



# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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1 OCTOBER 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**1 OCTOBER 1965**

**1. Indonesia**

The power play against anti-Communist army leaders this morning has been followed by a coup attempt. The situation is thoroughly confused and the outcome is very much in doubt.

Sukarno's role if any in today's activities is still one of the major unanswered questions. Both sides claim that they are loyal to the President and both say they are protecting him.

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Six generals, including army commander Yani, were apparently kidnapped by the original plotters. At least two of these officers are said to have been killed and others, including Yani and Defense Minister Nasution, were wounded.

Major General Suharto led the coup a few hours later. He took over the Djakarta radio

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It is not clear how the Indonesian Communists will react. One report says that the party is preparing for a clash with the army in the next few days. The army may also seek to reduce Communist power while it has the chance.

Much depends on Sukarno's condition. If he is dead or seriously disabled, a bloody civil war could result. Another possibility is a renewed effort by the outer islands, particularly Sumatra, to break loose from Javanese domination.

**2. South Vietnam**

US military authorities have increased their estimate of total enemy strength in South Vietnam by 5,500.

This brings total estimated enemy main force strength in South Vietnam to 76,100.

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**3. Dominican Republic**

There may be trouble at the University of Santo Domingo tomorrow.

The university's governing body is scheduled to meet, and a fight for control of the school could result. A Communist-backed insurgent group still has possession of the campus and continues to make staff appointments.

Both sides claim to have Garcia Godoy's support. The President, however, will probably not take sides tomorrow but merely stand aside and accept the outcome.

**4. Cuba**

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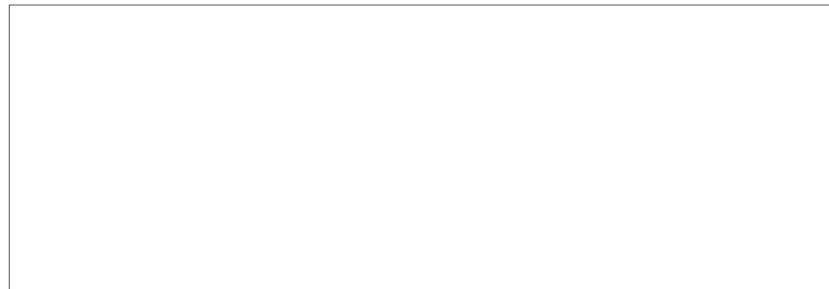
**5. Brazil**

Sunday's gubernatorial elections are likely to be very close in the two states where the results will have an important effect on future national political developments.

These two contests will affect the fortunes of two aspirants for the presidency in next year's elections. They are also likely to influence the strategy by which President Castello Branco hopes to assure the continuity of his democratic revolution. At Annex is a more detailed assessment of the situation.

**6. France**

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**7. Egypt**

Nasir has changed prime ministers and has shaken up the cabinet.

The new prime minister, former vice president Zakariya Muhieddin, is more of a moderate than his left-leaning predecessor, Ali Sabri. In addition, the cabinet now seems better equipped to cope with Egypt's mounting internal problems.

Nasir may have made these moves in hopes of improving his chances for US aid.

**8. Greece**

Stephanopoulos has no illusions about the weakness of his newly formed government.

The premier complained to the US chargé recently that he finds himself in the middle with Papandreou's "gangsters" on one side and the "blackmailers"--members of his government jockeying for position--on the other. Stephanopoulos also said that, unless his majority in parliament increases from two to about ten, he will not present himself before parliament when it reconvenes next month.

## 9. India-Pakistan

The Pakistanis are complaining of "heavy" Indian attacks in the Chhamb area [redacted]. There is as yet no confirmation of the charge from UN observers, although the UN has reported scattered shooting elsewhere in Kashmir.

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[redacted] the Pakistani general staff feels that a cease-fire no longer exists. The general staff sees a United Nations occupation of Kashmir as the alternative to renewed warfare.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Shastri has also referred to the possibility of fighting breaking out again "because of the way Pakistan is behaving."

A Pakistani "friendship delegation" is in Peking to attend Communist China's anniversary celebrations today. The delegation, headed by Minister of Commerce Ghulan Faraque, who is also a defense adviser to Ayub, will very likely sound the Chinese out on prospects for help in rebuilding Pakistan's armed forces.

## 10. USSR

The Soviets announced today that the party's Twenty-Third Congress will take place in late March 1966. Brezhnev and Kosygin are scheduled to be the main speakers. This is the best indication to date that, despite numerous rumors to the contrary, neither is slated for early removal.

## 11. Congo

The political crisis may be coming to a head. Former security chief Nendaka has announced the formation of a new political alliance which will call for Tshombé's resignation. There is little doubt that President Kasavubu is behind these maneuvers, or that Tshombé will take his removal sitting down.

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## ANNEX

The 3 October Elections in Brazil

The first direct gubernatorial elections to be held since President Castello Branco assumed power after Goulart's ouster in April 1964 are to take place 3 October in half of Brazil's 22 states. The contests in the states of Guanabara (the city of Rio de Janeiro) and Minas Gerais are the only ones with important national political implications.

In Guanabara, outgoing Governor Carlos Lacerda's hand-picked man Flexa Ribeiro, is strongly challenged by Francisco Negrao de Lima, joint candidate of the two leading opposition forces. Negrao de Lima has also received the endorsement of the Brazilian Communist Party.

A victory for Ribeiro would boost Lacerda's overriding ambition to become Brazil's next president. The volatile Lacerda has bitterly opposed many of the government's policies and Castello Branco has deep misgivings over Lacerda's presidential aspirations. A victory by Negrao de Lima, on the other hand, would to some extent be a popular rejection of the revolution that brought Castello Branco to power.

The race in Minas Gerais is also important. Another outgoing governor, Magalhaes Pinto, is pinning his hopes for the presidency on the victory of his candidate in this election. The governor's candidate, his nephew Roberto Resende, is running a close race with Israel Pinheiro. The latter is associated with the political machine of ex-President Kubitschek and represents the free and easy style of politics which Brazil's present leaders are determined to eradicate.

Indications at the close of formal campaigning last night were that the races are so close in both Guanabara and Minas Gerais that no candidate may receive a majority. If this happens the contests will be thrown to the state legislatures for decision.

(Cont'd)

## ANNEX (Cont'd)

Castello Branco will be under pressure from his hard-line colleagues in the military to find a way to prevent the installation of the Communist-supported Negrao de Lima if he should win in Guanabara. The President is expected, however, to abide by his earlier public statement that the winners will be permitted to take office.

The election outcome may well lead Castello Branco toward the formulation of a strategy aimed at assuring the continuation of his democratic and revolutionary policies beyond his own presidential term, which ends in March 1967. Determined to prevent national leadership from again falling into the hands of political extremists or corrupt politicians, he has been giving some thought to a constitutional change that would have the next president elected indirectly.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

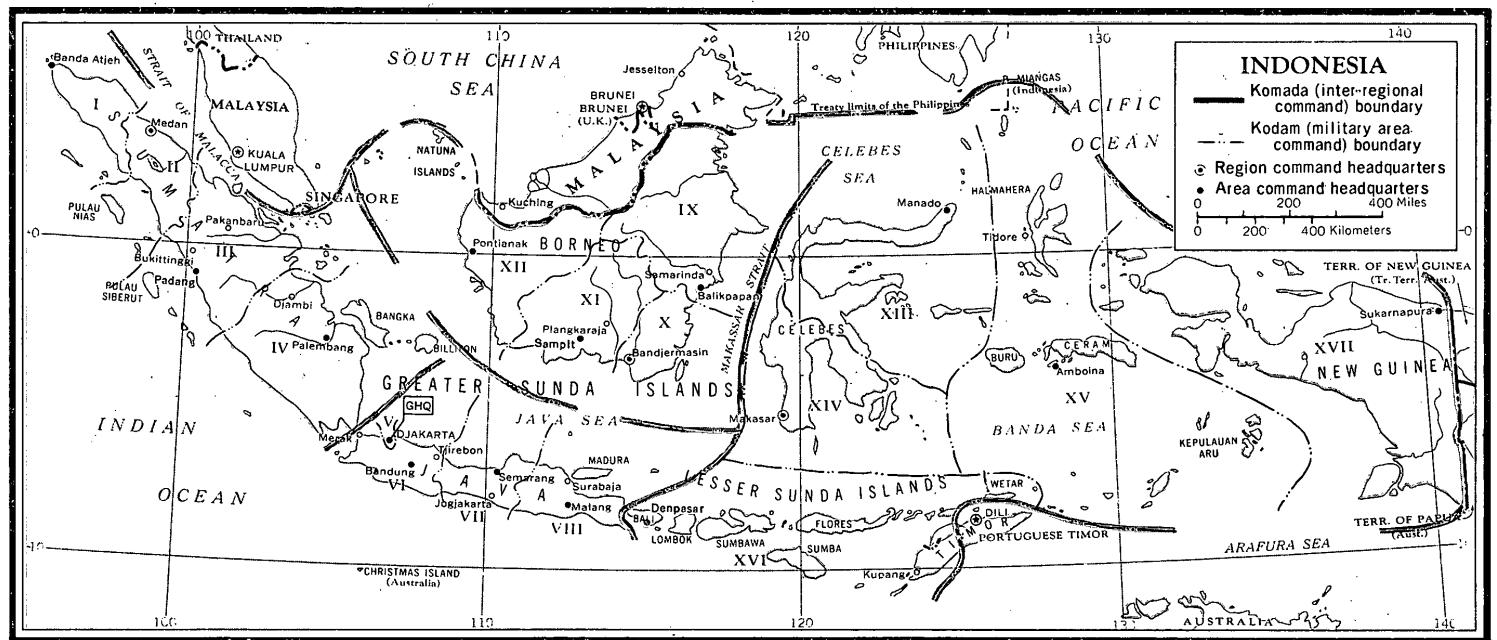


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DAILY BRIEF  
2 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno's whereabouts and status are still unclear. The coup forces of General Suharto have continued to maintain the initiative and Djakarta is relatively calm.

Suharto reportedly has the army's largest division, the navy, marines and police on his side. The air force, under Marshal Dani, is apparently still supporting Col. Untung and the other original plotters. No air actions have been noted, however.

One report claims that Untung and Dani have fled the capital for Central Java. Elements of an army division in the latter area have come out for Untung. Suharto, however, has apparently sent troops from Djakarta to deal with the problem.

The Indonesian Communist Party has put itself clearly on the side of the first plotters. The US consul in Medan reports that army officers there are preparing a Communist "clean up" operation.

Outside Communist reaction is still slight. So far, only Moscow newspapers are reporting the Indonesian story and their articles are copies of US and French dispatches. (Map) 50X1

2. Dominican Republic

The first reintegration of rebel military personnel took place yesterday. Seven officers returned to their old units. It is now hoped that between 10 and 20 reintegration cases can be handled daily.

The provisional government has still received only token quantities of rebel arms.

3. Vietnam

The North Vietnamese are moving ahead with a program to vitalize their air defenses.

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So far, Hanoi has used its fighter force very sparingly in combat.

South Vietnam is relatively calm. The government has withdrawn eight of the ten battalions committed to a search operation southwest of Saigon after the Viet Cong broke off contact. No major fighting was reported elsewhere.

4. Bolivia

Mine leaders have demanded that the government withdraw its troops from the mines and restore the pre-May wage scales.

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Bolivia, at this point, is quiet, but there may be more violence if a quick compromise is not reached.

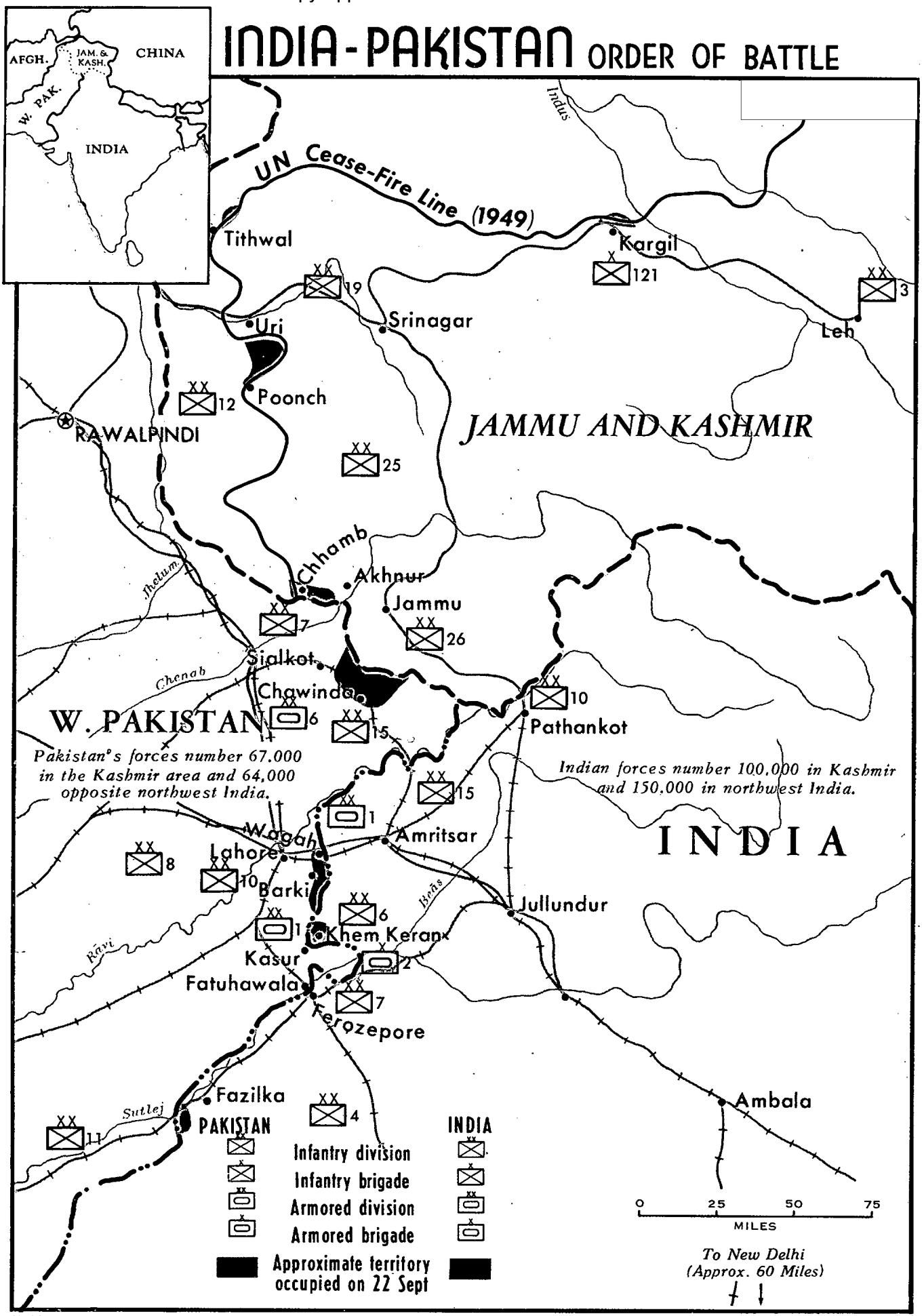
5. Ecuador

There may be a new round of outbreaks in Guayaquil.

[redacted] a number of dissident elements are planning terrorist activities during the October holidays which begin next week.

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6. India-Pakistan

Karachi radio continues to report heavy fighting in the Chhamb area. The Pakistani representative to the United Nations alleges that Indian troops in brigade strength began the attack on 30 September. An Indian official has confirmed that there is fighting in the region, but he could provide no details.

The US Embassy in New Delhi believes that the United Nations Observer Mission is still wobbly and ineffective. There is a pressing need for firm on-the-spot UN leadership since Indian officials are said to be poorly informed and baffled as to how to proceed.

Bunche at the UN has reported that U Thant ordered the slowdown on the recruitment of observer groups as a result of Soviet and French pressure.

Ayub, in his monthly speech to the country yesterday, reemphasized the necessity for a permanent Kashmir settlement, but did not mention a plebiscite or press for a specific solution. (Map)

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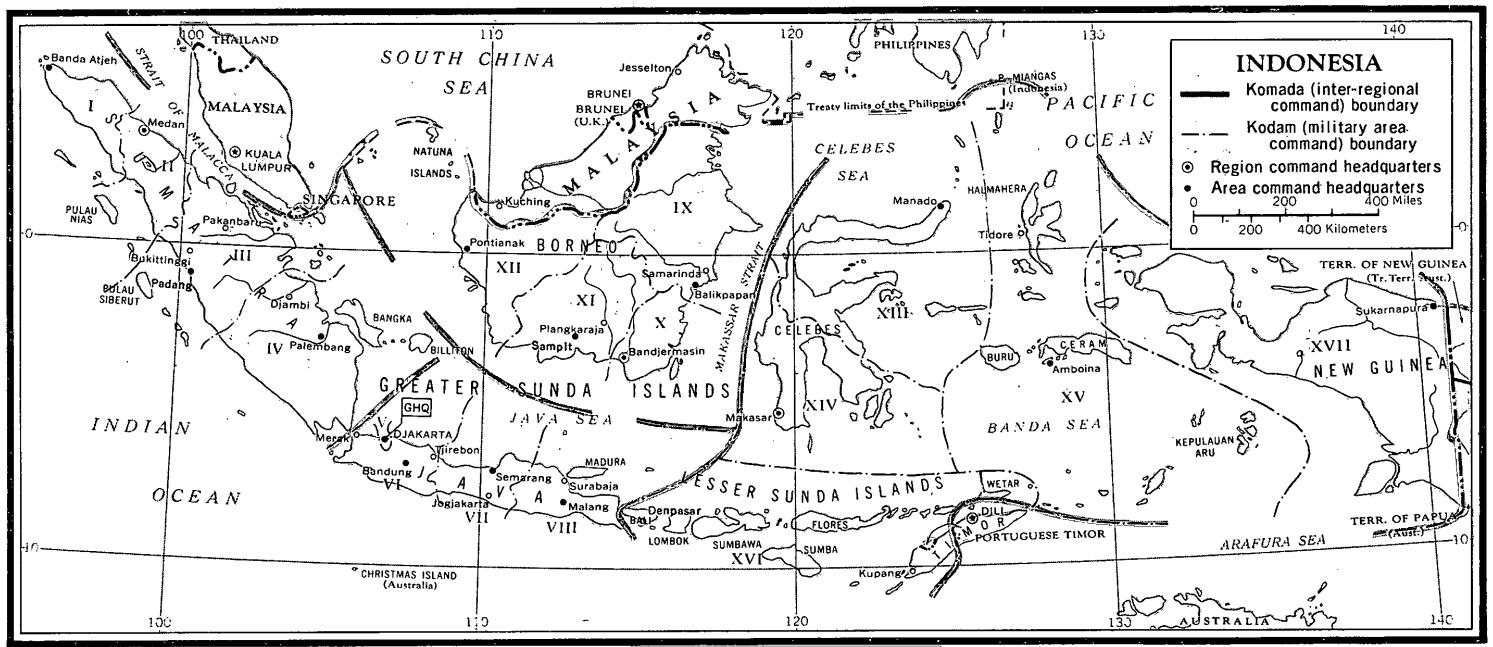
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DAILY BRIEF  
4 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno is reasserting his authority, but he has probably lost some ground as a result of the 30 September coup try.

His actions so far seem designed to try to turn the clock back and restore such balance between contending forces as existed before last Thursday. Sukarno's moves have left the generals unsatisfied, but they have not directly challenged his decisions.

General Suharto, who is charged with keeping order, came close today when he publicly differed with Sukarno on how deeply the air force was involved in the coup attempt. In addition, some army leaders now seem convinced that Sukarno was himself involved in plotting against them.

Although Sukarno has brushed aside such suggestions, there is considerable feeling in army circles that now is the time to roll up the Communists. Army feelings have been aroused by the murder of the respected General Jani and five other senior officers.

An anti-Communist demonstration has been scheduled tomorrow in Djakarta, but it remains to be seen whether stronger measures will be taken.

Djakarta itself was calm today as were the provincial capitals. The situation continues delicate in central Java where a dwindling rebel force of some 110 under Colonel Untung is still at large. Armed Communists are operating in this area, too.

2. South Vietnam

Heavy fighting has occurred again in the Phu Cu Pass area of central South Vietnam. A Viet Cong force attacked government troops repairing a bridge, inflicting relatively heavy casualties.

Premier Ky began a three-day official visit to Malaysia today. This is part of Ky's effort to develop stronger ties with other anti-Communist Asian governments.

**3. India-Pakistan**

The dispute stayed on dead center today. No major clashes were reported along the present cease-fire line, although the usual complaints of minor violations were registered by both sides.

Further manifestations against Americans in Pakistan may be coming.

[redacted] warns that anti-Americanism has risen to a dangerous level.

**4. Japan**

The Diet session opening tomorrow will debate the Japan-Korea Treaty.

[redacted]  
Some violence may result, but the embassy in Tokyo does not believe that matters will get out of hand.

**5. Communist China****6. Israel**

The Israelis charge that Jordan-based Fatah terrorists have struck into Israel twelve times since the last Israeli reprisal. The Israelis are hinting at another, and perhaps more damaging, raid into Jordan. The Jordanians say this could trigger a countermove by the Jordan Army.

**7. Dominican Republic**

The committee from the Organization of American States has urged provisional president Garcia Godoy to speed up the collection of rebel arms and the reintegration of the rebel military.

A leading spokesman for the Bosch cause, Pena Gomez, told Ambassador Bennett today that the arms collection program was "almost a total failure" since no more than three of four weapons were extracted from each rebel group. He gave Caamano good marks for trying.

Garcia Godoy planned to send the first government police patrols into the rebel zone today, but there is as yet no word that he actually did so.

**8. USSR**

The Soviet lunar probe launched this morning looks like another attempt to soft-land an instrument package on the moon. This is the sixth Soviet lunar probe attempt this year, indicating that the Soviet moon program retains high priority despite repeated failures.

**9. USSR**

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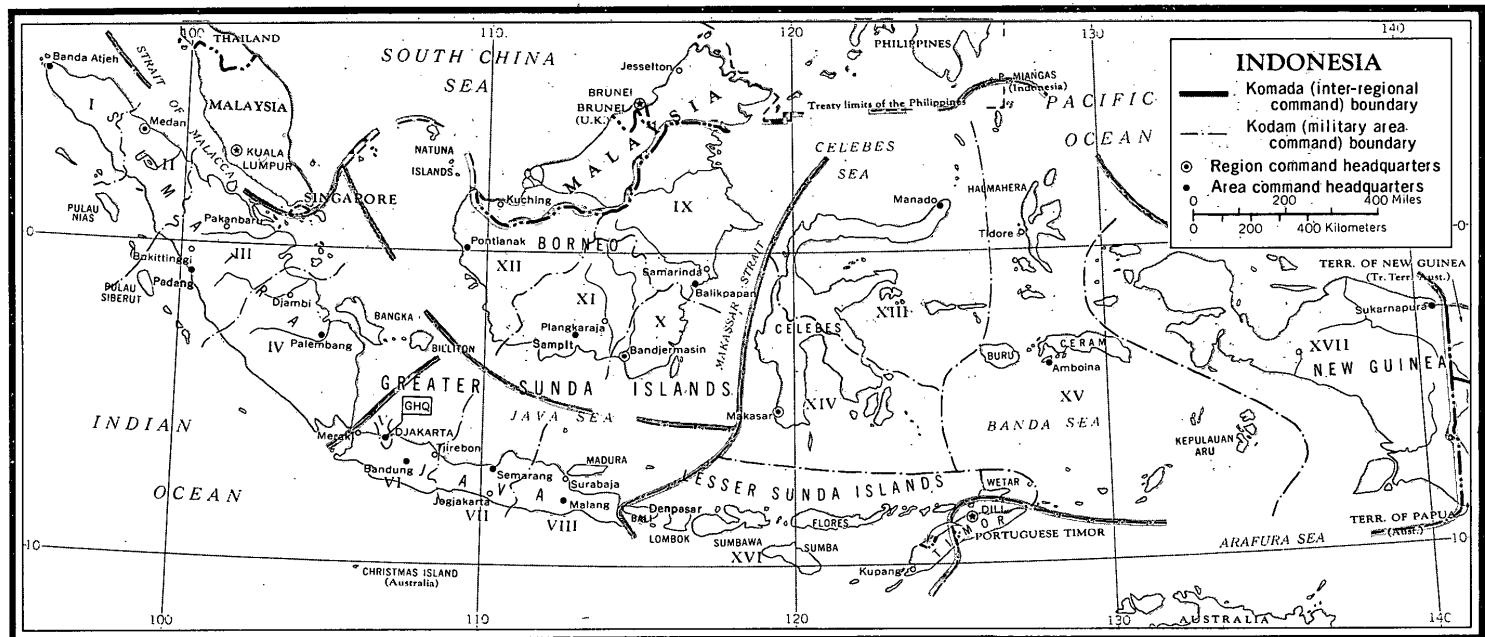
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DAILY BRIEF  
5 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Events are moving closer to a showdown between the Indonesian Army and the Communists, but the ability of army leaders to continue pressing the issue remains in doubt in the face of Sukarno's efforts to hold them back.

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Mass demonstrations in Djakarta have received at least passive military support as they demanded the dissolution of all groups which supported the "30 September Movement"--and specifically the Communist Party and its front groups.

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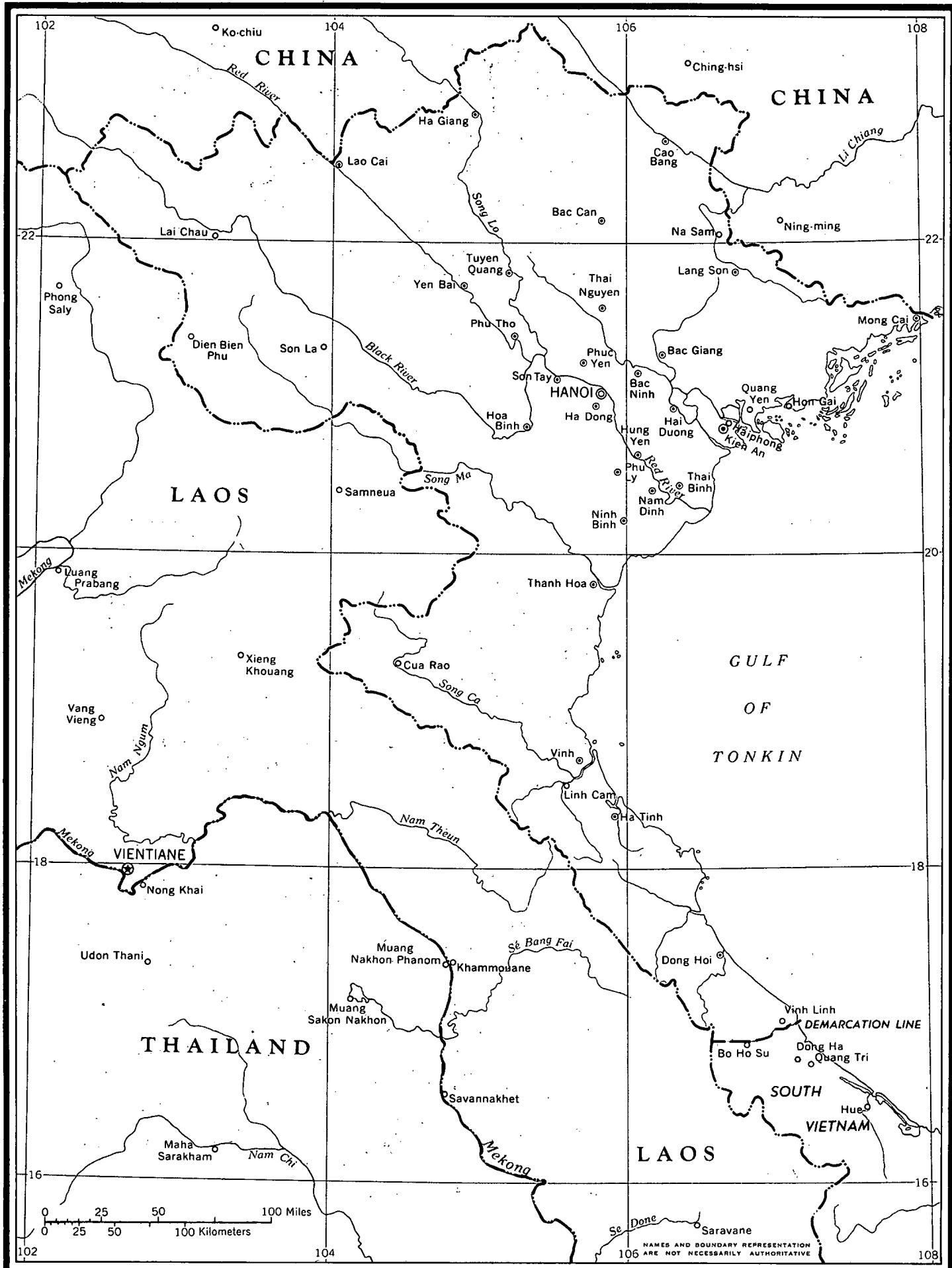
Radio Djakarta announced today that 300 Communist supporters have been rounded up by religious and army groups.

The Communist Party, for its part, appears to be going underground. Some Communists have expressed complete loss of hope unless Sukarno uses his political magic to salvage the party.

Sukarno himself continues his efforts to reassert his authority and seems intent on restoring the former political alignments.

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## NORTH VIETNAM



**2. North Vietnam**

The North Vietnamese put up a strong defense today against air strikes northwest of Hanoi along the rail link with China.

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[redacted]

The Chinese Communist news agency has claimed that four US aircraft intruded into Chinese airspace today and that one was shot down. A full investigation of US, Chinese, and North Vietnamese radar tracking is under way to determine the facts. (See map.)

**3. Warsaw Pact**

This year's Warsaw Pact military exercises seem likely to receive unusual publicity.

[redacted] preparations are under way in the exercise area to house a large number of journalists, including some 40 foreign correspondents.

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The affair is to begin about mid-October in the southwestern portion of East Germany. Units from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany are to take part.

**4. Dominican Republic**

Extremist groups have evidently begun their long-threatened terrorist campaign against US personnel.

There have been several incidents in Santo Domingo since last Friday. In one of them, six US soldiers and four Dominicans were wounded by the explosion of a time bomb in a bar being used as an enlisted men's club.

Juan Bosch, whose public tirades against the US military presence have contributed to the extremists' anti-US drive, may leave the country soon.

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5. Cuba

Castro is again chafing at the Soviet Union's foreign policy and is prepared to reassert his independent line.

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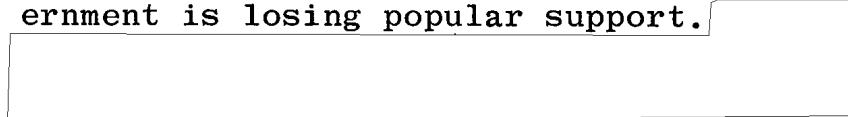


6. Brazil

Opposition gubernatorial candidates appear to be winning the key contests in the states of Guanabara and Minas Gerais.

The votes cast in Sunday's elections are still being counted, but the trends seem unlikely to be reversed. Defeat for the candidates favored by most elements in the government and the military will be used by the opposition to claim that the Castello Branco government is losing popular support.

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7. India-Pakistan

Mutual recriminations continue, but there has been no change on the military or political fronts.

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Minor border incidents continue along the Sino-Sikkim frontier as both New Delhi and Peking announced an exchange of firing yesterday.

Pakistan broke relations with Malaysia today, accusing the Malaysian Government of favoring India in the dispute.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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6 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
6 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno today showed himself briefly to reporters at Bogor, the summer capital 40 miles south of Djakarta. He refused to answer questions, however, and let his leftist deputy premier, Subandrio, describe this morning's cabinet meeting.

Subandrio's statement consisted of a series of quotes from Sukarno, in which the latter continued to call for unity in a "calm and orderly atmosphere" and to deplore "revenge."

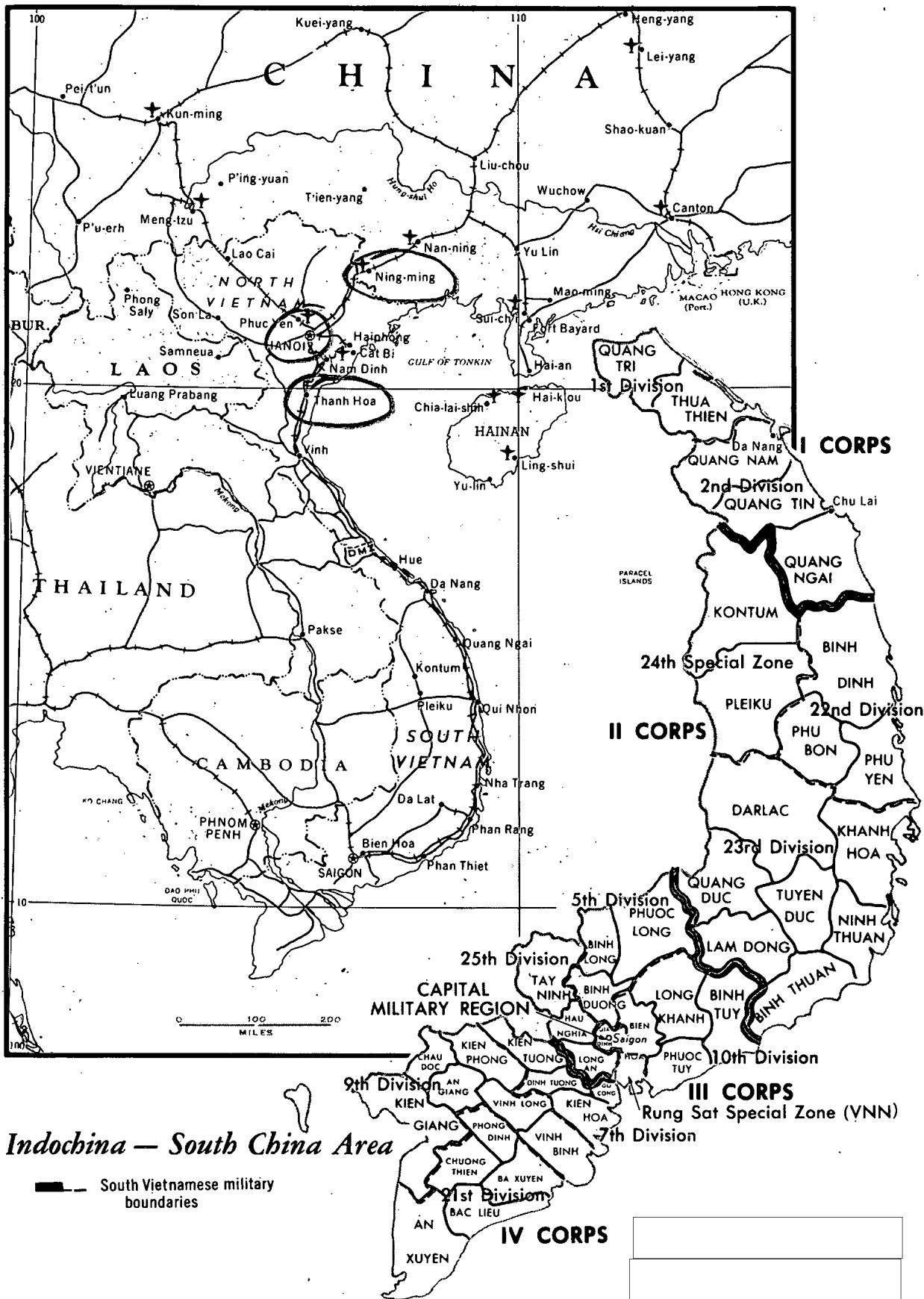
From all indications, however, the army's leadership still very much wants to have it out with the Communists and is becoming more wary of Sukarno himself.

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Defense Minister General Nasution, the most prominent member of the army's "brain trust" to escape assassination, appeared in public yesterday and may now be playing a more active part in army political strategy. Nasution did not attend today's cabinet meeting.

In Djakarta, handbills appeared this morning calling on the people to crush the Communists, and the area army commander has allowed a number of non-Communist newspapers to resume publication. The minister of information has banned all publications which even "gave the impression" of supporting the 30 September movement.

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2. Vietnam

Satellite photography taken on 20 October discloses two previously undetected surface-to-air missile sites between Hanoi and Thanh Hoa. No equipment was seen at either site. This brings the total number to 25.

Peking's treatment of the alleged shootdown yesterday of a US aircraft over China has been about the same as in previous cases, although the tone may perhaps be a trifle shriller.

A clear picture of what happened yesterday in the air near the China border has yet to emerge.

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Chinese fighters were aloft in reaction to these US flights, but there is no firm evidence that they engaged the US aircraft.

One of the US aircraft did not return

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The North Vietnamese have commented again on negotiations, but there is little sign of any softening in their stand. Most pointed is the remark by Premier Pham Van Dong that North Vietnam "has no intention of negotiating. . . if the US wants negotiations it must recognize the South Vietnam Liberation Front and issue a statement recognizing the four conditions."

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## 3. India-Pakistan

There has been no significant break in the situation.

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However, the Pakistanis have again warned the UN that India is about to mount a major new attack.

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[redacted] the Pakistani military are now more willing than previously to accept the cease-fire as an unavoidable necessity. Awareness of Pakistan's deficiencies in spare parts, especially for armor and aircraft, is probably responsible for their attitude.

A general discussion of the aftermath of the fighting in India and Pakistan is at Annex.

## 4. Dominican Republic

Ambassador Bunker had two more meetings with Garcia Godoy yesterday, but the provisional president gave no signs of moving more decisively.

Regarding reintegration of the rebel military, Garcia Godoy now says that they are needed in the rebel zone to preserve order there, since there is a shortage of policemen. He hopes to move police units into the zone in a "few days."

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## 5. Cuba

Raul Castro, Fidel's brother and chief of the Cuban armed forces, is leading a top-level military delegation to the Soviet Union, according to Havana radio.

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## 6. Brazil

Military officers are deeply disturbed by the outcome of the state gubernatorial elections, which they interpret as a rebuff for the 1964 revolution.

President Castello Branco has been holding meetings to discuss the situation, but [redacted] no decisions 50X1 have yet been reached.

Our embassy in Rio de Janeiro doubts that Castello Branco will allow the jum-pier military elements to intervene now and thinks that the chances of an accommodation between Castello Branco's regime and the moderates among its opponents are fairly good.

There is nevertheless considerable nervousness in Rio, reflected in press reports of an army "alert" last night and of rightist maneuvering today.

## ANNEX

Aftermath of the India-Pakistan War

India, by most tests, emerged from the August-September conflict in the better military posture. Indeed, the fighting seems to have sharpened the edge already enjoyed by the Indian armed forces. India is, therefore, more able to continue the fighting if the fragile cease-fire breaks down completely.

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India seized more ground in the last round than Pakistan did. Confirmed figures are lacking, but India's losses in manpower and materiel seem to have been relatively lighter and, in any case, more easily sustained. Indian casualties (killed, wounded, captured) are estimated at some 4,000-6,000 out of a total strength of 942,000. Pakistan's were relatively severe--3,000-5,000 out of a strength of 189,000.

The armored forces of both sides, heavily engaged for several weeks on the Lahore-Sialkot front, took the biggest losses. Pakistan is believed to have lost at least 250 out of a tank force of 900.

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Indian tank losses ran to some 300 out of a 1,500 total.

Aircraft kills cannot be assessed with any confidence. If anything, the Pakistani Air Force seems to have enjoyed a slight edge.

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Politically, the clash was a standoff. Pakistan succeeded, after years of frustration, in focusing international attention on Kashmir. However, it is doubtful in the extreme that Pakistan can secure in international forums the desired Indian concessions on Kashmir it could not win on the battlefield.

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## ANNEX (Cont'd)

Psychologically, both sides went overboard in exaggerating the extent of military victories. By now, however, it is becoming evident to the Pakistani public that despite these claims no progress has been made toward wresting Kashmir from India. There are rumblings of discontent. On the other hand, the Indian armed performance against a smaller adversary was at best uninspired, but it did to some extent wipe out the national disgrace suffered at the hands of the Chinese in 1962.

Economic repercussions of the fighting promise to be severe in both nations. Grain rations have been cut in some areas of India, and further belt tightening may be necessary. Textile production has fallen as demand slackens. Rail and road services have been disrupted by military demands. In Pakistan, too, factories are cutting back production schedules because raw materials are scarce and orders have fallen off. Contributing to this are transport dislocations and the insecurity felt by most businessmen. Credit is tight, too. Some unemployment has resulted.

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[Redacted box]

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7 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
7 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno may be making progress in playing down the 30 September movement and preventing anti-Communist action. The US Embassy says that the army may settle for action against those directly involved in the murder of the generals and permit Sukarno to come back strongly.

However, the embassy also reports that the funerals for the murdered generals and Nasution's daughter have succeeded in infuriating many Moslem elements and this may lead to new violence between them and the Communists.

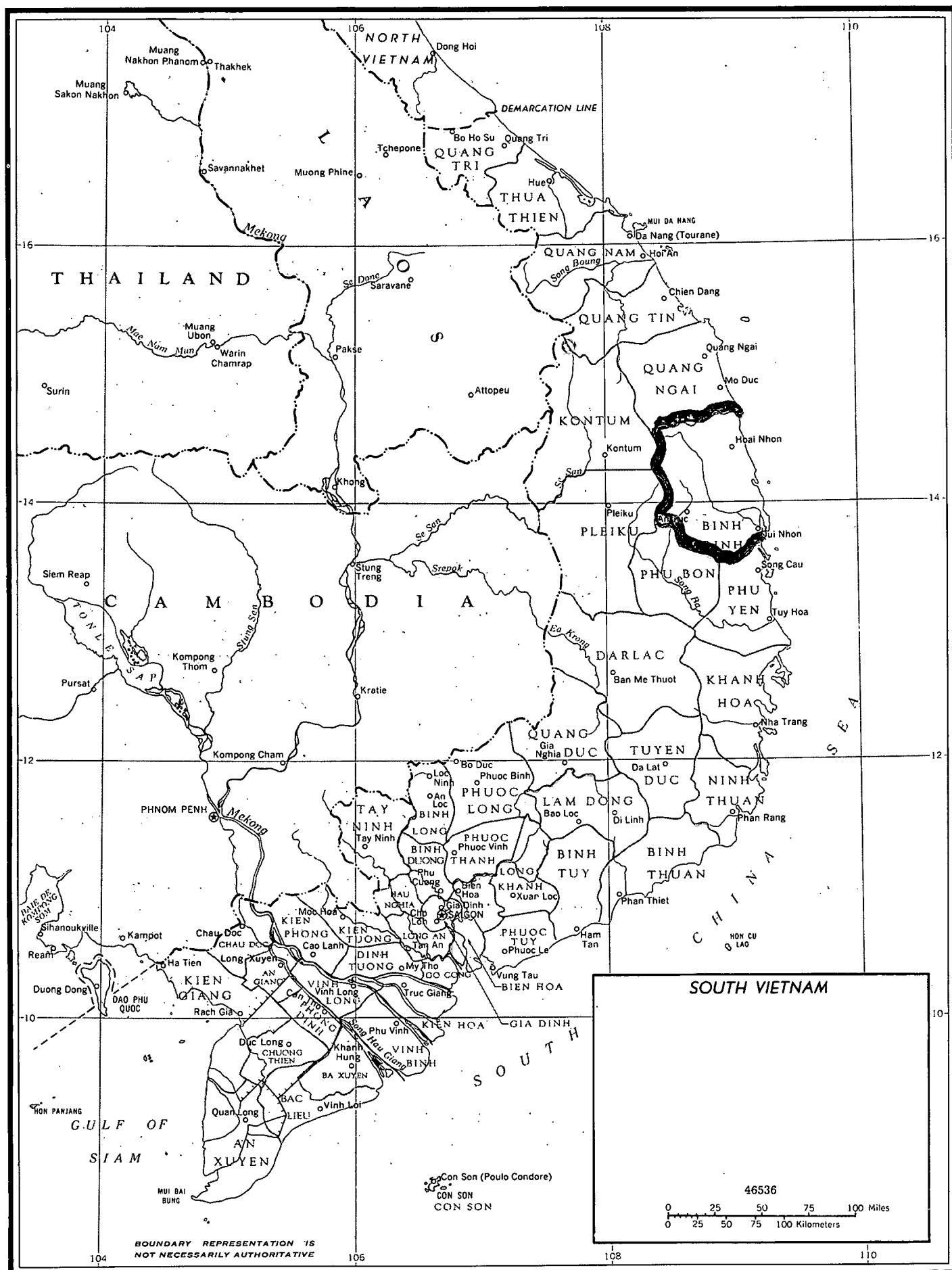
At this point, both Sukarno and Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio are attempting to blame CIA for the 30 September affair. Subandrio, in addition, has alluded in public to the recent Communist Party statement that it was not involved in the plot. The army wanted to suppress the statement; Subandrio may well have been the party's channel for surfacing it.

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2. India-Pakistan

There was no substantial movement on either the military or diplomatic fronts today. Skirmishing continues along the cease-fire line.

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### 3. Vietnam

Communications facilities serving

[redacted] units of the

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North Vietnamese 325th Division have appeared within South Vietnam after a ten-week radio silence. When last heard from,

[redacted] units

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were located near the border with Laos and Cambodia.

The present location of the division has not yet been established, but elements of it may be in Binh Dinh Province where a build-up of Communist forces has been reported.

US and South Vietnamese military authorities believe that a regiment of the division took part in last week's major engagement in Binh Dinh Province.

### 4. Communist China

The 5 October US air strike over northeast North Vietnam apparently directly affected some of the Chinese military units there.

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An intercepted North Vietnamese message on the same day reported that the enemy had dropped five bombs on a group of "Chinese vessels" off the coast.

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**6. USSR**

Premier Kosygin's plan for reorganizing Soviet industrial management is unlikely to produce any major gain in economic performance.

The primary shortcoming of the plan is that it fails to tackle the biggest problem--price reform. This in large part will nullify benefits gained by giving factory managers a larger voice in decision making. Our economic analysts conclude: it is difficult to see how rational decisions can be made with irrational prices.

Kosygin's program will also necessitate a great deal of personnel reshuffling and cause considerable administrative confusion. This may only increase pressures for further reform.

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**7. Panama**

Former president Arnulfo Arias is said to be planning to call a general strike next week. He has been meeting recently with a disparate group of opposition leaders to establish a "united front" to work against the treaty negotiations.

The US Embassy in Panama believes that Arias has a fair chance of bringing off a successful strike.

**8. Brazil**

The tension in Rio has subsided considerably. President Castello Branco and War Minister Costa e Silva met with the military leaders yesterday and succeeded in calming them down at least temporarily.

The President is sticking by his pledge to uphold the election results. He is now under pressure to counter this with a new demonstration of firmness against Communism and corruption. Some measures along this line were announced today.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted]

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8 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
8 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The generals appear to be wavering.

On the one hand, Sukarno with an assist from Subandrio is making an all-out effort to rehabilitate the Communist and air force elements who sparked the 30 September incident. Radio Djakarta, which is controlled by the army, has broadcast an appeal for tranquility and no revenge along the lines staked out by Sukarno.

On the other, anti-Communist Muslim demonstrators took to the streets of Djakarta today and gutted the Communist headquarters. A few pro-American sentiments were heard, too, for the first time in many months. Although this had army approval, the generals' staying power in a drive against the Communists remains to be established.

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2. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Smith's two talks with Prime Minister Wilson have ended in impasse. Smith, presumably, will now return to Salisbury,

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3. South Vietnam

The chief of the National Police in an area east of Saigon says he has been ordered to be alert for any government troop movements toward the capital. He asserts that this is to guard against a possible coup against Premier Ky. We have seen no other evidence that such an attempt is in the works.

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**4. India-Pakistan**

Charges of cease-fire violations continue to be raised in both New Delhi and Karachi. On the ground, however, incidents seem to be on a reduced rate, enabling U Thant to report today a general improvement in the observance of the cease-fire.

Animosities still run high, and both sides seem to be battening down for a long struggle.

**5. France**

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**6. USSR**

The Soviets may have to come to the US for several million tons of wheat.

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[redacted] harvesting of the spring wheat crop is going so slowly that part of the crop may be lost. Additional imports of quality wheat will be required [redacted].

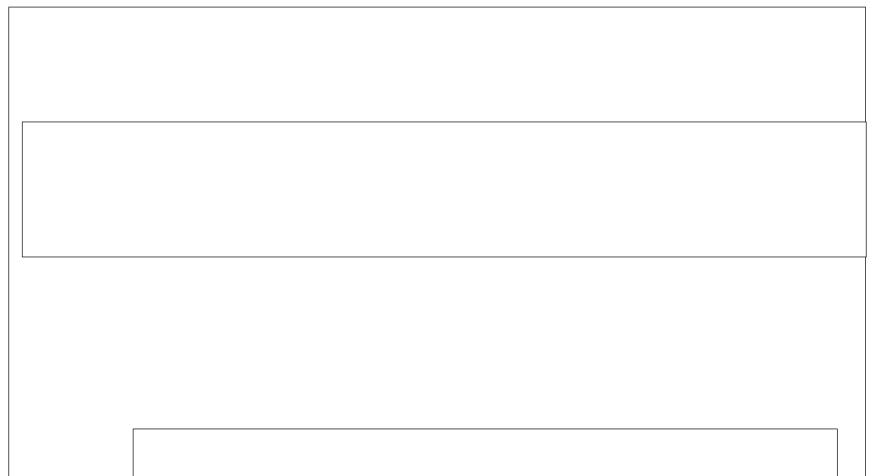
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Other major wheat producers have already committed most of their stocks, so the Soviets may have to turn to the US.

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7. USSR



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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted]

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9 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
9 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army remains firmly in the saddle in Djakarta and by all appearances is determined to suppress the Communists.

Most of the Communists have gone underground, and the army realizes that it has so far scarcely scratched the surface of the well-entrenched and apparently well-armed Communist apparatus. Sweeps to round up hidden arms are continuing. They have turned up numbers of weapons in the past few days

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While this is going on, Sukarno is keeping his own counsel, doubtless waiting for the army fury to run its course.

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2. India-Pakistan

The cease-fire is holding, but the outlook for separating the two armies and defusing the situation is no better.

Pakistan is vigorously pursuing its efforts to re-equip its armed forces from foreign sources.

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3. South Vietnam

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## 4. USSR

Soviet marshals have apparently abandoned the doctrine established by Khrushchev that a future general war can only be nuclear.

[redacted] that texts of his treatise on "Military Strategy," written while Khrushchev was in power, have been revised to include the possibility of non-nuclear war and to "update" the role of ground forces.

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Along the same lines, the upcoming Warsaw Pact exercises, featuring a traditional ground attack and counter-attack,

[redacted] considerable publicity will be given the exercise.

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## 5. Greece

The new Stephanopoulos government is considering a change in policy toward Cyprus.

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[redacted]  
This could lead to some movement on the nagging Cyprus problem, but it is unlikely that Stephanopoulos can act decisively from his precarious political position.

## 6. Turkey

The Turks go to the polls tomorrow for their first general election since 1961. Campaigning has been orderly, and the voting is not expected to upset the present balance of political parties. Another coalition led by the Justice Party is in prospect.

The most noteworthy element so far, and symptomatic of the Turkish times, has been the enthusiasm generated by the small but growing Labor Party. It takes a highly nationalistic line and has been hammering hard at anti-foreign, especially anti-American, themes.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted]

50X1

11 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
11 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno's return to Djakarta has yet to slow the army drive against the Communists.

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[redacted] numerous anti-Communist demonstrators [redacted] continue to attack and burn Communist offices, bookstores, and homes.

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50X1

The situation could change radically should Sukarno decide forcefully to reassert his authority and thereby force a confrontation.

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The confrontation may come over the naming of a successor to the murdered army commander. Army generals are reported unanimously agreed to submit only one name--that of General Suharto--as their choice. It remains to be seen whether they will stick with this position or whether Sukarno will maneuver them into accepting someone more amenable to his own will.

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**2. India-Pakistan**

There have been no reports today of any incidents along the line of military confrontation.

The Indians are continuing to have trouble with pro-Pakistan elements in Kashmir. They claim to have killed or captured some 30 Pakistani infiltrators there during the past few days and several pro-Pakistan political leaders in Kashmir have been arrested. Portions of the principal city in Indian held Kashmir were placed under curfew last night after a weekend of rioting.

**3. Congo**

The fragile political structure is threatened again.

President Kasavubu is under strong pressure to drop Tshombé as premier shortly after parliament reopens on Wednesday. He suspects Tshombé of maneuvering to replace him as president. Interior Minister Nendaka, for his own reasons, is urging Tshombé's ouster.

The ambitious Nendaka, who recently formed an anti-Tshombé political alliance, is seeking support from the radical African states which have been aiding the Congolese rebels. His goal seems to be to get them to stop supporting the rebels so that Tshombé's mainstay, the white soldiers, can be removed.

Congo Army Chief Mobutu is worried and fears that the excitable Nendaka is "on the brink of committing grave errors."

**4. Tanzania**

President Nyerere is cutting off support for the Congolese rebels.

He told Ambassador Leonhart last weekend that he still regards Tshombé as a traitor to the African cause. However, he said, he now realizes that the rebels are a "worthless and corrupt lot."

Nyerere added that he had informed the Soviet and Chinese ambassadors that arms shipments to the rebels through Tanzania must cease at once.

5. Dominican Republic

The long-delayed process of re-integrating the rebel zone into the rest of the city got off to a cautious start today.

Elements of the National Police moved into a corner of the zone this morning and occupied a building that is to serve as their temporary headquarters. They were greeted with handshakes by the rebels.

If all goes reasonably well, the police will expand their area of control to include the whole zone and then, in a few days, the Inter-American Peace Force is to remove its checkpoints and perimeter controls.

Only a token quantity of weapons has been collected from the rebels, however, and military and police officers are jumpy.

Ambassador Bunker, who toured the zone yesterday, found rebel military officers and men anxious for a speedy reintegration. Armed extremists, however, could easily upset the procedures, and in the present climate a resumption of violence is always a possibility.

6. Uruguay

The government has imposed strict security measures on the eve of a potentially serious Communist-led strike set for Wednesday. Today's Annex reviews the prospects for Uruguay in the face of a badly deteriorating economic and political situation.

7. North Vietnam

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8. South Vietnam

The Liberation Front has called for a month of "hatred of the US," beginning on 15 October. The Viet Cong radio is currently putting out an extraordinarily high volume of material on this subject--including an appeal for a general strike and stepped-up sabotage activity.

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ANNEX

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The Situation in Uruguay

Uruguay for many years was outstanding in Latin America for its political stability. General economic well-being, a high literacy rate, a two-party system, and an advanced social welfare program have facilitated the maintenance of representative government and democratic institutions.

For the past decade, however, there has been a slow decline in the country's fortunes. This stems in large part from the awkward administrative system at the top. Instead of having a single president, Uruguay is governed by a nine-man National Council with six representatives from the majority party and three from the minority. This device has been successful in preventing one-man rule, but it has led gradually to a paralysis in decision making.

At the same time, there has been a steady decline in the Uruguayan economy. Agriculture has stagnated and an industrial recession has set in. Unemployment has risen to about 12 percent of the labor force and the cost of living is likely to increase more than 60 percent this year. The government can no longer support its extensive welfare system. Uruguay also faces a balance of payments crisis.

This pattern of economic deterioration has intensified dissatisfaction among almost all elements of the population. This dissatisfaction is being directed increasingly against the government system itself. There have been numerous proposals for change, but no agreement on what form the changes should take. The possibility of a rightist coup has increased materially as chances of reform have receded.

At this point, however, the immediate problem lies with the large and legal Communist Party. With some 15,000 members, it either controls or influences most labor unions as well as student groups and intellectuals. Until recently the Communists have

(Cont'd)

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## ANNEX (Cont'd)

been careful to keep strikes and demonstrations within acceptable bounds. Their aim has been to prevent any right-wing group from getting an excuse to seize power.

In recent weeks, however, the Communists have gone on the offensive. Late last month they began a new wave of harassments to protest their economic grievances. Now they have called for a 72-hour strike of government workers beginning on Wednesday. Their aim is to force a 50-percent wage increase before a year-long wage freeze takes effect in November. The Communists have no illusions that they could overthrow the government. Their armed strength is essentially defensive--a contingent of 300-400 men organized specifically to oppose a military takeover.

The government at this point is refusing to meet the workers' demands. The regime in fact now seems determined for once to stop further inflation and move ahead with long overdue economic austerity measures.

In the past, however, the government has backed down in the face of this kind of pressure. If it does this time, it will quash any hope for economic reform and increase the chance of a rightist coup.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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12 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
12 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The crackdown on the Communists continues despite Sukarno's attempts to divert attention again toward neo-colonialist enemies.

In Djakarta, demonstrators today attacked the headquarters of the Communist women's front and ransacked the house of the party's first deputy chairman. An even bigger prize, Colonel Untung, the leader of the 30 September movement, has fallen into the army's hands [redacted]

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[redacted]. A new decree has closed down a number of Communist-dominated "educational" institutions.

Sukarno, however, is still very much in the ball game. He is talking to one political leader after another, chastising them for echoing Western propaganda against the Communists. [redacted]

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2. Dominican Republic

Dominican army units were alerted against a possible nationwide uprising this morning. [redacted]

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We have no word that anything like this has occurred, however. [redacted]

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### 3. Uruguay

As of last report, the Communists are still calling for a 24-hour general strike to support a 72-hour government workers walkout, both to start tomorrow.

Our embassy in Montevideo says that security forces are prepared and adequate, and that the government can control the situation if it stands firm. Any retreat, however, will increase the chances of a coup from right-wing military elements.

### 4. India

Prime Minister Shastri still appears eager to come to the US. An official of the Indian Foreign Ministry has implied that Shastri would be prepared to come late this month if President Johnson were able to receive him. If not, Shastri could come in mid-December, after the Indian parliament adjourns.

### 5. Rhodesia

London still hopes against hope that the Rhodesians can be talked out of a unilateral declaration of independence.

British press reports from Salisbury, asserting that white Rhodesian moderates are having second thoughts, are feeding this hope. The British

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have asked that the US release a statement which could be publicized in Rhodesia.

African nationalist leaders say they will have no choice but violence if independence is declared. Their capabilities seem very limited, however, in the face of the white Rhodesians' likely security precautions. The impotence of the African nationalists almost certainly means more pressure from them on Britain, the United Nations, and the US to take action.

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6. Vietnam

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Over the past several weeks, Hanoi  
has been trying to appear less unbend-  
ing on the subject of talks on Vietnam,  
but nothing we have seen [redacted]

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[redacted] has modified the essential  
North Vietnamese demands.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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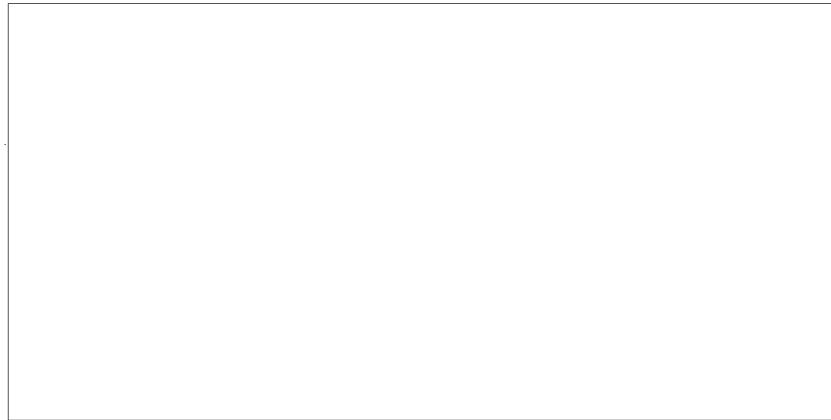
13 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
13 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia



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Sukarno is going through with plans to open his Anti-Foreign Military Bases Conference on Saturday. He will address the group the following day.

Another Moslem demonstration took place in Djakarta today. This one was against the Communist youth headquarters. There was considerable destruction before Sukarno's palace guard broke it up.

2. Uruguay

The strike--said to involve 300,000 people--got under way this morning. As yet there are no reports of violence. These may come later in the day, however, in connection with several illegal demonstrations that have been scheduled.

The police remain confident that they can maintain control.

3. North Vietnam

Yesterday, Hanoi publicized a low-key revival of its threat to send volunteers to South Vietnam.

The threat, which had been ignored for the past few weeks, reappeared on a broadcast reporting a meeting of "regrouped southerners" in Hanoi on 11 October. The southerners announced that they had been organized into "contingents ready to return to the South," but added, as on earlier occasions, that they would await orders from the "Liberation Front" before moving.

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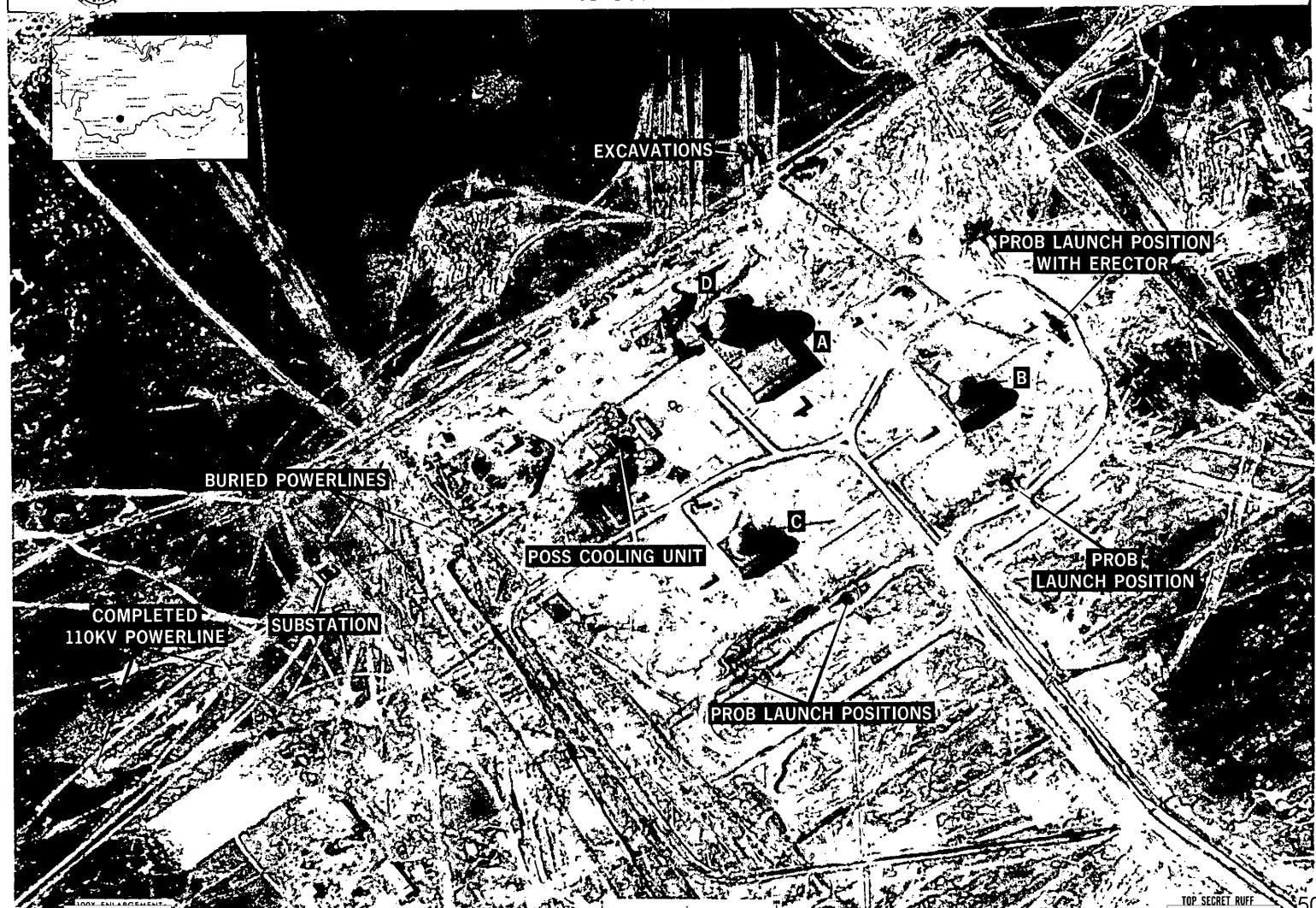
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**4. Congo**

Tshombé seems stunned by President Kasavubu's move against him and at last report had yet to show how he will react. Whatever he does, it is almost certain that a new period of political turmoil is in store for the Congo.

Tshombé will probably use his considerable parliamentary strength to try to block attempts by Kimba and others to form a government and so to force Kasavubu to turn back to him.

Kimba, for his part, is an experienced and capable politician, but he lacks a significant following of his own. At least for now he is politically dependent on Kasavubu and Interior Minister Nendaka. At Annex is some background information on Kimba.

**5. USSR**

The most recent satellite photography, which is of unusually high quality, has provided evidence suggesting that construction activities noted for some time around Moscow are for antiballistic missile defense. 50X1

Moscow itself was not covered, but the photography gives us a good look at the Sary Shagan defensive missile and electronics test center. One site at Sary Shagan is the prototype for eight sites being constructed in the Moscow area. (See photo)

These sites were originally thought to contain electronic installations only. The new photography, however, shows that the prototype site also contains launch positions; measurements suggest that they are for antiballistic missiles.

**6. India-Pakistan**

Both sides report continued skirmishing. A Pakistani Foreign Office official said today that the cease-fire remains "precarious."

There are more reports of anti-Indian demonstrations in Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. The Indian press has admitted that police units have fired on "violent mobs."

[redacted]  
hundreds have been arrested and [redacted] the city is very tense.

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Cargo flights between South China and Pakistan are continuing.

**7. South Vietnam**

As in previous years, the Viet Cong are preparing to prevent the movement of this January's rice crop from the Mekong Delta to government-controlled areas.

This denial strategy--through taxation, requisition, and the interdiction of road and canal routes--has been the principal factor in reducing rice deliveries from the Delta to Saigon. Rice deliveries have declined from 725,000 metric tons in 1963 to 505,000 in 1964, and to a projected 360,000 this year.

As a result, South Vietnam has had to stop all exports of rice and import additional supplies from the US and Thailand in order to meet consumption needs.

**8. Dominican Republic**

Ambassador Bunker reports that he is not out of the woods, but the situation has brightened considerably during the past few days.

The rebel military are scheduled to move out of their zone today. Reintegration of rebel police has now been completed. No disturbances were reported following the military alert of yesterday morning.

The embassy is still particularly concerned by the continuing breakdowns of law and order and by recent Communist gains in the labor movement.

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## ANNEX

Evariste Kimba

President Kasavubu this morning asked Evariste Kimba to form a new government. Kimba is an important tribal leader from North Katanga and once was "foreign minister" in Tshombé's secessionist Katanga government.

The 39-year-old Kimba is credited by Western observers with being intelligent and capable, and is described as a shrewd and smooth politician. He has traveled fairly extensively in the West and seems to have a better grasp of what transpires abroad than most Congolese politicians.

The US consul in Elisabethville reported last August that Kimba was a man with whom the US could work fruitfully. The consul described Kimba's political beliefs as moderate and progressive. Kimba, however, possesses his share of personal ambition and this of course could lead him to unpredictable courses of action in the highly fluid Congolese political arena.

However, well-qualified personally, Kimba lacks significant backing outside his own North Katanga. At this stage, the chances seem better than even that Kimba's role will be overshadowed by the machinations of stronger politicians and particularly by the continuing rivalry between Tshombé and Kasavubu in which the ambitious Nendaka is playing an increasing role.

Nendaka, in fact, seems intent on using Kimba as a pawn in his drive to eliminate Tshombé from the Congo's political scene. Kimba was one of the first men to whom Nendaka turned when he organized his anti-Tshombé parliamentary alliance last month and Nendaka may well have played a role in Kasavubu's selection of Kimba this morning.

Kimba's break with Tshombé occurred some two years ago over Kimba's unsuccessful attempt to form a new political party. For most of the time since then Kimba has been inactive

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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14 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
14 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

There are now two governments in Indonesia. One is headed by Sukarno and the other by the generals.

The generals do not control Sukarno, but neither are they under his control. In fact, the two elements seem for the present to need one another, if only to avoid an all-out civil war. The army finds Sukarno's name a useful foil to operate behind. Sukarno will not be able to disregard the generals until he can resurrect the Communists and go back to his old game of playing one off against the other.

Today the generals scored points when Sukarno announced the appointment of General Suharto as army commander. The generals had insisted on this. For his part, Sukarno again stated publicly that he, and he alone, would work out a political solution. The generals are reluctant to allow him this leeway.

As for the reeling Communists, they believe that the conference against military bases, which starts in Djakarta Saturday, offers them a chance to salvage their position. It will, at a minimum, give Sukarno a platform for reiterating his foreign and domestic line.

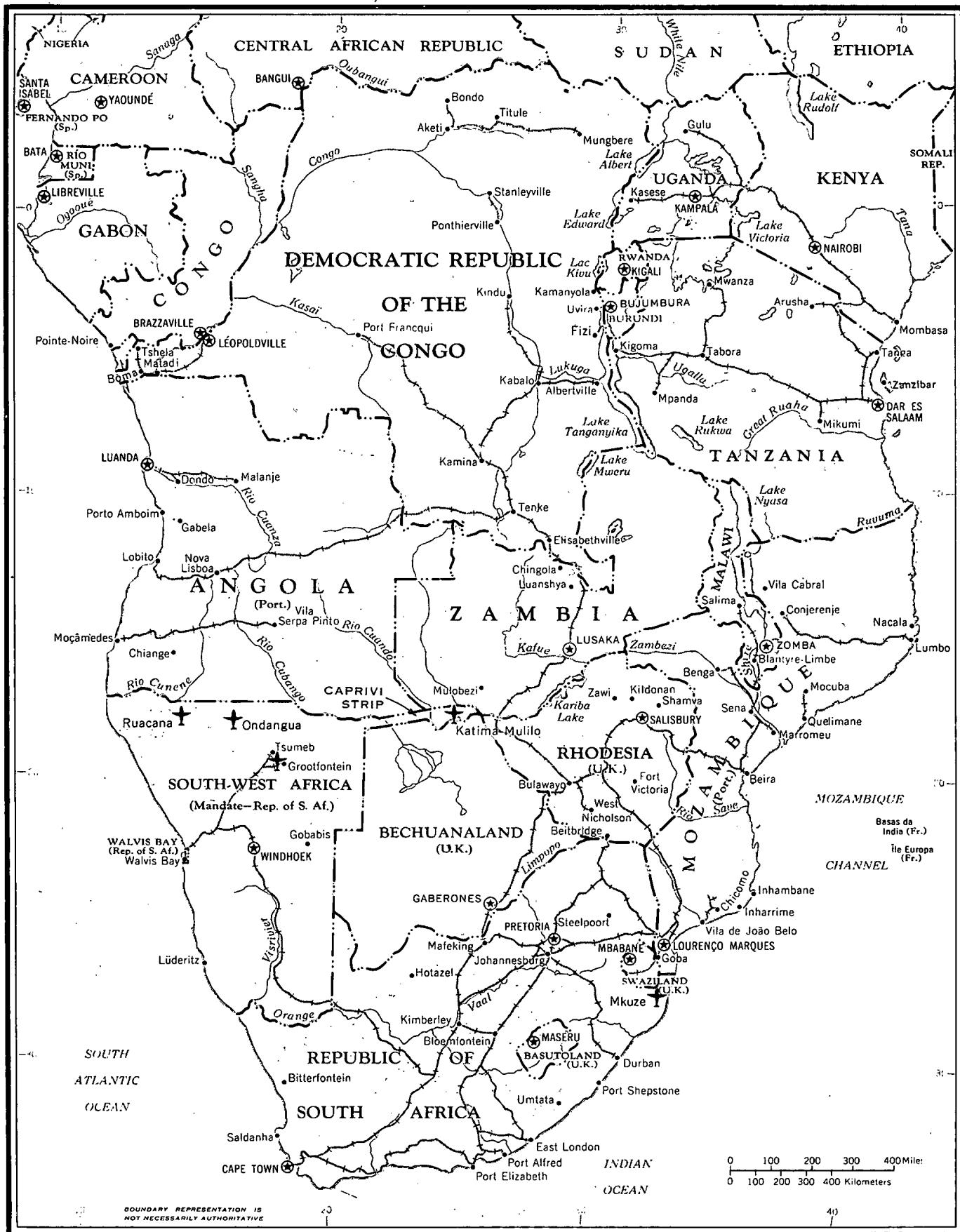
The generals have been reluctant to make abrupt shifts in Sukarno's foreign policy,

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2. Brazil

Castello Branco has asked for enlarged federal powers to take over the administration of individual states and curtail political activities of objectionable figures like ex-President Kubitschek. This will help him mollify military leaders who are alarmed over leftist gains in the recent election.

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## 3. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Smith has concluded a first round of talks since returning from London, and [redacted]

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[redacted] a declaration of independence is now inevitable. [redacted]

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[redacted] it could come within a month.

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Back in Britain the issue is bound to play a large part at the Conservative Party conference which opened yesterday.

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## 4. South Africa

[redacted] a squadron of South African jet fighters at a new airfield in the Caprivi Strip in South West Africa. (See map). This is one of five new fields which the South Africans have been building--for civilian use, they say.

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The apparent military use of the Caprivi field was probably dictated by South African concern over the implications for their own security of Rhodesian independence. The original League of Nations mandate under which South Africa gained its trustee rights in South West Africa forbids any military construction or activity in the territory.

## 5. USSR

[redacted] Soviets are pushing ahead with the development of a multi-satellite space communications system.

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Moscow has offered to make its system available to other nations, including Korea and Japan.

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**6. India-Pakistan**

United Nations Undersecretary Bunche confides that U Thant is sending messages to Shastri and Ayub in an effort to get some movement on the withdrawal of opposing forces from along the present line of confrontation.

The Secretary General will suggest that the two sides either submit separate plans for withdrawal or allow the United Nations to do it for them. Given the current moods in both countries, little is likely to come of this initiative.

**7. South Vietnam**

Government officials and progovernment labor leaders in Saigon say they are confident that the Viet Cong will not be able to muster a significant response to the Communist call for a one-hour strike tomorrow.

The Viet Cong, however, have shrewdly put their strike call in terms not only of people stopping work but of simply staying home. Moreover, the hour chosen for the strike is one when peak crowds are not on the streets. These tactics may well bolster the Communists' inevitable claim to success, even though people stay indoors primarily because they are engaged in their normal occupations.

Our embassy in Saigon also is concerned that the Viet Cong, beginning their "hate America" month, may use the strike hour for some spectacular piece of terrorism. The Vietnamese police are taking the precautions they normally do for a special Viet Cong day--extra check points, patrols, etc.

**8. Singapore**

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew may step up his campaign against the US on the grounds that the only way to handle Americans is to be tough. The next blast could come tomorrow when Lee addresses a trade union convention.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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15 OCTOBER 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**15 OCTOBER 1965**

**1. Indonesia**

The army continues its drive against the Indonesian Communists.

General Sukendro, only survivor of the army "brain trust" after the 30 September murders, told an American official yesterday that he thinks things are going "fairly well." He admitted, however, that the big question is whether the army can continue to batter the Communists in the face of Sukarno's objections.

Sukendro spoke of the delicacy of the situation in central Java where army units had wavered during the early stages of the coup attempt and where Communists remain strong.

Top Communist leader Aidit is [redacted] 50X1 reported to have been captured by the army. There are indications that even the pro-Communist elements around Sukarno are now attempting to make Aidit the major scapegoat for the 30 September affair.

Mob activity took a new turn yesterday with the destruction of a university in Djakarta controlled by the local Chinese residents. Although the university was pro-Peking, the attack seems to have been as much anti-Chinese as anti-Communist. The Chinese Communist Embassy, rumored as a target for mob action, is now under strong army guard. Probably in response to yesterday's mob action, the Djakarta army commander has ordered an end to mob destruction of property.

**2. India-Pakistan**

The cease-fire continues precarious.

Pakistani Air Force commander Khan admitted a "modest" Pakistani air action in support of ground troops yesterday. He said the Indians had used aircraft against Pakistani troops the day before.

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### 3. Congo

The situation remains calm in the wake of Tshombé's dismissal on Wednesday.

The ousted prime minister has publicly urged his followers to remain quiet. He is wary of efforts by his opponents, particularly President Kasavubu and Nendaka, to provoke him into illegal opposition so that they might take stronger action against him. It remains to be seen, however, whether Tshombé can continue to hold his followers in line.

Tshombé now evidently hopes to oppose Kasavubu for the presidency in the elections set for early next year.

Nendaka, who spearheaded the fight against Tshombé and who is likely to be the most influential member in the new cabinet, volunteered to Ambassador Godley yesterday that the Ghanaians had offered him "vast" sums of money and had expressed their willingness to lead in the formation of an African army to replace the white "mercenaries." Nendaka denied that he had accepted any Ghanaian money.

Nendaka does seem convinced that an alliance with Ghana and other radical African states would be to his advantage.

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### 4. Uruguay

The government seems to be winning the first round.

The Communists' 24-hour general strike effort on Wednesday was only a partial success. The government workers' walkout that began the same day is engendering little support and affects no essential public services.

Tension has eased and the possibility of the government's weakening in its resolve to hold out against inflationary wage increases has diminished. Nevertheless, the government still faces a series of tough economic decisions.

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5. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong's appeal for a general strike today seems to have fallen flat. The only unusual occurrence was a sharp cutback in road traffic from the provinces into Saigon. In the capital itself, business went on as usual.

6. Dominican Republic

President Garcia Godoy has declared the former rebel zone demilitarized and has asked the Inter-American Peace Force to abolish its check points and perimeter controls.

This follows the removal of between 1,200 and 1,300 former rebel military men from the zone to a relocation center.

The next step is to be a decree prohibiting civilians from carrying weapons. Many weapons are believed still in the hands of extremists in the zone.

7. United Kingdom

Prime Minister Wilson has made very notable progress in expanding public confidence in himself and his government since his narrow election victory a year ago.

Recent polls suggest that if elections were held soon his Labor Party would dramatically increase its current two-seat majority in the House of Commons. Most observers still feel, however, that elections are unlikely before next spring.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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16 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
16 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

There was no more mob violence against the Communists yesterday as the focus of events shifts from the streets to political maneuvering between the army and Sukarno.

It now seems likely that the formal banning of the Indonesian Communist Party will be announced shortly. It is evident, however, that Sukarno intends to do everything in his power to salvage as much as possible of the old party under some new label. He thinks he needs it as a counter-weight to the army.

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[redacted]  
the new party is to be less Chinese-influenced and "more Indonesian." The Russians are actively working to have it oriented toward Moscow.

There are reports of an impending open clash between units of the army and strong, armed Communist groups in the northern part of Sumatra.

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[redacted] army leaders there fear the defection of some of their units to the Communists in the event of a clash, which they now consider "inevitable." They have asked for reinforcements.

Sukarno's first public address since the crisis is scheduled for tomorrow's opening of his anti - foreign-military-bases conference. This will be his opportunity to conjure up the "neocolonialist" threat in an appeal for an end to division among Indonesians. Communists are prominent among the conference organizers and are counting on the event to help Sukarno get them off the hook.

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**2. North Vietnam**

Recent photography shows that another road linking North Vietnam with southern Laos is nearing completion.

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[Redacted]

During the past year the Communists have built or improved nearly 200 miles of roads flanking the South Vietnamese border. This network now extends some 90 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam, about 55 miles farther than a year ago.

**3. Lebanon**

Military dissatisfaction with President Hilu is growing.

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[Redacted]

**4. India-Pakistan**

Newspapermen returning from Indian-held Kashmir agree that the anti-Indian movement there has come under increasing extremist influence in recent weeks.

New York Times correspondent Lukas talked to the same opposition leaders this week he had contacted last May. He concludes that these leaders, who had favored nonviolent tactics, are now coming to the idea that violence is the only way.

Lukas was told that there are only some 30 Pakistani infiltrators left in the Kashmir valley and about 300 in the rest of Kashmir. The figures were confirmed by the Indian Defense Ministry.

**5. Rhodesia**

Prime Minister Smith has been holding intensive discussions since his return from London. He continues under heavy pressure for an immediate decision on a unilateral declaration of independence.

Indications from South Africa are that Pretoria has probably avoided any but the vaguest assurances of support for Rhodesian independence. Despite widespread sympathy for the Rhodesian whites, the South African Government seems to be carefully refraining from involvement.

**6. Dominican Republic**

For the first time since last April the former rebel zone is open to free and unimpeded transit.

The Inter-American Peace Force was scheduled today to begin moving to the outskirts of the city.

Violence remains near the surface, however. Yesterday there was another apparent terrorist attack on US personnel. Some kind of bomb was thrown into a US military area, injuring a paratrooper.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

50X1

18 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
18 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The Djakarta military authorities today ordered a "temporary halt" to the activities of the Communist Party and a number of its fronts in the capital area. This may be the first direct step toward eliminating the Indonesian Communist Party, at least in its present form.

In line with this, our embassy in Djakarta sees a possibility that the army and Sukarno may be in the process of reaching a "political settlement." A new, "purified" Communist Party or a single party including "pure" Communist elements could emerge as an element in such a settlement.

In any case, the embassy does not anticipate sharp changes in official Indonesian policy lines. A shift in the spirit in which policy is carried out seems possible, however, if only because, as one Indonesian put it to the embassy, Sukarno's "balloon has burst."

Peking's heavy-handed foreign ministry meanwhile has weighed into the situation. A Chinese note charges that Indonesian troops broke into the Chinese commercial counselor's office in Djakarta yesterday and warns of serious consequences if the "anti-Chinese wave" in Indonesia is not checked.

The Yugoslav minister in Djakarta says the Chinese are pulling out dependents; our embassy is checking this one.

2. Rhodesia

As expected, Prime Minister Smith's government has rejected the British proposal that he receive a mission of other Commonwealth premiers.

50X1

**3. Dominican Republic**

Garcia Godoy is trying to head off further repercussions from the killing in Santo Domingo Saturday of a prominent ultraconservative leader.

In a speech last night the provisional president promised to take measures to prevent future violence and issued a decree to improve controls on weapons in civilian hands.

Before Garcia Godoy spoke, ex-President Balaguer's Reform Party--the only large party backing the present government--was threatening to announce that it was withdrawing its "moral and political" support until the government fulfilled its duty to guarantee security.

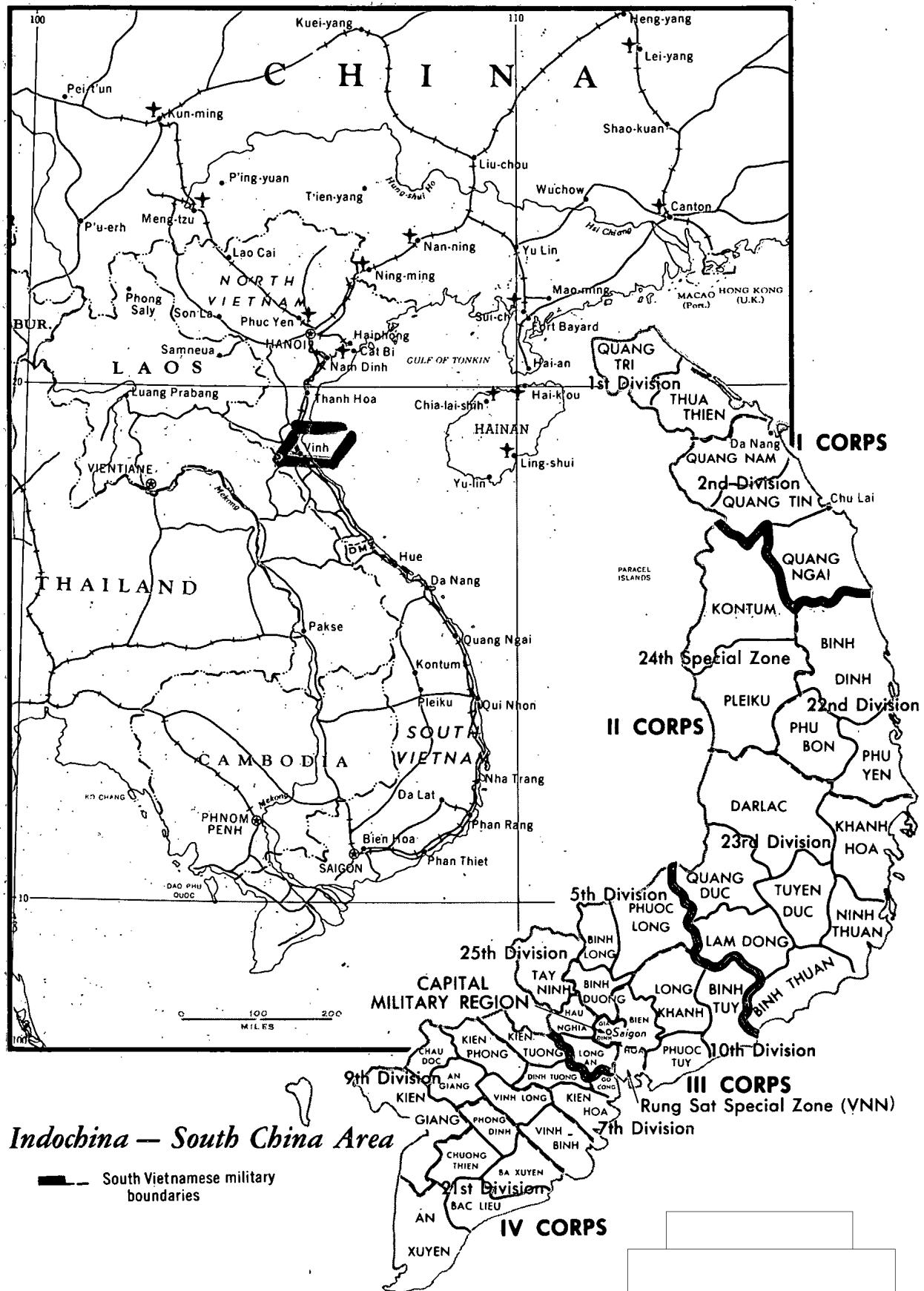
Meanwhile, the reintegration of rebel military personnel into the armed forces has stalled. The number of rebel officers who have presented themselves for reintegration is far larger than the regular military leaders are willing to accept. Some of the rebels have not even been in the army before, although they insist on retaining their rebel ranks.

They also insist, moreover, on carrying automatic weapons and taking heavily armed bodyguards whenever they leave the reintegration camp. The atmosphere in Santo Domingo thus remains one in which many individuals are desperately afraid of physical annihilation while others are bent on personal revenge or intimidation of their political enemies.

**4. Cuba**

50X1

50X1  
50X1



**5. Vietnam**

50X1

**6. India-Pakistan**

Rioting broke out in Indian Kashmir again today. Anti-Indian students stoned police while crowds chanted "we want a plebiscite." Continuation of these incidents supports [redacted]

50X1  
50X1

[redacted] that Kashmiri Muslim leaders are moving toward extremism.

The snail-like progress of diplomatic negotiations meanwhile is worrying the Pakistani military. The air force chief has told Ambassador McConaughy that his US-made planes will cease to be an effective fighting force within four weeks unless the Pakistanis can get spare parts.

He intimated that if the US would not supply the parts, Pakistan might be driven to seek Chinese Communist planes and even pilots.

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7. Congo

Premier Kimba's government formally came into being today.

The attraction of official cars and other emoluments is doing its work. At least three of Tshombé's erstwhile lieutenants have defected to Kimba, and enough of Tshombé's supporters in parliament probably will follow suit to assure Kimba of a majority there.

The really active operator in the cabinet, however, is Interior Minister Nendaka, who will now be able to use the full government apparatus to extend his influence, and nullify Tshombé's, in the provinces. 50X1

8. Yugoslavia

President Tito, 73 years old, is rumored to be seriously ill.

Indian President Radhakrishnan, who talked to Tito two weeks ago, was his last reported visitor. A trip to Romania, scheduled for late this month, has been cancelled, as has been a planned visit to Yugoslavia by Polish leader Gomulka.

Day-to-day affairs can be carried on by Vice President Rankovic and the two top Communist Party secretaries. No other Yugoslav leader, however, has Tito's ability to curb the fractiousness of the country's minorities.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

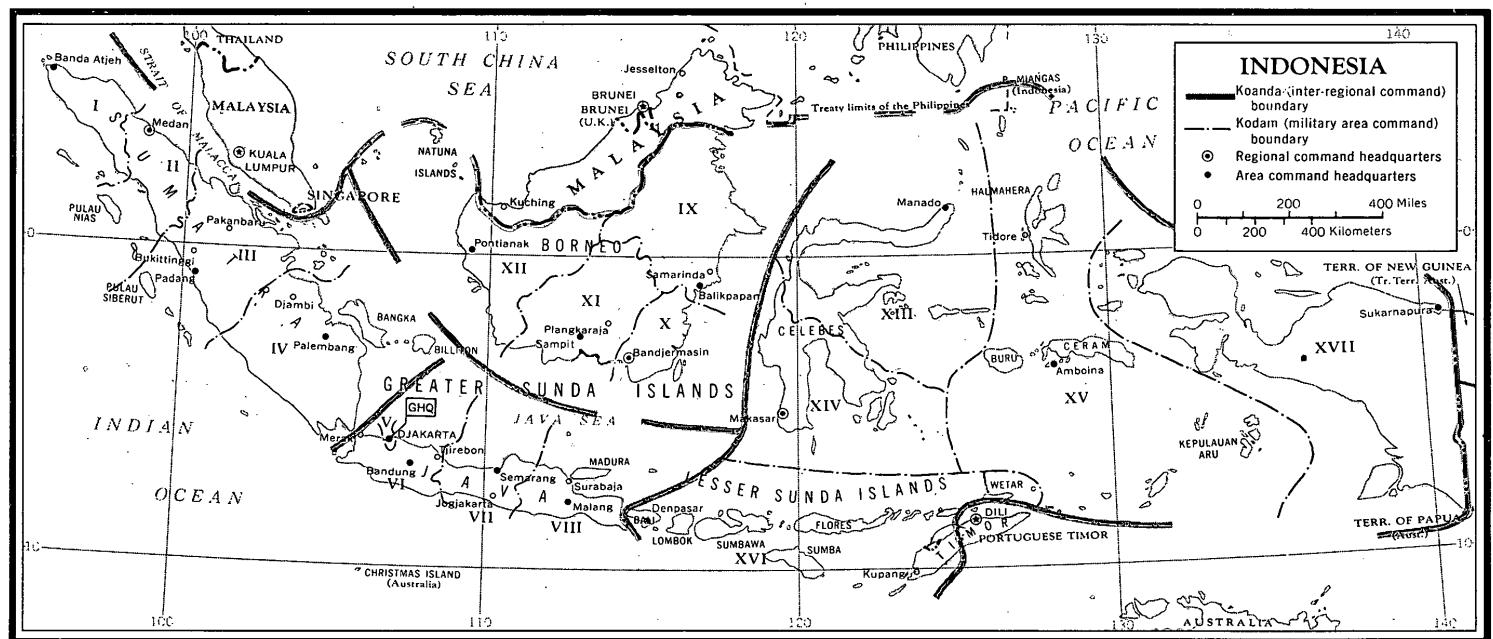
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19 OCTOBER 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**19 OCTOBER 1965**

**1. Indonesia**

[redacted] an 50X1

open clash between the army and the Communists in North Sumatra is inevitable.

Muslims and other groups in Sumatra are bent on a complete purge of the Communists. Reports indicate that the army is currently backing this effort. Other reports say that armed Communist cadres are concentrating in the area.

Sukarno is apparently about ready to move back on center stage in an effort to reassert his authority.

[redacted] 50X1

There has still been no official comment from Djakarta on Peking's charge that Indonesian troops sacked the Chinese Embassy on 16 October. The building itself seems to be undamaged and Ambassador Green now speculates that the whole affair may have been a Chinese gambit to separate Sukarno from the army.

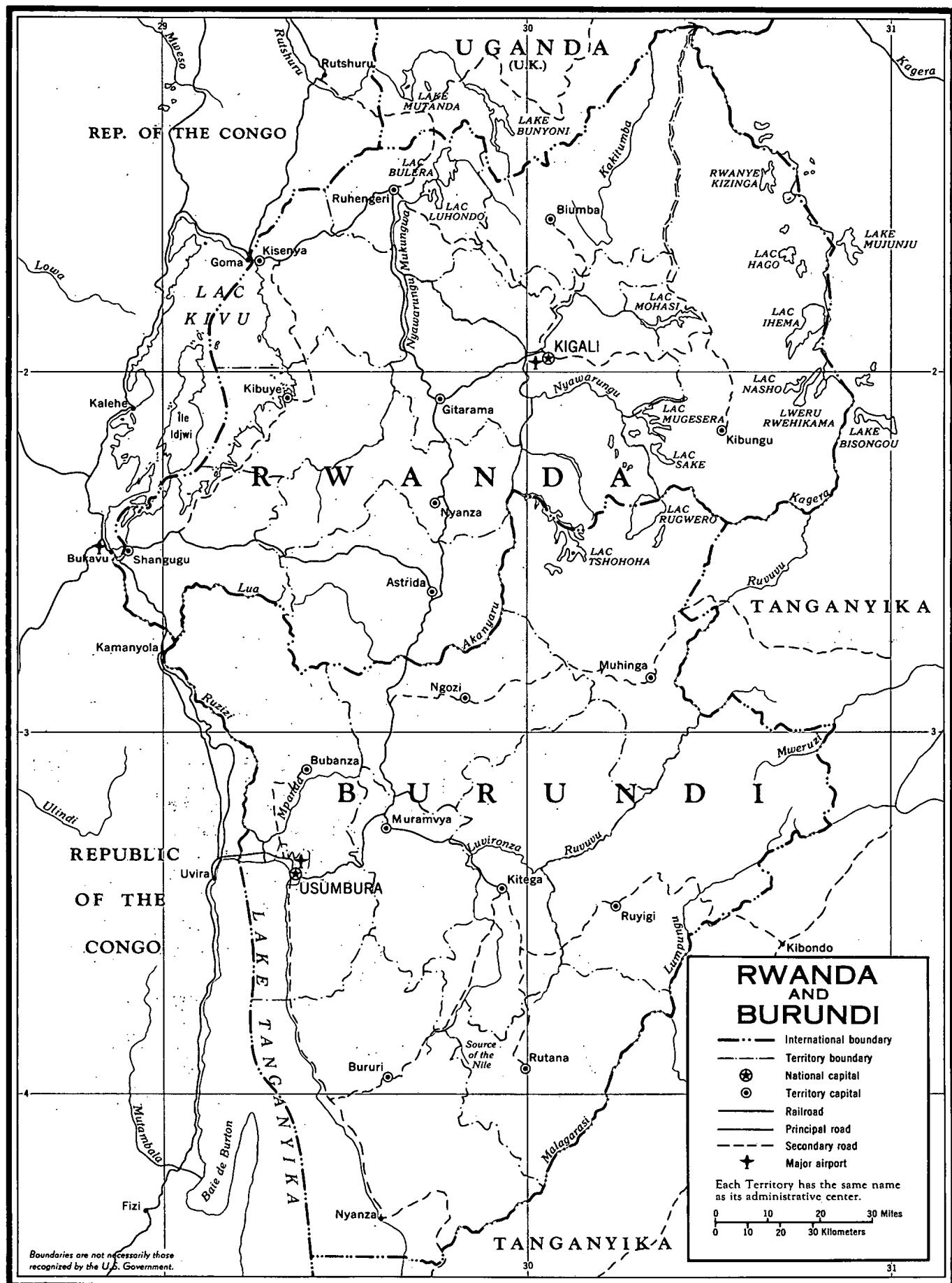
**2. South Vietnam**

The organization representing some of the dissident mountain tribesmen has informed the government of the conditions under which it would cooperate in the war effort.

The group, which was not represented at last month's formal swearing of allegiance to the government by some tribesmen, insists on various forms of special treatment. It asks for its own military force under tribal command, but with Vietnamese or US advisers, plus the right to fly a montagnard flag alongside that of South Vietnam.

The government is said to be ready to discuss these terms, but is apparently adamant against the flag idea.

[redacted] 50X1



50X1

3. India

Shastri has told Ambassador Bowles that he is interested in visiting the US if the President really wants to see him. Because Parliament will be in session next month, Shastri could not come until about 10 December.

4. Congo

Tshombé's political adherents are maintaining their wary calm, anxious that they not provide the pretext for further action against the ousted prime minister.

The drive to cut down Tshombé is nevertheless likely to dominate the political scene for some time to come. Violence is a distinct possibility before it is all over. At Annex is some background information on Victor Nendaka, the principal organizer of the anti-Tshombé drive.

5. Burundi

Yesterday's coup attempt has been put down; Bujumbura is now quiet.

It is still not clear what motivated the plotters.

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Dissident tribal groups probably encouraged the mutineers.

The King now is reportedly in the eastern Congo with some of his aides. He had been a moderating influence over the deep-seated tribal rivalries and his return to Bujumbura will be essential to peace and order.

He may return soon.

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6. Uruguay

There may be another general strike tomorrow. The Communist Party has told its members to lead such an effort if the labor dispute is not resolved today.

Secret negotiations are still under way in an effort to reach a compromise between labor's demand for a 50-percent wage raise and the government's 25-percent offer.

7. Dominican Republic

A new crisis may be in the making. Garcia Godoy has taken emergency measures to break the new wave of violence in the capital today, but more outbreaks may come at any time.

Late information suggests that rebel sympathizers are preparing new actions. One report says that a general strike is being planned [redacted] also alleges that a Communist-backed commando group was re-formed today. [redacted]

[redacted] rebels may be preparing to attack the national palace.

Some of the rebel leaders are reportedly going into hiding tonight. In addition, Ambassador Bennett has warned Garcia Godoy that Juan Bosch may be in danger and that he should be persuaded to take asylum in a foreign embassy.

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## ANNEX

Victor Nendaka

Victor Nendaka, the most powerful figure in Premier-designate Kimba's proposed cabinet, is a hard-working [redacted] political organizer who up to now has operated mainly behind the scenes. He is one of a handful of Congolese (Tshombé is another) adept at power politics. In fact, he appears to be Tshombé's superior as a manipulator of the Congo's political machinery, although he has so far shown little of Tshombé's mass appeal.

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Nendaka's home bailiwick is the northeastern Congo, and he has been careful to maintain a political base there. Before independence he was a follower of Lumumba, but broke with him in 1960 because of Lumumba's leftist leanings. In September 1960 he became head of the National Sureté, a job he held until he was named interior minister in July 1965. He used the Sureté with considerable effectiveness against the opponents of successive Leopoldville regimes. He was instrumental in the suppression of Communist-supported groups in the chaotic days of 1961 and 1962, and in the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy staff in 1963.

In 1963 and 1964 Nendaka participated actively in efforts [redacted] to build a pro-West national party. This party failed to develop into an effective political force, and when Kasavubu called Tshombé to the premiership in July 1964, Nendaka provided a crucial measure of support to the new premier. He collaborated closely with Tshombé in prosecuting the fight against the rebels. In the national elections early this year he was elected to parliament as a member of Tshombé's party.

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Gradually President Kasavubu began to realize that Tshombé was after his job [redacted]

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[redacted] Nendaka may also have developed a hankering for the premiership himself. At any rate, Kasavubu and Nendaka have been allied since mid-1965 in a campaign to cut Tshombé down.

(Cont'd)

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## ANNEX (Cont'd)

Nendaka is now building a public image to complement his power, and he has shown quick political instincts in the process. He took advantage of a momentary setback to Tshombé in parliament late last month to launch his own party in a blast of favorable publicity. While this party is composed of heterogeneous elements, Nendaka has pulled it together so that it now poses an effective challenge to Tshombé.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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20 OCTOBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF  
20 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army is still chipping away at the Communists.

It has ordered Communist leaders in the Djakarta area to report at once to police or military authorities. The arrest of Communist leaders continues, and [redacted] between 1,300 and 1,400 have been taken into custody.

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A Djakarta paper yesterday went so far as to imply that Sukarno himself was responsible for the current disorders. Our embassy cites this as further evidence of Sukarno's diminished stature.

Sukarno, meanwhile, is doing his best to blunt the army drive and regain respectability for the Communists. His maneuvers have had little apparent impact on the current anti-Communist fervor.

There are also signs that the army may be leveling its sights against Foreign Minister Subandrio, who is still Sukarno's closest adviser.

Former air force chief Omar Dani, who was deeply involved in the 30 September affair, left Indonesia yesterday for an extended tour abroad at the army's insistence. Seeking a quid pro quo for this, Sukarno has ordered General Suken-dro into exile. If he goes, the army will lose one of its best political brains.

2. North Vietnam

Analysis of photography has firmly identified for the first time a surface-to-air missile support area in North Vietnam. This one is some 23 miles southwest of Hanoi and consists of over 20 buildings. A number of caves that may be used for storage are nearby.

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**3. Dominican Republic**

The atmosphere in Santo Domingo is very touchy.

Early afternoon reports from the Dominican capital state that Ambassador Bunker has prevailed upon Garcia Godoy, the military chiefs, and rebel leader Caamano to agree to proceed tomorrow or Friday with arms collection. Mixed four-man commissions are to oversee the effort in the rebel zone, while similar commissions minus the rebel member will act elsewhere.

As a result, Rivera Caminero and the military heads have apparently canceled a military sweep of the rebel zone set for late today.

Rivera remains deeply distrustful of the provisional president.

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There are more reports today that Garcia Godoy may resign. An examination of the many difficulties confronting him is today's Annex.

**4. Venezuela**

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**5. Pakistan**

The frustrations in Karachi are growing.

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The Pakistani press over the past few days has featured a series of anti-American articles including personal attacks on Ambassador McConaughy. These attacks, which could only have come about with official sanction, have begun to taper off.

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**6. Berlin**

There have been no indications that the Soviets will use the impending Warsaw Pact exercises in western East Germany as the excuse to harass Allied air corridors into Berlin. In fact, the evidence at hand points to a conscious Soviet effort to avoid jeopardizing Western air traffic.

**7. Greece**

The calm in Greece is more than likely a temporary thing.

Parliament will reconvene next month, and this will usher in another phase of the bitter struggle between Papandreou and the King.

The Stephanopoulos government is so precariously balanced between these two forces that it will not be able to take firm measures anywhere.

Its immobility could have particularly harmful effects in economic matters. Greece is encountering balance-of-payments difficulties and there are a number of bills run up by Papandreou's openhanded domestic programs that will shortly have to be paid.

**8. Africa**

A summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity is set to open tomorrow in Accra, Ghana. Present signs are that only about half of the 36 member states will be represented by chiefs of state. The conference is expected to concentrate on African problems, with the issue of white dominance in southern Africa coming in for a large share of attention. The meeting will probably not turn into an anti-American show.

**9. Burundi**

The country is quiet following the quick collapse of the coup try. The King has returned to the capital from his refuge in the Congo, and the small group of armed Europeans who entered Burundi at the King's request have left.

Tribal tensions have been fanned by the affair and may be fanned further if the King goes through with his plan to arrest several leading tribal opponents.

## ANNEX

Garcia Godoy's Present Position

The events of the past few days, beginning with the killing of ultrarightist Severo Cabral in downtown Santo Domingo last Saturday, have further reduced Garcia Godoy's support to a point well below the minimum that he [redacted] had hoped he would be able to maintain.

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At the moment, the only semblance of civilian backing for Garcia Godoy comes from leftist elements like those around ex-President Bosch [redacted]

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[redacted] Those moderate elements which had still supported the government until last weekend have now withdrawn, despairing of the provisional president's ability to take firm decisions and make them stick.

Paradoxically, while Garcia Godoy's civilian support has shifted left, he remains dependent on the regular military establishment, which is still strongly rightist. The rebels are trying to change the army's political complexion through the "reintegration" of rebel officers, but so far have been blocked. However, the fact that the army has been standing by Garcia Godoy is due not to any enthusiasm its leaders feel for him but to the sense of confidence that has gradually developed between them and the US force there.

The crisis has come primarily because of the collapse of Garcia Godoy's pretense, built through a series of announcements last week, that the rebel military and the rebel zone had been reintegrated under civil authority. In fact, not only have the rebels retained the vast bulk of their arms in the zone, but the National Police patrolling it are dominated by recently "integrated" rebel policemen. Their habits have not changed, as witness the arrest of US military liaison men by these "police" earlier this week.

(Cont'd)

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## ANNEX (Cont'd)

The rebel military, too, have not in fact changed status significantly. They are free to come and go as they please from the camp set up for them on the edge of the city, they have kept their arms, and are available at any time the rebel leaders should decide to raise their banner again. At least one group of rebels, composed of frogmen from the Dominican Navy, has not even gone to the camp and remains as an elite goon squad in the downtown area.

In this situation, respect for law and order has diminished day by day. This is less true of the countryside than of Santo Domingo, but the capital is where the decisive action is. At the same time, political polarization has proceeded apace. The rightists, always suspicious of Garcia Godoy, are now convinced he is at least a leftist tool. The less extreme among the leftists are merely waiting for him to fall, while the more extreme, including the Communists, actively promote chaos. How long Garcia Godoy can or will continue under this kind of buffeting would seem problematical.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

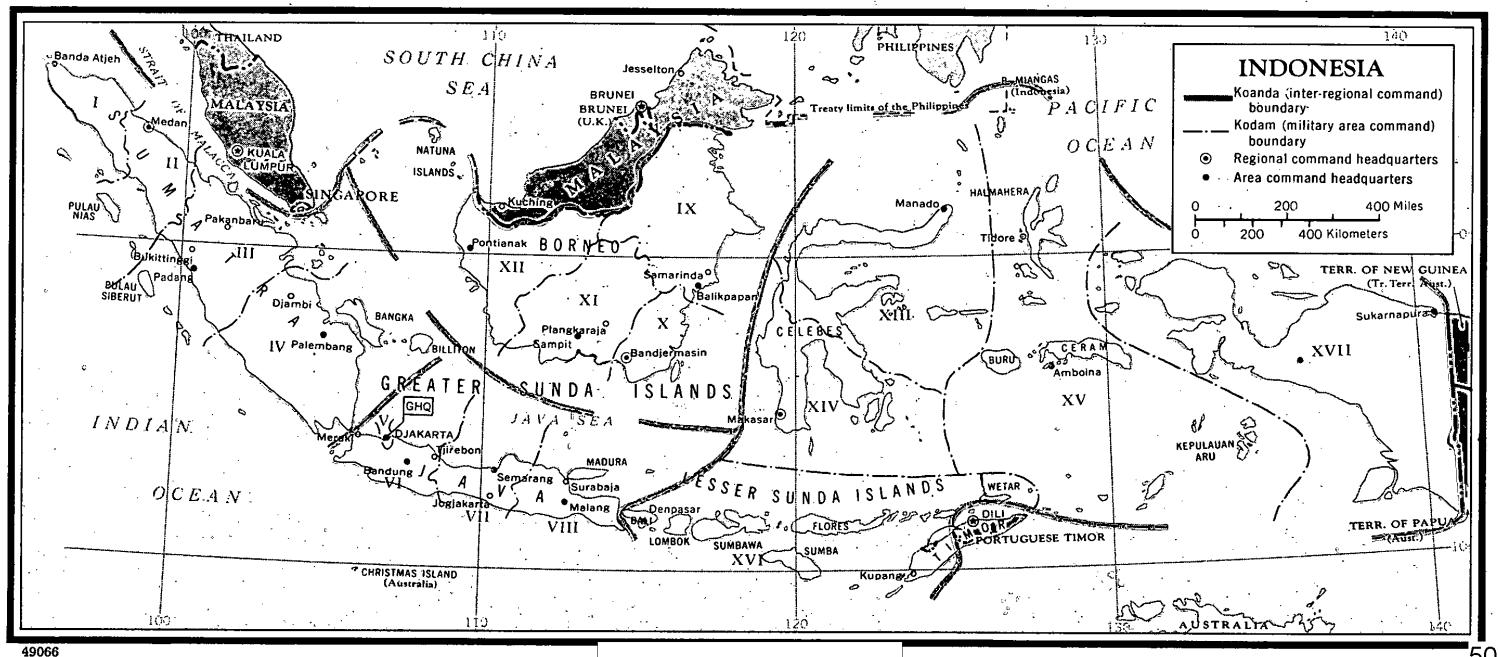


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21 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
21 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Army leaders still have the upper hand in their contest of wills with President Sukarno.

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Army sweeps are continuing nightly in the slums of Djakarta as more Communists are rounded up and more weapons confiscated.

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Reports from Sumatra and East Borneo indicate that army activity is continuing against the Communists in these areas.

Central Java may become a trouble spot, however. Communists are reportedly fleeing to a redoubt in the rugged countryside there and may be regrouping for some kind of counteraction.

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Communists are gathering their forces in areas of North Sumatra. American citizens have been evacuated from the big rubber plantations there.

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Sukarno's vaunted "Anti-Foreign Military Bases" Conference broke up today after a rather lackluster performance. An associated public demonstration by Muslim youths dutifully protested British bases and then turned to blasting the Chinese Communists.

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**2. South Vietnam**

Ambassador Lodge reports that he is increasingly impressed with Premier Ky's performance. Lodge believes that if Ky can hold the premiership over a reasonable period, he may well develop into a first class political leader.

In a recent conversation with the ambassador, Ky said that his most urgent political problem over the short run is to maintain unity among the generals. While Ky hopes to broaden nonmilitary participation in the government, he believes that the military is the only element in the country capable of setting aside regional, religious, and other special interests and providing effective leadership.

**3. India-Pakistan**

Indian officials are again warning the US Embassy that they expect a "new wave" of Pakistani infiltrators to hit Kashmir in the near future. This, they declare, will mean an end to the cease-fire. The Indian cabinet secretary told Ambassador Bowles that a build-up is under way in Pakistan-held Kashmir. He promised additional detailed information.

The Indians have arrested 26 more members of a Kashmir self-determination movement following yesterday's demonstrations in Srinagar.

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**4. Rhodesia**

The British prime minister's decision to fly to Salisbury later this week does not imply any softening in the British--or the white Rhodesian--position.

While Wilson may have some faint hope of being able to prolong negotiations, he probably expects his trip mainly to dramatize that he has gone more than half way to head off a unilateral declaration of independence.

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**5. Panama**

The opposition has thus far failed to spark a political crisis on the canal issue.

This week's events suggest that the steam is running out of the opposition's four week campaign to convince the public that the Robles government is "selling out" the country in the negotiations. Even the volatile university students have not yet been provoked into antigovernment agitation.

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**6. Dominican Republic**

At latest report this afternoon the stage was set for the beginning of the crucial arms collection drive in Santo Domingo. It had already been postponed once today, presumably to allow more time to work out the complex arrangements. There have as yet been no reports of violence.

Some 200 three-man teams are to make a house-to-house search of the city. Provisional President Garcia Godoy has assured Ambassador Bunker that if this plan does not work, he will sanction the use of whatever force may be necessary.

Military leaders doubt that the plan will work, but agreed to cooperate after considerable coaxing by Ambassador Bunker. Armed forces chief Rivera Caminero doubts that many arms will be collected, but does concede that the operation should serve as a psychological victory since it would emphasize the fact that the rebel zone no longer exists.

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**7. Communist China**

The increasingly bitter tone employed by Peking in its accounts of developments in Indonesia suggests that the Chinese have now concluded that they have nothing to lose by attacking the Indonesian military. Although clearly intended to help Sukarno and the Indonesian Communists, the heavy-handed Chinese propaganda seems likely further to inflame the growing anti-Peking sentiment in Indonesia.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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22 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
22 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The round of meetings of top officials in Djakarta is still going on, presumably leading up to the session between Sukarno and provincial officials of all kinds scheduled for tomorrow.

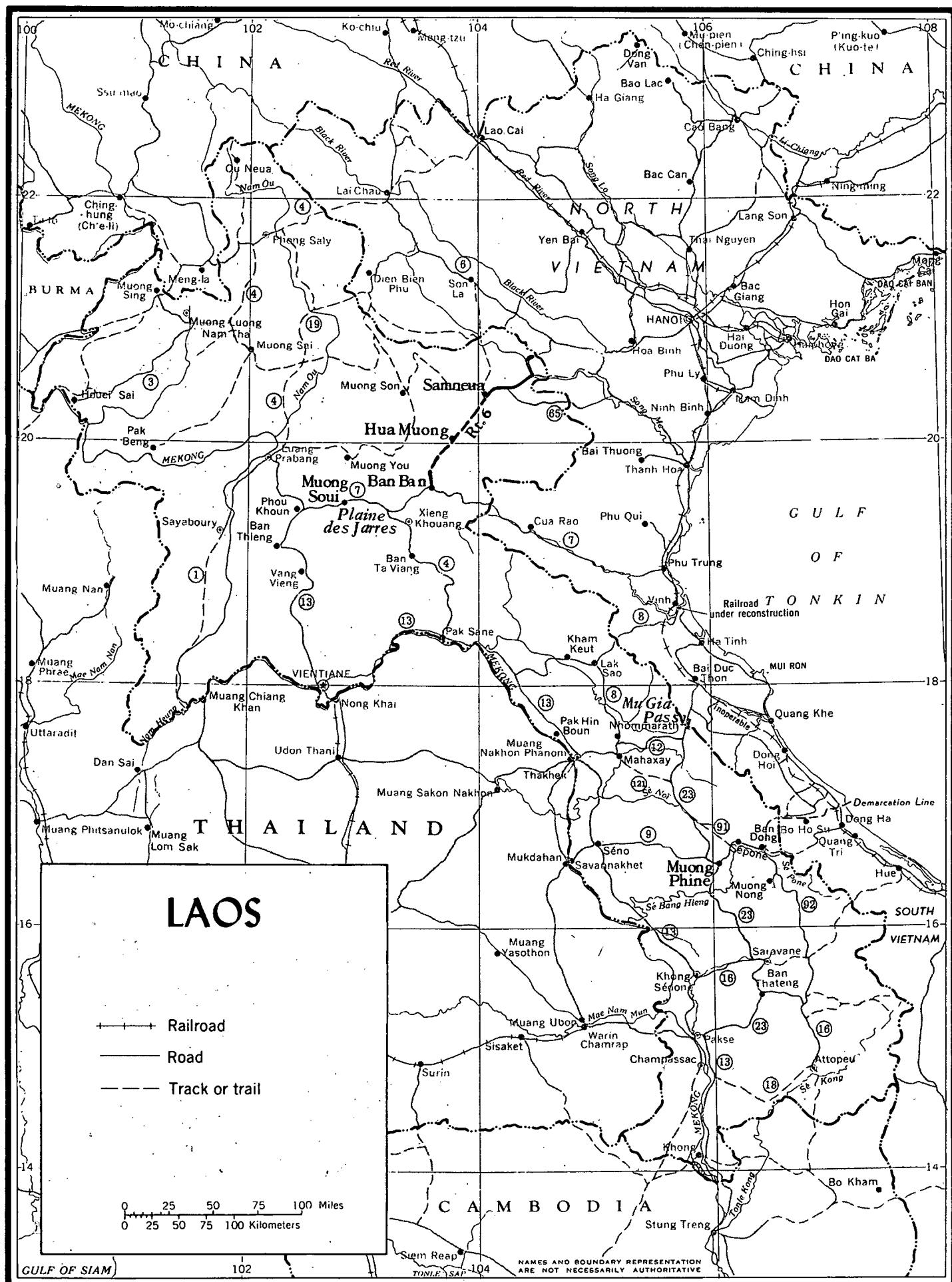
A spate of announcements is coming out of these meetings. Some of them, such as the transfer of control of press, radio, and television from the army back to the Information Ministry, suggest that Sukarno is regaining some initiative. Others, however, appear to reflect that the army's determination to pursue the Communists still runs strong.

General Nasution's aide has asked our military attaché to be ready to help Nasution leave Djakarta if the situation turns sour.

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2. Communist China

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### 3. Vietnam

There are signs pointing to the imminent resumption of truck traffic on the roads through Laos used to funnel supplies to Communist units in southern Laos and South Vietnam. Truck convoys in this area have been suspended since the summer rains began.

Photography taken last week shows evidence of vehicular activity in the Mu Gia Pass area and to the south (see map) [redacted] friendly Laotian guerrillas on roadwatch in the pass area recently came under heavy enemy pressure. Similar military activity preceded the first post-monsoon truck convoys last fall.

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Since last year the Communists have built or improved over 200 miles of road in Laos flanking the South Vietnam border.

### 4. India-Pakistan

The Pakistani representative in New York yesterday asked for a Security Council meeting on the ground that India is preparing a new attack.

The Indian Army chief of staff, however, has assured our embassy in New Delhi that he will take no military action for the present, at least in Rajasthan, the area which the Pakistanis seem most worried about at the moment.

### 5. Cyprus

[redacted]  
The Cyprus dispute is under discussion again in the United Nations

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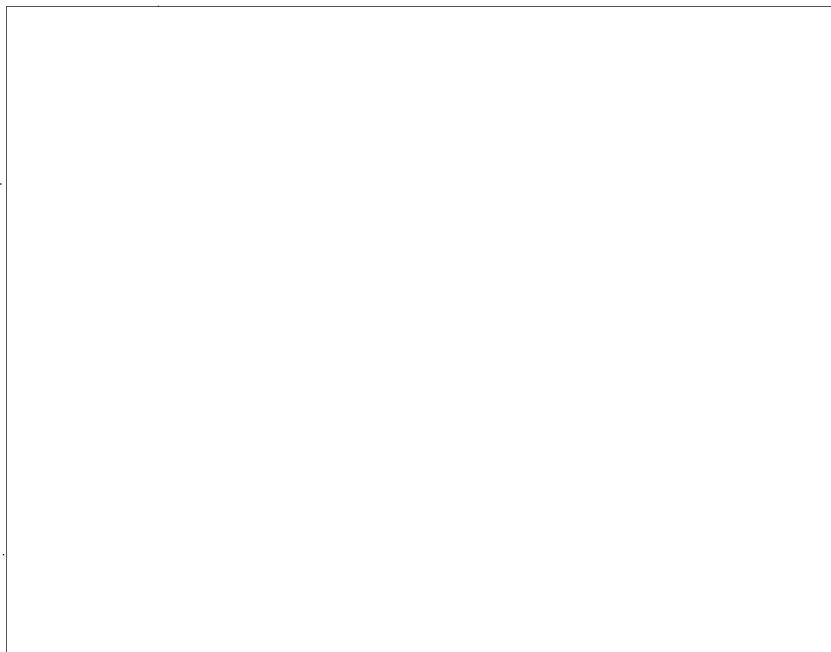
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[redacted]  
The latest word from Athens meanwhile confirms that the weakness of the Stephanopoulos government precludes any significant constructive movement in that quarter.

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## 6. USSR

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## 7. Afro-Asian Conference

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[redacted] the Chinese have officially informed Afro-Asian representatives there that Communist China will not participate if the Second Afro-Asian Conference opens in Algiers on 5 November "despite everything."

Algeria is not likely to call off the conference because of this.

If soundings the Algerians are making now show that the bulk of the Afro-Asians still want the conference, as many seem at the moment to do, they almost certainly will go ahead.

The occasion for an announcement one way or another will be the next meeting of the conference preparatory committee, scheduled for Sunday.

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**8. Rhodesia**

Prime Minister Wilson is now scheduled to arrive in Salisbury Monday for his next round with the Rhodesians.

Wilson's trip may have delayed an independence announcement.

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The Organization of African Unity session in Ghana began arguing about Rhodesia yesterday. Nkrumah predictably called for an immediate discussion of the issue, while Prime Minister Banda of Malawi and President Kuanda of Zambia equally predictably urged caution and delay.

**9. Burundi**

The reaction has begun against the tribal elements who favored the coup attempt last Tuesday.

More than 100 Hutu tribesmen are reported to have been arrested, and some 30 soldiers and police suspected of being in on the plot have been executed. Prominent Hutu leaders still at large are in flight or hiding.

Drastic repression of this kind seems likely to produce further violence and turmoil. Fear of the Hutu, who make up a majority of Burundi's population, is one of the factors that has led some members of the Tutsi tribal minority to look to the Communist Chinese for support in keeping control of this strategically located country.

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10. Dominican Republic A pro-forma arms collection is reported to have started belatedly this afternoon. The military apparently did not participate in the operation in the rebel zone.

Last night and today Garcia Godoy was subjected to further demands from the rebels and "advice" from his leftist advisers. The principal demand was for the dismissal of the present military chiefs, especially Defense Minister Rivera Caminero.

Although ex-President Bosch reportedly taped a speech this morning in support of the arms search, we have not yet heard of a broadcast.

The net effect of the delay and confusion in carrying out the arms collection would seem to be a further diminution of Garcia Godoy's prestige. The regular military are likely to feel even more strongly than before that Garcia Godoy's performance is unsatisfactory.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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23 OCTOBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF  
23 OCTOBER 1965

1. Dominican Republic

The crisis is deepening.

Heavy shooting last night in Santo Domingo, followed by rightist clandestine radiobroadcasts denouncing the provisional government, so agitated Garcia Godoy that early this morning he was threatening to oust all four Dominican military chiefs. Ambassador Bunker hopes he will have second thoughts.

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[Redacted]  
As of early this morning, an Inter-American Peace Force contingent was guarding the presidential palace and Garcia Godoy's house.

The arms collection "sweep" yesterday afternoon was in fact a farce. The "judicial police" who headed the teams in the rebel zone were all from the rebel side. According to Radio Santo Domingo, the "take" was one unserviceable revolver.

Ex-Presidents Bosch and Balaguer did have moderating speeches broadcast yesterday. They are to speak again today. Bosch, however, persists in injecting political plugs into his appeals, which does not help the situation.

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## 2. Indonesia

Sukarno this morning held his scheduled meeting with top civil and military officials from all over Indonesia, but nothing dramatic has emerged.

It was announced that Sukarno is still studying the "political solution" to the 30 September affair, and he seems to have made his standard pitch for unity.

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New anti-Communist decrees broadcast by Djakarta radio this morning show no slackening of the army's campaign.

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There are signs, however, of growing uncertainty in army circles over where to go from here, particularly in light of the breakdown of the theory that Sukarno would come around to the army's view of things, if he were given the evidence of Communist plotting.

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3. India-Pakistan

Diplomatic maneuvering continues, but there seems to be no change in the positions of either side.

The cease-fire lines are generally quiet, but each side claims this is a lull before the other creates a new storm.

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4. Rhodesia

A resolution adopted yesterday at the Organization of African Unity chiefs of state meeting in Ghana calls on the British, and failing them on other African states, to use all possible means, including force, to prevent the white Rhodesians from declaring independence.

A number of delegations, however, were reported to be dissatisfied with the resolution. In any event, Rhodesia's neighbors, Zambia and Malawi, will be most reluctant to carry out such a resolution for fear of Rhodesian retaliation.

## 5. Congo

The new government in Leopoldville 50X1 evidently is pursuing its previously reported scheme to get the radical Africans to stop supporting the Congolese rebels so that it can dispense with the Congo's white military personnel.

One Congolese politician says the idea is merely being used to scare the US into providing more largesse. There is probably more to it than that, however. Kasavubu may well feel that he must oust the white military, whom he sees as the real mainstay of ex-Premier Tshombé's position, before he confronts Tshombé in presidential elections next spring.

The danger in all these maneuvers is that their major by-product could be another influx of radical Africans and left-wing personalities onto the stage in Leopoldville.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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25 OCTOBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF  
25 OCTOBER 1965

1. Dominican Republic      Elements of the Inter-American Peace Force occupied the former rebel zone this morning; they countered no resistance or other major problems. The mood of the citizenry, however, was said to be hostile.

At last report the search for arms has again been held up this afternoon pending a decision on how it should proceed.

Radio Santo Domingo has broadcast a Presidential communiqué announcing that Dominican military forces are being removed from their positions in the city and will be garrisoned until further notice. It is not known whether the military will comply with this order which would apparently forbid them from participating in the arms collection operation.

Garcia Godoy still maintains that the military leaders must be replaced or he and his entire cabinet will resign. He has warned that the provisional government may well fall within two days if no action is taken.

Reports of rightist plotting are continuing.

2. India-Pakistan

Both governments have recalled their high commissioners from the other's country for "consultation." While this does not necessarily presage a break in relations, it does indicate that the situation is continuing to deteriorate. In the past, the commissioners on both sides remained at their posts even during the height of the fighting.

Karachi has accepted U Thant's proposal to send a personal representative to India and Pakistan to discuss plans for troop withdrawal. New Delhi has still not responded.

### 3. Indonesia

The military chiefs seem to have made some progress over the weekend toward neutralizing their archrival, First Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio. In the process, Sukarno and Defense Minister Nasution have been working out what appears to be a temporary accommodation.

The Japanese ambassador, who has close connections with the palace, says that the military has intervened to prevent Subandrio from leaving the country today for Algiers. The ambassador claims that Subandrio is under virtual detention.

Sukarno has also agreed under military pressure to cancel his appointment of a new chief of army intelligence. The new man was particularly obnoxious to the military because of his close relationship with Subandrio.

As a reflection of this changing situation, Nasution came out with a frank political statement over Radio Indonesia today. His remarks were directed particularly against Subandrio and Subandrio's intelligence service and against the Indonesian Communist Party. He also spelled out the army's resolve to rout out the traitors in the armed forces.

In the provinces, the East Java military command has suspended the Communist Party and its affiliates. Communist activities have now been outlawed in all of Java, in the Celebes and several other provinces.

4. Communist China

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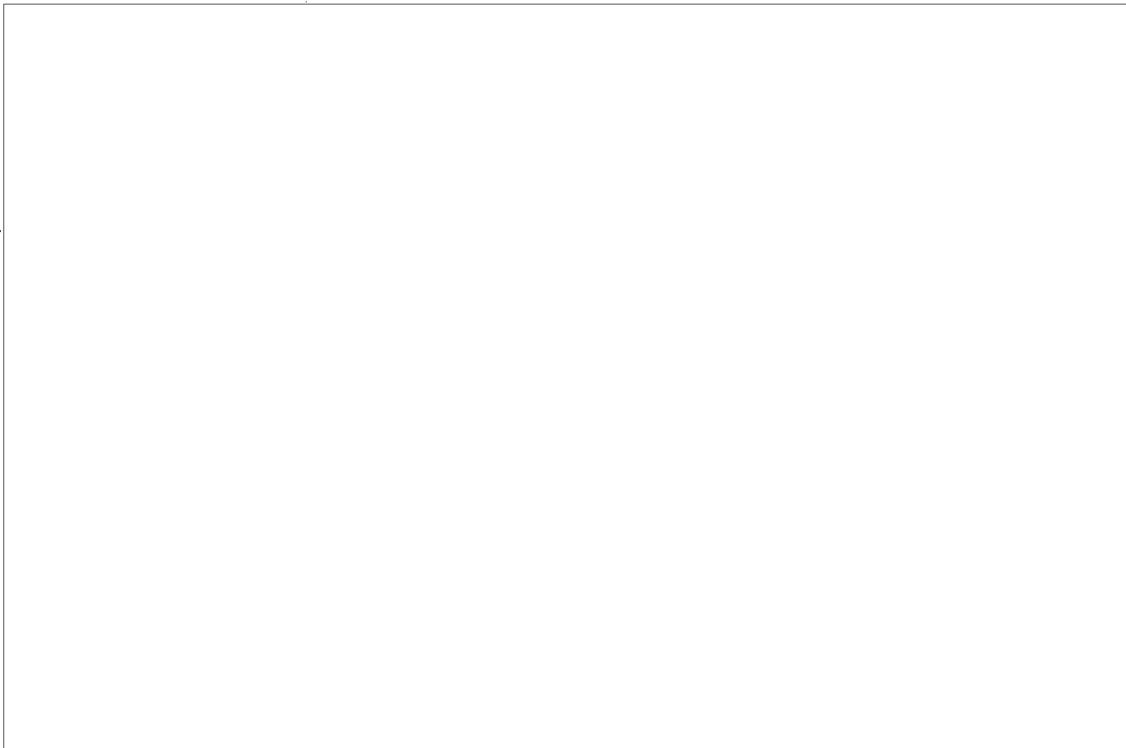
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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26 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
26 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The generals are making headway in their drive against the Communists and others involved in the 30 September affair.

The army's immediate target is Foreign Minister Subandrio, firmly implicated in the coup try by two captured plotters. A demonstration today involving 10,000 youths demanded his removal.

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General Sukendro has refused to accede to Sukarno's orders that he go into exile. Several anti-Communist newspapers have continued to publish despite instructions to cease. Moreover, anti-Communist labor leaders, mute for many months, are being heard again.

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While this is going on,

the Communists may be beginning a campaign of sabotage and terrorism.

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Communist preparations for "guerrilla warfare" in this and other areas of Java and Sumatra.

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2. Communist China

Peking has just concluded a deal with Canada calling for the delivery of six million tons of grain over the next three years. The Chinese, faced with another mediocre harvest, are also negotiating sizable purchases with Australia and Argentina. Chinese imports next year promise to run about six million tons, worth \$400 million, which is what they have been averaging for the past several years.

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3. Communist China

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4. Brazil

The Brazilian Congress votes tonight or tomorrow on three constitutional amendments submitted by the government in a bid to enhance its powers in security matters.

President Castello Branco, who has been losing political ground lately, has a great deal riding on the outcome. Government forces have been applying plenty of pressure on marginal deputies for a favorable vote, but as of now the issue is very much in doubt.

If the amendments are defeated, Castello Branco will find it well nigh impossible to continue withstanding the urgings from his military and revolutionary colleagues to take strong action outside the Congress.

5. Peru

Government counterinsurgency forces scored a major victory Sunday when they killed guerrilla chieftain de la Puente.

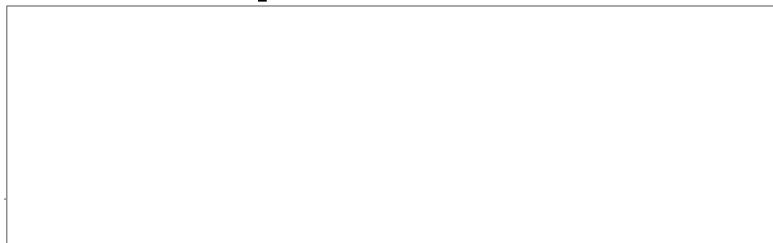
His death, however, will probably do no more than knock the guerrillas off stride temporarily. Indeed, there are signs that the insurgents' drive to enlist other left-wing organizations in their guerrilla campaign is starting to show results.

**6. Dominican Republic**

There was only minor scuffling in the former rebel zone today.

For the first time since the crisis began, regular Dominican police are patrolling in the zone. There are no reports of significant arms collections today, nor have the Dominican armed forces returned to their barracks as directed by the provisional president. There was another political assassination in the provinces this afternoon.

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**7. Rhodesia**

Prime Ministers Wilson and Smith have opened a new round of talks in Salisbury. British officials reiterate that Wilson has no new initiatives in mind but intends to talk to as many Rhodesian leaders as possible in hopes of improving the climate there. Our consul general in Salisbury believes that these tactics could serve to embitter the white settlers and strengthen the hand of the extremists bent on independence now.

**8. South Vietnam**

The US mission in Saigon reports that concern over rising living costs and economic steps the government might take has recently overshadowed political activity.

Fluctuations in the prices of such commodities as charcoal, fresh vegetables, and salt have been particularly worrisome because of their immediate impact on the urban population. Although the government has scored some temporary successes in holding the price line, the general trend has been sharply upward.

The basis for this trend appears to be an increase in the supply of money rather than any severe shortage of goods.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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27 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
27 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The Communists are now resorting to 50X1 armed action in their Central Java stronghold. Army authorities there reacted today by proclaiming a "state of war" throughout the region.

Current small-scale Communist actions may be utterly uncoordinated reactions to army attacks against the party. But even so, they would appear to make any such "settlement" much more remote.

Army leaders have anticipated the trouble in Central Java for more than a week. They have been concerned not only over Communist strength in the region, but also over the doubtful loyalty of some local army units which have been infiltrated by Communists. Army reinforcements are being sent to the region.

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army leaders remain willing to go to great lengths in their effort to continue working with President Sukarno. They are said, however, still to recognize the possibility that Sukarno's removal may ultimately prove to be necessary.

Sukarno, meanwhile, is still trying to restore his former predominant authority by stridently warning of the dangers of "neocolonialism" and the US Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Vietnam

The tempo of Viet Cong military and terrorist activity increased for the fifth consecutive week during the seven-day period ending on 23 October.

In all, there were 811 incidents, including four battalion and two company-strength assaults. This was the highest weekly total in more than a year.

**3. Pakistan**

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**4. Congo**

President Kasavubu evidently pushed his new policy of seeking closer relations with the radical African states at the recent conference of African leaders in Accra.

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Kasavubu seems motivated primarily by his fear of Tshombé and the white soldiers whom he regards as Tshombé's mainstay.

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## 5. Brazil

President Castello Branco threw down the gauntlet before a balky Congress today and assumed broad new executive powers.

He decreed a new "institutional act" which has the force of a constitutional decree. Designed to strengthen the government against any resurgent influence by subversives or corrupt politicians, the latest move came after a period of growing anxiety in the military over the government's eroding political position.

The president's move was accompanied by a military show of force in the capital.

The full text of the new decree has not yet become available, but it seems to give near dictatorial powers to the president. According to press reports, it suspends political parties and gives the executive power to send Congress into recess. It also apparently provides for indirect presidential elections.

Reaction by the opposition is likely to be vehement, but no widespread violence seems in prospect. In the long run, the new decree will unify most of the military behind the president, and may improve his prospects for continuing his present policies of reform and economic development.

## 6. Dominican Republic

So far, it has been another relatively quiet day in Santo Domingo.

Garcia Godoy is still standing firm on his determination to replace the armed forces chiefs, whom he is convinced have flouted his authority. He now seems to recognize, however, that the men he selects to replace the chiefs must be acceptable to the armed services.

He has also agreed "in principle" to a package deal in which removal of the present chiefs would be accompanied by the departure from the country of former rebel leader Caamano and two or three of his associates.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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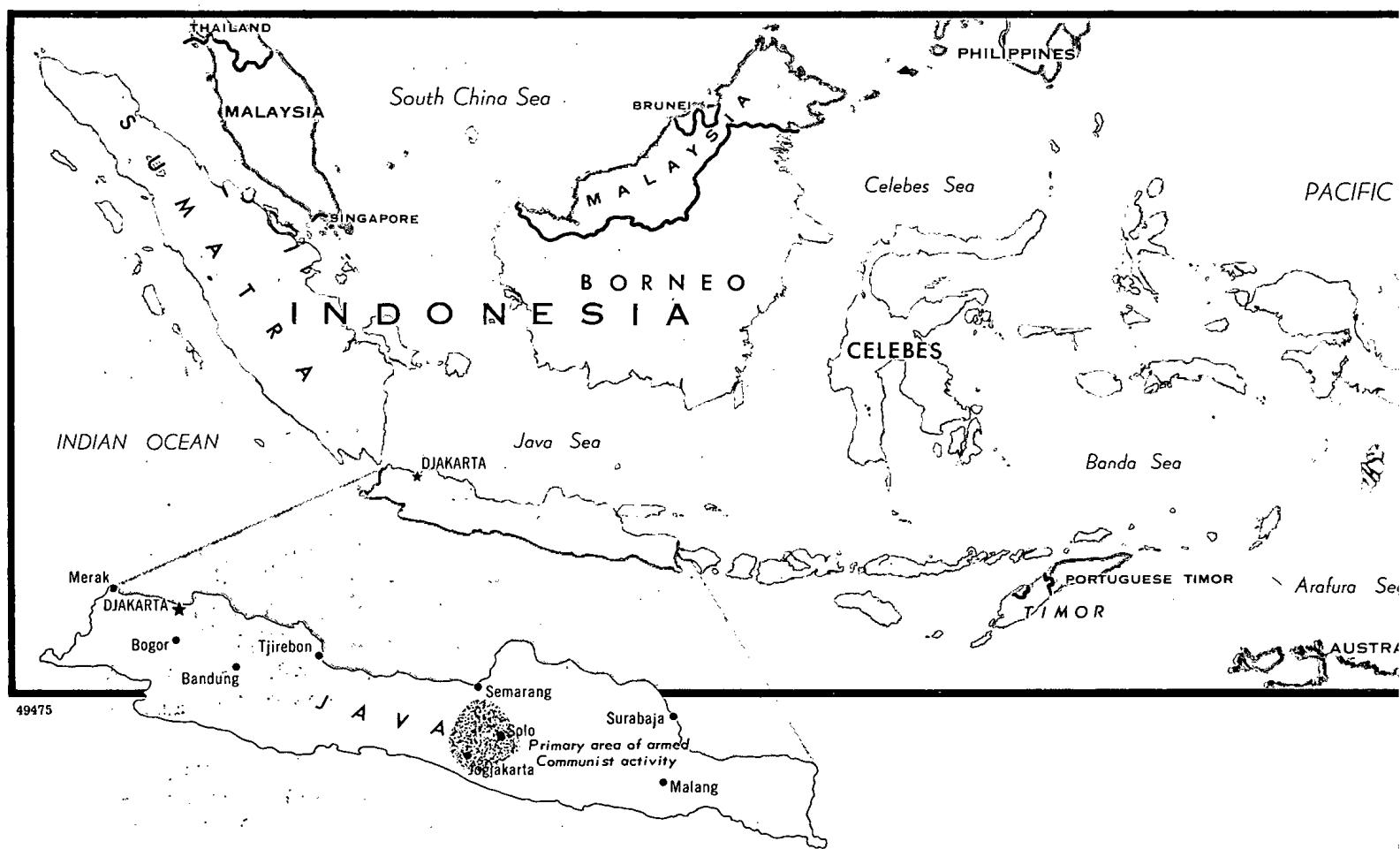
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28 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
28 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

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Sukarno still defends the Communists and their ally, Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio. Sukarno's speech last night on these themes was a poor thing, however, and he failed to show up for a ceremony this morning at which he might have made some points.

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2. South Vietnam

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tional North Vietnamese regulars have been infiltrated into South Vietnam over the past two months, most likely via the improved infiltration routes through Laos.

The evidence is not conclusive, but it points to the presence of two more regimental-size groups of North Vietnamese. Elements of one may have taken part in the extended engagement at Plei Me.

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3. Pakistan

The Iranian ambassador in Karachi has now related to Ambassador McConaughy what Pakistani officials told him regarding the Chinese Communist aid promises

[redacted] The Ira-50X1 nian says he was informed that Peking offered jet fighters as well as a "tank factory."

However open-handed the Chinese may have been verbally, their ability to follow through on such offers is very limited indeed. China's own facilities came in large measure from the Soviet Union, and took years to put into working order.

Meanwhile, a new Soviet aid mission has been welcomed to Pakistan and given a lengthy shopping list of economic development projects.

4. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson will probably wind up his visit to Salisbury on Saturday unless there is some new break in the situation. It is still too early to tell what, if any, effect his moves this week have had, but he has at least kept the Rhodesians talking.

5. Burundi

Charges are now circulating that the US backed the recent coup attempt against the government.

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A new round of executions today increases the chances of an outbreak of serious tribal warfare.

6. Dominican Republic

There have been no significant new developments today. Some new demonstrations reportedly are being planned for this weekend, and talk of organizing a "general strike" persists.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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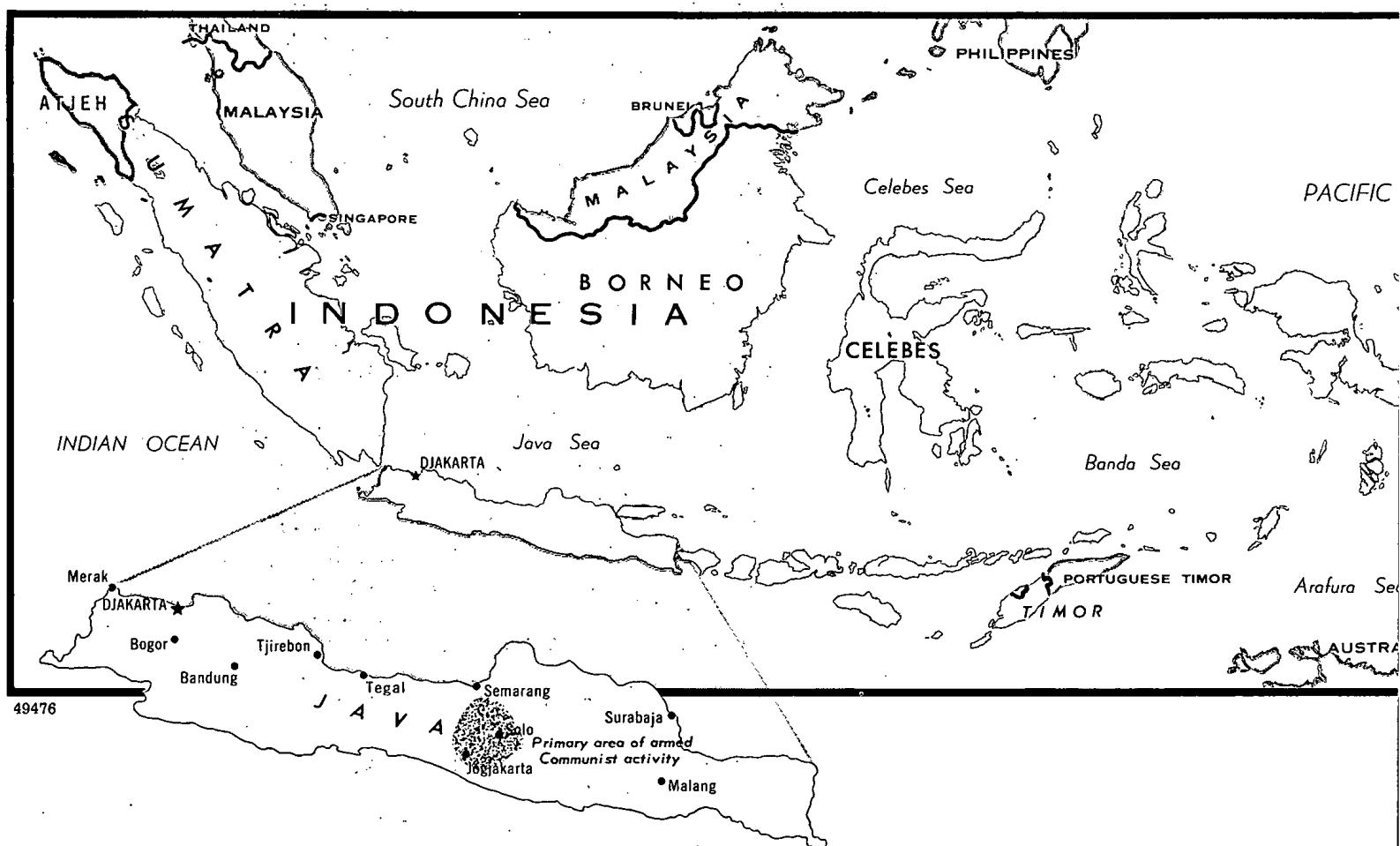
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DAILY BRIEF  
29 OCTOBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Embassy Djakarta believes that the security situation is continuing to deteriorate in several key areas.

This is said to be particularly true in Central Java where the Communists apparently feel that they must strike before it is too late. The army in turn is worried about the loyalty of its units in the area.

A similar situation obtains in East Java. One problem is that the military commander there has been hesitant to move against the Communists, giving them time to regroup. A number of confirmed reports indicate that tension is also rising in the capital.

In an assessment of the situation, US officials in Djakarta have concluded that because of Communist militancy a new period of violence is likely. They feel, however, that the balance is on the army's side and there is a real chance for an effective move back from the verge of full Communist control.

On the political side meanwhile, the maneuvering by the contending forces continues. Sukarno today finally succeeded in forcing General Sukendro out of the country for several weeks. The army has published a notice reaffirming its intention to control the press.

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2. Communist China

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### 3. South Vietnam

Premier Ky seems alert to the danger that the rapidly rising cost of living may be effectively exploited by his opponents.

He focused on economic problems during his latest press conference. Some recent governmental actions in this sphere show a few positive effects, but there is little prospect for an early end to the inflation and commodity shortages.

These problems seem to weigh heavy in the persistent restiveness that underlies the outwardly calm political situation. So far there has been no demonstrable substance to the low-level coup rumors again being heard in Saigon.

### 4. Philippines

It is still unclear whether the explosion of Macapagal's launch was an accident or involved an attempt on the president's life. In any event, with presidential elections set for 9 November the administration will likely capitalize on the incident and play up the latter possibility.

The election itself will probably be a close one. However, all three candidates are Western-oriented and have pledged to maintain close relations with the US.

### 5. Congo

[redacted] it appears unlikely that the Leopoldville government will expel white military personnel from the Congo in the near future.

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In a statement to the press on Wednesday, General Mobutu said that ouster of the "mercenaries" is out of the question. [redacted]

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## 6. Pakistan

Finance Minister Shoaib has told Ambassador McConaughy that there is a growing awareness in the Pakistani Government of the need for a rapprochement with the US. This feeling comes from the realization that the Pakistani Army could not contain another Indian attack, along with the fear that such an attack will come shortly.

Shoaib believes that Ayub would be ready to go to the US "about as soon" as President Johnson would be able to see him. Early December was mentioned as a possible target date.

The Pakistani minister added that Ayub could hardly make the trip unless there was a good prospect that "he could bring something home." Shoaib's remarks indicated that the "something" would involve some US commitment to give firm support to a compromise solution on Kashmir.

## 7. Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo has been quiet again so far today. The arms collection is proceeding "quietly."

The Inter-American Peace Force has started to reduce its strength in the rebel zone. If all goes well, the US contingent in the zone should be down to two companies with five tanks by 10 November. Latin American contingents plan similar reductions.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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30 OCTOBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
30 OCTOBER 1965

1. Dominican Republic

There was an ugly shooting incident between the police and workers at the Ozama sugar mill outside Santo Domingo yesterday, but the capital remained calm. Renewed demonstrations against the Inter-American Peace Force are expected, however, during the four-day religious holiday which begins today.

Garcia Godoy said yesterday that he finds no difficulties with most elements of General Palmer's plan for joint Peace Force - National Police disarmament and police operations. Joint patrolling, in fact, is already under way.

Garcia Godoy also repeated his intention to replace his leftist attorney general, Morel Cerdá, but did not indicate when this would take place.

2. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson has completed his visit to Salisbury. Smith, by all accounts, was unmoved by Wilson's efforts.

The door has not yet been completely shut, however. The British cabinet on Tuesday will consider a proposal that a joint Royal Commission be formed to explore the situation further. This will probably be turned down in London, but it will give Wilson a chance to come up with a counterproposal calculated to spin things out again and put the onus for rejection on Rhodesia.

3. Congo

There are growing doubts in Leopoldville that the newly formed Kimba government can win parliamentary approval next month.

Our embassy reports weakening parliamentary support for Kimba and increasing dissatisfaction with President Kasavubu. Several deputies proposed as cabinet members by Kimba are said to be reluctant to serve for fear that acceptance would cost them their parliamentary seats.

**4. Vietnam**

There is circumstantial evidence that North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has been on an unannounced mission to Peking and Moscow.

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This would be the first such high-level Vietnamese mission since spring. In the present circumstances, a fundamental review of Communist strategy in the Vietnamese war might well be in order.

**5. Indonesia**

The situation remains essentially unchanged.

The Djakarta embassy notes that the army is continuing to make a determined effort to avoid being charged with a sellout to the "old established forces," essentially the United States. Because of this, there is a good chance that they will push ahead with plans to nationalize foreign petroleum holdings. The embassy, however, plans to expand its contacts with the military leadership in hopes of preventing the army from taking actions that would complicate relations.

There are continuing reports that the Chinese Communists are evacuating embassy dependents from the country.

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