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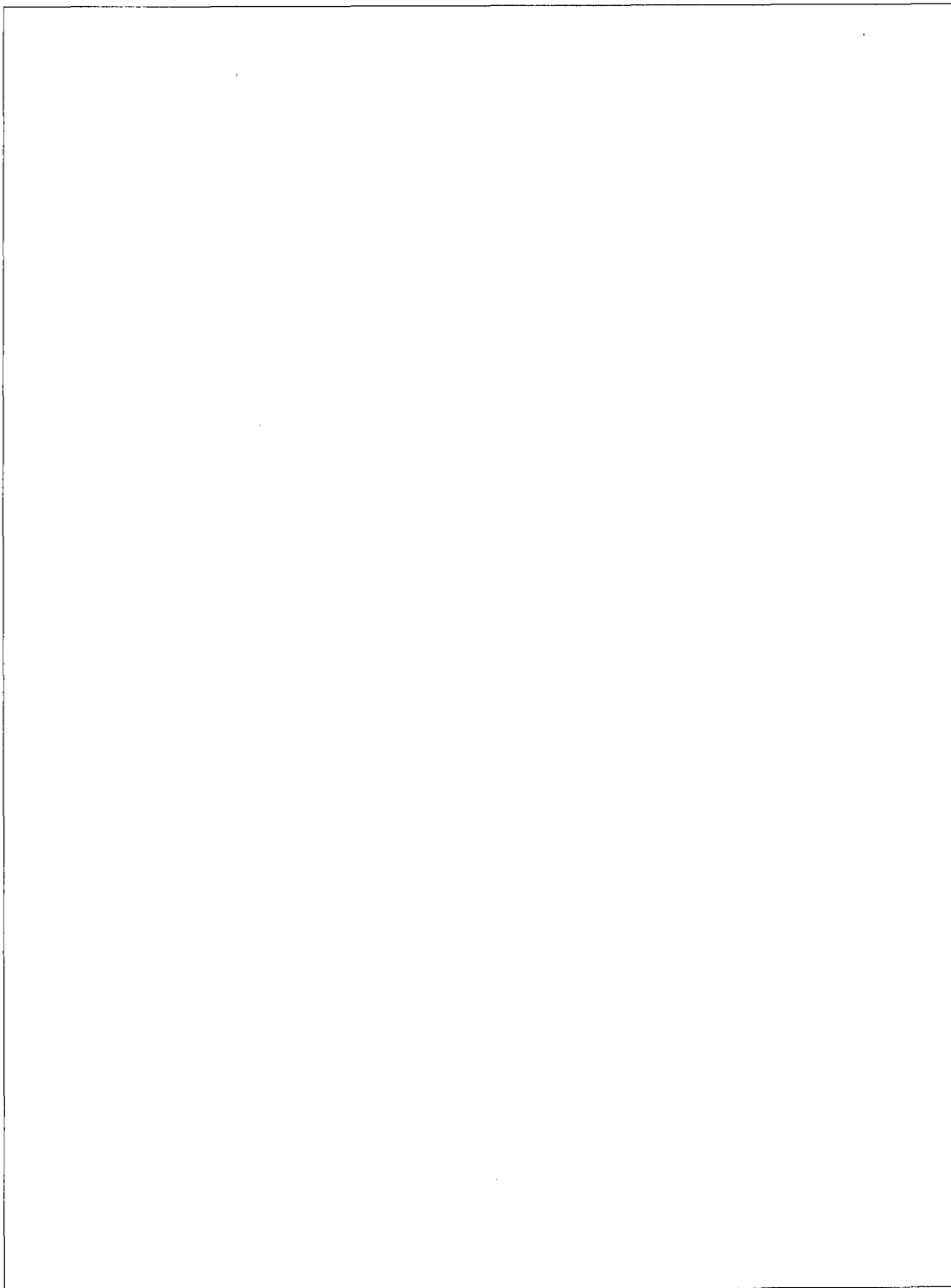
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SOUTH VIETNAM: President Thieu and Vice President Ky are publicly widening the breach between them to a point where it will be extremely difficult for either even to consider renewing their political marriage of convenience for the 3 October election.

Thieu has openly denounced Ky for attacking the government of which he is nominally a part before the official campaign period begins, declaring that if Ky insists on continuing his current "demagogic" attacks he should resign the vice presidency. According to the Saigon press, the President has also accused Ky of bad faith, on the grounds that Ky talked with Thieu about the possibility of another joint ticket after Ky had already decided to run separately.

Ky has responded by challenging Thieu's authority to request his resignation, asking: "To whom should I submit my resignation? The people have elected me." Ky told provincial councilors meeting in Saigon that Thieu is a "tyrant" who relies on fraud, threats, and pressure to gag the opposition. He also charged that Thieu can be re-elected only if he receives substantial US assistance.

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SUDAN: The US Interests Section senses that important political changes may be imminent.

Sources of the US mission report that Jafar Numayri, chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), may soon dismantle the council and install himself as the country's president. According to this scenario, Numayri's RCC colleagues would be relegated to ministerial posts. He is also said to be planning tighter controls over the labor unions and the Sudan Communist Party. Several leading members of the Communist Party, including the head of the Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation, are reported to have been arrested in the past few days.

Political observers in Khartoum see these developments as part of the ferment that has marked the Sudan scene since the second anniversary of the 25 May revolution. Numayri has reportedly been moving with unaccustomed firmness toward his political goals, and in late May the government announced plans to form the Sudan Socialist Union, which will apparently be structured along the lines of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party.

Numayri's assumption of personal authority would mark the end of the collegial rule instituted by the young revolutionists when they came to power. In view of the narrow base of his political support, it is unclear where Numayri expects to draw the strength to impose these changes on the RCC.

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PAKISTAN: The Pakistani Government appears increasingly responsive to international offers of aid for victims of the war in East Pakistan.

UN Assistant Secretary General Kittani, on a special mission to Pakistan on behalf of U Thant, reports he was "encouraged" by his meetings with Pakistani officials on 4 and 5 June. President Yahya and the UN official apparently established an immediate personal bond, with Yahya adopting a very positive attitude toward a UN role in funneling assistance directly into East Pakistan and also in serving as an umbrella for bilateral donations. Kittani's reception, which followed Pakistan's recent formal request to the UN for humanitarian assistance for East Pakistan, is in sharp contrast with previous reluctance on the part of Pakistani officials to discuss possible foreign participation in the distribution of food or other supplies to the destitute in the East wing. The real test of Pakistani intentions, however, may still come in the future when UN personnel arrive for duty in East Pakistan.

Attention is now being focused on the need to secure additional coastal vessels and other craft to transport supplies to food-deficit areas in the province. Water transportation will be of prime importance in this effort, because roads and railroads leading from the major ports into the rest of East Pakistan are still being repaired after their destruction in earlier fighting. Pressure to resolve the transportation crisis grows daily, moreover, as the monsoon is imminent and reports indicate possible starvation already in that area of the province devastated by the cyclone in November 1970. Some reluctance on the part of other nations to supply vessels to East Pakistan may be encountered because of widespread reports that boats earlier supplied for cyclone relief have been seized by the army for use in military operations.

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Meanwhile, the Indian Government has imposed new and tougher restrictions on the movement of Pakistani diplomats in Calcutta, similar to those already in effect for Indian diplomats in Dacca. This latest move follows several weeks of inconclusive efforts to repatriate the diplomats from the two cities--a project still stymied by disagreement over provisions for a Pakistani official to interview those members of the staff in Calcutta who publicly announced their defection to the "government" of Bangla Desh.

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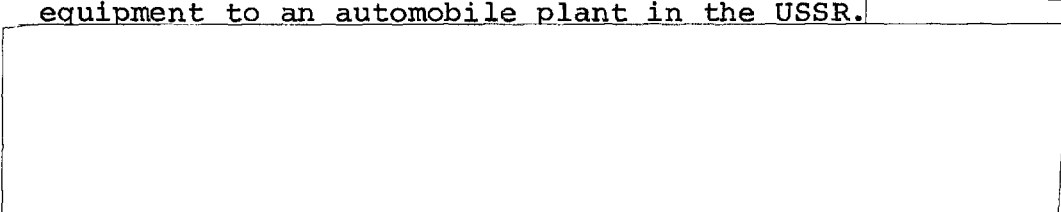
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INDIA: A US manufacturing firm has received a bid to collaborate on a minority basis with the Indian Government in the production of machine tools.

The proposed new company would be based on one of the key production units of the government-owned Hindustan Machine Tools of Hyderabad, which now uses Renault technology. It could achieve a production of \$10 million compared with a \$3-million output of machine tools last year. The US firm would appoint a technical director, while leaving the over-all management in Indian hands.

Indian officials who plan to visit the US this month to continue negotiations are dissatisfied with the Renault technology. Moreover, India, hoping to break into the Soviet market for sophisticated tools, is aware that the US company has previously supplied equipment to an automobile plant in the USSR.



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[CONGO (KINSHASA): President Mobutu is cracking down hard on antigovernment students following small-scale disturbances at Kinshasa's Lovanium University.

The trouble occurred during demonstrations on 4-5 June at the university, which has long had a hard core of anti-Mobutu dissidents. Students beat and held hostage the university's rector and stoned the car of the acting commander of the Congolese Army. The demonstrations ostensibly were held to commemorate the 12 Lovanium students killed by army troops during a disturbance in June 1969.

Mobutu, who views the demonstrations as a deliberate effort to create disorder against his government, has responded angrily by ordering the university "closed indefinitely" and has asserted that all Congolese students at Lovanium will be conscripted into the army.

Whether Mobutu will really mete out such severe punishment as impressing the entire 3,000-man student body into the army remains to be seen. He probably recognizes that such a move would solidify student opposition to his regime and could lead to more serious disorders. Following a high-level meeting of government and party officials yesterday, the government gave no further details on conscription but did announce the creation of a "committee on higher education" to review the structure of all higher education in the Congo and to formulate "a comprehensive philosophy of education for the nation."

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URUGUAY: President Pacheco seems intent on pressing an aggressive line against leftist elements, despite significant domestic opposition to his policies.

The latest clash between Pacheco and the legislature came on 2 June when the Congress passed an education reform bill by a near-unanimous vote despite the threat of presidential noncompliance. The bill would establish a new governing council for the violence-torn secondary schools, which have been administered by the government since Pacheco intervened in the schools last year. The congressional action has given the President some pause, and he is apparently delaying action on the bill until later this week.

The President's determination to respond strongly to the general violence, Tupamaro terrorism, and the political challenge of a leftist coalition in the general elections this November is, however, not in doubt. Pacheco apparently believes, probably correctly, that the military would support his use of harsh measures.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] If the leftist coalition appears to be gaining public support as the campaign progresses, Pacheco will be sorely tempted to expel officials from the Soviet mission or the Cuban news staff in order to divert some domestic criticism and to sully the reputation of the left by linking it with foreign elements. [REDACTED]

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Phnom Penh Area

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CAMBODIA: The Communists thwarted government efforts over the weekend to relieve hard-pressed Cambodian Army positions northeast of Phnom Penh. Several sharp enemy ground and rocket attacks on 4 and 5 June killed 41 and wounded 140 government troops. Most of these troops were from several Khmer Krom battalions attempting to lift a Communist siege of garrison forces in the Vihear Suor - Kampong Chamlang area some 10 to 15 miles from the capital. The government has now committed 22 battalions totaling about 9,000 men to clearing and reinforcement operations in the area, but these forces have so far failed to recover much ground. Enemy losses reportedly remain light.

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SOUTH VIETNAM: North Vietnamese units kept up heavy mortar attacks against allied positions in northernmost Quang Tri Province over the weekend and also began a series of ground attacks against isolated field positions. Allied counterattacks and air strikes have reportedly inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers. Most of the attacks were directed at South Vietnamese Marines participating in Lam Son 810, a week-old search-and-clear operation against enemy units operating in the central and western sectors of the province. Preliminary field reports claim that more than 260 Communists were killed against government losses of 31 killed and 32 wounded.

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