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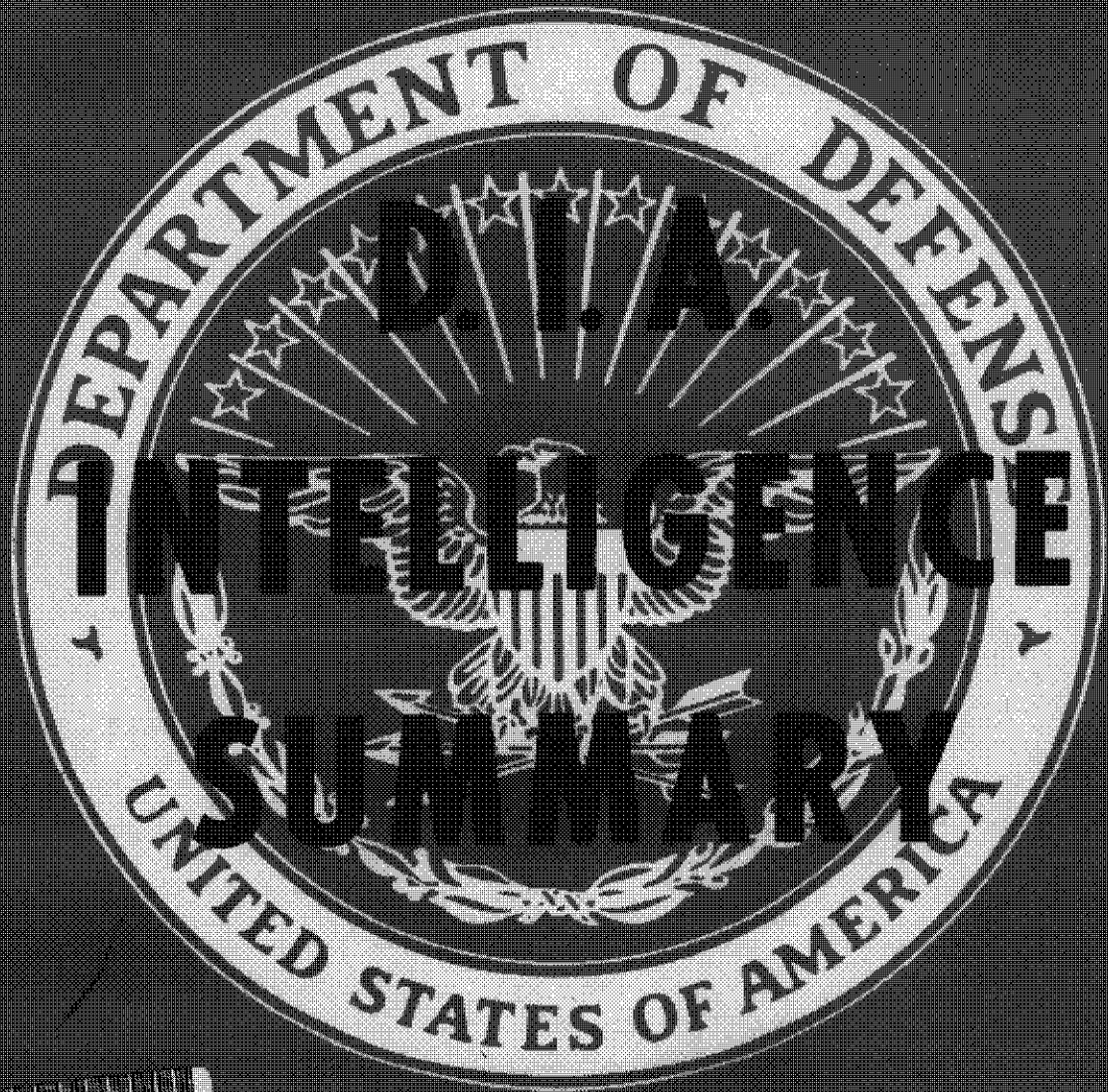
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3 JANUARY 1966

DIA INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 1-66

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3 January 1966

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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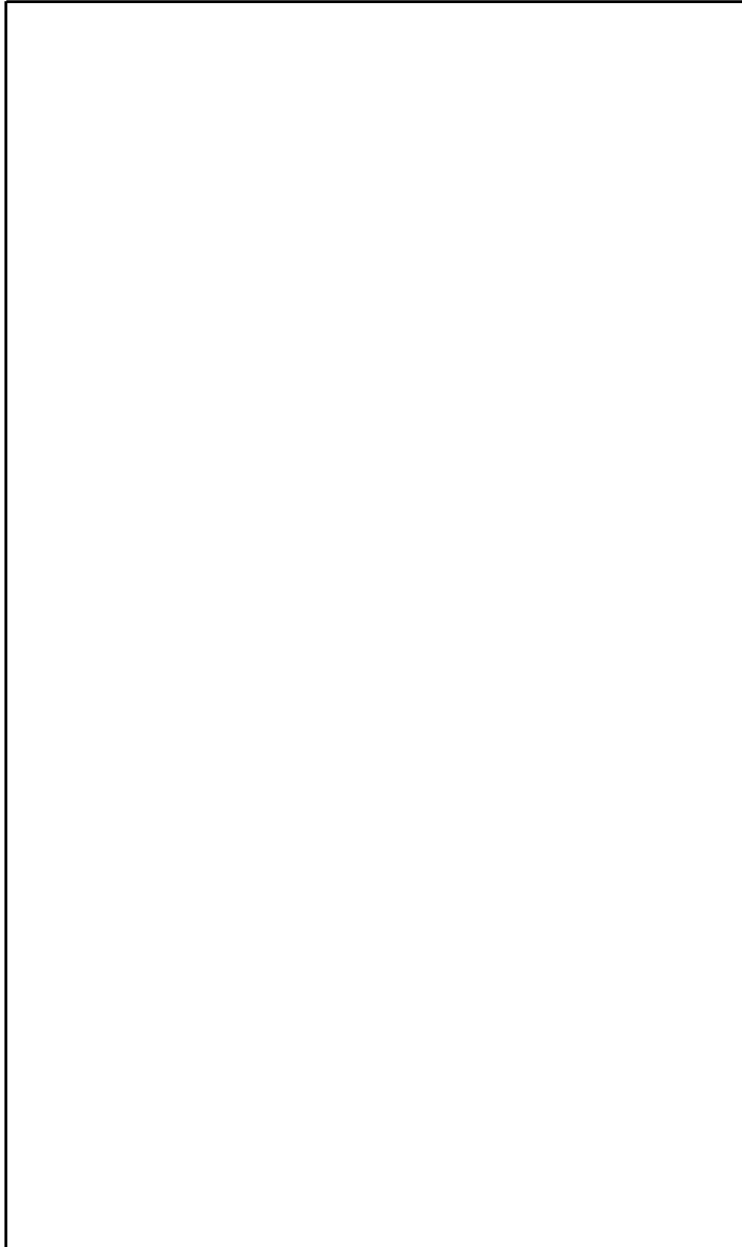
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The army's anti-Communist campaign may be dying down; Sukarno may soon go abroad.



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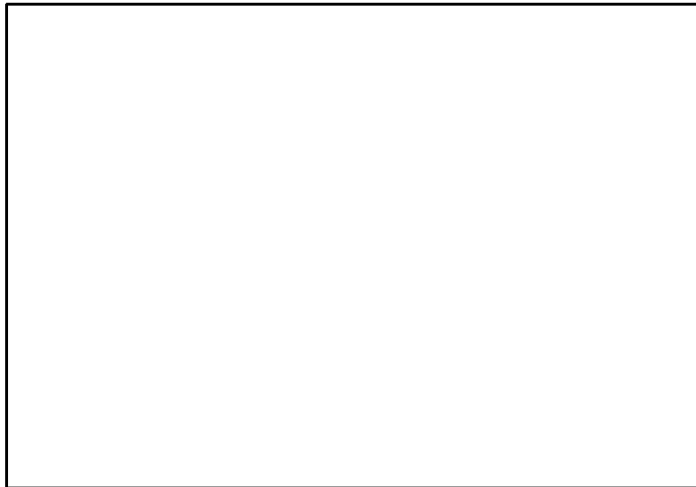
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Shelepin's Visit to Hanoi

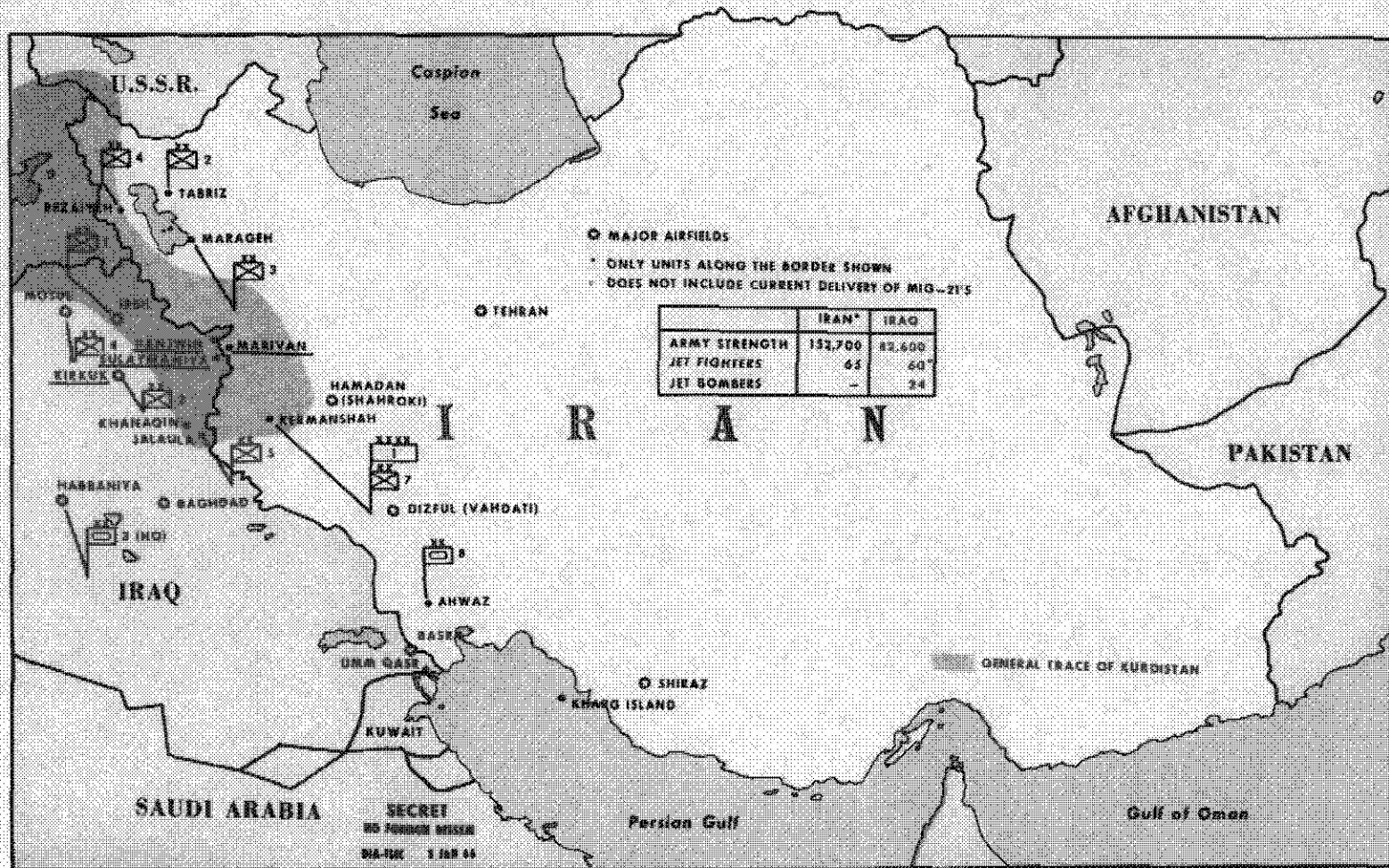
The time when Soviet Communist Party Secretary Shelepin will leave for Hanoi and his mission while there remain uncertain.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry official specializing in Southeast Asian affairs has told a US Embassy officer in Moscow that Shelepin will depart on 6 or 7 January. The First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Bamako stated on 30 December that Shelepin would try to persuade the North Vietnamese to agree to a cease fire.

Chinese Communist and Albanian propaganda sees Shelepin's mission as an effort to persuade the North Vietnamese to attend an international Communist conference rumored to be scheduled in Moscow for late March. Peiping's People's Daily on 30 December accused the Soviets of seeking to undermine Chinese-Vietnamese friendship and asserted that the USSR was hatching "a big plot for a general attack on China and a split in the international Communist movement." An Albanian press item the following day charged that the USSR was scheming to draw North Vietnam away from Peiping by means of a meeting with "socialist-camp parties" on the subject of Vietnam.

The USSR's public reactions to the US efforts to bring peace to Vietnam remain critical. Radio Moscow and press statements say that the US is maneuvering to improve its world-wide image while continuing its military buildup in preparation for a wider war in Southeast Asia. Izvestia on 31 December featured an interview between Japanese journalists and Premier Kosygin in which the latter repeated all the well-known Soviet positions on Vietnam.
(CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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TOP SECRET TRINE

Clashes on Iraqi-Iranian Border

Sharp clashes between Iraqi Army units and Iranian-supported Kurdish forces in the Panjwin area over the past few days have evidently occurred in retaliation for recent Iraqi incursions into Iran.

According to Iranian messages, the engagements began on the night of 30 December when Kurdish tribesmen made surprise attacks in an attempt to cut off several Iraqi outposts. The main operation, scheduled soon, will apparently be directed against the village of Buban, about two miles northwest of Panjwin. The Iranian Intelligence Agency SAVAK refers to the impending action as the "Mansur Plan" and indicates that certain Iranian Army elements will play a supporting role, including the provision of aircraft patrols and artillery spotters. The Shah has evidently personally ordered the attacks and other strong countermeasures, which include sabotage and assassinations in border villages and the recruitment of 2,000 to 3,000 border tribesmen to help the Kurds widen the area of insurrection.

Both Iraq and Iran have reinforced their military garrisons along the border, especially in the Panjwin region. The US Defense Attache in Baghdad says that the area between Sulaymaniya and Kirkuk is thick with newly emplaced tanks and artillery. The Iranians have brought additional troops forward to Marivan but are having difficulty transporting Kurdish equipment and forces because of bad weather and poor roads.

Iraqi Prime Minister al Bazzaz went to Jidda on 31 December, probably to seek King Faysal's assistance in solving the dispute with Tehran. He returned home on 2 January with a message from Faysal for President Arif but gave no indication of its contents or the success of his visit. Al Bazzaz is trying hard to restore the situation to normal and has even ordered the Iraqi Army to fire on the Kurds only in self-defense. (TOP SECRET TRINE NO FOREIGN DISSEM/
CONTROLLED DISSEM)

King Hussein Concerned Over PLO

Jordanian King Hussein has become even more concerned over the effects of recent Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) attacks on his government.

Reliable sources in Amman say Hussein has reacted by cracking down on Palestinians and ordering a press campaign against PLO Chief Shuqayri. The King apparently believes that the PLO's ultimate objective is to establish a Palestine entity on the West Bank of the Jordan with which Israel could negotiate a favorable peace, and that Nasser may be supporting the PLO because this solution offers an easy way out.

Friction is said to be developing between Palestinians and Jordanians on the East Bank, and the King is worried that the same "mood" is taking hold within the army. He has, therefore, decided to (1) reduce the number of Palestinians within the army gradually, (2) crack down on Palestinian extremists, (3) tighten political ranks by including opposition elements in the government, and (4) attack Shuqayri and discredit the PLO by charging in the press and radio and among Arab diplomats that they are covertly sponsored by the Israelis. The press claims that many PLO and anti-regime political figures in Amman have already been arrested. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM)

TOP SECRET TRINE

Developments in the Central African Republic

The Central African Republic (CAR) is quiet in the wake of the sudden military coup on 1 January, but the new President, Col Jean Bokassa, who is not known for his intelligence or executive ability, may be unable to control the course of events. In that case, extremists may be able to grab power.

The 450-man army, led by Chief-of-Staff Bokassa, met only token resistance when it moved into Bangui to seize power shortly after midnight; casualties were relatively light. The Gendarmerie Commander has reportedly been killed, but Bokassa may be lenient with former key government officials -- most of whom are now under arrest. He has guaranteed President Dacko's safety and has indicated that some former ministers may be offered positions in the new administration.

The US Embassy reports a general sense of anticipation and uncertainty among both Europeans and Africans, perhaps enhanced by several incidents of harassment by poorly disciplined army troops. Bokassa has reportedly ordered the army back to its camp, and it is said to have been disarmed. If so, the gendarmerie might act against the regime.

Bokassa was presumably motivated by his dissatisfaction over threatened cuts in the army budget and the widely forecast intention of President Dacko, his cousin, to appoint an Armed Forces Inspector General attached directly to the presidency; the latter in effect would have superseded Bokassa as Army Commander. The colonel may also have been encouraged by the examples of Col Boumedienne in Algeria, Gen Mobutu in the Congo (L), and Gen Soglo in Dahomey.

Although a staunch Francophile, Bokassa's coup apparently took the French Embassy in Bangui by surprise. It had been worried lest young leftists in the government take such action but not someone on the other side of the political spectrum like Bokassa.

(Continued)

TOP SECRET TRINE

Reports that Bokassa had ordered the Chinese Communists to leave the country within 48 hours were erroneous; he has told the press that the matter is still under consideration.

Prospects for the new regime are not bright, but if Bokassa can hold down the army and gain control of the more effective gendarmerie, he should be able to consolidate his position slowly. Leftwingers will, however, be alert for any opportunity to cause trouble.

The recent series of military coups is certain to cause uneasiness in Africa, particularly in those states with fragile regimes and ambitious military leaders. Bokassa may have even more difficulty than Soglo or Mobutu in winning recognition of his government.
(SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Zambia Rejects Rhodesian Offer

Zambia's President Kaunda has rejected Rhodesia's offer to resume oil exports to his country and to lift the recently imposed additional royalty and export tax on coal and coke.

Rhodesia's Prime Minister Smith, in a New Year's "gesture of goodwill," said he was making the offer to "induce a return to sanity" and as an "indication of the very real sacrifice which Rhodesia is prepared to make towards the cause." Kaunda believes, however, that Salisbury is beginning to feel the pinch of economic sanctions. The UK is, meanwhile, making a "cool-headed appraisal" as to when the sanctions will really affect Rhodesia and when it can tell Zambia with a "relatively clear conscience" that it can break economic relations with Rhodesia. The study is expected to be completed this week; one British official predicts that in both instances it will set early February as the date.

The British hope that they can prevent any action by Zambia before the completion of the report and that its conclusions will further restrain the Zambians. They have reiterated, however, that Kaunda is anxious to take retaliatory action against Rhodesia. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Venezuela Considering Release of Controversial Political Prisoners

Venezuelan President Leoni seems determined to follow up the release of 240 minor political prisoners with the conditional freeing of three controversial leaders of the soft-line faction of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

The government is now negotiating with three former congressmen who have been in jail since September 1963; the talks center around a proposed agreement by the three to go into voluntary exile for at least six months, a move designed to assuage the anticipated reaction from the armed forces. While the administration is satisfied that there is no major military opposition to the release of the MIR leaders, there are reports that the head of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service and many younger officers are opposed to it. A high-ranking military security officer has said that the officer corps will not stand for the move and that certain elements may register their displeasure by supporting an attempt to overthrow Leoni.

The President is apparently aware of the risks involved and will probably proceed with caution, but he is anxious to rehabilitate as many former insurgents as possible. The ex-congressmen seem to be good candidates for success in this regard, particularly since the most important, MIR founder, Domingo Alberto Rangel, has urged his followers to affiliate with legal parties. Some military personnel as well as members of Leoni's party, object to any concessions which reduce the pressure on dissidents and the freeing of extremists who might resume their antigovernment activities. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD/CONTROLLED DISSEM)

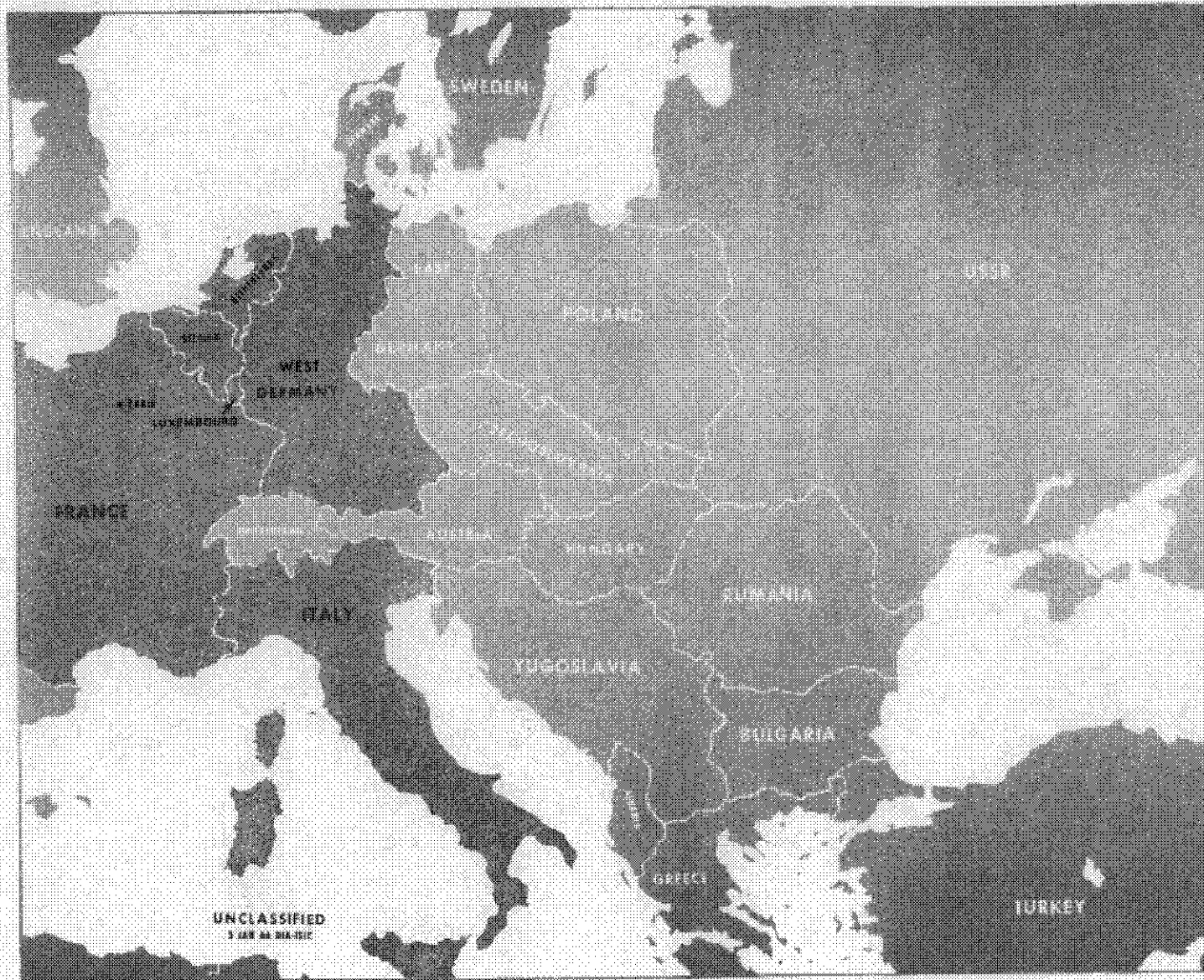
Bolivian Elections Set for 3 July

In a move primarily designed to strengthen military unity, the Bolivian junta announced in an end-of-the-year message that direct general elections would be held on 3 July for president, vice president, and seats in the bicameral legislature. All elected officials will take office on 6 August for a term running through 1970.

Co-President Gen Barrientos will be a candidate and believes that he will have the support of ex-President Siles Suaso, whose half-brother, Luis Adolfo Siles, will be his running mate. The far left may also present a candidate, and so may the relatively rightwing Bolivian Socialist Falange.

The announcement of elections will probably reduce much of the factionalism in the armed forces, which have grown weary of more than a year of direct involvement in politics. The delicate issue of whether Barrientos must resign six months before the voting remains to be resolved, however, and could lead to new military tensions. There are indications that the armed forces might agree to his resignation 90 days in advance. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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Common Market Council of Ministers To Meet

France, whose walkout last July sparked the six-month Common Market crisis, has agreed to meet with the other members in Luxembourg on 17 and 18 January. In view of French sensitivities, the Executive Commission, led by West Germany's Dr. Walter Hallstein, will not be present.

Common Market officials are not optimistic that the talks will solve their difficulties. A highly placed French official believes it will be difficult for Paris to take constructive initiatives over the next year or two. The West Germans believe that France should again be asked to cooperate in a reasonable solution of the problem of Common Market budgets but should be told that if this is impossible, the other five nations will vote on them by 31 January. The Dutch are contemplating challenging Paris' thesis that its absence from their preparation precludes acceptance; Belgium, however, is apparently trying to play down the financial impasse in the hope of gaining some constructive results. Luxembourg's Common Market officials seem more hopeful and are reorganizing their small offices in anticipation of assuming the rotating chairmanship of the Council of Ministers. Italy has labored to set up the January meeting, and its overall position will probably be somewhat conciliatory.

The "five" will undoubtedly be faced with French intransigence at the forthcoming meeting but probably not to a degree that will cause them to go their separate way. French tactics and strategy in Luxembourg are likely to remain predicated upon Paris' objective of becoming the leading force in Western Europe. (TOP SECRET TRINE NO FOREIGN DISSEM/BACKGROUND USE ONLY)

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President de Gaulle To Form New Cabinet by 8 January

An authoritative source in the French Government reports that President de Gaulle will announce the composition of his new government by the time he is invested as President on 8 January and that changes in the cabinet are almost certain.

Premier Pompidou's position is apparently solid, and the biggest outstanding question is whether Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Giscard d'Estaing should remain; he has been severely criticized by those who believe many of his policies were responsible for part of the opposition vote in the December elections. Pompidou does not trust Giscard and has disapproved of some of his ideas, but the latter controls a bloc of 35 independent republican deputies who have formed an integral part of de Gaulle's majority in the National Assembly. This and his good personal standing with de Gaulle may enable him to remain in the cabinet.

Despite any personnel changes, no marked departure from President de Gaulle's program is expected. Although the general's tactics will be fluid, his strategic concept of French dominance in Western Europe remains unaltered, and his "new" government can be expected to strive toward this goal. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

Castro Discloses Trade Difficulties with Communist China
During Seventh Anniversary Celebration

The 2 January anniversary ceremonies in Havana, which set the stage for the Tricontinent Conference opening today, provided Cuba with a rare opportunity to impress the conference delegates. Surprisingly, however, the 30-minute parade appears to have been no more elaborate than last year, and no new pieces of hardware were in evidence. Castro's speech, like the parade, was one of the shortest since he seized power. The most surprising part of the speech came when he disclosed trade difficulties with Communist China, attributing these difficulties to a "misunderstanding" over the barter agreement of 1964, and advising that there would soon be a shortage of rice. This probably forbodes more belt-tightening for the average Cuban, and could have serious consequences for the economy when added to the country's expected failure to meet this year's sugar production target.

As to the military parade, Castro in his speech noted that "this year, not many new weapons were seen, but there are things that are not seen and there are many more weapons. We have grown in the volume of our military equipment and in its technical use." Most of the equipment seen was in fact exhibited last year: T-55 tanks, SNAPPER antitank missiles, FROGs (Free Rockets Over Ground), SS-N-2 STYX cruise missiles for the KOMAR-class guided missile patrol boats, SA-2 GUIDELINE surface-to-air missiles, modified KENNEL cruise missiles (coastal defense and ground attack variants), Armored Personnel Carriers (BTR-60s) mounted with twin 30-mm antiaircraft guns, self-propelled antiaircraft guns (ZSU-57/2s), and various pieces of artillery. MIG jet fighters and IL-14/CRATES -- prop-driven twin-engine transports -- participated in a fly-by.

At the outset of Castro's speech, he commented that 1965 was "one of the most profitable and fruitful years of the Revolution," and discussed in detail the refugee flow to the US. He observed that those persons who have indicated their wish to go to the US, and have thus lost their regular jobs, can obtain "agricultural work, for example in the sugarcane harvest," while awaiting transportation. Castro

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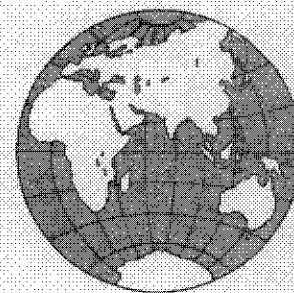
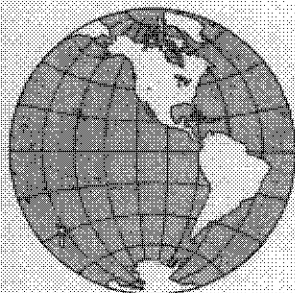
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charged that the delay in their emigration was not his fault, that the US had established the quota, and that it is "they (the Americans) who have established limits because as far as we were concerned we were in favor of a broad flow." The speech then briefly covered the growing efficiency of the Cuban military and the need to be prepared against "any criminal attack." The main portion of his speech dealt with agriculture, and noted that many achievements were attained during 1965 despite adverse weather conditions. He then touched upon the trade difficulties with the Chinese Communists, noting that he had understood that the mutually beneficial sugar-rice barter agreement in 1964 was a "long range" agreement, but "the other party did not understand it thus." He reported that the Chinese had other commitments for their rice, "a need to build up a reserve in case of attack by Yankee Imperialists," and their commitment to provide rice to Vietnam. Thus, Castro commented they (Cubans) would have to do with less.

In the name of the Cuban people, Castro greeted the delegates to the Tricontinent Conference, and stressed that all "fighting people" could always count on Cuba's "resolute and unconditional support." By hosting the Conference, Cuba hopes to bolster its prestige, focus attention on its potential role as a leader of world "national liberation movements" and to replace the present Afro-Asian Peace and Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), which is sponsoring the present conference, with an organization including representatives from Latin America. There are signs, however, that the Sino-Soviet conflict and the competition between these countries for dominance over "national liberation movements" may detract somewhat from the luster of the conference. While a majority of the delegations, including those from Latin America, are expected to line up with Moscow, the Communist Chinese are apparently determined to make their presence felt. One of the principal and most explosive items on the agenda is Vietnam. China has accused Russia of behind-the-scenes bargaining with the US on Vietnam, and the Soviets have charged that Communist China has obstructed the flow of Soviet aid to Hanoi. (CONFIDENTIAL)



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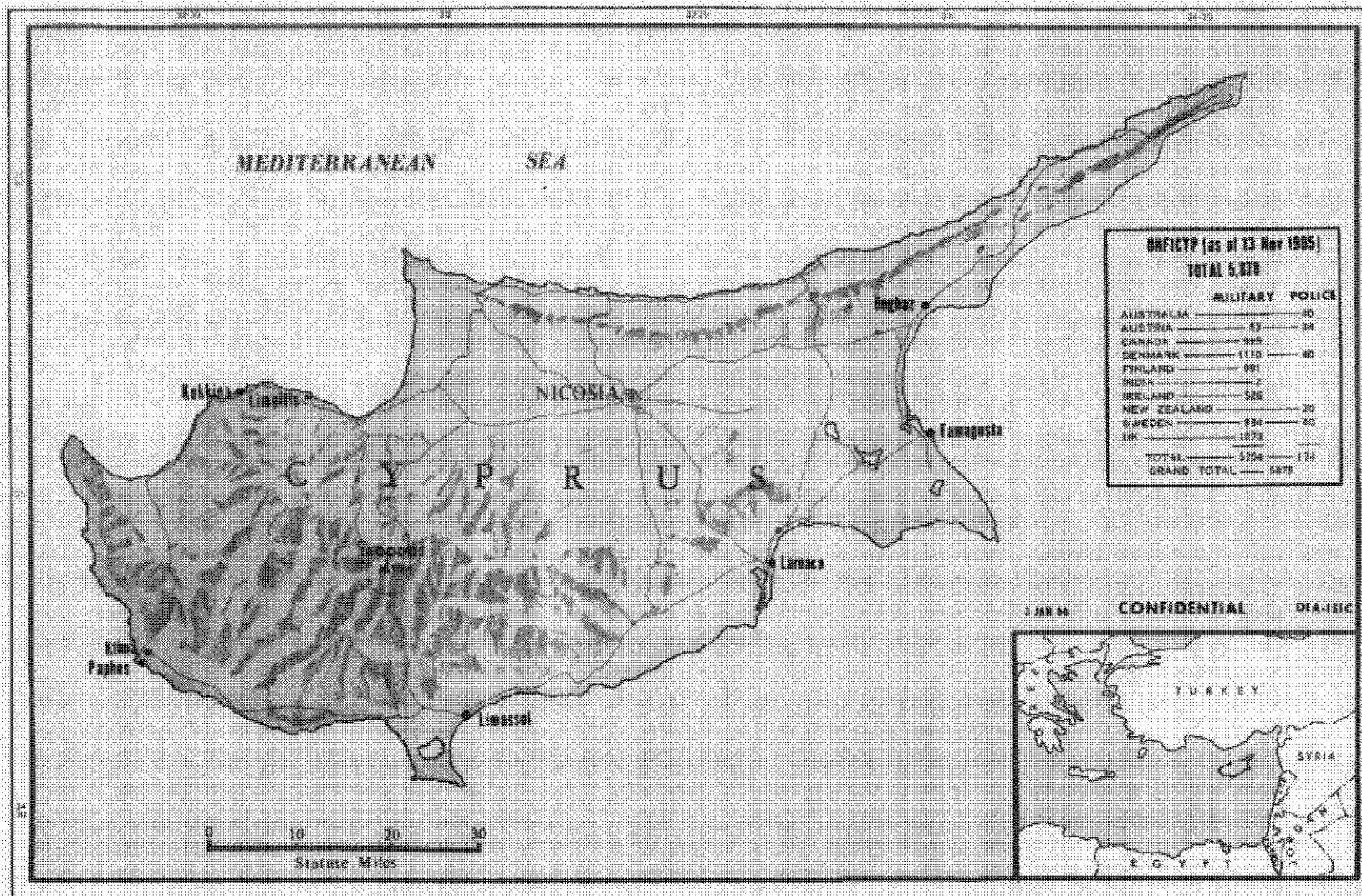
NOTES

GUATEMALA: Chief-of-Government Col Peralta has ordered the commander of the Puerto Barrios military base to execute three troop deployments of 119 personnel each by air -- from Jutiapa to Puerto Barrios, Quetzaltenango to Puerto San Jose, and Jutiapa to Zacapa -- on 5 January. Why such precise instructions have been issued is not known, but the movements could be connected with recent coup plotting which might become more virulent following the end of the Christmas holidays on 6 January. (SECRET)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: There is an air of expectancy in connection with the statement President Garcia Godoy is expected to deliver today. It is believed that he will blame both the armed forces and the "Constitutionalists" for the 19 December incident in Santiago and announce that responsible individuals on both sides must leave the country. The armed forces are, however, not likely to go along with the ouster of any of their top personnel unless Garcia Godoy is willing to exile Caamano as well. Even though extremist labor leaders are threatening a general strike if the President fails to dismiss "military leaders responsible for the Santiago events," they seem to have little chance of seriously threatening the regime's authority. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

PANAMA: US observers expect no major violence against the government or US installations during the 9-12 January anniversary of the 1964 riots. Indicators for this favorable initial assessment are: (1) The national guard's improved security capabilities and the Robles administration's willingness to employ deterrent force; (2) the existence of splinter groups within leftwing and Communist student sectors; (3) the presence in Havana of prominent leftist leaders, for the Tricontinent Conference; and (4) the fact that volatile secondary school students are on vacation. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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NOTES

CYPRUS: Denmark will reduce the strength of its unit in the UN peacekeeping force from 1,150 to 650 personnel by 15 January because of the UN's financial difficulties. Senior UN officials in Cyprus believe the 5,878-man multi-national force could be cut by about 1,000 and still be able to accomplish its mission. They contend that a drop in the size of the overstrength and highly-paid Danish, Finnish, and Swedish contingents would be advisable and that such a move would cut the cost of operations by as much as 20 per cent.
(CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

ECUADOR: New Year's Eve bomb explosions at the Quito residences of ex-President Galo Plaza and Air Force Commander Col Jorge Salgado were apparently the work of terrorists associated with presidential hopefuls Camilo Ponce and Col Guillermo Freile. The former was vowed to promote dissension among the armed forces and stir up disorders aimed at bringing down the Triumvirate; Freile, recently ousted from the junta, attributes his recent troubles to Salgado. Injuries to Salgado's wife and some of her guests and damage to nearby homes of foreign diplomats are likely to strengthen rather than weaken the regime, Col Salgado particularly. Latin Americans deplore violence which affects innocent families or brings international embarrassment.
(CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

USSR: The travel ban imposed on US and British military attaches on 18 November has been lifted. The British were cleared on 30 December for trips to Leningrad on the 31st and to Smolensk on 3, 4, or 5 January. The US attaches were cleared on 31 December for an automobile trip to Zvenigorod today. Permission has not yet been received for two other trips -- to Tula and Ryazan on the 4th and 5th, respectively. The restrictions were imposed on order of Defense Minister Malinovskiy, who was piqued over the publication of the Penkovskiy papers in the US and Britain. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

TOP SECRET TRINE

N O T E S

USSR: The Ambassador in Tel Aviv has tried to enlist Israel as an intermediary in reestablishing relations with the Congo (L). The approach was made through the Israeli Ambassador-designate to Rome, an African expert, who has told the US Ambassador that his government wants no part in returning the Soviets to Leopoldville. The staff of the Soviet Embassy was ordered out of the Congo in November 1963 for having engaged in subversive activities. In December 1964, the only Congolese diplomat left in Moscow, a Charge, was told to leave because of "hostile activities" against the USSR and Soviet citizens. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

DAHOMY: Gen Soglo apparently hopes to lessen domestic political tensions by assigning key political figures abroad. He told the US Ambassador on 31 December that former President Apithy would be offered the Embassy in Washington; he said it would be well for Apithy, who had not always appeared friendly to the US, to gain first-hand knowledge of the US and to better appreciate the differences separating East and West. Soglo plans to offer President Ahomadegbe the Ambassadorship to West Germany and former President Maga the post in Paris. Soglo also said that he was ordering the Chinese Communists to quit the country within 48 hours; he is, however, meeting strong opposition on this issue within the Council of Ministers. (CONFIDENTIAL NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

CONGO (B): French sources say that there are at least three guerrilla-warfare training bases in the Congo (B) now and that Chinese Communists, Cubans, and Ghanaians are providing the instructions. They claim that a group from the base at Dolisie attacked a Portuguese position in Cabinda on 6 December and reportedly wounded 22 Portuguese. The French expect a major effort to be mounted against Cabinda soon and are also worried over the threat to other neighboring states. They report that security forces in Cameroon have already intercepted a Chinese Communist arms shipment from the Congo (B) to dissidents there. (SECRET)

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FAR EAST/ASIA SECTION

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