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Weekly Report

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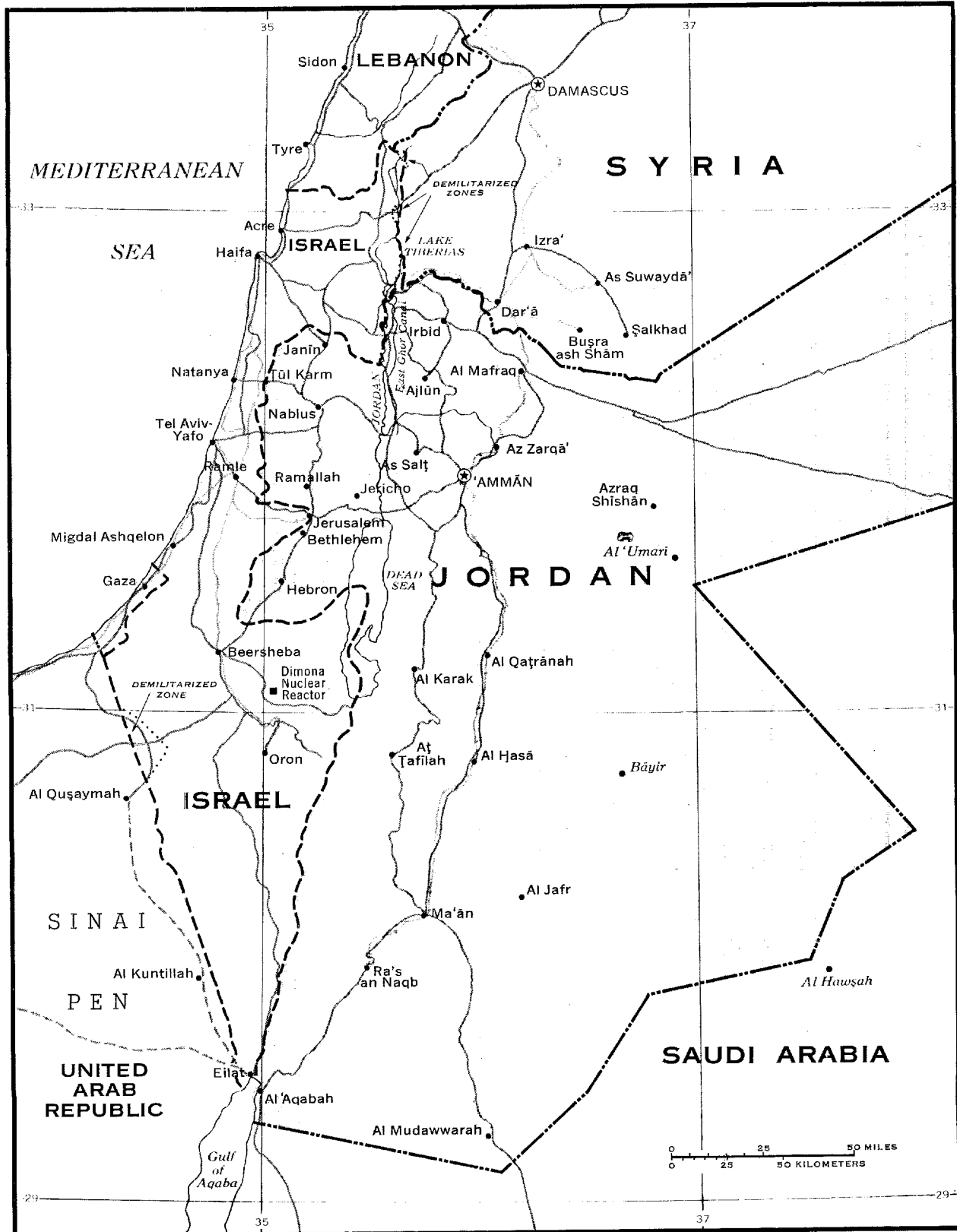
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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
1. Jordan-Syria-Egypt	1
2. Denmark	2
3. Indonesia	3
4. Guatemala	4

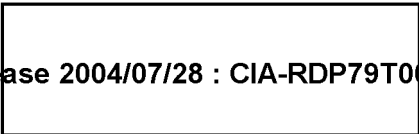
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1. JORDAN-SYRIA-EGYPT

Sporadic disturbances are still breaking out in Palestinian west Jordan, and King Husayn is embroiled with Egypt in a controversy over Arab defense policy toward Israel. He also faces a campaign of terrorism and subversion from Syria (see map).

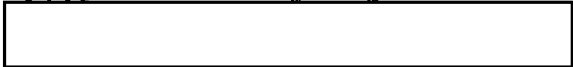
The current of unrest remains strong in west Jordan. Palestinian leaders are planning a civil disobedience campaign to protest the King's refusal to cooperate with the Cairo-based Palestine Liberation Organization in strengthening Jordanian border defenses.

Husayn's differences with Egypt over the role the United Arab Command should play in defending Jordan will be aired again at the Arab Defense Council meeting in Cairo on 7 December. The virulence of the recriminations exchanged over this issue via the airwaves and the press indicates that no clear resolution of the dispute will be reached. Jordan had hoped to go to the conference armed with a stepped-up military aid package from the US with which to counter Egyptian pressure for a larger Egyptian role in Jordanian military affairs.

Syria is assuming an increasingly active role in efforts to harass and subvert Jordan. The Palestinian saboteurs who formerly infiltrated Israel are now conducting operations against Jordan from Syrian territory.



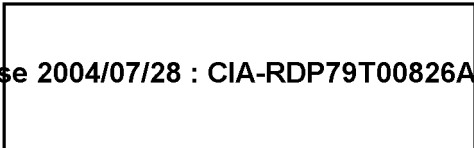
At the same time, the radical Baathist regime in Damascus has called publicly for the formation of a "progressive front" to overthrow Husayn by means of a "war of liberation."



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2. DENMARK

Denmark's sharp turn to the left in the recent national elections injects a strong element of uncertainty into Danish political life and is likely to affect its role in NATO.

The Social Democratic Party's (SDP) setback in the November elections means that Prime Minister Krag will have to rely more heavily on the support of the extreme-leftist Socialist People's Party (SPP). During the past two years Krag has managed to stay in as head of a minority government with the backing of the SPP on domestic issues and that of the non-Socialist opposition on defense and foreign policy matters.

Krag has declared that he intends to continue in office, but the SPP, with its recent election gains, is likely to exact a price for its continued support. The two parties do not differ markedly on domestic policy, but they diverge sharply on foreign policy. The SPP advocates withdrawal from NATO and adoption of a neutral foreign policy.

In abortive cabinet talks between the two parties shortly after the elections, the SPP demanded drastic cuts in Denmark's already modest defense budget, a sharp reduction in conscripts' length of service, and the prohibition of NATO exercises on Danish soil. Krag's acceptance of these demands would have constituted a major step toward withdrawal from active participation in NATO. It remains to be seen whether Krag can maintain his position in coming months. He will probably have to compromise, perhaps at first on the defense budget, which has few supporters among the traditionally pacifist Danes.

Denmark already refuses to permit foreign troops or nuclear weapons on its soil in peacetime. Danish officials contend that these restrictions are counter-balanced by Denmark's agreement to permit the US to maintain airfields and other facilities on Greenland and the Faeroes.

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3. INDONESIA

General Suharto's plan to expand Parliament will probably provide a major focus in the next few weeks for the continuing struggle between his forces of the "new order" on the one hand and Sukarno and his still significant following on the other.

Suharto's hand has been forced by the disintegration of his sure majority in the present Parliament. The civilian front that has supported the army's anti-Communist, anti-Sukarno campaign since last October has been steadily fragmenting. Opinion, both in Parliament and elsewhere, now runs the gamut from those who want more accommodation with Sukarno to those who espouse all-out opposition and his ultimate removal.

In the next month, Suharto plans to appoint 110 additional members to the 240-member legislature. Sukarno, after first refusing to sign a decree authorizing an unspecified number of appointments, has now come around, obviously hoping to influence the size and composition of the new contingent.

Among Suharto's appointees will be youth leaders who are disappointed with his gradual approach in moving Indonesia from the Sukarno era to the "new order" and frustrated at finding their own political role diminished. Their dissatisfaction centers on the army's refusal to condone continued demonstrations against Sukarno. Suharto hopes that putting them in Parliament will divert them from street action.

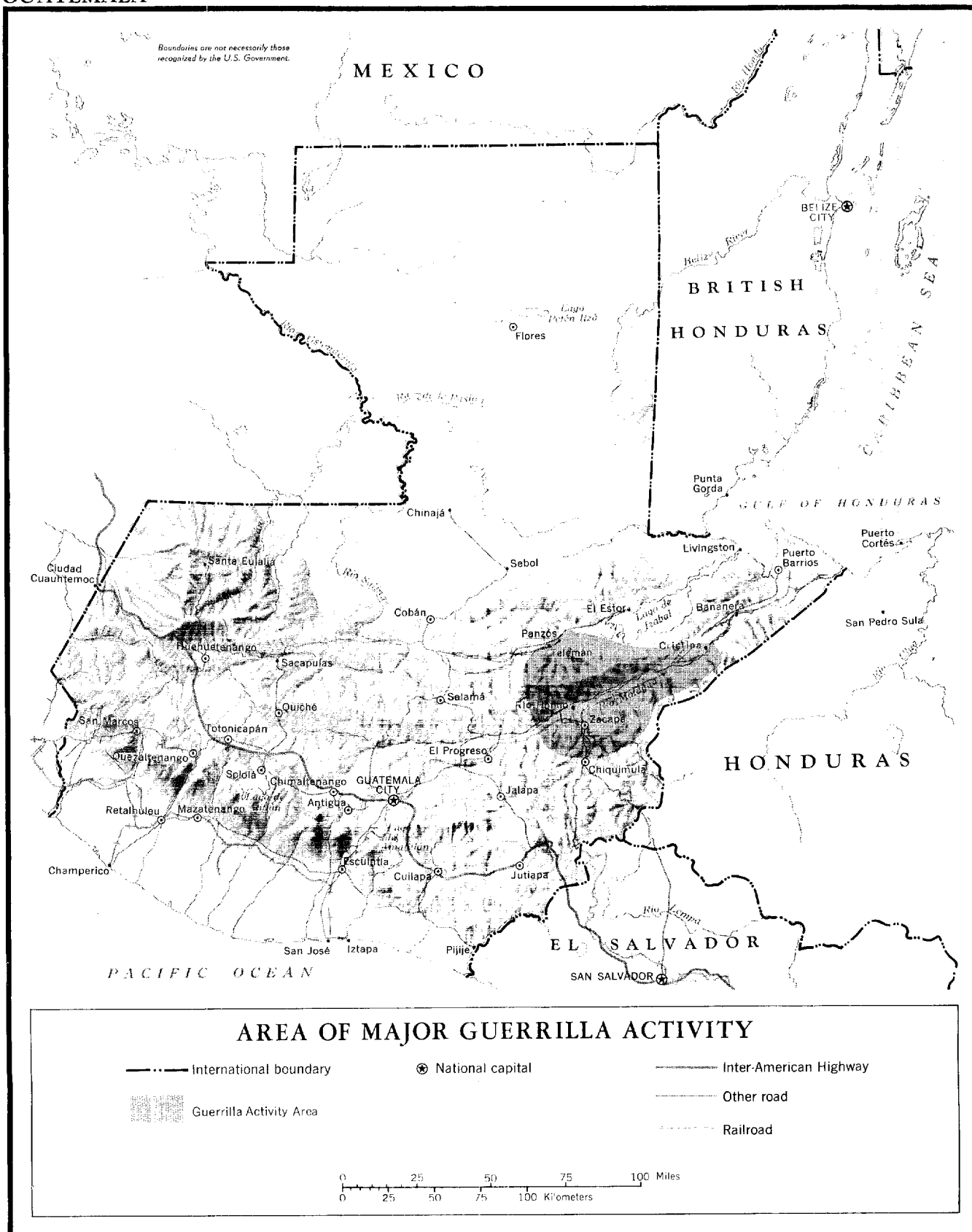
Suharto is likely to wind up, initially at least, with a more complaisant Parliament.

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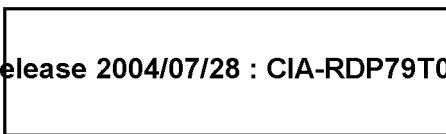
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GUATEMALA



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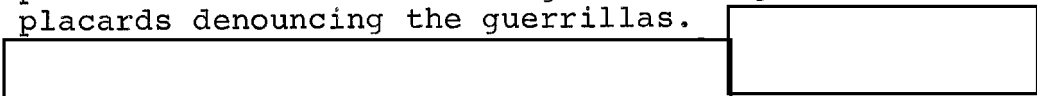


4. GUATEMALA

The Guatemalan Army destroyed several guerrilla encampments during the past two weeks, killed at least ten guerrillas, and wounded and captured an undetermined number. The second in command of the Communist Party's action arm, the FAR, was reported killed on 23 November near Rio Hondo in northeastern Guatemala. Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, the 13 November Revolutionary Movement leader, was wounded in a 28 November engagement and his headquarters near Cristina was destroyed (see map).

The army is making an effort to gain public support, especially in the guerrilla-infested Zacapa area. On 24 November an antiguerrilla rally was organized by the army near Zacapa. More than 800 peasants marched from village to village bearing placards denouncing the guerrillas.

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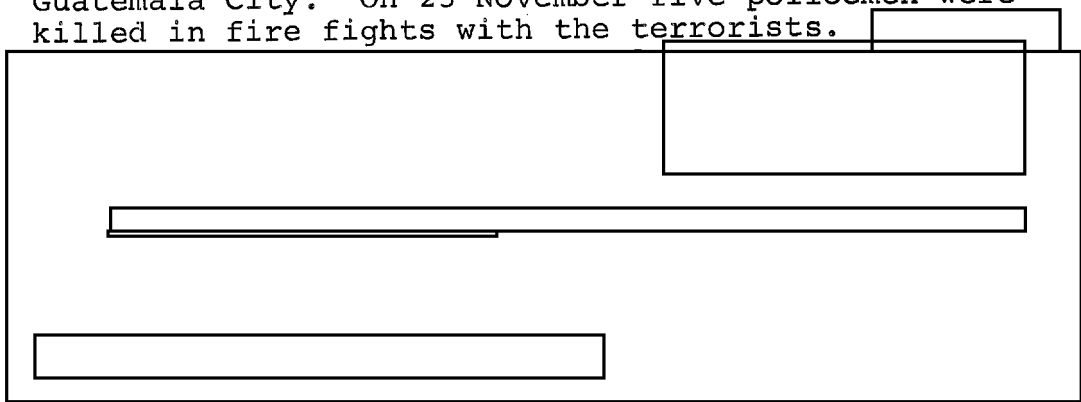


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These minor successes have served to boost army morale and counter charges from right-wing elements that the Mendez government is "soft" on the left. However, the guerrillas are far from being defeated, and the state of siege is being continued.

Terrorists still operate with virtual impunity in Guatemala City. On 23 November five policemen were killed in fire fights with the terrorists.

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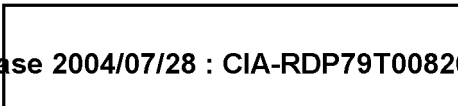


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