

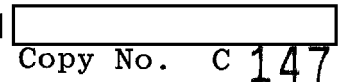
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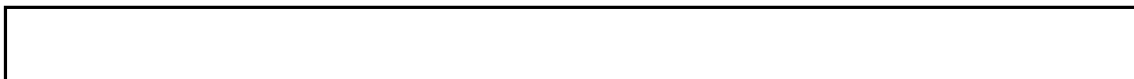


CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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Syria - USSR: The radical Baath military regime in Damascus is making a strenuous effort to cement closer ties with the Soviet Union, which it probably hopes will help to bolster its shaky internal position.

A Syrian Government delegation to Moscow signed a major economic assistance pact on 22 April, providing \$150-175 million in Soviet credits for construction of Syria's long-planned Euphrates Dam project. The pact was highly publicized in both Moscow and Damascus. It is the first new economic aid agreement between the two countries since 1957.

A Syrian Embassy counselor in Moscow has stated that the Soviets are attaching political strings to the new commitment and will insist that the Damascus regime broaden its base to include all Syrian leftist elements. The two-month-old cabinet already includes one known Communist, and Syrian Communist leader Khalid Bakdash returned to Damascus in early April after an eight-year exile. The regime may still be unwilling, however, to allow real freedom of action to Syrian Communists or recognize the Syrian Communist Party as a legal organization.

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Indonesia: [The antileftist trend in Indonesia is continuing.]

[On 27 April the leftist leadership of the large Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) was swept from office by the party's national convention and replaced by moderates. The PNI, long dominated by its left wing, has been a natural and attractive target for Communist infiltration since the 1 October coup attempt. The purge of the party's leadership was carefully supervised by the Indonesian Army, which prevented some leftist delegates from attending the convention.]

[In a further indication of the new atmosphere in Djakarta, Foreign Minister Malik, during a visit to Djakarta this week by a South Korean emissary, agreed to the resumption of relations with Seoul. A South Korean consulate general is expected to be established in Djakarta in the near future.]

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NOTES

India - Pakistan - Communist China: Indian leaders appear somewhat less apprehensive than in the past over the possibility of a major Pakistani - Chinese Communist attack on their country. Indian Defense Minister Chavan told Ambassador Bowles on 28 April, however, that he expects Peking and Rawalpindi to cooperate in future harassments along the eastern end of the Sino-Indian border, and particularly in areas of tribal unrest adjacent to or near East Pakistan. Other senior Indian officials, including Prime Minister Gandhi, have stated their belief that Pakistanis and Chinese were involved in the recent series of railroad explosions in eastern India, which the press has blamed on dissident Naga tribesmen.

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Egypt - Yemen - Saudi Arabia: Nasir is scheduled to make a major speech on 1 May in which he probably will have more to say about prospects for a settlement in Yemen and his relations with Saudi Arabia's King Faysal. Nasir has been gradually reverting to a policy of open hostility toward Faysal because of their differences over Yemen, and the speech may provide some clue as to whether current Kuwaiti efforts to mediate will bear fruit. The speech may also give some indication of whether Saudi-Egyptian antagonism will lead to a general abandonment of the detente among Arab leaders which was arranged at the first Arab summit meeting in January 1964.

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*Colombia: Student disturbances which began on 27 April have become increasingly violent and have taken on anti-US overtones. Such student agitation is significant because it comes on the eve of the 1 May presidential election. Since the government is determined that elections will be held with the largest possible voter turn-out, it may take strong measures to quell the disturbances before 1 May.

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Dominican Republic: The anniversary of the landing of US troops on 28 April 1965 passed with relatively little disturbance, despite earlier plans by some extremist groups to provoke a major incident. Except for a noisy demonstration in front of the US Embassy, a shooting incident later in Santo Domingo, and scattered protest rallies elsewhere, the occasion evoked little notice. National leaders, including the major contenders in next month's presidential race, had appealed for public order.

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The Vice President
Executive Offices of the White House
Special Assistants to the President
The Scientific Adviser to the President
The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council
The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury
The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of the Army
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force
The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Commandant, United States Marine Corps
U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commander in Chief, Pacific
Commander in Chief, Atlantic
The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
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

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

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