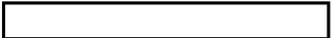
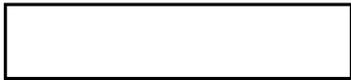


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11 October 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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\*India-Pakistan: [redacted]

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The military situation remains generally quiet, although there are reports of scattered incidents in Kashmir and along the West Pakistan - India border.

An Indian defense ministry communiqué of 10 October accused Pakistan again of strengthening its forces and laying mines in the Lahore, Sialkot and Akhnur sectors, and complained of several new cease-fire violations in these areas, including intrusions by aircraft, over the last several days. Pakistani spokesmen asserted yesterday that Indian troops had attacked Pakistani posts in the Tithwal area of the Kashmir cease-fire line.

Pro-Pakistani elements in Indian-held Kashmir apparently are generating increasing security problems. On 9 and 10 October there was rioting and stone-throwing in several sections of Srinagar, the main city of Indian Kashmir, and a curfew was imposed for the night of 10-11 October. Local authorities arrested several pro-Pakistani political leaders, including the chairman of the Awami Action Committee and the acting president of the Plebiscite Front. In addition, India claims to have killed or captured upwards of 30 Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir over the last few days.

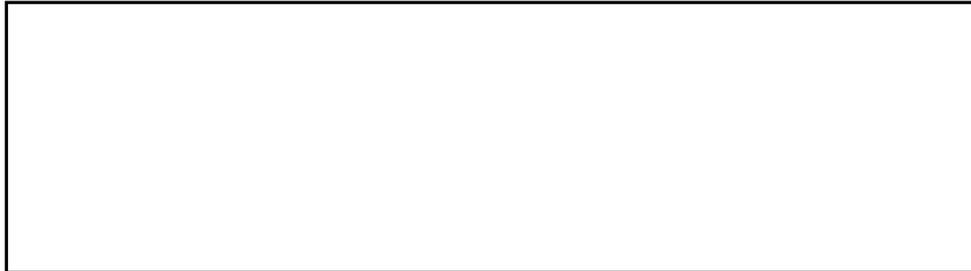
Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto is reported to have said in Paris before flying to New York that he will discuss with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York the proposal made by the Soviet premier for an India-Pakistan summit meeting in Tashkent. Bhutto again spoke of Pakistan's possible withdrawal from the United Nations but "only in the event that no steps are taken" towards a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

In a survey of public attitudes in Lahore, American officials there conclude that the cease-fire has been accepted, despite some earlier doubt occasioned by government claims of victory on all fronts, and few if any would wish another outbreak of hostilities. Most

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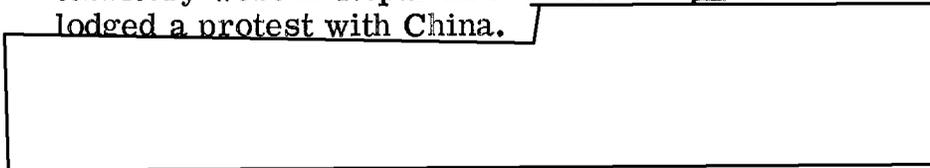
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people feel that a settlement of the Kashmir problem must be made through diplomatic channels, particularly the United Nations and the "great powers," and they are counting on the United States to put sufficient pressure on India to produce an "honorable" settlement. At the minimum this would mean independence for the Kashmiris. Some have warned that failure to achieve a just solution would drive Pakistan into the arms of Communist China.



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Another small Chinese Communist incursion of the Sino-Indian border has been reported by New Delhi. Three armed Chinese soldiers are said to have exchanged fire with an Indian patrol on Indian territory west of Nepal on 9 October. India has lodged a protest with China.



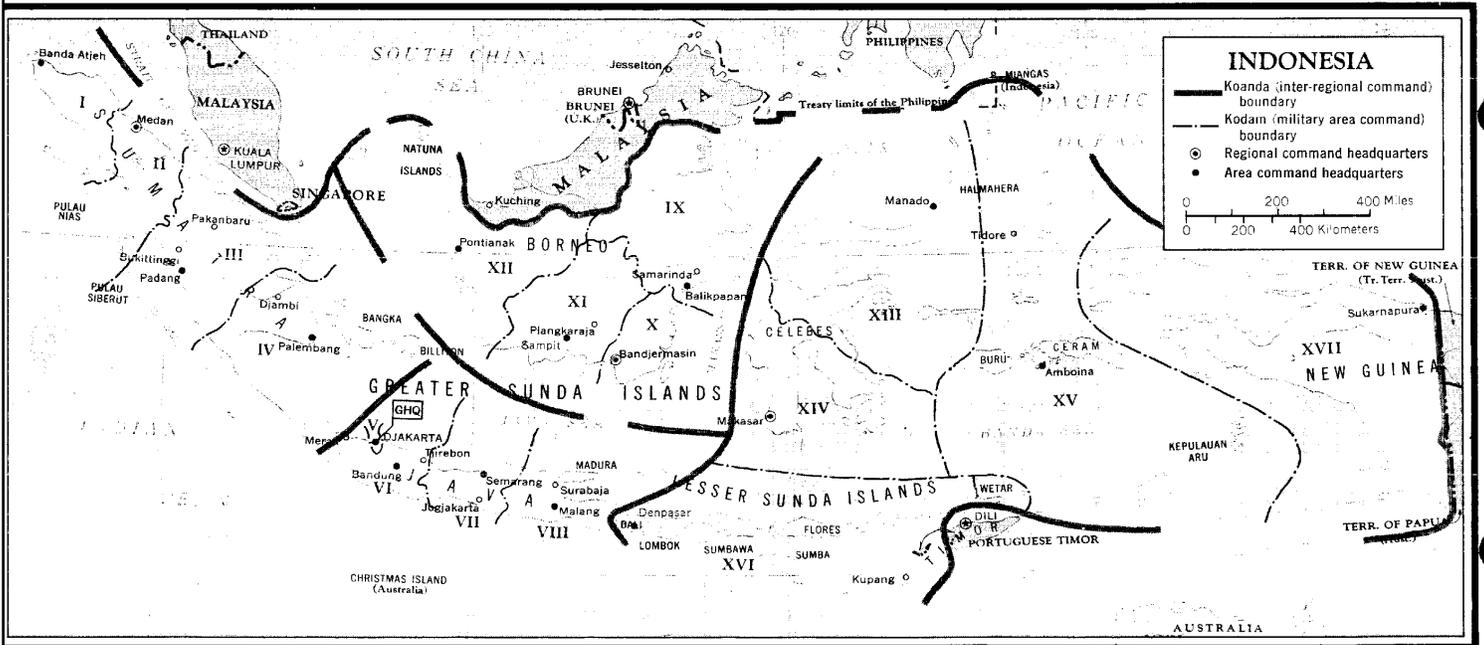
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11 Oct 65 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map



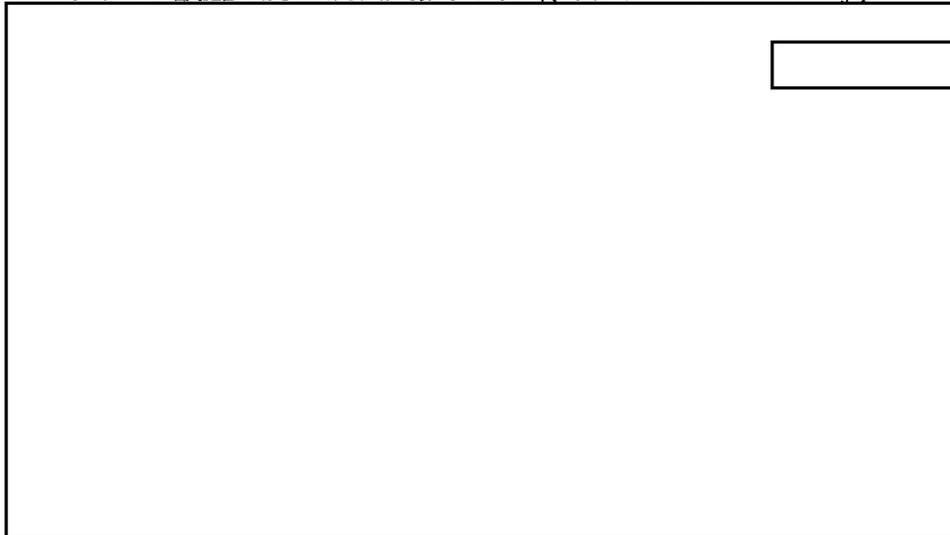
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\*Indonesia: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Indonesian army leaders have both President Sukarno and the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) on the defensive and are vigorously pressing their advantage.

Investigative operations are in full swing to find persons implicated in the abortive Untung coup and to flush out Communists who have infiltrated military and civilian government organizations. Large numbers of PKI members are being taken into custody.



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The army is working rapidly in an effort to mobilize strong popular support through its control of the various communications media. Army leaders also are at least lending tacit support to numerous anti-PKI demonstrations by their permissiveness, and apparently are hoping to strengthen their position by encouraging the reactivation of organizations that were banned earlier by Sukarno.



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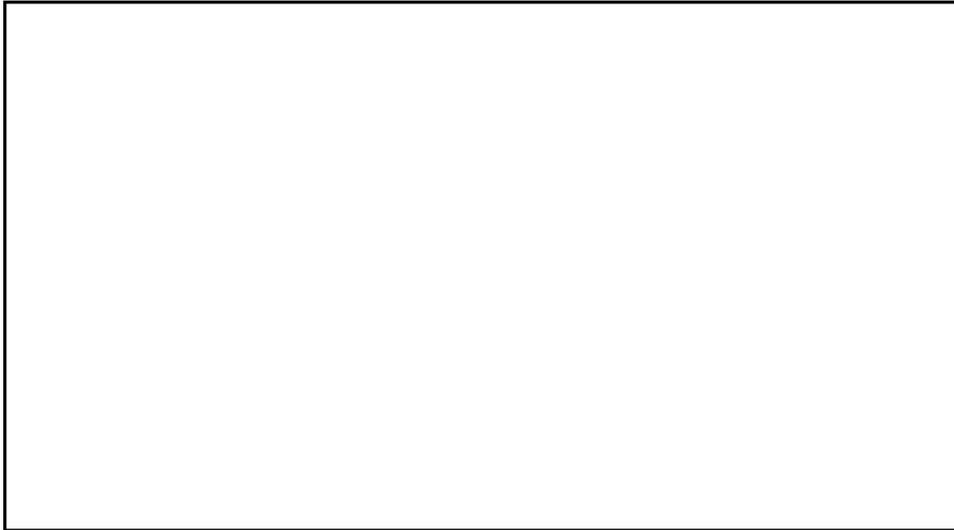


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[Whether the army will be able to out-maneuver the wily Sukarno is still very questionable. Defense Minister Nasution, the army's senior leader, is at a disadvantage in trying to parry Sukarno's political thrusts for several reasons. It is very questionable whether many of his own followers would remain loyal to him if Sukarno were to exert his authority; he has no troop command himself and must act through General Suharto; he is lacking in political acumen and is reluctant to act in a political capacity; and finally economic problems, especially an impending rice shortage, could compound his difficulties and weaken his support.]



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Dominican Republic: The provisional government's plans to assert its authority in the rebel zone of Santo Domingo, starting today, do not have the wholehearted support of Dominican security forces.

Garcia Godoy has approved the gradual introduction of police into the zone, to be followed in a few days by the disbanding of the perimeter and checkpoints around it. Armed Forces Minister Rivera has hesitantly agreed, but Police Chief Despradel is reluctant to introduce his men into the zone, fearing for their safety.

The dissatisfaction of the service chiefs and Despradel with lack of progress by the provisional government previously had induced them to give the OAS Committee a formal declaration threatening to denounce the Act of Reconciliation unless the Garcia Godoy government enforces "full and strict compliance" with its provisions. They evidently believe that the checkpoints and perimeter should not be removed until all arms are collected and order fully restored.

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Uruguay: The government has imposed strict security measures in the face of a potentially serious Communist-inspired strike threat.

Communist-dominated government employees' unions have called for a 72-hour strike in all public enterprises beginning 13 October to force the government to grant a 50-percent wage increase before a year-long, pre-election wage freeze takes effect on 1 November. In addition, a 100,000-member Communist-led trade union front has called for a 24-hour general strike on the 13th.

The government

generally appears determined to use whatever force is necessary to preserve order

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The government's refusal to meet the workers' wage demands reflects an apparent newly found determination to introduce a number of long overdue but politically difficult economic reform measures. General economic deterioration has quickened in Uruguay in recent years, resulting in chaotic economic conditions, including a cost of living increase expected to exceed 60 percent this year.

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Congo: [Extensive political maneuvering continues over the formation of a new Congolese government, and there are strong pressures on President Kasavubu to drop Tshombé as premier.]

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[Minister of Interior Nendaka, who recently organized a new anti-Tshombé parliamentary alliance, seems to be the main source of pressure for Tshombé's ouster. Nendaka and his allies are also seeking financial, propaganda, and political support from Ghana, Congo-Brazzaville, and Tanzania. One of Nendaka's prime objectives seems to be to prevail on these and others to stop assisting the Congolese rebels, so that Tshombé's mainstay, the white mercenaries, can be eliminated.]

[Reports that Kasavubu intends to drop Tshombé may in part be designed to pressure Tshombé into greater concessions on the formation of a new government. Congo Army Chief General Mobutu, who will probably play a key role in Kasavubu's final decision on a new premier, still appears opposed to dropping Tshombé. Mobutu, however, told Ambassador Godley on 8 October that he had never seen Kasavubu more unhappy over Tshombé. Mobutu was also very concerned over Nendaka's activities including his efforts to forge new ties with the radical African states and to get rid of the white mercenaries.]

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NOTE

Afghanistan: A preliminary assessment of the results of the recent national election results by the US Embassy in Kabul indicates that the majority of new legislators are popular local leaders loyal to the King. They are also considered amenable to continuing a policy of gradual domestic reform. There will probably be no major cabinet changes, and the new government is likely to emphasize the liberal-socialist attitudes favored by the prime minister.

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The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

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The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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The Director, 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

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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The Atomic Energy Commission

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The National Security Agency

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The United States Information Agency

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