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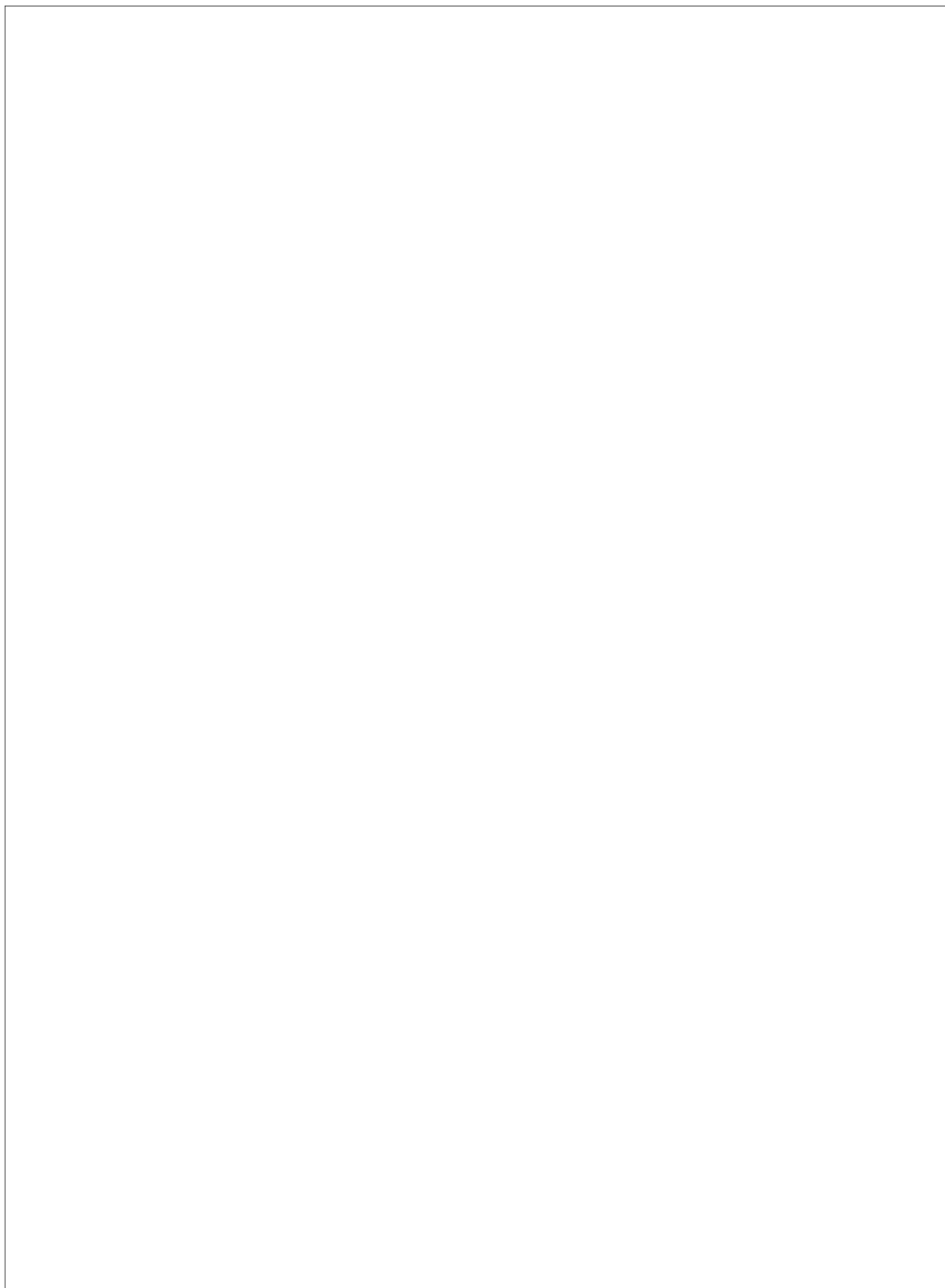
14 April 1961

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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14 April 1961

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## DAILY BRIEF

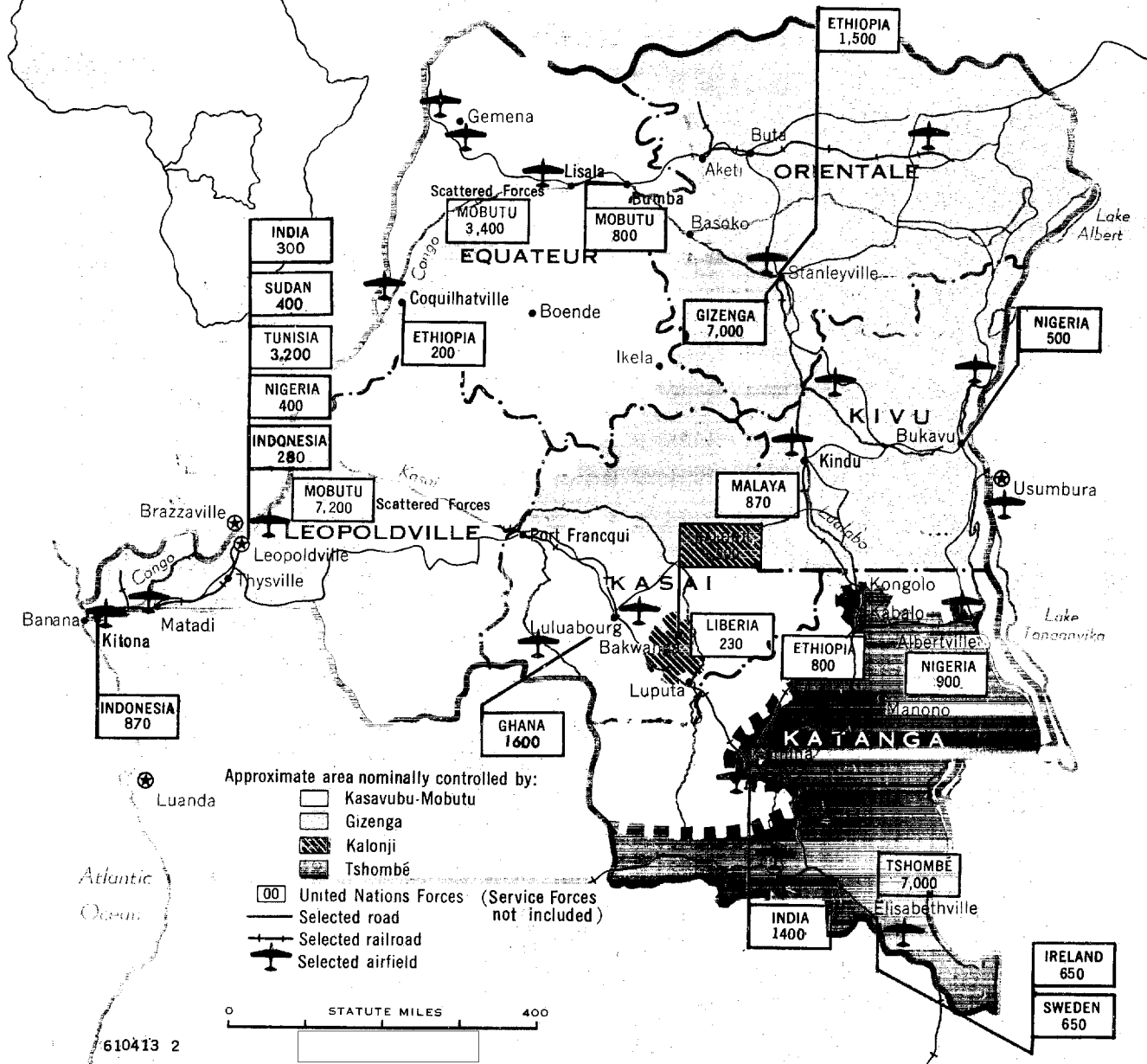
Laos: [The withdrawal cross-country to Luang Prabang of government paratroop and infantry units from the airhead north of Muong Kassy has been virtually completed. [redacted]

[redacted] continuing efforts by Kong Le - Pathet Lao forces to reduce the government stronghold at Ban Pha--about 15 miles southwest of Xieng Khouang town--where a mixed force of Lao/Meo troops has long been entrenched. No significant military action elsewhere has been reported.] [redacted]

Cambodia has issued a statement suggesting that the proposed international conference on Laos take place in Geneva, in view of the "extreme urgency" of such a conference, and "in the face of objections against its being held in Phnom Penh as proposed by Khrushchev." The statement reiterated Sihanouk's view that the conference should institute a commission to arrange and supervise a cease-fire, and then address itself to the question of neutralizing Laos. [redacted] (Backup, Page 1) (Map)

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# Republic of the Congo



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Congo: Tshombé's hegemony in Katanga politics apparently is being challenged by tribal traditionalists led by Interior Minister Munongo. Under a proposed constitutional amendment published on 12 April and immediately denounced by Tshombé as illegal, most of the president's executive functions would be transferred to a prime minister. Munongo, who is strongly opposed to Belgians and is unfriendly to whites in general, is the likely candidate for the new post. The tribalists dominate the legislature and are influential in most areas of Katanga, and Tshombé, who seems to retain the support of his Belgian military and civilian advisers, may be faced with a breakup of the tribal coalition which brought him to power. [redacted] (Backup, Page 3) (Map)

ok

Portugal: The 13 April cabinet changes, and particularly the removal of Defense Minister Moniz, represent a rejection by Salazar of demands for liberalization of Portugal's internal and African policies. Moniz was the principal advocate within the cabinet of such liberalization. Salazar has taken the defense portfolio himself, appointed a comparative unknown as army minister, and promoted to the Overseas Ministry the previous undersecretary, the 38-year-old Adriano Moreira, a vigorous defender of the government's "stand firm" policies in Africa. [redacted] Salazar's move may now provoke a reaction from Moniz, who recently intimated to US officials that he had the support of most top officers for his demand that Salazar either change his policies or face a military takeover. [redacted] (Backup, Page 4)

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France-Algeria: The American Embassy in Paris feels De Gaulle's 11 April press conference posed to the Algerians the clear alternatives of future friendship with France or a complete rupture, with independence in any case, and foreshadowed the future development of France as a noncolonial power. The US consul general in Algiers points out that

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De Gaulle's references to the FLN leaders, while far from granting them the role of exclusive spokesmen for Algeria, do attribute to them a "special" responsibility. The consul general feels that this may be sufficient to bring the FLN to peace talks with the French. The rebel provisional Algerian government has not yet commented officially on De Gaulle's remarks and may be experiencing difficulty in formulating a response. [redacted] (Backup, Page 5)

Communist China - India: [redacted]

[redacted] the possibility of Peiping's proposing arbitration of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. *ok*

[redacted] U Nu of Burma or Sukarno of Indonesia as possible arbitrators, rejected a suggestion that the idea be broached to Nehru--suggesting that Peiping wishes to keep the matter on an unofficial basis at this time.] Peiping has never before submitted a political dispute to arbitration. In the present case, however, the Chinese may see definite tactical advantages in the move. They probably reason that Nehru, who has consistently refused Chinese offers to compromise the border dispute, would in all likelihood reject an arbitration offer. The Indian leader insists that the border problem has grown out of Chinese aggression. The Chinese would try to present an Indian rejection as a refusal to join with Peiping in a move to relax tensions in the area.

Japan-Korea: Repatriation of Korean residents in Japan *ok* to North Korea will resume on 14 April but probably will no longer be a major irritant in relations between Japan and South Korea. *in Brief* The post-Rhee government in Seoul has tended *delete sent 2+3.* to ignore the repatriation question in negotiations to settle outstanding problems with Tokyo. *and however* Pyongyang suspended the repatriation program last February, presumably because the *in sent 4 and all sent 5* North Koreans were embarrassed by the drop in the number

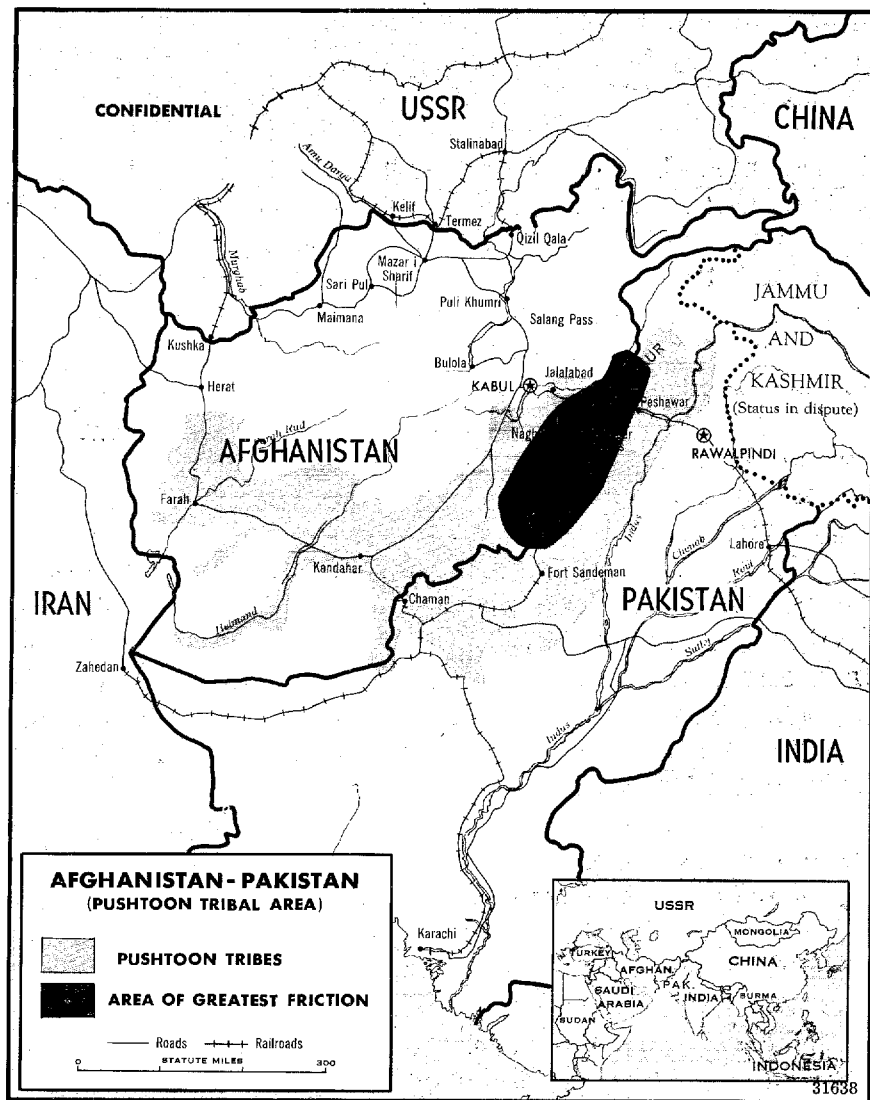
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of Koreans seeking repatriation. Pyongyang, however, has been under pressure to resume the program both from the Japanese, who want to reduce the size of the troublesome Korean community in Japan, and from its own front group in Japan which has warned of a major prestige loss if repatriation was not resumed. About 10 percent of the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan have gone to North Korea since the program was initiated in December 1959. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Backup, Page 7)

Afghanistan-Pakistan: [The Afghan Army is apparently calling up more reservists as Kabul continues to anticipate an outbreak of fighting between Pakistani troops and Pushtoon tribes on the Pakistani side of the border. The Afghans have thus far been largely unsuccessful in promoting unity among these tribes to fight Pakistan.] Earlier Afghan reports of fighting between Pakistani Government forces and Pushtoon tribesmen in Bajaur appear to have been exaggerated. Following his recent return from Moscow, Afghan Prime Minister Daud reiterated his government's intention to give full support to the tribesmen in their resistance to Pakistan's military "penetration" of tribal territories. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Backup, Page 9) (Map)

(Briefs continued on following page)

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**SELECTED INTELLIGENCE  
REPORTS AND ESTIMATES**

(Available during the preceding week)

**Probable Political Developments and the Internal Security  
Situation in Colonial Africa South of the Sahara Over the Next  
Few Years. USIB. NIE 60/70-61. 11 April 1961.** [ ]

**Probable Intelligence Warning of Soviet Attack on the US.  
USIB. NIE 11-61. 6 April 1961. 0036854.** [ ]

**Attitudes of Key World Powers on Disarmament and Arms  
Control: Assessment of the Underlying Motivations and Objec-  
tives of the USSR, Communist China, France, the UK, West  
Germany, and Canada. USIB. NIE 4-2-61. 6 April 1961.**  
[ ]

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~~SECRET~~Situation in Laos

Souvanna Phouma, in statements issued during his brief visit in Belgrade, stressed the geographic necessity for Laos to follow a policy of neutrality as envisaged by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. He is quoted as stating that Laos would accept assistance from any country if no political conditions were attached, and that peaceful competition in aid would be better than the present situation in which "the blocs clash with arms in hand." Souvanna arrived in Prague on 13 April, and is scheduled to arrive in Warsaw today.

On the internal Laotian situation, [ ] it is important that a government of national union be formed prior to the 14-nation conference. As the French see it, [ ] Boun Oum and Souvanna would both resign and the King would call on Souvanna to form a new government. [ ] France could see no way of keeping the Pathet Lao out of the government but that they should be prevented from holding the foreign affairs, defense, economic, and interior portfolios. [ ] Souvanna, who prior to his departure from Paris on 11 April had a number of meetings with high French Government leaders, had assured the French that he would retain those posts himself.

[ ] the Geneva Agreements--under which France was granted the responsibility of training the Laotian Army and the right to station 5,000 troops in Laos--were fully adequate to control foreign military aid to Laos. [ ] all arms deliveries should cease with the convening of the 14-nation conferences, and that future army training should be given only by instructors authorized by the Geneva Agreements. [ ] although this would mean the withdrawal of US military personnel, "Western military presence" would be maintained. On economic aid to Laos, [ ] France

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[preferred bilateral arrangements and made clear that the UN mechanism would not be acceptable.]

Soviet transports continue to be scheduled for flights into Laos. On 12 April a total of six LI-2s and one IL-14 flew to Xieng Khouang. Another LI-2 may have flown to an undetermined point in Laos.

The three Soviet IL-14s at Hankow which were ordered to fly to Hanoi on 12 April were again delayed because of adverse weather and were rescheduled to continue their flight to North Vietnam on 13 April.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Situation in the Congo

The proposed changes in the Katanga constitution would subordinate the executive to the legislature--an obvious effort to check Tshombé's freewheeling. An earlier resolution requesting the nomination of a prime minister passed the lower house by a vote of 34 to 6, and Tshombé's opponents probably command a similar majority in the Grand Council of chiefs. Many of these leaders reportedly object that Tshombé's ministers have voted themselves salary increases without increasing the stipends of the chiefs; most of them, moreover, apparently oppose Tshombé's alliance with the Belgians.

Tshombé has rebutted this attack with a plea that strong executive rule is necessary in view of the threats to Katanga's independence. He further asserted that the legislature cannot unilaterally promulgate a constitutional change, since the president's approval is necessary as well as that of two thirds of the lower house.

Most Belgians in Katanga believe that Tshombé will weather this challenge, although one of them told the American consul in Elisabethville that he thought the Katanga president was "used up" as a leader. In addition, the Belgians reportedly are uneasy over the influence which tribalists such as Munongo can wield in the countryside, where many tribesmen are growing dissatisfied with the influence Belgium in exerting in Katanga.

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Salazar Drops Portuguese Defense Minister  
In Cabinet Reshuffle

[General Manuel Gomes de Araujo, the chief of general staff of the armed forces, is considered exceptionally loyal to Salazar, and both he and the new army minister, Brigadier Mario Silva, are generally regarded as members of the extreme right-wing group of former Defense Minister Santos Costa. Santos Costa is a bitter rival of Moniz, and Salazar may intend to return him to the Defense Ministry shortly.]

[A further indication that the regime will continue to take a firm stand against changes in the overseas provinces appears in a recent statement made by French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville to Ambassador Elbrick in Lisbon on 8 April. He said that a long talk with Salazar and Foreign Minister Mathias revealed no sign of any "give" or new ideas for a solution of Portugal's African problems. Couve subsequently implied to US Ambassador Gavin in Paris that Salazar would have to go before there could be significant changes in Portugal's African policies.]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Reactions to De Gaulle's Remarks on Algeria

The US Embassy in Paris notes that De Gaulle carefully avoided questions of detail and procedure but feels that he has clarified his general intentions for Algeria once and for all and has offered the rebels a unique opportunity to come to terms. In his follow-up provincial speaking tour, De Gaulle declared on 12 April that he has been and still is offering Algeria peace and cooperation and said, "Let the other side want this and it will be done." On 13 April, he made another overture to the rebels saying, "We want to settle the rebellion by extending our hand to those who, up to now, have not wished to accept it, and in such a manner that it will be possible for them to construct the new Algeria, and for us, if they are willing, to help them do it."

Although De Gaulle's statements are designed to demonstrate French willingness to seek a reasonable solution, he is still a long way from offering to deal with the Provisional Algerian Government on anything resembling a government-to-government basis. He continues to speak only in terms of self-determination by all of the Algerian people after a rebel agreement to stop the fighting. He also threatened that an independent Algeria not closely associated with France would be left to face economic chaos and might also have to submit to partition.

This type of presentation may revive latent discord within the PAG. The rebels had reached their decision to go to Evian in the first place by glossing over such long-range problems, and they were hoping for clarification of a few points of immediate interest to them. The rebels may view De Gaulle's reiteration of these positions at this time as an attempt to limit the scope of negotiations and force a settlement which would provide for continued French influence. Powerful elements within the PAG could argue that no basis exists for successful negotiations within such a context. More moderate elements, however, in view of what they consider improved relations with the US and possibly the UK--a British parliamentary delegation met with rebel Premier Ferhat Abbas on 10 April, apparently on British initiative--may consider it unwise to refuse to meet with the

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French. The rebels are reportedly continuing attempts to establish through secret contacts a basis for opening talks.

The early reaction in Algeria to De Gaulle's statements has been unfavorable. The settler ultras are likely to see in this week's speeches a full confirmation of their fears that De Gaulle is renouncing the maintenance of French sovereignty in Algeria and they will probably step up their bombings and other "counterterrorist" activities. The Moslem population, which had been looking toward an early end to hostilities, is disappointed that De Gaulle did not make more specific concessions to the PAG and fears an adverse effect on prospects for negotiations.

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### Korean Repatriation From Japan to North Korea Resumed

The repatriation agreement, concluded in mid-1959, is a private agreement between the Japanese and North Korean Red Cross Societies, but has the official backing of both governments. Tokyo has long sought a means for solving the problem of its Korean minority, which has a high crime rate and has required heavy government assistance.

The Japanese failed, however, in efforts to persuade President Syngman Rhee's government that the program was based on humanitarian principles and would be entirely voluntary. Rhee reacted by severing trade with Japan and breaking off negotiations for an over-all settlement of Japanese - South Korean differences. With the ouster of the Rhee regime and the actual implementation of the program, official and public outrage in South Korea subsided. The Chang Myon government opposes the program in principle, but in practice has tended to ignore it. Despite the friendlier atmosphere in negotiations between Tokyo and Seoul in the post-Rhee period, however, major differences on issues other than the repatriation problem have prevented substantive progress.

More than 54,000 Koreans have been sent from Japan to North Korea aboard the two repatriation ships made available by the USSR. There is now a backlog of 17,000 applications for repatriation, but many Koreans are likely to renege before departure time, and it is doubtful that the sailings, resuming on 14 April, will reach the previous average of 1,000 repatriates weekly.

[Pyongyang has apparently experienced difficulty in resettling repatriates, who find living conditions in North Korea less appealing than advertised by Chosen Soren, the Korean Communist front in Japan. There are reports that dissatisfied repatriates have refused to accept job assignments and have openly criticized the Communist regime. Many have written to relatives and friends in Japan of shortages in daily necessities and warned them not to apply for repatriation. Pyongyang has imposed strict censorship on all mail, but elaborate private codes]

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[ ] have been devised and reports on conditions continue to trickle out.]

Registration for sailings fell off sharply late last fall and Pyongyang suspended the program in early February, using its concern over a "flu epidemic" as an excuse. Chosen Soren, working diligently to build up a backlog of repatriates, has warned Pyongyang that North Korean prestige will suffer in the Japanese Korean community unless the program is speedily resumed.

Despite a labor shortage in North Korea, repatriation has undoubtedly lost much of its political and economic appeal to Pyongyang. The regime has probably come to view the disaffected repatriates as an increasing liability, and probably would like to find a way to discontinue the program if it could do so without damaging North Korean prestige among Koreans in Japan.

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### Afghan Preparations on the Pakistani Border

Kabul wants any fighting in the Bajaur area to appear to be Pushtoon tribal resistance against Pakistani Government oppression, although it is apparently giving covert assistance to dissident tribal elements there. The Afghans fear strong Pakistani counteraction and probably do not plan to send readily identifiable Afghan units into Pakistani territory. [REDACTED]

The Afghan Army, however, has apparently prepared some of its regular units for guerrilla operations in Pushtoon tribal territory in Pakistan by equipping them with British-made weapons. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the local commander was ordered to distribute new, presumably Soviet-made, machine guns and to collect the Vickers light machine guns and send them to Kabul. On 7 March the provincial army headquarters responsible for the Afghan border region near Bajaur informed Kabul of shortages of Vickers heavy machine guns and of mortars. [REDACTED] British weapons in the hands of Afghan Army units stationed along the Pakistani border opposite Bajaur.

The Afghan army uniform factory in Kabul has already manufactured 10,000 sets of tribal-type clothing, apparently for use by Afghan soldiers disguised as tribal irregulars. If Kabul is able to stimulate major fighting in the Bajaur region of Pakistan and decides to send these troops across the border to help tribesmen fighting Pakistani Government forces, the use of tribal clothing and the absence of Soviet-made weapons will make it harder to distinguish between Afghan soldiers and genuine tribal irregulars. [REDACTED]

Top Pakistani officials remain confident of their ability to crush any Afghan incursion; they are holding their forces 15 to 20 miles from the border in the hope that this will encourage the Afghans first to penetrate deeply into Pakistan, giving Pakistan grounds for strong counteraction. [REDACTED]

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## THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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