

9 April 1965

OCI No. 0284/65  
Copy No. 070

# WEEKLY SUMMARY

DIA review  
completed.

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

State Dept. review  
completed

ARMY  
review(s)  
completed.



RETURN TO RECORDS CENTER  
IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE  
JOB 79-927 BOX 48

SECRET

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

228528

25X1

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

## C O N T E N T S

(Information as of 1200 EST, 8 April 1965)

	<u>Page</u>
<b>VIETNAM</b>	<b>I</b>
<p>In last week's US air strikes against North Vietnam, two important bridges were put out of operation and the first clash with Communist aircraft took place. The effect of the latest strikes on DRV morale and willingness to persist in support of the Viet Cong is not yet known, but Hanoi has put more effort into encouraging and informing the public. The status of bloc military aid remains unclear</p>	
	25X1
<p>A surface-to-air missile site, without missile equipment yet in place, has been noted under construction near Hanoi. In South Vietnam, military activity initiated by the Viet Cong last week remained at a relatively low level, as government-initiated operations continued to produce the most significant battle contact with the enemy.</p>	
<u>THE COMMUNIST WORLD</u>	
<b>SOVIETS AND EAST GERMANS HARASS TRAFFIC TO BERLIN</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>The pattern of their tactics, however, suggests Moscow does not intend to provoke a major crisis with the West. The Communists' moves are in reaction to this week's meeting in Berlin of the West German Bundestag, which they view as a provocative attempt to undercut their long-standing contention that West Berlin is still subject to four-power occupation arrangements.</p>	
<b>COMMUNIST GRAIN TRADE</b>	<b>9</b>
<p>Soviet grain purchases in the West this year total only about a third of last year's extraordinary imports, but China's imports may well match last year's record total of about 6.5 million tons.</p>	

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page

i

**SECRET**THE COMMUNIST WORLD (continued)Page**TACTICAL SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES IN THE SATELLITES** 10

Hungary, which has been the weakest of the Warsaw Pact powers, displayed SSMS and other modern military equipment in its 4 April Liberation Day parade. Poland, East Germany, and Rumania have also displayed such missiles.

25X1

**CHINA'S TRADE FAIR PROGRAM CONTINUES AT LIVELY PACE** 11

Peiping apparently sees this as a way of further expanding its trade with the free world, which last year jumped an estimated 25 percent to about \$1.9 billion.

**CHINESE DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA** 12

The recent trips of Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi were aimed at strengthening the Chinese position at the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers and at stirring up opposition to US policies in Vietnam.

ASIA -AFRICA**INDONESIAN COMMUNISTS CONTINUE TO EXPAND THEIR INFLUENCE** 13

Agitation and propaganda activity has abated temporarily, as Sukarno prepares to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Conference.

25X1

25X1

**SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION SEEKS TO BLOCK TREATY WITH JAPAN** 14

The Korean opposition has embarked on a nationwide campaign of agitation to block ratification of the Japanese-South Korean settlement for which draft agreements were initialed on 3 April.

**RHODESIAN PRIME MINISTER CALLS GENERAL ELECTION** 14

This is another move in Smith's campaign to obtain Rhodesia's independence from Britain while ensuring continued control by the white minority.

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page ii

**SECRET**

<u>ASIA-AFRICA (continued)</u>	<u>Page</u>
<p>CONGO GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY POSITION FURTHER IMPROVED  Only a few rebel groups remain in the northeastern Congo, although new rebel activity seems to be developing in the Lake Tanganyika area.</p>	15
<p>BELGIUM'S ROLE IN THE CONGO  The late March talks between Governor Harriman and Foreign Minister Spaak have resulted in some increase in the Belgian commitment in the Congo.</p>	16

EUROPE

<p>FRANCE STALLS ON TALKS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION  This has aroused new suspicions of De Gaulle's sincerity in advocating even his own version of a European union, but his stand seems more likely a bargaining maneuver.</p>	17
--	----

25X6

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

<p>PANAMANIAN DOUBTS OVER COURSE OF RELATIONS WITH US  Panamanian officials are beginning to react to signs of growing public impatience over the absence of demonstrable progress on canal negotiations. President Robles, who has largely staked his political survival on US-Panamanian cooperation, is particularly concerned.</p>	19
--	----

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page iii

***SECRET***

UNITED NATIONS

Page

**SOVIETS SEEK MEETING OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION**

**21**

Some delegates speculate that Moscow might be hoping to use this forum as a "little General Assembly" in which all sorts of problems could be raised under the guise of disarmament.

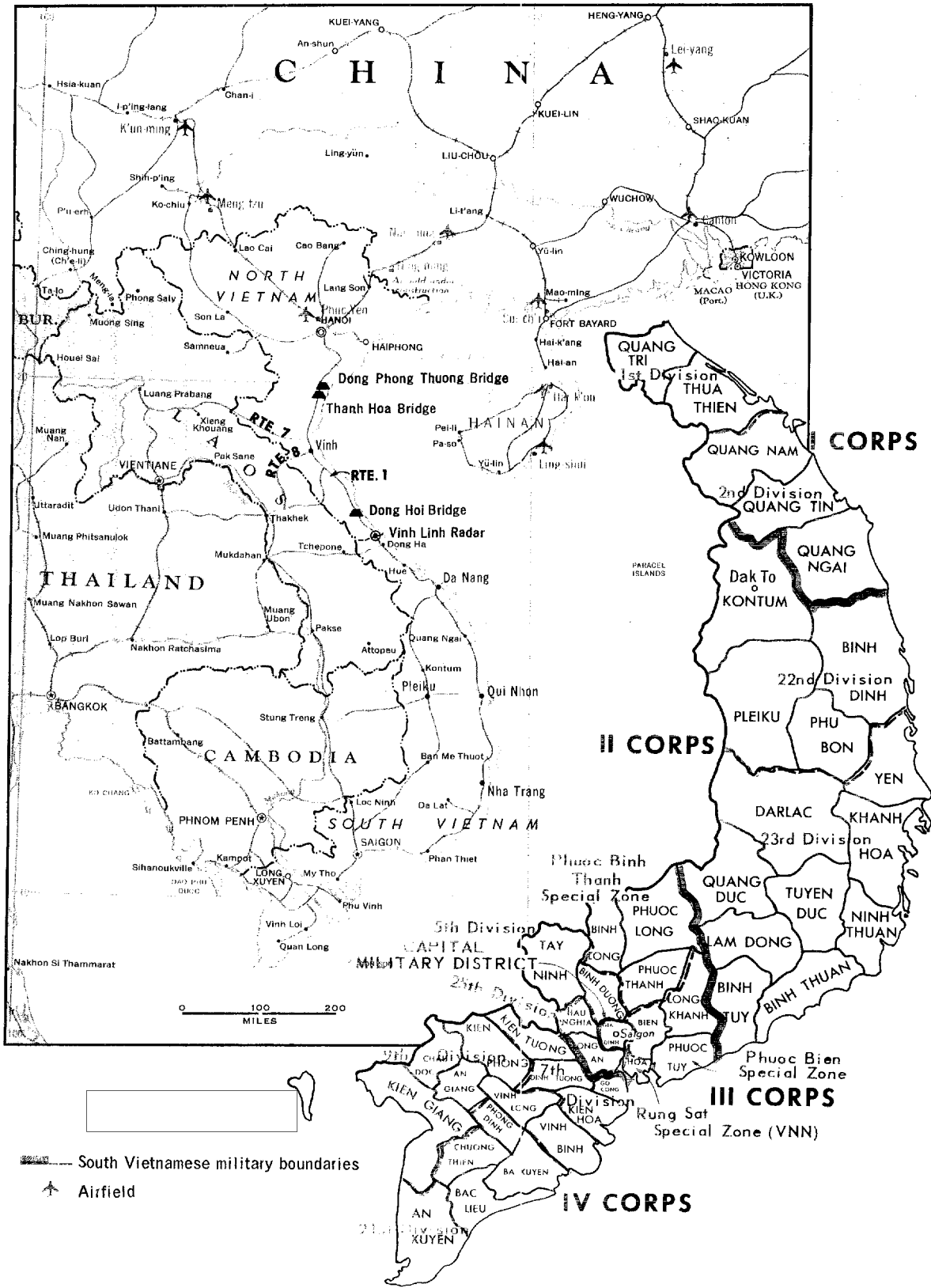
***SECRET***

**9 Apr 65**

**CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY**

**Page**

**iv**



25X1

South Vietnamese military boundaries  
 Airfield

**SECRET**

Vietnam

**VIETNAM**

The air war against North Vietnamese military-associated targets continued at a steady pace this week. Two important bridges were put out of operation by the raiding aircraft, and the first clash with Communist planes over North Vietnam took place. The effect of the latest strikes on DRV morale and willingness to persist in support of the Viet Cong is not yet known; however, Hanoi has put more effort into encouraging and informing the public during the past week. The status of bloc military aid remains unclear

The US Air Strikes

Both US and South Vietnamese aircraft were involved in bombing and armed reconnaissance missions against North Vietnam during the week. Strikes were conducted on four days. The principal targets were hit on 3 and 4 April when US aircraft bombed two important bridges at Dong Phong Thuong and Thanh Hoa. On 4 April South Vietnamese aircraft bombed a bridge at Dong Hoi.

The bridge at Thanh Hoa appears to be intact, but the other two were knocked out. Several armed reconnaissance missions along Route 1 attacked targets of opportunity and destroyed a number of vehicles. A radar site at Vinh Linh was also attacked. Eight US and two

South Vietnamese aircraft were lost.

Communist MIG fighters reacted to US strike aircraft on both 3 and 4 April. On 3 April three MIGs made one firing pass on the navy aircraft bombing the Dong Phong Thuong bridge. On 4 April, two MIGs shot down two F-105s which were attacking the Thanh Hoa bridge. One of the two MIGs may have crashed while returning to Phuc Yen.

DRV Political Developments

A new stress on the necessity for "self-reliance" in "a new and more arduous period" has begun to figure in Hanoi's recent propaganda output. This note was struck first at a special session of the Council of Ministers held on 4 April in Hanoi. The meeting was addressed by Ho Chi Minh, who spoke of the "new situation and tasks" and the meeting itself concluded that the DRV, while making full use of the "approval and support of socialist allies," should conduct its defense against US air attacks in a spirit of "self-reliance."

This theme was echoed at a central committee meeting of the principal mass organization, the Fatherland Front. In recent months the front has been the organization through which Hanoi has expressed its support of and cooperation with the Liberation Front in South Vietnam. Both meetings, and the propaganda that has developed out of them,

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 1



**SECRET**

Vietnam

were apparently designed to set forth the regime's current policy guidelines in an effort to rally popular support behind the leaders and these policies.

Although no new policy departures were evident in the publicity on the ministerial and front meetings, there were hints in subsequent propaganda that high-level party meetings may have preceded them. If such party councils did take place, they could foreshadow some new policy trends in the near future.

Hanoi also upgraded the status of its Foreign Ministry last week by announcing on 7 April the appointment of a full politburo member and former South Vietnamese resistance leader to the post of foreign minister. This was the first major government change in about two years. A central committee member, Hoang Anh, was also appointed to both of the top agricultural organizations --the Ministry of Agriculture and the premier's Agricultural Board. This change brings both top agriculture posts under one man who has considerable experience in financial administration.

#### Military Developments in South Vietnam

Military activity initiated by the Viet Cong during the past week remained at a relatively low level, as govern-

ment-initiated operations continued to produce the most significant battle contacts with the enemy.

Heavy fighting was reported in two widely separated areas of South Vietnam as a result of government clearing operations. In Chuong Thien Province, about 115 miles southwest of Saigon, South Vietnamese Army (ARVN) forces inflicted heavy casualties and weapons losses between 4 and 7 April on a Viet Cong concentration estimated at battalion size. The action marked the first major encounter with Communist guerrillas in the Mekong Delta in several months.

Northward, in Binh Dinh Province, heavy losses were sustained by both government and Viet Cong forces in a highway clearing operation launched by a South Vietnamese Ranger battalion and an armored cavalry squadron on 1 April.

There are increasing, although still unconfirmed, indications that regular North Vietnamese Army (PAVN) units have moved into several provinces in northern South Vietnam.

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 2

**SECRET**

Vietnam

Political Developments

The Quat government continues to take modest steps toward building a record of accomplishments which will strengthen its political image. Essentially, the government's attention has been directed toward bolstering its administrative machinery and popular base, mobilizing additional manpower for the armed forces, tightening security and expanding psychological warfare efforts, and improving its diplomatic posture, particularly in Africa.

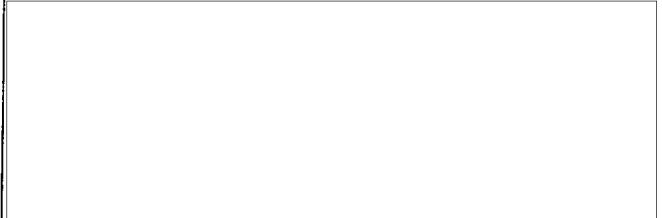
Despite the indications of an improved political climate in recent weeks and the absence of reports of serious coup plotting, there continue to be in-

dications of discontent [redacted]

25X1  
25X1

over

the present uneasy power relationship among them. The internal divisions within the military continue, moreover, to have some overtones of Buddhist-Catholic hostility. For the present, however, earlier Catholic expressions of distaste for the Quat government appear muted, while the Buddhists continue to refrain from overt political involvement and to show some signs of a stronger anti-Communist stand.

Soviet Military Aid

25X1

Western press sources in Moscow are quoting high-ranking Soviet officials as asserting that negotiations with the Chinese on the subject of transit of Soviet arms through China have been concluded satisfactorily. It seems unlikely that the Soviets would be circulating such rumors unless there was some substance to them.

SAM Site in the DRV

Analysis of photography [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] indicates that a surface-

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 3

**SECRET**

Vietnam

to-air missile (SAM) site is in the late stages of construction about 15 miles southeast of Hanoi. No missile equipment has been noted at the site. The installation presently consists of four confirmed and two possible revetted launch positions and a revetted general-guidance-system area. Construction is continuing on a perimeter road and a possible missile-hold area. Next to the SAM site is a six-gun medium antiaircraft artillery position.

gressors." An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Section recently remarked that the US should realize that Soviet prestige is suffering as a result of the crisis and that Moscow is losing face in the Communist world. He several times asserted that "the US must do something," and lamented the alleged lack of sufficient substantive contact between Washington and Moscow. Soviet military officials in Moscow have emphasized that local wars "can become big ones overnight" when two great powers are confronting each other.

#### Reactions From Peiping

Peiping's response to the 3-4 April US air strikes against North Vietnam restated previous warnings that the Chinese people "pledge themselves to stand by the 30 million Vietnamese people and to fight together until final victory over the US aggressors." Peiping has not, however, extended any public commitment beyond Chen Yi's conditional offer on 28 March to send men to fight with the South Vietnamese whenever the latter request it.

Peiping is maintaining its public position of strong opposition to Vietnam negotiations. On 1 April, the People's Daily commentator asserted that

#### Reactions From Moscow

The Soviet Union continues to declare its firm support for North Vietnam against "US aggression." Soviet Premier Kosygin, in a tough 7 April speech in Poland, strongly denounced the "state of war" created by the US in Vietnam. He claimed that the Soviet Union is using "the available possibilities for rendering practical assistance" to the DRV and urged all "peace-loving" states to display "unity and determination" against the US "ag-

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 4

**SECRET**

Vietnam

25X1

the US was "extending its aggression against the DRV" in a "vain effort" to bring about negotiations by "coercive means," echoing the 1 April Chinese-Algerian communiqué which declared that the Vietnamese problem "can only be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the noninterference of imperialism and the withdrawal of its troops."

\* \* \*

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 5

**SECRET**

The Communist World

**SOVIETS AND EAST GERMANS HARASS TRAFFIC TO BERLIN**

In a carefully staged and controlled series of moves, the Soviets and East Germans have harried ground and air traffic to Berlin for the past week. The pattern of their tactics suggests that Moscow does not intend to provoke a major crisis with the West.

The Communists' moves are in reaction to this week's meeting in Berlin of the West German Bundestag, which they view as a provocative attempt to undercut their long-standing contention that West Berlin is still subject to four-power occupation arrangements. This was the first meeting of the full Bundestag in West Berlin since 1958, and official Soviet reaction--although it has been sparse--has taken the line that in permitting the session the Allies were acting in violation of the special status of West Berlin.

A 7 April Pravda report emphasized the limited nature of the access restrictions. In focusing attention on the Bundestag session--noting at the same time that "all peaceful citizens of West Germany and West Berlin" can move about freely--Pravda clearly intended to avoid representing the harassment as a major challenge to Al-

lied access to West Berlin. The apparent Soviet intention to avoid creating a crisis atmosphere was also evident in the absence of any attempt by either Brezhnev or Kosygin to exploit the situation in their recent speeches in Poland.

On 1 April, East German border guards began to scrutinize closely all non-Allied Berlin traffic to identify and turn back at the interzonal checkpoints Bundestag members and their families and staffs, and to impound legislative records and other materials en route to the parliamentary session. Except for delays caused by congestion on the autobahn Allied traffic was not impeded at this time.

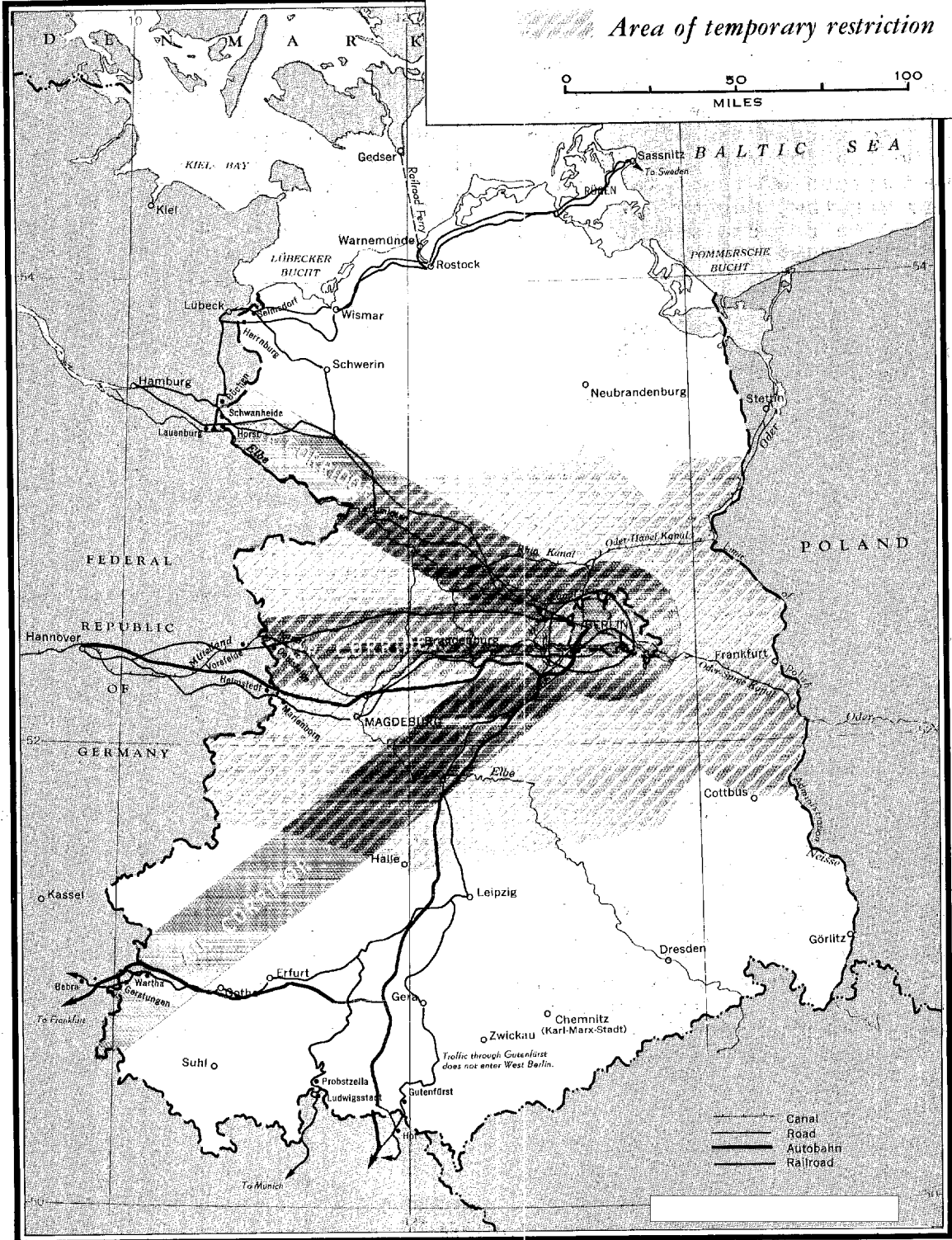
However, on 4 April Soviet representatives in the Berlin Air Safety Center (BASC) notified their Western counterparts that air operations in support of a combined Soviet - East German military exercise to be held west of Berlin from 5 to 11 April required that Western corridor flights be restricted to the 6,500- to 10,000-foot range and that flight safety would not be guaranteed for flights below 6,500 feet. The same night, Soviet military authorities on

**SECRET**

# EAST GERMANY

*Area Closed to Allied Travel  
5 - 11 April 1965*

*Area of temporary restriction*



47239

25X1


25X1

**SECRET**

## The Communist World

30 minutes' notice informed all three Allied military liaison missions that they were prohibited from traveling west of Berlin except on the Helmstedt autobahn. For the first time East Berlin, an area never entered by the liaison missions, was included in the restricted area.

The Helmstedt autobahn was closed to all traffic for several hours on the morning of 5 April and has been shut down for 3 or 4 hours each succeeding day. Soviet check-point commanders have refused to process Allied traffic during closure periods or to entertain official protests. On 8 April a westbound US convoy of three trucks on the autobahn at the time of the closure was blocked by Soviet trucks. At approximately the same time a Soviet colonel forced a US officer stalled farther along the road to re-enter his vehicle at gunpoint until the closure expired.

 Marshal Grechko, the Warsaw Pact commander, now is in East Germany, perhaps in his capacity as the USSR's first deputy minister of defense and commander of the ground forces.

Soviet MIG fighters have repeatedly broken the sound barrier over West Berlin since 5 April, zooming low over all three airfields in the Western sectors. On 7 April, MIGs dived low over US and British headquarters and staged a mock duel over the French Sector.

25X6

25X1

25X1

Moscow commentators have echoed East German charges of the "illegal" and "provocative" character of the Bundestag meeting, but have ignored the military exercises.

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 7

**SECRET**

The Communist World

Nevertheless, shortly after the Bundestag had adjourned and Chancellor Erhard flew to Bonn, Soviet controllers in BASC advised that they were lifting the restrictions on north corridor flights because the maneuvers do not require them "at the moment." The phrasing of the Soviet statement at least raises the possibility that the restrictions--which remain in effect for the center and south corridor--will be reimposed.

All of the restrictions presumably will be lifted after the maneuvers have ended. However, in the future the Soviets could seek to exploit their successful, though temporary, closures of the autobahn as a precedent for further limiting Allied ground access--perhaps in the form of closing the autobahn regularly for maneuvers or requiring that Western vehicles use the road at specified hours of the day.

25X1

\* \* \*

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 8



**SECRET**

The Communist World

**COMMUNIST GRAIN TRADE**

The USSR probably is winding up its 1965 wheat purchases from Western suppliers, but Communist China and East European countries are still negotiating for this year's imports under long-term agreements.

Soviet purchases this season total 3.3 million tons, worth about \$200 million. They include 550,000 tons of wheat to be delivered to Cuba and 250,000 to Eastern Europe. Soviet imports for consumption at home will reach 2.5 million tons--about 25 percent of the extraordinary 1964 imports. The most recent deal, a one-million-ton purchase from Argentina, is likely to be signed shortly. Negotiations on barter arrangements to cover part of the cost continue.

[redacted] as delivery of grain already purchased is scheduled through November this year, only minor additional purchases --such as the 100,000 tons now under negotiation with France-- are likely.

Peiping, however, is expected to remain active in the grain market throughout the year. It has already purchased almost 4 million tons of wheat worth about \$250 million. A 1.2-million deal with Canberra has just been signed, and further talks covering [redacted]

[redacted] Australian wheat are expected later this year. Other negotiations are under way with Argentina and with Canada, which has already sold China 800,000 tons. Chinese imports in 1965 may well match last year's record total of about 6.5 million tons.

Grain imports by East European countries for this crop year approach 5 million tons. Purchases from Canada are exceeding the provisions of long-term agreements negotiated after the Soviet crop failures in 1963. Some Soviet grain still goes to Eastern Europe, but additional purchases are arranged from time to time through West European brokers to supplement imports from the USSR and Canada. [redacted]

25X1  
25X1

25X1

\* \* \*

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 9

**SECRET**

The Communist World

## TACTICAL SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES IN THE SATELLITES

The Hungarian Army made the first public display of its surface-to-surface tactical missiles on 4 April when four Scud and six FROG (Free Rocket Over Ground) missiles appeared in the Liberation Day parade in Budapest. The appearance of both these missiles in Hungarian hands, along with other modern equipment such as T-55 medium tanks specially equipped for night operations, indicates that the Soviets are upgrading Hungary's contribution to Warsaw Pact military capabilities. Hungary has been the weakest of the Warsaw Pact powers, with none of its six line divisions in a combat-ready status.

Scud and FROG tactical missiles are used to provide modern fire support for field-army operations. The Scud-A missile has a range of up to 80 nautical miles with a nuclear warhead, and up to 150 miles with a chemical or conventional high-explosive warhead. It normally is

held at the field-army level in the Soviet Army. The FROG, which appears in several models, is used to support a division and has a maximum range of 29 miles. So far only the FROG-5, which is not considered capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, is held by the satellites.

The actual deployment of these missiles so far has not been uniform. The Poles, East Germans, and Hungarians have both Scuds and FROGs. Rumania was the first satellite to display its Scuds (in August 1963) but is not known to have FROGs. FROGs which were brought into Cuba in mid-1962 for Soviet forces were turned over to Cuban forces the following year. The Cubans paraded these FROGs in January 1964, earlier than they appeared in any Eastern European army, but have no Scuds. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have not yet displayed either missile.

25X1

\* \* \*

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 10

**SECRET**

The Communist World

25X1

**CHINA'S TRADE FAIR PROGRAM CONTINUES AT LIVELY PACE**

Peiping is pushing commercial contacts with the free world by participating in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad and encouraging such shows in China. It apparently hopes for a further expansion in its trade with the non-Communist world, which last year jumped an estimated 25 percent to about \$1.9 billion.

A special clothing and textile fair recently held in Shanghai was aimed at free world buyers, and China has promised a bigger and better spring fair at Canton.

China was the largest foreign exhibitor at France's recently opened Lyons Trade Fair, and reportedly plans a large exhibit at the Paris International Fair next month. Peiping also continues presenting formidable exhibits at trade fairs in underdeveloped countries, such as the Casablanca fair, where China had the largest

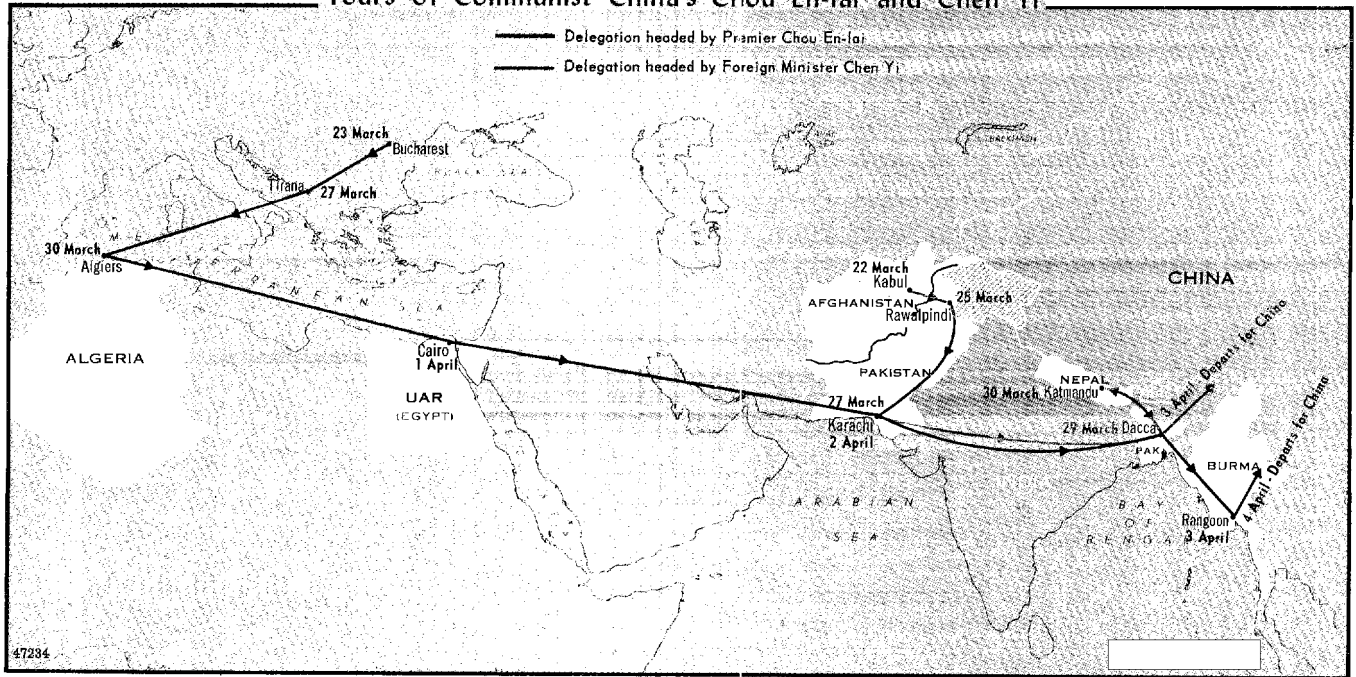
pavilion last year, and will show its products at various smaller exhibitions in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and possibly in Latin America.

A growing number of Peiping's free world suppliers are also showing their goods in China this year. Denmark was first, with a small electronics exhibition in Peiping last month. Japan and several West European countries reportedly plan fairs there later this year. The largest of these are the French trade fair planned for August and the Japanese exhibit, which is scheduled for runs of three weeks each in Peiping and Shanghai in late 1965. Last year the British were the most active exhibitors, holding three fairs in China--a scientific instruments show, a mining and construction exhibition, and a large-scale trade fair.

25X1

**SECRET**

### Tours of Communist China's Chou En-lai and Chen Yi



47234

25X1

**SECRET**

The Communist World

**CHINESE DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA**

Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi have just completed separate trips covering six countries of North Africa and South Asia aimed at strengthening the Chinese position at the forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers. They also used their visits to stir up opposition to US policies in Vietnam. These appear to have been primarily working trips with protocol functions held to a minimum.

In Algeria, his first African stop, Chou spent two days in talks with Ben Bella and other key officials. Chou's interview with the official press service suggests that planning for "Bandung II," scheduled to begin on 29 June, was a major topic. Peiping probably hopes to turn that meeting into a display of Afro-Asian unity against US policies in Southeast Asia. Chou told reporters that the second Afro-Asian meeting will produce "more concrete results" than its 1955 predecessor in dealing "with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism." The joint communiqué issued at the end of Chou's visit condemned the US, called for complete withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and asserted that the problem there "can only be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves."

No communiqués were issued in Cairo, where Chou stopped for

24 hours, or in Pakistan. According to press reports, the main topics discussed were participation of the USSR and Malaysia in the Afro-Asian meeting--something Peiping is fighting to block--and the "threat to peace" created by US air strikes against North Vietnam. Chou spent less than a day in Burma but was closeted with Ne Win for two long unpublicized sessions--the last of which delayed Chou's departure for three hours.

Chen Yi signed border protocols while in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Chen's statements and editorials from Peiping stressed China's willingness to negotiate with its neighbors--in part an implicit attack on Indian intransigence on the Sino-Indian border question designed to weaken New Delhi's position at the coming conference.

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 12

**SECRET**

Asia-Africa

INDONESIAN COMMUNISTS CONTINUE TO EXPAND THEIR INFLUENCE

The agitation and propaganda activity of the Communists in Indonesia, and to a lesser extent of the anti-Communists, which was so evident during February and much of March, has temporarily abated. In mid-March Sukarno banned further demonstrations until after the 18-26 April celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bandung Afro-Asian conference. For the most part, his order is being observed.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

A minor cabinet reshuffle on 31 March added another pro-Communist to the cabinet while downgrading Adam Malik, the leader of the banned anti-Communist "Sukarnoist" movement. Malik was shifted to a new and meaningless cabinet post. Chaerul Saleh, also involved in "Sukarnism," remains third deputy prime minister, coordinating minister for development, and minister for oil, but has lost some of the functions which permitted him to dispense patronage.

Apparently as a warning to anti-Communist Moslem groups in

Java who had undertaken terrorism as well as peaceful agitation, Sukarno has "restricted" the activities of two branches of a Moslem student organization. Any major action against anti-Communists, however, probably will be delayed until after the Bandung anniversary celebration.

With the reduction of Communist agitation against American targets, the government is under less pressure to take anti-US action. The operations of the three American-owned oil companies apparently are proceeding normally despite the government's nominal take-over on 19 March and the subsequent installation of Indonesian "custody-control" teams.

[Redacted]

A resumption of all forms of Communist pressures probably can be expected in late April and with it another intensification of the government's anti-American posture.

[Redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

Asia-Africa

**SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION SEEKS TO BLOCK TREATY WITH JAPAN**

The settlement between Japan and South Korea, for which draft agreements were initialed on 3 April, still faces the hurdle of ratification in each country, and the issue is particularly controversial in South Korea. The Pak government's majority in the Korean National Assembly should assure ratification if party discipline is maintained. The opposition, however, has embarked on a nationwide campaign of rallies and student agitation in an effort to block the treaty. Students have already rioted in two large towns, and the opposition hopes for major demonstrations around

19 April, the anniversary of the 1960 revolution.

Such disturbances, like past demonstrations which the regime's opponents have developed by arousing latent anti-Japanese resentment, might become vehicles for expressing frustration with local economic and political conditions. The opposition probably hopes that they may even mushroom into an attempt to overthrow President Pak. Pak has stated he will declare martial law if necessary, and can probably control the situation if the army backs him.

25X1

**RHODESIAN PRIME MINISTER CALLS GENERAL ELECTION**

Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith's call for a general election on 7 May is another move in his campaign to obtain Rhodesia's independence from Britain while ensuring continued white control. Smith's Rhodesia Front party now has a safe majority in parliament, but Smith says he needs a decisive increase in order to strengthen his hand in negotiations with Britain and to revise the 1961 constitution in as yet unspecified respects. The front is expected to win substantially more than the two-thirds parlia-

mentary majority required for constitutional amendments.

25X1

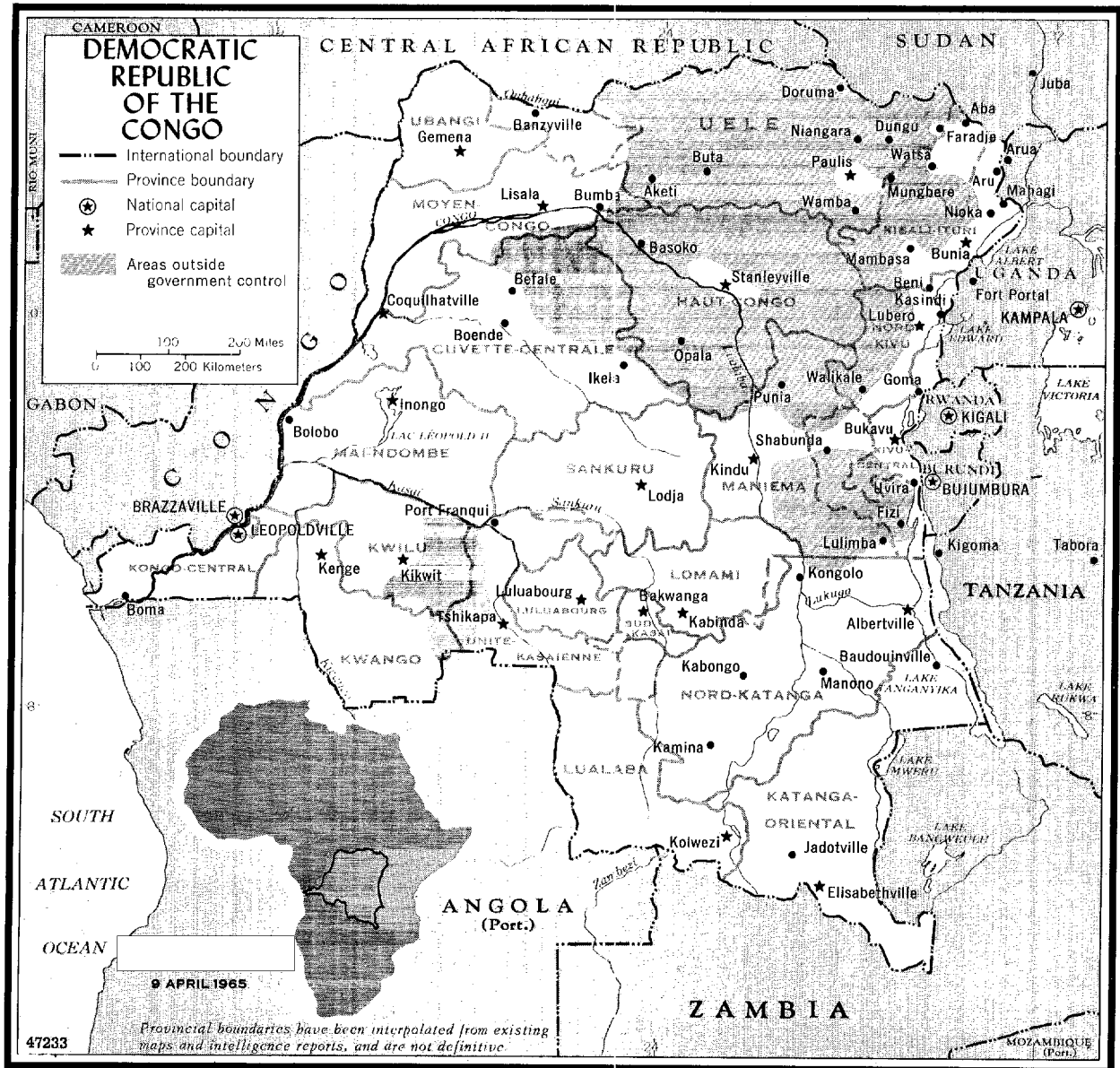
Smith dissolved parliament last week

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 14



25X1



**SECRET**

Asia-Africa

25X1

[Redacted]

Smith says he does not intend to declare Rhodesia's independence unilaterally while negotiations continue. His

postelection legislative proposals therefore may aim at further curtailing African participation in elections without directly revoking the entrenched clauses in the 1961 constitution that protect the Africans' voting rights.

25X1

[Redacted]

**CONGO GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY POSITION FURTHER IMPROVED**

The Congolese Government's military position continues to improve in most areas, but there is increased insurgent activity in the southeast Congo.

The government forces in the northeast have paused to refit and to consolidate their hold on the major towns and roads. Although scattered groups of rebels remain, the local population continues to welcome the government troops, and some have even offered to fight the rebels.

25X1

[Redacted]

In the southeast, rebel groups operating from Fizi, between Bukavu and Albertville, have recently increased their pressures on government forces positioned along the border of Nord-Katanga Province.

25X1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

25X1

Government units elsewhere in the Congo continue to cut away at the periphery of rebel-held territory.

Rebel leaders were scheduled to meet in Cairo earlier this week, for a "unity" conference which failed to convene and was postponed indefinitely when representatives of some rebel factions refused to attend.

The Congo elections meanwhile are proceeding calmly but slowly under Leopoldville's guidance. Elections were recently postponed in Coquilhatville, capital of Cuvette Central Province, however, following the discovery there of blatant balloting irregularities.

25X1

[Redacted]

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

Asia-Africa

**BELGIUM'S ROLE IN THE CONGO**

The late March talks between Governor Harriman and Foreign Minister Spaak have resulted in some increase in the Belgian commitment in the Congo. Belgium has been moving over the past year to fill part of the vacuum left when the UN abdicated responsibility for the area and pulled out its troops on 30 June 1964.

Some 1,200 Congolese under a mixed Belgian-Congolese officer corps have now completed slightly over half of a 10-month training program. The units have so far done extremely well in the opinion of US military observers. The goal had been to train 20,000-25,000 troops, but the Belgians now believe a smaller army may be adequate if properly trained. They have agreed that their officers will stay with the new units even after training is completed.

Spaak agreed in the recent talks to give the Congo \$2 million worth of military equipment. This will cover only slightly more than one-fourth of its 1965 arms and ammunition requirement. Belgium's reluctance to provide equipment or to transport it to the Congo

has been the source of considerable friction in US-Belgian relations over the past year.

In regard to the Congo's administrative needs, Spaak has agreed to provide 52 specialists in such needed categories as finance, police administration, sanitation, and public works. These men are to make up five or six "administrative teams" for individual towns which have been reconquered from the rebels. Two teams are already in place. Belgium is moving toward a piecemeal plan of administrative support in those areas particularly important to Belgian business.

Belgium's extensive business enterprises in the Congo are showing confidence in the future and can be expected to keep up pressure on the Belgian Government to maintain its activity in the Congo. The force of Belgian public opinion against overseas involvement and the distaste for Congo adventure of influential Belgian military figures are likely to exert continuing downward pressure, however, on Belgium's financial commitment.

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 16

**SECRET**

Europe

**FRANCE STALLS ON TALKS ON EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION**

France last week rejected the Italian proposal that the EEC foreign ministers meet on 10 May to discuss European political unity, but left the door open for later talks.

French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, in turning down the Italian proposal, told Foreign Minister Fanfani the "EEC should complete its unfinished business first." In a subsequent statement given the press following a cabinet meeting on 31 March, Paris claimed this was no change in the French position which still held a resumption of political cooperation talks to be "necessary." It added, however, that such talks could not be held without indispensable preparation and some reasonable prospect of success. Talks would be opportune, moreover, "only after successful completion of the important discussions in Brussels, notably on agriculture, scheduled to end on 30 June."

Some Benelux officials reportedly believe Paris has served notice there will be no political unification talks until the other five have accepted "fundamental anti-NATO and anti-American tenets of French foreign policy." There has been speculation in Bonn that De Gaulle's stand may also be related to his interest in possible French discussions with the Soviets. It is unclear, however, why talks on European unity would necessarily interfere with this.

Several considerations, moreover, would suggest that De Gaulle's maneuver is a bid for a tactical delay. Paris may have felt that the time is not yet ripe for a major new effort to agree on a "European Europe." The Dutch would have been dragged to the 10 May meeting, determined not to discuss defense, and some among the EEC countries are again showing--in Gaullist eyes--an interest in effecting a union which would in fact serve to contain France. Finally, as was the case with grain-price unification, the French do in fact have an enormous stake in the Brussels agricultural talks--notably the financial regulations. Bonn's desire for a political union meeting gives De Gaulle a lever to get what he wants from the Germans on the farm front.

25X6

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 17

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

Western Hemisphere

## PANAMANIAN DOUBTS OVER COURSE OF RELATIONS WITH US

25X1

Panamanians are expressing growing impatience over the absence of demonstrable progress on canal negotiations with the US. News commentaries and personal comments reflect the impression that the US will not be particularly concerned over Panamanian problems until the location of a sea level canal has been decided. Renewing charges that the Robles government is being secretive, ultra-nationalist Jorge Illueca has called for greater public discussion of the canal issue and a plebiscite to express the desires of the Panamanian people.

Panamanian officials are beginning to react to these pressures.

[redacted] special Panamanian negotiator Diogenes de la Rosa warned in a Miami press interview that Panama would not accept partial concessions to its slate of demands and is determined to "decolonialize" the Canal Zone. One recurrent issue being used to stir up anti-US feeling is the Canal Zone's attempt to keep Panamanian farmers from planting crops on unused lands within the Zone.

President Robles recently expressed concern over the fact that a new US ambassador has not yet been named, and he made his usually ceremonial address to the diplomatic corps an exposition of Panama's demands in the Canal Zone. Robles has largely staked his political survival on a program of cooperation with the US, and he evidently fears that impatience over Canal issues could be turned against him by his many opponents.

25X1

**SECRET**

9 Apr 65

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Page 19

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

United Nations

**SOVIETS SEEK MEETING OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION**

The Soviet request last week for an immediate meeting of the UN Disarmament Commission has caused some delegates to speculate that Moscow might be hoping to use this forum as a "little General Assembly" in which all sorts of problems could be raised under the guise of disarmament. Many delegates expect the Soviets to use the meetings to attack US policy in Vietnam and to pursue other anti-US propaganda themes, such as attacking the MLF.

The consensus at the UN is that meetings of the Disarmament Commission should be scheduled for late April or early May. One possibility is the holding of an organizational meeting on 26 April with actual talks beginning on 10 May. In addition to the MLF, other matters likely to be discussed are French nu-

clear testing, the nonproliferation question, and a comprehensive test ban. Most nations approve of the convening of the commission; some hope that this will lead to a resumption of negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

Meanwhile efforts to resolve the problems of financing and peacekeeping seem to be making no progress. The first meeting of the Committee of 33 on 26 March was dominated by a Soviet attack on US use of gas and other recent US "provocations" in Vietnam. The meeting was adjourned until 22 April to allow more time for consultation and negotiations. From recent Soviet statements, it appears that the USSR's position on finance and peacekeeping is un-

25X1

\* \* \*

**SECRET**

**Page Denied**



***SECRET***