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INDIA-PAKISTAN: Relations between India and Pakistan are continuing to deteriorate.

Press reports indicate that Indian security forces and Pakistani troops exchanged unusually heavy fire across the border at outposts some 115 miles north of Calcutta. Over the weekend the Pakistani Government protested to the Indians about their support for the "Bangla Desh" guerrillas, and on Saturday Islamabad accused New Delhi of "aggressive and unprovoked attacks," cross-border troop movements, and of shelling several areas of East Pakistan and killing civilians.

It is doubtful, however, that the Indian Government will cease its support for the guerrillas, and such cross-border incidents are likely to continue and may even intensify. On Saturday Indian Prime Minister Gandhi, who was on a tour of Kashmir, said that "India will give a fitting reply if attacked." In a speech to Indian troops stationed near the border, she stated that "we are fully equipped to meet any aggression and will not be cowed by any threat from any quarter."

The Pakistanis, meanwhile, appear anxious to rehabilitate their international image, but some of their efforts are likely further to increase Indo-Pakistani tensions. Beginning tomorrow the Pakistani Government is planning to send a delegation--a mixed bag of East Pakistani leaders who for various reasons have agreed to cooperate with the regime--on a foreign tour to counter the activities of traveling Indian leaders. The government has also announced that foreign correspondents now may move around East Pakistan without escort, and on Friday President Yahya Khan, in a statement aimed directly at Hindus, promised that "members of the minority community will be given full protection" if they return to East Pakistan. Refugees, although in reduced numbers, are continuing to cross the border into India, however, and, at least in the short run, it is unlikely that many will respond to the President's call.

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BOLIVIA: The political situation is growing increasingly tense in anticipation of tomorrow's scheduled reconvening of the extreme left's unofficial "popular assembly."

On Friday businessmen's groups in La Paz declared that their association was entering a "state of emergency." Representatives of the association met with President Torres the same day to press for more favorable treatment of the private business sector. Extreme leftist labor and student groups, already in emergency status to defend their "popular assembly" and prevent a "reactionary coup directed by the American Embassy," denounced the businessmen's actions as a serious "fascist" provocation. Workers and students were again told to prepare themselves to take up arms.

The government has blamed rightist forces for creating the atmosphere of unrest, charging that they have circulated rumors that the assembly will try to communize the country. Citing "provocations" from ex-military and civilian opposition circles, the regime has called for public support. Although opposition plans for a coordinated move against Torres are reportedly now focusing on the period after the assembly opens, tensions are high and an impulsive coup attempt could occur. Several violent incidents over the weekend have added to the overall unsettled climate.

The "popular forces" are apparently preparing to take to the streets in the event of a move against the President, but student and labor groups are primarily concerned with protecting the interests of the extreme left rather than defending the Torres regime. [redacted] "popular assembly" functionaries have been coordinating their plans with some officials within the government.

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Lacking a significant base of support, Torres' ability to control the situation is doubtful. No matter how he handles the "popular assembly," he is likely to alienate some groups without completely satisfying anyone. [redacted]

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EAST GERMANY: Election results at the East German party congress reflected a continuation of the smooth transfer of power that has marked Erich Honecker's leadership since taking over from Walter Ulbricht last month.

Honecker was unanimously re-elected first secretary and Ulbricht kept his politburo membership, his honorary post as party chairman, and his position as head of the state council. The former politburo was retained in entirety, and three new members, all close associates of Honecker, were added. Probably the most generous promotion went to Werner Krolikowski, first secretary of Dresden Bezirk, who was promoted to full politburo member. Candidate politburo posts went to Erich Mielke, the long-time security chief, and to Harry Tisch, the energetic first secretary of Rostock Bezirk. Werner Lamberz, the agitprop chief, was promoted from candidate to full politburo membership, possibly as a hedge against politburo member Albert Norden, who was previously in charge of agitprop affairs and is believed by some to have disagreed with "Honecker men" in the past.

Membership in the party secretariat remained unchanged except for Walter Ulbricht, whose resignation as first secretary reduced the group to nine members. Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger was appointed chairman of the party control commission, filling the post vacated by the late Herman Matern.

The closing resolution adopted by the congress called for the "deepening of the alliance" with the USSR, and demarcation and peaceful coexistence with West Germany based on international law. The resolution declared the congress' willingness to contribute to the normalization of relations toward West Berlin, "which never was nor will be part of the FRG." The document pledged support against "American aggression" in Southeast Asia, expressed determination to cooperate more closely with the Arabs, and condemned Peking for pursuing an anti-Soviet policy.

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Brezhnev reportedly had a "heartfelt, friendly talk" with Ulbricht before departing for Moscow on 19 June. The former East German leader never appeared at the congress and apparently is still under doctor's care.



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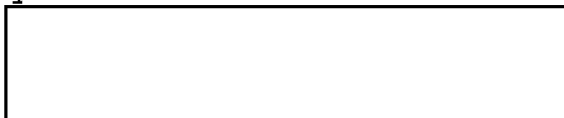
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CHILE: Thirty-three of the highest ranking officers of the Carabinero Corps--the uniformed national police--have reportedly been retired by the Allende government. The officers affected are said to include five of the 12 generals and eight of the 37 colonels in the corps, which is well equipped and with about 24,000 men is larger than the Chilean Army. Such a move by Allende would eliminate much of the Carabineros' anti-Marxist sentiment and permit more progovernment officers to fill the vacant posts. This would be a logical step following Allende's recent attempt--blocked by congress--to increase the strength of the Carabineros by 8,000 to 10,000 men of his own choosing. A large-scale retirement of Carabinero officers could be accomplished legally because a police regulation calling for mandatory retirement after 30 years' service has never been strongly enforced.



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