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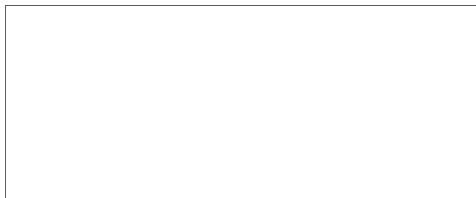
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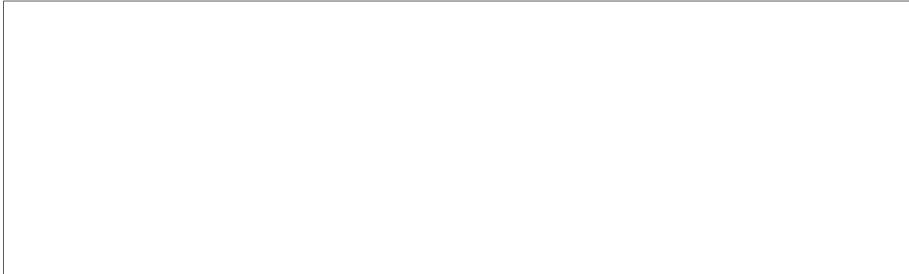
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## CONTENTS

- 1. MOROCCAN MILITARY SITUATION REPORTED  
"EXTREMELY GRAVE" (page 3).**
  
- 2. FRANCE MAY TRANSFER INDOCHINA FORCES TO  
NORTH AFRICA (page 4).**
  
- 3. IRAN REJECTS SOVIET DIPLOMATIC PROTEST (page 5).**
  
- 4. COMMENT ON INDONESIAN ELECTIONS (page 6).**
  
- 5. BRAZILIAN ELECTION RETURNS INTENSIFY THREAT  
OF MILITARY COUP (page 7).**

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**1. MOROCCAN MILITARY SITUATION REPORTED  
'EXTREMELY GRAVE'**

The military situation in Morocco is  
**"extremely grave."**

[redacted] there is real danger of a massive tribal uprising on the scale of the Riff war during 1925-26, and is apprehensive that trouble in the cities will recur.

**Comment**

The extensive tribal guerrilla activities in northeast Morocco during the past week suggest that nationalist capabilities may be greater than previously estimated.

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## 2. FRANCE MAY TRANSFER INDOCHINA FORCES TO NORTH AFRICA

[redacted] French army chief of staff Guillaume has asked Premier Faure to take all steps necessary for the immediate transfer of the entire French Expeditionary Corps from Vietnam to North Africa,

To date, [redacted] Faure has refused to permit talks on France's military relationship with Vietnam until Vietnam surrenders two French officers it took into custody [redacted]

### Comment

The domestic unpopularity of the recent call-up of reservists may lead the French government to use the Expeditionary Corps, which numbers about 50,000, to cope with the situation in North Africa.

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### 3. IRAN REJECTS SOVIET DIPLOMATIC PROTEST

The Foreign Ministry termed as false and unreasonable the Soviet allegation that Iran's adherence to the treaty would threaten world peace. It also affirmed that self-defense is a "sacred right" and "should not be the subject of complaint on the part of any government."

#### Comment

Iran's response, in the face of repeated Soviet protests and veiled threats, reveals the determination to retain freedom of action and suggests that Iran intends to adhere to the Turkish-Iraqi treaty. Turkish officials who visited Iran in September apparently convinced Iranian officials that the USSR would not react strongly because it would not want to drop its general conciliatory policy on the eve of the Big Four conference.

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#### 4. COMMENT ON INDONESIAN ELECTIONS

[Redacted]

Latest unofficial Indonesian election returns show a further trend toward a fairly even distribution of votes among the four major parties. The National Party continues to lead with 26 percent of the total vote and is followed by the Masjumi with 23 percent, the Nahdlatul Ulama with 22 percent and the Communist Party with 21 percent. An estimated 4,000,000-7,000,000 votes cast last week are still uncounted.

Approximately 10 percent of the electorate located in areas where dissidence is strong has yet to vote, and the order for a re-election in Central Java affects another 7 percent.

The Masjumi's improved position and the Communists' drop into fourth place increase the possibility of a coalition between the National Party and one or both of the Moslem parties.

[Redacted]

Prime Minister Harahap requested the reassembled provisional parliament on 7 October to allow his Masjumi-led cabinet to remain in office until the new parliament is seated. Response to Harahap's plea may depend on the Masjumi's relative gains or losses within the next few days.

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## 5. BRAZILIAN ELECTION RETURNS INTENSIFY THREAT OF MILITARY COUP

With about half the returns in from Brazil's 3 October presidential election, Juscelino Kubitschek has overtaken Adhemar de Barros, while Gen. Juarez Tavora continues to run a strong third. Kubitschek's Communist-linked running mate, Joao Goulart, has captured the lead from Milton Campos in the vice presidential race.

The danger of a military coup has increased since armed forces leaders are reported determined to prevent Kubitschek and Goulart from taking office if elected.

The military may be forced to decide on its course of action soon since it has reportedly discovered that Kubitschek, if elected, plans to visit the United States before his inauguration and he might very well leave as soon as the election results are clear. Such a visit, the military fears, would be generally interpreted in Brazil as proof of American confidence in Kubitschek and would make a coup more difficult.

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