of living. Since 1961 the government of Singapore has actively encouraged the development of new manufacturing industries. An Economic Development Board has promoted industrial expansion by developing industrial estates and by providing financial and technological assistance to new industries. The largest of the industrial estates is Jurong in the western part of the island. Here the government provides road, rail, and sea transport and water and electric power for new industries. Production has already begun at Jurong by a number of industries, including the National Iron and Steel

Table 1

Singapore: Percentage Distribution of Foreign Trade a/  
1962-64

	Percent					
	1962		1963		1964	
	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
States of						
Malaya	18.0	27.6	17.7	29.1	22.8	33.4
Indonesia	19.9	8.6	14.5	7.5	Negl.	Negl.
Japan	9.1	4.7	9.5	3.9	10.5	3.4
Sarawak	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	4.5	4.2
Australia	3.2	2.4	3.6	2.5	4.6	2.8
Thailand	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.3
Hong Kong	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	5.6
Communist China	3.9	Negl.	4.9	0.5	5.6	Negl.
United Kingdom	9.5	6.3	10.0	5.8	10.1	6.6
United States	5.0	8.3	5.3	6.7	5.6	4.2
West Germany	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.7
Other	20.1	32.7	23.5	33.8	26.7	34.8
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

a. 4/

Table 2

Singapore: Value of Foreign Trade  
1959-64

	Million US \$					
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Exports	1,124.3	1,136.3	1,081.2	1,116.6	1,135.5	905.8
Imports	1,277.2	1,332.6	1,295.2	1,318.9	1,398.4	1,136.8
Total	<u>2,401.5</u>	<u>2,468.9</u>	<u>2,376.4</u>	<u>2,435.5</u>	<u>2,533.9</u>	<u>2,042.6</u>

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Mill, the Jurong Shipyard, a Vespa assembly plant, and an electric cable factory. An additional 75 factories are now under construction. Besides Jurong, there are four small industrial estates -- Redhill, Tanglin Halt, Kampong Ampat, and Bendemeer Road.

Although Singapore has been successful in stimulating the growth of domestic industry, there are obstacles to further expansion. The basic problem is that the less than 2 million inhabitants of Singapore do not constitute a large enough market to encourage industrialization at a significant rate. The formation of Malaysia and the accompanying establishment of a common market were expected to provide a substantially larger protected market for Singapore's manufactures. Although some industry was attracted by Singapore's free port, its ready access to imported raw materials, and the availability of a trainable labor force, high tariff barriers in many neighboring countries and the Indonesian trade embargo now counteract these advantages.

Singapore might be expected to develop on the pattern of Hong Kong -- both being urban economies built up primarily as trading centers and now dependent increasingly on manufacturing -- but the fact that Hong Kong is an established supplier in world markets for textiles, electronic equipment, plastics, and light manufactures puts Singapore at a disadvantage in competing for these markets. In addition, Hong Kong performs important economic functions as an outlet for Communist China's exports. Singapore, without these advantages, will be more dependent on markets in Malaysia and neighboring developing countries and probably will not enjoy the rapid growth experienced in Hong Kong.

## II. Economic Problems Within Malaysia

Despite the economic promise of Malaysia, Singapore did not prosper as a member of the Federation. During 1964, Singapore's rate of economic growth declined from 6.5 percent to 0.5 percent. 5/ The decline was attributable largely to Indonesia's policy of confrontation which curtailed trade with Indonesia. The embargo was especially damaging to Singapore and resulted in the loss of employment for an estimated 5,000 workers. 6/ Programs to promote economic integration within Malaysia were being implemented very slowly, if at all, because of continuing communal and political rivalries between the member states.

Disputes between the federal government and the government of Singapore became intense on questions of economic policy with each side claiming that the other lacked the proper common market spirit. One

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

of the areas under dispute concerned the financial contribution by Singapore to the federal government. Under the original Malaysia agreement, Singapore retained the right to collect federal revenues and taxes, of which 40 percent were to be turned over to the federal government. This arrangement was to be reviewed biennially to assure that it accurately reflected Singapore's share of federal government expenditures. In recent months, before the first such review, officials of the federal government were stating that Singapore should remit an increasing share of these collected revenues to help meet increasing defense expenditures and to support development expenditures in Sarawak and Sabah. Singapore, on the other hand, maintained that the current sharing of revenues was adequate and that its share was needed to maintain adequate housing and social welfare facilities and to meet the increased need for government services arising since Indonesian confrontation.

Another dispute arose over the negotiations for Malaysia's quota for textile exports to the United Kingdom. Under the new quota negotiated by the federal government in early 1965, Malaysia could export 9.8 million square yards of woven textiles and 7.6 million square yards of made-up goods. In addition, the United Kingdom agreed to license all of Singapore's contracts to export textiles drawn up by March 1965. 7/ The federal government had reserved for Malaya the entire quota for woven goods and all but 2.9 million square yards of the made-up goods in spite of the fact that the States of Malaya had no garment manufacturers that were producing any volume of goods for export. Meanwhile, textile manufacturers in Singapore were being forced to cut back operations once the licensed export orders were filled. No agreement has been reached between Singapore and Malaysia on the final allocation of the UK quota. As a result of Singapore's independence, pending negotiations on US quotas for textile exports will be conducted with the Singapore government, giving rise to the hope that the United States might provide some measure of relief for Singapore's textile industry.

Problems also arose with regard to establishing a common market. The Tariff Advisory Board did not get into operation until late in 1964, and a common tariff policy had been agreed to for only a limited number of noncontroversial items. There was also opposition in Singapore to the closure of the Singapore branch of the Bank of China. This bank was ordered closed in early August by the federal government in conformity with a federal statute prohibiting operation of banks controlled by a foreign government. Following Singapore's secession, the branch was reopened. Because these and other federal policies discriminated

against Singapore, few of the expected advantages to the predominantly Chinese city of its economic and political union with the States of Malaya were attained.

### III. Economic Prospects for Singapore

Singapore's withdrawal from Malaysia is not likely to have a serious effect on its domestic economy as long as the city can work out continuing economic arrangements with the States of Malaya for money, banking, and trade. Malaysia, heavily dependent on Singapore for important rubber-marketing services, for processing agricultural exports, and for handling food imports, cannot readily develop alternative port facilities because of the scarcity of development funds. Negotiations are in progress for modifying the licensing and quota restrictions imposed by Singapore on imports of at least 187 Malaysian commodities, and it is probable that a continuation of normal trade will result. 8/

Although Singapore has expressed a willingness to trade with all countries, there has been no resumption of trade with Indonesia. It is apparent, moreover, that Indonesia will never allow Singapore to retain its prominent position of importance in Indonesian trade now that alternatives have been found. In addition, Singapore is not likely to risk jeopardizing its trade with Malaysia, which now accounts for almost 30 percent of total trade, in order to regain a share of its trade with Indonesia, which accounted for only 14 percent before confrontation.

Singapore merchants are already pressing for an expansion of trade with Communist China. In 1964 this trade was valued at about US \$65 million, almost all of which consisted of imports. 9/ A rubber sales mission has been suggested as one means of increasing exports to Communist China, and it is likely that Singapore may be able to increase slightly its rubber exports to Communist China because of the high quality of its product. Significant expansion of exports to China is unlikely, however, because of existing commitments of Communist China to import rubber from Ceylon and Indonesia. Although Peiping will be interested in increasing contacts with Singapore for political reasons, the Chinese may be reluctant to increase their imports from Singapore because their presently unbalanced trade with the city provides them with an important source of foreign exchange, second only to Hong Kong.

Singapore should derive some net gain in public revenues by not having to remit tax revenues to the federal government. In 1964, according to budget projections, Singapore's payment of revenues to the



federal government should have amounted to about US \$38 million. In return, about US \$24 million of federal budget expenditures were allocated to Singapore for federal services, including defense, police, prisons, and telecommunications. 10/ Even if Singapore's expenditures for these services are greater than in previous years, it is apparent that the revenues gained will exceed such expenditures.

Singapore has become a member of the United Nations as well as the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and will seek membership in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to assure continued economic assistance from these international organizations. To date, Singapore has received two loans for developing public utilities totaling US \$21.8 million from the IBRD; a third loan for port development amounting to US \$15 million was approved early in August. 11/ This third loan, negotiated by the Malaysian government, probably will be extended directly to Singapore upon approval of its application for membership in the IBRD. Competition between Singapore and Malaysia for private foreign capital for industrial development is likely to be intensified. Effective cooperation in the allocation of new industries through the Federal Industrial Development Authority had not yet been established. Because Singapore depends heavily on new manufacturing industries for economic growth, it is obvious that considerable effort will be expended to attract foreign investments. Singapore's competitive position with Malaysia for this foreign capital will be adversely affected in the short run because of political and economic uncertainties. The extent to which this disadvantage is overcome will depend on the power and inclination of the Singapore government to continue effective control of leftist elements and on the degree of economic cooperation reached in the current negotiations with Malaysia.

The maintenance of its bases in Singapore was a question under study by the British government before the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Permission has been granted for the continued use by the United Kingdom of these Singapore bases. Although removal of the British is a prerequisite for recognition by Indonesia and probably by Communist China, it is doubtful that the Singapore government will eliminate this significant source of income and employment.

25X1C

Sources:

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. American University Field Staff. Southeast Asia Series, vol X, no 11, Malaysia, A Federation in Prospect, pt VII, "The Singapore Base." U.
4. Singapore - Monthly Digest of Statistics, vol IV, no 1, Jan 65. U.  
Singapore - External Trade Statistics, 1964. U.
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. Economist Intelligence Unit. Malaysia, Brunei, Jun 65. U.
8. State, Kuala Lumpur. Incoming T-241, 25 Aug 65. C.
9. Singapore - External Trade Statistics, 1964. U.
10. State of Singapore. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1964, p. 11. U.  
State, Kuala Lumpur. Airgram A-604, 12 Feb 64. U.
11. [REDACTED]

25X1C

25X1A

25X1C

Analyst:

Coord:

[REDACTED] OCI

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Analyst: [REDACTED] I/A

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

CONTROL RECORD FOR SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTION 25X1A			
SERIES NUMBER		CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	DISTRIBUTION TO RC
CIA/RR CB 65-56		CONFIDENTIAL/NFD	50
DATE OF DOCUMENT		NUMBER OF COPIES	NUMBER IN RC
October 1965		290	
COPY NO. (S)	RECIPIENT	DATE	
		SENT	RETURNED
7	D/ORR	5 Oct 65	30 Dec 65
8	DD/ORR	"	
9	SA/RR 25X1A	"	11 Oct 65
10	Ch/E	"	
176	[REDACTED] for O/DDI	6 Oct 65	
177-179	O/DDI 25X1A	"	
180-188	[REDACTED] O/DD/ORR	8 Oct 65	
189	[REDACTED] St/P 25X1A	11 Oct 65	
190	[REDACTED] OCR	"	13 Oct 65
191	CGS/HR/Ops, 1G81, Hq.	"	
192	[REDACTED]	"	
193	[REDACTED]	"	
194	[REDACTED] 25X1C	"	
195	[REDACTED]	"	
196	[REDACTED]	"	
197	[REDACTED]	"	
198-202	[REDACTED]	"	
203-240	Filed in St/P/C	"	
180-181	Ret'd from OO/RR	12 Oct 65	
54, 180-188	Rec'd in ST/P/C	13 Oct 65	
1-446	Ret'd from ODD/E	13 Oct 65	
183-185	See attached memo	13 Oct 65	
21	Rec'd in ST/P/C	14 Oct 65	
217-226	See attached memo	14 Oct 65	
190	CGS/RR	14 Oct 65	
31	Rec'd in ST/P/C	14 Oct 65	25X1A
182	" " OO/RR	18 Oct 65	
186	[REDACTED] Ch/E for Nichols, Dep. of State	18 Oct 65	
80	Rec'd in ST/P/C	20 Oct 65	
4	[REDACTED] NPIC/REF	20 Oct 65	25X1A
205-116	16, 21, 31, 80, 182, 227-240 Records Center	10 Nov 65	
	3, 187, 188, 54, 180, 181, 9, 203, 204, 7 destroyed	16 Jan 68	

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

St/A/DS Distribution of Current Support Brief No. 65-56, Economic Prospects for an Independent Singapore --- October 1965 (CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
1 - 5	O/DDI, Room 7E32, Hq.
6	O/DDI, [REDACTED] 25X1A
<del>7</del>	<del>DD/CR</del>
<del>8</del>	<del>DD/CR</del>
<del>9</del>	<del>SA/ER</del>
<del>10</del>	<del>SA/ER</del>
11 - 13	D/ONE
14 - 19	St/CS
20	St/PR
21 - 27	D/T (1 each branch)
28 - 34	D/R (1 each branch)
35	MRA
36 - 40	D/P (1 each branch)
41 - 46	D/F (1 each branch)
47	St/PS
48 - 53	D/I (1 each branch)
54 - 58	D/A (1 each branch)
59 - 60	GD/OBI
61 - 62	CD/OBI
63	CD/X/OBI
64 - <del>66, 68-69, 70 &amp; 72</del>	RID/SS/DS, Unit 4, Room 1B4004, Hq.
70	St/P/A
71	St/FM
<del>72</del>	<del>SA/ER</del>
73	GR/CR
74	BR/CR
75	FIB/SR/CR, Room 1G27, Hq.
76	Library/CR
77	IPI/CR
78	Archival File- <b>Records Center</b>
79	Chief, OCR/FDD
80	DCS/SD
81	OCI/SA/R, Room 5G19, Hq.
82	DDI/CGS, Room 7G00, Hq.
83 - 84	DDI/CGS/HR, Room 7G00, Hq.
85	DDI/RS, Room 4G39, Hq.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
86 - 88	D/OSI
89	D/OBI
90	DD/S&T/SpINT
91 - 92	OTR/IS/IP, Room 532, 1000 Glebe (1 - OTR/SIC)
93	NPIC/CSD/REF, Room 1S518, ██████████ 25X1A
94	NSAL, Room 3W136, Ft. Meade (via GB31, Hq.)
95 - 103	OCI Internal (via ██████████ SDS/DD/OCR) 25X1A
104 - 112	NSA ██████████ (via GB31, Hq.) 25X1A
113 - 114	National Indications Center, Room 1E821, Pentagon
115 - 126	State, INR Communications Center, Room 6527, State Dept. Bldg.
127 - 130	USIA, IRS/A, Room 1002, 1750 - Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Attn: Warren Phelps
131 - 175	Defense Intelligence Agency, DIAAQ-3, A Building, Arlington Hall Station
176 - 240	St/P/C/RR, Room 4F41, Hq. (held in St/P/C, 11 Oct 65).
241 - 290	Records Center

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

CONFIDENTIAL

14 October 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Dissemination Control Branch, DD/CR  
FROM : Acting Chief, Publications Staff, ORR  
SUBJECT : Transmittal of Material

It is requested that the attached copies of CIA/RR CB 65-56, Economic Prospects for an Independent Singapore, October 1965, Confidential, NO FOREIGN DISSEM, be forwarded as follows:

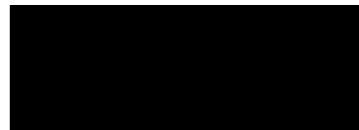
State, INR Communications Center,  
Room 6527, State Dept. Bldg.  
Suggested distribution for  
Embassies in **London, Manila, Canberra,  
Melbourne, Bangkok, Djakarta, Hong Kong,  
Rangoon, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore**

**ACTION COMPLETED**

25X1A

The dissemination requested by  
this memorandum has been completed.

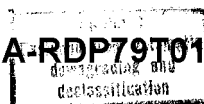
BY: *sy*  
Date: *15 Oct. 65*



Attachments:  
Copies #217 - #226 of CB 65-56

cc: CGS/RB

CONFIDENTIAL





**CONFIDENTIAL**

10

Project No. 46.5274 Report Series CIA/RR CB 65-56

Title: Economic Prospects for an Independent Singapore (CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Responsible Analyst and Branch [REDACTED] I/A 25X1A

RECOMMENDED DISTRIBUTION TO STATE POSTS

<u>Bloc</u>	<u>Far East</u>	<u>ARA</u>
Berlin, Germany	✓ Bangkok, Thailand	Mexico
Bucharest, Romania	✓ Djakarta, Indonesia	Guatemala
Budapest, Hungary	✓ Hong Kong	Panama
Moscow, USSR	✓ Rangoon, Burma	Brazillia, Brazil
Prague, Czechoslovakia	✓ Kuala Lumpur, Malaya	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Sofia, Bulgaria	Saigon, Vietnam	Bogota, Colombia
Warsaw, Poland	Seoul, Korea	Santigao, Chile
	✓ Singapore, British Malaya	La Paz, Bolivia
<u>Europe</u>	Taipei, Formosa	Montevideo, Uruguay
Belgrade, Yugoslavia	Tokyo, Japan	Caracas, Venezuela
Bern, Switzerland	Vientiane, Laos	
Bonn, Germany	Colombo, Ceylon	<u>Africa</u>
Brussels, Belgium	<u>Near East &amp; South Asia</u>	Yaounde, Cameroun
Copenhagen, Denmark	Ankara, Turkey	Leopoldville, Congo
Geneva, Switzerland	Athens, Greece	Addis Ababa, Ethopia
Helsinki, Finland	Cairo, Egypt	Accra, Ghana
The Hague, Netherlands	Damascus, Syria	Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Lisbon, Portugal	Kabul, Afghanistan	Nairobi, Kenya
✓ London, England	Karachi, Pakistan	Monrovia, Liberia
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	New Delhi, India	Tripoli, Libya
Madrid, Spain	Nicosia, Cyprus	Rabat, Morocco
Oslo, Norway	Tehran, Iran	Lagos, Nigeria
Paris, France	Baghdad, Iraq	Mogadiscio, Somal
Rome, Italy	Tel Aviv, Israel	Khartoum, Sudan
Stockholm, Sweden	Beirut, Lebanon	Tunis, Tunisia
Vienna, Austria	Amman, Jordon	Pretoria, South Africa
	Jidda, Saudi Arabia	Algiers, Algeria
<u>Pacific</u>		Cotonou, Dahomey
✓ Wellington, New Zealand	<u>Ottawa, Canada</u>	Dakar, Senegal
✓ Manila, Philippines		Bamako, Mali
✓ Canberra, Australia		
✓ Melbourne, Australia		

**CONFIDENTIAL**

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

*file CB 65-56*

**SECRET**

13 October 1965

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Chief, Dissemination Control Branch, DD/CR

**FROM :** Chief, Publications Staff, ORR

**SUBJECT :** Transmittal of Material

It is requested that the attached copies of CIA/RR CB 65-55, Infantry Weapons Produced in Communist China and CIA/RR CB 65-56, Economic Prospects for an Independent Singapore, be forwarded as indicated below:

<u>CB 65-55</u>	<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
	183	DIA, DIASA-2C, Room 2D213, Pentagon Attn: [REDACTED] Chief, 25X1A Far East Asia Task Force, Room 1C930, Pentagon
	184	OASD/ISA, Room 4D825, Pentagon Attn: Honorable John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary, ISA, Room 4E806, Pentagon
	185 & 186	Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint War Room, Message Center, Room 2C940, Pentagon Attn: Lt. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster, Jr., The Assistant to the Chairman, JCS, Room 2E873, Pentagon and Maj. Gen. R. H. Anthis, SA for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities, Room 1E956, Pentagon

*Action Completed  
13 Oct 65*

**SECRET**

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

**SECRET**

<u>CB 65-56</u>	<u>Copy No.</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
	183	Mr. Francis Bator, White House Staff, Room 361, Executive Office Building
CB 65-55 & 65-56	187 184	State, INR Communications Center, Room 6527, State Dept. Bldg. Attn: Mr. Robert Barnett, Dep. Sec. Far East Economic Affairs, Room 6205
	215 185	Mr. Chester Cooper, White House Staff, Room 374A, Executive Office Building

25X1A



9 Attachments

**SECRET**

SECRET

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

RECORD OF REVIEW OF ORR PUBLICATIONS FOR SECURITY/SANITIZATION APPROVAL

SUBJECT (46-5274) CB 65-56			ANALYST [REDACTED]
BRANCH I/A		EXTENSION /	

SECURITY REVIEW			SANITIZING INSTRUCTIONS	
ITEM	DATE	INITIALS	REMOVE	
UNEDITED DRAFT	22 Sept 65	[Signature]		25X1A
EDITED DRAFT				
			DELETE	
[REDACTED]				25X1C
			SUBSTITUTE	
				25X1C

REMARKS

CB to be published as NFD. [REDACTED] source and the [REDACTED] source should be listed as FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Editor notified

25X1C

Approved For Release 2001/03/16 : CIA-RDP79T01003A002400060001-8

SECRET

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification