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20 May 1959

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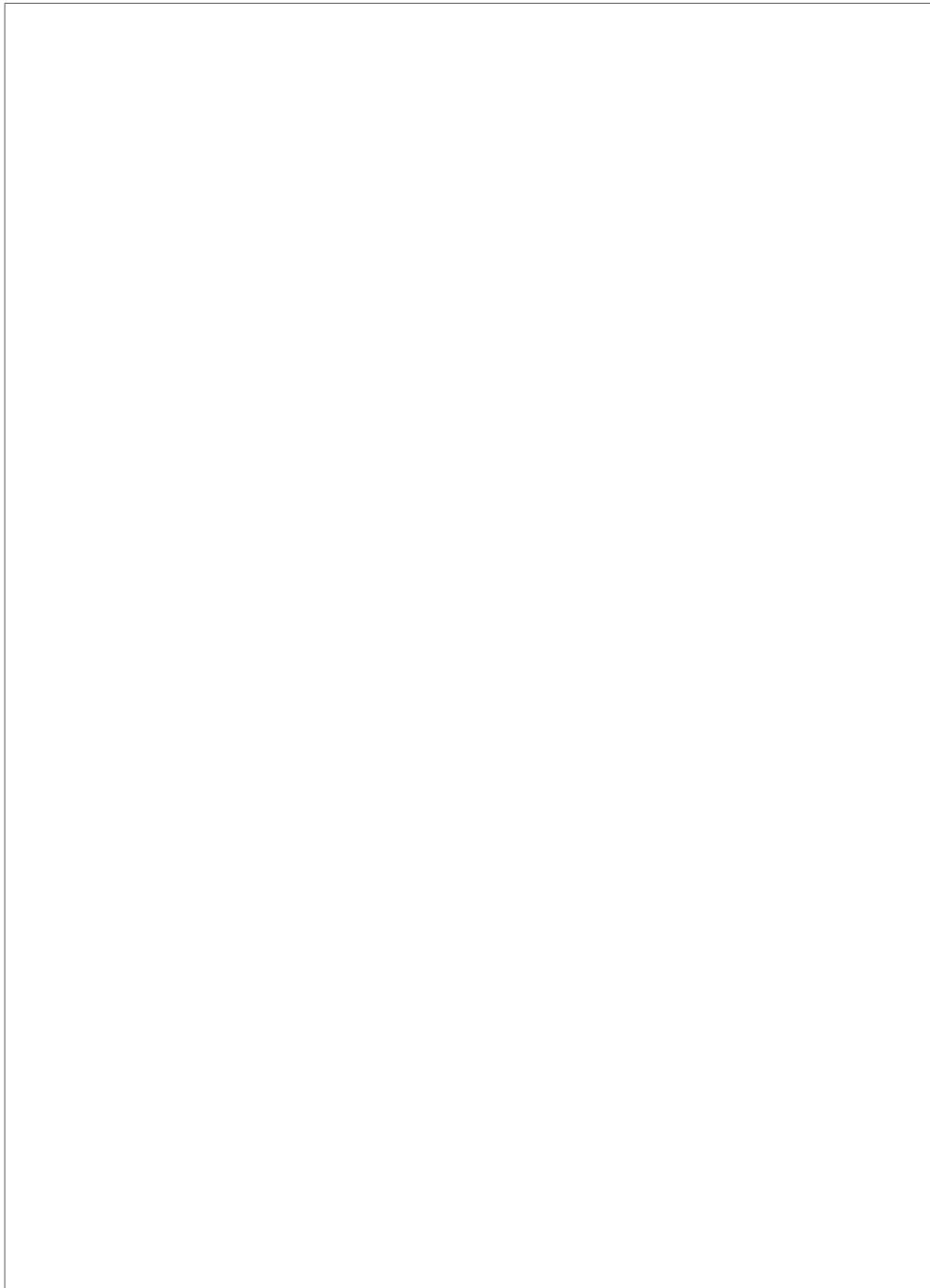
# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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**I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC**

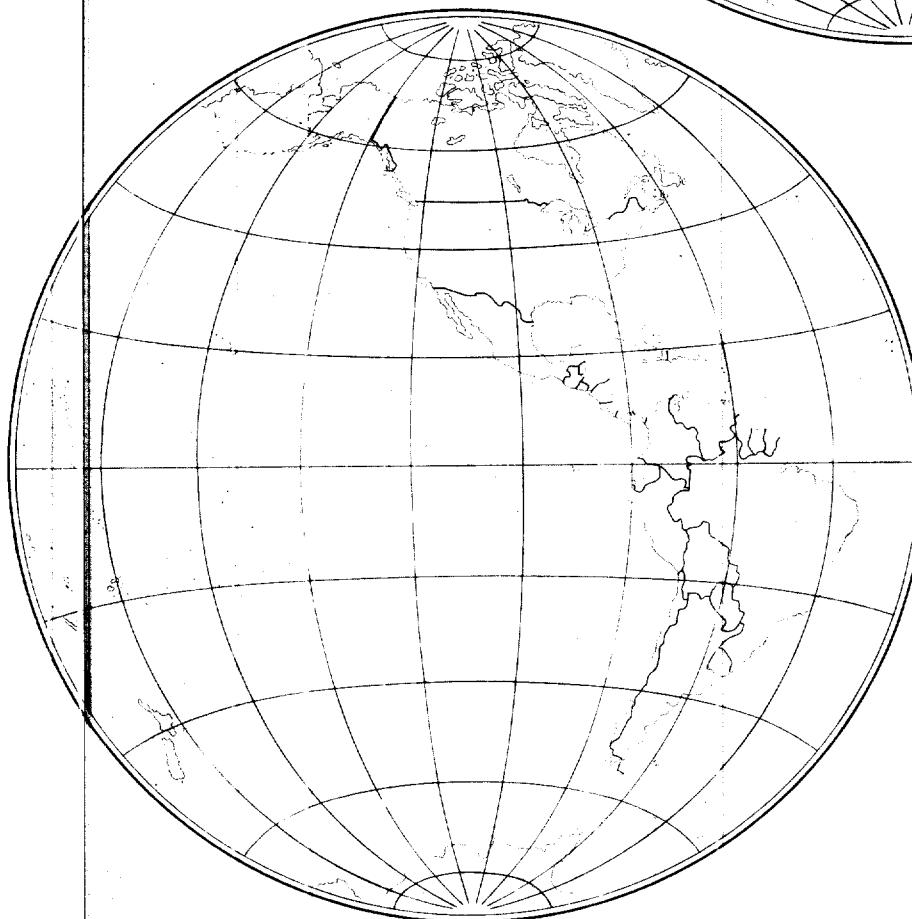
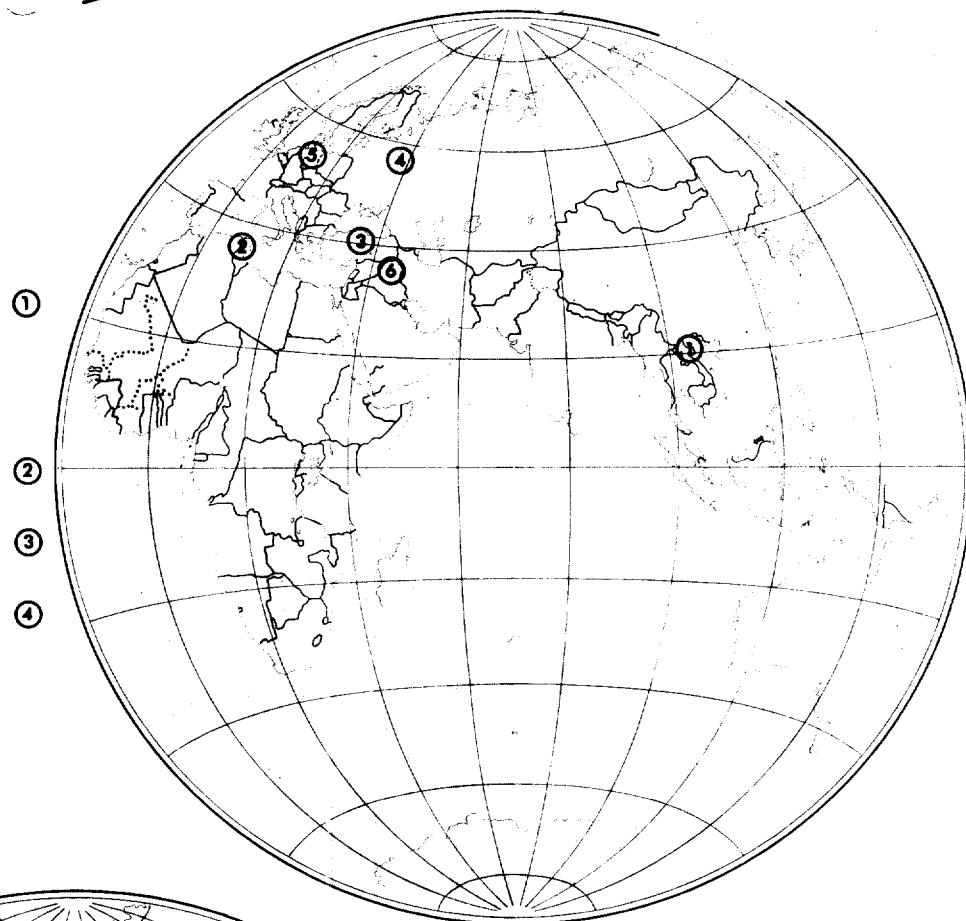
**Laos - Escape of Pathet Lao battalion may result in further Communist pressure for convening ICC.**

**II. ASIA-AFRICA**

**Tunisia - Bourguiba says his need for small arms "desperate and immediate."**

**Turkish State bank to buy textile industrial equipment from USSR.**

**Sukarno-Khrushchev talks marked by coolness.**

**III. THE WEST****IV.**

**⑤ Conclusions of special USIB Committee on the Berlin situation.**

**LATE ITEM**

**⑥ Iraq - Dissident Kurdish leader seeking arms.**

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20 May 1959

## DAILY BRIEF

*SIRAB**OK*

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Laos: The flight of one of the two recalcitrant former Pathet Lao units on the morning of 19 May will probably lead to increased pressures for the reconvening of the International Control Commission for Laos, particularly if the government takes retaliatory steps against Communist leaders now under "house arrest." Peiping in a statement issued by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already asserted that Vientiane "must stop at once" the "persecution" of these units, calling the action tantamount to "launching a civil war!" The statement will lend additional support to Hanoi's latest letter to the Indian chairman of the ICC in Indochina requesting a meeting of the ICC for Laos "at the earliest possible moment."

(Page 1) (Map)

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

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Tunisia: President Bourguiba told Ambassador Jones on 15 May that his increasing problems with the Algerian rebels had rendered the need for small arms "desperate and immediate." He estimated that up to 14,000 rebels may now be in Tunisia. Expressing dissatisfaction with the results of his efforts to buy arms from the US, Bourguiba said that he had instructed the defense secretary to "buy arms, whatever the cost, from wherever he can get them," including Czechoslovakia if necessary.

(Page 3)

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Turkey-USSR: The Turkish economic coordinating committee has approved the purchase by the state-owned Sumerbank of about \$4,700,000 worth of textile and other industrial equipment from the USSR. The equipment is to be installed in four plants in south-central Turkey.

(Page 4)

Indonesia: President Sukarno's relations with Khrushchev during his recent "unofficial" visit to Moscow were marked by coolness on both sides, [redacted]

[redacted] may have resulted from Khrushchev's disapproval of Sukarno's plan to return to the 1945 constitution and to curtail the influence of the Indonesian Communist party. Sukarno and his party apparently discussed utilization of present Soviet loans and the possible extension of further credit, but disagreement arose over the terms. [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 5)

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### III. THE WEST

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### IV. CONCLUSIONS OF SPECIAL USIB COMMITTEE ON BERLIN SITUATION

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The USIB has taken note of the following conclusions reached by its special committee on the Berlin situation. The committee pointed out that its conclusions are to be used in context with SNIE 100-2-59 (24 February 1959) and with the review of that estimate in SNIE 100-2/1-59 (17 March 1959).

1. Soviet criticism of the Western proposals at Geneva has been relatively moderate in tone, in line with the current pose of reasonableness on East-West negotiations, but there is no indication of any modification of Soviet positions on Berlin and Germany.

2. So long as negotiations are in progress, or the Soviet Union estimates that the prospects for a summit meeting are good, it probably will not go so far as to turn over access controls to the GDR. However, the USSR may play up the possibility of such action at any stage in the negotiations should it consider greater pressure to be advantageous. The actual physical transfer of controls could be accomplished with little or no warning.

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3. West Berlin industry has so far weathered the uncertainties created by the political situation during the past six months, and appears to be in a stronger position than at this time last year. However, there is still some concern over the city's future as reflected in the continued increase in outgoing shipments of household effects.

4. While there are no reliable indications of a bloc intent in the immediate future to deny Allied or West German access to West Berlin or to seal off West Berlin, the USSR could take such actions with little or no warning.

5. There have been no significant changes in Soviet capabilities to respond to possible Western actions in the event of turnover, harassment, or blockade. [redacted]

#### LATE ITEM

\*Iraq: Iraqi Government forces may soon be faced with new harassing attacks by dissident Kurdish tribal elements in north-eastern Iraq. [redacted]

[redacted] a leader of the 25,000-strong Jaf tribe of Iraqi Kurds has crossed the Iranian border and is seeking Iranian and American support to rally Iraqi Kurdish tribal leaders to fight for independence from Baghdad and "annexation of Iraqi Kurdistan" to Iran. The Iranian Government, while probably recognizing the exaggerated nature of these proposals, is likely to furnish small arms and a promise of sanctuary in order to encourage the tribesmen to conduct hit-and-run raids against Iraqi security posts and villages. [redacted] (Page 6)

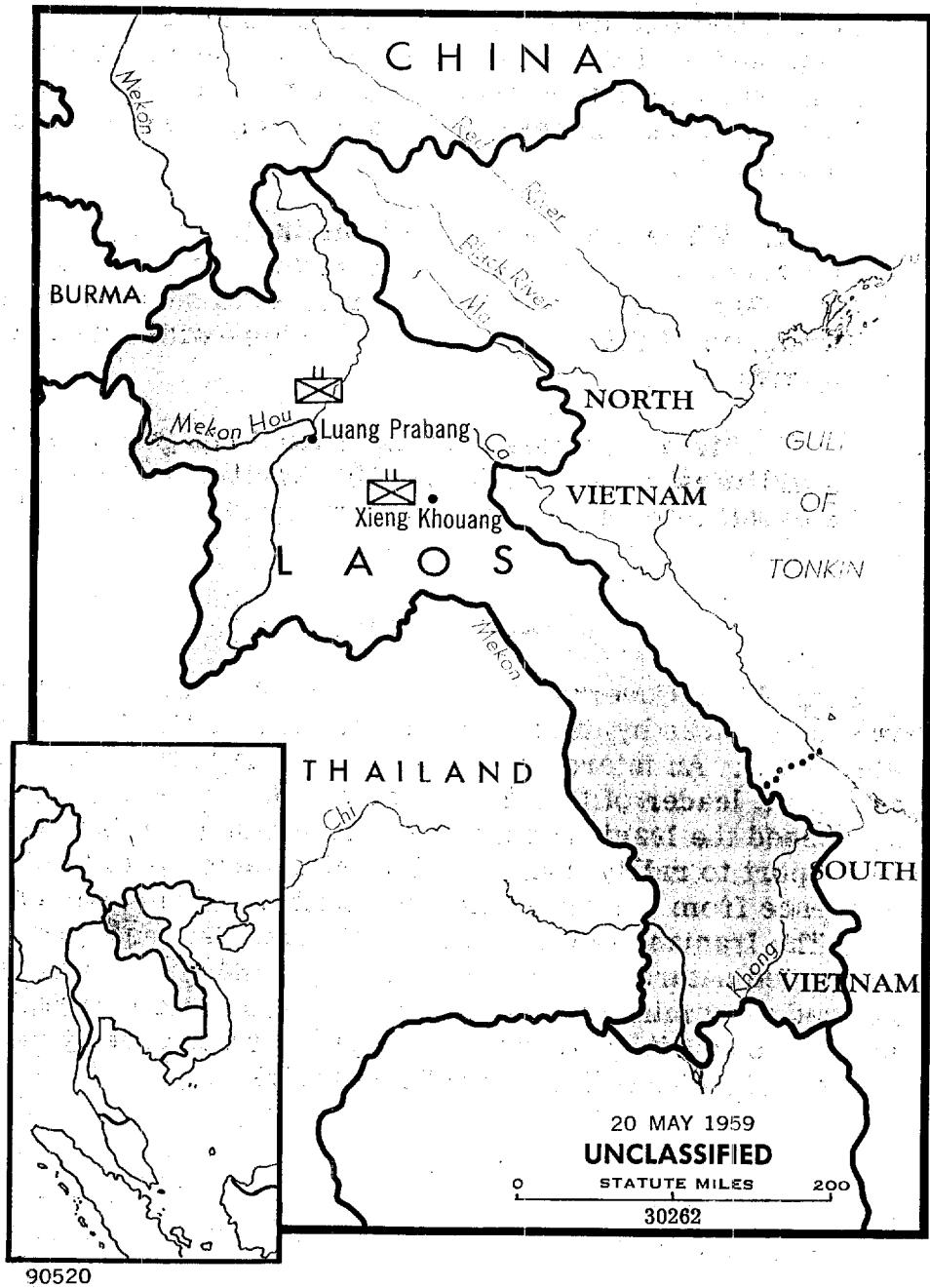
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DAILY BRIEF

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## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### Peiping Protests "Persecution" of Pathet Lao Units

The Chinese Communist Foreign Ministry's statement of 18 May on Laos demands that Vientiane "stop at once" its "persecution" of former Pathet Lao units which it describes as tantamount to "launching a civil war." Peiping's statement is intended to discourage Laotian punitive action against holdout Pathet Lao units and to support North Vietnam's latest letter to the Indian chairman of the International Control Commission (ICC) in Indochina requesting a meeting of the Laos commission "at the earliest possible moment."

Hanoi's letter cited the earlier arrest of Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Communist-front Neo Lao Hak Zat party (NLHZ), and the "encirclement" of the two former Pathet Lao units by the Royal Laotian Army as "serious violations" of the 1954 Geneva agreements. The letter pointedly ignored, as did Peiping's statement, the fact that these incidents came about because the units refused integration into the Royal Army as formally agreed upon.

North Vietnamese comments have concentrated solely on demanding the return of the ICC and have not threatened any counteraction. Counteraction of a military nature would provide Vientiane with the opportunity to cite Communist violations of the Geneva accords.

The status of the two dissident battalions remains in doubt. Prince Souphanouvong, chief of the former Pathet Lao, on 17 May reportedly ordered both battalions to integrate. On 19 May, the unit stationed at Luang Prabang in northern Laos was reported integrated with the exception of about 26 men who had disappeared. However, the bulk of the dissident battalion in Xieng Khouang Province in central Laos escaped during the early morning hours of 19 May. (This unit had previously been reported planning retreat to the North Vietnamese border where it would presumably regroup under the protection of Communist North Vietnamese troops. Conflicting reports indicate that a number of men, ] [redacted]

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[possibly 200, remained behind in order to integrate.]

NLHZ and left opposition deputies will probably remain under house arrest until the situation calms. These leaders probably would have made an effort to evade arrest if the rebellion had been planned as a part of a return to full-scale armed dissidence.

The incidents will probably lead to intensified government surveillance over the NLHZ, and the NLHZ's pose as a patriotic and peace-loving party will probably lose some credibility. [The failure of the dissident battalion at Xieng Khouang to comply with Souphanouvong's alleged integration order suggests that the NLHZ leadership lost control over the unit.]

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**II. ASIA-AFRICA****Bourguiba Cites Increasing Problems With Algerian Rebels  
In Reiterating Tunisian Arms Need**

Tunisian President Bourguiba, in an interview with Ambassador Jones on 15 May, stated that his need for small arms and military vehicles had become "desperate and immediate" as a result of increasing problems with the Algerian rebels. Bourguiba said there now are 6,000 to 7,000 armed rebel soldiers in the vicinity of one western Tunisian town, and perhaps twice that many in the country as a whole. He commented on the poor discipline of the rebels--as have various sources--and complained about their unwillingness to respond to his and their own leaders' urgings to return to Algeria. He attributed this reluctance to the increasingly vigorous French military operations in eastern Algeria--which are themselves a source of concern to the Tunisians. In addition, Bourguiba complained of recent Algerian purchases of property in and around Tunis, and said this was apparently another attempt "to take us over.")

(Bourguiba then criticized the "slow and doubtful" US response to his efforts to buy American arms and stated that he had instructed Defense Secretary Ladgham to "buy arms, whatever the cost, from wherever he can," including Czechoslovakia if necessary. Bourguiba asserted that his army, which now numbers about 12,000 men, did not have enough vehicles, rifles, or machine guns to make a show of force.)

(Earlier Bourguiba was reported as opposed to indiscriminate, piecemeal purchases of military items. His apparent change of position is presumably the result of mounting pressures within the Tunisian Army, which was described late last month as avid for arms and ammunition from any source.)

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### Turkey to Purchase Soviet Textile Equipment

[Turkey's high-level economic coordination committee has approved the purchase of nearly \$5,000,000 worth of Soviet textile and other equipment for four plants in south-central Turkey,

[Extensive negotiations between the Soviet trading company Technoexport and Turkey's government-owned Sumerbank were suspended following American Under Secretary of State Dillon's warning to Prime Minister Menderes in September 1958 that such contracts might place an unwarranted burden on the Turkish economic stabilization program. As late as March the coordination committee reportedly still viewed the Soviet proposal with a "jaundiced eye."]

[Despite the government's statements that it intends to observe the precepts of the stabilization program, Turkey's drive to industrialize the country as rapidly as possible makes similar agreements likely from time to time. The amount of money involved in this arrangement is relatively small, and it will probably not have any serious effect on the stabilization program, other than by example.]

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Sukarno's Visit to Moscow

[President Sukarno and Premier Khrushchev were "definitely cool" toward each other.]

[on his "unofficial" visit to the Soviet Union from 7 to 12 May. Sukarno's avoidance of mentioning Khrushchev in toasts became so pointed that Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio finally proposed a toast himself to the Soviet premier.]

[Khrushchev's coolness may have resulted from Moscow's belief that Sukarno intends to curtail the influence of the Indonesian Communist party. Sukarno's proposed plans for "guided democracy," some of which are now being debated in Indonesia, involved legislation to decrease political party activity and a changed constitution which would increase executive powers at the expense of parliament.]

[Sukarno and his party apparently discussed utilization of present loans and the possible extension of further Soviet credits. Subandrio reportedly states that the USSR agreed to a new six-year credit, but that Sukarno preferred a 15-year credit and was optimistic about obtaining it.]

[Three Indonesian Army officers are planning to visit the Soviet Union shortly to obtain heavy engineering equipment and artillery. The engineering equipment was requested some time ago, but the artillery purchase would be the first direct arms order from the Soviet Union since Indonesia undertook its all-service arms-purchasing program in January 1958. An Indonesian source in Warsaw claims that the naval vessels and submarines which Indonesia contracted for from Poland in 1958 are actually being provided by the USSR, but it will be made to appear that they came from Poland. The final deliveries under the Polish agreement may be made shortly--possibly from the Soviet Far East.]

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LATE ITEMIran Likely to Support Additional Dissident Iraqi Kurds

Daud Beg Jaf, one of the leaders of the 25,000-strong Jaf tribal complex of Iraqi Kurds, has crossed the border to Iran and is seeking Iranian and American support to rally Kurdish tribal leaders to fight for "independence" from Baghdad and "annexation to Iran." This information was contained in a message of 16 May from Tehran to the Iranian Embassy at The Hague for the attention of the Shah, who is on a European trip.

Daud Beg Jaf, a member of the Iraqi parliament before the 14 July 1958 revolution, is an ardent Kurdish separatist who has long sought American assistance for the creation of an independent Kurdistan. [redacted] in pre-revolution times, he sharply exaggerated the strength of the tribal support which he could muster to his cause. The Jafs, a chronically unruly tribe of some 24 branches, frequently feud with each other. At least a few of these, however, have been hostile to the Qasim government; thus Daud Beg could probably call on the backing of at least 1,000 militant tribesmen.

The Iranian Government, while probably recognizing the exaggerated nature of Daud Beg's proposals, is nevertheless likely to give his tribesmen some clandestine support to encourage raids on Iraqi villages and security posts. Such support will probably be limited to small quantities of weapons and a promise of safe haven; it might also include a clandestine radio transmitter which Daud Beg requested.

The Shah, [redacted]

[redacted] can be expected to order that this support be furnished with great caution, so as to avoid Iran's identification with subversive activities in Iraq. The Shah is unlikely to pass up this new opportunity completely, however, since he has recently been informed that the clandestine "free Iranian" radio which has been advocating his overthrow is located in Iraqi territory. [redacted]

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Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

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Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

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

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

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