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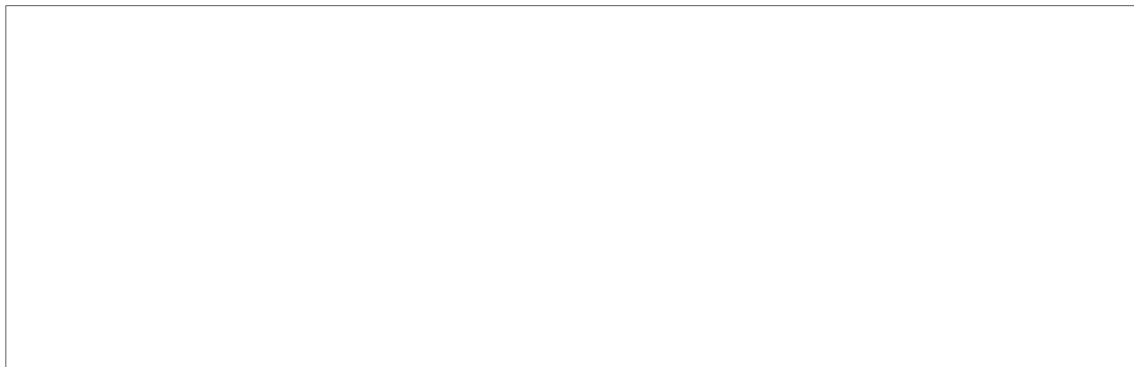
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SUMMARY

SOVIET UNION

1. Bohlen comments on Soviet invitation to Adenauer (page 3).

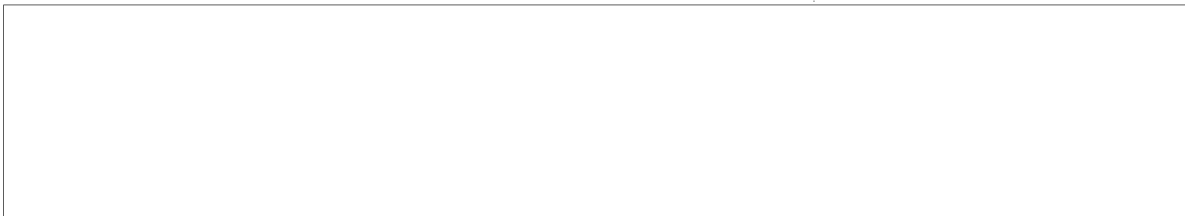
SOUTHEAST ASIA

2. Viet Minh collusion with Binh Xuyen reported (page 3).
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EASTERN EUROPE

4. British comments on Belgrade meeting (page 5).

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SOVIET UNION

1. Bohlen comments on Soviet invitation to Adenauer:



Ambassador Bohlen has reported that Soviet Foreign Ministry officials told West German newsmen there were no conditions whatsoever attached to the

Soviet invitation to Chancellor Adenauer or the offer to establish diplomatic relations.

Bohlen believes that Bonn's recognition of East Germany is still a Soviet objective, although apparently not a prerequisite for relations with the USSR. He expects that the establishment of relations with the Soviet Union, and probably later with other Satellites, will increase the pressure in West Germany for relations with the East German regime. Bohlen thinks that an offer to stabilize the situation in Germany would be more likely to be made to Bonn than to the Western powers. Steps toward at least provisional recognition of East Germany might include trade inducements and a plan to improve the Berlin situation.

Bohlen expects that Moscow will try to postpone the unity question, proposing direct East-West German talks as the best channel. The proposal for trade as well as diplomatic relations he interprets as a sign that Moscow does not anticipate German unification in the immediate future.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

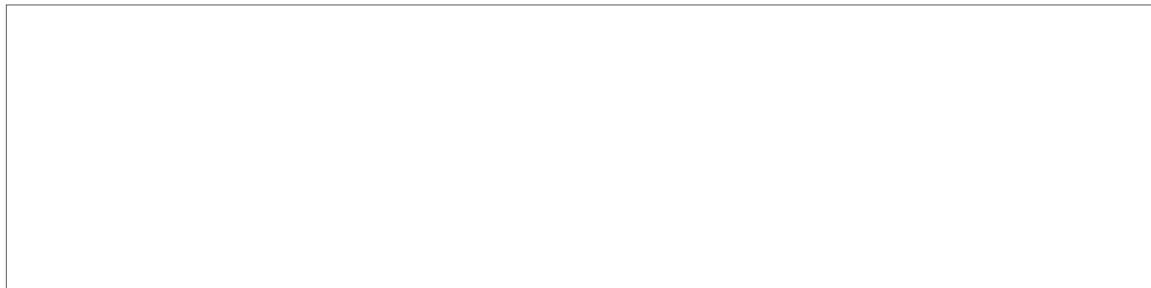
2. Viet Minh collusion with Binh Xuyen reported:




Le Van Vien, commander of the Binh Xuyen forces, has been in contact with Viet Minh elements southeast of Saigon,

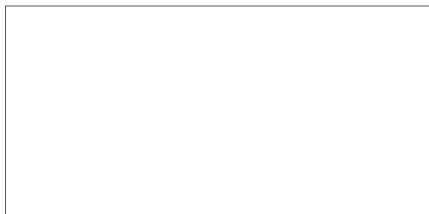


Vien allegedly has traded arms for badly needed rice and water. Some 200 Viet Minh officers and noncoms, belonging to the "popular militia" of Baria Province, southeast of Saigon, were said to be in Vien's area.



Significant numbers of Viet Minh adherents have not previously been reported in the area southeast of Saigon, but it is probable that some were left behind by the evacuating enemy forces. Vien's mauled forces, down from 3,500 to an estimated 1,500 men, are no longer a serious threat, but Viet Minh collusion with these remnants would increase the government's task of restoring security in the area. 

3. More riots expected in Singapore:



Intensive labor agitation led by a "far left" leader of the People's Action Party is believed to be leading toward a new crisis in which "Singapore may blow wide open," according to a Malay minister in the Singapore government.

Singapore officials describe the morale of both Chinese and Malay members of the police force as deteriorating and the Singapore police commissioner predicts that the colony "has a rough, rocky road" ahead.

Comment: Communist and left-wing control of Chinese student and labor groups in Singapore, the population of which is 80-percent Chinese, was demonstrated by the 12-13 May riots in which 10,000 persons participated. The morale of anti-Communist Chinese has suffered seriously since then.

The People's Action Party, which instigated the strike that set off the May riots, disavows Communism, but frequently follows the Communist line and appears to have Communist support.

EASTERN EUROPE

4. British comments on Belgrade meeting:



The British Foreign Office feels that the visit of Soviet leaders made the Yugoslavs more conscious of their own "Western" character as compared to the "rigid, old-fashioned, uninformed Soviet thinking" so sharply revealed during the visit. The British ambassador in Belgrade had reported a strong Yugoslav feeling that the Soviet delegation was composed of "uncouth second-raters," and that Tito stood head and shoulders above any of them.

The Foreign Office believes the "only somewhat disquieting thing to watch" may be Yugoslavia's overconfidence that it can handle "the exchange of socialist experience" with the USSR, but doubts that the Russians could succeed in re-establishing "comradely" relations.