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## SECTION 1 (SOVIET)

1. USSR. Soviet Union seeks concessions through UN discussion of Korean war: The American Embassy in Moscow states that Soviet proposals for UN discussion of the Korean problem represent tactical stalling to gain further UN concessions or a better logistical position in Korea. The Embassy suggests that the USSR is attempting to put UN negotiators under added pressure from those members anxious for an early peace.

In a similar comment, the British mission in Peiping adds its belief that both the USSR and China want an armistice on "reasonable" terms and that the Central People's Government was probably consulted on the Soviet maneuvers in the UN.

Comment: There is evidence that, despite rumors of disunity, there will be continuing coordination of Sino-Soviet strategy with respect to the Korean war.

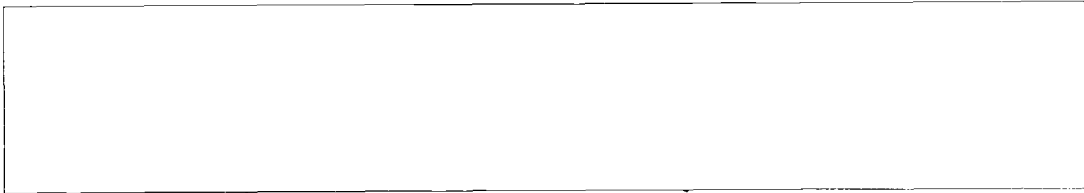
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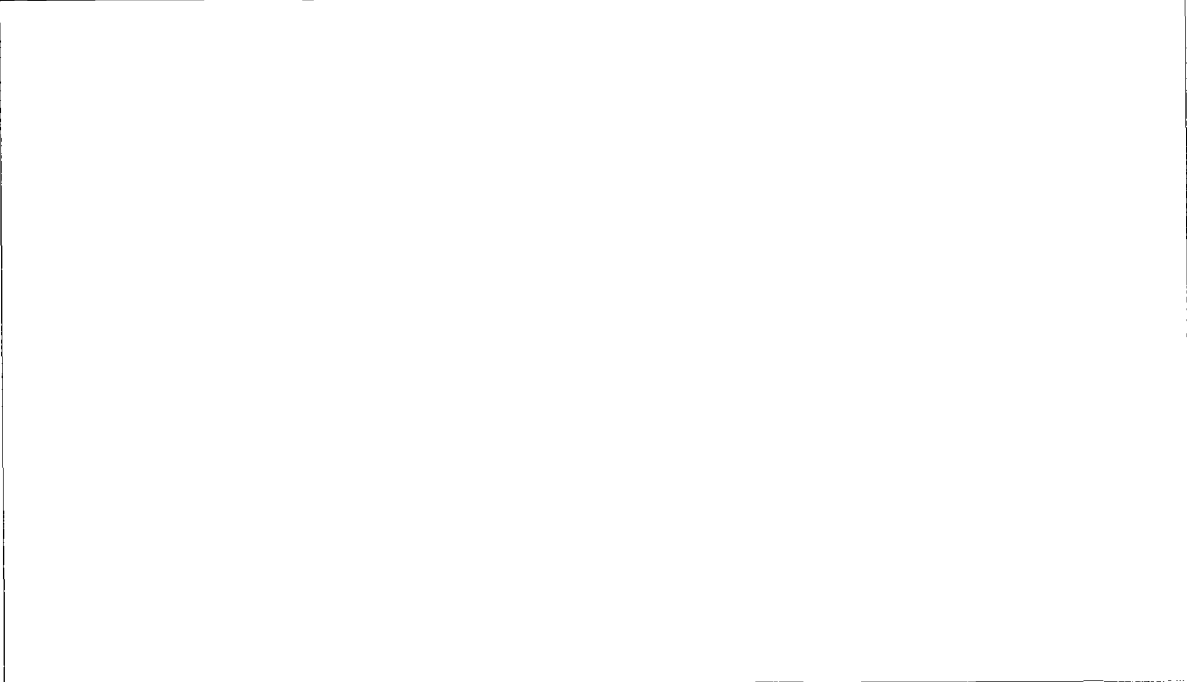


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15. Peiping allegedly resents Soviet tactics in Korean conflict: [redacted]

[redacted] Chinese Communist leaders are depressed by the possibility that the Korean conflict will be continued. [redacted] all parties attached to the Peiping regime favor ending the conflict, but that the USSR desires to involve the US in hostilities in Manchuria. Illustrating Peiping's "bitter resentment" of Soviet tactics, Chinese Communist propaganda media are publishing only one-tenth of the material provided by the USSR. [redacted]

Comment: [redacted] Soviet advisers in China are "dismayed" by current trends in China and Korea, that Peiping wishes to end the Korean conflict, and that "intense friction and disunity" exist among Chinese Communist leaders. Rumors of this type have been current for months. While the Korean conflict has raised potentially divisive issues among Chinese leaders and between Peiping and Moscow, there is as yet no reliable evidence of such disunity.



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