



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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1 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
1 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army leaders still face a slippery situation.

There has been fighting in Central Java, but the army is very likely giving out exaggerated accounts of events there in order to counter attempts by Sukarno to depict the situation as having returned to normal.

The generals realize they face serious obstacles in central and eastern Java where the Communists are entrenched. To counter this, army units of doubtful loyalty are being removed to Sumatra and Borneo, and anti-Communist youths are being armed.

In Djakarta the army command is beginning to give thought to economic aspects of their struggle with the Communists. For one thing there is concern that rice distribution patterns could break down in the event of serious fighting in Central Java, leaving the greater Djakarta area in short supply.

The generals are also worried that US-owned oil installations and rubber estates are natural targets for Communist sabotage.

2. North Vietnam

North Vietnamese antiaircraft gunners apparently shot down one of their own planes which got in the way while US aircraft were destroying the strategic highway bridge at Kep, northeast of Hanoi, yesterday. We have intercepts of both a surface-to-air missile communicator and a North Vietnamese pilot referring to such an incident.

Photography has now confirmed the existence of 32 surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam.

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3. South Vietnam

Only one incident marred today's celebration of the second anniversary of the overthrow of the Diem regime. An unidentified man wearing the robes of a Buddhist monk set fire to himself in Saigon. The incident does not have the look of a Buddhist political protest, however, and there have been no other indications of such a move.

4. Dominican Republic

With one day yet to go, the holiday weekend has been relatively quiet.

Leftist agitators are holding out the threat of a strike sometime this week in an effort to force the Inter-American Peace Force out of the rebel zone.

Garcia Godoy says he is trying to work out a package deal on personnel shifts. The deal would involve a change in armed forces chiefs and the dismissal of objectionable appointees like pro-Communist Attorney General, Morel Cerdá. It would also include the exile of certain rebel leaders starting with Caamaño.

The provisional president told Ambassador Bunker that he hoped to announce these changes tomorrow. He has not yet, however, broached the matter to the service chiefs, so there may well be slippage in this timing.

5. Burundi

Chances of new clashes will rise sharply if the King goes through with plans to leave the country, perhaps today.

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His departure would remove one of the few moderating factors in the situation. It might well open the way for the Chinese Communists to reinsert themselves into this part of Africa and give new heart to the tattered Congolese rebels across the border.

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6. Israel

A new rash of incidents is keeping the borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors in turmoil. Last week, the Israelis carried out another reprisal raid, this one into Lebanon. Then, over the weekend, Israeli and Jordanian border forces exchanged gunfire on several occasions.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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2 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
2 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army continues to intensify its anti-Communist campaign while taking care to avoid a direct confrontation with Sukarno.

Indicative of the lip service army leaders still feel required to give the president was army commander Suharto's recent public assurance that the army would "unreservedly" respect Sukarno's decisions on a "political settlement." Even those army leaders who no longer revere Sukarno seem to regard him as an essential symbol of Indonesian unity.

There are continuing reports of armed clashes between the military and the Communists in various regions. In Djakarta itself, the army is now taking a direct hand for the first time in purging Communists and Communist-front members from the governmental bureaucracy.

There was new action against Communist Chinese interests this morning when an army-supported mob in the North Sumatran capital of Medan demonstrated before the Chinese Consulate. The crowd, estimated at 100,000, tore down and destroyed the Chinese flag and consular shield. The demonstrators also demanded the ouster of Foreign Minister Subandrio and of the pro-Communist North Sumatran governor.

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2. India

The government of India has perhaps never enjoyed more widespread internal support in pursuit of a policy than it does today on its policy toward Pakistan.

Ambassador Bowles points out that even moderates in the Indian Government now state unequivocally that there can be no question of Kashmir going to Pakistan, becoming independent, or having a plebiscite. The only realistic possibility at present, in the Indian view, is the negotiation with the Kashmiris of a somewhat greater degree of autonomy for Kashmir.

3. North Vietnam

The number of Soviet personnel in North Vietnam associated with military and economic assistance has been increasing recently. This suggests that the aid program itself is also being stepped up.

[redacted] the number of these people jumped [redacted] in July [redacted] 50X1
 [redacted] in August and [redacted] in September. 50X1
 This latest total, however, is still below the 1963 figure when [redacted] Soviets--50X1 involved mainly with economic programs-- were noted in North Vietnam.

These figures do not include the [redacted] Soviet military advisers believed to be associated with the surface-to-air missile program. 50X1

4. Panama

November 3, 1965

[redacted]
 Opposition elements are said to be hoping that some incident during the festivities will spark violent anti-US and antigovernment street demonstrations.

This could happen, but the government's precautions and the waning of the opposition's campaign on the Canal issue encourage hope that violence will be minimal this year.

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5. Dominican Republic

There have been some hopeful developments during the past 24 hours.

Last night president Garcia Godoy broached his plan for changes in the military high command to Navy chief Jimenez.

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Garcia Godoy is still planning to remove some of his most objectionable appointees as part of the "package,"

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In another positive development, the commercial banks in the former rebel zone opened this morning after having been closed since the insurrection began more than six months ago. The country's two leading newspapers also began publishing again today.

6. Congo

Movement toward rapprochement between Leopoldville and the radical regime in neighboring Brazzaville seems to be going rapidly.

The foreign minister of the Brazzaville regime was in Leopoldville last weekend.

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Joint opposition to their common enemy, former prime minister Tshombé, seems to be the basis for the meeting of minds between the Kasavubu-Nendaka team in Leopoldville and the Brazzaville radicals.

These developments raise the possibility of resurgent radicalism in Leopoldville, but some strong figures

are wary of this.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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3 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
3 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army's anti-Communist actions are being increasingly emulated by civilian elements, some of whom seem to be moving for the first time to wean themselves from Sukarno and his palace coterie.

The chairman of the Indonesian parliament, for example, has "temporarily expelled" 57 Communist representatives, while the education minister, who long abetted Communist penetration, has ordered all books produced by the Indonesian Communist Party or its affiliates withdrawn from the curriculum.

Sukarno's circle is still working, however. Their target of the moment seems to be to regain influence over the press, which has been predominantly pro-army in recent weeks..

2. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong kept the military pressure on last week. They were out in battalion strength or more on four separate occasions. Casualties were high on both sides.

Recent infiltration of additional North Vietnamese regulars plus other measures to beef up Viet Cong main force units points to a Communist determination to keep the fighting going. There has been a sizable build-up in enemy striking forces in the north central part of the country.

On the political side, Premier Ky will fly to Seoul next week for an official visit. He may stop off in Tokyo for informal talks prior to returning to Saigon.

3. USSR

Soviet missilemen seem to be pushing fairly hard to bring their two newest intercontinental ballistic missile systems to operational readiness.

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4. Burundi

The King decamped to Kenya yesterday with [redacted] a few aides.

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Before he left [redacted]

[redacted] he made cabinet changes which would open the way for a radical anti-Western faction to gain control.

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Our embassy in Nairobi has been instructed to join the Belgians in an effort to persuade the King to return.

5. Israel

In yesterday's elections, Prime Minister Eshkol's two-party alliance beat off ex-Premier Ben Gurion's assault fairly handily. Eshkol may have to make some concessions to left socialists in domestic matters when he comes to form a new coalition government, but Israel's attitudes toward the US and the Arabs will not be affected.

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6. Bolivia

The leaders of the Bolivian junta are floundering about in a political mess that could have serious consequences.

The two co-Presidents, Generals Barrientos and Ovando, disagree over whether they should announce at this time a date for elections. Pressure is on them to make an announcement tomorrow, the anniversary of Bolivia's most recent revolution.

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Last evening Barrientos asked the US Embassy in La Paz to fly him out of the country, in effect leaving Ovando holding the bag. Barrientos evidently hoped he could later play the returning hero.

This morning, however, when the embassy checked to firm up the flight with the junta leaders, it became obvious that all this was news to Ovando, who vetoed the trip. A deflated Barrientos agreed that he would stay in Bolivia.

The net effect of these comic opera maneuvers will be at least to increase the tensions among Bolivia's present leaders, who already have more than their share of troubles with the country's various dissident groups, including the strongly leftist tin miners.

7. Dominican Republic

A "united anti-imperialist front" has called for a two-day general strike in Santo Domingo starting tomorrow. It remains to be seen how "general" this will be. Leftist elements have been talking of such a strike for at least a week.

There has been no further word on Garcia Godoy's negotiations to ease out both rightist and rebel military leaders.

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8. India-Pakistan

Diplomatic efforts to move toward a settlement are still stalled. For three days in a row, the Security Council has canceled its scheduled meetings on the subject because of disagreement over a Soviet proposal to put a three-month time limit on the United Nations observer mission along the cease-fire line.

Firing and patrolling across the lines meanwhile continue,

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U Thant has issued a report expressing concern that military activity of this kind is increasing.

9. Cyprus

A new round of incidents between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots may have begun.

[redacted] late yesterday, [redacted] a fire-fight broke out near the town of Famagusta,

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The trouble seems to stem from an attempt by General Grivas, the Greek Cypriot commander, to push Greek positions forward at various points on the island. United Nations troops there can really exercise only moral suasion.

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10. France

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
4 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Army Chief of Staff Suharto is assuming an increasingly important role in national affairs. A military source has told the embassy that Suharto, not Defense Minister Nasution, is giving the day-to-day orders to the army and is dealing directly with Sukarno. The embassy believes that Suharto may emerge eventually as the Indonesian "strong man."

The same source says that the army is trying to avoid a frontal attack against the Communist leaders. While limiting the Communists' freedom of movement, the military are letting Moslems and other groups take the lead in discrediting the Communists and demanding their punishment.

A similar indirect tactic is being used against Subandrio so as to minimize the risk of alienating Sukarno from the army. At this point it seems to be working; Subandrio may well lose his job in the top security command.

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We doubt that the Communists have yet made a final decision to embark on civil war; indeed, because of its present disarray it may not be ready for other than selected terroristic and sabotage actions. However, the Communist leadership may at some point decide it has no alternative except large-scale resistance and these instructions could be in anticipation of such a decision.

2. South Vietnam

Both Hanoi and the Liberation Front continue their tough talk as they seek to demonstrate continued confidence and determination to press on with the war. This hard line is paralleled by a continuing Communist military build-up in South Vietnam, which is summarized at Annex.

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3. USSR

The Soviets are undertaking extensive photographic reconnaissance of Communist China.

This program is similar to the one directed against the West; both concentrate on weapons development facilities and military installations.

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4. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy's package deal on personnel shifts seems to be running into trouble.

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The strike planned for today was called off. Juan Bosch came out strongly over the radio against it, and the extremists apparently were unable to build up sufficient steam.

5. Panama

There were a few minor disturbances in the downtown area of Panama City today but the situation stayed well under control. The Canal Zone was quiet.

The patriotic holidays end today.

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6. Congo

The word is spreading in Leopoldville that Kasavubu and Nendaka are desperate for campaign funds. As a result, they are said to be appealing for foreign money so they can buy votes to keep Tshombé down.

Kasavubu has apparently been passing the hat among African leaders recently.

[redacted] a similar approach may have been made to the Chinese Communists through Brazzaville.

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7. Rhodesia

A Rhodesian decision on the fate of a Royal Commission will be delayed until tomorrow at the earliest. Smith has been closeted today in a party caucus; a cabinet meeting on the question is now set for the morning.

[redacted] pressures within Smith's party against the commission are continuing to build. Speculation that a declaration of independence will come soon has been heightened by the Rhodesian Government's announcement today clamping a total control on imports.

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ANNEX

Continuing Enemy Build-up in South Vietnam

Evidence [redacted] points to a continuing enemy effort to offset both the US build-up and their own recent heavy losses by further increasing the number of fighting units in the field. This is being accomplished both by the organization of additional Viet Cong main force units at the expense of village guerrilla forces and by the introduction into South Vietnam of new units of the regular armed forces of North Vietnam.

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Viet Cong documents captured in the delta region of southern South Vietnam in August directed the upgrading of half of the village guerrillas to permit the strengthening of main force units farther north. The captured directives explained that the measure was necessary to restore the balance of forces which had been upset by the introduction of US and Allied ground combat units. This measure could produce enough manpower for two or three new Viet Cong regiments. Since August there has been a continuing flow of Viet Cong elements from the delta region to areas north of Saigon.

Paralleling this internal reinforcement has been the infiltration of a number of additional North Vietnamese Army elements in recent months. Two additional regiment-size North Vietnamese groups have been identified and there are indications that one and possibly two others may have arrived. One North Vietnamese regiment, according to Viet Cong prisoners taken during last week's siege of Plei Me, took part in that action.

All of these are in addition to the three regiments [redacted] which infiltrated into South Vietnam in late 1964 and early 1965. It is still not clear whether the newly arrived groups are regular North Vietnamese units, composite units drawn from several North Vietnamese units, or North Vietnamese cadres.

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The previously reported construction of a motorable road from North Vietnam through the Laos pan-handle is now nearing completion. It will permit a substantial increase in the flow of supplies to the enemy through Laos.

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DAILY BRIEF
5 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army's anti-Communist drive rolls on.

The architects of the drive, Generals Suharto and Nasution, are now confident they have the virtually united support of the army, navy, marines, and police. The two generals believe they can eventually nudge Sukarno into supporting the drive; in any case, they feel that the longer the drive goes on, the harder it will be to reverse.

Rumors are being floated, doubtless by the army, that Foreign Minister Subandrio will presently be leaving the country. Similar rumors preceded the departure of air force General Dani.

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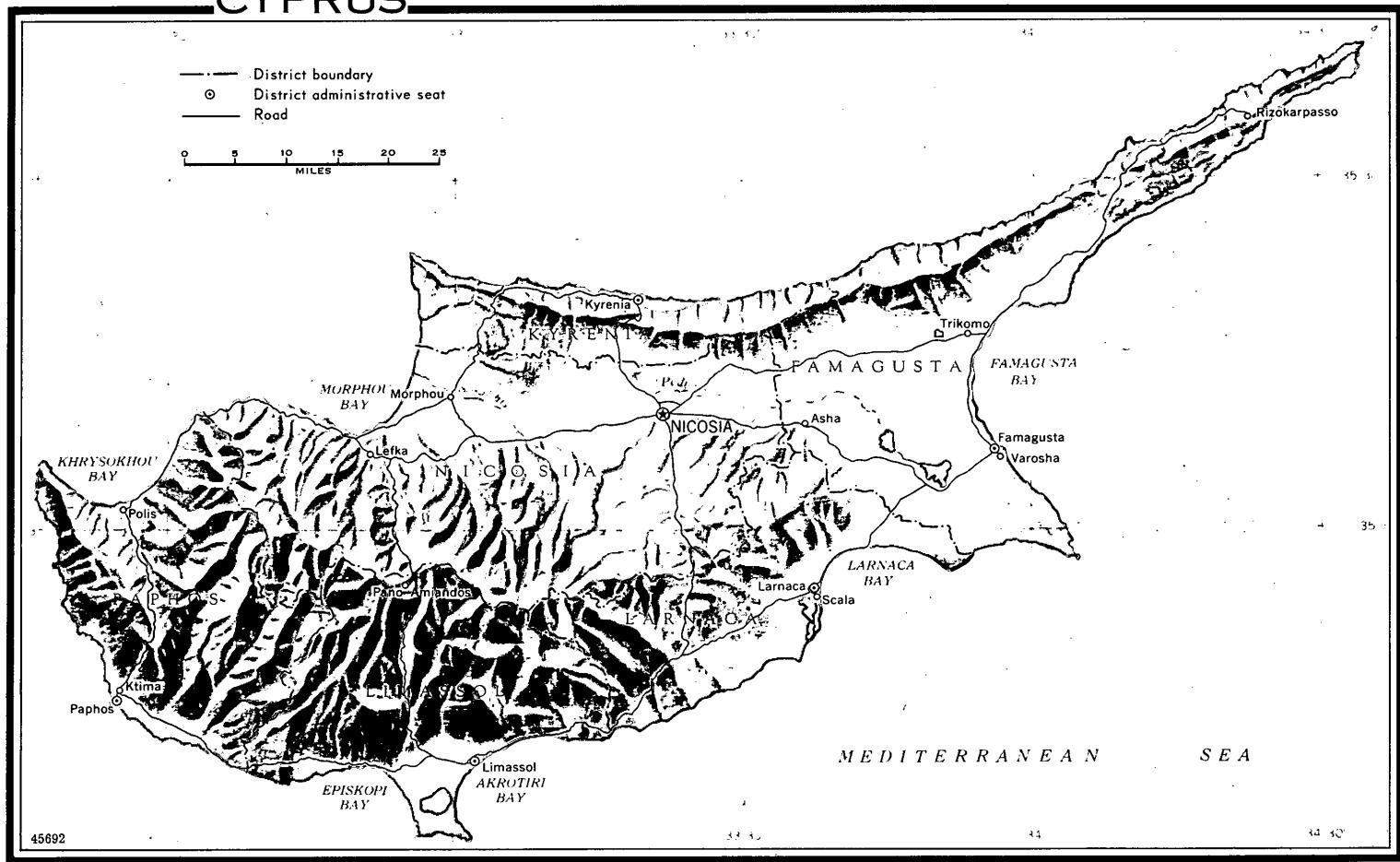
The situation in central and eastern Java remains unsettled. The army has been tightening restrictions on travel and assembly in an effort to deal with the entrenched Communists. Reports of fighting in this area continue to come in.

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CYPRUS



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2. Cyprus

An uneasy quiet has settled over eastern Cyprus following clashes this morning between Turkish and Greek Cypriots near the port city of Famagusta.

This new round of clashes seems to have been provoked by military hotheads amongst the Greek Cypriots.

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[redacted] further fighting is expected this evening.

As is usual in crises of this sort, Ankara has raised a threat of direct Turkish military counteraction. Turkish armed forces have been put on the alert, and there is talk of possible air raids. Ankara has relied on similar tactics to cool off the Greek Cypriots in the past.

3. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Smith has tossed the ball back to the British. Emerging from his third cabinet session in the past 36 hours, Smith reported that the Rhodesian cabinet had drafted a counter to the latest British proposals.

The contents of the Rhodesian response are not yet known, but the fact that they wish to keep the dialogue with London going argues against an imminent declaration of independence.

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4. Burundi

The military has managed to keep the lid on since the King's sudden departure on Tuesday. Our embassy in Bujumbura says that, unless there is a sudden Chinese Communist intrusion, the situation should stabilize and the need for an emergency evacuation of Americans recede. The King still plans to fly to Brussels, where another attempt to persuade him to return to Burundi will be made.

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5. Brazil

The slow erosion in President Castello Branco's political position continues.

Growing numbers of military officers, who earlier were strong supporters of the president, are voicing dissatisfaction with his reluctance to use his near dictatorial powers more extensively. There is a danger that some of them may eventually turn to a more forceful figure such as War Minister Costa e Silva.

In addition, at least two important state governors, perhaps glimpsing signs of infirmity in the president's military backing, have declined to get behind Castello Branco's effort to broaden his political base.

6. Dominican Republic

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Rumblings on the right continue to be heard. A group in Santiago, lead by ex-President Bonnelly and Imbert, are said to be plotting a takeover next week. Groups such as this have the ability to pull off an occasional political assassination, but it is unlikely that they can cause real trouble unless they can attract meaningful support from the military.

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DAILY BRIEF
6 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

There has been little movement in the situation over the past 24 hours.

Today's cabinet session, in which the generals were going to press for certain organizational and personnel changes, was a draw. Sukarno reaffirmed his support of Subandrio, "the best foreign minister Indonesia has had."

Sukarno did, however, give ground to the army when he reduced the power of one of his crypto-Communist advisers. Sukarno also publicly declared he was "considering" taking action against the Communist Party which had been guilty of "left-wing adventurism"--i.e., recklessness.

Peking's most recent contribution to the situation has been an appeal for all good Communists to support Comrade Aidit. The Chinese added a thinly disguised call for revolutionary action in Indonesia.

2. Rhodesia

The British are pondering their next move in the complicated chess game with the Rhodesians.

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The passage of time, however, is eroding Smith's position, and there is already talk about the possibility of his stepping aside in favor of a less tractable figure.

3. Cyprus

There has been no firing in the touchy Famagusta area since yesterday morning. US officials on Cyprus say the incident is far from closed, however, pointing out that armed Greek and Turkish Cypriots there face each other from positions only 15 yards apart. Communal tensions are up in other parts of the island, too.

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4. South Vietnam

There have been no reports of major military activity in South Vietnam during the past day and a half.

On the political scene, grumbling within the military establishment continues. Although this does not seem to have reached dangerous proportions, it does portend trouble.

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5. Japan

Noisy street demonstrations will doubtless attend consideration of the Japanese-Korea treaty in the Diet next week. Japanese security forces are braced for a big Socialist-Communist effort, and the demonstrations are not expected to get out of hand.

6. India-Pakistan

The tempo of cease-fire violations is rising at the south end of the line of confrontation between Indian and Pakistani forces. UN observers say that it is virtually impossible to police the cease-fire in this trackless and sparsely populated region.

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7. Thailand

Military and police units have been put on the alert this weekend to guard against trouble in connection with Armed Forces Day Monday. Extra precautions are being taken this year as a result of a new crop of coup rumors and reports of possible Communist-inspired terrorism in Bangkok and the provinces.

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DAILY BRIEF
8 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The fencing between Sukarno and the army leaders continues and Sukarno's latest public blasts apparently have thus far failed to slow the drive against the Communists.

The next move may occur on Wednesday, an important Indonesian holiday.

Hints [redacted]

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that Sukarno's speech then will feature new charges against the US. It is clear that Subandrio has been feeding Sukarno all the anti-US "evidence" he can dig up, and Sukarno's hostile public innuendos against Ambassador Green and ex-Ambassador Jones on Saturday suggest that more is to come.

The army has come up with hard evidence to back up its effort to force an Indonesian break with Communist China,

[redacted]
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[redacted] armed forces investigators have found weapons and ammunition hidden in bags of cement aboard a Chinese-chartered vessel that recently arrived in Djakarta from a North Korean port. The army presumes that these weapons were destined for the Indonesian Communists.

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2. North Vietnam

Eight more surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam have been identified in recent photography. Five of the new sites are in the Haiphong area.

[redacted]
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3. India

The US consul in Bombay reports that the worst food production year in recent history seems to be in prospect in western India. He says famine or near famine conditions are likely in large parts of western India unless substantial imports are forthcoming from other areas. Inadequate rainfall is the principal reason.

4. Okinawa

A sizable, peaceful demonstration in Okinawa's principal city last Friday sought to dramatize the growing demand for popular election of the island's chief executive. All political parties and most civic groups are pressing for an end to the present system, under which the US administration appoints the official following nominations by the Ryukyuan legislature. The issue is being exploited particularly by a leftist coalition which is given some chance of gaining a majority in next week's legislative election.

5. Soviet Union

The anniversary parade in Moscow on Saturday again featured some showy military hardware.

One item not seen before by Western observers was a large missile described by the Soviets as a "mobile intercontinental ballistic missile." [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1 that this missile was capable of ranges in excess of 2,700 nautical miles. There is no evidence, however, that this weapon has ever been tested or deployed.

A large missile, described by the Soviets as an "orbital missile" when it was first paraded last May Day, appeared again this time. The Soviet commentator claimed that it is capable of delivering a nuclear warhead on "the first or any other orbit around the earth." The three-stage missile appears capable of performing the Russian claim, but we are reasonably certain that no full-scale flight tests have yet taken place.

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6. Soviet Union

First Deputy Premier Polyansky, in his anniversary speech on Saturday, admitted that this year's gross agricultural output will be about two or three percent lower than last year's good production. If so, the increase in gross national product will be about 3.5 percent, or roughly half of last year's increase. It is estimated that the increase in the US gross national product this year will be about four percent.

7. Cyprus

Turkey is maintaining military readiness to move quickly against Cyprus. On the island itself, the situation at Famagusta continues tense, and fighting could erupt again with little warning.

In Ankara, Ambassador Hart comments that the new Turkish regime probably hopes that it can await the results of the coming United Nations General Assembly debate on Cyprus before deciding whether it has any alternative to unilateral military action. New outbreaks in Cyprus, however, could bring acute "and even unbearable" pressures for immediate action by the Turks, in the ambassador's opinion.

8. Congo

The rival Kasavubu and Tshombé forces are moving toward a political showdown over parliamentary approval of the Kimba government. Parliament is pressing for an early vote, which, in any event, is legally required by the middle of next week.

Tshombé seems relaxed and confident that he can block Kimba's approval. For his part, Kimba is now expressing doubts over his chances of getting by.

9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy seems to be making some progress toward redressing what he now admits were mistakes earlier in his regime.

He sought out former president Balaguer again last weekend, and asked for suggestions on how best to bring a "better balance" to his government. It was Balaguer's top aide who suggested the man who has now agreed to replace the pro-Communist attorney general. The most prominent former rebel military leaders are also said to have been induced to accept foreign assignments.

Garcia Godoy's efforts to carry out the other side of his "package deal"--the replacement of the present military chiefs--appear to have been temporarily shelved.

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DAILY BRIEF
9 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Whatever anti-US vituperation Sukarno may indulge in tomorrow during Indonesia's "Heroes Day" celebration, the army evidently sees the affair as another opportunity to beat on the Communists.

General Nasution's speech for the occasion, available in an advance recording, is a strong call for punishment of the instigators of the 30 September coup. Nasution does not mention Sukarno by name, merely praying in conclusion that "the great leader of the revolution" be given strength to continue the struggle "along the God-given path."

To help get Sukarno on the right path, anti-Communists in Djakarta today staged the largest demonstration US Embassy observers can remember. One of Sukarno's deputy premiers gave the crowd the usual soft line, but in response the rally demanded the dismissal of Communists from the cabinet.

Sukarno is still scoring some points, however,

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Two papers attacking pro-Communist Deputy Premier Subandrio have already been temporarily banned by Sukarno's civilian authorities.

There are some hints that Sukarno intends to go abroad soon. A trip now would seem badly timed politically, but might be necessary for medical reasons.

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2. South Vietnam

The joint US-Australian operation near Bien Hoa north of Saigon is in its final phases.

Timely and effective air strikes, as well as heavy artillery and effective automatic weapons fire have taken a heavy toll of Communists. Over 400 bodies were counted after this engagement, and an estimated 200 additional Communist dead were removed from the battlefield.

Allied casualties stand at 50 killed, 48 of them Americans.

3. North Vietnam

Yesterday's US air strike on a surface-to-air missile site near Haiphong apparently led to Soviet casualties. An intercepted conversation from the site made reference to "one comrade killed and four wounded." Soviet technicians have been called "comrades" in earlier voice intercepts.

It has been assumed that Soviet personnel could have been casualties in previous strikes on surface-to-air sites, but this is the first creditable evidence of this.

4. Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo is quiet, but ex-President Bosch is worried again about a right-wing coup. Last evening, he sent an emissary to an embassy in Santo Domingo to ask for assurances that the US is not supporting such a move.

5. Chile

Latin passions have been aroused by a border clash between Chilean and Argentine gendarmes. The Chileans came out losers in the affray, which took place at an isolated ranch in the southern Andes.

Both governments have recently seemed to want to settle border problems in an orderly fashion, but politicos on each side are prone to wave the bloody shirt over such incidents.

6. Rhodesia

London is braced for a Rhodesian declaration of independence, possibly today or tomorrow. Although some new move could again stave off a declaration, Wilson's room for maneuver on the issue now seems to be very small indeed.

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The weaknesses of the African nationalists have discouraged even the radical black African states, whose leaders have been pressing the British to take drastic action against the white Rhodesians.

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DAILY BRIEF
10 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno made a strong attempt to lay down the line today. His speech at Djakarta's "Heroes Day" celebrations was essentially a warning to the army and the politicians that he would accept no changes in Indonesia's ideological makeup.

To reinforce this, Sukarno ordered a cutback in the number of anti-Communist newspapers, and stressed that an accommodation with the Communists would continue. Speakers at a giant rally yesterday had asked Sukarno to do just the opposite.

Sukarno's speech was in large part a tirade. He struck at the army by referring to "witch hunts" against the Communists. He also screamed that he would ban any parties that disobeyed him. He repeated at length his accusations of US subversion in Indonesia.

All of this was in sharp contrast to General Nasution's radio speech the night before. Nasution stuck to the line that the military will not stop at half measures to rout out the Communists and hinted that Subandrio should be punished. On the face of it, the military seems bent on continuing its policy of ignoring Sukarno on key points at issue.

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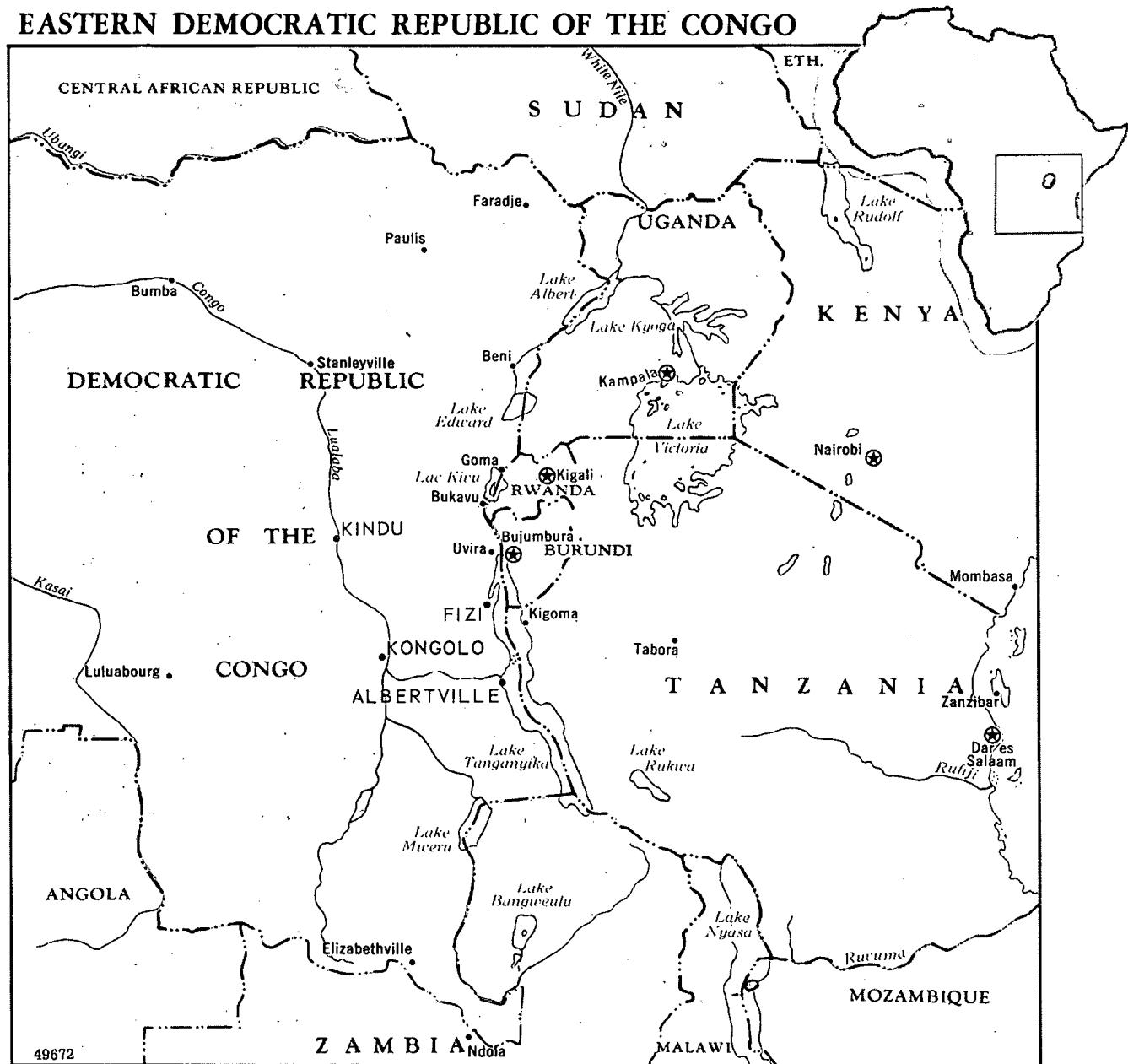
2. Rhodesia

There has been no appreciable change in the situation during the past 24 hours.

Prime Minister Wilson has sent a new message to Smith, but its contents have not been released. Salisbury in turn has not commented. It is unlikely that this diplomatic juggling can go on much longer.

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EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



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3. Congo

The government's military campaign in the eastern Congo is running into trouble. The rebels have recently occupied several strategic positions and are currently threatening government control of large areas southwest of Fizi.

A US Embassy officer who visited Albertville last week was told that the rebels appear to be better armed than the troops opposing them. Soviet and Chinese Communist equipment is reportedly being used and there are fresh reports that Cuban advisers are on the scene.

4. North Vietnam

Premier Pham Van Dong's oft-rumored trip to Moscow and Peking last month was to discuss "urgent economic matters,"

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Such a trip would probably also have included attempts to probe the extent to which North Vietnam can count on further military aid.

The results of any discussions in Moscow and Peking would weigh heavily in any review by Hanoi of its policy on the war. There have, indeed, been some slight indications that such a review got under way some weeks ago. There has been a dearth of significant political commentary by Hanoi recently. Also, the North Vietnamese politburo was out of sight during much of last month, suggesting that a top party conference might have been held.

The acting Polish member of the International Control Commission told Ambassador Sullivan yesterday that he had detected sharply contrasting views recently among the leaders in Hanoi.

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5. Cyprus

Turkey has reportedly firmed up its contingency planning for military intervention on Cyprus.

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No troop landings are said to be scheduled for the initial phase. These presumably would come if an ultimatum to the Greek Cypriot leaders following the projected raids is turned down.

6. Dominican Republic

The political situation remains unchanged.

Garcia Godoy is now involved in a series of conversations with various political leaders to prepare the ground for elections. We [redacted]

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[redacted] expect that Garcia Godoy is attempting to keep political maneuvering to a minimum while the "political truce" is still in effect.

Garcia Godoy told Ambassador Bennett yesterday that the controversial Morel Cerda would be leaving for his new post as ambassador to Uruguay without waiting for agreement from the Uruguayan Government.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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11 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
11 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The Smith government made its threatened unilateral declaration of independence this morning.

Wilson reacted immediately. He told parliament that the declaration was an act of rebellion and any action to carry it out will be considered treasonable. The British [redacted]

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[redacted] are [redacted] putting into effect a long list of economic and political sanctions and have called for a UN Security Council meeting.

One of the countries most immediately affected will be Zambia. Its foreign minister yesterday predicted that his country's policy would be to hold the British feet to the fire. Like many other Africans, the Zambians feel that the British should respond militarily.

There will, of course, be a loud clamor for this and for support of a Rhodesian nationalist liberation effort.

Zambia holds the key to any such liberation effort, but, since its economic lifeline runs through Rhodesia, Zambian cooperation in this and in economic sanctions will be less than wholehearted.

Smith has been trying to develop closer ties with his white-dominated neighbors. They will react warily to the declaration but will probably do what they can to keep the white Rhodesians afloat.

We estimate that, over the next several years, neither sanctions nor liberation movements will dislodge white rule in Rhodesia. This will frustrate the black Africans and create openings for the Communists.

2. Indonesia

There are several more reports that Sukarno, having thrown down the gauntlet to the generals, is about to move to more secure surroundings in Bogor or central Java and await the army's next move.

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He doubtless hopes that the Indonesian penchant for caution and a reluctance all around to shatter the Sukarno image will in time blunt the army drive.

3. North Vietnam

Hanoi received today what amounts to a sharp admonition from Peking against reliance on Moscow. The warning, in the form of a bitter polemical blast at the Soviet leadership in two leading Chinese newspapers, warned against alleged Soviet efforts to promote a negotiated settlement of the war.

Soviet aid, according to the Chinese, is designed only to keep the situation in Vietnam "under their control" with the object of "striking a bargain with the US."

The Chinese editorials demand, in effect, that Hanoi follow Peking's lead. They evidently reflect Chinese anger over Hanoi's apparent effort to take a middle position in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

4. Communist China

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5. East Germany

It is now clear that the 31 October riots in Leipzig were the most serious in many years. East German police made liberal use of water cannon, dogs and night sticks to subdue crowds of disorderly youths demonstrating in favor of "freedom of music, hair style and opinion".

There were no discernible political motives behind the disturbances, but they have doubtless brought to an end the regime's efforts to deal with a rising tide of "beatnikism" among East German youth in a permissive manner. The regime has clamped down hard and there has been no repetition in Leipzig or anywhere else.

6. Dominican Republic

The country seems placid enough. Arms collection teams continue their cursory and desultory activity.

A student march on the palace is planned for today, and this could ruffle the surface if the student advocates of a little accompanying violence have their way.

Garcia Godoy

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[redacted] intended to be tough on military reintegration and would not permit the rebels to rejoin the military and police at their inflated constitutionalist ranks.

7. Congo

The situation is disintegrating again.

In Leopoldville the Tshombe-Kasa-vubu feud goes on and will probably lead to the fall of the Kimba government next week. This could stimulate Kasavubu to try to rule by presidential decree until next spring's election, which would further sharpen the cleavage between the two leaders.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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12 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
12 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Indonesians committed to the drive against the Communist Party are expressing concern and showing some confusion in the wake of Sukarno's strong public assertion of authority on Wednesday.

A number of those who had previously expressed optimism over the course of events, now seem discouraged. Since Wednesday, Sukarno has moved to regain full control over the country's information media. The army relinquished control of the radio yesterday, and the press, in conformity with new regulations, has toned down its attacks on the Communists and on Subandrio. Subandrio himself seems to be displaying new confidence.

Army leaders, most of whom had evidently hoped they could somehow get Sukarno to support their objectives, may now be obliged to weigh the risks of removing Sukarno if their aims are to be realized.

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Meantime, however, the army's round-up of Communist party adherents has continued in various parts of the country.

2. Southeast Asia

The French may be preparing to take new soundings on convening an international conference on Indochina.

The French chargé in Laos has confided to the US ambassador that De Gaulle is about to send one of his diplomats on an official visit to the capitals of Communist China, North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The diplomat, Jean Chauvel, is said to have had a prominent role in both the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conferences.

The chargé added that he was under instructions to inform the Soviet ambassador in Laos before the trip is made public. This raises the possibility that some new initiative on Southeast Asia was discussed during Couve de Murville's recent trip to Moscow.

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3. Philippines

President Macapagal has yet to concede his defeat in Tuesday's presidential election, but with some 80 percent of the votes counted there can be little doubt.

Some violence has occurred, as usual during Philippine elections, and the threat of more serious disturbances will remain until the dust settles. There was considerable election cheating on both sides.

Senator Ferdinand Marcos, the apparent winner, offered his assurances of continued friendly relations with the US during his "victory" news conference last night. He asserted he would send Philippine troops to Vietnam if necessary. On the domestic scene, Marcos will be hampered--as Macapagal has been--by a close party balance in Congress.

4. North Vietnam

The number of operational surface-to-air missile units in North Vietnam may have been reduced [redacted] as a result of recent air strikes.

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5. Soviet Union

The Venus probe launched last night

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This is the eighth Soviet try to reach Venus.

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The probe will require about three and a half months to complete its journey. The Soviet news agency reports that it is equipped to perform various scientific measurements during its flight as well as to attempt to observe Venus at the end of its journey.

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6. Rhodesia

The situation in Rhodesia is calm, and little violence or open opposition to the Smith regime has been reported. The departing US consul in Salisbury feels most of the white Rhodesians are relieved that a clear-cut decision, even if hazardous, has finally been taken. Nonwhites inside Rhodesia have yet to manifest their reaction. Censorship of the press and radio is being strictly enforced.

African reaction to the Rhodesian move is predictably hostile, though there is no unanimity as to what to do. President Kenyatta, who does not favor the use of force, has called for a meeting of East African leaders on Monday. President Nyerere in Tanzania reacted initially with a statement calling for United Nations intervention "in force." On the other side of the continent, Ghanaian President Nkrumah has called for joint African military action.

Zambia, which is vulnerable to economic retaliation from Rhodesia, is weighing the risks of joining in the trade embargo of Rhodesia. President Kaunda, pointing out that Zambian participation is essential if the economic sanctions are to succeed, indicated to the US Embassy that he will ask for US and British help in obtaining the items, including coal, which Zambia normally imports from Rhodesia.

7. Cyprus

Rejection by the Turkish Cypriots of a United Nations proposal to ease the explosive situation in Famagusta has angered Greek Cypriot leaders. They seem disposed toward new action against the Turks, which, in turn, might prompt Ankara to military intervention.

8. Brazil

The ferment among military officers that culminated on 27 October in Castello Branco's assumption of wide new powers seems to be settling down, at least for a time.

The US defense attaché, after talking with dozens of Brazilian officers over the past two weeks, concludes that the president's strength among the military is still great. Latent discontent continues, however, and there are signs that some of the younger hard-line officers, concerned over the president's reluctance to take even stronger action against subversion and corrupt politicians, are forming a nationalistic political group for the long haul.

Problems could boil up again over the scheduled inauguration on 5 December of the Guanabara state governor, who won the 3 October election with Communist backing and is anathema to many officers. Castello Branco has vowed to permit all those elected to take office, but will be under pressure to reverse himself in this and perhaps one other case.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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13 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
13 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

There has been no significant change in the power struggle during the past 24 hours.

Sukarno continues to play for time in order to benefit from the likely erosion of the still-militant public feeling against the Communists. He is probably covertly telling Communist Party members to lay low and wait for a better day.

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2. South Vietnam

Premier Ky returns to Saigon today from a visit to South Korea and an overnight stop in Taiwan. Ky bypassed Tokyo

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3. India

There are more gloomy crop reports from India, suggesting that a difficult or even a dangerous food shortage is imminent.

The problem is countrywide. Regions which are normally surplus areas for the fall crops have been hardest hit by drought. Normally deficit areas will require more assistance than usual.

4. Communist China

A military encounter occurred today between Chinese and Indian troops. Peking issued a blast charging the Indians with another "grave armed provocation" on the Sikkim frontier. New Delhi confirmed the incident, claiming that one Indian and two Chinese soldiers were killed. At last report there has been nothing to add to the official Indian and Chinese statements.

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5. United Nations

The outcome of the General Assembly's consideration of the Chinese representation issue is uncertain. The issue is likely to come to a vote early next week.

The sponsors of a resolution to seat Peking are apparently considering a text which does not explicitly call for Taipei's exclusion. This "softer" formulation, which would appeal to those favoring the "two Chinas" approach, would have a good chance of getting a simple majority. Assembly president Fanfani has not yet committed himself on whether he will rule that a two-thirds majority is required to seat Peking.

Peking would probably not accept an invitation to join which is not based on Taipei's expulsion. But the vote this year could bring Peking closer to ultimate membership and might be a significant psychological victory.

6. Guinea

Discontent over the country's economic decline is posing growing security problems for President Sekou Touré's one-party regime.

Touré told a US Embassy officer this week that there are at least three groups plotting against him, including among them some ranking members of the government. The President seemed confident, however, and said the culprits would be dealt with before the end of the month.

7. Rhodesia

Conditions remain generally quiet in Rhodesia and Ian Smith confidently left Salisbury for a weekend in the country. Some dissension has been reported among civil servants, some of whom are resigning. Black market currency operations were initiated in Salisbury almost as soon as independence was declared.

Rhodesian authorities are distributing a printed message in the interior warning African rural dwellers that the authorities are prepared to quell all opposition.

The South African Government, as expected, has refused to take part in any punitive measures against Rhodesia and has announced that relations will continue as before.

8. Dominican Republic

There is another upsurge in rumors of an imminent rightist coup, but the US Embassy has found no indication of any involvement by the military. Such connivance would be necessary for a rightist coup to succeed.

The embassy points out, however, that rightist politicians might try something dramatic next week in an attempt to gain a hemisphere-wide forum at the Rio Conference.

Extremists on the left also continue active. The staff of the banned Communist newspaper has called for a march today to its downtown offices, shut down by the Inter-American Peace Force.

Yesterday the government announced plans for a new and much more promising method of collecting weapons still in civilian hands. For 15 days beginning Tuesday, it will pay generous prices for all weapons turned in to government collection teams--and no questions will be asked. After the 15 days, all those found illegally in possession of weapons will be prosecuted.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

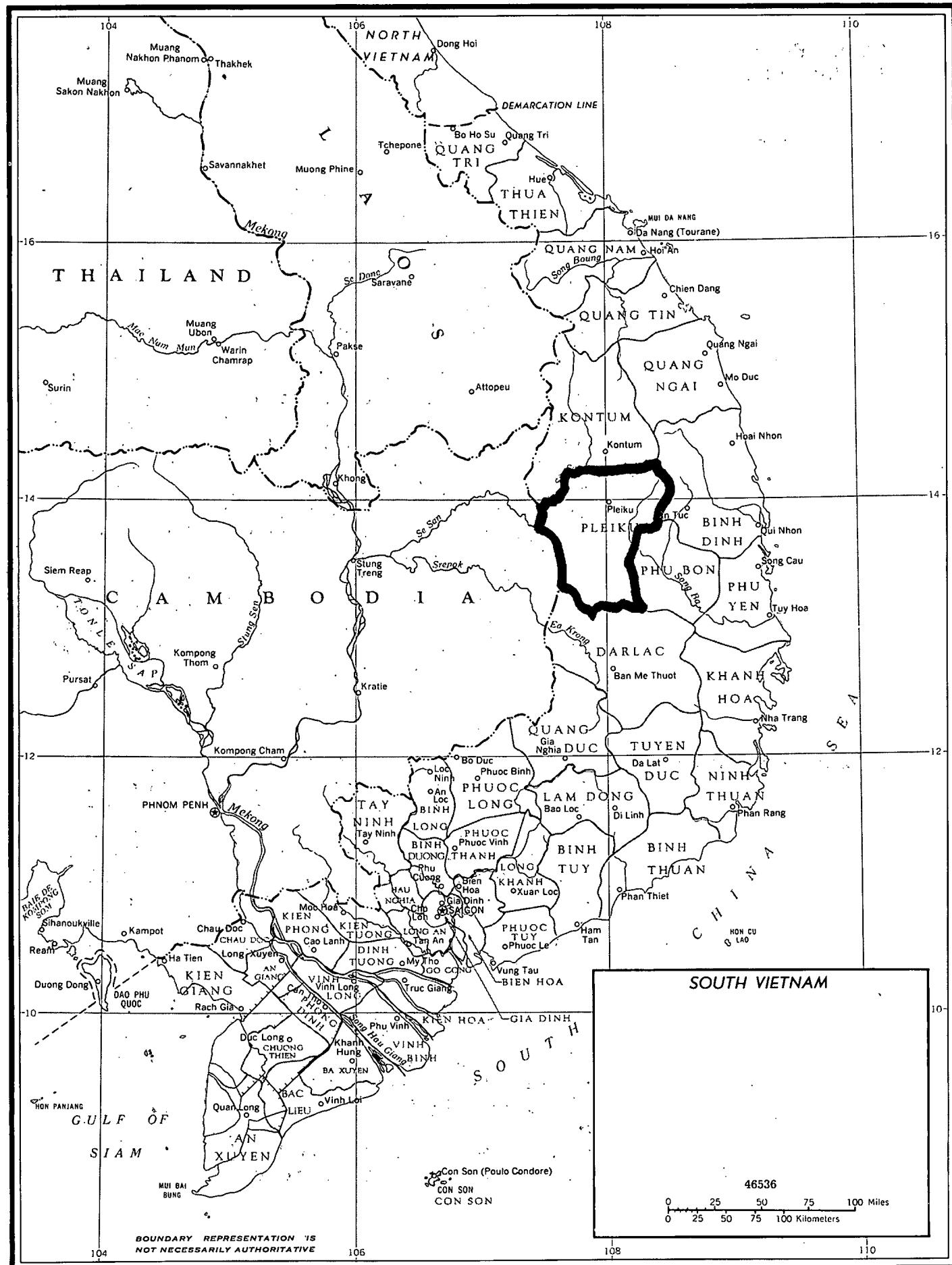


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15 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
15 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

The army and other anti-Communist political elements do not seem to have been cowed by Sukarno's recent statements, but neither are they yet resolved to meet him head on.

Sukarno met with the armed forces chiefs again this morning. The only result announced was a decision to call in all military and police commanders for a briefing by Sukarno next Saturday.

The army meanwhile is keeping the pressure on the Communists.

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Even the normally docile Indonesian parliament has called for a formal ban on the Communists.

Despite these developments, some leaders are worried that the anti-Communist parties are becoming more cautious.

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2. South Vietnam

There was further fierce fighting today between US and Communist forces near the embattled special forces camp at Plei Me. Communist losses in this latest action have been heavy. The body count of enemy dead now stands at 376 and the total probably runs a good deal higher. Once more tactical air and artillery support helped swell the enemy casualty lists.

the opposing force includes two battalions of North Vietnamese troops. Five North Vietnamese have been taken prisoners. Their interrogation raises the possibility that further elements of North Vietnamese regulars have recently been infiltrated. The picture is far from clear, however.

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3. Communist China

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The Chinese may possibly have the materials and technical know-how to set off an experimental thermonuclear device.

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4. Laos

Communist forces have been stirring lately. In the past ten days, they have pushed Laotian Government troops out of positions northeast of Thakhek. These, and other Communist harassing actions nearby, are probably designed to forestall any government push which might interfere with the high priority infiltration routes leading into South Vietnam.

Elsewhere in Laos, friendly tribesmen, who have been keeping pressure on the Communists, helped knock out a Pathet Lao strong point northeast of Luang Prabang last week. The tribesmen are part of a successful counterinsurgency force which has been trained, armed, and guided by the Central Intelligence Agency.

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5. India

The clash between Indian and Chinese troops along the Tibet border, reported in Saturday's Brief, does not seem to have had a serious sequel. Each government has issued only the conventional protest statements

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6. Rhodesia

One of Rhodesia's African nationalist groups failed in an attempt to organize a one-day general strike in the Salisbury area this morning. Two buses were attacked with gasoline bombs last night. Otherwise the local situation is outwardly under control.

Zambian President Kaunda evidently is under severe pressure to take strong measures, such as a total trade boycott, against Rhodesia. He has continued to stress, however, that he wants to do nothing rash.

He has good reason. A Zambian contingency study completed last week concluded that if Zambia's trade with Rhodesia were cut off, Zambia would have a six weeks food supply, but only 24 days gasoline and 11 days diesel fuel. The government is taking measures to enable it to bring in some gasoline via East Africa.

Over the longer term, coal to fuel Zambia's copper refineries is an equally critical item. All of this coal now comes from Rhodesia. The Rhodesians also could cut off 98 percent of Zambia's electricity if they wished to do so. The power plant is physically in Rhodesia, although it was built under an international agreement.

Most other black African governments are still breathing fire at the white Rhodesians.

7. Congo

President Kasavubu appears to be counterpunching quickly following the defeat of Prime Minister Kimba's cabinet by Tshombé's parliamentary forces yesterday.

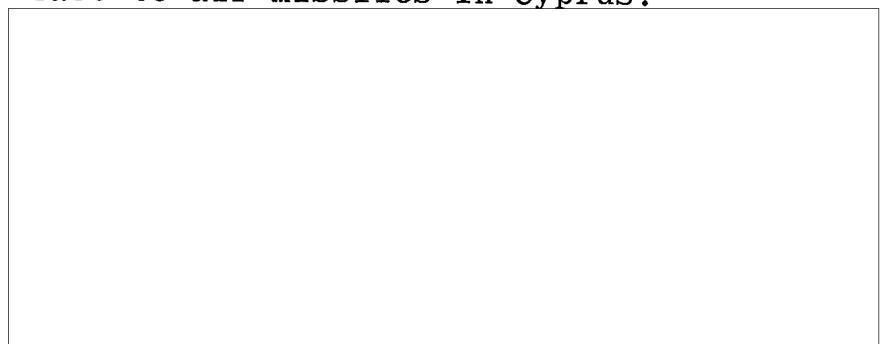
Kasavubu today asked Kimba to try to form a new cabinet. Having failed once, Kimba would be unlikely to get parliament's approval again at this time, but the parliamentary session ends on 6 December. Constitutionally Kimba would not have to face a vote before then.

Although Leopoldville is calm, our embassy there sees a danger that Kasavubu may revert to strong-arm tactics to intimidate Tshombé's supporters and Tshombé might retaliate in kind. The embassy is using its influence to avoid such developments.

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8. Cyprus

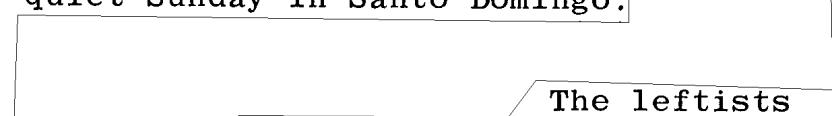
The Greek defense minister says that Athens can no longer resist pressure from the Greek Cypriots to install Soviet surface-to-air missiles in Cyprus.



It remains to be seen whether, as Athens has hoped, Greek Army personnel will man the missile sites and thus exercise some control over the weapons, or whether the Greek Cypriots will insist on taking this on themselves.

9. Dominican Republic

Only one bomb throwing marred a quiet Sunday in Santo Domingo.



The leftists failed miserably in an attempt Saturday to mount a demonstration to reopen the offices of a banned Communist newspaper.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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16 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
16 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

The United Nations is still deadlocked over the Rhodesian issue.

The Ivory Coast, however, has drafted a new compromise resolution. It urges Britain to put down the rebellion and asks all governments to break diplomatic and economic relations. It also calls for an oil embargo. Britain may go along with this compromise in order to avoid a stronger statement calling for force.

In Salisbury, the situation is quiet. Smith's main problem at this point is how to handle the former British governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs. The governor has considerable personal popularity in Rhodesia and he refuses to resign. If he continues his "sit in," Smith may have to resort to force before the issue presents a threat to the loyalty of the military establishment.

2. Indonesia

Sukarno has given in to army pressure and authorized a purge in the government.

This came out in the form of a presidential order today calling for the ouster of all government personnel involved in the 30 September movement. General Nasution put out a similar order yesterday applicable to the armed forces.

This latest move represents a considerable psychological gain for the military leaders. While they already had been engaged in a clean-up of the government, this is the first time that they were able to get Sukarno's formal approval.

Another mass rally against the Communists is scheduled for tomorrow in Djakarta.

3. Communist China

The Chinese have reportedly concluded another agreement for the purchase of grain, but they will need still more to meet their 1966 requirements.

The latest deal for some 1.5 million tons is with Argentina. Earlier, Peking contracted for two million tons from Canada to be delivered between mid-1965 and mid-1966. Another half million tons will come from Australia.

Since the Chinese will apparently need to import about six million tons next year, they will probably begin canvassing the more expensive markets--such as France--to make up the difference. These imports form a small, but significant, part of China's overall food position, which is examined in the Annex today.

4. Communist China

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5. France

The French will probably attempt to launch their first satellite this weekend or early next week.

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6. Pakistan

Pakistan may have received a limited amount of military aid from Indonesia.

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7. Vietnam

The battle near Plei Me continues to take a heavy toll of North Vietnamese Army personnel who had been infiltrated into the south. The latest confirmed count of Communist dead in this fighting is 869, but the actual number is probably considerably higher.

Growing morale problems among Viet Cong supporters in at least one area of South Vietnam came to light in a recently captured document. Nearly half the members of a 240-man Viet Cong labor group had defected due to "poor indoctrination" which had left them without "proper motivation."

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ANNEX

Communist China's Food Position

China's collectivized agriculture is still demonstrably unable to provide sufficient food for its growing population. The grain harvest this year probably will not differ significantly from last year's mediocre harvest. We estimate that it will only come to 170-175 million tons. To reach even this poor level of grain output Peking had to use cotton and oilseed acreage, thus reducing production of these necessities.

The population continues to grow at better than 2 percent, or more than 15,000,000, a year. Since grain production has failed to increase, Peking's supply position in rice and wheat will inevitably be worse in the coming months than it was last winter.

Part of the decline in grain availabilities can again be made up by an increase in the supply of subsidiary foods such as vegetables and meat. Such foods are raised largely from the peasants' private plots and represent time and effort away from the collective fields where vital grain crops are grown.

From all food sources, the average Chinese should have available to him about 1,900 calories per day over the next year. This is substantially below the 1957-1958 levels, considered the last normal food years the Chinese have enjoyed.

The longer term outlook is no better. During the next five years China will be hard pressed to obtain substantial increases in food from private plots unless, as seems unlikely, the leadership is willing to shift land from collective fields. The increases in food output necessary to keep even roughly in pace with population growth will thus have to be obtained by in some way lifting grain output and by continued large-scale imports.

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

The Chinese are just now starting to approach this problem from the other side. They have launched a birth control campaign in urban areas. However, the campaign has scarcely begun in rural China where the real problem lies. In any case, it will take years of intensive and successful effort before a meaningful decrease in population growth can be achieved.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

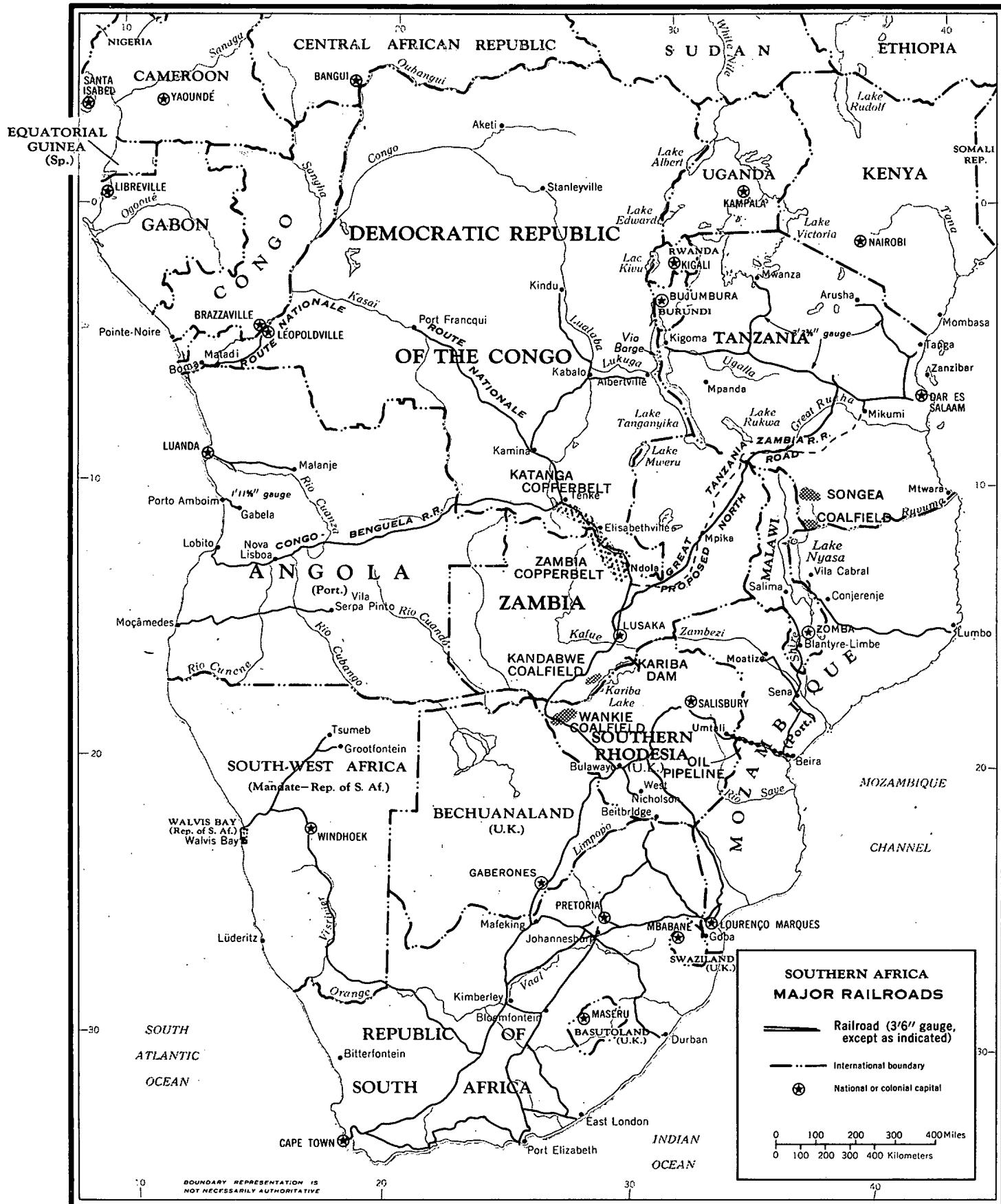
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DAILY BRIEF
17 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

Smith moved today to neutralize Governor Gibbs, who refuses to recognize Rhodesian independence.

Smith named Deputy Prime Minister Dupont to replace Gibbs and announced that the regime was stripping from Gibbs the "last trappings of office"--including guards and telephone for his official residence. The Union Jack still flies there, however.

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Although there was trouble today involving African nationalists in the Bulawayo industrial area in the south, Smith's security forces still seem to have the situation easily in hand.

Radical African leaders, as expected, are in full cry. A number of them have offered to send token contingents to Zambia, probably in the hopes that this will stir the British to stronger efforts to unseat Smith.

2. Pakistan

There are further signs that Ayub is working around toward an effort to improve his relations with the US.

A reliable Pakistani told Ambassador McConaughy that Ayub recently chastised Foreign Minister Bhutto for "rashness and cockiness" and for his role in disrupting relations with Washington.

Bhutto, the source says, was badly shaken and is now fighting for his political life. Another Pakistani official predicts that Bhutto's upcoming trip to Moscow may well lead to a further weakening of his position. The official thinks that Bhutto will get little but trouble out of the Kremlin.

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3. Indonesia

The pace of the struggle between Sukarno and the generals is quickening. The latter seem to have the edge for the moment.

The army insists that it retains emergency powers in Djakarta despite Sukarno's lifting of martial law there last week. The army has also managed to frustrate Sukarno's efforts to bridle the press and radio.

Further demonstrations have been staged to demand the banning of the Communists, and delegations from the generals have waited upon Sukarno to demand that Subandrio and air force General Dani be removed.

Since his strong speech last week Sukarno has been silent, but he is far from vanquished.

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In the outlying provinces, the drive against the Communists goes on. In fact, it may be near to getting out of hand in northern Sumatra.

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4. North Vietnam

According to the French representative in North Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong seems to be obsessed with the notion that American "lassitude" will create in the US conditions like those in France in 1954, and that this will eventually force the US to accept North Vietnam's conditions for negotiations.

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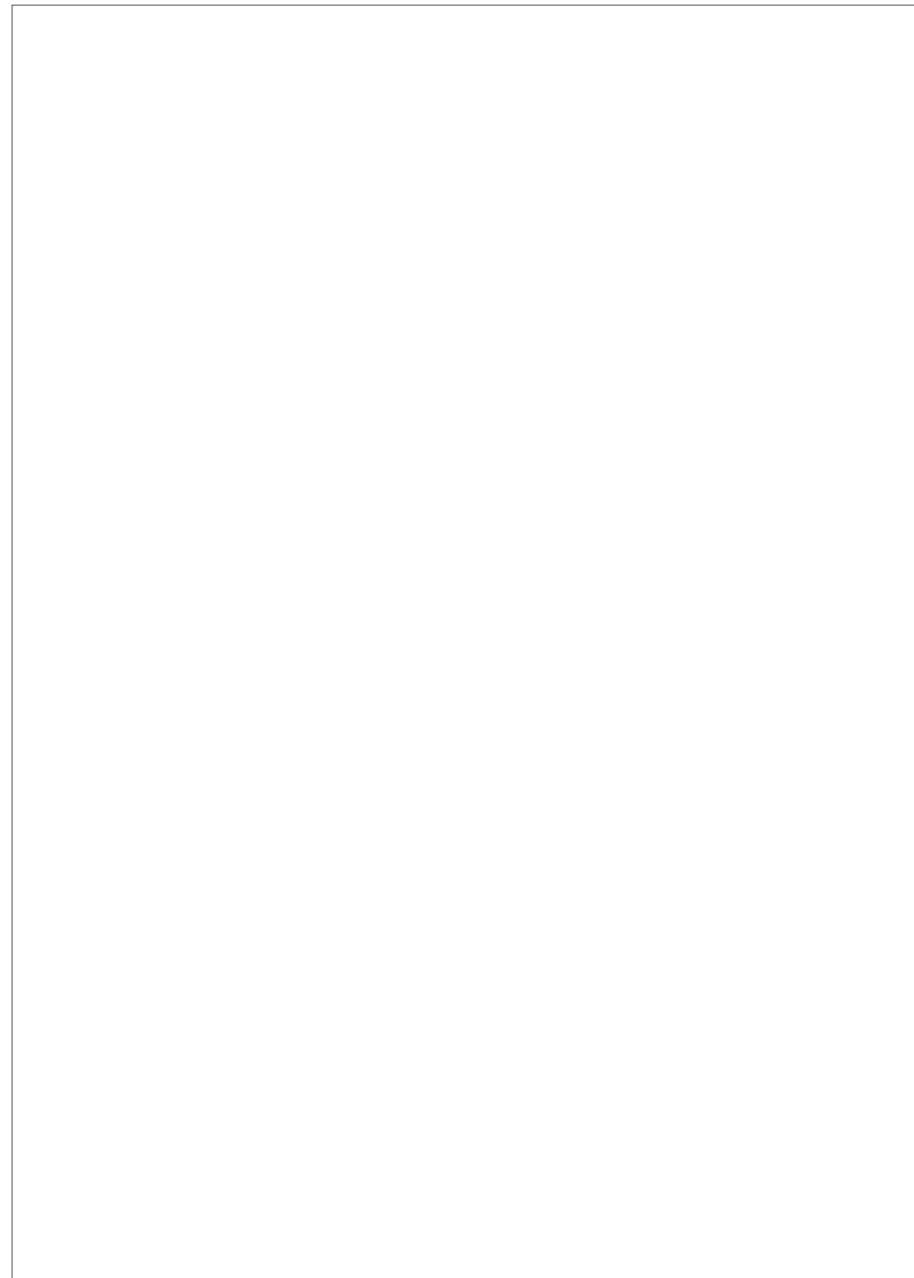
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5. Communist China

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6. Soviet Union

An outbreak of hoof and mouth disease may be reaching epidemic proportions. The authorities have instituted widespread measures to control its further spread. Even so, the outbreak may reduce meat and milk output next year.

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7. Chile

Violence erupted yesterday in the strike-bound copper mines of northern Chile. The government has put the affected areas in a state of emergency

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Chile's important copper mines have been shut down since 25 October by a general strike against legislation to implement a recent agreement between the Chileans and US companies. The union involved is led by a combination of Communists and radical socialists.

8. Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo continues to be full of rumors of coup plotting by right-wing forces.

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However, US officials in Santo Domingo think that Garcia Godoy's recent moves to rectify some of his early mistakes have gained for him the confidence of many moderates and reduced the potential for rightist-extremist action.

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There are other mildly hopeful signs. The president is making slow progress toward stabilization and is turning his attention to basic economic and social development plans. He has put Finance Minister Mendez Nunez in charge of coordinating economic programs, and the two are moving to encourage investment.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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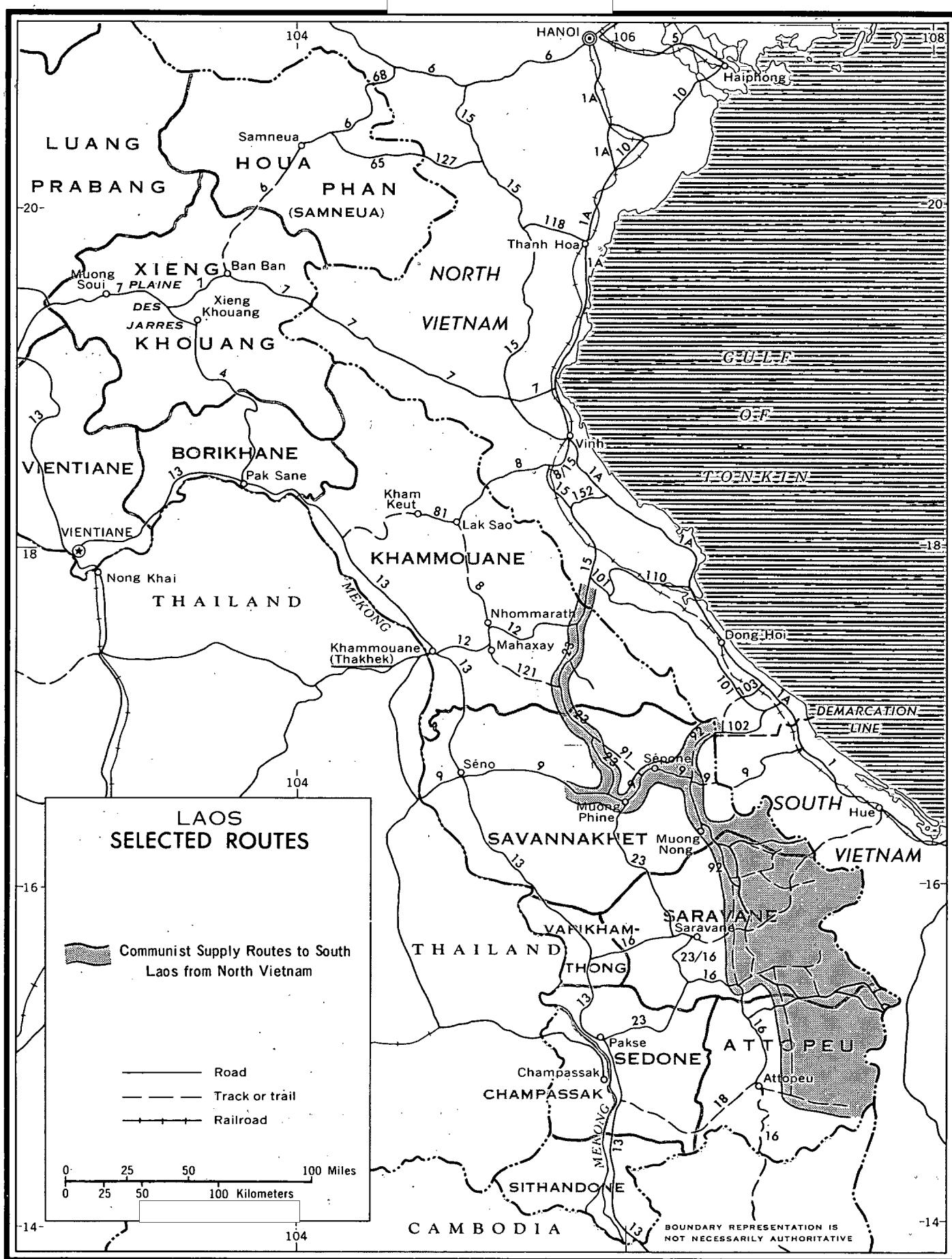
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DAILY BRIEF
18 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Sukarno's next move in the power struggle may be to give the appearance of succumbing to army pressure by banning the Communist Party. A few days later, however, he would follow through with an order eliminating all other political parties and forming a single new party which would include Communists in its leadership.

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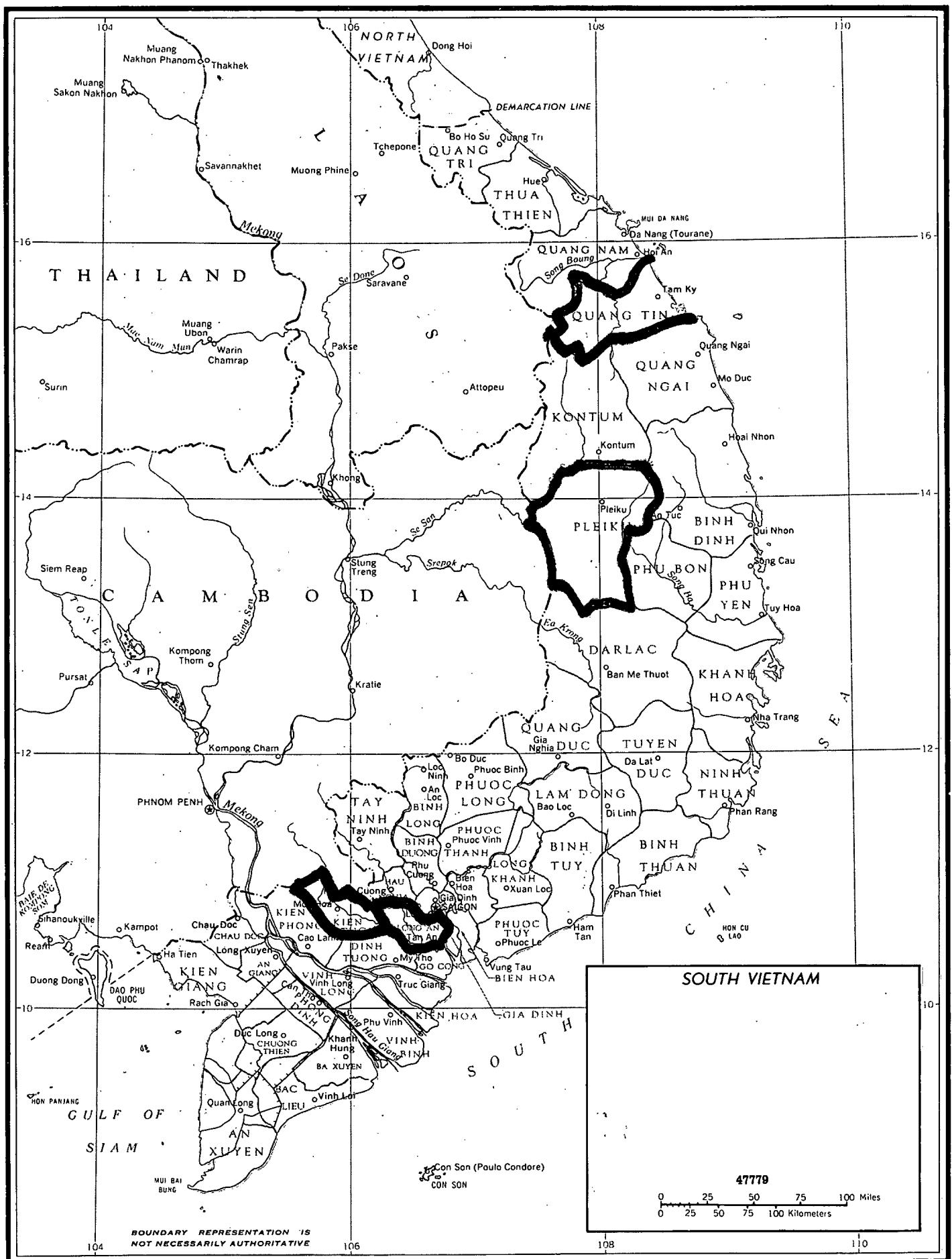
Army leaders still seem unsure of themselves, however. One of their chief worries is the uncertain loyalty of the enlisted men and lower officer ranks in the event of a showdown with Sukarno. One sign of this was their recent decision to sell their sedans and drive around in jeeps. This seems designed to reduce their vulnerability to charges of ostentatious living which have apparently been used against them among lower ranks.

2. Laos

Reinforced government forces in central Laos have apparently blunted recent Communist probes east of Thakhek, but the Communists continue to make gains elsewhere.

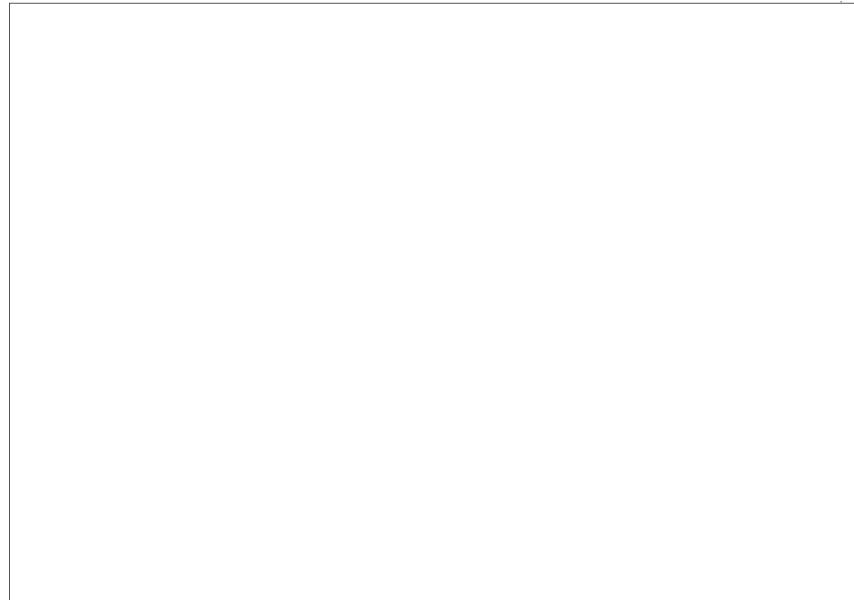
Substantial Communist troop movements reported earlier this week suggest an intention to maintain pressure. So far, however, it does not appear that a major Communist offensive is in prospect in Laos. The action seems more likely designed to inhibit interference with the infiltration routes into South Vietnam.

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3. Communist China

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4. South Vietnam

Communist military activity is on the increase in several areas of South Vietnam.

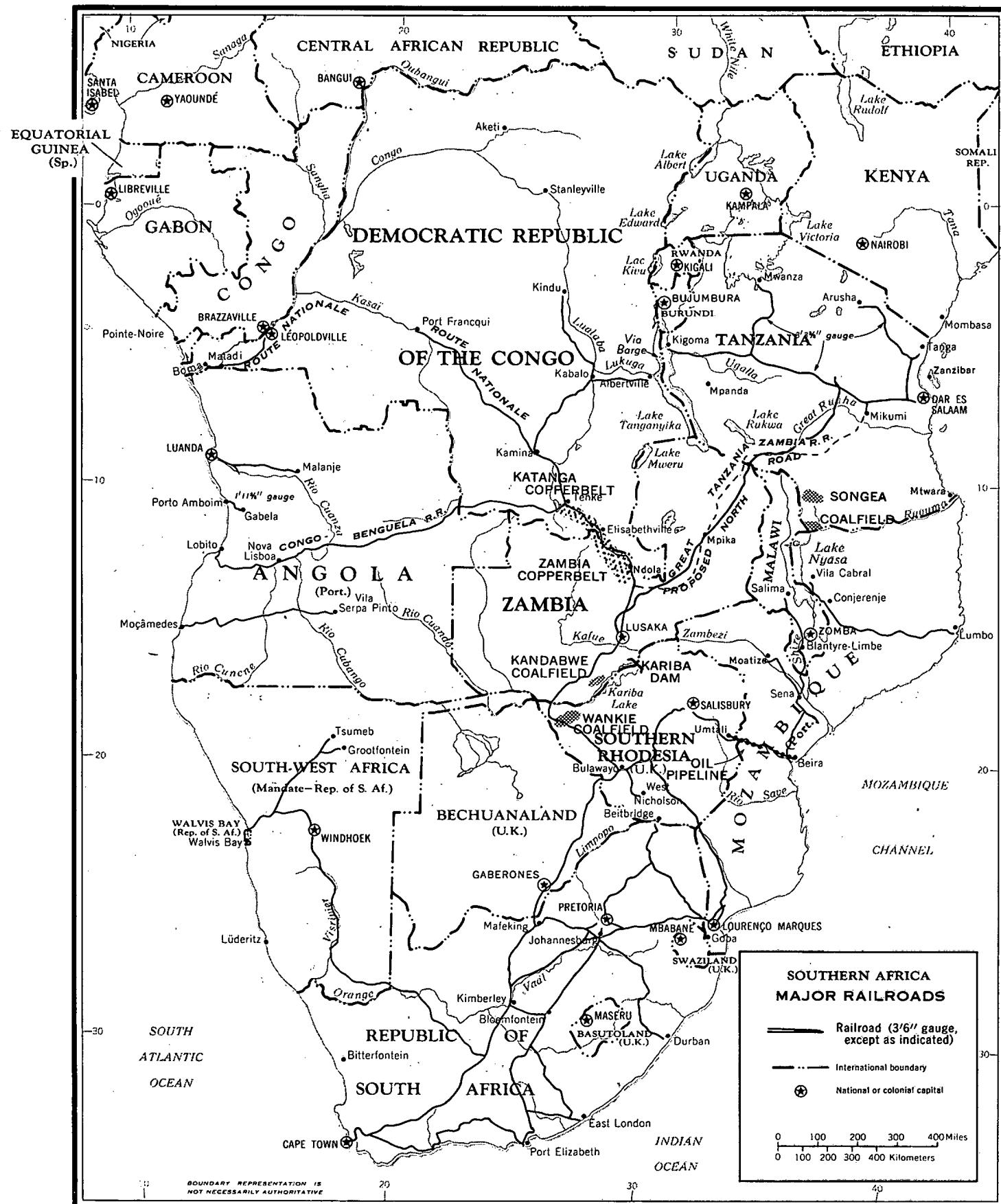
In addition to the engagement near Plei Me, where US forces remain in close contact with the enemy, three other engagements involving at least battalion-strength Communist forces have recently been reported.

These include an attack yesterday by about two battalions on an airfield in Long An Province, some 30 miles southwest of Saigon. Another Viet Cong battalion overran a South Vietnamese district headquarters in Quang Tin Province. The third engagement took place on Tuesday when a Viet Cong battalion captured a special forces outpost in Kien Tuong Province. South Vietnamese troops later reoccupied this position. (Map)

5. Tanzania

The Chinese economic aid program seems to be getting under way. A quantity of cement has just arrived in Dar es Salaam for the Mao-Tse-tung textile mill which is to be built on the edge of town.

50X1



6. Rhodesia

There was more open opposition to independence by black Rhodesians in the industrial area of Bulawayo today. The railway yards there were crippled by a wildcat strike.

This does not seem to be a major challenge to the Smith regime, however. The consensus of the remaining foreign representatives in Salisbury is that the internal security situation is well in hand and that there is no discernible split within the government's political base. They concede that Smith's position may become more shaky as economic sanctions take effect, but believe this may not come until next May or June when the tobacco crop is ready for marketing.

In Zambia, President Kaunda continues trying to line up support for his vulnerable country. Some white Rhodesians, who comprise the bulk of the skilled workers in Zambia's copperbelt, are ostentatiously expressing their support for Smith and interracial tensions seem to be rising.
(Map)

7. Cyprus

[Redacted]
At last report, the Turkish Air Force had eight fighter-bombers, armed with napalm, tanks, bombs, rockets, and Sidewinders, on alert at the air base near Ankara.

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8. Cuba

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9. Dominican Republic

A long-smoldering feud within Juan Bosch's political party is coming into the open. In essence it is a struggle for control of the party between the Bosch forces and Angel Miolan, former party head.

Miolan has been moving with some effect in recent weeks to rebuild his former strength among local party units. He hopes to win control of the next party convention, which is likely to be held early next year. At present Miolan is professing a moderate, responsible political stance, but his past record shows him to be motivated primarily by opportunism.

10. British Guiana

Over the past two weeks there has been an upswing in acts of violence and sabotage, mostly inspired by Jagan and his followers, with an eye to the talks on independence now going on in London.

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All of this points to an effort on Jagan's part to prevent or delay by violence independence under his arch enemy, Prime Minister Burnham.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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19 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
19 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

Our embassy in Djakarta believes that Sukarno's meeting with military commanders tomorrow will give some clearer indication of who is on top at the moment, although it is unlikely to bring the situation to a climax.

At this point, Sukarno's position does not seem much improved, despite a constant round of talks with civilian political leaders.

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The West Java military commander announced yesterday that the Indonesian Communist Party has been "dissolved," rather than merely "suspended" as in the rest of the country. This sounds at first like another army victory. This particular commander, however, has been lukewarm in pursuing the Communists, and the announcement may be an effort to smother anti-Communist activity with the claim that the party no longer exists.

2. Communist China

The Chinese Communist leaders have absorbed a series of setbacks lately, both abroad and domestically, and there are signs that tensions may be rising to the surface.

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While concern doubtless is high over foreign policy reverses, the top leaders are even more anxious about the way things are going at home. One of the chief sources of concern is the apparent loss of revolutionary zeal among the nation's youth and in lower party levels. This is the subject of today's Annex.

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3. South Vietnam

US and South Vietnamese forces are pressing the fight against some four regiments of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in western Pleiku Province.

The Communists have reportedly ordered in reinforcements, and the southward truck convoys spotted recently moving through the Laos infiltration corridors may be in support of the effort.

On the political side, student leaders in Saigon today issued a scathing attack on the Ky government. These leaders have not managed to attract much support, but there have been mutterings against Ky from the Catholic camp recently. There is an anti-US tinge to some of this.

A survey taken in the provinces points to a rise in popular anxiety over the accelerating tempo of the war. The feeling is still vague and localized, with the majority accepting the war in a passive or fatalistic way.

4. Soviet Union

The Soviet ships which supported the launchings of the Venus probes on 12 and 16 November

This suggests that another space shot, possibly a third Venus probe, is in the offing.

The two probes already en route should arrive in the vicinity of Venus early next March.

The follow-up probe--called Venus 3 since a Venus 1 was launched on an abortive mission in 1961--seems to be essentially a backup. Although the Soviets have announced that Venus 3 carries somewhat different equipment from Venus 2, the primary mission of both probes most likely is to study the Venusian atmosphere.

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5. Cyprus

President Makarios is sending 133 Greek Cypriot technicians to Egypt today to begin training on Soviet surface-to-air missile equipment, according to the Greek defense minister. The minister says his government is powerless to prevent the move, and suggests that the US try.

This development will further excite the Turks when they get wind of it, although its importance at this time is psychological. Ambassador Belcher in Nicosia reports that a number of Makarios' future missilemen have made it clear that they are going on this mission reluctantly, and it will probably take a year or more to train them.

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6. Congo

Army chief Mobutu says President Kasavubu and Premier Kimba are pressing him to arrest Tshombé.

The charge against Tshombé would be using "mercenary soldiers" without government approval. This accusation arises out of a recent incident in which Belgian officers formerly assigned to the Congo Army moved to form a bodyguard for Tshombé.

Mobutu says he is in a quandary. He has resisted the idea of arresting Tshombé, but at the same time feels he could never serve under Tshombé and evidently does not want to seem to be supporting him.

Tshombé's recent success in defeating Kasavubu and Kimba in parliament indicates he has considerable support throughout the country as well as in his native Katanga, and his arrest would produce a new crisis.

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7. Rhodesia

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[Redacted]

Prime Minister Wilson is sending Malcolm MacDonald, an experienced trouble-shooter, to Zambia via Kenya.

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[Redacted]

According to our embassy in Lusaka, British moves to re-establish confidence there are essential. The Zambian leaders feel that Britain's measures against Rhodesia will be ineffective, and suspect that London will let Zambia down as well.

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[Redacted]

The Rhodesian authorities today restored the guards around Governor Gibbs' house, stating that he had been sent threatening letters.

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8. Bolivia

[Redacted]

The curtain seems about to go up on another act in Bolivia's presidential play.

[Redacted]

Co-President Barrientos says he is going to Switzerland this month for medical treatment of an old bullet wound. This looks like another of Barrientos' maneuvers to leave his fellow co-President, Ovando, holding the bag while Barrientos plumes himself to run for president next year.

[Redacted]

It remains to be seen whether Ovando and the Bolivian politicos will follow Barrientos' script.

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9. Dominican Republic

Ambassador Bunker's two meetings with Garcia Godoy yesterday did not indicate any new crises coming up. The provisional president is still moving very cautiously on his scheme to replace leftists like Attorney General Morel Cerda. Garcia Godoy claims that his relations with the military chiefs have improved.

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10. Uruguay

Labor troubles continue in Montevideo, and the Communists are reported to have decided to try a general strike if the government does not give in to some of the unions' demands. So far, the government is holding to a tough line.

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11. France

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ANNEX

Chinese Communist Revolution Slowing Down

[redacted] Fitting the pieces together into a coherent picture is an exacting, if not entirely exact, science. However, over the past months a picture of a worried top command in Peking has emerged with unusual clarity.

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Mao and his circle sense that their revolution is losing momentum and that, when they are gone, there may be no one left to keep the Chinese nose to the revolutionary grindstone.

Specifically, the leadership fears that China's youth and intelligentsia, despite years of insistent party propaganda, do not entirely share their leaders' ideals.

Party authorities suspect that the dry rot is now infecting the lower levels of the party apparatus. The urgent need, as they see it, is to reinstate in these vital cogs a sense of revolutionary zeal and purpose. Characteristically, the leadership is trying to achieve this by ordering all involved to spend even longer hours poring over the works of Chairman Mao and expounding on them in the ubiquitous party cell meetings. Local party organizations are being shaken up, presumably to weed out those who no longer are sufficiently receptive to pressures of this type. Stronger measures--like fines, forced labor, or imprisonment--have been used before and surely will be used again.

Reports from refugees

[redacted] make plain that the authorities are once again requiring large numbers of recent high school graduates to work in rural areas. Part of this is due to the fact that opportunities for higher education, strictly limited, are reserved for those the regime considers "politically reliable." It is an item of faith that hard physical labor on the farms will "steel" the others and make them more malleable instruments of the party.

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(Cont'd)

ANNEX (Cont'd)

Practicing scientists have also come under the lash. As a group the scientists had until recently been largely exempt from such party-sponsored pressures. Peking has now decided that the gentle treatment has failed. Charges have been leveled that Chinese scientists are still too admiring of "bourgeois" Western science. This is wrong, the key party journal thunders, and Chinese scientists must turn instead to Mao's work for guidance.

A US-trained rocket specialist, Chien Hsueh-sen, was forced recently to criticize himself in the pages of the same journal for belittling the political side of science. Peking evidently felt it necessary to smash the image of Chien as a man who got to the top despite being more expert than red. The tactic is not apt to lift the quality of Chinese science.

Peking has been over most of this ground before. In the present case, however, there seems to be a special sense of urgency. This probably reflects a recognition that returns from such efforts are diminishing. It may also mean that China's aging leaders are beginning to realize that time is running out for them.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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20 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
20 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

A full account of Sukarno's meeting this morning with Indonesia's military commanders is not yet available. Sukarno preceded the private session, however, with a public lecture to military and newsmen on the evils of recent Indonesian and foreign newspaper reporting.

He reiterated that Indonesia is in a "great axis" with Cambodia, North Vietnam, and Communist China against "American imperialism." Citing specific examples, he denounced newspapers which have criticized North Vietnam and Cambodia and have printed "slander" against the Indonesian Communist Party.

In typical Sukarno style, he also told the assemblage that he would carry out Indonesia's revolution "only with the help of God and the full trust of the Indonesian people." The events surrounding the attempted coup were, he said, "only a minor matter."

All this sounds like Sukarno today is meeting the army almost head-on. We await reports of the army's reaction.

2. South Vietnam

Contact with Communist forces in western Pleiku Province has been maintained now for seven consecutive days. Late reports indicate that there was another sizable engagement there again this morning.

Communist losses in this area since 14 November now total 1,209 killed and 19 captured. In addition, US forces have captured or destroyed some 850 enemy weapons. US casualties stand at 250 killed and 358 wounded.

3. Communist China

Peking's first official reaction to the United Nations vote on the representation issue indicates that the Chinese regard the outcome as the inevitable vindication of their obdurate stand.

An editorial in People's Daily yesterday offers its readers no suggestion, however, that China will soon become a member.

Before that can happen, the paper says, the United Nations must not only expel the Chinese Nationalists and expunge the resolutions charging China and North Korea with aggression, but undertake a "complete reform" to remove the organization from "US domination."

4. India

General Nimmo, the chief of the United Nations observers covering the Kashmir cease-fire line, says he believes that the Indian forces are following a well-planned program to push Pakistani troops back to the original cease-fire line in Kashmir.

Reports on outbreaks of fighting this week suggest that the Indians are pursuing a similar objective along the lines to the south as well.

5. Dominican Republic

Our embassy in Santo Domingo is still reasonably optimistic that a rightist coup against Garcia Godoy will not take place

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In fact, the wide circulation given the coup plans may well be one of the inhibiting factors. Although yesterday was supposed to see the beginning of terrorism in preparation for the rightists' move, the day passed relatively quietly.

Ambassador Bunker has again urged Garcia Godoy to ease the situation by promptly announcing the replacement of key leftists in his government. Garcia Godoy says, however, that he thinks nothing he could do would end plotting by the extreme right.

6. Venezuela

Student organizations have announced that they will observe Venezuela's National Students' Week, which starts tomorrow, by airing grievances and "repudiating" visits by prominent US figures.

Venezuelan Communists may work through the students to whip up sentiment for a demonstration against Senator Robert Kennedy, who is due to arrive in Caracas on 26 November.

7. Guinea

Guinea broke relations with France today. The move follows charges by President Touré that the French, along with leaders of some of Guinea's neighbors, were plotting to overthrow his regime.

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Point-

ing at the French is not unusual for Touré, whose relations with Paris have been cool at best since 1958, when Guinea chose to get out of the French African bloc.

8. Congo

Plot charges against Tshombé were published yesterday, possibly as a prelude to his arrest, but we have no word of action against him yet..

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Ambassador Godley meanwhile foresees possible new problems in eastern Congo. Most of the Rhodesians and South Africans with Colonel Hoare's white commandos there intend to go home when their contracts expire next month. While this will help Leopoldville's image with other African governments, it also will leave a considerable security gap unless replacements are forthcoming soon.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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22 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
22 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Indonesia

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The long-expected reorganization of the Supreme Operations Command was announced today. The outcome is a compromise. The new structure may improve the military's hand at the operational level, but Sukarno and his three deputies, including Subandrio, are still included in this "super cabinet."

The embassy in Djakarta now believes that Sukarno's self-confidence is growing. The president gives the impression of believing that a political watershed has passed and that time is increasingly on his side. However, there has been little actual change in his position and the army continues to go its own way.

2. Vietnam

The heavy fighting in western Pleiku Province, very near the Cambodian border, has prompted the Chinese to reiterate their pledge of "all-out" support if the war should spread to Cambodia. The latest warning that China "would not stand idly by" was made yesterday by Peking's leading military spokesman at a banquet honoring the visiting Cambodian defense minister.

The stubborn resistance put up by Communist forces in the face of heavy losses in the fighting in western Pleiku contrasts with the flexible, hit-and-move tactics they have usually employed. Some of the possible reasons for this are summarized at Annex.

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3. South Vietnam

Premier Ky told Ambassador Lodge that if national elections were to be held in the immediate future, the voters in only about a quarter of South Vietnam's villages would be free from some kind of intimidation by the Viet Cong. He pointed out that in many villages now under government control the Viet Cong had planted persons who would make an orderly and free election impossible.

Ky's estimate corresponds roughly with the embassy's.

4. Communist China

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5. Rhodesia

The Organization of African Unity will probably hold a foreign ministers meeting next week to discuss using force against Rhodesia

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[redacted] the organization's committee on Rhodesia has recommended such a session.

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This move comes in response to a growing frustration in several African capitals over Britain's rejection of military intervention. These countries also doubt that the Security Council's resolution will have much effect.

Inside Rhodesia, Smith seems to be in full control. There have been incidents of African violence and work stoppage in Bulawayo, Rhodesia's second largest city, but as yet they have not reached significant proportions.

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6. Yemen

Representatives of the republican and royalist factions are set to confer tomorrow in accordance with the Nasir-Faysal agreement of August to end the civil war.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a provisional government. This government is supposed to rule during a ten-month period while the 55,000 Egyptian troops in Yemen are being withdrawn.

Prospects for the conference are encouraging. Many Yemeni leaders on both sides are anxious for the Egyptian troops to leave. Egypt and Saudi Arabia also seem to want the conference to succeed.

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7. Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew is determined to resume barter trade with Indonesia, and the Malaysians are said to be equally determined to prevent it.

Barter trade was broken off by Malaysia last year as a security measure against Indonesian infiltration efforts against Singapore. Since Singapore's separation from Malaysia, however, Lee Kuan Yew has been pressured to resume this kind of lucrative exchange.

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8. Dominican Republic

The rightist conspiracy in Santiago folded quickly today. Military and police units dispersed the rebels and arrested their leaders.

The plot was engineered by a discredited right-wing politician, Tomas Espinosa. He has been involved for some time in plotting against Garcia Godoy.

The conspirators had hoped for a nationwide uprising, but they were badly split from the beginning. The timely dispatch of small US troop contingents was another dampening factor.

The Dominican military leaders cooperated fully with the provisional government against the plotters. Garcia Godoy still suspects, however, that army chief Martinez and air force chief De los Santos have been conspiring against him. He may now decide to balance the ouster of leftist Attorney General Morel Cerdá with an announcement that these rightist officers have also been deposed.

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ANNEX

Communist Military Tactics in Vietnam

The strong and prolonged resistance which Communist forces have been putting up despite heavy losses in western Pleiku Province has been in seeming violation of the tactical doctrine that has heretofore guided their military action in Vietnam. In the past, North Vietnamese main force units have generally tried to break off direct contact with opposing forces when they have suffered heavy casualties without having achieved their objectives.

In fact, however, present Communist tactics appear to be consistent with the doctrine of North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap--the long-time mastermind of Communist military action and doctrine in Vietnam. He has always maintained that there must be a gradual tactical evolution as a "people's war" progresses and the insurgents' armed strength grows. Against the French the Communists gradually engaged in more intensive action as their strength increased.

Indigenous Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam have recently been under increased pressure from the north to take larger scale direct actions against US forces for the purpose of inflicting heavy casualties. Hanoi propaganda, for instance, wildly hailed the ambush of a US battalion on 11 November. This was in fact one of the first instances when Viet Cong main forces, apparently unaided by North Vietnamese regulars, attempted to take on a sizable US force in the field. (The actual losses were 20 US killed against over 200 Viet Cong.)

Another factor which may weigh heavily in western Pleiku is that the Ia Drang Valley has considerable strategic importance. It provides some of the best terrain in the Vietnamese central highlands for men and supplies moving either through Cambodia or from farther north in South Vietnam.

(Cont'd)

ANNEX (Cont'd)

In addition, there are indications that an important Communist supply depot and base area exists on the south side of the valley. The base was in fact the original US objective in this area.

The Ia Drang Valley action indicates a greater willingness by the Communists to accept serious losses in main force strength in situations where the territory involved is of major importance to them, or where they believe they can inflict heavy casualties on the forces opposing them.

The Communist goal in attempting to run up US losses, even at the cost of disproportionate losses of their own, is to cause a domestic outcry in the US against participation in the war. Communist statements suggest that they are, in fact, putting considerable store in just this. Whether or not this is their goal, it seems clear that the strategists in Hanoi still envisage a protracted war of attrition in South Vietnam.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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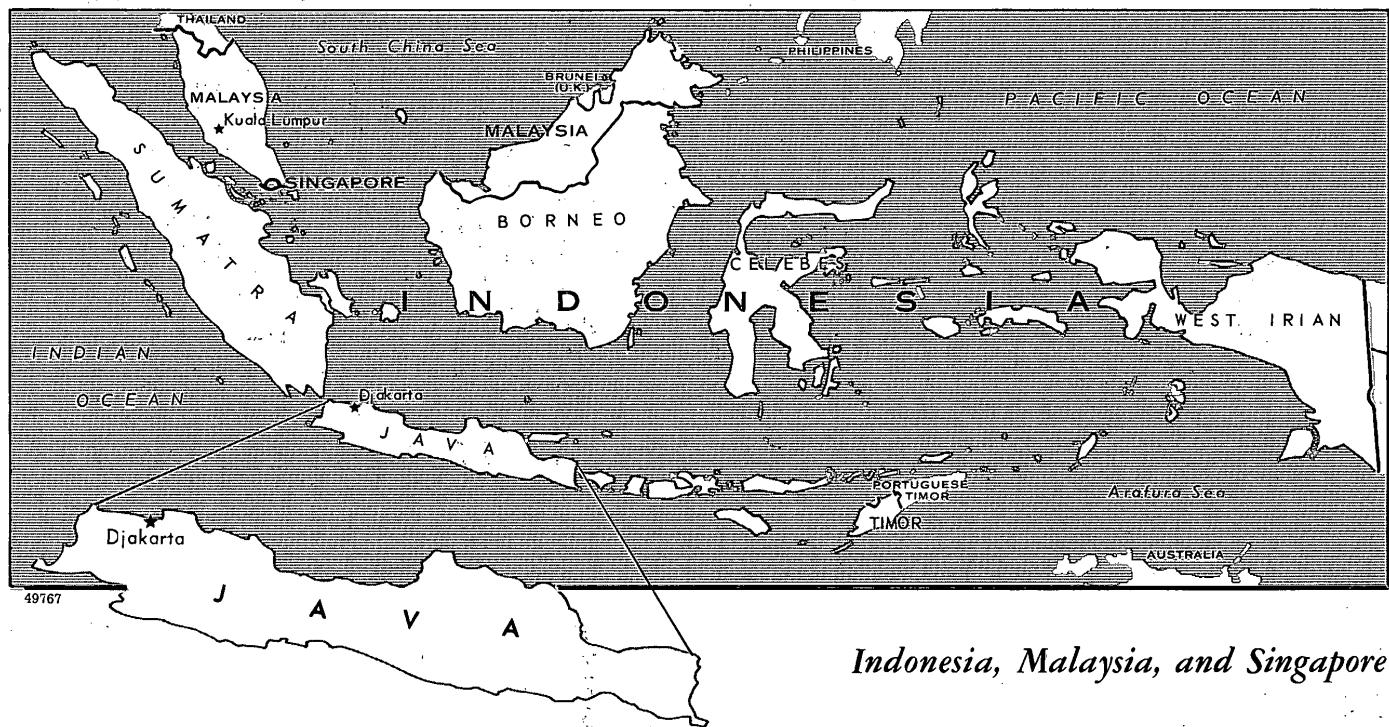
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23 NOVEMBER 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF
23 NOVEMBER 1965****1. Rhodesia**

Acts of defiance by black Africans against the Smith government are on the increase. These are still sporadic, however, and African nationalist attempts to keep workers off the job have been largely unavailing. The few nationalist leaders still at large are said to be demoralized.

Although the white regime still sits firmly in the saddle, US representatives in Salisbury detect inklings of a "whistling in the dark" atmosphere within the divided white community in Salisbury.

The South Africans and the Portuguese, who promise to be the main external props of the Smith regime, are playing their cards close to the chest. The South Africans indicate they may give limited economic and some military support. The Portuguese say that they will continue their "past cooperation."

2. Indonesia

There has been no essential change. The generals persist in their campaign against the Communists, while Sukarno tries to deflect them and line up support for himself. Neither seems able to force an advantage.

No matter how the struggle in Jakarta comes out, Indonesia's confrontation against Malaysia is likely to go on pretty much as it does now. All Indonesian leaders, the generals included, talk in terms of continuing the fight against Malaysia.

That fight is being waged in a low key. In the past few months Indonesia has limited itself to routine patrolling and minor probing actions near the border in Borneo.

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3. Vietnam

Soviet Premier Kosygin followed Moscow's standard line in talking about Vietnam with Senator Mansfield last week. Kosygin condemned US actions in Vietnam and, like other Soviet spokesmen, seemed determined to avoid showing any divergence from Hanoi's position.

A total of 49 surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam have now been confirmed by photography. The three latest sites to be spotted are part of a complex of ten covering the vital port city of Haiphong and nearby naval anchorages.

Photography earlier this month also shows that the Chinese Communists are continuing to develop road connections between the province of Yunnan and north-western North Vietnam. Since last January two new north-south roads and one lateral connection have been opened, and an old main road is being substantially improved. All this seems more than is required for commercial purposes.

4. Communist China

Intercepted military communications indicate that Chinese units in Tibet are on a modified alert status.

A Chinese regiment which moved to forward positions opposite Sikkim as backing to Peking's 16 September ultimatum to New Delhi is still there.

There have been two border incidents in the area so far this month. More threaten since both sides are sending out more frequent and aggressive patrols.

5. Pakistan

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As far as we can tell, Pakistan's recent attempts to diversify sources of military hardware have not been very successful. There is no solid evidence yet that Peking has come through with meaningful amounts. Some equipment may have arrived from Indonesia, but Karachi probably sees it as a one-shot effort.

6. Congo

The authorities in Leopoldville have opened a shrill campaign against the Belgians.

The real target of the campaign is not the Belgians but former prime minister Tshombé.

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7. Argentina

A sticky situation could be brewing in Buenos Aires. Army strong man Onganía resigned in a huff when one of his former subordinates was made his nominal superior.

President Illia has not yet grasped this hot potato.

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8. Dominican Republic

The country was quiet today following the collapse of yesterday's inept attempt at a coup.

The rapidity with which the effort was broken denied the extreme left an opportunity to capitalize on it. The stock of the military got a boost.

The question now is how Garcia Godoy will react. Military leaders have again called on him to remove his pro-Communist Attorney General, Morel Cerdá, and the provisional president has once again indicated that he will do so, possibly tomorrow.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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24 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
24 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Vietnam

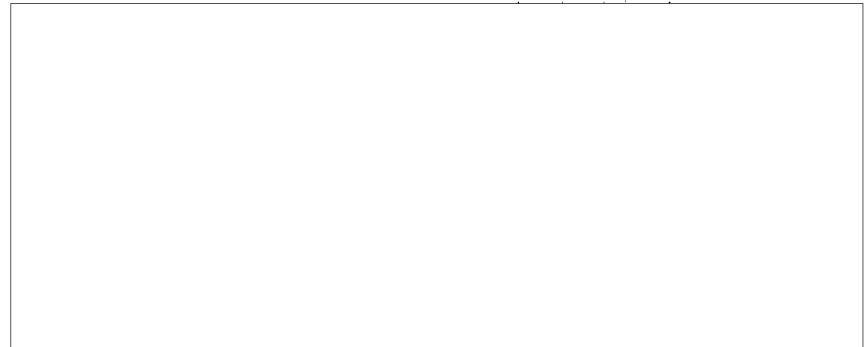
Infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into South Vietnam during the past few months has apparently been considerably higher than earlier estimates had indicated.

US officials in Saigon now carry a total of seven regular North Vietnamese regiments--with some 10,650 troops--in South Vietnam. As of 1 November, these figures were three regiments with 4,700 troops.

These increases stem mostly from information obtained from enemy prisoners captured during the recent heavy fighting.

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2. Laos



3. Pakistan

Pakistan is receiving additional military equipment from Indonesia. This includes [redacted] a number of motor torpedo boats and amphibious tanks.

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All this equipment is Soviet-made. It is not clear whether title is to be transferred to Pakistan and, if so, whether Djakarta has obtained Moscow's approval, as required by the Indonesian-Soviet arms agreement.

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4. Indonesia

Adam Malik, anti-Communist political adviser to the army generals, seems to be emerging as the closest thing there is to an active political rival to Sukarno.

A US Embassy officer who talked with him earlier this week was impressed with Malik's apparent determination to play a major role in changing Indonesia's domestic and foreign policies. Malik conceded that the power struggle is presently stalemated but declared emphatically that the situation cannot return to what it was before 30 September.

Malik said he recognized some of the reasons for the army's hesitation but that, even so, General Nasution is "by nature inclined to wait too much." Malik declared that he intends to continue pressing very hard for decisive army action.

Late information reflects continued near defiance of Sukarno's procedural orders by the army leaders pressing on against the Communist Party.

5. Communist China

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6. Rhodesia

Black Rhodesians staged their first successful strike since independence yesterday when an estimated 60 percent of the workers in the southern city of Bulawayo stayed away from their jobs. Nearly all were back today, however, after employer threats to fire absentees.

Various African governments are offering to send troops to Rhodesia's northern border in Zambia in an evident effort to pressure Britain toward military involvement.

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7. West Germany**8. Brazil**

[redacted] a serious rift may be developing between President Castello Branco and his war minister, General Costa e Silva.

If true, this would be bad news. Costa e Silva, Brazil's most powerful military figure, has been the main factor in keeping the hard-line military officers under control.

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9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy finally removed his pro-Communist attorney general yesterday. The replacement, the moderate Gustavo Gomez Ceara, was sworn in.

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10. Guatemala

Pressures are growing among some elements in the government for a move to prolong the military regime, which is now scheduled to come to an end after elections next March. Some of this pressure results from the poor prospects of the regime's presidential candidate, another colonel, of matching the popular strength of the non-Communist opposition.

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Though the government has scored important recent successes against the long-standing guerrilla campaign, terrorist threats are still unsettling. The Communists, for their part, seem intent on pushing the authorities toward indiscriminate repressive measures in the belief that this will improve the revolutionary climate.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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25 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
25 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Congo

All is reported quiet in the wake of General Mobutu's takeover in Leopoldville this morning. Nor does effective resistance seem likely in the immediate future, although Mobutu's move almost certainly will be denounced by radical African governments, especially neighboring Congo Brazzaville.

Mobutu has announced that he is now president for the constitutional five year term. He has named Colonel Mulamba, one of the few Congolese army officers who have been really effective, as premier. Both men are close friends of the West.

Mobutu says he was pressed to act by fellow senior officers, but he is more likely to have come to believe that taking over himself was the only way out of the impasse between Tshombe and ex-President Kasavubu. Mobutu overthrew Lumumba's regime in somewhat similar circumstances five years ago.

Tshombe has told our embassy that he is delighted with developments. It is problematical how long he will remain in this frame of mind, given his own ambitions for the presidency. Kasavubu was still at liberty, as of last report. He may try to rally his tribal supporters in the Leopoldville area, but even here his popularity is reported to have slipped of late.

2. Panama

A three day general strike which Communists and other opponents of the government have hoped to exploit got off to a poor start yesterday. Government security forces acted effectively, and the situation was still quiet this morning.

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3. Dominican Republic Garcia Godoy's removal of leftist Attorney General Morel Cerda has led the top military leaders to withdraw another of their threats to resign.

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4. Rhodesia

A British official has given our embassy in London a strong impression that the Wilson government will take more decisive measures against Rhodesia in the future. He says London fears that if it does not keep the initiative the radical Africans will move in with disastrous results.

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5. Vietnam

No significant new developments have been reported.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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26 NOVEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
26 November 1965

1. Indonesia

[redacted] D. N. Aidit, the head of the Indonesian Communist Party, was arrested on 21 November. [redacted]

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The army commander in South Celebes announced today the Communist Party in his area has been dissolved. This follows similar announcements from West Java and Molucca. Arrests of Communists throughout the country are now said to stand at 34,000.

The economic situation looks increasingly grave. Rice is in short supply and inflation is rampant. The Indonesian consul general in Hong Kong is passing the word that his government is in desperate need of credit. He says that he has been instructed by the army leaders to contact American officials in hopes of getting indirect US assistance.

2. Nationalist China

50X1

3. Communist China

The Chinese military presence in North Vietnam continues to grow, but apparently still does not include any ground combat elements.

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4. Rhodesia

Rhodesia's relations with Zambia are becoming thoroughly fragile.

Part of the power line from the Kariba hydroelectric station in Rhodesia was knocked out by an explosion this morning, cutting off power to a part of Zambia's copperbelt. In addition, a number of white Rhodesian railroad engineers working in Zambia have been out on strike since earlier in the week.

These developments not only increase the chances for racial incidents but also heighten extremist pressures on Kaunda to take drastic action against Rhodesia. These pressures seem to have built up appreciably in recent days.

Kaunda will probably now call again for British troops, hoping that an affirmative reply will keep his critics in line, and help him keep African radical troops out.

5. Congo

The political scene is still quiet. Mobutu told the embassy yesterday that he is banking heavily on US support.

A new government may be announced tomorrow. It will probably contain several old names, perhaps even that of Nendaka whose machinations probably created the political impasse which forced Mobutu to act. Tshombé's status is unclear.

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6. Panama

The work stoppage is fizzling out, but strikers are planning another demonstration in downtown Panama City later today. Security forces should be able to keep the situation in hand.

7. Dominican Republic

The Provisional President has told the embassy that he has directed his new attorney general to remove three extreme leftist judges from office. Garcia Godoy also said that he will soon abolish the irregular judicial police.

The government put out a new law yesterday which forbids work stoppages in government offices. If Garcia Godoy can enforce it, this law should make the government considerably less vulnerable to strike threats from radicals in the public employee associations.

Rumblings of further plotting on the right continue.

8. France

The first French earth satellite was orbited successfully this morning.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted area]

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27 NOVEMBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
27 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Congo

The situation remains unchanged.

General Mobutu has moved quickly to give general approval to the policy of rapprochement with Brazzaville and other African states. He has indicated, however, that implementation of this policy will be more cautious than under the Kimba regime.

Mobutu told Ambassador Godley yesterday that it was important that there should be no sharp break with Kimba's policy in this regard.

2. Rhodesia

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3. Burundi

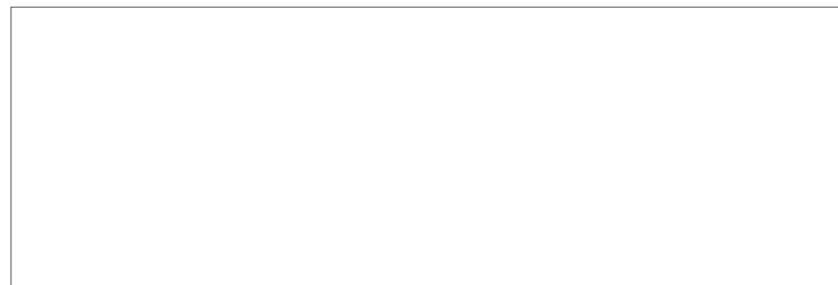
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4. Vietnam

US and South Vietnamese forces are pulling out of the Ia Drang Valley in western Pleiku where there has been no significant contact with the Communists for several days.

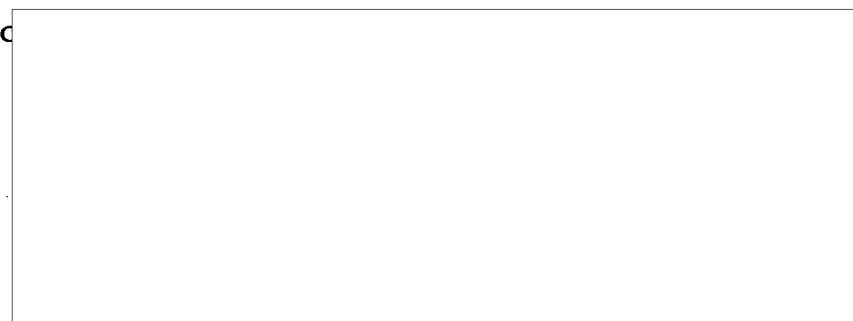
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As additional detail on the activities of this division accumulates, it becomes increasingly clear that its garrison headquarters back in Dong Hoi in southern North Vietnam is serving as a base at which composite units, drawn from various other divisions, are formed, trained, and then infiltrated into South Vietnam.

The "Front" headquarters in the south retains control of the infiltrated units. This means that the bulk of North Vietnamese regulars are no longer being split up and parceled out to encadre Viet Cong units as was once the case.

The South Vietnam Liberation Front announced today that it was releasing two US prisoners as a gesture "to respond to the people's struggle movement in the US".

5
3. Dominican Republic

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

50X1

29 NOVEMBER 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
29 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Rhodesia

London is going to send a Royal Air Force reconnaissance squadron to Zambia shortly.

Zambian President Kaunda asked for British troops as a means to deflect offers of military help from various radical African states. Wilson can probably carry the Tories with him on such a token force.

The Smith regime presumably will not consider the presence of British aircraft in Zambia so provocative as to call for economic sanctions against Zambia.

2. Congo

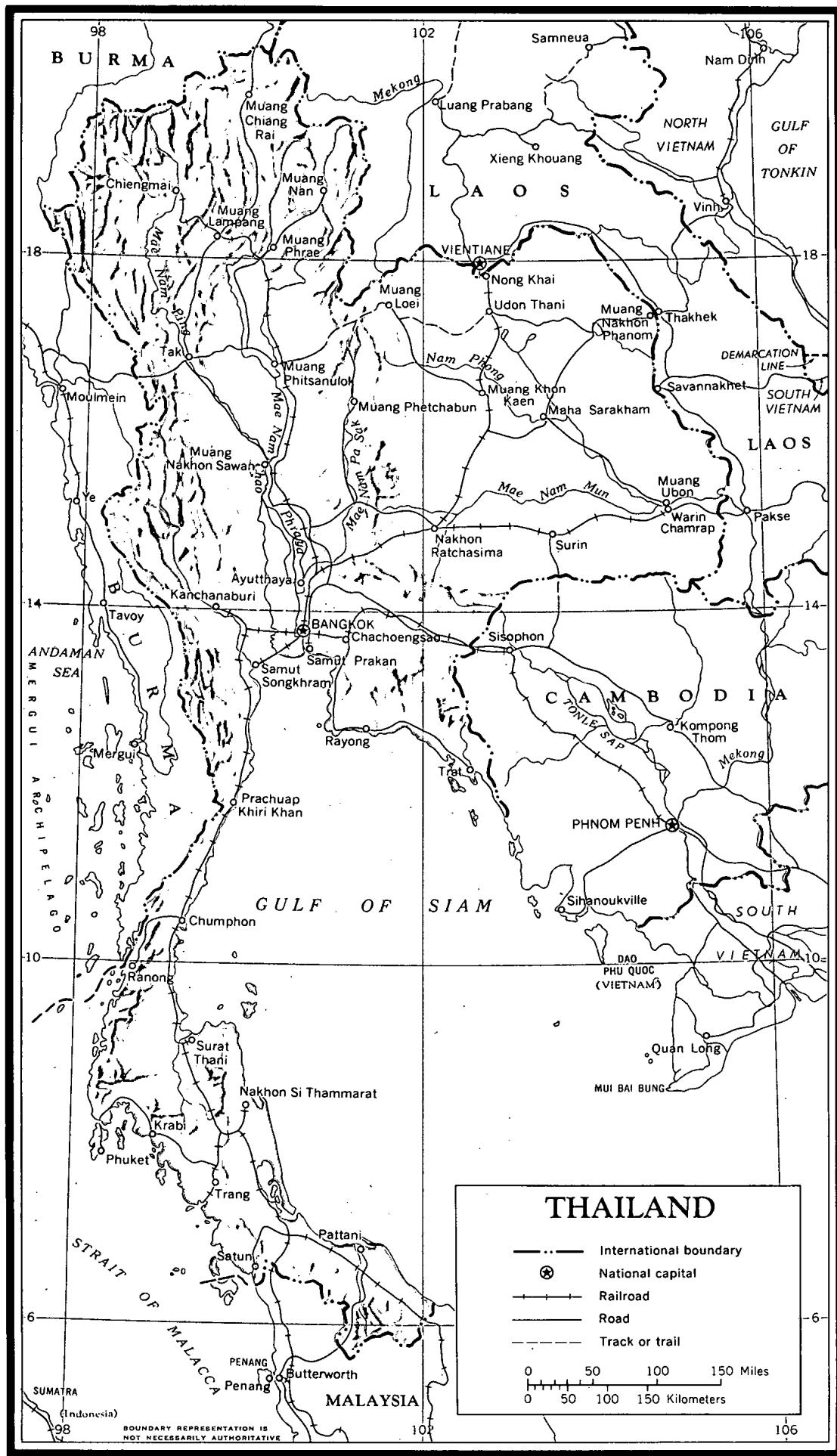
Mobutu quite obviously means to keep the politicians under tight rein.

The new cabinet, installed Saturday, is fairly competent by Congolese standards, but few of the new ministers can boast an independent political base. Those that can are either trusted allies of Mobutu or relegated, like Nendaka, to unimportant posts.

Just to make sure, Mobutu is assigning each minister a military "aide." He has also kept direction of all security matters, including the army, in his own hands.

50X1

3. Communist China



4. Indonesia

Prices rose sharply last week. Rice went up 50 percent. The army leaders will probably get some of the blame for this, although Sukarno's action in announcing large bonuses for all government workers doubtless added to inflationary pressures.

The army has set up a high-level group to try to bring some order to the current economic chaos, but many years of mismanagement cannot be put right quickly enough to relieve the present pressures on the army.

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5. Thailand

A group of 15 Communist subversives last Saturday ambushed a government patrol sent to investigate reports of a guerrilla training camp in the jungles of northeastern Thailand.

6. Vietnam

50X1

There has been no significant contact with the Viet Cong units which annihilated two South Vietnamese battalions operating some 40 miles northwest of Saigon last week. US and South Vietnamese reinforcements have moved into this area.

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7. Pakistan

Bhutto has been losing ground lately, largely for having championed courses of action on Kashmir which have turned out badly for Pakistan. There are, however, a considerable number of Pakistanis who share his views.

8. Dominican Republic

Former president Balaguer has in effect opened his campaign for the election late next spring. In Balaguer's eyes the current "political truce" extends only to mass rallies and partisan attacks on the provisional government.

This weekend he addressed a crowd of 15,000 in a Santiago ball park, and his followers are well launched on a countryside party organizational effort. He has clearly stolen a march on his opposition.

9. Chile

President Frei is moving to end the copper strike by including in pending legislation many of the economic and social benefits sought by the workers. The unions have not yet responded, but he has now given them a face-saving way out. The month-long strike has cost an estimated 52,000 tons in lost production.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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30 NOVEMBER 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
30 NOVEMBER 1965

1. Communist China

Chinese units along the Indian border continue on a modified alert status.

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Intercepted Chinese Air Force messages indicate that Peking may for the first time have deployed a few bomber aircraft to Tibet.

Concurrent with these developments are continuing minor border clashes and numerous protests and counterprotests over alleged Indian and Chinese border incursions. Both sides continue to make use of the excellent weather for aggressive forward patrolling. More clashes are likely, but there is no evidence suggesting a major Chinese assault on India in the near future.

2. North Vietnam

Hanoi is sending one of its Politburo members, along with a group of economic experts, on another trip in search of aid. The group is now in Peking, and will go on from there to the Soviet Union and North Korea. Peking's attitude toward the delegation so far has been correct but not particularly enthusiastic.

The same emissary from Hanoi made a similar trip less than six months ago. This could mean that the North Vietnamese have run into trouble getting earlier agreements carried out or that their situation has deteriorated enough recently to require more help.

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3. Indonesia

The army is continuing to make gains against the Communist Party and some of its allies. Almost the entire top leadership of the party has now been captured.

A ranking US Embassy officer gathered the impression during a recent interview with Sukarno that he is now reconciled to the elimination of the Communist Party itself as a political force.

Sukarno nevertheless retains considerable room for maneuver. There is no reason to believe that he has gone back on his conviction that Communist elements must be preserved in some form as a balance against the army in the national government.

4. Soviet Union

The Soviets may be preparing for another attempt to make a soft landing on the moon. Two of their space event support ships are in place and the moon will be in optimum position between 2 and 6 December. Their most recent effort, launched on 4 October, crashed on the moon's surface.

5. France

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6. France

De Gaulle's followers are becoming concerned over the president's prospects in Sunday's election. They had hoped he would win at least 60% of the vote, but the latest polls show a sharp drop in his popularity and some Gaullist leaders now concede that he may not even receive an absolute majority.

De Gaulle would undoubtedly win a runoff election, but this would diminish his personal prestige.

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7. Brazil

The military hard-liners are threatening to get out of hand again.

One of their popular leaders was arrested early this week. He had publicly protested President Castello Branco's pledge to permit the inauguration on Sunday of Negrao de Lima, recently elected governor of Guanabara State. Negrao de Lima is anathema to the hard-liners.

[Redacted]
The situation is discussed further at Annex.

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8. Ecuador

The ouster of Colonel Freile from the ruling junta yesterday is a reflection of the continuing rivalries within the Ecuadorean military establishment. Several air force commanders, known to be Freile supporters, have also been removed.

Freile is now said to be under detention, but will almost certainly be heard from further. He has an overriding ambition to be president.

9. Communist China

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ANNEX

The Political Situation in Brazil

Current developments in Brazil reveal a number of trends that are disturbing. Most serious is President Castello Branco's inability to head off pressure from the hard-line army officers. These officers periodically raise protests against the government, protests which are now becoming more vocal and more serious.

At the moment, the President is under heavy criticism for refusing to prohibit the newly elected governor of Guanabara, Negrao de Lima, from taking office on 5 December. [redacted] Ne-grao de Lima's close association with former president Kubitschek and his public acceptance of Communist Party support during the campaign make him the symbol of the corruption and softness toward Communism that the military revolt of early 1964 hoped to eliminate.

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Castello Branco realizes that he must check the erosion of discipline within the army. He is moving to place his supporters in key posts, particularly in the First Army, which is headquartered in Rio de Janeiro where hard-line strength is centered. The President's prospects for regaining full control over the military have been hurt, however, by what seems to be the beginning of a serious split between him and War Minister Costa e Silva, a powerful figure in the armed forces. Differences between Castello Branco and the war minister are likely to grow because of the president's unwillingness to support Costa e Silva's presidential ambitions.

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Complicating the situation are opposition political leaders, such as Carlos Lacerda, who are working on the sidelines to exploit the unsettled conditions by goading the hard-liners into open conflict with the regime.

(Cont'd)

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

Thus, Castello Branco's authority is in jeopardy despite the vast powers that he received under the Second Institutional Act of 27 October. Part of the problem, of course, is that he is basically a moderate and does not want to impose a dictatorship. The danger is that, should another crisis develop, he may feel forced either to wield fully the unlimited authority open to him under the Institutional Act or resign out of helplessness.

Unless the pressures from the hard-liners are contained, Brazil may fall under a full military dictatorship. Were Castello Branco to win out in a confrontation with the officers the dictatorship would be relatively benign and cordial to US interests. Should the hard-line win out, the resulting regime would be ultranationalist, repressive, and might well ultimately result in widespread domestic disorders. In either case, the inevitable worsening of relations between Brazil and the majority of Latin American states would seriously complicate US diplomacy in the hemisphere.

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