



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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1 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
1 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson today announced his new, tougher moves against Rhodesia. US officials in London were told yesterday that the cabinet is agreed that the situation cannot be allowed to drag on and that a "quick kill" is necessary.

The economic moves include a ban on imports that covers 99 percent of what Britain buys from Rhodesia. The next step is to be selective control of British exports to Rhodesia. The British stress that these measures, especially the export controls, cannot be effective without considerable US and other Western cooperation.

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2. South Vietnam

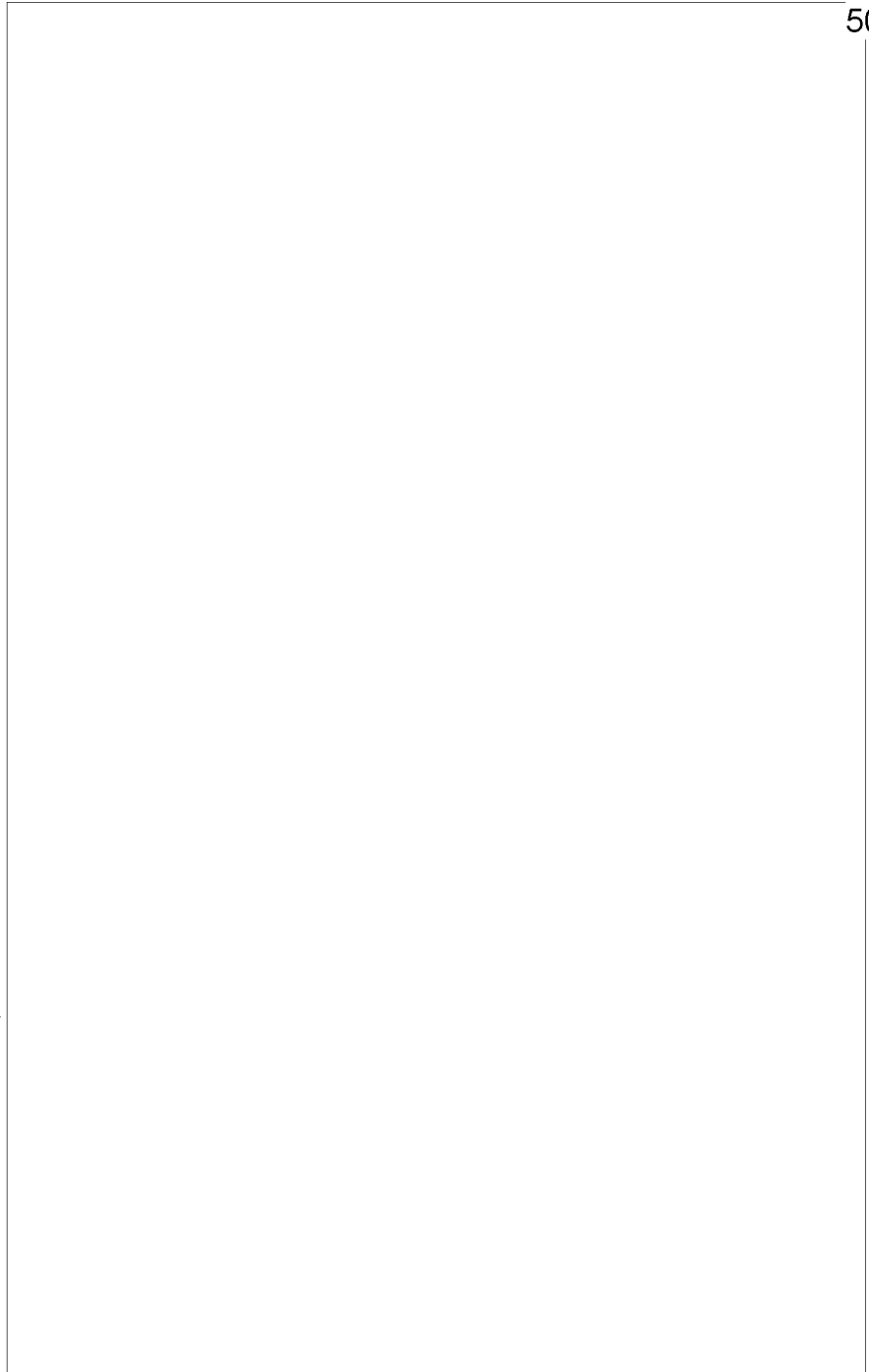
The Communists yesterday appealed to all residents in and around Saigon to observe 15 minutes of silence on 19 December in honor of American "peace" fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle against "US imperialism."

Mindful of the failure of their strike call in mid-October, the Communists have designated a time around noon on a Sunday when activity in Saigon would be sharply down in any case.

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3. Soviet Union

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4. Soviet Union

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5. Indonesia

Top Indonesians seem to expect new announcements from Sukarno in the next few days. Most, including even pro-Communist Deputy Premier Subandrio, say they expect Sukarno at last to ban the Communist Party as part of his "political solution."

Such a move by Sukarno would not end his power struggle with the army, however. Recent clashes between army units and fanatic Muslim elements in East Java may offer Sukarno another excuse to try to restrict the army's free-wheeling.

6. Communist China

Peking's quick and adamant refusal to take part in a world disarmament conference is another sign that the Chinese are unwilling to agree to any initiative even remotely associated with the United Nations.

In this as in other questions, the Peking leadership evidently believes that in time both its enemies and its would-be friends will be compelled to negotiate on Chinese terms, and that nothing is to be gained from adopting a softer line now.

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7. Dominican Republic

The provisional government has renewed its arms-for-pay program, which was to have expired yesterday. So far, the government has paid out over \$75,000, and Garcia Godoy says he is encouraged.

One battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division has begun redeployment to the US. When the move is completed Friday, there will be three battalions of US troops still in the Dominican Republic.

8. Ecuador

The remaining members of the military junta seem to be keeping control of the situation following the ouster of their air force colleague. Civilian political groups, however, evidently believe that there is a crack in the junta that can be exploited, and are calling on the military to turn the government back to civilians.

9. Yemen

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10. France

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11. Czechoslovakia

The Prague government today imposed new travel restrictions on US Embassy personnel. The move is to some degree a delayed retaliation for restrictions imposed by the US three years ago on travel of all Soviet bloc personnel in this country, but it is also an indication that the Czechs have concluded that there is little prospect for improvement in their relations with the US.

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DAILY BRIEF
2 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The British fighter squadron--30 aircraft and 300 men--has arrived in Zambia, but there apparently is still no agreement on stationing British ground forces there. Discussions on this point are said to be continuing in Lusaka.

In talks with the British yesterday, the Zambians came out against accepting a British infantry battalion unless it occupies the Kariba power complex on the Rhodesian side of the border. President Kaunda also insisted that he could not accept Britain's demand for a veto over his acceptance of other outside military aid.

If these disagreements continue, radical elements in the Organization of African Unity would be strengthened considerably. This could result in the organization deciding to take its own military actions against Rhodesia.

2. Brazil

[redacted] Negrao de Lima, the highly controversial governor-elect of Guanabara, has a good chance of taking office on Sunday as scheduled. This estimate is based on the belief that the military hard-liners lack sufficient support outside the Rio area to prevent his inauguration. Nonetheless, there is a possibility of serious trouble during the next few days.

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3. Indonesia

The situation is largely unchanged, but Defense Minister Nasution is said to be discouraged over recent political developments. [REDACTED] Sukarno is becoming more active politically and is attempting to split the armed forces.

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In a press interview published today, Foreign Minister Subandrio finally shifted his political gears by attacking Peking's interference in Indonesian affairs. This may make him somewhat less vulnerable to army attack, but there are signs that Sukarno may no longer be willing to protect him.

4. Communist China

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5. India-Pakistan

The Indian Foreign Office told our embassy yesterday that a Shastri-Ayub meeting in the Soviet Union is very likely to come off, probably in early January.

The same official said that Shastri is prepared to discuss Kashmir, but not Kashmir alone. The talks would have to deal with the whole gamut of Indian-Pakistani problems.

This is a more conciliatory position than New Delhi has held in the past, but it is still doubtful that Shastri is ready to make real concessions on Kashmir, or that Ayub will settle for anything less.

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6. Vietnam

There has as yet been no public Soviet reaction to British Foreign Secretary Stewart's appeal on Soviet television for Soviet cooperation in convening a conference to arrange a cease-fire in Vietnam "as speedily as possible."

There has been no intimation in recent Soviet statements of any shift from Moscow's standard line on Vietnam, which has avoided any divergence from Hanoi's long standing positions.

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7. Soviet Union

The leaders are moving along with their various new economic schemes, but there seems to be no real stabilization in the political situation. If anything, political maneuvering seems to be increasing.

The old question of where the dividing line lies between party and government authority--and thus between Brezhnev and Kosygin--is probably one of the main points at issue.

The party seems bent on infiltrating the government apparatus; there have been rather obvious signs of this in recent shifts of personnel. Such bureaucratic warfare can only increase the strains in an already fragile collective leadership.

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3 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
3 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity met in Addis Ababa today on the Rhodesian question.

Even normally moderate Africans, like the Ethiopians, seem agreed that something must be done quickly "to rescue" the black Rhodesians. The Soviet Union has promised its "fullest support" for whatever course the meeting decides upon.

At present, the clamor rising from the Africans in Addis Ababa and elsewhere seems designed largely to force the British hand in deposing Smith. An example of these pressures was the threat this afternoon that all African states would break relations with London if Smith is still in office on 15 December.

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2. Congo

December 3, 1965

The new government under Mobutu and his premier, Colonel Mulamba, is likely to move more effectively against rebel elements still operating in the eastern Congo than ex-President Kasavubu would have. Just before he was ousted, Kasavubu seemed inclined to reach an accommodation with the rebels.

Although the threat of a broad, Communist-backed rebellion has been considerably reduced, the rebels in the Lake Tanganyika area are still numerous and active.

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3. Vietnam

Soviet press treatment of British Foreign Secretary Stewart's Moscow television address has been scant, and Moscow radio's domestic service has omitted Stewart's reference to Vietnam in its version of his speech.

A preliminary account of Stewart's private talks, given our embassy in Moscow, indicates no change at all in the Soviet position on Vietnam.

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4. Communist China

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5. Indonesia

Sukarno has called the leaders of his "consultative assembly" into session Monday. This will give him still another platform to expound his views on the crisis with the generals.

Whether or not he uses it to announce a ban on the Communist Party, the Communists clearly expect the blow will come and are preparing to continue activity through various front organizations. On the other side, the Muslims, too, are organizing for more intense political action.

6. Soviet Union

Another Soviet probe is on its way to the moon 50X1

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TASS says 50X1
that its mission is a "further refinement" of soft-landing techniques.

7. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy seems pleased at the way his program for rolling up the rebel military is going. He hopes that the actual reintegration of former rebel soldiers into the regular military can still begin this week.

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The arms purchasing scheme has been paying off. The embassy believes that up to 20 percent of the arms in rebel hands have now been collected.

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8. Brazil

Military hard-liners have apparently decided to stand aside and let the controversial Negrão de Lima be inaugurated peaceably in Rio Sunday.

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4 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
4 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The Organization of African Unity is in session today to consider military recommendations of its Committee of Five. At a minimum, the meeting will approve the committee's conclusions that sabotage operations be begun.

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2. Dahomey

This small West African country is in the throes of another of its periodic coups. General Soglo, the military chief, is presently calling the shots. He told the US Embassy yesterday that the provisional government installed earlier this week would be replaced in the next day or so by a new regime composed of civilian and military personnel.

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3. Laos

Moscow is trying to rouse US concern over Laos.

Soviet officials in Vientiane have recently complained to both US and British representatives about alleged US military action in Laos.

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The Soviets are probably not privy to Hanoi's intentions in Laos. Communist forces there, however, could launch significant attacks against positions in several areas with little warning, and this is one way Hanoi could apply additional pressures against the US.

The Soviets probably do not expect these approaches to change US policy.

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4. Vietnam

Hanoi's domestic service was quick to carry an account of the terrorist bombing of the US enlisted men's quarters in Saigon last night. Following its usual pattern for early reporting on major terrorist incidents, Hanoi gave a brief and fairly factual account attributed to "US news agencies." It credited the "Saigon liberation forces" with the bombing.

At last report, two US personnel had died in the attack and 68 had been wounded.

5. India-Pakistan

The Indians propose that their Tashkent talks with the Pakistanis begin on 3 or 4 January.

Both India and Pakistan are going to Tashkent without any expectation of real results. The Indian foreign office foresees another stalemate, there being no concrete measures acceptable to both. Ayub Khan made a similar prediction yesterday.

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6. Indonesia

Sukarno may be making a little headway in his efforts to undercut the army leaders. As with any group of strong-minded men there are differences of opinion among the generals and these give a political strategist like Sukarno a good opening.

He seems to be concentrating on frustrating the generals' efforts to set up a "supercabinet" through which to run the country. He is also trying to make sure that the generals do not shift Indonesian foreign policy too far out of its leftist inclination. One result is that the generals feel obligated to go ahead with the take-over of foreign oil companies, begun by Sukarno.

All this has not, however, stopped the drift away from Communist China. With even pro-Communist Subandrio against them, the Chinese are said to have cut off credits and pulled out of several aid projects.

7. Yemen

No progress has been made at the conference between Yemeni republicans and royalists at Harad.

The republicans

are insisting that the government remain republican over the next ten months while Egyptian troops are withdrawing.

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8. Cuba

In a speech Friday night Fidel Castro again went out of his way to pay tribute to Che Guevara and to report that he is alive and well, "carrying out his duties." Guevara has become, in fact, the center of a veritable hero cult which the regime itself has been building around him for several months.

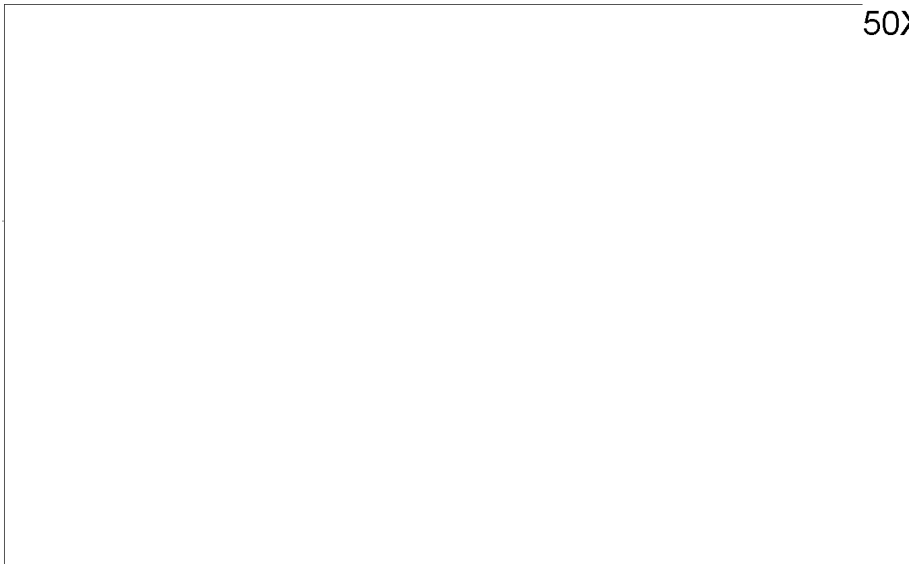
Castro has implied that he does not expect Guevara ever to return to Cuba.

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9. France

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6 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
6 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The emotional fervor that led the African foreign ministers to adopt their strong resolutions at last week's conference seems to be dissipating only slowly.

President Nyerere of Tanzania has, in fact, so boxed himself in with post-conference public statements that he will find it very difficult to avoid a diplomatic break with Britain if, as seems likely, the 15 December deadline passes without strong British military action against Rhodesia.

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Most of the foreign ministers at the conference are much less responsible than are their presidents, however. Several of the latter seem to be coming to recognize that the threat to break with Britain may do more harm than good to their interests.

US Ambassador Korry in Addis Ababa believes that many African governments could be made to have second thoughts on the deadline threat if some face-saving alternative were to be opened up to them.

Ambassador Korry got the impression that Communist diplomats and newsmen were more active at the conference site than ever before. They were probably trying to convince the Africans of their readiness to help against Rhodesia.

The British, meanwhile, are standing firm against the African pressure to send ground troops into Rhodesia.

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2. Indonesia

Sukarno made a remarkably defensive and impassioned speech yesterday. He complained that anti-Communist elements are trying to force his hand and to bypass him in dealing with the problems of the country.

Admitting that he had neglected Indonesian economic development, Sukarno said that was because of the overriding need to safeguard "the nation and the revolution." He challenged his opponents either to depose him or to give him free rein in running the country.

Sukarno evidently calculates that this emotional appeal will result in some expression of support for his position. Even if it does, his open admission of weakness seems in the longer run likely to benefit his opponents.

Army leaders have largely ignored earlier presidential criticism and are unlikely to retreat in the face of the latest blast.

3. Laos

Roadwatch teams in the Laotian panhandle continue to report substantial numbers of southbound trucks, some containing troops.

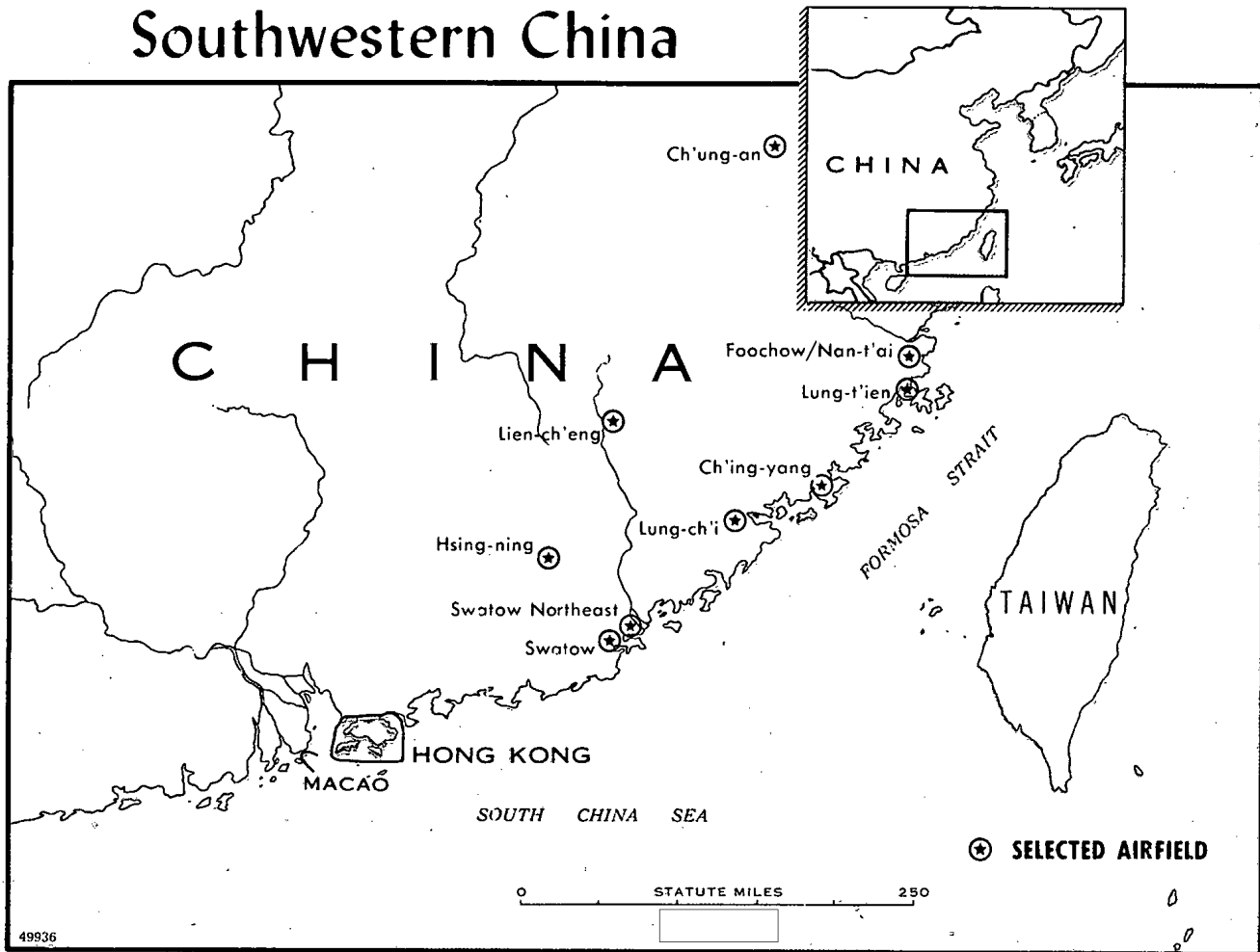
Late last month one team saw 21 cargo trucks moving south. A week later the same group spotted 154 trucks-- 17 of them carried about 20 men each. On 3 December, another team reported 30 trucks going south.

4. Nepal

The internal situation in Nepal continues to slide slowly downhill. The country, already in the grip of inflation, now faces a serious food shortage. Direct criticism of the King and his government, not frequent in the past, is growing and opposition circles are beginning to stir.

So far the King, who seems supremely confident of his own power and skill, has been unwilling to take the reform measures needed to arrest this process.

Southwestern China



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5. Pakistan

Finance Minister Shoaib does not believe President Ayub will ask during his US trip for an immediate resumption of US military or economic aid. Ayub apparently assumes that the US would not grant such a request at this time and that Pakistan can stand continued suspension of economic aid better than India can.

Pakistani officials have been assuring domestic newsmen that the US visit will bring no retreat from their position on Kashmir.

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the newsmen were also assured that no consideration would cause Pakistan to abandon its friendship with China.

6. Communist China

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Communist air activity in the area opposite Taiwan last month was the highest for any month since September 1958--during the Taiwan Strait crisis. This could merely reflect good flying weather during November and Communist sensitivity following the defection of the bomber crew last month.

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7. United Kingdom

British gold and currency reserves rose again last month and reached the highest level since June 1962. London financial circles warn, however, that there can be no relaxation since large regular surpluses will be needed to pay off debts coming due through 1970.

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8. Communist China

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9. France

The election result was a sharp blow to De Gaulle's personal prestige and leadership. Much of the opposition press attributes it to popular hostility to De Gaulle's foreign policies.

The rebuff to De Gaulle has sparked speculation that he may withdraw, refusing to compete in the 19 December runoff. No one knows the answer to this but De Gaulle himself. Most observers, however, expect him to stay in and to win handily over Mitterrand.

The percentages drawn by each candidates, however, suggest that De Gaulle was unable to attract votes away from traditional voting patterns, and not that the voters repudiated his policies. Mitterrand, for instance, drew about the same percentage as the Socialist and Communist parties together did in the parliamentary elections of 1962.

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10. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy's recent moves in setting up machinery for next year's election seem carefully calculated to assure the public that the elections on 1 June will be free and impartially conducted.

Another encouraging development is the growing confidence which Garcia Godoy apparently has in armed forces leader Rivera Caminero and other military chiefs. He told a US official last weekend that he now recognizes that many of the coup rumors he had been receiving actually originated with Juan Bosch.

The president is still working on the thorny problem of reintegrating eligible former rebel military men into the armed forces. He now says he hopes to reach a solution this week.

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11. Guatemala

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the growing sense of insecurity among wealthier elements in the country is definitely increasing the chances of trouble.

12. Venezuela

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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7 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
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1. North Vietnam

[redacted]
[redacted] the site has encountered serious technical difficulties with its missiles. [redacted]

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It is likely that other sites have encountered similar difficulties, probably caused in many cases by constant movement of fragile equipment from site to site. The Vietnamese weather is another factor, as is the fact that North Vietnamese seem to be taking over responsibility from the Soviets for on-site checkout of missiles and gear.

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2. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong today announced that they would observe a cease-fire from 6:00 p.m. local time Christmas Eve until 7:00 a.m. the next morning. The Communists have declared unilateral cease-fires before. In the past, these have always been in observance of Vietnamese New Year, not Christmas.

The gesture this year probably is designed for its impact on Americans in addition to the usual aim of trying to create the impression among Vietnamese that it is the Viet Cong who call the shots.

[redacted]
[redacted] Communist forces are making ever wider use of a new family of automatic weapons, which give them a firepower advantage at close range over friendly units, except those equipped with the M-16 rifle. This is important, for Communists now try to keep very close to US and Allied units.

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3. Rhodesia

The Africans and their friends are stepping up the pressure for more forceful British action against Rhodesia.

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Even the moderate Nigerian Government has hardened considerably toward London on this issue. The Nigerians evidently regret some of the extreme resolutions passed at the recent meeting of African foreign ministers, but they are desperately seeking some dramatic action by Britain to save them from having to reveal the relative impotence of the Africans themselves.

In London, on the other hand, Wilson's bipartisan support is dissolving as he makes his own tougher noises. Even the usually pro-Wilson Daily Mirror, the world's largest circulation daily, has raised a warning flag against any military operations in Rhodesia.

4. Greece

Premier Stephanopoulos' shaky government is increasingly worried over Greece's economic slide. Public confidence is ebbing rapidly; in recent weeks there has been a sharp increase in gold buying and a drop in savings bank deposits.

Stephanopoulos wants to take rigorous measures to redeem the situation. He doubts that parliament will approve them, however, unless he gets US help at the same time. To emphasize the gravity of his problem, the government has had King Constantine write to President Johnson requesting a loan.

The overshadowing development which Greek moderate politicians fear is that economic deterioration will lead to a new political crisis and revive the threat of a royal military dictatorship.

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5. Communist China

The game of [redacted] editorial and counter-editorial, between Peking and Moscow, is continuing. The pace has increased lately, but the rules have apparently not changed.

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The Soviets are still following a relatively restrained line [redacted] but this does not prevent them from responding forcefully, as they have in recent Pravda articles, when they think that Peking is vulnerable.

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6. Indonesia

Sukarno's emotional appeal on Sunday evidently did not move the army leaders. General Nasution returned to the charge in a speech yesterday, stating that organizations and activities of the Communist Party must be destroyed.

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7. Soviet Union

The announcement of a five percent increase in defense spending in the 1966 Soviet budget does not represent any significant new departure in Soviet policy. The 1966 figure of 13.4 billion rubles is still a half billion below the all-time high of 1963.

The actual magnitude of Soviet military spending is heavily camouflaged. Increases or decreases of this magnitude are announced for domestic and foreign political impact, and do not themselves reflect actual Soviet defense programs. There are special problems in analysis this year because of the fiscal reforms announced by Kosygin last September.

The figures available at the moment nevertheless suggest that Soviet military expenditure is likely to increase, probably at the expense of the civilian economy. In particular, it seems probable that Brezhnev's agricultural reform program may suffer.

Our knowledge of Soviet strategic attack and defense development and deployment programs is also consistent with some increase in the defense budget.

8. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy's hopes of integrating rebel military into the regular armed forces have been dimmed again.

On the surface, the problem is still to reconcile the lists of names submitted by the rebels with the list of "acceptables" that the regular commanders have drawn up. The real problem, however, may be that the rebel leaders do not want to integrate. They may believe that they can keep their political leverage only if they keep their fighters together in a separate group.

9. Uruguay

Yet another round of labor trouble has begun in Montevideo. The civil service union yesterday began a strike of indefinite length.

The main issue now is the government's refusal to lift penalties imposed on workers who took part in earlier strikes. The government is still taking a tough line, and has again put emergency security measures into effect.

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DAILY BRIEF
8 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Most African countries are having second thoughts about breaking with Britain if the Smith government is not brought down next week. Whitehall in turn is not particularly alarmed.

Only Tanzania has committed itself publicly to a break. Ghana may follow suit, but most other African states see the move as either harmful to themselves or ineffective, or both.

Talks between Britain and Zambia on the question of ground troops are still going on.

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2. Mozambique

The Portuguese position in this southeast African territory continues to erode.

Brazilian, French, and German military attachés, who visited Mozambique late last month, have told US officials that African nationalist rebels in the northern part of the country are gradually developing an impressive guerrilla warfare capability.

The rebels are supported by various African states from bases in Tanganyika. However, these attachés confirm that the Portuguese blame the US for their troubles in Mozambique. The US consul in Lourenco Marques says that for the past few months US official personnel have been under tighter surveillance by Portuguese security organs.

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3. Soviet Union

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4. Guatemala

The chances of a coup are increasing as the internal security situation in Guatemala continues to deteriorate.

So far, the Peralta government has been unable to cope with a recent wave of Communist-inspired kidnappings which has terrorized the business community.

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5. Indonesia

The army continues to go its own way in defiance of Sukarno's line. On Monday, for instance, only hours after the President demanded that political moves be left up to him, the Djakarta military commander banned the Communist Party in the capital.

The embassy, after studying Sukarno's latest speech, concludes that the most lasting impression coming from it is of an old man rapidly losing touch with a complex political situation which he had manipulated with such skill for so long.

6. Communist China

Peking's trade with the Free World will probably hit a record level of about \$2.5 billion this year, some 25 percent above 1964.

The increase with Japan is particularly striking. The total for 1965 is expected to reach \$450 million, up 45 percent over last year. This would mean that Japan has replaced the Soviet Union as China's leading trading partner. Japan's trade with China is still only a small fraction of total Japanese trade, however.

Peking now conducts less than one third of its trade with other Communist countries. This proportion may well drop further next year because of China's need for large grain and fertilizer imports from outside the bloc and because of the regime's preference for Western technology.

7. Laos

For the first time, the Communists have been observed sending fuel tank trucks down a road in the Laos panhandle. A roadwatch team saw twelve such trucks moving south on 8 December. Each had a capacity of some 1,000 gallons.

Prior to this all petroleum shipments seen in the panhandle were carried in drums, a less efficient method.

The trucks seen on 8 December could be carrying fuel to depots along the road, or they themselves may serve as refueling units. In either case, their appearance is another indication that the Communists intend to increase truck traffic through the panhandle into South Vietnam.

Evidence of this can also be seen at the truckheads in North Vietnam. Intercepted messages confirm that petroleum products delivered during the past two months to southern North Vietnam are far in excess of local needs.

8. South Vietnam

The forthcoming Buddhist conference in South Vietnam may become the sounding board for a new peace appeal.

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9. Eastern Europe

Relations among the East European Communist states are becoming more and more openly based on simple considerations of national interest.

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10. Turkey

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DAILY BRIEF
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1. Soviet Union

The first substantial recasting of the Soviet hierarchy since Khrushchev's fall took place in the Kremlin this week.

Following an unheralded Central Committee plenum Monday, it was announced today that the aging Mikoyan had retired from his titular post as chief of state and that Nikolay Podgorny would replace him.

Contrary to press reporting, the removal of Aleksandr Shelepin from his government posts could be a promotion. In fact, with Podgorny out of the way in a ceremonial sinecure, he may emerge as the most powerful figure in the Soviet party after Brezhnev.

In fact, these shifts all bear Brezhnev's stamp and should, for the short run at least, strengthen his grip over the party. Last year Podgorny was regarded as a potential rival to Brezhnev for the top spot.

2. Soviet Union

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3. East Germany

The suicide last week of planning chief Apel has sent shock waves through the East German party and government.

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The East Germans are clearly apprehensive that Apel's alleged last testament will be published in the West.

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4. Communist China

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5. Communist China

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6. North Vietnam

A "trial" of US airmen captured in North Vietnam may be held soon.

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Over a month ago, Hanoi radio broadcast a resolution by a local political group calling for captured American pilots to be hailed before the courts as "war criminals." In South Vietnam, Viet Cong "people's courts" have already "tried" US servicemen.

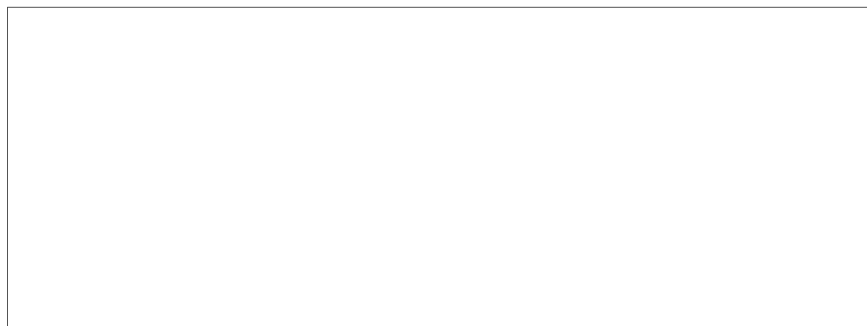
7. South Vietnam

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8. Rhodesia

The US consul in Salisbury reports that life in Rhodesia goes on much as before independence.

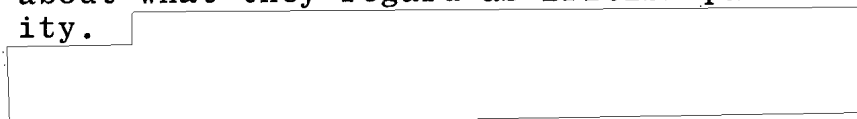


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We see, however, first signs that economic sanctions are beginning to squeeze. Smith said yesterday that Zambia would henceforth have to pay for Rhodesian products with currencies other than sterling. There will be pressure on Kaunda to counter by curtailing this trade. If he does, the economic war is likely to get under way in earnest.

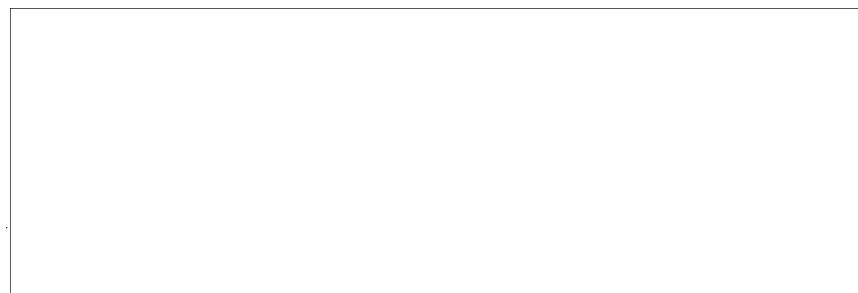
So far, Kaunda has been a tower of moderation among black Africans. He recognizes better than most that the situation in his country is fragile and that the current racial harmony could disintegrate swiftly. This could lead to a massive exodus of Europeans and a virtual closure of the copper mines.

Most Africans are still steamed up about what they regard as British passivity.



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9. India-Pakistan



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10. Uruguay

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Most public workers were out on a 24-hour strike today and there were reports of scattered violence.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The government is taking stern measures to contain the threat from the left and appears to have full army backing.

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[REDACTED]

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DAILY BRIEF
10 DECEMBER 1965

1. Laos

There are indications that the Communists intend to accelerate the fighting in Laos.

On Wednesday, for instance, the Pathet Lao high command broadcast a "mobilization order" reminiscent of propaganda harangues put out by the Communists in the past before military activity increased.

In addition, government forces have reported an "unusual" enemy build-up in the Plaine des Jarres area. There is also [redacted] which points to Communist "liberation" activities somewhat farther south.

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2. Vietnam

Another round of world-wide protests against US policy in Vietnam may be in the offing. The Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions has called for organized demonstrations on 20 December to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the South Vietnamese Liberation Front.

3. Pakistan

President Ayub's visit to Washington has sharpened the division within his cabinet over the advisability of seeking improved relations with the US.

Finance Minister Shoaib, who favors closer US ties, described Ayub yesterday as now realizing that the divisions in the cabinet run too deep and that a number of changes will take place after Ayub's return from a "successful visit." He implied that representatives of both factions would be dropped.

Shoaib identified Foreign Minister Bhutto and the ministers of information and transport as the "three musketeers" who had tried to prevent the US visit and were against better relations with the US.

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4. Indonesia

Several Indonesians were killed today in the latest mob attack on the Chinese Communist Consulate in Medan, Sumatra. An Indonesian police detail fired into the crowd. Nearby army units took no part in defending the building.

The army continues to press its campaign against Communists within the large Chinese community. Many Indonesians have apparently interpreted this as a license to relieve long-standing antagonisms against the relatively well-off Chinese in their midst, by attacking and plundering.

Attention in Djakarta now seems to be focusing on economic matters. There are signs that both Sukarno and the army leaders feel that the course of the economic crisis may determine the outcome of the power struggle between them.

Army leaders apparently hope to saddle Sukarno with the blame for any further economic deterioration or for unpopular corrective measures.

5. Communist China

More Chinese intrusions have occurred along the border with India.

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There is no evidence that the Chinese are planning major operations against India. These relatively small incidents seem designed to remind New Delhi that Peking must be reckoned with in any military action India may be considering.

Peking may also hope in this way to underscore the similarity of Sino-Pakistani interests while President Ayub is visiting the US.

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6. Singapore

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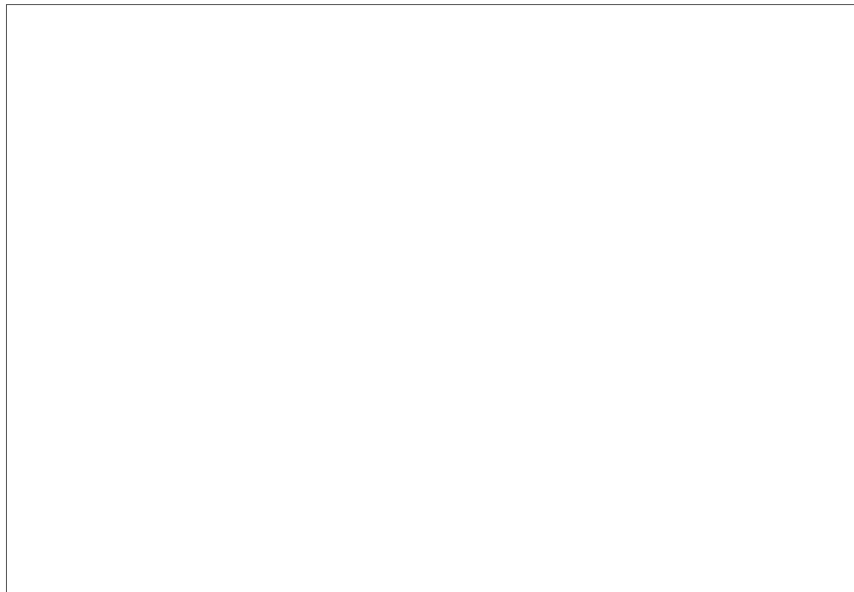
7. Rhodesia

A growing number of African governments are seeking a way to avoid following through on their threat to break with Britain if the whites are still ruling in Rhodesia by 15 December.

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8. France



9. Guatemala

The threat of a military coup continues. The Peralta regime, aware of the plotting, is reassigning some of the officers it suspects. This is a slow process, however, and the plot leader, Colonel Ponciano, seems already to have formidable military support.

The continuing deterioration of the internal security situation contributes to the climate favoring a coup. There have been more terrorist acts recently, and the government has made no progress lately against those responsible.

The extremists this week netted another large sum, reportedly \$75,000, in ransom for another wealthy kidnap victim. So far, they have collected close to \$200,000 this way. The families of the victims furtively pay up, afraid to risk cooperation with the police.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

11 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
11 DECEMBER 1965

1. Pakistan

50X6

2. Indonesia

Deputy Foreign Minister Suwito assured Ambassador Green during a long conversation yesterday that there is good reason to hope for a definite improvement in US-Indonesian relations. He warned, however, that Indonesia cannot make an abrupt about-face from the hostile attitude it had displayed prior to the 30 September affair.

Shortly after the meeting with the ambassador, the official Indonesian news agency disseminated a bulletin quoting Suwito in what constituted the strongest public official affirmation in years of Indonesia's desire to better relations with the US.

Another official in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry told a US Embassy officer yesterday that pro-Communist Foreign Minister Subandrio would be out of office "within a fortnight." He added that Suwito was a front-runner to replace Subandrio.

All this is encouraging, but it is too soon for great optimism. Sukarno gave another speech today warning that "the ideology of socialism--call it Communism or Marxism" cannot be eliminated from Indonesia.

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3. North Vietnam

Hanoi is already laying the propaganda groundwork to discredit any US move to declare a second pause in the air strikes against North Vietnam. Hanoi radio yesterday cited press reports of Secretary Rusk's recent remark about a second pause as evidence that the US is making another effort to "hoodwink" world opinion.

The broadcast demanded an "indefinite" cessation of bombings, but offered nothing in return. This conforms with the consistently hard line that Hanoi is taking.

4. South Vietnam

The Buddhists seem to be moving closer to forming a political party of their own. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Such a move has long been promoted by Tri Quang, the politically potent Buddhist religious leader from Hué. The aim is to allow laymen to push Buddhist objectives openly, while permitting the monks to appear uninvolved.

5. Cambodia

[REDACTED] the Cambodian Government is negotiating to sell 5,000 tons of rice, plus quantities of salt and dried fish, to the Communists in South Vietnam. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Cambodia wants only hard currency for these foodstuffs, and Communist China may foot the bill in US dollars.

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50X1

Cambodia has not previously involved itself officially in such commercial transactions, although "smuggled" supplies have been reaching the Viet Cong from Cambodia right along. The Cambodian Government has openly donated medical supplies to the Communists, and another such donation may be in the offing as well as the food deal.

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6. Congo

Former premier Tshombé plans to leave the Congo shortly, though he says he will return after a relatively brief trip to Europe. President Mobutu has been intensely anti-Tshombé [redacted] and may well have asked the former premier to leave.

[redacted]

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7. Rhodesia

The presidents of Tanzania and Zambia are meeting today. Whatever new moves on the Rhodesian crisis emerge from the meeting, it seems likely that Britain's feet will be held to the fire until the last possible moment before the 15 December deadline.

[redacted]

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8. Uruguay

The strikes continue as the government maintains its firm stand against the challenge of the Communist-controlled labor unions.

There are signs that the public in Montevideo is becoming increasingly annoyed at the continuing agitation. Moreover, the Communists are being more and more unmasked as the principal instigators, despite their effort to stay behind the scenes.

Much depends on what happens during the next few days. The government's emergency security measures are having some positive effect. Nevertheless, the Communists continue trying to promote a snowballing strike effort leading up to a general strike next Tuesday.

There is as yet no confirmation [redacted] that Uruguay has decided to break diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Government leaders are known to have been considering such a move, however, and it could be justified by a long history of Soviet activity among Uruguayan Communists and Communists from other Latin American countries.

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9. Brazil

The immediate danger to President Castello Branco's government has continued to recede following last Sunday's peaceful inauguration of the controversial Governor Negrão de Lima in Rio de Janeiro. Yesterday, a special military tribunal rejected the hard-liners' request for Negrão's preventive arrest.

Castello Branco will, however, remain under pressure for stronger measures against the "enemies of the revolution"--subversives and corrupt politicians. [redacted]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

13 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
13 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Tanzanian President Nyerere returned from his meeting with Zambian President Kaunda more determined than ever to break relations with Britain by 15 December unless London or the United Nations takes strong new action against Rhodesia.

Nyerere says, however, that he has agreed that Zambia should not follow suit. He admits that at best only a "substantial minority" of the members of the Organization for African Unity will carry out the resolution to break with the British.

The Security Council meeting in New York ~~today~~ ^{14 December} should give the Africans further excuse to hold back. Also, Cairo has proposed another meeting of African foreign ministers for 21 December.

Nyerere nevertheless intends to fly to New York about 18 December or so to address the General Assembly. He wants to see President Johnson thereafter. At this point, the Tanzanian leader seems to be consumed by the idea that the way the Rhodesian question is handled will be critical for the future influence of Africa in international affairs.

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2. Vietnam

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3. North Vietnam

There is a good chance that the Soviets have in recent months provided the North Vietnamese with high performance fighters. Available evidence does not permit precise identification but it indicates that the fighters are either supersonic MIG-19s or MIG-21s. 50X1

We judge it would take the Vietnamese jet fighter pilots two or three months of intensive training to become combat proficient in the new aircraft.

4. Cambodia

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5. Indonesia

Army leaders are acting with ever greater confidence and independence.

Our embassy in Djakarta reports that General Nasution's statements have become significantly stronger in the past week. In recent speeches, Sukarno has somewhat plaintively insisted that Communist ideology must play a major role in Indonesia, but he seems to have given up trying to save the Communists as a party. It now looks as though on this issue at least Sukarno has finally been defeated.

At the same time, army representatives have approached the embassy for help in financing rice imports and for general economic assistance. According to one of the army representatives, Sukarno said that he himself would not ask for any outside help, particularly from the US, but would "close his eyes" if the army asked for "quiet" US aid.

The Indonesians announced a currency switch today as a means of curbing their runaway inflation. This move in itself is not likely to be effective.

6. Communist China

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7. South Korea

One-time strongman Kim Chong-pil is returning to the center of the Korean political arena. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Kim is a symbol of authoritarianism, however, to many Koreans inside and outside the government. On two previous occasions hostility toward Kim grew so hot that Pak had to send him into exile to save the situation.

8. Dominican Republic

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a Communist terrorist campaign in Santo Domingo against Americans is to begin this week. We have no report of incidents so far today, however, and the action may have been postponed.

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9. Uruguay

The general strike that the Communists were promoting for tomorrow now seems to be fading. As a result, the government apparently is dropping the idea of breaking relations with Moscow at this time.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

14 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
14 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Britain's embargo of oil to Rhodesia may help to ease African pressure for military action but it is likely to have little economic effect.

The problem is that South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique will refuse to cooperate. Rhodesian oil imports stand at about 38,000 tons per month and Mozambique could supply this amount by delivery of only one or two tanker loads. South Africa could also release enough oil to ensure Rhodesia a six-month supply.

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Most of the African states are still ignoring the appeal of the Organization of African Unity for diplomatic break with London tomorrow.

2. Dominican Republic

A serious situation could develop as a new wave of strikes spreads from the sugar industry into the government.

The issue is the traditional one of a Christmas bonus. The government insists on making substantial cutbacks in this year's bonuses.

There may be outbreaks if Garcia Godoy tries to enforce the recent legislation prohibiting strikes of government workers. Employees can now be fired for demonstrating against the regime.

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3. Egypt

Deliveries of late-model Soviet military equipment to Egypt continue.

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4. Israel

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5. Pakistan

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6. Indonesia

The army has made another important inroad against Sukarno. Subandrio, the leftist foreign minister, was ousted today as deputy chief of the Supreme Operations Command.

Subandrio still holds a number of important posts, but Sukarno has apparently come to realize that it is dangerous to protect him further. In this situation, Subandrio may soon find himself entirely unemployed.

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7. North Vietnam

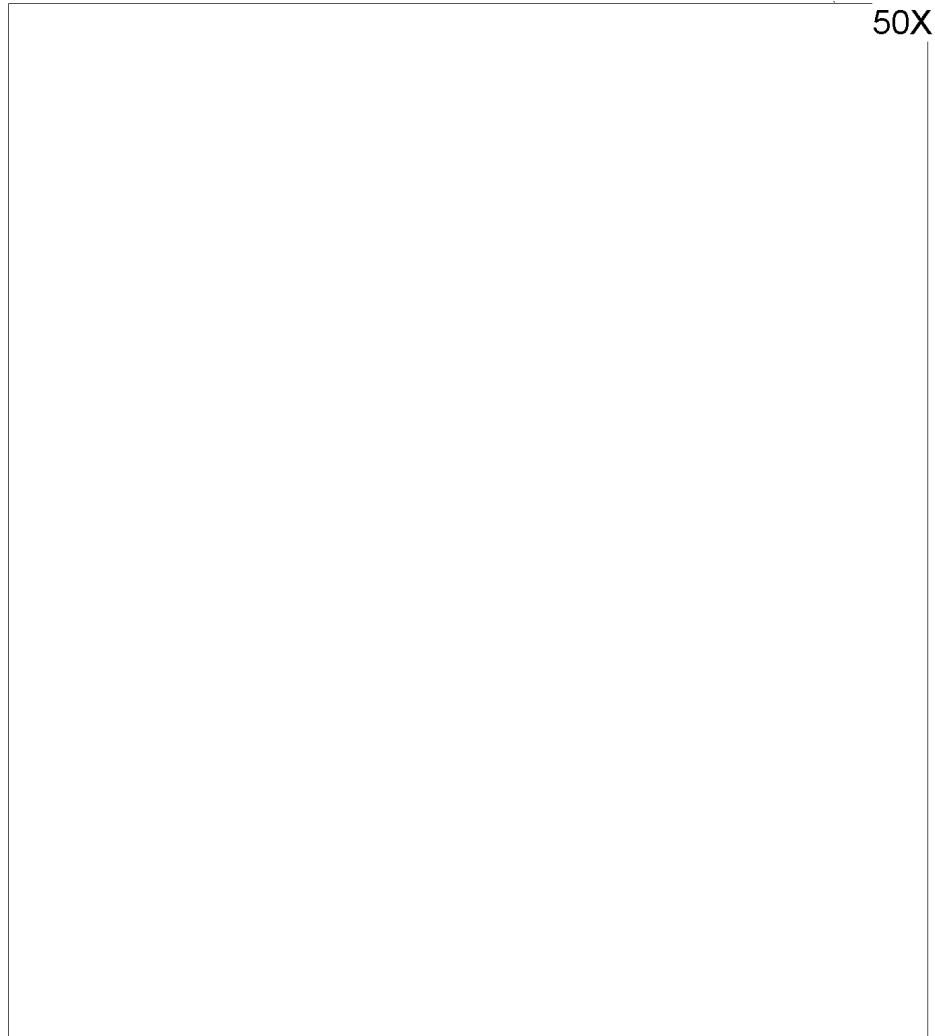
The new high-performance fighter aircraft in North Vietnam, referred to in yesterday's Brief, are apparently MIG-21s. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] one of the new planes was flying faster than the MIG-19 can fly.

Although the evidence as to whether these aircraft are equipped with air-to-air missiles is tentative, the military requirements for their possible utilization against US missile-equipped fighters suggest that the Soviets will fit them with missiles.

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8. Laos-Cambodia



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9. Guatemala

Terrorist activity is continuing and the situation is still well out of hand. [REDACTED]

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The government made a desperate move yesterday to try to head off further trouble. An experienced army officer was put in charge of both the military and civilian police.

Kidnappings and killings may decrease as a result [REDACTED]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

15 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
15 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The South Africans officially informed Great Britain today that they cannot "cooperate in everything" the British "might feel impelled to do" with respect to Rhodesia. The South Africans said they will continue to conduct business with Rhodesia.

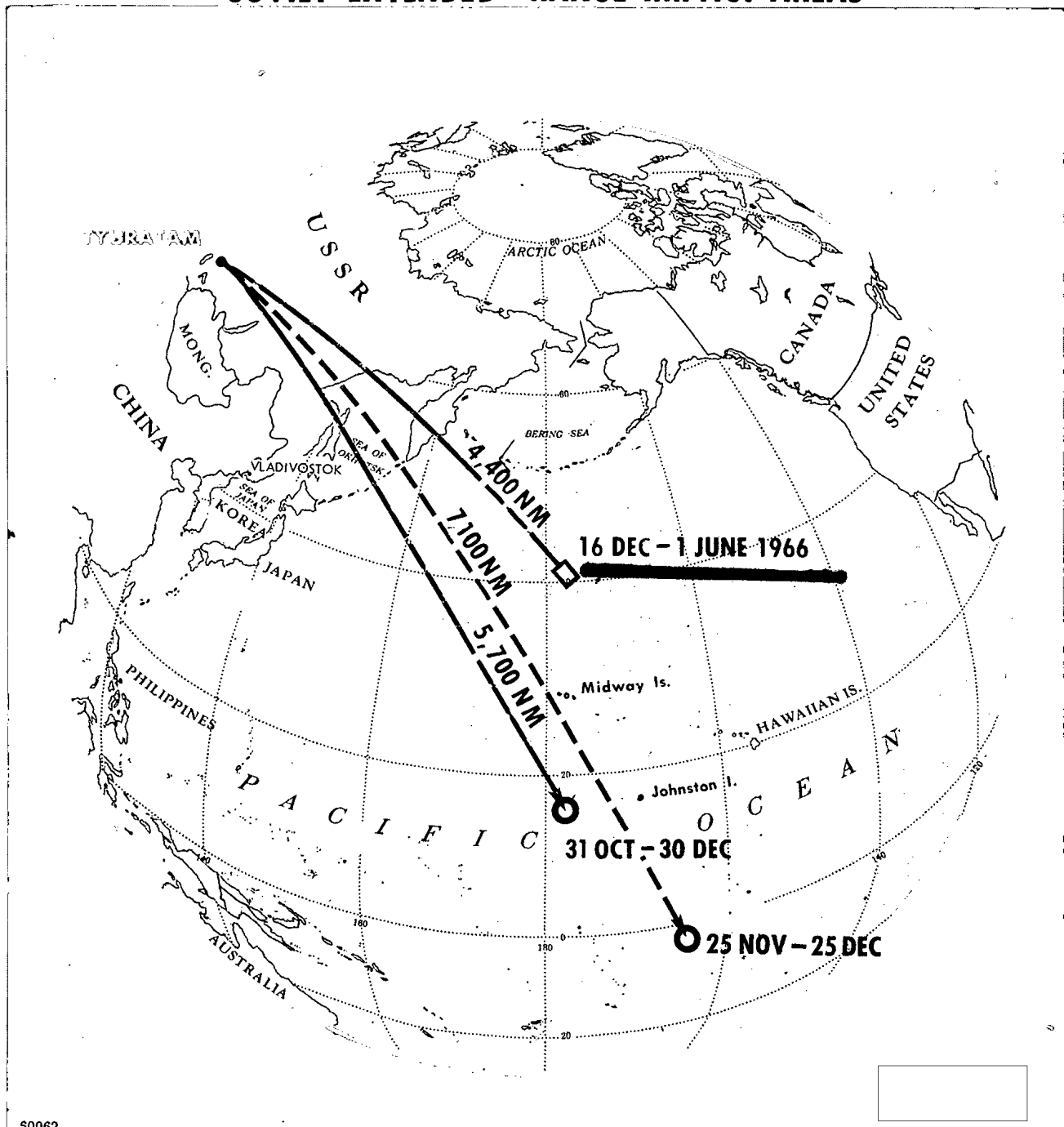
So far Guinea is the only African state to meet the 15 December deadline for breaking relations with Britain. Tanzania and one or two others have said they will do so soon. The majority are procrastinating or have refused to take the step.

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2. Japan

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SOVIET EXTENDED-RANGE IMPACT AREAS



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3. Burma

General Ne Win recently acknowledged that Burma's economy is in a "terrible mess" and that chronic tribal insurgency is on the rise in many parts of the country. Ne Win refused to concede that his policies are at fault and blamed foot-dragging by his army associates.

Even before these charges were made, there was evidence of growing friction between the irascible Ne Win and his field commanders. His regime could be in for trouble if, as seems likely, the general persists along these lines.

4. Thailand

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5. Laos

6. Soviet Union

The announcement in Moscow yesterday closing an area in the North Pacific is unusual both for the duration of the closure and reasons advanced. The Soviets have never before used spacecraft landing experiments to justify a closure. They may well be planning water-borne recovery exercises.

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7. North Vietnam

Hanoi's first reaction to the bombing of the Uong Bi power plant is a new protest to the International Control Commission.

Hanoi claims that the attack on the plant was but one of a number of bombings of "industrial establishments" near the port of Haiphong on the same day. Although the Vietnamese note says that these operations are a "new, extremely serious step of the US escalation," its tone does not seem as fierce as some others in the past.

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8. Burundi

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9. France

Two polls taken in the past week agree that De Gaulle will get 55 percent of the runoff vote Sunday. However, the most respected of the polls, that of the French Institute of Public Opinion, lists 22 percent of the voters as still undecided.

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10. Guatemala

The Peralta government is offering rewards of up to \$25,000 for information leading to the arrest of terrorists and kidnappers. The government is alarmed and is considering stronger measures to halt the current wave of lawlessness.

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11. Philippines

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TOP SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

16 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
16 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Several more African states have broken relations with Britain, but Tanzania and Ghana are the only Commonwealth members in this group. Other Commonwealth states are unlikely to follow suit, at least for a time, and even Nyerere has declared that he will not take Tanzania out of the Commonwealth except as a "last resort."

Other African governments are hoping that the special Organization of African Unity meeting set for next Tuesday will provide them with a means of gracefully getting off the hook.

Plans are simultaneously moving ahead for the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government on 10 January. Nigerian Premier Balewa, who initiated the idea, insists that it be a meeting of all Commonwealth members, not just the African members.

The prime goal of all these African efforts is, of course, to further pressure the British to use military force against the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

2. Iran-Iraq

The long-standing frictions between these countries seem to be moving toward another peak. Recently a group of Iraqi irregulars attacked an Iranian border post, perhaps in retaliation for Iran's continuing support for the Kurdish rebels in Iraq.

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3. France

De Gaulle's recent campaign speech on foreign policy suggests that he is giving no thought to modifying this policy in any important respect.

The speech was evidently in response to some in his entourage who feel that foreign policy issues cost him many votes on 5 December. But the general's "reassurances" to those Frenchmen who are disturbed by these policies contained more sound than substance.

It still looks like a close race on Sunday, though most observers are giving De Gaulle the edge. His margin may be cut by Jean Lecanuet's public appeal today urging his followers not to vote for De Gaulle. Lecanuet, whose middle-of-the-road followers gave him third place with 15 percent of the 5 December vote, gave them freedom to cast a blank ballot or vote for Mitterrand.

4. North Vietnam

Communist propaganda reaction to the bombing of the Uong Bi power plant has so far been sparse.

Peking and Moscow have merely picked up North Vietnam's protest yesterday to the International Control Commission. Hanoi has not yet followed through with any further substantive comment.

The North Vietnamese occasionally wait several days before sounding off fully about US strikes against new targets in their country.

5. Bolivia

General Barrientos [] plans to run for the presidency next year. He now acts confident of his position, has chosen a running mate, and plans on an election date in September. General Ovando, his fellow co-president, is apparently going along with the plan, at least for the time being.

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6. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy says he intends to hold firm against the demands of striking government employees and seems confident he can. He recognizes that this is really a show of strength by the extreme leftists who dominate the principal labor groups involved. About a third of the government's employees were out yesterday.

A demonstration by striking workers in downtown Santo Domingo got out of hand this afternoon. Brazilian troops of the Inter-American Peace Force were obliged to use tear gas to quell the mob.

Placards carried by the demonstrators revealed that Communist groups were playing a prominent role in the affair. It may have been a deliberate effort to provoke a clash with the peace force.

7. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong are maintaining their campaign of terror in and around Saigon.

Four Americans were wounded today by a grenade thrown into a US Army intelligence compound near Saigon's main airport. Hanoi radio described the incident as "the latest in a series of attacks in the city in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the National Liberation Front on 20 December."

The Viet Cong also machine gunned and threw grenades into a church some five miles south of the capital early this morning.

8. Communist China

Intercepted communications [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] indicate that Peking's 50X1
summer conscription drive for the armed
forces was conducted on schedule and that
the winter program is now under way.

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9. Indonesia

The army, assuming an ever widening role in governmental affairs, seems now to be building a case against Sukarno himself. This apparently is to be ready for use if Sukarno should reject the figure-head role which army leaders evidently envisage for him.

Adam Malik, political adviser to the army leaders, has recently restated the circumstantial evidence that Sukarno was personally involved in the 30 September affair. Anonymous circulars to the same effect have been appearing around Djakarta.

Army commander Suharto announced today that cabinet ministers--presumably Communists--would be among those brought before the military tribunal set up to try those implicated in the 30 September attempt.

On the economic side, the army-controlled Supreme Operations Command has now assumed responsibility for the extremely difficult financial problems.

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10. West Germany

Chancellor Erhard continues under pressure from some of his advisers to seek US support for West German participation in an Alliance nuclear sharing arrangement. He remains wary, however, of putting too much stress on this issue in view of the lingering concern among many European countries over Germany's long-term aspirations.

Kurt Birrenbach, one of Erhard's influential advisers, claims that widespread domestic support exists for a plan which would give Germany and Italy part ownership of a new weapons system built around British and US Polaris submarines. Decisions would be made jointly by the four participants. A US veto would be balanced by one for the other three acting as a unit.

Birrenbach may be overestimating support for the plan. Some leaders in Bonn have expressed satisfaction with the possibilities being opened up by the Alliance Special Committee.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

17 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
17 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Most African leaders now seem to be awaiting the results of their pressures on Britain to take stronger action against Rhodesia. At the same time, there seems to be considerable confusion among the Africans as to what their next move should be.

In addition to the seven states which have broken relations with London, the Ethiopian Government--according to the foreign minister--will do so "imminently." It is still doubtful that the Ethiopians will make such a move in the absence of the Emperor, who is off visiting the Malagasy Republic.

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2. Dominican Republic

Gangs of young toughs, reminiscent of those prominent in the uprising last April, roamed a limited section of Santo Domingo this morning, but the situation seems to be more nearly under control this afternoon.

The agitation today evidently had little to do with the Christmas bonus issue, which pro-Communists exploited to spark the demonstrations yesterday. Leftist elements are dissociating themselves from the violence and are accusing rightists of whipping it up. There have been no disturbances in the rest of the country.

The strike situation is mixed. As of last night, Garcia Godoy was still hopeful that government workers would desert their leftist leaders and be back on the job by the end of this week. This appears overly optimistic.

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3. Venezuela

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4. Cuba

[REDACTED] the Cubans are attaching great importance to the forthcoming "Tri-continent Conference." The conference will bring Communist and Communist-inclined delegates, especially from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to the Cuban capital the first week in January.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Cubans believe that this meeting will build up Castro's image and demonstrate to Washington that his regime is not isolated from the rest of the world.

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5. Peru

The government has scored another success in combating the country's endemic leftist guerrilla problem. Earlier this week police killed the leader, Guillermo Lobaton, and wounded the second in command of the only unit of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left still actively fighting. This should spell the end of serious guerrilla activity in Peru for some months at least.

6. Indonesia

Our embassy in Djakarta is now receiving a variety of reports that more "big changes" will take place in Indonesia immediately after the first of the year.

There are now a number of indications that Sukarno may be considering going abroad in mid-January. It is still too early to tell, however, whether these indications reflect his actual intentions or are merely being read this way by others as a result of the increasingly obvious shift of power to the army.

The impression that the army controls Sukarno is being assiduously fostered by General Suharto, the army commander.

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7. Soviet Union

Cosmos 100, the satellite launched yesterday, may be one of a series of Soviet attempts to develop a new satellite system.

Two similar satellites have been orbited before, one in August 1964 and another last February. Like Cosmos 100, these were placed in relatively high orbits, suitable for accumulating weather data, collecting electronics intelligence, or making solar observations.

Of these possibilities, a weather mission seems the most likely. Soviet officials have said they hoped to begin exchanging weather information with the US before the end of this year.

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8. Pakistan

Press accounts of cyclone damage in East Pakistan appear at this point to be somewhat overdrawn.

The damage to the mainland is similar to that caused by a cyclone last May. In that disaster, 13,000 lost their lives, but the population showed great resiliency and rebuilt quickly. The main problem is in the offshore islands, where large numbers of fishermen presumably were caught while at work.

The East Pakistani government has not yet asked formally for relief help. The US Consulate General in Dacca reports that there are large stocks of relief food and clothing in the area. The consulate also observes no great sense of urgency among the local authorities.

9. Communist China

[redacted] there was another riot this fall in Kuldja, scene of earlier disturbances.

The latest incident reportedly arose when Chinese police refused to let a number of Muslims join relatives who had gone to the Soviet Union during the mass exodus of 1962. Other [redacted]

[redacted] small-scale riots in this area.

Outbursts of active opposition like this are rare. In this case, they owe more to traditional animosity between the Chinese and Turki minorities of Sinkiang than to difficulties between the Communist rulers in Peking and the populace.

There are, however, signs that the central authorities are unable to whip up the same enthusiasm for their causes as in earlier years and that this is worrisome to Mao Tse-tung and his top advisers. Today's Annex discusses the causes of this concern.

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10. Vietnam

According to a preliminary translation of a North Vietnamese message, no major damage was done to the Uong Bi power plant in Wednesday's strike. The field analysis of the message indicates that the nearest bomb fell almost 500 feet from the plant. Power was knocked out but little damage was done to the plant itself.

As yet, no post-strike photography is available by which to judge the accuracy of this assessment. The pilots involved in the strike were not able to make detailed visual observations because of smoke, dust, and clouds in the target area.

ANNEX

Popular Attitudes in Communist China

For years now Mao Tse-tung's Communists have relied on recurrent political indoctrination drives to rouse the Chinese people to greater efforts and renew their identification with the regime. These campaigns are nationwide and all inclusive. They frequently make use of a catchy Chinese phrase such as "three-anti," "four-good," "100 flowers." The phrase chosen becomes the focus of the sloganeers and editorialists who din it into the masses as things they must or must not do. Some times a hero is discovered worthy of emulation by all. One such hero was Lei Feng, the so-called "rustproof screw" of the revolutionary machinery, who was in time displaced by an "all-purpose screw" who was also a "spiritual atom bomb."

Despite this, these campaigns are deadly serious matters. During one, every Chinese except the very young, the aged, or the infirm must attend two, three, or four meetings a week at his commune, office, factory, or neighborhood association. Each lasts two or three hours. As the drive progresses, the frequency and duration of the sessions increase. At the climax, these may turn into day-long struggle and punishment orgies.

By now, however, there is little doubt that these techniques of applied politics are bringing Peking diminishing returns. The drives have in fact become too pervasive and constant a part of Chinese life. Many Chinese have learned through tedious repetition how to mouth the current catechism correctly and even how to criticize themselves and others in such a way as not to bring down the party's wrath.

Another factor has contributed to a growth of political apathy in China. In the first decade the Communists did seem to be moving the nation ahead. But the follies of the great leap forward and the serious economic stagnation which followed showed that Mao was indeed fallible despite all efforts to shift the blame elsewhere.

(Cont'd)

ANNEX (Cont'd)

The leaders apparently realize these attitudes exist. Mao has complained to visitors about the "revisionist" attitudes shown by Chinese peasants and youth. He also charges that "the intellectuals are against us." The Peking authorities, fearing that they are no longer getting the measure of support they once had, are worried that when they are gone their revolution will wither.

All of this does not mean that the Mao regime is losing out right now. The leadership still seems to have a tight grasp on the effective levers of power and can still command compliance all around even if it cannot exhort the masses to enthusiasm.

This will continue to be the case so long as the regime has the backing of the armed forces. The armed forces are not immune to the stresses and trials of the common lot, but personnel are carefully selected with an eye to stability and to political reliability. To ensure that they remain so, loyal party people are interlaced all the way through the chain of command. In addition, the armed services remain a clearly favored element of society. Overall, morale and discipline must be rated good.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

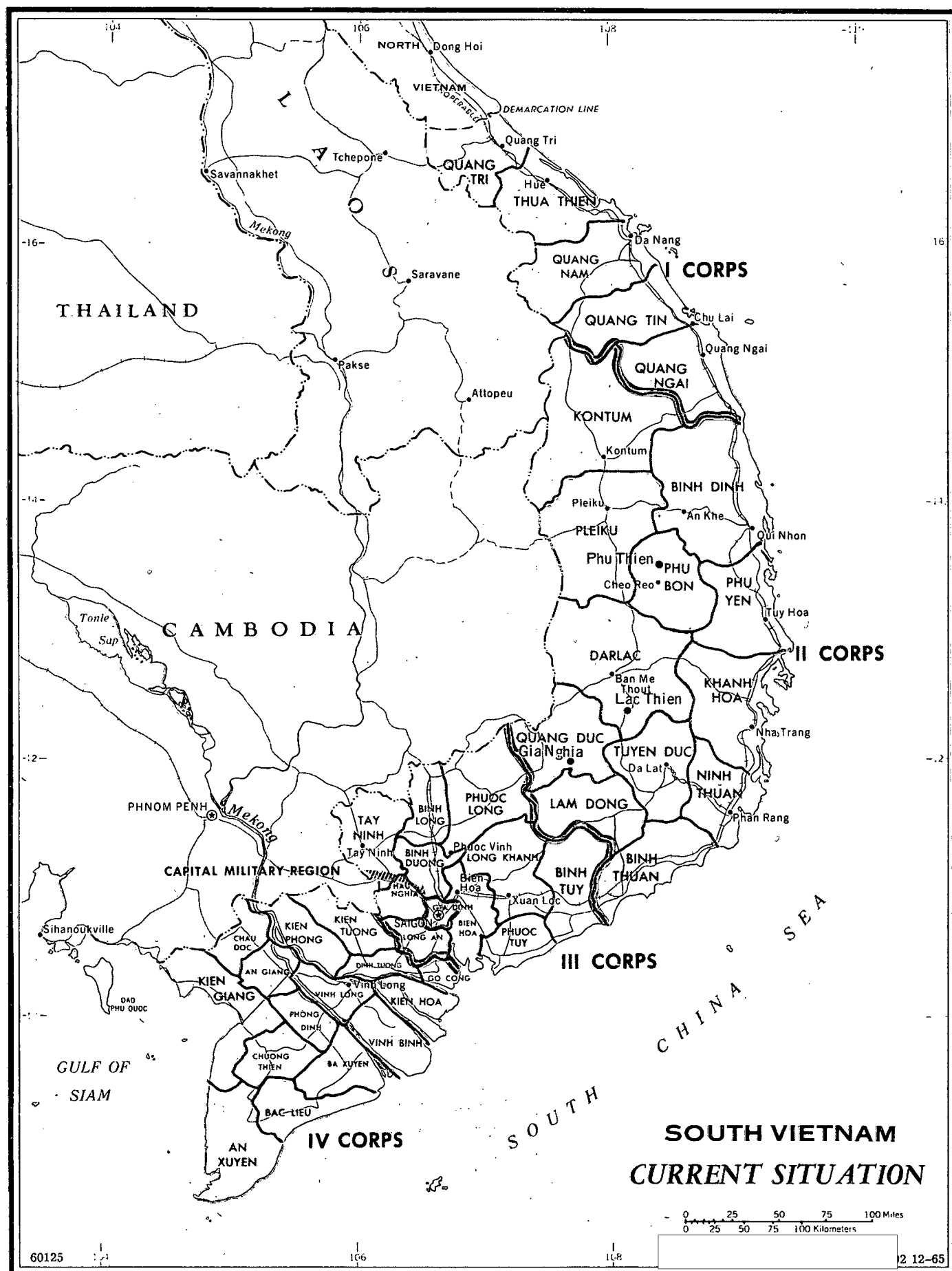
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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18 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
18 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The Smith regime has cut off oil supplies to Zambia, with a statement that supplies will be resumed as soon as Rhodesia has "countered the effects" of the British embargo. A form of voluntary oil rationing apparently has been put into effect in Salisbury.

The Zambian Government, in response to London's informing it of the oil sanctions move, has repeated that it regards the British as wholly responsible for any damage to Zambia resulting from the Rhodesian situation. The Zambians say they expect that the British will assure them 14,000 tons of oil a month while cutting off oil to Rhodesia from any source.

The British oil action may well have come too late to assuage the emotions of the Africans for very long. Unless diverted by other developments, the Africans are likely to press for United Nations action which would threaten Britain's position as the principal mover in the situation.

In London, there are more signs that bipartisanship is wearing very thin over Rhodesia. A motion to censure Wilson, and by implication the Tory leaders who have given him support, has been signed by 100 Conservative members of Parliament.

2. South Vietnam

The Montagnard uprising in the central highlands late yesterday now seems to be dying down, at least temporarily.

The government has reasserted control of Gia Nghia, capital of Quang Duc Province, and reoccupied Phu Thien, the district capital of Phu Bon Province. However, the situation at the three Vietnamese Special Forces camps which also came under Montagnard pressure yesterday is still unclear.

The embassy cautions that more flare-ups are possible.

3. North Vietnam

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The International Red Cross representative in Saigon says that he has received confirmation from Hanoi that unaccompanied visits to US prisoners will be permitted and that the North Vietnamese will provide lists of prisoners to the International Red Cross.

4. Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo was quiet at last report this morning, and there were only a few isolated incidents during the night.

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The strike picture is somewhat brighter also. A settlement has been reached in the sugar industry. Garcia Godoy says this will make it possible for Dominican sugar shipments to reach the US by 31 December and thus permit the country to fulfill its quota.

5. Colombia

The minister of war yesterday warned our ambassador of reports that the Communist-backed National Army of Liberation plans raids and terrorism against "prominent foreigners" during the next six weeks.

The first anniversary of the Communist terrorists' most effective raid is 7 January. US Embassy personnel have been alerted.

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6. Guatemala

Chief of State Peralta denies that there is any real cause for worry about a coup overthrowing him. He told the US ambassador yesterday that Guatemalans are simply nervous, "like nuns in a convent," and that terrorism in the country is no worse than elsewhere in Latin America.

Peralta notwithstanding, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] it remains to be seen whether recent shifts in the police command will bring more effective measures against the recent spate of kidnappings and killings.

7. Jordan

King Husayn says he has nearly reached the "end of the line" in his attempts to obtain Western supersonic fighter aircraft instead of the Soviet fighters which the United Arab Command wants him to take.

Husayn has been negotiating for months with the French and British. The cost of their aircraft still substantially exceeds the amount allotted by the United Arab Command to expand Jordan's air force.

Husayn is sending a mission to Washington in a final effort to persuade the US either to make up the cost difference or to provide Jordan with US F-104 Starfighters, the planes he really wants. He has already been told that F-104s are unavailable.

8. France

On the eve of the second-round election, the US Embassy in Paris reports that the general assumption is that De Gaulle will win, but not by the "massive victory" he called for in opening his campaign six weeks ago.

Regardless of the precise outcome, a number of French political analysts are predicting a shift to the left in domestic policy as a result of the elections. The popular mood, according to the embassy, is one of relief that the election affair will soon be over.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

20 DECEMBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
20 DECEMBER 1965

1. Dominican Republic

US and Brazilian troops were involved today in controlling the sporadic rioting in the capital set off by yesterday's serious outbreak in Santiago. A new general strike seems to be building up as rebel sympathizers demand the ouster of top armed forces commanders whom they call responsible for the Santiago fighting.

Given the continuing agitation by extremists and the emotional and very deep divisions between the contending Dominican factions, new outbreaks may well be in the offing.

Although the Garcia Godoy government itself does not appear immediately threatened, its fourteen-week effort to restore the basis for some degree of political calm has been set back sharply.

2. Guatemala

50X1

3. Cyprus

An official Turkish spokesman said yesterday that his government has no intention of accepting the recent United Nations' resolution on Cyprus. He repeated the standard warning that Turkey would intervene promptly in Cyprus if new violations should occur.

Students in Istanbul have begun demonstrations protesting the resolution. US officials there believe that because of the high degree of national frustration, the demonstrations may get out of hand.

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4. Rhodesia

Ambassador Good believes that Zambia's future is seriously threatened. He and key British officials in Lusaka agree that there is no more than a fifty-fifty chance of maintaining the stability of the country.

The ambassador blames this on Britain's "quick-kill" policy against Rhodesia which led London to announce the embargo before a petroleum airlift to Zambia could be worked out. Now it is feared that severe oil rationing in Zambia would encourage a wholesale exodus of crucial European workers and this would cripple the economy and threaten the government.

The Zambian Government in turn is likely to start pressuring for a much larger airlift. Foreign Minister Kapwepwe will undoubtedly stress this during his visits to London and Washington this week.

Algeria's break with London on Saturday rounded out a show of solidarity by all the more militant African countries. The nine which have acted so far include all those, except Uganda, which formed a consortium a year ago to give support to the Congolese rebels.

5. India

US officials in New Delhi have completed a new assessment of the food situation in India. They continue to believe that grain production will total about 76 million tons and that 11 million tons of US grain, plus one million tons from other sources, will be needed to meet minimum requirements.

Even with imports of this magnitude, however, the reduction in available food supplies would still exceed the six percent deemed the maximum tolerable by the US Department of Agriculture.

6. Indonesia

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Indonesia's basic intentions here are still not clear. It may be that the army would like to replace confrontation with a policy of exploiting tensions between Singapore and Malaysia and within the Malaysian Federation itself.

There are also signs that the army is now backing away from its plans to nationalize US oil interests.

7. Communist China

Peking has told many of its senior diplomats abroad to return home by the end of the month. Apparently a major review of Chinese foreign policy has been scheduled.

8. Pakistan

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9. North Vietnam

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10. West Germany

11. Yemen

The badly stalemated Haradh Conference apparently broke up over the weekend. Diplomatic sources are convinced that the conference will stay adjourned at least until the religious holidays end late next month.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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21 DECEMBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
21 DECEMBER 1965

1. Dominican Republic

At mid-afternoon the situation in Santo Domingo and Santiago was relatively quiet.

A general strike has not materialized, partly because Christmas bonus payments were in many cases being made today. Labor leaders are still holding the threat of such a strike over Garcia Godoy's head as a means of pressuring him to oust the military chiefs, long a prime leftist objective.

For their part, the chiefs are aroused. In their eyes the Santiago incident shows that Caamano's maintenance of what in effect is a private army is no longer tolerable.

The committee investigating the incident is to report back to Garcia Godoy by Thursday. The origins of the firing are still obscure, but it is plain that both sides were in fact spoiling for a fight.

An unsettling part of the whole affair was the rapidity with which the Communists and their sympathizers moved to cash in.

2. Pakistan

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3. Rhodesia

[REDACTED] 50X1 50X1
the atmosphere is "much more tense" in Zambia than in Rhodesia.

[REDACTED]

Kaunda has apparently been talked out of the suicidal idea of responding to the new Rhodesian surtax on coal (some \$14 a ton) with a total trade embargo. He remains under strong pressures from black African extremists and still feels he must do something.

[REDACTED] 50X1

In Britain, the Tories have decided not to challenge Wilson's oil embargo, but have served notice that they will oppose further measures, particularly any resort to force.

4. Soviet Union

This morning the Soviets fired another intercontinental ballistic missile from one of their operational sites to Kamchatka. This was the second such firing in a week and the fourth we have detected so far.

[REDACTED] 50X1

50X1

5. South Vietnam

[redacted] Saigon intends to hale leaders of the Montagnard dissidents before military tribunals and execute publicly those found guilty of taking part in the rising last week.

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The report supports other indications that the government intends to deal much more toughly with the Montagnards than it has in the past. This, combined with disillusionment over Saigon's failure to keep past promises to them, seems likely to open the Montagnards to greater Viet Cong influence.

[redacted]

6. North Vietnam

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[redacted]

Soviet officials in Moscow today signed a new economic agreement with North Vietnam. It provides, among other things, for additional "free economic aid" to the Vietnamese during 1966. This aspect of the agreement looks like an effort to outbid Peking, whose recent agreement with Hanoi's delegation provided only for loans.

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7. Common Market

A French cabinet meeting tomorrow may give the first indication of whether the elections have brought any modifications in Paris' position on the Common Market. France's five Common Market partners met yesterday and decided they would stand firmly on existing treaties and understandings. They made it clear that, as they see it, the next move is up to France.

8. Spain

The Spanish say that land is not available to expand our space tracking stations in the Canary Islands and that in fact it will be necessary to move facilities already there. Madrid apparently ties an agreement on relocation to our providing more help for the fledgling Spanish space program.

9. Indonesia

A Polish Embassy official, an acute observer of the Indonesian scene, believes that Sukarno is finished as a political force.

While it may be too soon to count the wily Sukarno out completely, he has slipped badly in the past few weeks. He continues his frequent public speeches and exhortations, but no one seems to be listening any more. Last week the army began doctoring his remarks before printing them and this week has neglected to report several of his speeches at all.

Rumors of a major power readjustment just after the turn of the year continue to be heard in Djakarta.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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22 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
22 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The British are still trying to hold back President Kaunda from premature economic sanctions against Rhodesia that would threaten further to escalate the situation beyond British control.

Kaunda says he must react against the Rhodesian surcharge on coal exported to Zambia. The British have dissuaded him from imposing a total trade boycott on Rhodesia but he now says he will stop all Zambian copper shipments through Rhodesia.

Zambia is not ready, the British argue, to withstand the likely Rhodesian countermeasures. Prime Minister Wilson has written Kaunda expressing the hope that by late next month "or not long thereafter" further Zambian action could make a decisive contribution to bringing down the Smith regime. By that time, he said, the sanctions against Rhodesia will be having an effect and Zambia will be better prepared to hold out.

Whether or not the British are able to restrain Kaunda, other forces may well push them toward the ultimate military action in Rhodesia which Wilson hopes to avoid. Even some of the most objective and responsible African leaders are expressing the view that since Wilson claims that British force can be used only when law and order are threatened, then the Africans must create such conditions.

2. Dahomey

Today's bloodless coup in this small West African country has brought army chief Soglo to full power. He was impelled to this move by exasperation over the maneuvering of the civilian politicians. It remains to be seen whether Soglo can do better. The army is badly divided along tribal and regional lines.

3. Dominican Republic

The capital city was relatively quiet today after another night of sporadic gunfire. Most workers returned to their jobs after the unions suspended, if temporarily, their call for a general strike to demand the ouster of the military leaders.

This may change quickly. Tomorrow, the special committee investigating last Sunday's outbreak in Santiago is to report back to Garcia Godoy. He expects to take action against the guilty. Though he says he is not prejudging the case, he clearly anticipates that action will be called for against certain military officers as well as elements in the former rebel faction.

Garcia Godoy thus faces the prospect of new pressures from resentful military officers as well as from rebel sympathizers.

4. Guatemala

The coup plotters are poised for action. A leading member of the cabal tells us that the timing is one of the few details yet to be worked out and that the coup may take place on or before Christmas Eve.

The officers involved speak confidently of wide backing for their plans in the barracks and among conservative businessmen. They expect a relatively simple operation, involving the deportation of Chief of State Peralta and his replacement by another colonel who would pave the way for Colonel Ponciano's election as president next March.

The immediate danger is that they may have overestimated their backing and that the attempt may spark a violent reaction.

5. Soviet Union

The recent missile firings from a Soviet operational launch site, referred to in yesterday's Brief, do not appear to have been realistic combat readiness tests.

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The firings, which seem to have involved fairly rigid advance planning, may have involved crew training.

6. Iran-Iraq

The border clashes noted in the 16 December Brief have taken another turn for the worse. An intercepted Iranian military message indicated that two Iraqi aircraft were strafing two Iranian villages and a gendarmerie outpost yesterday.

7. France

8. North Vietnam

The Uong Bi power plant was hit hard today.

A first reading of post-strike photography shows complete destruction of the coal-handling building and extensive damage to the coal conveyer and the boiler house.

Three US aircraft were lost in connection with the raid.

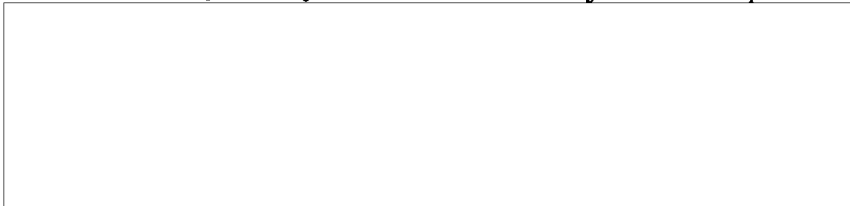
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9. Indonesia

Panic is mounting in the centers of ethnic Chinese population in many parts of Indonesia as the depredations and killings continue.

Peking is being put increasingly on the spot by its inability to help.



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The US Embassy in Djakarta has noted a recent heavy influx of Chinese into the capital in an effort to escape persecution. Many have come from North Sumatra.

Old racial antipathies are undoubtedly responsible for much of the persecution, but in some places known Communists in the Chinese community have borne the brunt of the attacks.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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23

DAILY BRIEF
23 DECEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

[redacted] President Kaunda dropped from his speech last night a paragraph announcing that he would divert Zambia's copper exports away from Rhodesia and thus deprive the Rhodesians of transit fees.

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Our ambassador in Lusaka warns, however, that this is only a reprieve, and that the Zambians clearly will take some action. The Zambian cabinet met today to consider alternative suggestions put forward by London, but we have no word yet of a decision.

Radical-minded Tanzanian President Nyerere has announced he will spend Christmas at a town near the Zambian border. Since he has never done this before, there is suspicion that he may intend to meet Kaunda again. Nyerere continues to harass the British. Today his government said that the entry of British military personnel into Tanzania to help with the Zambian oil airlift is "unacceptable."

50X6

2. Laos

Ambassador Sullivan reports that there are indications of heavy Communist military pressure in east central Laos during the next several days, some of it timed to coincide with the new year observed by anti-Communist tribal guerrillas. Premier Souvanna has asked that the US respond with "maximum" air strikes.

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3. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong have repeated their earlier statement about a 12-hour Christmas Eve truce but have not responded in any way to the US - South Vietnamese announcement of a 30-hour cessation of hostilities over the holiday.

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4. North Vietnam

A preliminary field examination of photography taken over Phuc Yen airfield today discloses the presence of two aircraft, tentatively identified as SU-9 late generation fighters.

to

The photography also shows some 46 early model MIG fighters. Since 42 North Vietnamese fighters have flown to Mengtzu in Communist China over the past few days, this means that the 24 crated aircraft discovered in September photography have now been assembled.

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5. India

Moscow apparently is trying to keep the Indians relatively flexible so that the Tashkent talks with Pakistan, scheduled for 4 January, do not collapse.

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Moscow certainly harbors no illusion that the Tashkent conference will bring any basic accommodation between India and Pakistan. The Soviets apparently hope, however, that the talks will improve the atmosphere and limit Chinese attempts to exploit the situation.

6. Indonesia

The shift to the right is at last bringing some practical moves to normalize relations with the US.

Our embassy this week received payment for damage done to our consulates in Medan and Surabaya by demonstrators earlier this year. Some 40,000 United States Information Service books, held in storage by the police since last March, were released for the use of universities yesterday. Finally, an American missionary held for the past six months on vague subversion charges apparently is to be released shortly.

All of this obviously has been done without any help from Sukarno. He gave a student rally yesterday the same old line that Communism is an essential part of the Indonesian political mix, adding that he would stick to this view "until I enter my grave."

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7. Turkey

Prime Minister Demirel []

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50X1

[] will not take military action against Cyprus, despite pressures from Turkish opposition parties for a violent response to the recent United Nations resolution on the Cyprus issue.

Demirel does intend to pull out all the diplomatic stops to force Greece into direct negotiations. Further measures against Greek residents of Turkey will be part of this campaign.

Specifics of a new Cyprus policy will not be developed, however, until after the Turkish parliament debates Cyprus early next week. Turkish authorities meanwhile are cracking down on student demonstrators who have been calling on the government to act now.

8. Dominican Republic

The surface situation in Santo Domingo appeared normal today, despite underlying tensions.

Garcia Godoy tentatively plans to make a radio-television speech to the nation tonight or tomorrow, giving the results of the investigation of the Santiago outbreak and, possibly, indicating what action he will take. This could easily produce a new crisis, since both the right and left remain in a fire-breathing mood.

9. Guatemala

Colonel Ponciano may be backing away from his plot to overthrow the Peralta government at this time. Ponciano told Ambassador Mein yesterday that he did not believe there would be trouble before the presidential elections, scheduled for next March, unless the internal security situation deteriorates further.

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[] dissatisfaction still appears to be widespread in the Guatemalan army.

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10. Bolivia

Police and armed forces have been put on a holiday season alert, beginning today. [redacted]
[redacted]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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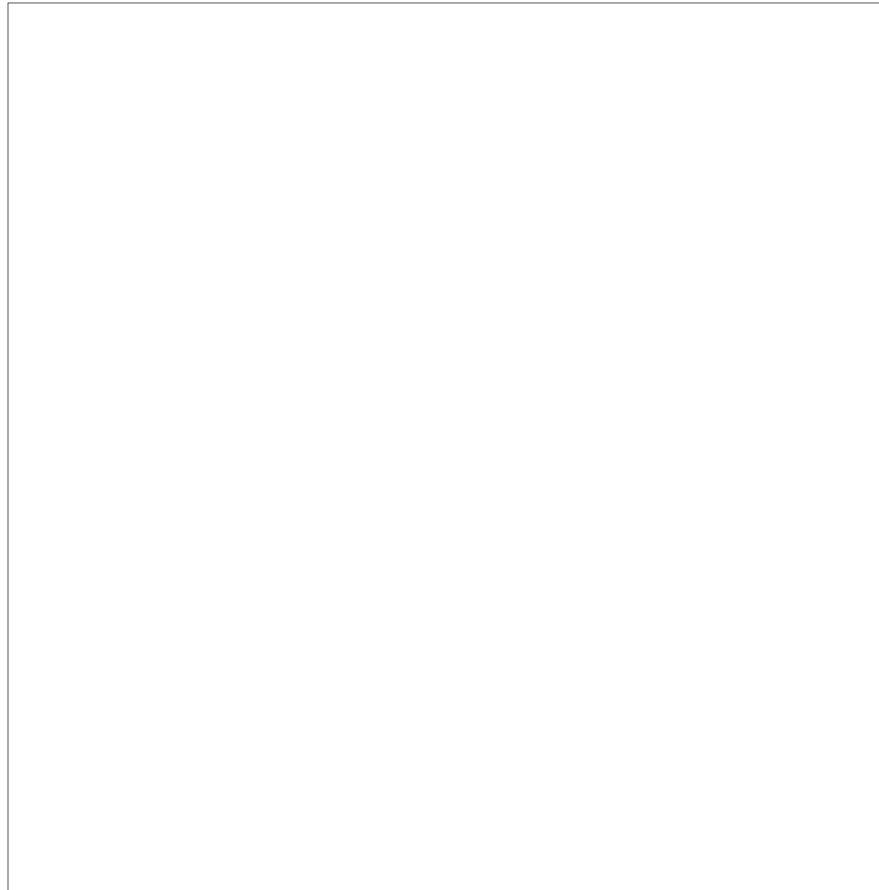
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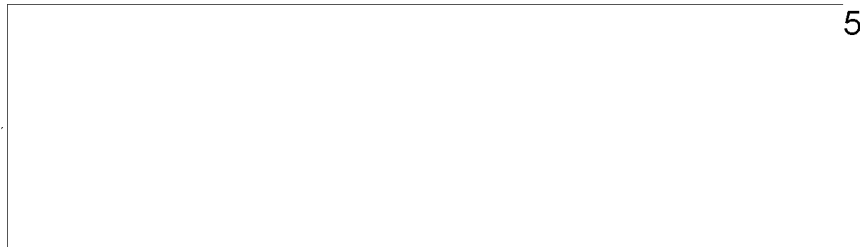
DAILY BRIEF
24 DECEMBER 1965

50X1

1. Soviet Union



2. Soviet Union



50X1

3. Guatemala

There is still talk of imminent trouble, but the Guatemalan political situation has apparently stayed on dead center during the past twenty-four hours.

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4. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy told Ambassador Bunker yesterday that he plans to take no action on the Santiago investigation report until after the Christmas weekend. In contrast to his outlook earlier in the week, Garcia Godoy now seems to feel that public clamor for immediate action has died down.

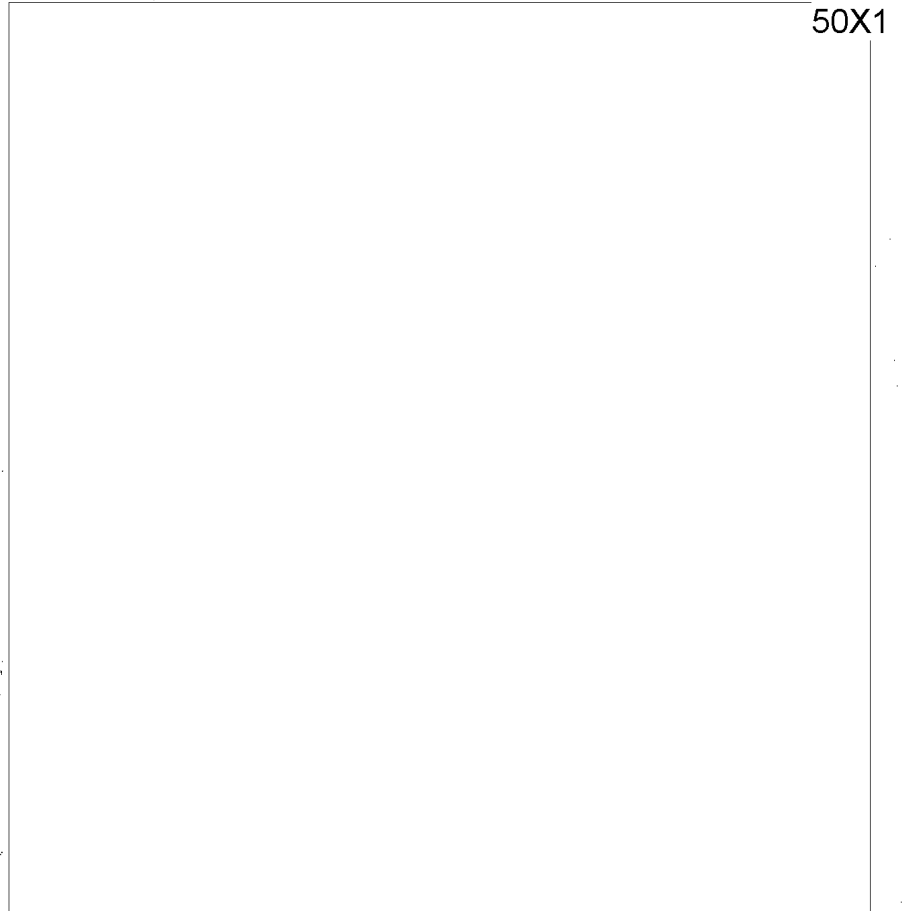
There was a great deal of gunfire in Santo Domingo last night. Most of it probably resulted from holiday celebrations.

5. Vietnam

There have been no reports of major military action in South Vietnam so far today. 50X1

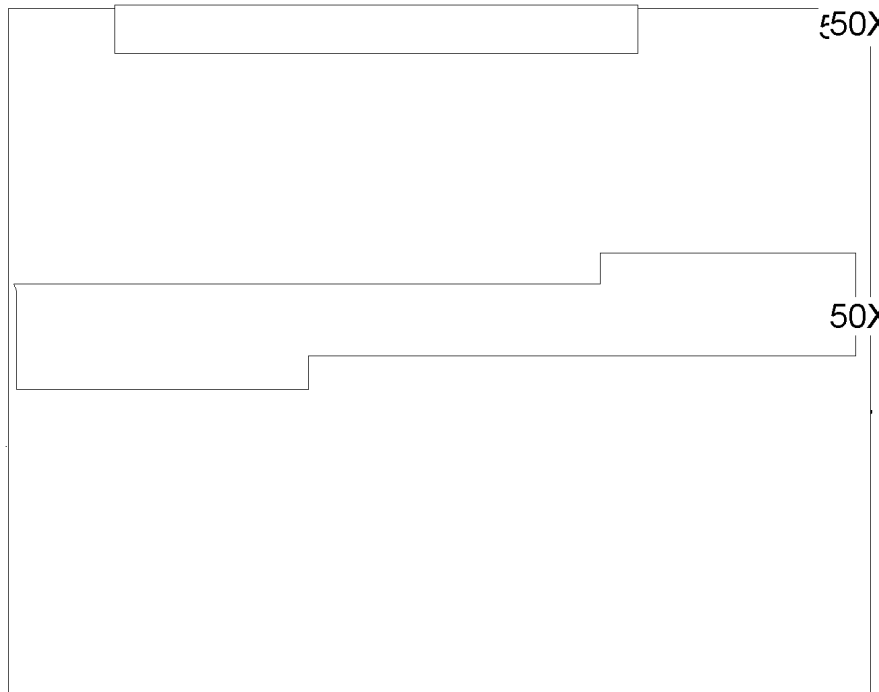
On the diplomatic front, Guinea President Sekou Toure says he will send his foreign minister to Hanoi soon to obtain in writing a statement from Ho Chi Minh regarding negotiations. 50X1

6. Communist China



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7. Cambodia



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DAILY BRIEF
27 DECEMBER 1965

1. Soviet Union

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In particular, Moscow feels that the US has "gone too far" in Vietnam, thus giving the Chinese a "trump card" to hold over the Soviets. The official also implied that the growing US involvement in Asia can only lead to a diminishing US role in Europe and a consequent increase in West German influence.

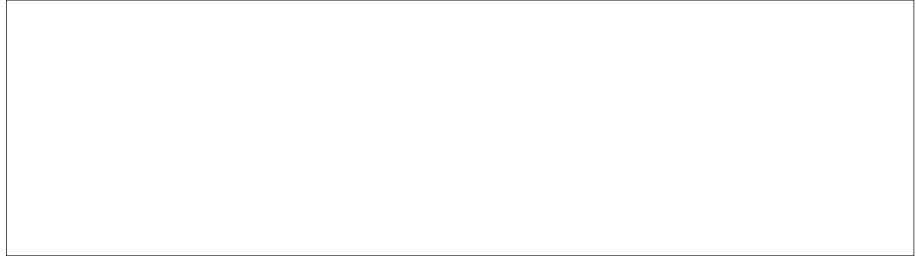
2. Soviet Union

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3. Cuba



4. Zambia

The emergency airlift of petroleum into Zambia may fail to meet the country's minimum needs, let alone fulfill the inflated expectations of local officials. Airlift planes from Dar es Salaam may be grounded tomorrow when they run out of oil drums.

In addition, movement by rail through the Congo is uncertain, while the Portuguese have been dragging in conditions on use of the railroad through Angola which are unacceptable in Lusaka.

A serious oil shortfall could call into question Zambian cooperation in the campaign against Smith.

The Zambians are emotionally committed to take countermeasures against the recent Rhodesian surtax on coal. They have already demanded payment in dollars for all exports to Rhodesia and are considering a ban on all coal imports, even though they have no ready alternate source of supply.

Should they take this step, the copper mines would close down, the white expatriates would start to leave, and the country would be near chaos.

5. Thailand

A 12-man raiding party struck a small police station in northeast Thailand last week. This marked the first attack by Communist guerrillas on a Thai government installation.

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6. Vietnam

Hanoi is attempting to discredit the standdown in US air operations over North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese today complained to the International Control Commission that "many formations" of US planes conducted "reconnaissance and provocative activities" in North Vietnamese airspace on 25 and 26 December.

Hanoi also cited two instances, on 23-24 and on 25 December, in which it said "warships of the US and its agents" had "intruded" into North Vietnamese territorial waters.

7. North Vietnam

50X1

8. Japan

The Japanese Communists plan a march tomorrow to protest the arrival of Vice President Humphrey and the "Vietnam war." The Japanese Government has assured our embassy in Tokyo that the demonstrations will neither embarrass nor endanger the Vice President.

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9. Common Market

There are some indications that the French may next try to turn the attention of their Common Market partners to the possibilities for a wider European grouping to include Britain, Spain, and others.

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10. Dominican Republic

Christmas passed peaceably enough on this strife-torn island. The auguries for the future are not good, however.

Both the military and the Caamano armed group have put out separate and self-serving versions of the Santiago incident, and this will make it more difficult than ever for Garcia Godoy to work a miracle by reintegrating the rebels into the regular military forces.

In this situation, with two antagonistic armed groups coexisting at fairly close quarters, a small incident could all too easily become one of major proportions.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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28 DECEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
28 DECEMBER 1965

LATE ITEM

North Vietnam

It is unclear why Moscow has decided to send one of its top leaders--party secretary Shelepin--to Hanoi right now. Part of the answer undoubtedly lies in Moscow's desire to make its influence felt in Hanoi, especially at this time. Moscow would want to discuss the pause in US bombing. The Soviets could see it as providing a good opportunity to encourage Hanoi to seek political alternatives to the war. They have been telling the North Vietnamese recently that they should encourage the Liberation Front to "facilitate negotiations when that stage is reached."

Hanoi, perhaps in an effort to balance Shelepin's visit, today gave wide publicity to an official newspaper article devoted to the "broad and tremendous support" given by China to North Vietnam. The article contains a reference (highlighted by the Associated Press today) to "several hundred thousand" Chinese who have volunteered to help Vietnam fight the US. This statement, however, appears in a middle paragraph which lists various gestures by the Chinese since August 1964, and in context does not convey any sense of imminent action or threat. Nonetheless the language used by Hanoi goes somewhat beyond standard statements concerning Peking's "willingness" to send volunteers.

(Cont'd)

LATE ITEM (Cont'd)

North Vietnam

We think Hanoi's statement is another play in the tangled Sino-Soviet-Vietnamese relationship. With Shelepin's visit upcoming, the Vietnamese may want to assure Peking they have not moved into Moscow's camp and to remind Moscow that Peking is another, and closer, source of aid. The reference to volunteers in fact may be intended to put pressure on Peking as the Chinese have lately been less forthcoming in their public assurances of support for Hanoi.



DAILY BRIEF
28 DECEMBER 1965

1. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong are continuing to build up their forces around Saigon.

US officials on the scene report that seven Viet Cong regiments, ten Viet Cong battalions, and several smaller units may be within a 50-mile radius of the capital. In addition, the North Vietnamese 101st Regiment may be in nearby Bien Hoa Province.

[REDACTED] 50X1
[REDACTED] Viet Cong forces farther north-- 50X1
in Quang Tri and Quang Ngai provinces--
are also being strengthened.

2. Indonesia

Sukarno's continuing refusal to ban the Communist Party is further alienating the army leadership and more officers are coming to the conclusions that Sukarno's forcible removal will be necessary. Most, however, still apparently plan to continue bypassing the president and hope, at least for the near future, to avoid the risks of ousting him.

[REDACTED] 50X1

3. India-Burma

During his recent visit to Burma, Indian Prime Minister Shastri told the Burmese leader, General Ne Win, that India would regard any Chinese attack on Burma to be an attack on India. Shastri told Ambassador Bowles that he had found Ne Win "surprisingly outgoing" on all subjects, including China, "which he greatly fears." According to Shastri, Ne Win went out of his way to identify Burma's future with India.

[REDACTED] 50X1

50X1

4. India

Prime Minister Shastri told Ambassador Bowles that he is "cautiously hopeful" about next week's talks in Tashkent with Ayub. He said he will discuss any subject and is prepared to compromise on any but one--control of the Kashmir valley, "which must remain in Indian hands."

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5. Zambia

Two Zambian cabinet ministers returned last night from a fast trip to Moscow, apparently with only generalized offers of support.

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Regarding press speculation that they had asked for Soviet military support, the Zambian emissaries said, "although this is untrue, we have not discounted it." The Zambians did talk with Kosygin, Podgorny, and Gromyko and made much on their return to Lusaka of Soviet assurances of support for any action Zambia may take designed to "restore legal government" in Rhodesia.

Kaunda continues disparaging of the US-British-Canadian efforts to keep his country afloat. The British, however, still seem confident that the difficulties of establishing the emergency oil lift into Zambia can be overcome before the small reserves there are expended.

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6. Turkey

Pressure is building up in Ankara for the suspension of US reconnaissance flights from Turkish bases.

Soviet reaction to the recent crash of a US reconnaissance plane in the Black Sea has been in low key and not by itself sufficient to cause the Turks to suspend the flights.

The pressure in Ankara seems more likely a reflection of the increasingly hostile attitude among some prominent Turks toward the US military presence in Turkey. Parliament is scheduled to discuss the question of US bases in the near future.

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7. Soviet Union

8. Italy

Amintore Fanfani's announcement today of his intention to resign as foreign minister comes at a bad time for the still fragile government coalition. Premier Moro is likely to find it hard to replace Fanfani since his selection must be acceptable to all coalition parties, particularly the Socialists. He is expected to try to persuade Fanfani to withdraw or postpone his resignation.

Fanfani has offered to resign several times since he became United Nations General Assembly president and he probably means it this time. He claims the furor over his involvement with the recent Vietnamese "peace" maneuver led him to his move. Actually, he seems to have his eye on politics back home. He would like to be premier again sometime.

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9. Cuba

Delegates from all over the world are moving toward Havana for next week's "Tri-continent Conference." It is to be a big and lavishly hosted affair with some 500 delegates from more than 100 countries of Asia, Africa, and the Americas. The Viet Cong delegation is to be headed by a central committee member of the Liberation Front. US imperialism, from the Dominican Republic to Vietnam, is to be the principal target.

One of the aims is to expand the present Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization to include Latin American "liberation movements." There are in fact to be nationals in Havana from almost all Latin American countries claiming to represent such movements.

The stage is set for some new Sino-Soviet fireworks. Peking's delegation has already arrived in Havana, and there will be some other pro-Chinese representatives. Most, however, are likely to be sympathetic to the current Moscow-Havana line. Some delegations have even been given preconference briefings in Moscow "to ensure uniformity of ideas."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
29 DECEMBER 1965

1. Vietnam

At noon EST today Hanoi broadcast a reply, dated 28 December, to Pope Paul's Christmas peace message. Ho's letter is a timely restatement of Hanoi's attitude toward a Vietnam settlement.

He declares that the South Vietnamese will fight as long as the "US aggressors trample" Vietnamese soil. He asserts that the air war against North Vietnam will "never" force Hanoi to capitulate.

Ho tells the Pope that US leaders "want war and not peace," and that talk about unconditional negotiations is a "maneuver" to cover an intensification of the war.

To restore peace in Vietnam, Ho reiterates, the US Government must completely and unconditionally end its bombings and all acts of war against North Vietnam, stop its aggression in South Vietnam, withdraw its troops and armaments from South Vietnam, and let the Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs themselves.

Meantime, Hanoi continues to issue protests over alleged US flights over North Vietnam. This is roughly the same line Hanoi took toward the May halt in air strikes. Peking has not commented on the US action.

2. Vietnam

Neither Hanoi nor Peking has as yet reacted publicly to the sudden announcement in Moscow yesterday that Shelepin would be visiting Hanoi "shortly."

Peking has, however, just issued still another blast at the Soviets and we think its unusually harsh language betrays Chinese ire at the warmth of recent interchanges between Hanoi and Moscow.

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3. North Vietnam

50X1

4. South Vietnam

Premier Ky scoffs at rumors of an early coup try, but he takes seriously the possibility that fanatics might try to assassinate him, his colleagues, and perhaps Ambassador Lodge as well.

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5. Soviet Union

50X1

6. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy now says he will make
a national radio address tonight. ☐

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The country has been unusually quiet,
but all parties remain braced to react to
whatever Garcia Godoy comes up with.

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7. Cuba

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8. Rhodesia

The latest British Gallup poll shows the highest degree of support to date for Wilson's policy toward the Rhodesian regime. The poll shows only 14 percent favoring weaker action.

In Zambia, our embassy reports that nervous whites in the copper belt area have begun panic buying despite government assurances that food rationing is not in prospect now. At the same time, Zambian press treatment of the announcement of US participation in the oil airlift has raised exaggerated expectation of an early end to gasoline rationing.

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9. Israel

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

30 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
30 DECEMBER 1965

LATE ITEM

North Vietnam

Hanoi today broadcast a tough re-statement of its basic position. The broadcast was carried as a Voice of Vietnam commentary, which, while authoritative, does not carry the full weight of an official government declaration.

Although the commentary makes no specific reference to the present pause in air strikes, it derides various US proposals to bring about talks, including US expressions of willingness for unconditional negotiations and the possibility of a cease-fire.

It rejects them all and implies that no movement in the Vietnam situation is possible until the US makes a solemn commitment to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam. In fact, the commentator says that the only way to end the state of war is for the US to withdraw its troops and leave the settlement in Vietnamese hands.

Hanoi stressed that the National Liberation Front must take part in any settlement.

DAILY BRIEF
30 DECEMBER 1965

1. Zambia

Prospects for rapidly increasing overland transport of oil to Zambia are still poor.

A [] survey of the only road connection with Tanzania confirms that heavy traffic during the current rainy season would quickly ruin it.

50X1

As for deliveries from the Congo, the first rail and river shipment to Zambia is not expected before February. Even this date depends on the transfer of equipment and personnel from the jointly owned Zambia-Rhodesia railway. Zambia fears that Rhodesia would retaliate by cutting off coal supplies if asked to approve such a transfer.

The chances of getting sizable emergency supplies through Mozambique and Angola are also dimmed by major transportation problems.

2. Vietnam

Comment on the Shelepin visit to Hanoi is sparse. Hanoi limited itself to simply acknowledging the impending visit. Peking has not specifically mentioned it at all. Shelepin will be in Hanoi this weekend

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[]
Moscow newspapers took note today of the prominence which the US press is giving to peace probes on Vietnam. Nothing substantive was published in Moscow, however.

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3. Communist China

50X1

4. Nationalist China

50X1

5. Thailand

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50X1

6. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy says that he has decided to delay any action on the Santiago affair for at least a few days. His present plan is to postpone his speech to the nation until after the New Year's holidays.

The president told Ambassador Bunker that this decision was motivated in part by the fact that efforts are currently under way to get a "binding agreement" from Bosch and Balaguer to support the government and oppose any new attempt at a general strike.

Garcia Godoy hopes that some kind of formal understanding between the two major political parties will result. This in turn would ease the problem of moving some of the military troublemakers on both sides out of the country.

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7. Colombia

Intercepts indicate that Colombian security forces are on alert in anticipation of Communist violence over the holiday. The police expect more trouble early next month when the Communists commemorate a guerrilla attack of a year ago.

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8. Bolivia

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

31 DECEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

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DAILY BRIEF
31 DECEMBER 1965

1. Vietnam

US peace probes on Vietnam are receiving considerable attention in Western Europe. In Britain, the press has latched on to them enthusiastically and optimistically. Most papers note the harsh and unpromising noises from Hanoi, but pass them off lightly as required public posturing. Editorials are more restrained than news articles.

The US Embassy in London is gratified by the reaction, which clearly presents the US as engaged in a major effort to do all possible to achieve peace. This, the embassy feels, should have a very favorable impact on British opinion.

The West Germans are also showing lively interest, but their reaction in the press is much more sober and restrained. There is hope, but considerable skepticism, that the US effort will result in anything positive.

2. North Vietnam

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3. South Vietnam

US military authorities in Saigon on the basis of new information have raised their estimate of Communist combat strength in South Vietnam. They are now carrying 70,100 as confirmed Viet Cong - North Vietnamese strength in the south and believe there are probably another 2,800 there.

the infiltration into that country during November of large numbers of new combat personnel from the north.

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4. Thailand

Thai security forces have launched an attack on a suspected Communist insurgent base in an isolated valley of north-eastern Thailand. The attackers have been supported by air strikes [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] previous, smaller scale attempts to rout out Communist groups have not been outstandingly successful.

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5. Bolivia

Pressures on the Barrientos junta should be eased considerably by yesterday's cabinet decision to hold elections next July. The decision also provides that presidential candidates must resign their government positions 90 days beforehand.

These provisions should go far toward disarming politicians and military officers who have been agitating for a return to civilian government. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Other danger signs are up, however. Labor leaders are predicting still another crisis at the main tin mines next month. The miners are discontented about wage scales and worried that improved mining techniques will only cost them their jobs.

6. Dominican Republic

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7. Venezuela

Violence-minded Communist guerrillas have broken with the orthodox Venezuelan Communist Party and set up a separate revolutionary command.

The move is the culmination of months of squabbling between the two elements. It has the effect of cutting off the guerrilla leaders from most of their regular Communist sources of supply. It could well herald a new wave of criminal violence--bank robberies, kidnappings, etc.--as the guerrillas try to get money for their operations.

It is in a sense a setback for the Soviets since the new group seems more in tune with Peking than with Moscow.

8. Rhodesia

The first petroleum began moving yesterday from the Congo to Zambia. This is a hopeful sign, but so far only a trickle has been sent.

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As shortages develop it will be harder than ever to restrain Kaunda from taking extreme and self-defeating retaliatory actions against Rhodesia.

Rhodesian-owned oil is still being pumped from Beira in Mozambique but the tanks will be emptied this weekend.

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TOP SECRET