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#### GENERAL

# Yugoslav official sees basic shift in Soviet policy:

of the Soviet world.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Popovic told that 3(h)(2)
American Charge in Belgrade on 3 April that
the Soviet Union's recent specific overtures to
the West represent a basic shift of foreign
policy, forced upon Malenkov by the inherited "inner contradictions"

Although Popovic admitted that it is impossible accurately to gauge the sincerity of the moves, he warned against neglecting to exploit every opening offered by this new Soviet pattern.

Comment: The above analysis acquires significance in the light of deep-seated Yugoslav distrust of any Soviet tactic and previously expressed Yugoslav fears that the Kremlin would somehow manage to conclude a general settlement with the Western powers to the detriment of Yugoslavia.

# 2. Reactions of French and Dutch officials to Soviet peace moves:

French NATO representative Alphand is 3.3(h)(2) extremely concerned lest the Soviet peace maneuvers result in the disintegration of NATO. He told Ambassador Draper that the Soviet moves are already beginning to have an effect on the European population and urges a definite US commitment to prevent this.

Two ranking Dutch Foreign Ministry officials, skeptical of Soviet intentions, suggest that the United States test Soviet sincerity by an immediate call for conclusion of the Austrian peace treaty.

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Comment: There have been several indications that the French Government is highly vulnerable to Soviet approaches for an East-West detente.

Dutch Foreign Minister Luns has stated that until Soviet sincerity is tested by concrete action, the West could not afford to relax its military preparedness program.

The Austrian problem is one on which the Soviet Union may find it easier to negotiate than on other Western European problems.

#### SOVIET UNION

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The Embassy further believes that this disclosure indicates that a bitter high level controversy exists now or has recently been concluded. The recent events suggest that Malenkov and Beria are at present harmoniously dominant in a regime which is based on a balance between party, police and army. However, the fate of purely Stalinist elements and the position of the army, as one of the principal victims of the doctor plot, may be matters of extreme importance.

Within the limits observed by the Embassy, Soviet public reaction to the announcement has been favorable, evidently in the belief that a more liberal era may ensue. Doubts may arise, however, as to the stability of a system of government in which such fantastic reversals can take place.



# FAR EAST

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Shift in Communist emphasis from Korea to Japan seen:				
	The Japanese Government does not expect th 3.3(h)(2 current Communist peace offensive to bring results favorable to Japan, but thinks that the Communists may now shift their emphasis in the Far East to Japan, with a primary aim of causing an economic collapse there.			
	The government believes that the Chou En-lai offer is sincere, and that the Communists will not permit the talks to fail. It expects, however, that the POW negotiations will be protracted to place the United Nations at a psychological disadvantage. The Communist bloc is expected to support a drive for a unified, neutral Korea and UN membership for Communist China.			
	Comment: This Japanese analysis reflects the concern of the Yoshida government over the future of the country's economy, which has been strongly dependent on income arising from the Korean hostilities. The neutralization of the American position in Japan and prevention of Japanese rearmament are undoubtedly major objectives of Soviet Far Eastern policy which would be served by ending the war.			
5.	SOUTHEAST ASIA  Burma suspends negotiations for American arms:			
	Burma's army commander, General Ne Wi3.3(h)(2) told the US Army Attache in Rangoon that he thought it advisable to suspend temporarily the current arms procurement negotiations pending clarification of American-Burmese relations.			
	Comment: Burma decided to negotiate for the purchase of American arms in February after a long search for			





an alternative to British sources. The prospect of acquiring American arms probably motivated the reported attempts by Ne Win and Defense Minister Ba Swe to prevent the Chinese Nationalist issue from seriously affecting Burma's relations with the United States.

## SOUTH ASIA

	India may purchase jet aircraft from France:
	3.3(h)(2)
	Comment: The purchase of French planes despite the technical problems involved is a major departure from India's past procurement policies. Having experienced delays in obtaining planes from Britain, India may be turning to France in the hope of getting quicker deliveries.  During 1953 France is to discontinue production
	of the Ouragan in favor of a new jet, the Mystere.
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# EASTERN EUROPE

8.	Hungarian celebration marked by absence of anti-American attacks.	
	The Hungarian Liberation Day ceremonies 3.3(h)(2 on 4 April were marked by the absence of attacks on American policy either in posters or speeches and the failure of any special	
	delegations from the USSR or any major East European Satellite to attend the ceremonies. Deputy Premier Hazi's speech was generally conciliatory and Premier Rakosi showed unusual cordiality toward	

<u>Comment</u>: This year's celebration is in marked contrast to previous Liberation Day ceremonies throughout the Satellites, which in the past have featured violent anti-American attacks in speeches and posters and have been attended by imposing Orbit delegations.

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