



Director of  
Central  
Intelligence

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*Saturday*  
*19 April 1980*

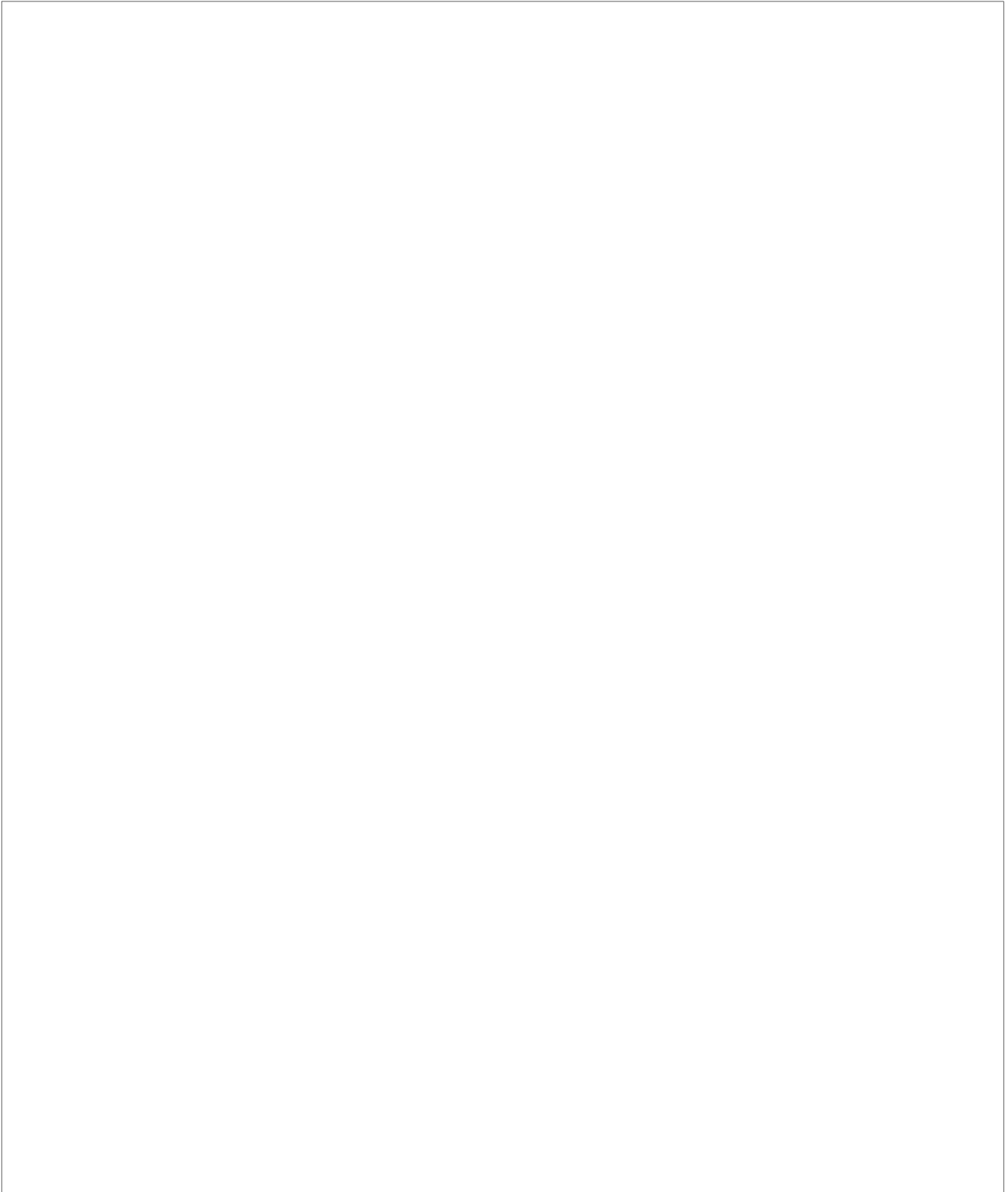
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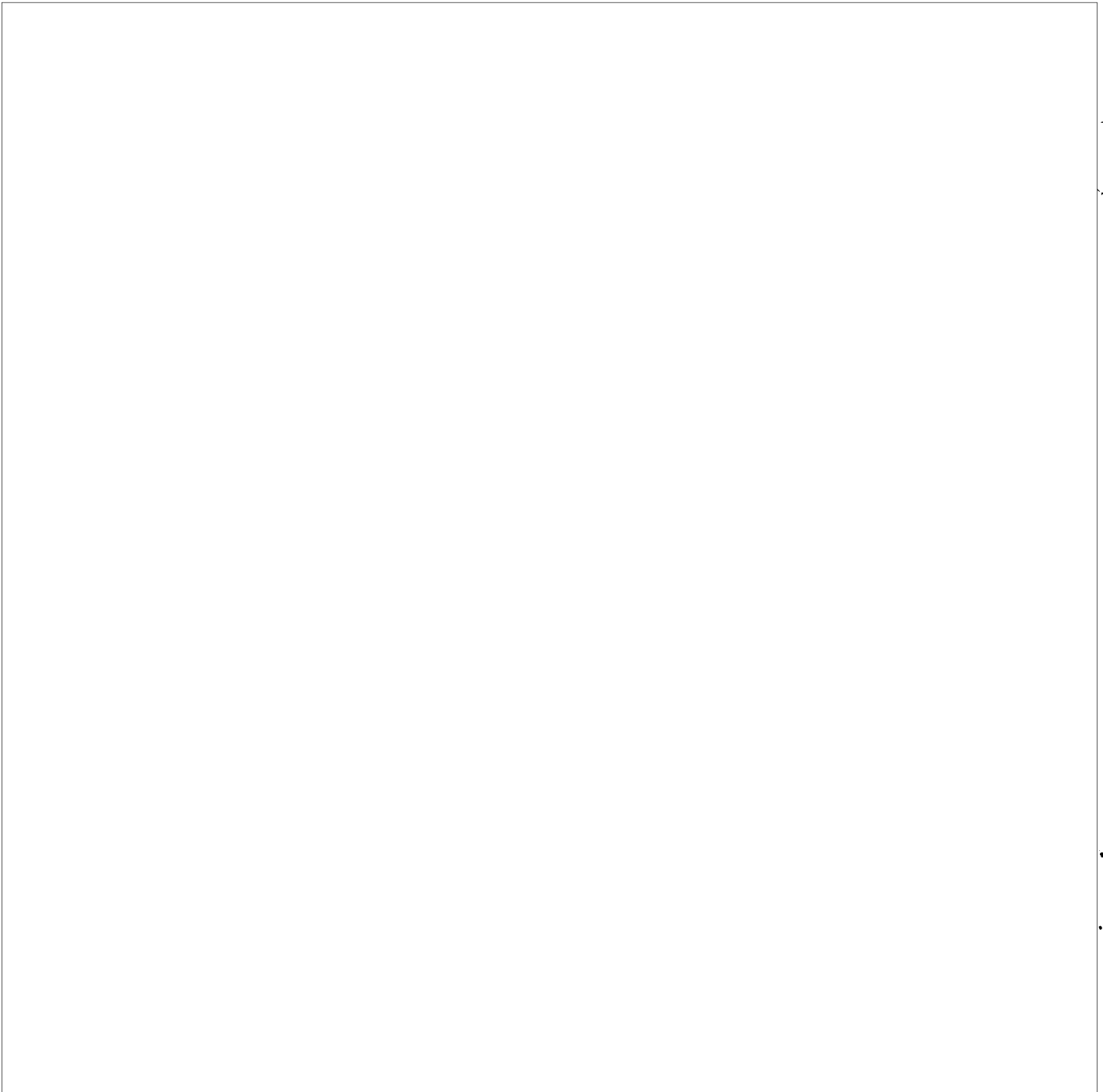


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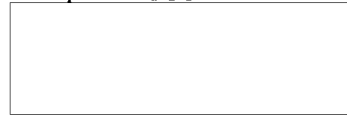
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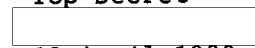
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IRAN

*The Revolutionary Council has ordered a crackdown on political activity in all universities.* [redacted]

The Council ordered all campus political groups to close their offices within three days. The move follows increasing clashes at Tehran's universities between Islamic groups and leftists. The regime may hope to take advantage of the unrest to weaken two leftist groups that traditionally have strong student followings, the Mujahedin and Fedayeen. [redacted]

Iran-Iraq

Continuing rumors of the execution in Baghdad of Ayatollah Baqr Sadr, a senior Iraqi Shia religious leader, are further aggravating relations between Iraq and Iran.

[redacted]

Baqr Sadr's death would lead to large anti-Iraq demonstrations in Tehran. [redacted]

The Kurdish Problem

Fighting between dissident Kurds and government forces has spread to one of the larger towns in Kordestan Province. Tehran radio has confirmed press reports of new fighting in Saqqez, a traditional Kurdish stronghold. [redacted]

[redacted]

Sanctions

Japanese Foreign Minister Okita is flying to Luxembourg to be on hand for the EC Foreign Ministers' meeting that opens on Monday. An aid to Ohira explained that Tokyo wants to make its decision on new measures affecting Iran in concert with the EC. [redacted]

[redacted]



BRIEFS AND COMMENTS

ISRAEL-LEBANON: UN Force Under Pressure

*Continuing harassment of UN units in Lebanon by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia leader Haddad has caused the major contributors to the UN force to become increasingly critical of the Israelis and to blame the US for failing to put pressure on Israel.* [redacted]

Attacks by militiamen on UN observation posts this week and their apparent role in the murder of two Irish soldiers yesterday will increase the anger of the countries that supply troops for the 6,000-man UN force. Ireland and the Netherlands have already protested to the Israelis. [redacted]

Other major contributors--including France, Italy, and Norway--also are increasingly upset over Israel's support for Haddad. [redacted]

The Israelis support Haddad because they believe he supplies protection against Palestinian terrorist infiltrations that the UN force cannot provide. Leaders of the UN force maintain, however, that militia harassment limits their ability to guard against terrorist attacks. [redacted]

[redacted] the commando raid against a Palestinian base on the Lebanese coast yesterday was carried out to preempt another planned guerrilla attack, and not in retaliation for the attack on a settlement in northern Israel last week. [redacted] the raid--the first such Israeli military action since last August--could signal a return by the Israelis to a policy of taking the initiative against the guerrillas. [redacted]

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EGYPT: Internal Security Problems

*The Egyptian Government apparently is greatly concerned about signs of domestic unrest, particularly dissent on university campuses.* [redacted]

In a case pending since last August, 30 accused of belonging to the Communist underground were indicted on Wednesday for organizing to overthrow the government and for distributing leaflets advocating Communism. They allegedly received financial support from the USSR and other Communist countries and from Libya. The fact that they are to be tried by the state security court underscores the government's concern. [redacted]



The government apparently is focusing on the possibility of serious disturbances at the universities. Although security on campuses is already said to be at an unprecedented level, the government reportedly may close them until next month when final examinations are held. [redacted]

We have no evidence of any links between dissidents in Egypt and the recent activity of exiled former Egyptian Chief of Staff Shazli, who is visiting radical Arab countries seeking support for Sadat's overthrow. Shazli is attracting some Arab backing for his "national front," but he has virtually no political following in Egypt. [redacted]

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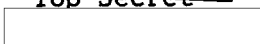
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USSR - SAUDI ARABIA: Examining Relations

*Moscow remains interested in establishing relations with Saudi Arabia despite the Saudi reaction against the invasion of Afghanistan.* [redacted]

[redacted]

The Soviets probably do not expect much progress in the near term. Soviet media, in contrast to last year, are criticizing Saudi domestic policies as well as Saudi support for the Afghan resistance. [redacted]

[redacted] the issue of Afghanistan is impeding Soviet efforts to normalize relations with Riyadh and that it will lead to a significant erosion of Soviet influence in the Middle East. [redacted]

[redacted]

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, who has used the invasion of Afghanistan to quash all talk of improving relations with the USSR, would rebuff any Soviet overture at present. If new strains should occur in US-Saudi relations over the Palestinian issue, however, or if US determination to check the Soviets should appear to be weakening in the eyes of the Saudis, Fahd probably would come under new internal pressure to reverse himself. [redacted]

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EL SALVADOR: Government Reforms Threatened

*Junta efforts to broaden initial reforms remain threatened by continuing divisions in the government and increased violence in the countryside.* [redacted]

The junta has abandoned its earlier reluctance and intends to announce a new phase of land redistribution that will benefit 150,000 sharecroppers. Nonetheless, lack of consensus, administrative snarls, and leftist actions could neutralize reform efforts. This week Labor Minister Samayoa publicly attacked the junta for delaying labor reform. [redacted]

Some liberal military officers also remain disillusioned, although they lack essential support for a successful coup. Colonel Majano, the junta member most closely linked to younger officers, is standing aloof from junta proceedings. His departure probably would result in other military and civilian resignations and give leftist forces a propaganda windfall. [redacted]

Because agrarian reform is the key to government efforts to win public support, leftist groups are shifting much of their effort to rural areas. The major insurgent organization murdered 25 peasants suspected of progovernment sympathies in a single day last week. [redacted]

To help halt the bloodshed, the Church last week began talks with the junta and leftist leaders. The roadblocks to mediation were reflected in one moderate left leader's rejection of any dialogue. His party--which participated in the first junta--is now working toward a terrorist-allied government-in-exile. [redacted]

Negotiations to establish a shadow cabinet likely will take several months, but increased international criticism of the junta--typified in recent strong attacks by Nicaraguan leaders--holds out the possibility of formal recognition. In the meantime, the radical left is likely to follow a dual track--pursuing contacts with the Church to broaden its legitimacy while attempting to increase rural unrest. [redacted]

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CUBA: Mass Demonstrations

Fidel Castro's attempt to supervise personally all aspects of the refugee situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana underscores Cuba's concern over international criticism. Havana is defending its position with a massive propaganda counteroffensive portraying Cuba as the victim of a US-Peruvian-Venezuelan conspiracy. The effort will be led by government-instigated demonstrations today at the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies. Although the potential for violence exists, Havana probably will exercise tight control over the anticipated 1 million marchers. [redacted]

In a declaration issued Wednesday, First Vice President Raul Castro noted that the Cuban people "calmly and firmly" reject the actions of the refugees--words previously used by the government to curb emotional behavior during demonstrations. In a related development, the airlift of Cubans to Costa Rica has been suspended, apparently because Havana wants the refugees flown directly to the countries accepting them. [redacted]

[redacted]

CHINA-USSR: New Ambassador

China's new Ambassador to the USSR, Yang Shouzheng, is scheduled to arrive in Moscow tomorrow. Yang's party and diplomatic rank appear to reflect Beijing's interest in correct but sterile relations. Yang has long service in Africa, and we have no evidence that he ever specialized on Soviet issues. He may use his initial calls on senior Soviet officials to convey China's formal response to the proposal made by the USSR in early April for political or border negotiations. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's recent comments to the press indicate that Beijing will put Moscow off. [redacted]

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ZAIRE: Student Disturbances

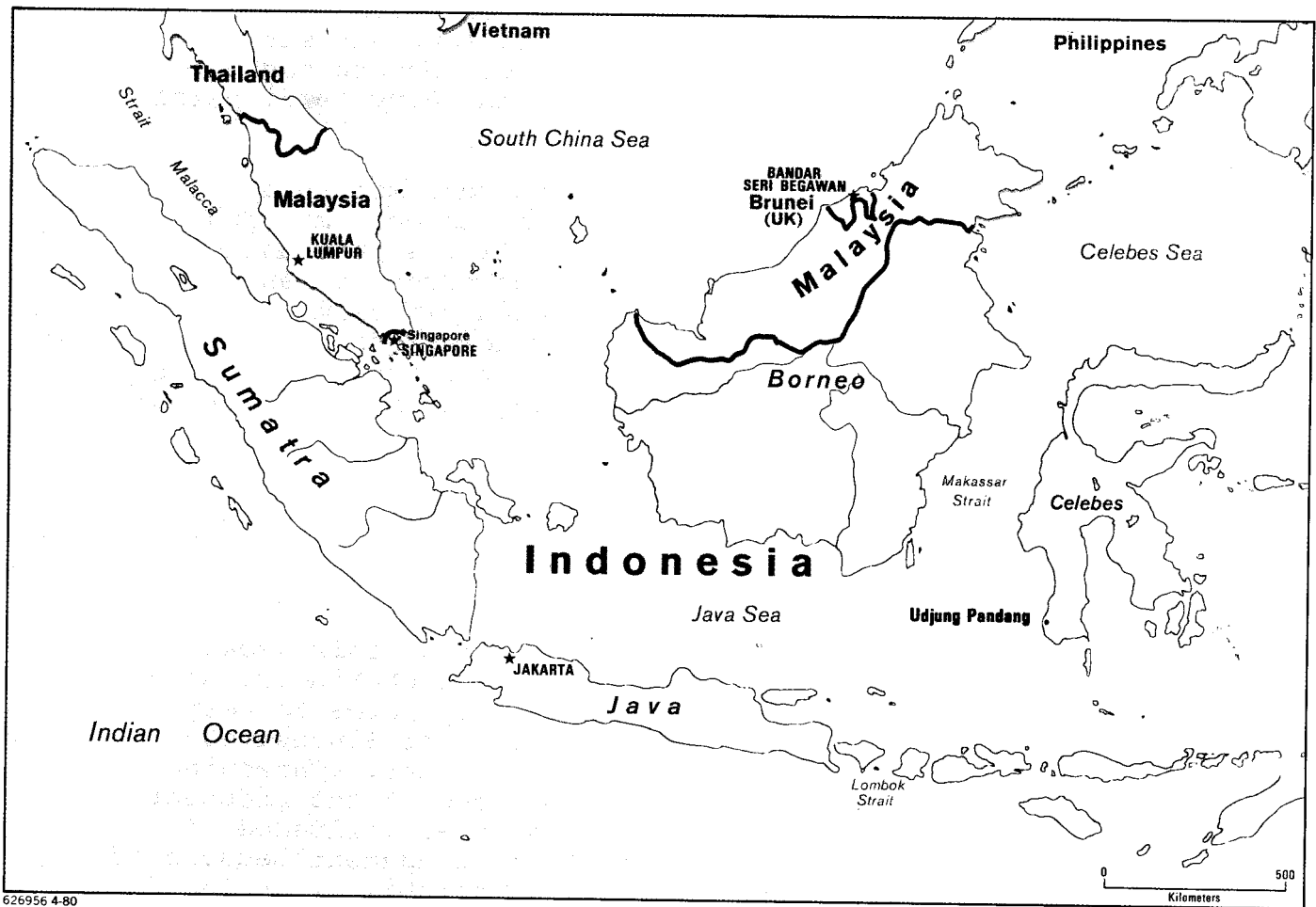
Government troops have ended student disturbances in Kinshasa, but President Mobutu remains concerned about the possibility of further unrest. Following displays of violence by the students and their calls for Mobutu's resignation, Zairian troops occupied the Kinshasa campus on Thursday, arrested some student leaders, and forced the rest to leave. Mobutu has put military units on alert and ordered the Army to disperse any student groups. [redacted]

[redacted]

The President believes that unidentified politicians are manipulating the students, and he hopes that the show of force will maintain calm. He will resist making major economic concessions to the students for fear of encouraging other groups, including teachers now on strike for higher pay, to make additional demands. [redacted]

[redacted]



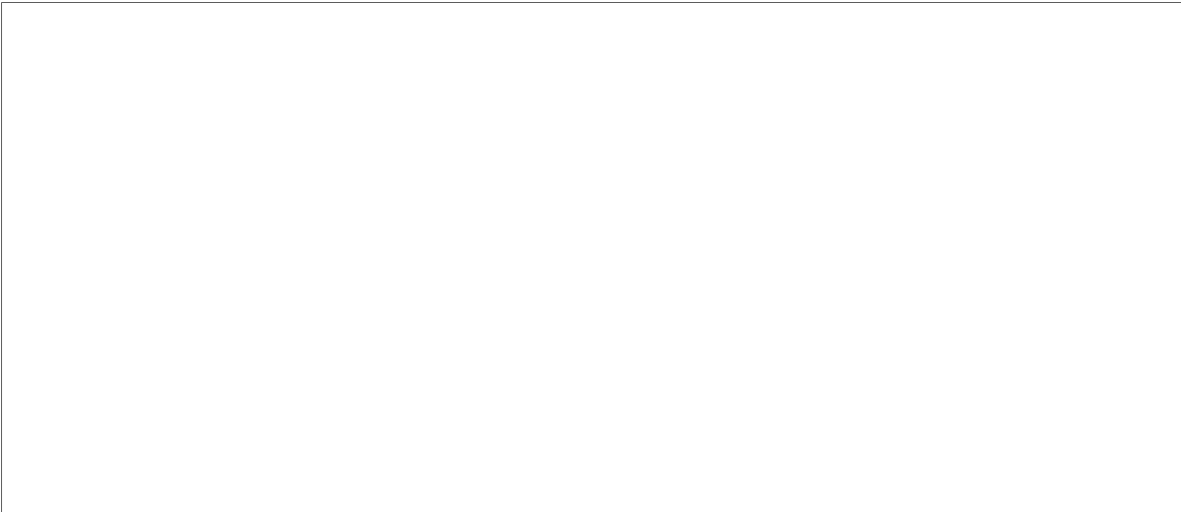


INDONESIA: Aftermath of Anti-Chinese Incidents


Indonesian security authorities believe that the anti-Chinese rioting in the city of Ujung Pandang in eastern Indonesia on 10 and 11 April was caused by Muslim extremists trying to exploit anti-Chinese sentiment to attack President Suharto's government. They have warned student leaders--the traditional instigators of urban violence--against trying to play on the disorders in Ujung Pandang and two other cities to incite trouble in Jakarta. The officials told the student leaders to bring their anti-Chinese grievances directly to Army headquarters and threatened that any looters of Chinese shops will be "shot on sight." The recently announced government program to accelerate naturalization of Indonesian Chinese probably focused attention on this group again and also aroused latent resentment among the Indonesian public. The security officials worry that government opponents will try to build on these feelings and translate racial discontent into antigovernment violence. [redacted]

SOUTH KOREA: Student Unrest



Student demonstrations in Seoul and other major cities can gain new impetus this weekend, the 20th anniversary of the student uprising that led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee government. Although recent protests have been small and nonviolent, normal university functions have been paralyzed on a score of campuses, and President Choi Kyu Hah has appealed for student restraint. Army strongman Chun Doo Hwan believes that recent student opposition to compulsory military training gives comfort to North Korea and endangers national security. If university authorities appear unable to resolve the issue, the government might abandon its hands-off policy and threaten to draft dissenters or deny diplomas to student who lack the required military credits. [redacted]



USSR-BRAZIL: Toward Closer Relations

Eduard Shevardnadze, a candidate member of the Soviet Politburo, arrived in Brazil this week as the head of a parliamentary delegation. His inclusion on what otherwise could have been a routine delegation is a significant gesture to the Brazilians. He invited President Figueiredo to visit Moscow, probably next year. 



 The Soviets probably want to exploit Brazil's belief that it must not appear subservient to the US, particularly in the wake of Brasilia's uncommitted stand on the US grain embargo. 



SPECIAL ANALYSIS

PAKISTAN: The Afghanistan Debate

[redacted]

*Pakistan continues to insist that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a precondition for any improvement in its relations with either country. Islamabad's position is under constant review, however, and President Zia is subject to conflicting pressures from within his government. Some officials favor opposing the Soviets more strongly; others want to appease Moscow.*

[redacted]

Zia and his advisers are worried about Moscow's long-term objectives in the subcontinent and about the serious problems Pakistan faces in the short term as the Soviets try to pacify Afghanistan. Some advisers believe that a continued influx of refugees could soon lead to a serious breakdown of law and order along the frontier.

[redacted]

Diplomatic Tightrope

Islamabad has taken a strong diplomatic stand against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, but it is trying to avoid giving unnecessary offense to Moscow. Zia rejected US aid primarily because he believed that accepting it would increase tension with Moscow but would not strengthen Pakistan's security to a corresponding degree.

[redacted]

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Islamabad's desire to avoid confrontation with Moscow is further reflected in its reluctance to back publicly exile groups in Pakistan and its unwillingness to give extensive help to Afghan insurgents. Pakistan also has tended to avoid publicity on border incidents, including Soviet overflights. [redacted]

Zia and his advisers nevertheless are not seeking an accommodation with Moscow. Pakistan's closest allies-- Saudi Arabia, Iran, and China--would have serious reservations about any significant move toward Moscow. At home, many Pakistanis--especially the conservatives supporting Zia--would oppose abandoning fellow Muslims in Afghanistan or any "sellout" to the USSR. [redacted]

Pakistani policymakers doubt, moreover, that any agreement with Moscow would bring more than temporary benefits. There also is considerable sentiment in the military--on which Zia ultimately depends--for a continued hardline on Afghanistan. [redacted]

Pakistani leaders seem to agree on their sense of isolation while facing the Soviets. This has led them to an unprecedented interest in trying to improve relations with India despite longstanding deep distrust of India's intentions and of its relationship with Moscow. [redacted]

#### Domestic Politics

Although foreign developments and the extent of foreign support will strongly influence Pakistani policy, domestic politics could become an equally important factor. The near automatic support that Zia received after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--even from many of his political enemies--is beginning to dissipate. [redacted]

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Former Prime Minister Bhutto's widow has publicly attacked Zia for failing to accept the Soviet-installed Babrak government and for allowing insurgents to use Pakistani territory. Many Islamabad officials, on the other hand, believe that any attempt to placate the Soviets could turn many in the Army against Zia. [redacted]

[redacted]

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