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25 June 1991

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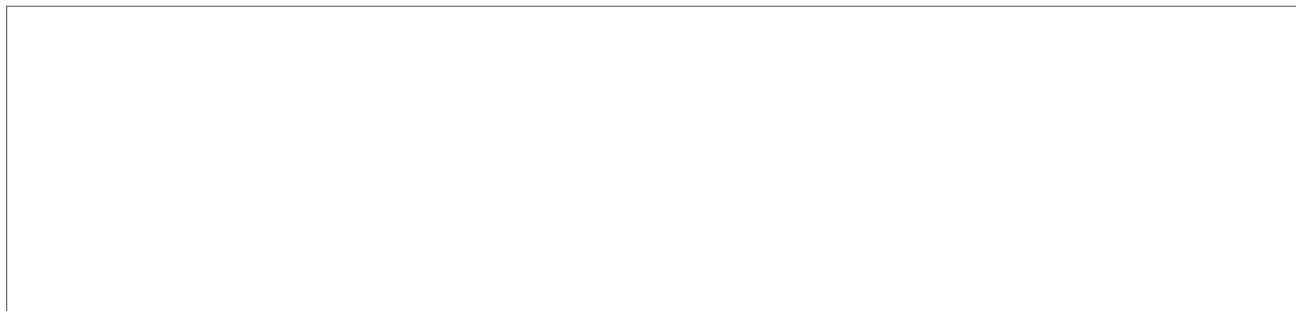
In Brief



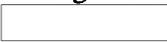
Europe

— **Spain, Portugal** to sign Schengen agreement on free movement of peoples, goods across borders today . . . joining **Germany, France, Italy, Benelux** countries . . . progress on EC-92 program despite deadlock on political union. 

— Hardline **Greek Communist Party** voted Sunday to withdraw from Left Alliance, ousted reformers from party leadership . . . Left Alliance probably will collapse without party's support . . . split likely to marginalize Communists, strengthen Socialists. 

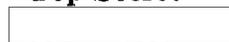


USSR

— Formation of independent Russian Coal Miners Union in Kuzbass region announced last week . . . may bring greater pressure on **Soviet center**, Yel'tsin claims huge membership influence outside radical Kuzbass unknown. 



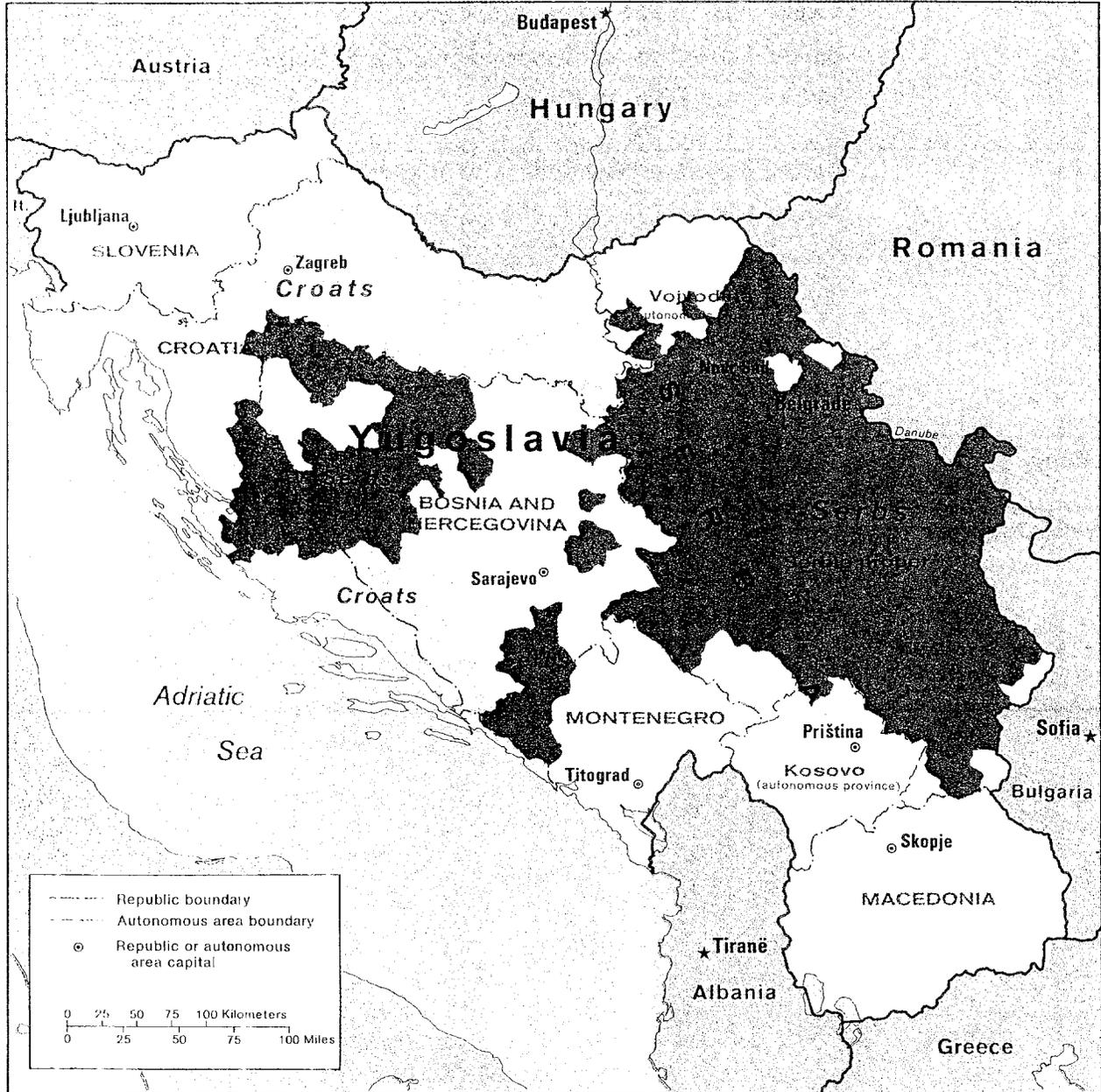
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Serb and Croat Ethnic Concentrations



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[redacted]

Special Analysis

IRAQ:**Kurdish Leaders Differ Over Draft Agreement**

Kurdish leader Mas'ud Barzani apparently has agreed to accept a mixed Arab-Kurd-Turkoman administration for Karkuk, which would remain outside the autonomous zone, and to share with Baghdad revenues from the oilfields in that area. In exchange, Baghdad has agreed to elections for new regional and national assemblies and to unspecified arrangements for giving Kurds a role in the deployment of security forces in the north. [redacted]

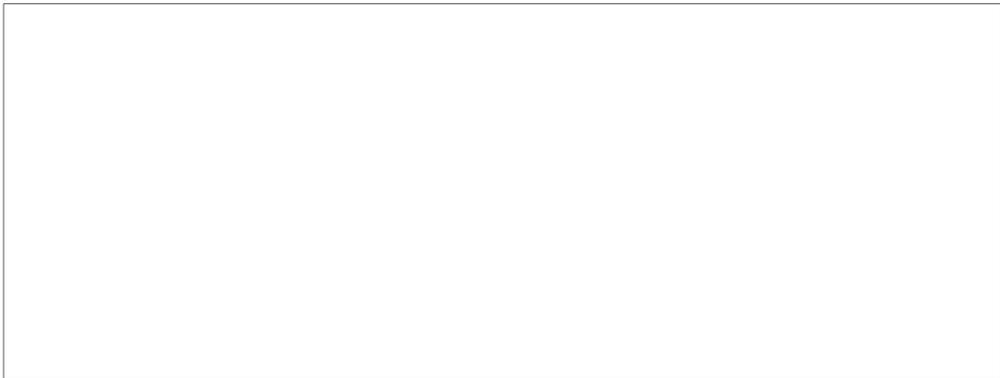
Both Barzani and rival Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani have been insisting that Baghdad include oil-rich Karkuk in the autonomous region and agree to international guarantees of protection for the Kurds. Barzani's apparent willingness to compromise probably stems from his fear that the Kurds will lose their leverage and Saddam Husayn will become more intransigent as coalition troops withdraw. Seemingly confident the Kurds will formally accept the agreement soon, Barzani is publicly claiming to have the support of several hundred Kurdish leaders, including members of Talabani's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. He almost certainly hopes this backing will help persuade Talabani to approve the agreement. [redacted]

Talabani hopes the Kurdish refugees' plight will continue receiving international sympathy, impelling foreign governments to help the Kurds. He probably hopes a delay in accepting an autonomy agreement would stall the full withdrawal of Western military forces. His recent visit to Turkey and approaches to the West, including the US, for protection and political support suggest he still believes such stalling to be the best Kurdish tactic in dealing with Iraq. [redacted]

Talabani's efforts to lobby smaller Kurdish groups to oppose the agreement may not sway Kurds who have pushed their leaders to find an accommodation with Baghdad. In the end, however, Talabani almost certainly would rather accept an accord that promises him personal benefits than risk exclusion from the eventual leadership of Kurdistan. [redacted]

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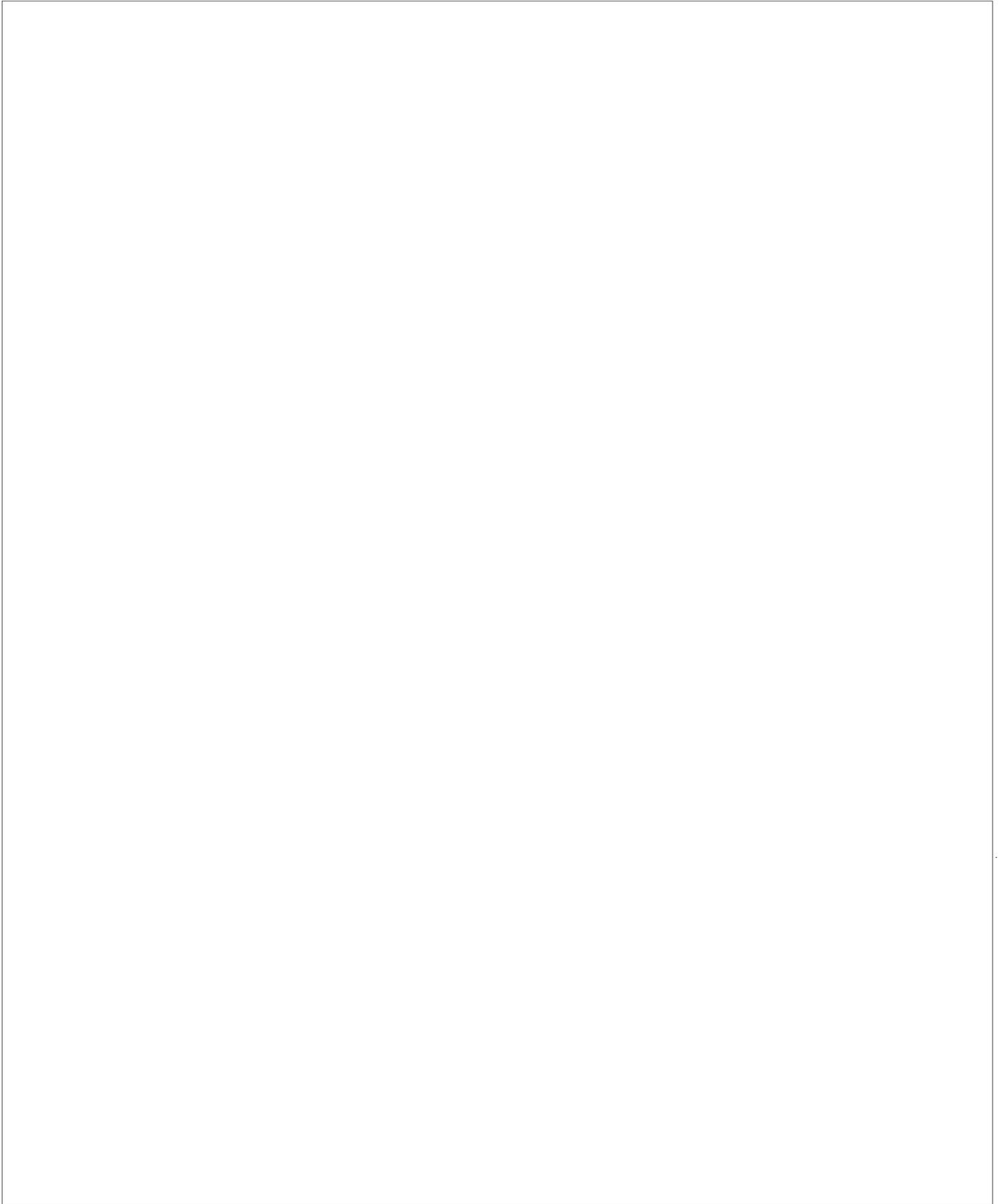
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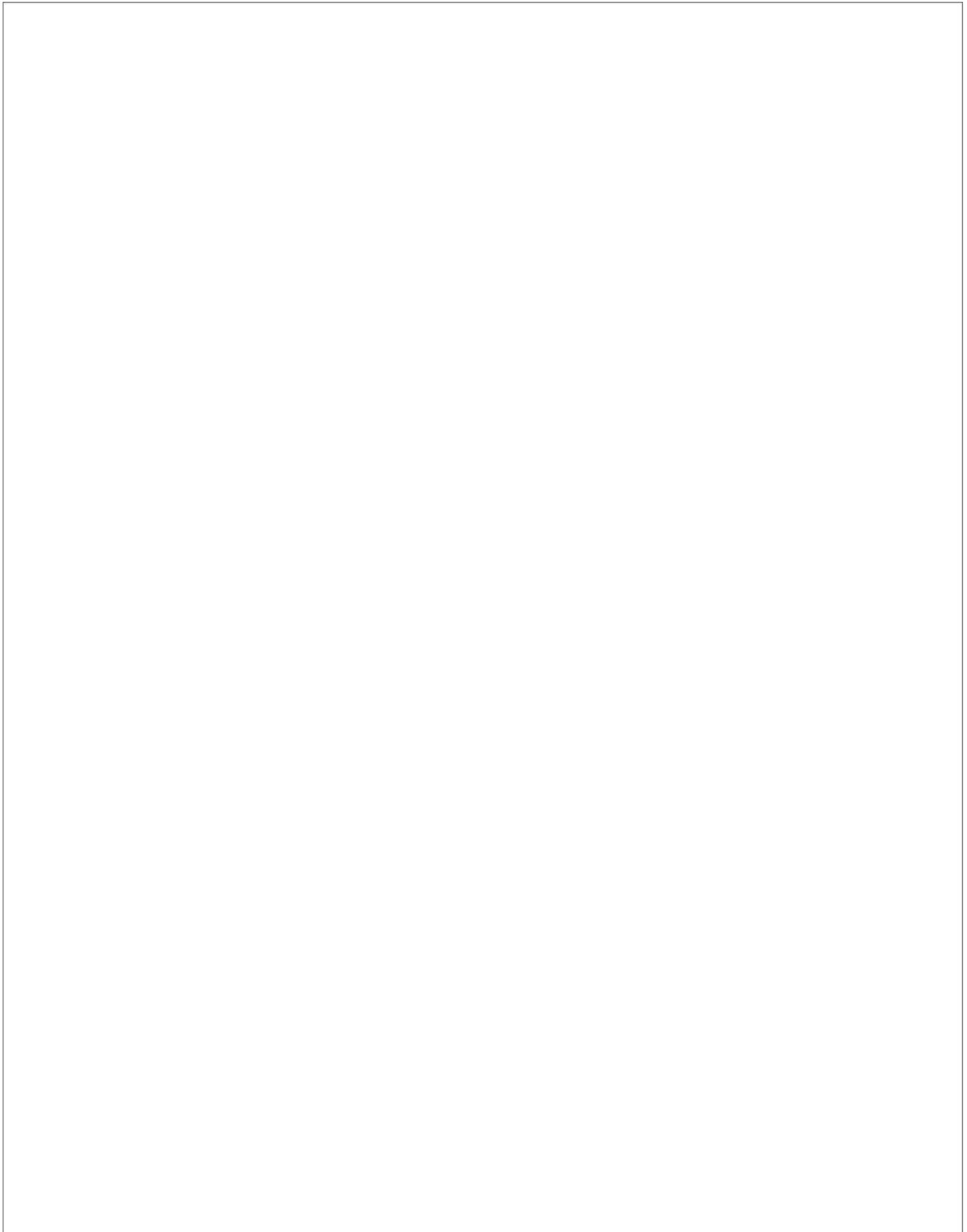


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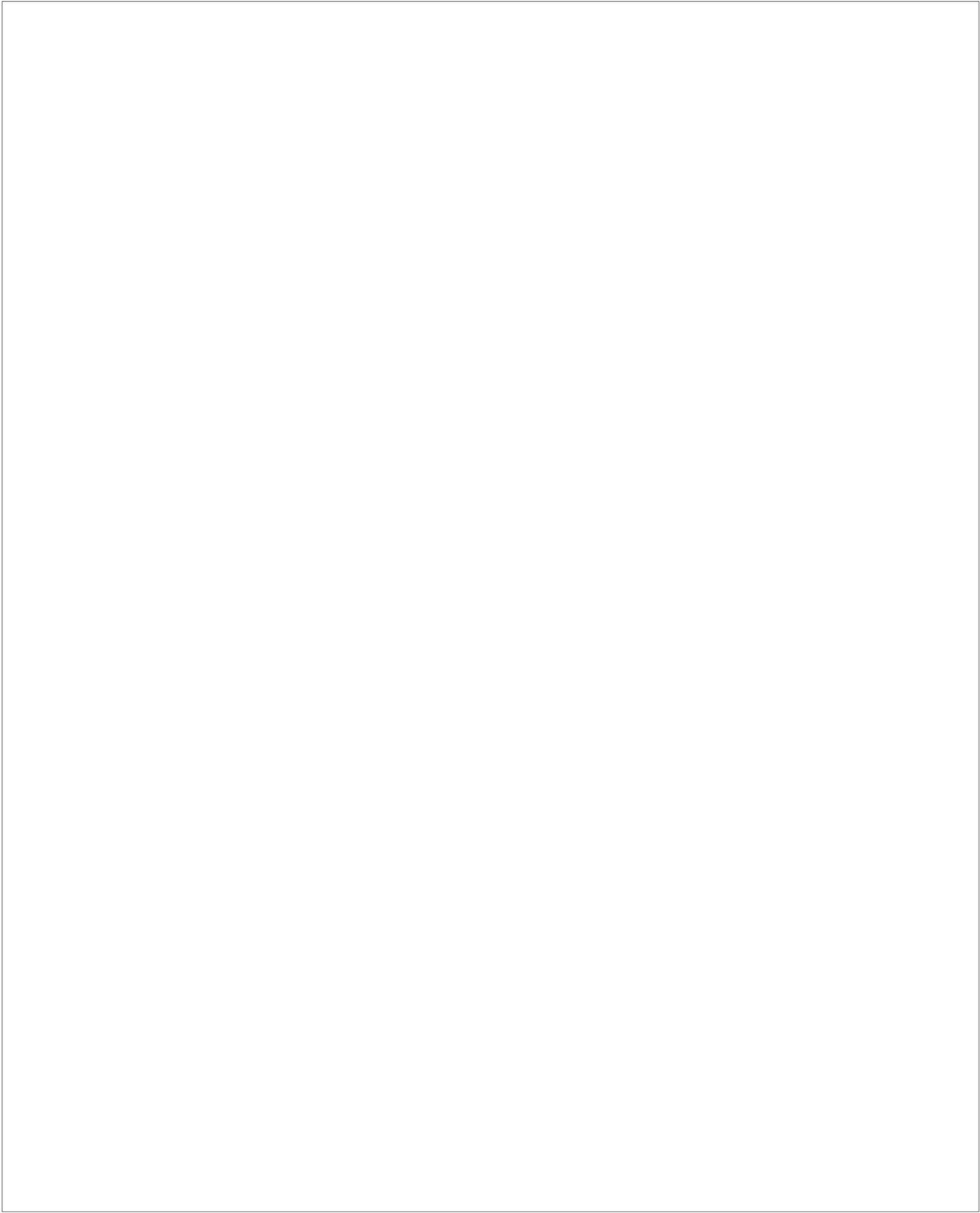


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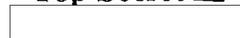


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Director of Central Intelligence

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DAILY

Tuesday, 25 June 1991



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~~Top Secret~~**YUGOSLAVIA: Prospects for Violence**

Declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia tomorrow will result in a confrontation with Serbia that may lead to serious violence.

[redacted]

Slovenia probably will qualify its declaration with an acknowledgment of the need to discuss the details with federal authorities. [redacted] Slovenia is quickly erecting control points on the Croatian border. Croatian leaders are pondering a declaration that would fall short of full separation, according to press reports, and have done little legal preparation for independence. Hardline secessionists in the Croatian legislature, however, are pressing for a sharper break with the federation. [redacted]

[redacted]

Comment: The prospects for an armed clash between Serbs and Croats depend on the next moves of their leaders. Serbian strongman Milosevic has vowed that no Serbs can be forced to leave the federation against their will, and the Serbs' moves in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina suggest they will resist. Given the risks involved, however, they probably will first examine the text of Croatia's declaration. [redacted]

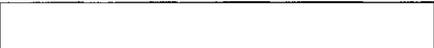
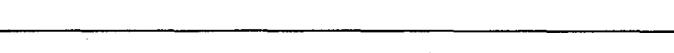
Croat leaders appear to be gripped by uncertainty. They fear being isolated by Slovene secession, which has the tacit concurrence of most Yugoslav factions, but they know their own separation would spark an armed conflict. Croatia must choose between trying to regain Serb-occupied territories by force and accepting Milosevic's offer of a probably unfavorable new territorial settlement. Even a limited Croatian security force move against the Serbs almost certainly would cause fighting that may spread into Bosnian territory and draw in the federal Army. [redacted]

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JAPAN:

Consensus for Peacekeeping Force Building

The participation of Japanese ships in multinational minesweeping efforts in the Persian Gulf is improving prospects for a Self-Defense Force (SDF) role in UN peacekeeping and overseas disaster relief operations. [redacted]

Japanese officials and ruling Liberal Democratic Party politicians are increasingly convinced that legislative debate this year to set up a peacekeeping unit should include discussion of an SDF role. Press reporting indicates many of them now acknowledge that earlier proposals for an all-civilian force were unworkable because they would limit the unit's ability to work with a predominantly military UN peacekeeping force. A government advisory subcommittee has endorsed this view and recommended SDF deployment overseas for emergency relief activities. [redacted]

Opposition parties and the public are also beginning to accept in principle an overseas SDF role. The moderate opposition party Komeito—whose votes the ruling party needs to enact legislation—has said it now is prepared to consider some military participation. In a recent public opinion poll, 50 percent of respondents favored SDF participation in peacekeeping operations and 46 percent supported an additional role in overseas disaster relief efforts. [redacted]

Comment: The successful dispatch of the minesweepers—the first deployment of Japanese military forces abroad since World War II—seems to have weakened opposition to an overseas role for the SDF. The LDP-Komeito consensus improves Tokyo's chances for creating a peacekeeping organization that can mesh with other UN units. Even so, continued political and public opposition to SDF involvement in any combat situation is likely to keep the unit small—about 1,000—and restricted to rear area support roles or cease-fire monitoring. The LDP may also believe the time is right to propose legislation allowing the SDF to join overseas relief efforts.

[redacted]

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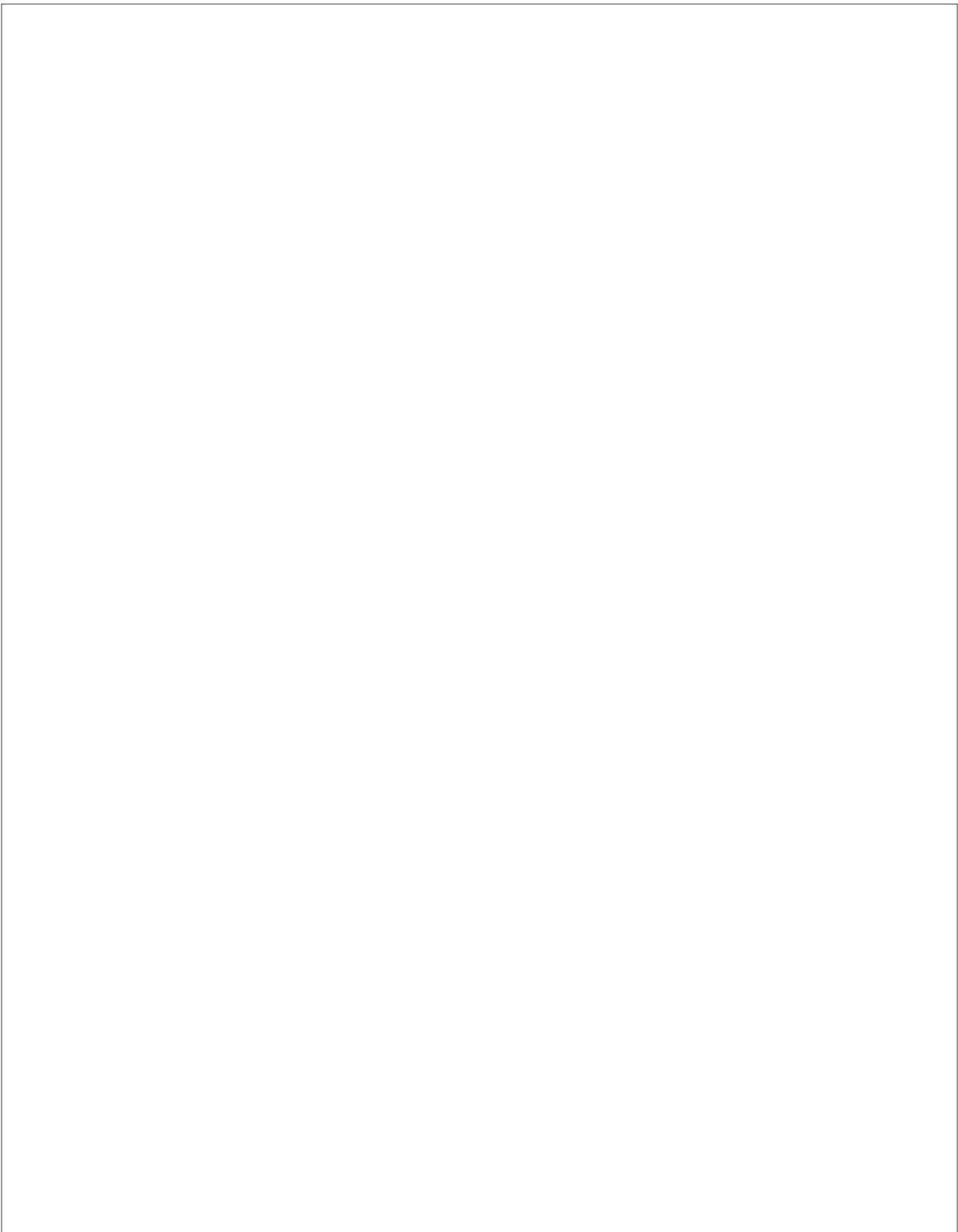


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