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19 June 1956

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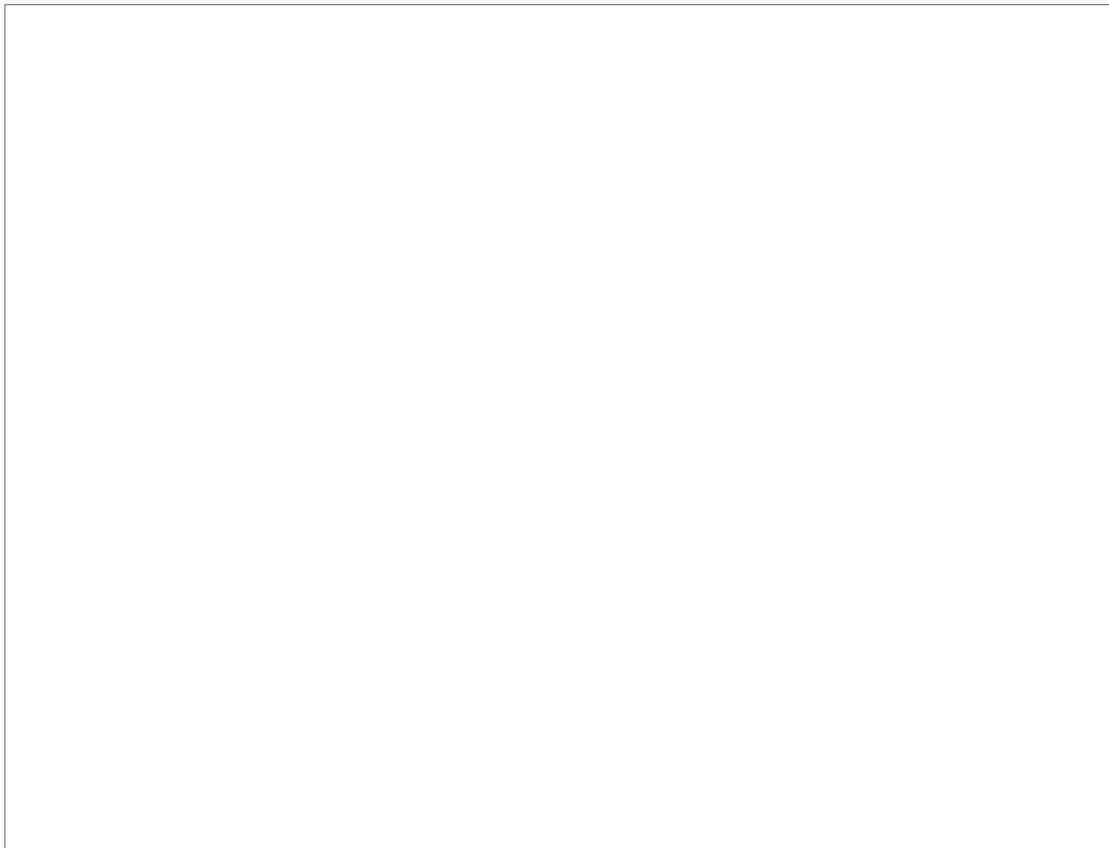
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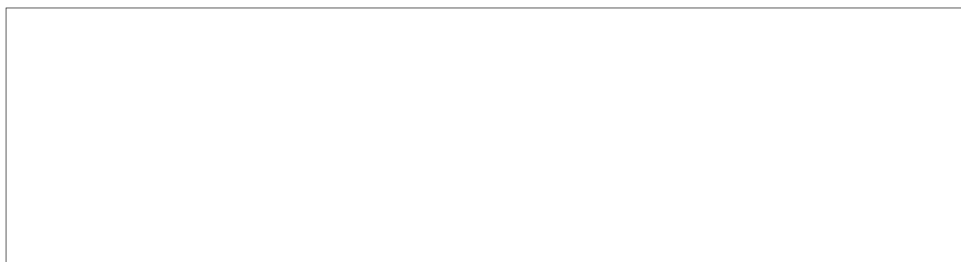
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## 1. SOUTH VIETNAMESE EXPECT INCREASE IN COMMUNIST AGITATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Viet Minh will order protest demonstrations against postponement of the unification elections originally sched-

uled for 20 July.

[REDACTED] instructions

to the Viet Minh underground in the south continue to urge an all-out agitation and propaganda effort to force South Vietnam into election consultations. South Vietnamese security officials are convinced the Viet Minh has built up its troop strength north of the 17th parallel and expect some of the demonstrations for unification to occur in the vicinity of the demarcation line.

[REDACTED]

### Comment

While recent Viet Minh propaganda continues to stress the need for peaceful unification, Hanoi may well be planning to promote violent demonstrations and terrorism in support of its demands for unification. On 13 June, for instance, the official Viet Minh Communist newspaper stated, "The Diem government is opposing our good will with such intense stubbornness as may result in disastrous consequences."

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**2. FRENCH OFFICER IN TAIPEI PREDICTS EARLY RECOGNITION OF PEIPING BY PARIS**

[redacted]

The French military attaché in Taipei told the assistant US military attaché on 17 June that "from what I have seen, I know my country is going to recognize Red China soon, certainly before the end of this year." He said other Frenchmen in Taiwan believe recognition will be accorded before the end of July because the French minister to Taipei has been ordered to delay his departure to his next assignment until then. The assumption is that the minister will not be replaced.

[redacted]

**Comment**

[redacted]

[redacted] France's willingness to open negotiations with Peiping for an exchange of commercial representatives was a "first step" toward resumption of diplomatic relations.

Considerable pressure for recognition of Communist China continues to be exerted on the French government by public opinion, particularly commercial interests, but successive cabinets have taken the position that while they favor recognition, it should be in agreement with France's major allies. [redacted]

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### 3. SPLIT DEVELOPING IN BURMESE GOVERNMENT COALITION

[redacted]  
[redacted] Former premier Nu, bitter over the Burma Socialist Party's acceptance of his resignation, is determined to end the party's domination of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL), [redacted]

[redacted] Serious friction between Nu and the Socialists would threaten the breakup of the coalition which has governed Burma, with gradually increasing stability, since independence.

Premier Ba Swe and Minister of the National Economy Kyaw Nyein are reportedly determined to eliminate Nu in the interest of preserving Socialist influence. They are even said to be considering the possibility of bringing him before a court on charges of undermining Burma's economy, particularly as a result of the "disastrous" barter agreements he promoted with the Communist bloc.

In his resignation announcement, Nu said he planned to devote full time as AFPFL president to purging the organization of corruption and Communist elements. The Socialists would be the chief target of any drive against corruption.

The pro-Communist National United Front, which registered important gains in the recent elections, would undoubtedly move to exploit the situation by offering to combine with one or more of the fragments that might emerge from the disintegration of the AFPFL. [redacted]

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4. SOVIET [REDACTED] INTEREST IN WEST GERMAN  
SOCIALIST PLAN FOR UNIFICATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that Soviet foreign minister Shepilov considered the Social Democratic plan for European security "one of the main components of a policy encompassing eventual German unification."

[REDACTED] Shepilov convinced Khrushchev of this after a bitter argument with Molotov. Bezmensky, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that a reunified Germany under a collective security system would be "more useful" to the USSR than a divided Germany with West Germany rearmed, which might possibly lead to establishment of a "national liberation army" backed by the United States, he said.

[REDACTED]

**Comment**

The SPD collective security plan calls for the replacement of NATO and the Warsaw pact by a European security system with the United States, the USSR, and a united Germany among its members.

Khrushchev told French leaders last month the USSR would rather have 50,000,000 Germans against it and 20,000,000 where they are now than have 70,000,000 Germans united against it. Despite such recent assertions, the USSR, with an eye on the 1957 elections in West Germany, apparently intends to keep encouraging Social Democratic hopes that a basis for agreement on unification and neutrality can be found. In doing this, Moscow's objective is to strengthen the SPD's efforts to develop a convincing alternative to Chancellor Adenauer's policy on unification.

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**THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION**  
(Information as of 1700, 18 June)

[redacted] at  
least some of the 20 MIG-15's recently purchased by Syria from  
Czechoslovakia will arrive in Egypt shortly, where Syrian pilots  
will receive their MIG training. Some Syrian pilots are already  
engaged in jet training in Egypt. [redacted] Egyptian  
authorities have asked whether the training of Syrian pilots is to  
be undertaken by Egyptian or Czech instructors. On 7 May, two  
U-MIG-15's purchased by Syria arrived in Alexandria and are ap-  
parently being used to train Syrian pilots. [redacted]  
(Prepared by ORR) [redacted]

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