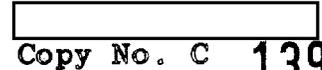


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8 September 1965



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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
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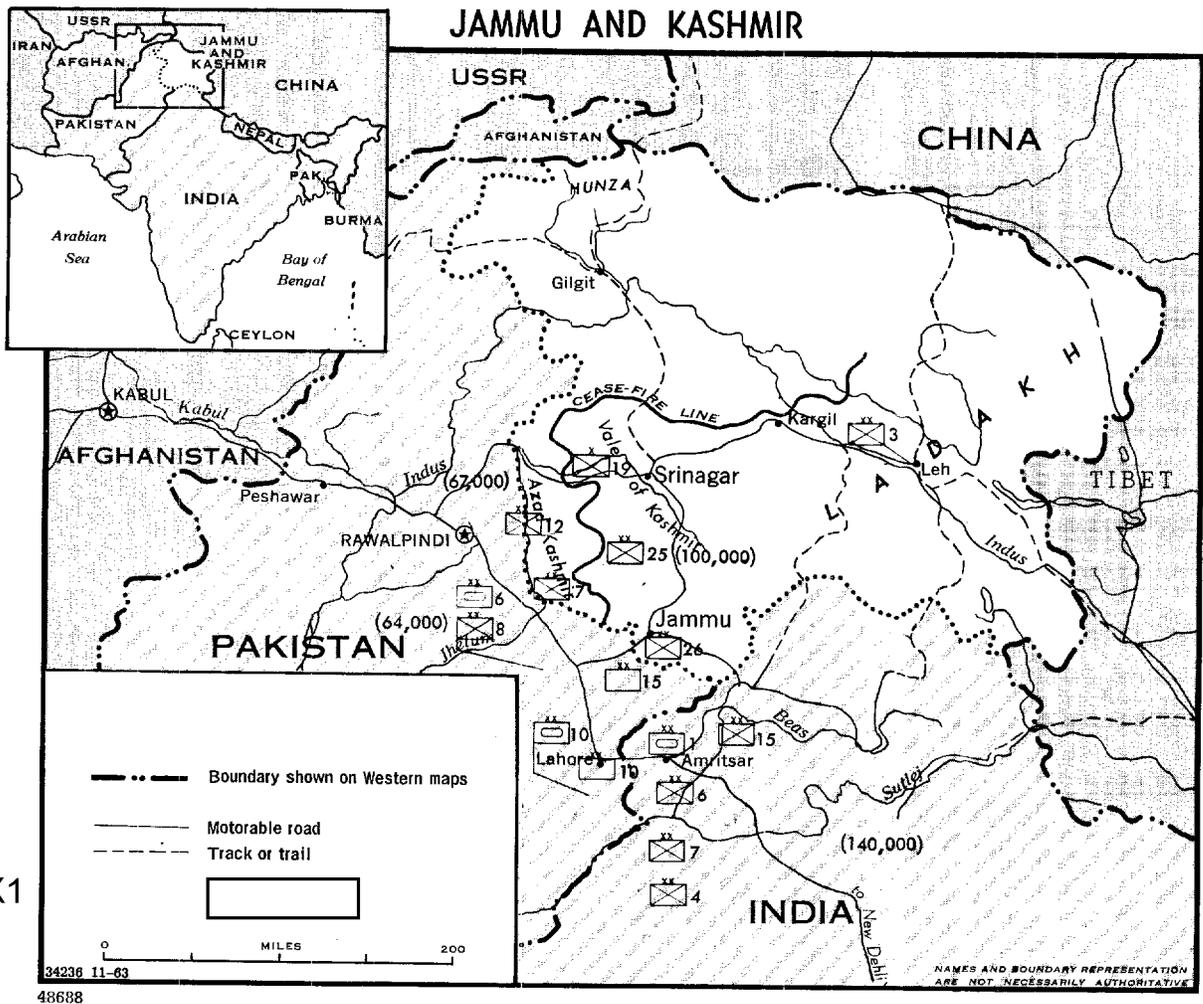
- [REDACTED]
2. India-Pakistan: Situation report. (Page 3)
  3. Notes: Greece; Iraq. (Page 6)

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India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The de facto war was confined largely to widespread air activity yesterday but New Delhi claims to have made a second crossing into West Pakistan today.

The Indian Army drive against West Pakistan in the direction of Lahore is stalled a few miles inside the border. The new thrust, some 500 miles farther south, is stated to be aimed at the city of Hyderabad, Sind. The Pakistani, meanwhile, have publicly warned that their troops may soon launch a counteroffensive into India.

There continue to be conflicting reports from the two nations on the location of air strikes and the numbers of enemy aircraft destroyed. India has admitted the loss of eight aircraft and Pakistan reports having lost six.

Karachi alleges that Indian planes are indiscriminately bombing civilians in Pakistan's largest cities, a charge substantiated by the raid on Rawalpindi which is described [by the US officials there] as obviously a terroristic tactic upon the civil population. The Indians deny the charges, maintaining that their air attacks have been aimed solely at airfields from which Pakistani planes are taking off for raids against India. [A Pakistani officer claims that an air raid on the important harbor of Bombay caused widespread destruction but there is no confirmation of this report.]

According to New Delhi radio, Pakistan made an unsuccessful attempt to bomb New Delhi earlier today. The announcement said that Indian planes repulsed the attackers and destroyed one Pakistani aircraft. Karachi radio reports that Pakistani naval units have shelled a small Indian military installation located on a peninsula south of the Rann of Kutch.

There is still no confirmation that Indian troops have invaded East Pakistan. Reports [redacted] of a build-up of Pakistani forces on the border of East Pakistan could be a prelude to an Indian attack,

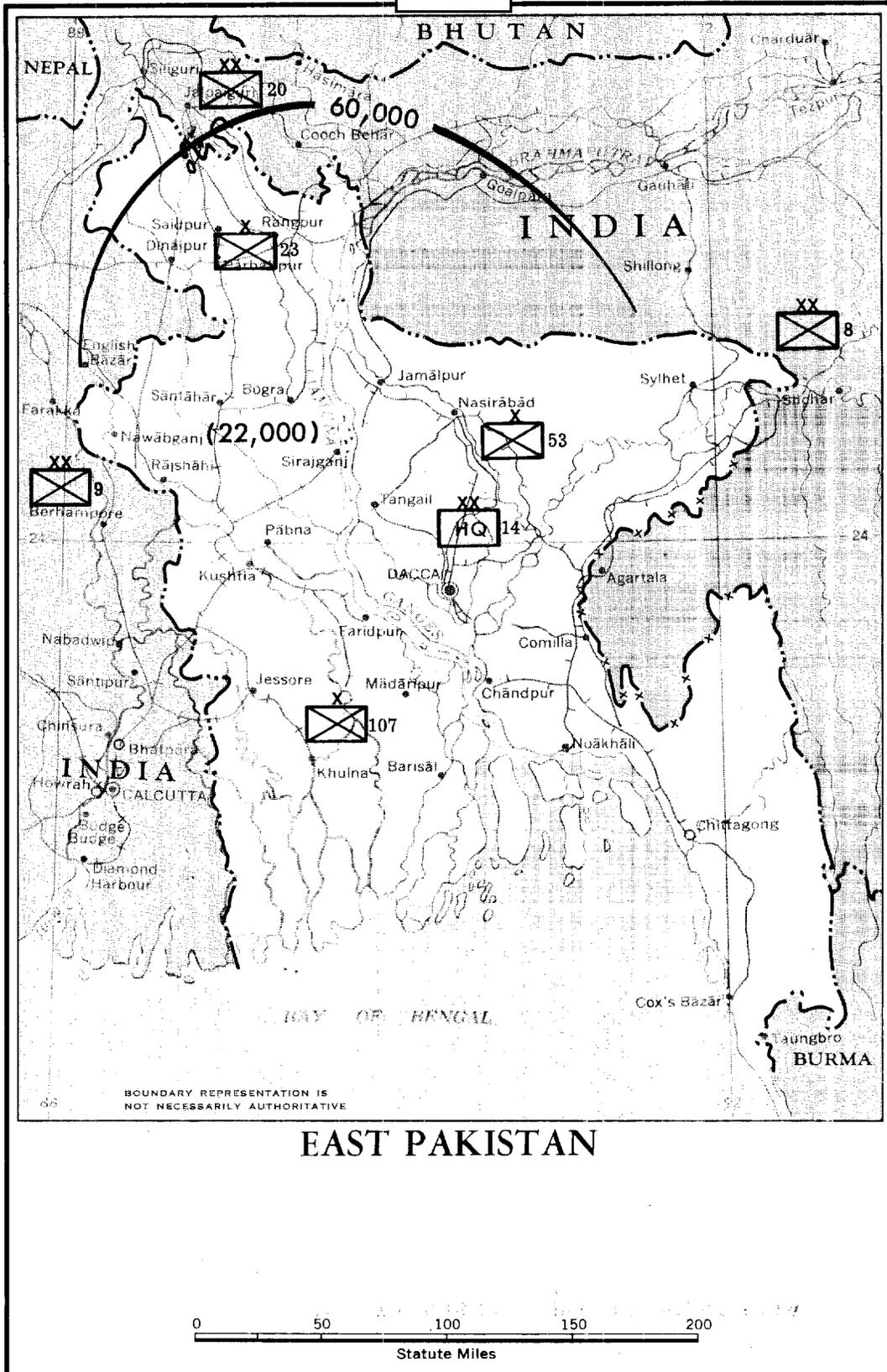
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however. Pakistan has one understrength division in East Pakistan facing a far larger Indian force.

U Thant is expected to arrive in Pakistan tomorrow and subsequently will go on to India in his effort to arrange a cease-fire. Both nations have issued statements welcoming the Secretary General's visit. A high ranking Indian official privately [fold Ambassador Bowles that] Thant was probably the only individual who had any chance of success in this effort. Meanwhile, official statements in both capitals continue to emphasize conditions for a cease-fire which appear completely unacceptable to the other side.

Pakistan continues to seek material support from its allies in CENTO and SEATO but with little likelihood that even significant moral support will be forthcoming. Karachi has been receiving strong propaganda support from Communist China, Indonesia and Albania. A Pakistani official claims that Djakarta will also send aircraft.

Communist China and the USSR are adopting widely varying positions on the conflict.

The Chinese government statement broadcast on 7 September takes a more menacing line than Peking's initial coverage of the situation. The Chinese refer threateningly to alleged Indian "intrusions and provocations" along the frontier, and note specifically that Indians are "entrenched on Chinese territory" but Peking goes no further than a declaration that the Chinese are "now closely following developments" and "strengthening defenses and heightening alertness" along China's borders.

In Moscow an authoritative TASS statement rather impartially blamed both India and Pakistan for aggravating a situation that "cannot benefit either side," but also delivered an implicit rebuke to Peking for its position on the crisis. The statement criticized those "outside forces" trying to prevent good relations between India and Pakistan and for setting them at

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loggerheads. In contrast to Communist China's denunciation of UN involvement in the crisis, the statement notes Soviet support for the 4 and 6 September UN Security Council resolutions and urges both countries to immediately stop military operations and to withdraw their troops behind the 1949 UN cease-fire line. Moscow's limited room for maneuver in the situation was reflected by a cautious offer of the Soviet Union's "good offices" if both sides deemed it useful in their efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully.

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NOTES

Greece: [National Radical Union leader Kanellopoulos is under heavy pressure from his party to retract his offer to head an interim government to supervise elections. He intends to hold additional meetings with party members, perhaps today, as well as further discussions with ex-Premier Papandreou before making his final presentation to the party's full parliamentary group. King Constantine apparently will await the outcome of these consultations before making his next move. Communists in the extreme leftist party, which has hitherto backed Papandreou, are enraged that he accepted Kanellopoulos' offer.]

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Iraq: President Arif's new cabinet represents an apparent compromise with pro-Egyptian elements in Iraq. Arif, who purged six strongly pro-Nasirist ministers only last July, has now appointed both a prime minister and a foreign minister who are considered to be generally pro-Egyptian. Arif probably hopes that the move will produce a cabinet stronger than its unusually weak predecessor.

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