



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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3 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

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DAILY BRIEF
3 JANUARY 1966

1. North Vietnam

Hanoi has blasted away again at what it terms the "deceitful and hypocritical" US peace campaign.

A commentary in the North Vietnamese party daily today charged that the dispatch of senior US officials to various foreign capitals was nothing but a hoax. "The US aggressors' campaign to seek peace is but a trick aimed at screening their plans of war intensification and expansion." The article went on to rehash old charges that instead of "unconditional discussions," the US is actually insisting that its troops remain in South Vietnam indefinitely.

The commentary continues to follow the line of not mentioning the cessation of US air strikes against the north. Hanoi probably feels that to admit a halt has taken place would put it even more on the defensive in the eyes of world opinion.

The North Vietnamese regime undoubtedly wants to keep the cessation in effect as long as possible. It probably believes that a negative comment at this time might only provoke a resumption of the strikes.

2. Indonesia

There are more reports that Sukarno plans to leave shortly. [redacted]

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Sukarno will be going to Switzerland for his long-postponed kidney operation and that he will be gone for several months.

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3. Communist China

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4. Cambodia**Dissidents**

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have apparently launched their campaign to secure a foothold inside Cambodia. Late last week some 200 to 300 dissidents attacked a 50-man Cambodian border post in what amounted to the largest and most sustained attack since the resumption of dissident activity some 18 months ago.

5. India-Pakistan

Shastri and Ayub have arrived in Tashkent for the confrontation which neither really expects to result in significant progress toward a settlement. The most they expect is some form of understanding which would permit them to keep the dialogue open.

6. Central African Republic

The situation has quieted in the wake of the New Year's Eve military coup in this extremely underdeveloped and isolated former French colony. The provinces have not yet reacted, however, and could pose problems. Colonel Bokassa, the new strong man, is likely to seek French and US aid to shore up his position.

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7. Upper Volta

Serious trouble developed today in another former French African colony. After hours of mob demonstrations and a completely successful general strike in the capital city, the government radio went off the air. Whether President Yameogo remains in power is in doubt.

8. Rhodesia

Following up its weekend offer, the Smith regime announced tonight that it has suspended the heavy surtax it had imposed last month on coal and coke exported to Zambia. This was done despite President Kaunda's rejection yesterday of the Smith offer to ease pressures on Zambia by suspending the surtax as well as by sending refined oil products to Zambia.

The surtax was a unilateral Rhodesia decision, but the oil refining and transit offer would require the delivery of crude oil to Rhodesia and acceptable Zambian payment arrangements.

9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy plans to go on radio and television tonight to announce his decisions aimed at reducing the danger of new incidents like last month's outbreak in Santiago. He told Ambassador Bunker yesterday that he intends to blame neither side for the Santiago affair, but will announce foreign assignments for some military officers of both factions.

This may well set off a new wave of strikes and violence by extremists among the former rebels.

10. Cuba

Fidel Castro seemed deliberately out to embarrass the Chinese Communists in his annual anniversary speech yesterday. He took the occasion to announce that because of a "misunderstanding" with Peking, Cubans would suffer a crucial rice shortage this year. The Chinese, he said, interpret last year's sugar-rice exchange agreement as being for only one year and refuse to extend it.

Coming on the eve of the "Tri-Continent Conference" and in the presence of delegates representing the extremist and revolutionary forces of some 100 countries, his revelations probably presage a concerted anti-Peking drive at the conference.

Most of the speech was devoted to Cuba's continuing economic problems. He did, however, seize the opportunity to answer those "slanderers" who were suggesting that an accommodation with the US was in the wind. "It must be said with assurance, honesty, and firmness," he shouted, "that this is the last nation to want to make peace with imperialism."

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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4 FEBRUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
4 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

A spokesman of the foreign ministry in Hanoi today put an official imprimatur on North Vietnam's tough, unyielding public stand in the face of current US initiatives for peace.

These US moves are a "trick," the spokesman insisted, designed "merely to soothe public opinion" at home and abroad.

In the statement Hanoi takes note of the US bombing pause for the first time. It says the US has no right to call for any concessions in return and asserts that the US must instead "forever and unconditionally" end its bombings and other acts of war against North Vietnam.

The statement reiterates Hanoi's four points, just as Pham Van Dong set them out last April. In the present case, however, Hanoi says that the US must prove it accepts them by "actual deeds" before a "political solution can be dealt with." In April Pham Van Dong had called only for their "recognition."

Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi last Thursday added a new dimension to Peking's charges that the Soviets are shortchanging the North Vietnamese. Chen pointed out that the Soviets have failed to take "all kinds of measures to immobilize US forces," thus enabling Washington to concentrate them against Vietnam.

2. North Vietnam

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Page Denied

3. South Vietnam

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4. Thailand

A recent statement marking the first anniversary of the Peking-based Thai Patriotic Front provides a further indication that the Communists intend to step up subversive activity in Thailand.

The statement calls on Thai Communists to expand their "armed struggle" into a "people's war." Moreover, the Communists put more emphasis than in the past on the expanding US presence in Thailand, apparently trying to portray their movement as a struggle for independence from the US.

A Chinese official echoed these themes at a reception on 1 January in Peking, and today Hanoi's official party newspaper chimed in with a long editorial pointing to Thailand as a "typical case of US neocolonialism." Hanoi says the anti-US struggle in Thailand is a part of the "national liberation movement" in Southeast Asia.

5. India-Pakistan

First reports from the Tashkent talks indicate that nobody has upset the applecart yet, but neither have the opening statements in favor of peace shown any sign of retreat from basically irreconcilable positions. Ayub and Shastri reportedly have had at least one private meeting, results unknown.

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6. Panama

Next week's anniversary of the anti-US rioting two years ago is likely to bring student demonstrations in memory of Panama's "martyrs." Things could quickly get out of hand, but the government seems in a somewhat better position to keep the lid on than it was even a year ago.

The president's determination to maintain order has been repeatedly demonstrated and the national guard is now better equipped for mob control. It is clear, too, that the government is acting responsibly on the explosive issues relating to Canal negotiations with the US.

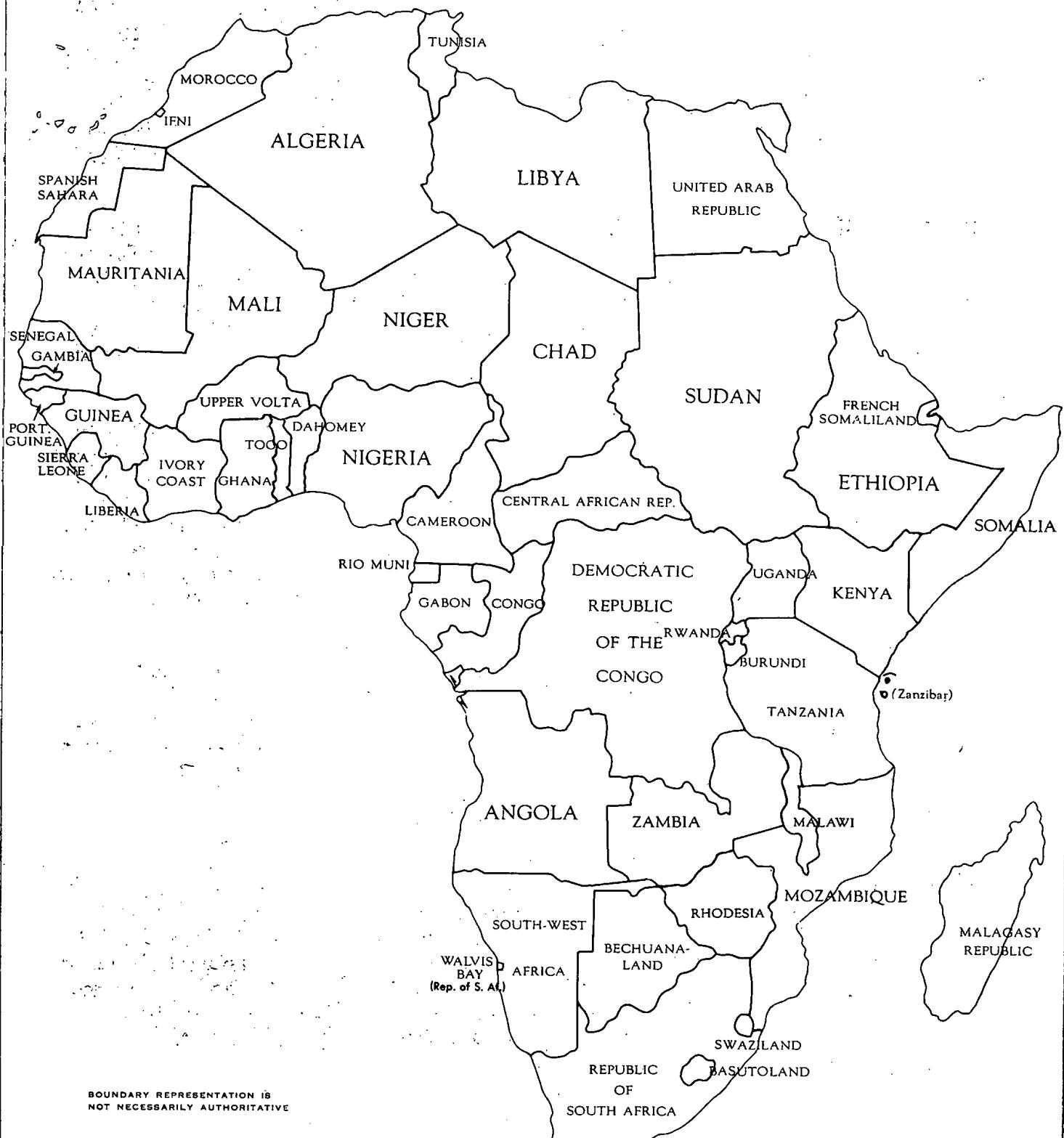
Nevertheless, there still are very real popular dissatisfactions on which the ever-present assortment of ultra-nationalists, demagogues, and Communists can feed. Serious unemployment in the main cities at either end of the Canal is especially worrisome. Moreover, the Robles government has been unable to engender any significant popular support for itself.

7. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy finally made his radio-broadcast last night, announcing that certain unnamed military would leave "within a few hours" for the good of the country. As of last report today, however, none has left.

On the credit side, Garcia Godoy's talk did not, as had been feared, immediately bring the factions into the streets, and the Santo Domingo populace seems to have reacted quietly. This may only be a calm before the storm.

**AFRICA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS**
OCTOBER 1964



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8. Upper Volta

The military took over this land-locked former French West African colony last night, but it is still not clear who is really coming out on top. Labor union organizers brought out crowds in the capital again today, apparently to pressure the military and to make sure that ex-President Yameogo is really out.

9. Rhodesia

The US Consulate General in Salisbury reports that so far outside pressure has had the effect of drawing the white population closer together. Significant disaffection may develop as the economic situation tightens, but this still looks some distance off.

The Africans are engaged in new maneuvers to prod the British and, presumably, the US as well. A special "Committee of Five" of the Organization of African Unity is to meet Thursday in Ghana.

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A meeting of British Commonwealth members has now been officially called for 11-12 January in Nigeria. It is not yet certain, however, that Prime Minister Wilson himself will attend, and a few other Commonwealth states are holding aloof for their own reasons.

10. Turkey

Another parliamentary debate on the Cyprus issue begins tomorrow. Anti-US elements will use the occasion for propaganda, and may again try to promote demonstrations against US facilities in Ankara and Istanbul. The Turkish police have effectively blocked attempts of this kind recently, however.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
5 JANUARY 1966

1. South Vietnam

The central committee of the Viet Cong's Liberation Front has issued its first substantive comment on the US peace initiative. The full text is not yet available. A summary suggests, however, that it is as defiant and unyielding as yesterday's statement from Hanoi.

After listing a number of "US crimes," the statement characterized the US peace moves as "deceitful" and designed to cover up efforts to expand the war. It declared that the front will not permit the US to "make the cessation of bombings in the north conditional upon the South Vietnamese people laying down their arms." The statement concluded with a pledge to "fight to the end to defeat US imperialism."

2. North Vietnam

We have received no authoritative comment from Hanoi today.

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3. Soviet Union - Vietnam

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NEW DEFENSIVE MISSILE INSTALLATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



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Arrows indicate
apparent orient-
ation of Missile
Complexes

Verkhnyaya Salda
Sverdlovsk
Perm
Cherepovets
MOSCOW
Ural industrial area
Sary Shagan

Liepaya
Tallinn
Leningrad

60376

4. Soviet Union

Satellite photography of late December shows that the Soviet Union's new defensive missile system which is being deployed in barrier fashion across the north-western part of the country, and in modified form at Sary Shagan, is also being installed in the vital Sverdlovsk industrial area. These complexes are believed to be intended for defense against bombers and air-to-surface missiles, but the possibility that they are part of an anti-ballistic missile system cannot be discounted.

The three launch complexes at Sverdlovsk are still in an early stage of construction. Three six-position launch sites have been detected at each complex. Two more may be added later to form the standard five-site configuration. The Sverdlovsk complexes are relatively close together, indicating that they are for local rather than barrier defense.

In time, the missile deployment at Sverdlovsk could evolve into a defense network of the entire Urals industrial area.

5. Japan

6. Dominican Republic There is still no movement of key military leaders out of the country. If the impasse continues, Garcia Godoy may resign.

At this point, the rebel leaders refuse to leave unless the armed forces leaders do. The latter, however, say that this would only be a sop to the leftists.

Leftist extremists, in turn, are again calling for a general strike.

[redacted] Communist groups are also planning to provoke incidents involving the military and the Inter-American Peace Force.

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Leading members of Bosch's party have now withdrawn their support from the president's compromise plan. They are also threatening to withdraw from the election race.

7. Bolivia

The resignation of Barrientos yesterday is likely to bring a period of acute political instability.

Barrientos says he took this action in order to comply with the constitutional requirement that presidential candidates resign from office six months before elections.

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[redacted]
General Ovando now takes over as sole head of the junta. He is likely to make an all-out effort to strengthen his power position while Barrientos is absent from the country for several weeks on a rest cure.

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8. Nigeria

Outbreaks of rioting and other violence which have plagued the Western Region of Nigeria for the past three months could lead to a general breakdown of law and order.

Defiance of authority began in mid-October when the highly unpopular regional government rigged its own re-election. Since that time some 400 people are believed to have been killed. Last weekend, cars driven by Americans and Britishers were attacked for the first time.

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Behind the rioting is a basic struggle between progressive non-Muslim southerners and traditionalist Muslim northerners who control the central government. The northerners support the hated regime in the Western Region and will probably try to maintain it by continuing to send in federal troops and police.

9. Soviet Union

suggests that one or more TASS representatives are attempting to reach Hanoi soon. This could be part of Shelepin's entourage

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he will arrive in Hanoi by the end of this week.

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the press representatives were attempting to reach Hanoi without passing through China, which would be their normal route. There is still no information on flight schedules for Shelepin himself.

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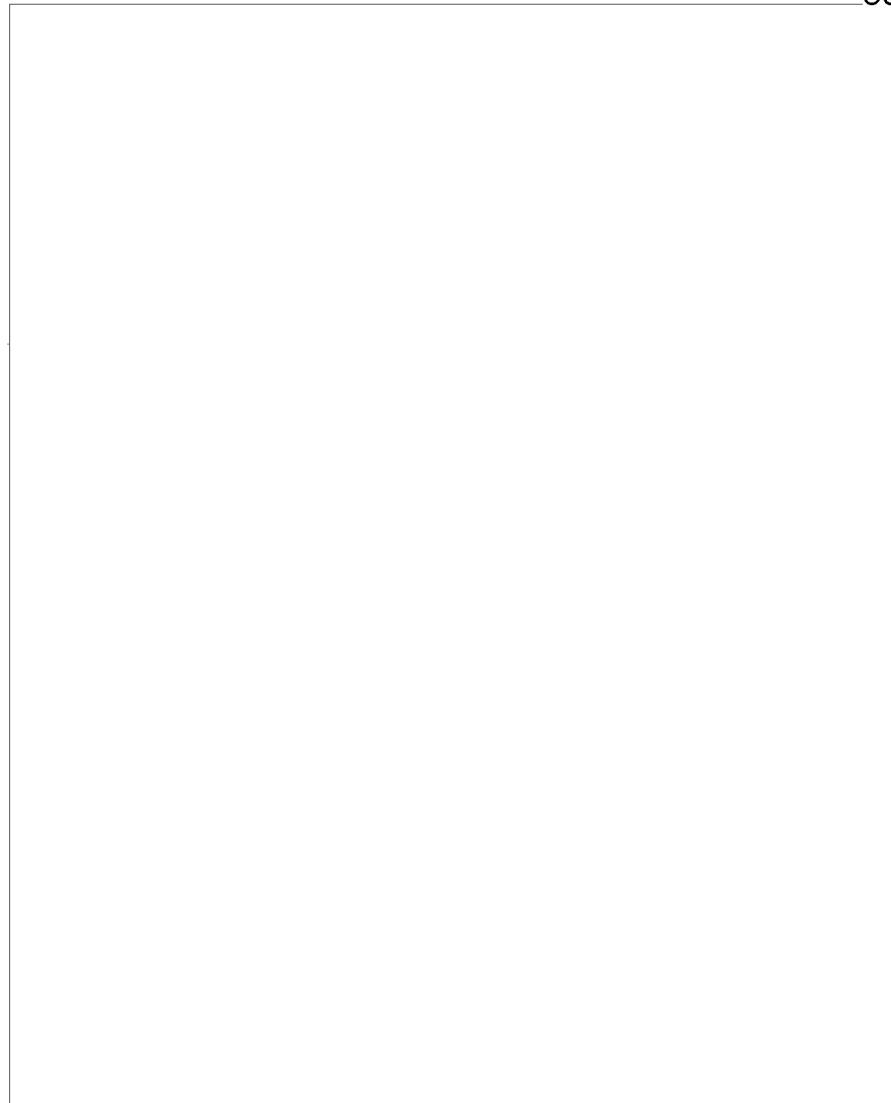
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10. Rhodesia

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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6 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
6 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

The announced composition of the Soviet delegation which left Moscow for Hanoi today suggests that the Soviets will be engaged in a high-level review of their material assistance to North Vietnam along with any possible political talks.

Two Soviet figures of particular interest are going with Shelepin. One is D. F. Ustinov, who for the past 25 years has played key parts in the direction of Soviet defense industry

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Within the past two weeks, possibly in anticipation of this trip, he made a special effort to arrange talks with top aircraft and missile experts in Moscow.

A second figure is Colonel General Vladimir Tolubko, first deputy commander of the Soviet Strategic Missile Forces. Tolubko is an expert on missiles generally, and is believed to have played a role in introducing surface-to-air missiles into East Germany in the 1950s.

Officials dealing with political matters have been included in the party, as they normally are on such missions, but they are of lower level than those who accompanied Kosygin to Hanoi last February.

Further analysis of the possible significance of the inclusion of Ustinov and General Tolubko in this delegation is under way.

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2. North Vietnam

Diplomats in Hanoi have heard rumors that a meeting of the North Vietnamese Communist Party's central committee got under way late last month. A check on the whereabouts of prominent North Vietnamese during this period tends to support the rumors.

US peace initiatives would certainly be an important subject for discussion by the central committee, but would not necessarily be the reason for calling the meeting. The central committee in fact met during December in both 1963 and 1964. Communiques from these sessions did not appear before mid or late January.

3. Communist China

Peking today issued its most authoritative commentary yet on the US peace effort. A People's Daily article by "Observer" critiques the US 14 points one by one, concluding that they contain nothing and are a "gigantic fraud."

Like Hanoi's recent propaganda, People's Daily underscores that US troops must withdraw from Vietnam as a "prerequisite" for a political settlement.

4. Sino-Soviet Dispute

As expected the Tri-Continent Conference in Havana is shaping up as a major Sino-Soviet battleground.

Moscow's minions have proposed that a single tri-continent organization be set up to replace the present Afro-Asian solidarity organization which the Chinese once dominated. The Soviets may have the votes to ram this through.

The delegates from Peking responded with still another slashing attack on the Soviets, whom he charged are in league with the "American imperialists."

5. Communist China

Satellite photography [redacted]

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[redacted] shows considerable construction activity at the Shuangchengtzu missile test center in northwestern China.

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Work is under way at a surface-to-surface missile launch area which has stood abandoned since Soviet aid and technicians were withdrawn in mid-1960. Construction is not yet sufficiently advanced to identify the type of launch facility being built. A new instrumentation site being put in 550 miles down-range may be related.

In addition, new instrumentation is being added to the surface-to-air missile test areas.

All of this suggests that Peking may be getting ready to test fire both a new surface-to-surface and a new surface-to-air missile.

6. Soviet Union

The Soviets may be about ready to put their two newest intercontinental ballistic missiles into operational sites.

In the last quarter of 1965, the SS-9 was test fired eleven times to various ranges and with various warheads. All tests were successful and the missile should be ready for deployment.

The other new missile--the SS-11--was also fired eleven times in the same period. Despite the fact that only seven of these shots were successes, [redacted]

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[redacted] indicating a Moscow decision to deploy it faster than the test records seem to justify.

We believe that the SS-9 is destined to go into the large single silos, and the SS-11 the small. [redacted]

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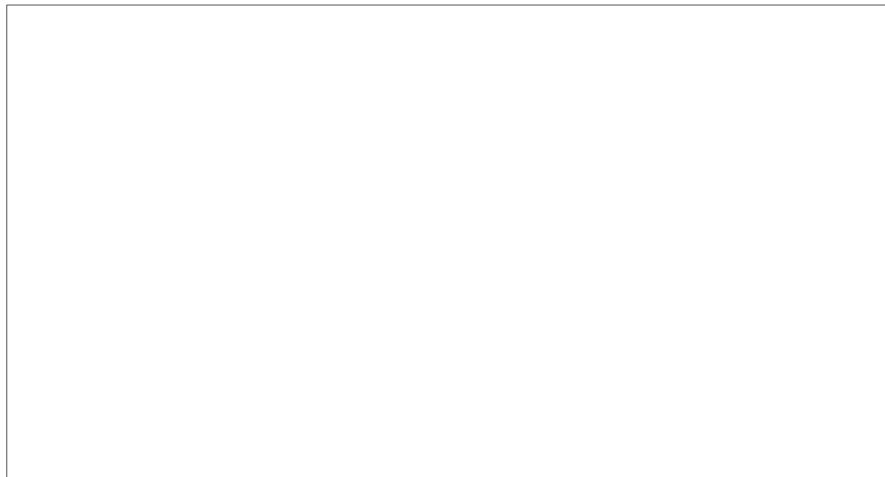
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7. Dominican Republic

President Garcia Godoy insists that he has no choice but to remove and send abroad three of the four military chiefs. He wants support from the US and the Inter-American Peace Force to effect the removal.

The entire left has united in a campaign to force the chiefs' ouster. The left seems quite willing to paralyze the nation with protests, strikes, and street demonstrations to achieve its end.

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8. Bolivia

So far there are no reports of disturbances in any part of the country in the wake of Barrientos' resignation and departure for a short cure in Switzerland.

9. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson may be overreaching himself in his efforts to reassure the Africans he means business on Rhodesia. He has come dangerously close to tying Britain in Zambian eyes to a timetable for bringing down Smith which may prove difficult to keep to.

Since Rhodesia's relatively stronger economy could well outlast Zambia's more narrowly based one, Kaunda may yet come to feel let down and thus more susceptible to radical African counsel.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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7 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
7 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Shelepin and company were given full VIP treatment when they arrived in Hanoi today. Earlier, during a short stopover in Peking, the atmosphere was frosty.

The North Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, made the major speech at the airport. He said that the visit was particularly welcome at a time when the US was using a "so-called peace offensive" to cover up escalation of the war. "In these conditions, the valuable support of the Soviet people strengthens our will to smash the American imperialist aggressors."

In reply, Shelepin said that "the friendship and cooperation of the two countries had grown stronger of late thanks to the reciprocal efforts" of both sides. He promised that the current visit will "contribute to the further development of friendly relations." He concluded by saying, "this is why we came here."

Ho Chi Minh received Shelepin shortly after the ceremonies ended.

2. North Vietnam

Intercepts indicate that North Vietnamese military units were given permission to resume daytime vehicular activity and "normal operations" between 27 and 31 December.

The lag in putting out this order--from four days to a week from the cessation of air attacks--may indicate that Hanoi was uncertain initially over US intentions. As late as 31 December, some units were being told that the "US might bomb us just at the time we are neglecting to be on the alert."

3. Soviet Union

Brezhnev left Moscow today by train at the head of a delegation to visit Mongolia. This is clearly the latest move in Moscow's campaign to counter Chinese influence in Asia. Brezhnev's delegation includes such high-level officials as Defense Minister Malinovsky, First Deputy Premier Mazurov, and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

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4. Indonesia

The Indonesians are also expanding their efforts to obtain foreign economic assistance.

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On the political front, there is now new talk of an early "political solution" of the present deadlock.

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5. India-Pakistan

The talks continue in Tashkent and officials back home are now showing some cautious feeling that something positive may emerge.

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[redacted] the talks may last until early next week and that some formula providing for continuing contacts may result.

Kosygin is apparently working hard in his capacity as host and middleman. There are some suggestions that he may have prevented an early breakup by prevailing on Shastri not to stage a walk-out early in the meeting.

A ranking Pakistani Foreign Ministry officer told Ambassador McConaughy that he was very impressed with the genuineness of the Soviet effort. He said the Soviets were proceeding with great professional skill and tact.

6. Pakistan

Military assistance from Communist China appears to be moving very slowly. Only a trickle of materiel has arrived, despite the considerable expectations

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[redacted]
This probably reflects Peking's growing disenchantment with Ayub and other moderates in Pakistan and its conclusion that a substantial Chinese investment in Pakistan does not at the moment promise to be worthwhile.

7. Cuba

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8. Dominican Republic Garcia Godoy's action against three of the four top military officers and the military's countering show of force have raised tensions to a new peak. So far today it has been relatively quiet in Santo Domingo, but the climate is ominous.

The president gives every indication of determination to stand or fall on the issue. He is banking on US support and on his convictions, probably accurate, that no other Dominican civilian of any stature would agree to move into his shoes.

His decision to act now in balancing action against the principal former rebel leaders with moves against the military chiefs was undoubtedly influenced by the strong pressures from the entire political left.

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The military is giving at least the outward impression of complete unity in refusing to accept the presidential decision. Military leaders are obviously awaiting the reaction of the Inter-American Peace Force

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Garcia Godoy asked today for Inter-American military action to regain control of the government radio station which was seized by the Dominican military last night.

Ambassador Bunker is apparently running into trouble from Brazilian General Alvim, who seems to be resisting the use of Brazilian troops against the Dominican troops.

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9. Rhodesia

The cutback in the Rhodesian gasoline ration, announced in Salisbury yesterday, means that Rhodesians are now to receive no more gasoline than users in Zambia have been receiving. It has somewhat weakened Salisbury's repeated public claims that Zambians will suffer more from the current emergency than Rhodesians.

Word from Zambia is that the most critical period in the supply of petroleum products will be the next two weeks. There continue to be serious delays in the British-backed effort to bring the products overland through Tanzania. The US airlift now getting under way could spell the difference between a tolerable situation and disaster.

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8 JANUARY 1966

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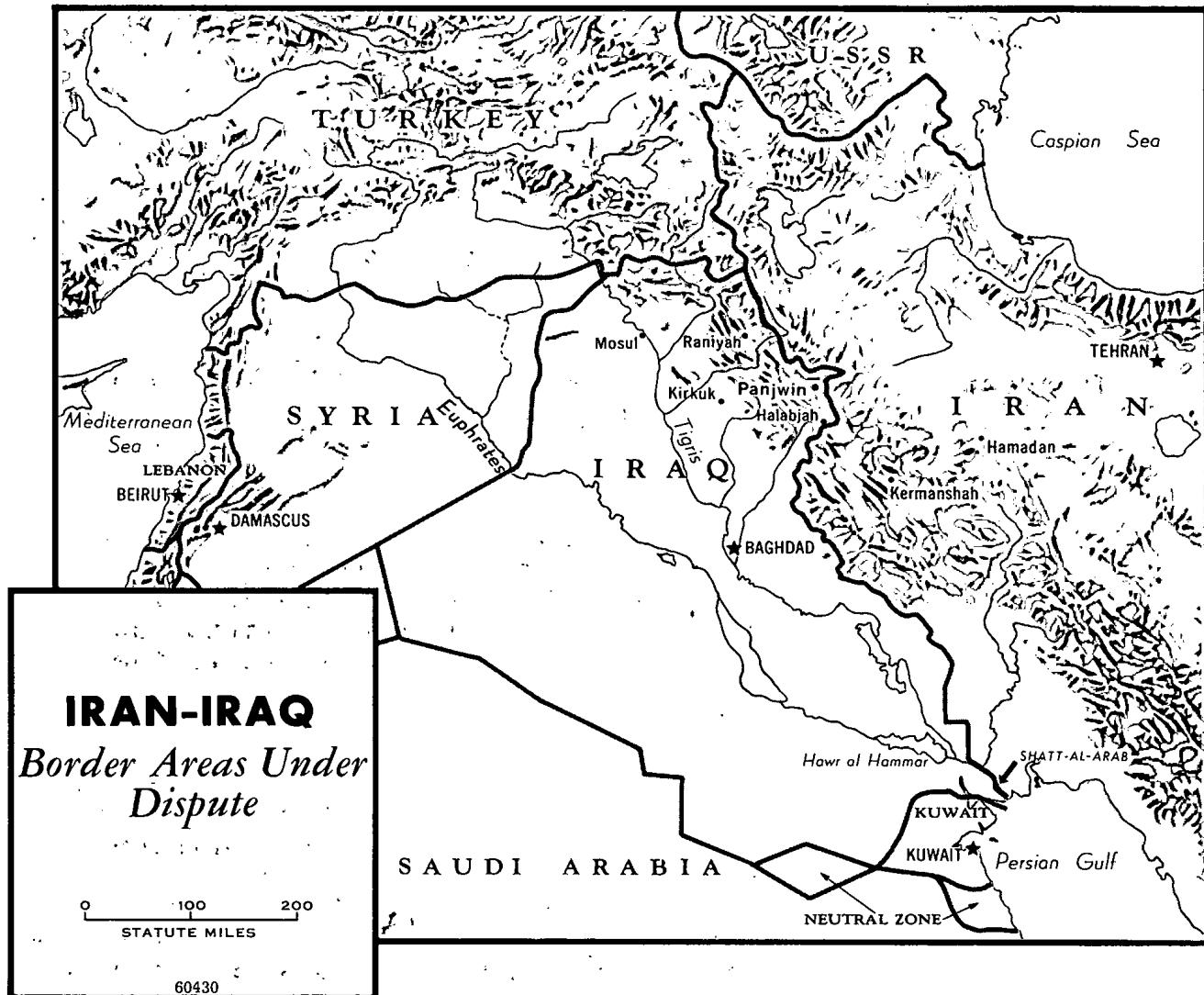
DAILY BRIEF
8 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Talks started today between the Shelepin mission and Hanoi's officials. There has been no further significant reporting on the subject from Hanoi.

2. North Vietnam

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3. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong radio has added an even tougher "commentary" to its flinty statement earlier this week on the US bombing pause.

The Viet Cong now say that the US imperialists, realizing that "they can no longer endure our deadly blows, are forced to invite us to sit down to have talks with them." The Viet Cong statement rejects this possibility, saying "it is certain that we will never agree to have talks with the US imperialists."

The only way to peace, according to the Viet Cong, is for the US to withdraw all its forces and weapons, leaving the South Vietnamese to settle their "internal affairs."

4. Indonesia

Prices on virtually all consumer goods have been rising markedly in recent weeks and the cost of many food-stuffs has doubled in the Djakarta area since mid-December.

This is likely to have an increasing effect on the political power struggle. The military is clearly seeking to pin the blame on Sukarno, and he in turn will try to shift it to the military.

5. Iran-Iraq

Border tensions are worsening and more serious armed clashes may occur in the wake of the recent Iranian-supported Kurdish attack near Panjwin. Earlier this week Iraq warned Iran of "serious consequences" if Iran does not stop supporting the Kurdish tribesmen. The Shah, for his part, shows no intention of backing off.

Iraq has asked several countries, including the US, Britain, and the Soviet Union, to intervene diplomatically in Tehran in order to secure an end to the fighting.

6. Congo

The government's military capabilities in the eastern Congo will be improved by the arrival of a new batch of contract soldiers from South Africa. They replace many whose contracts had expired during the past month.

A number of rebels remain active there, but there are indications that most of their Cuban advisers have left the Congo.

7. Rhodesia

Members of a private fact-finding group of British parliamentarians now visiting Rhodesia have concluded that Prime Minister Wilson has grossly underestimated the time it will take for sanctions to bring down the Smith regime.

The Tory and Liberal members of the three-party group told the US consular officer in Salisbury that they had detected no signs of any break within Smith's political front. They believe the regime can last for six to nine more months before the sanctions bring it down.

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the Rhodesian oil refinery is scheduled to close down on 16 January for lack of crude oil. Most of the oil companies operating in South Africa have suspended petroleum shipments to Rhodesia despite Verwoerd's advice that they continue their normal flow to Rhodesia.

8. Ceylon

Violence erupted in Colombo today when police attempted to block a crowd marching on the parliament building. This is evidently part of the leftist campaign to provoke communal violence and thus weaken the pro-Western Senanayake government. The immediate issue is controversial government legislation that would permit the use of a minority language.

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9. Dominican Republic The stand-off continues. So far there has been little violence, but pressures are building up among extremists of both the right and the left for action which could lead to serious trouble.

Much depends on the outcome of the special meeting of the Organization of American States now under way here. The meeting was called by Garcia Godoy after General Alvim, Commander of the Inter-American Peace Force, refused to use his forces to eject the Dominican military from the government's radio station. Alvim has taken strong exception to the Bunker Committee's present support for the Garcia Godoy government.

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Extremists among the leftist forces are pressing for a general strike to begin on Monday, ostensibly to support Garcia Godoy's effort to oust the military chiefs. Leaders of most non-Communist leftist groups oppose the strike, but may not be able to hold the rank and file in line.

Although the military leaders have urged their forces to avoid any violence, they have given implicit encouragement to rightist vigilante groups which are apparently preparing to round up all "Communists."

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10 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
10 JANUARY 1966

LATE ITEM

India

Prime Minister Shastri's death again disrupts decision-making in Delhi at a time when major political and economic problems face the Indian leadership.

Home Minister G. L. Nanda, the second-ranking cabinet member, presumably will assume the prime ministry temporarily. However, Nanda has a very slim political base, is not widely liked, and will almost certainly be replaced as soon as the Congress Party bosses can decide on an acceptable successor to Shastri.

The essence of the bosses' problem will be to achieve a balance among India's regional forces. Relatively little consideration is likely to be given to foreign affairs aspects in the selection process.

Sanjiva Reddy, the present steel minister, and Defense Minister Y. B. Chavhan would appear to be leading candidates.

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DAILY BRIEF
10 JANUARY 1966

1. India-Pakistan

The Tashkent declaration signed today by Shastri and Ayub appears on its face to be a considerable success for Soviet diplomacy. The terms go considerably beyond what either India or Pakistan seemed prepared to concede when the meeting began a week ago.

This result is not likely to be affected immediately by Shastri's death, although this event probably complicates implementation.

The key section of the nine-point declaration is a pledge that each side will withdraw its troops to positions held on 5 August, when the Pakistanis began their massive infiltration of Kashmir. The withdrawal is scheduled for "not later than" 25 February, which leaves seven weeks for new difficulties to arise.

The agreement to a withdrawal may well come under heavy fire from hardliners in Delhi. Ayub too must face the critics, since he has in effect agreed to bury the hatchet without getting concessions on Kashmir.

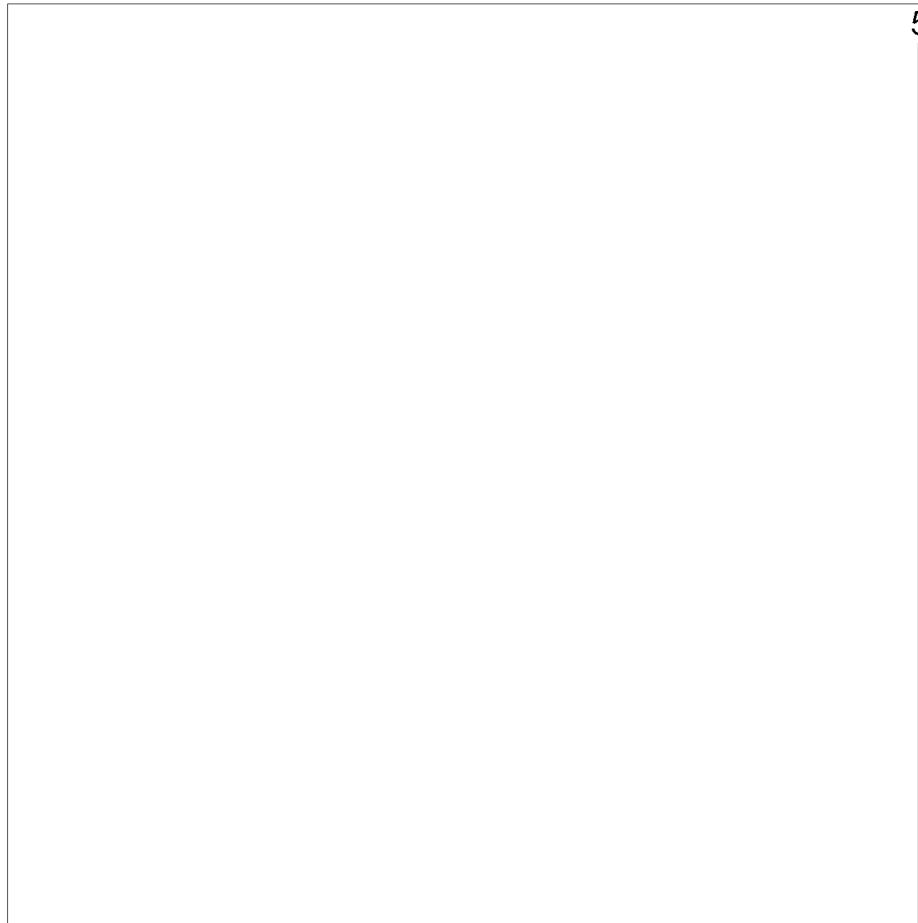
The Soviets, however, should be well satisfied. Kosygin seems to have demonstrated skill as a mediator, and Moscow can point to itself as an Asian peacemaker in contrast to the "incendiary" role played by Peking.

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2. Vietnam

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3. Burundi

This morning the US ambassador and two members of his staff were "invited" to leave the country within 24 hours. As of last report, the government has rejected the ambassador's request for an extension of the 24-hour deadline.

There are some hints that the radical groups behind the anti-US move may also have in mind some action against the moderate but ineffectual Burundi king. The king is reported about to return from Europe, and the radicals seem to have looked on our embassy as one of his mainstays.

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4. Rhodesia

The British have shown us their scenario for the Commonwealth conference opening in Nigeria tomorrow. It indicates that Wilson hopes to get through the meeting without giving in to African pressure to announce stronger action against Rhodesia. Wilson flew to Lagos today.

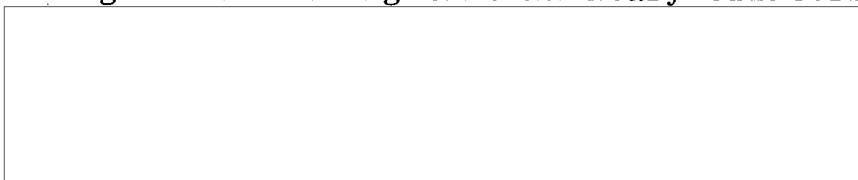
Wilson's host, Prime Minister Balewa, has drafted an opening speech containing relatively firm demands on the British. For example, Balewa wants Wilson to announce at the conference a date when Rhodesia can become independent under black African rule. In the face of this sort of thing, Wilson could well come to feel that he has to make some more concessions.

In Lagos, the government is worried by threats from its local opponents to stage serious disturbances to coincide with the convening of the conference. The Lagos airport is situated in an area where dissident elements are especially active.

50X1

5. Colombia**6. Venezuela**

A scandal over the purchase of jet fighters from West Germany could bring to a boil the long simmering discontent among dissident rightist military officers.



50X1

7. Dominican Republic The situation began to slide down-hill more rapidly today.

The general strike gathered strength late in the morning as government employees who had come to work left their offices and street disorders multiplied.

Heavily armed Dominican police and Inter-American Peace Force troops are patrolling downtown Santo Domingo. Shortly after noon, a firefight broke out in one section of the city when a security patrol tried to arrest some agitators and was ambushed.

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In Santiago, tanks have been arrayed on the airfield apron, and fighter planes have been armed with rockets.

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50X1

8. Indonesia

Various reports again point to the end of the Muslim fasting period, two weeks hence, as the time for another turn in the political situation.

Most of the talk is that Sukarno will then issue his much-heralded "political solution." Our embassy comments that if in fact Sukarno has something drafted, it clearly has not been approved by the army or by the revived non-Communist political parties.

A number of newspapers, including those controlled by the army, are still calling for the appointment of a vice president. This makes it look like Nasution is really a candidate for that job, despite his public disavowal.

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Student demonstrations, such as one in Djakarta today against Sukarno's third deputy premier, seem designed to build up more pressure for such a reorganization.

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

50X1

11 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
11 JANUARY 1966

1. North Vietnam

The new batch of infiltrators apparently now moving into South Vietnam is evidently another group of regulars specifically trained by the North Vietnamese 325th Division for a fighting role in the south. Analysis of North Vietnamese communications suggests that this movement got under way in late December.

It is estimated that the North Vietnamese could infiltrate a monthly average of 4,500 men into the south throughout 1966 without unduly straining their manpower resources.

[redacted] Hanoi has been recruiting new men quickly to fill the holes left in its military ranks by departing infiltrators. It appears, in fact, that there has been a significant increase in over-all North Vietnamese Army strength through stepped-up conscription.

50X1

2. Communist China

The shrillness of recent Chinese propaganda against the US peace efforts suggests that Peking fears its hard-line position on Vietnam may alienate world opinion even further. Peking may well also be worried about a possible weakening in Hanoi's determination to continue the war.

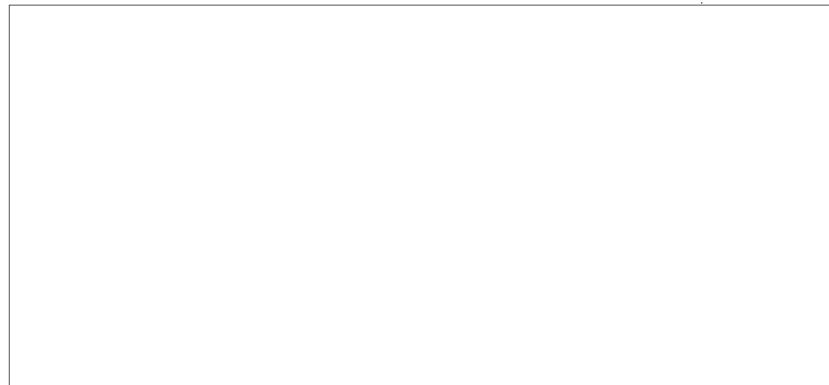
There have been four major Chinese blasts on the subject in the past five days. They all seem designed to convince others that the US efforts are "filthy and vicious" attempts to screen preparations for an escalation of the war. Peking's rejection of every offer is described as in the interest of the Vietnamese people "who cannot be cowed or fooled."

The latest Chinese blast in today's People's Daily referred for the first time to a possible US "scaling down of the fighting" in South Vietnam and said this would be another US "trick."

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3. Soviet Union

50X1



4. Indonesia

Sukarno's order today expelling all US correspondents from Indonesia affects only two or three people. Several other press representatives have left the country in recent weeks.

The ouster points up Sukarno's extreme sensitivity to reporting in the US press that he is on the political decline. It is still not clear whether he intends the ban to be permanent or only temporary.

5. Burundi

50X1

[redacted]
extremists in the Burundi Government plan to use the retaliatory expulsion of their ambassador in Washington as an excuse to break relations with the US immediately.

6. Chile

Two of Chile's largest copper mines have been closed down again for more than a week as a result of renewed strikes. An industry-wide work stoppage is now feared.

The Communist-dominated copper federation wants complete nationalization of the US mines or at least substantial benefits for the workers. The government advocates partial state ownership and a modest wage increase.

There are no signs of settlement.

7. Dominican Republic Garcia Godoy has announced that some rebel military leaders will be leaving today or tomorrow for overseas assignments. His statement that Caamano and Montes Arache are to follow along shortly afterward may represent wishful thinking.

The departure of the rebels would still not necessarily ensure that a confrontation with the regular military could be avoided. The armed forces leaders have said that they would "consider" changes in the high command only if the rebel military chiefs leave, but recently they have been stressing that no changes will be accepted until after elections.

Garcia Godoy is considering taking over the post of minister of defense [redacted]

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Such a move would jeopardize his chances of establishing even a degree of harmony with the military, no matter what the outcome of the present crisis.

There have been further disturbances in Santo Domingo today, including two more shootings. Agitators are calling for a continuation of the general strike, but at this point the walkout seems to be losing momentum.

8. India

There appears to be little if any crystallization of political opinion in New Delhi on a successor to Shastri. The real work on this problem will apparently not get under way until Friday when a working group of the Congress Party is scheduled to begin discussions.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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12 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
12 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Shelepin leaves Hanoi Thursday morning (tonight, Washington time) for Peking. He apparently will spend at least Thursday afternoon and night in the Chinese capital. Shelepin's farewell remarks in Hanoi have not come in yet, but we do not expect any surprises. His public statements through yesterday contained nothing new.

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2. North Vietnam

50X1

The North Vietnamese claim that, when signing the Geneva Convention, Hanoi reserved its position on the applicability of prisoner of war provisions to those who bomb open cities and those who use poison gas.

50X1
50X1

The year-end communiqué from Hanoi's council of ministers confirms that the North Vietnamese have abandoned their five-year economic planning. The communiqué's language suggests that the war has discouraged the planners from looking more than a year ahead at the outside.

50X1

3. South Vietnam

Saigon's security apparatus has a report that retired General Tran Van Don, sometime aide to Diem, is organizing a coup for the Vietnamese New Year's period, 21-23 January. Don has been increasingly active in politics in recent weeks. His activity is evidently closely monitored by the authorities, however, and they may even be exaggerating the danger from him in order to justify apprehending him.

4. Soviet Union

Brezhnev and an impressive retinue arrived in Mongolia today.

While there, he will reward the Soviets' most loyal Asian ally by offering the Mongolians a new, and perhaps broader, mutual defense treaty. This would replace the present vehicle which was signed in 1946 and expires next month.

In recent days, the Soviets have let it be known that Brezhnev's party would be heavily weighted with military figures and that the Mongolians were concerned about the Chinese Communists.

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5. Communist China

The extremes to which Peking will go these days to belabor the Soviets is illustrated by Chinese charges today that high-level Soviet and US delegations were sent to New Delhi, not just to attend Shastri's funeral but to carry out further "collusion about the peace talk swindle."

50X1

6. India-Pakistan

The initial response in both India and Pakistan to the Tashkent declaration has been cautiously favorable despite some hostile comment.

Ambassador Bowles believes that Shastri's death will mute criticism of controversial sections and make it easier for India to carry out such unpopular provisions as the withdrawal of Indian troops from hard-won positions in Kashmir and the Punjab. Soviet prestige in India, already high, has been advanced.

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[redacted] the Pakistan Government does not think that the Tashkent discussions resulted in any positive step toward a settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Pakistan believes, however, that it gained at Tashkent by moving the Soviets to a more neutral position on Kashmir and it was for this that Ayub assented to pressure from Kosygin to continue the talks.

7. Zambia

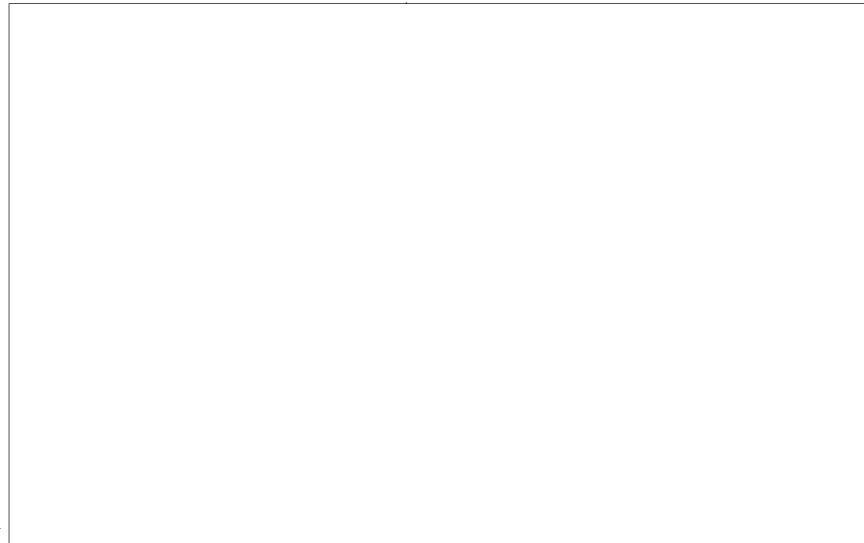
50X1

[redacted]
Friction is growing between Kaunda's party and union officials at the mines over an attempt to get more party men elected to top union jobs. On top of this, a new "liberation party," composed mostly of European expatriates from Malawi (former Nyasaland) is trying to foment a strike to embarrass Kaunda.

Kaunda has been able to handle pressure of this sort in the past, but Rhodesia's declaration of independence has inflamed racial feelings and greatly complicated his problems now. The danger is that too many concessions to the black Africans could trigger an exodus of jittery, but very necessary, white technicians.

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8. Dominican Republic With six lesser ex-rebel officers safely out of the country, attention today shifted to Caamano's own intentions.



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The 72-hour general strike was called off after 48 hours as its leftist sponsors failed to generate enough support. The left split on this one.

9. France

A De Gaulle state visit to Moscow has been announced for later this year, and the general may include a number of East European countries on his itinerary. Gaullists have interpreted his re-election as justifying French foreign policies, a cardinal tenet of which is the pursuit of closer relations with the eastern bloc independent of France's Western allies.

10. West Africa

Trouble is brewing in still other ex-French colonies in West Africa. Our embassy in Mauritania fears a racial explosion there,



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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13 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
13 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Shelepin has left Hanoi, but no communiqué on the visit has yet been released.

The anti-Chinese thrust of the Shelepin mission became increasingly apparent as the visit progressed. This was particularly noticeable in Shelepin's stress on the overriding need for bloc unity and "joint practical steps" to support Hanoi. The North Vietnamese leaders, however, remained extremely cautious in offering any support for Moscow's efforts to discredit Peking.

Speeches out of Hanoi during the past week also betrayed a marked divergence between the Soviets and the North Vietnamese in their treatment of the US peace initiative. The North Vietnamese repeatedly denounced US diplomatic efforts as "deceitful and perfidious trickery," but Shelepin pointedly avoided this theme.

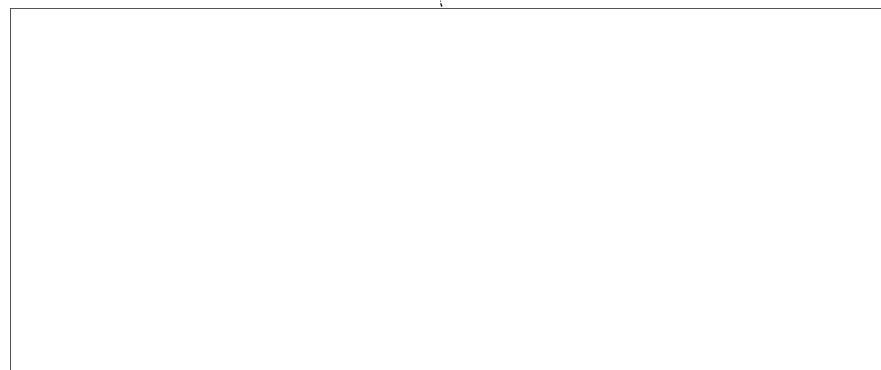
In addition, reports from the Soviet news agency, TASS, have toned down the more abrasive comments from Hanoi on recent US moves, and Moscow has not yet replayed the vituperative speech which Pham Van Dong made last Saturday.

The subject of increased Soviet military assistance was given only cursory public attention during the visit. Shelepin merely noted that Soviet - North Vietnamese cooperation in strengthening the defense potential of North Vietnam "continues to develop."

Peking has still not commented directly on the Soviet mission.

50X1

2. North Vietnam



3. Sino-Soviet Reaction. Communist reaction to President Johnson's State of the Union address has been limited so far to preliminary press comments. Normally it takes two or three days before the more authoritative responses come in.

The Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, said the world has been looking for evidence that the US is ready to take real steps to stop its "armed aggression," but the "decisive thing in the message turned out to be an assertion that Americans do not intend to leave Vietnam." Izvestia added that it is obvious that the US intends to continue the war in order to impose its will on the Vietnamese people.

In the initial reaction from Peking, the Chinese radio asserted that the speech "exposed" the US peace campaign "as a smokescreen to cover its war escalation." The broadcast also said that President Johnson "blatantly flung war threats" at the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

There has been no response yet from Hanoi.

50X1

4. Communist China

The two top party leaders, Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi, have not shown up in public since late November. This is particularly unusual in Liu's case. As chief of state, he normally makes many ceremonial appearances. Both leaders may be on extended vacations, but whatever the explanation, it does appear that their burden of years is slowing them down.

5. India

Congress Party leaders are to begin meeting tomorrow in an effort to agree on a new prime minister. Most leaders want an early decision without an open contest. But the lack of an obvious choice may frustrate these hopes. 50X1

Defense Minister Chavan and former Finance Minister Morarji Desai seem both to be actively seeking the job. 50X1

6. Indonesia

Tensions produced by the continuing power struggle seem to have been stepped up a notch or two since the weekend. Army-inspired student demonstrations, protesting Sukarno's economic policies, have come increasingly close to attacking Sukarno directly. Reacting to his expulsion of US newsmen on Tuesday, they demanded yesterday that Peking's news agency also be expelled.

Sukarno, who has recently shown some signs of increased confidence, is reported to be deeply angered by the demonstrations and has ordered the army to end them. Army leaders are said to be considering "postponing" them.

7. Rhodesia

Prime Minister Wilson seems to have come out of the Commonwealth Conference on Rhodesia in a better position than his advisers had expected. He was subjected to the inevitable African pressure for quicker and more decisive action against the Smith regime. But he apparently avoided major concessions and did emerge with at least tacit backing for his policies by most of the African participants.

The final communiqué states that another conference will be held no later than July if Smith is still in power by that time. Although some members reserved the right to call for further United Nations action sooner, even tentative agreement on a July deadline is a considerable concession by the African nationalists.

The British cabinet officer in charge of Commonwealth affairs revealed today that he will go to Salisbury tomorrow for talks with the beleaguered British governor in Rhodesia. He may also see Smith. [redacted]

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50X1

8. Common Market

Next week's council meeting in Luxembourg will be the first since last June with the French participating. The five other members have no clear idea of what Paris intends to propose, but all are prepared to resist a French effort to change the basic principles of the organization.

Any formula fuzzing over the differences with the French would be exceedingly difficult to negotiate. It might be attempted, however, if the French appear conciliatory. Otherwise, the five are likely to consider how they can proceed without France.

9. Dominican Republic

There is a cautious feeling today in Santo Domingo that the latest crisis may be on the way toward a settlement. Garcia Godoy seems to have made some progress in the last two days in moving the two top former rebel leaders toward a graceful departure from the country. The main problem has been to give Caamaño some kind of "guarantee" that the remaining ex-rebels will not suffer after their leaders' departure.

Once the two are out, the chances of voluntary departure by the three regular military chiefs will be fairly good.

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It will not be easy to accomplish all this, however. Any rash move on either side--or by Garcia Godoy himself--could get the situation off the track again.

10. Turkey

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TOP SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

50X1

14 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
14 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Moscow today released a communique on the Shelepin visit to Hanoi. So far Hanoi has not yet broadcast any such communique.

No reference is made in the Moscow release to US peace moves. This could reflect continuing differences between Moscow and Hanoi on this key issue. Failure to find a consensus on the matter may in fact account for the delay in putting the communique out.

According to the TASS version, Shelepin signed a new agreement on additional Soviet assistance of an unspecified nature. The communique expressed North Vietnam's gratitude for the "big and valuable" Soviet economic and military aid already given.

The communique goes on to say that the North Vietnamese party has accepted a Soviet invitation to send a delegation to the Soviet 23rd party conference in Moscow next month. There has been speculation that the Soviets may try to use the occasion to call an international Communist confab on Vietnam with an anti-Chinese flavor.

2. North Vietnam

Hanoi has parroted Peking's blasts against the President's State of the Union message. Today, the North Vietnamese said the message showed again that the US talk about peace was merely designed to conceal a "dark intent to escalate and expand the war."

Hanoi also published today a critique of the "fraudulent" US 14-point program. The article stressed the need for the US to withdraw "unconditionally" and "recognize" the South Vietnamese Liberation Front and its program. It went on to suggest an "unconditional" end to the bombing.

3. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy is pursuing his efforts to get Caamaño and two other top rebels to leave the country. Last evening, he told the Organization of American States committee that these rebels would probably depart tonight, but a "few problems" remain to be solved.

Garcia Godoy meanwhile has banned the Dominican leftists who went to the Tri-Continent Conference in Havana from returning to the country. The effectiveness of this ban may be tested shortly, since the conference ends this evening.

4. Soviet Union

50X1

5. Thailand

The tempo of Communist activity is quickening.

50X1

Assassinations 50X1
of local officials and police informants were reported on 5 and 11 January.

The nature of the threat is considered in today's Annex.

50X1

6. Rhodesia

The US Consulate General in Salisbury now sees signs that the situation there could deteriorate rapidly if the economic squeeze continues. Increasing unemployment among Africans and underemployment among whites are having a significant impact, in the consulate's view, along with the oil sanctions program.

Business leaders, who were wary of independence from the start, now seem to be desperately discouraged, and a crisis meeting of local bankers was called today. Farmers and the white man in the street, however, are still under Smith's spell, and they are the real mainstay of his regime.

British Commonwealth Secretary Bottomley's trip to Salisbury has been cancelled. Smith apparently posed unacceptable conditions to letting Bottomley in. We are still unsure just what Wilson had in mind for him to do.

In London, the British are considering a token airlift of copper from Zambia. They also have alerted our embassy to the possibility of a quick meeting of the principal copper consuming countries to take a look at the whole problem of world copper supply.

7. France

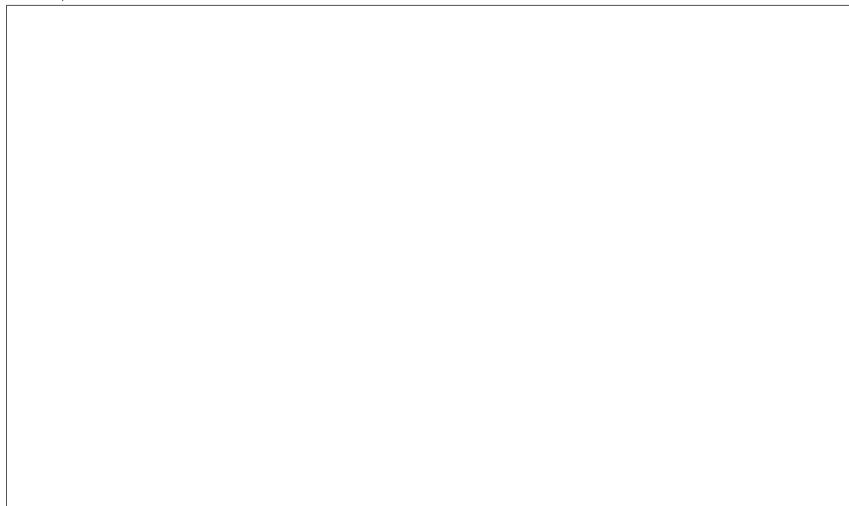
De Gaulle's trip to Moscow is scheduled for early June, according to Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, who has told Ambassador Bohlen that the trip does not signify any shift in French policy.

Couve also told Bohlen that the French still want changes in NATO. They probably will be ready to start talks the latter part of March, and they still wish to begin by exchanging views bilaterally with the US.

8. Indonesia

The student demonstrations in Djakarta against Sukarno's henchmen continued today, and the army evidently has decided to ignore his order to halt them. One of the student slogans today was "ministers are legal gangsters."

50X1



Sukarno is to hold a cabinet meeting tomorrow. The press has been invited, so this may be the occasion for another petulant pronouncement. Sukarno still gives every sign of holding out stubbornly against the army tide.

9. India-Pakistan

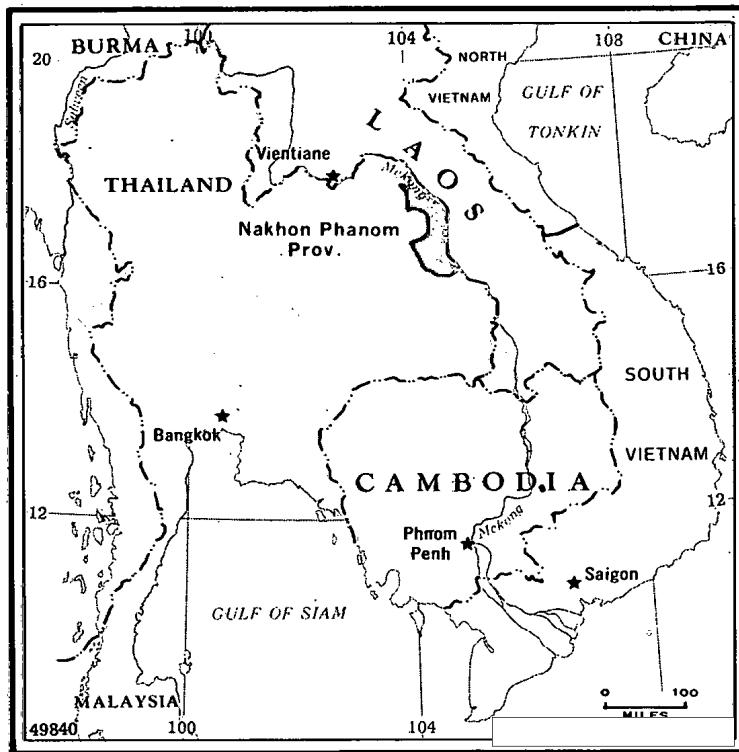
Despite the Ayub regime's efforts to portray the Tashkent declaration as a success for Pakistan, hostility is widespread among the public. Students have taken the lead in demonstrating, and a number of anti-Ayub slogans have appeared.

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In India, a minor cabinet member has resigned in protest against the Tashkent declaration. The top Indian leaders, however, do not expect serious opposition. Although they see some possible pitfalls in carrying out the agreement, they say they are determined to fulfill this "moral commitment."

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THAILAND

50X1

ANNEX

Communist Subversion in Thailand

The trouble so far has been concentrated in the remote northeast region of the country centering in Nakhon Phanom Province (see map). Very clearly the Communists regard this area as particularly vulnerable. Economically the northeast is a backward and depressed area. It is physically isolated and its inhabitants are ethnically closer to the Lao than to the Thai. There has been a lack of rapport between Bangkok and the northerners.

Another threat is a refugee community of about 40,000 North Vietnamese. These people have long been under the influence of Hanoi.

50X1

However, until a little over a year ago the Communists seemed to move slowly and circumspectly. At that time a Thai Independence Movement and a Thai Patriotic Front were formed in Peking. These organizations, now fused, have been given the job of leading the drive to oust the Thanom government and kick out the "US imperialists." During the course of the year we began to see a considerable increase in Communist recruiting and training activities. In recent months, there has been an upswing in terrorist activities, such as the murder of village leaders.

50X1

During the later months of 1965 there were indeed a number of skirmishes between bands of Communists and government security forces though most of them came as a result of vigorous government patrolling. At the end of December, the Communists launched their first offensive effort, an attack by a small band on a Thai Government outpost.

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(Cont'd)

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50X1

ANNEX (Cont'd)

[redacted] the Communists displayed good training and discipline. Their tactics gave evidence of coordination. Communist documents have been found in their camps.

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Thai forces have launched several operations into the isolated northeastern valleys that house these Communist bands but so far government units have not had much success in pinning down and destroying them.

Peking believes that the time is ripe for a further stepping up in these operations. In a statement marking its first anniversary, the Peking-based Thai front specifically called for an expansion of the existing "armed struggle" into an all-out "people's war." At the same time the Communists have been putting more emphasis on the US presence in Thailand. As Peking sees it, this year's operations in Thailand will make a greater contribution to the overall fight against the "American imperialists." Although Peking seems to be taking the lead, Hanoi is very much an interested party.

50X1

Although the Communist effort so far has been concentrated on the soft spot in the northeast, Communist agitators have been active elsewhere in northern Thailand, as well as in the south.

Bangkok is now trying to counter the threat in the northeast by developing the economy and by tying it more closely to the rest of the country.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted]

50X1

15 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
15 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Hanoi has joined Moscow in releasing the communiqué on the Shelepin trip to Hanoi.

There are new signs that Shelepin failed to resolve any of the differences with Hanoi which existed before the visit. In their leading press editorial today, the North Vietnamese are beginning to put words in Shelepin's mouth--trying to leave the impression that he came out "vehemently" against recent US peace efforts. In fact, this theme was pointedly avoided in publicized versions of Shelepin's remarks.

The Hanoi commentary today also made a studied effort to balance its praise for Soviet support with equally warm words for assistance from Peiping.

US officials in Saigon reaffirm that, despite recent US news reporting to the contrary, there is still no evidence whatsoever of Chinese Communist observers serving in Viet Cong units.

2. India

Congress Party parliamentarians are scheduled to vote on Shastri's successor next Wednesday.

Their vote may be a mere formality, ratifying the choice of party bigwigs.

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Defense Minister Chavan and former finance minister Desai seem still to be in the running. Either could make a strong showing if the party chiefs fail to find a consensus and a real choice is left to the parliamentarians.

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3. Nigeria

This morning army elements moved to take over the federal capital at Lagos and the principal regional centers.

In the process, a number of top leaders were killed, including Ahmadu Bello, the head of the present ruling party and probably the most powerful man in the country. Premier Balewa was put under guard.

The move was probably triggered by army unhappiness at the persisting turmoil in the country's Western Region and the strong measures it had been called upon to take there.

The prime movers seem to have been from the non-Muslim South--long at odds with the Muslim North.

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The outcome is still in doubt.

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50X1

Whatever the outcome, today's events do seem likely to sharpen the North-South rivalry and in the longer term increase the chances for a breakup of the present federation.

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The moderate Nigerian voice in African councils will probably be stilled while these domestic problems are being sorted out.

50X1

4. Ghana

50X1

5. Rhodesia

50X1

Sanctions applied so far are hurting but have not yet resulted in any substantial reduction in the support given Smith.

Unemployment and underemployment have risen but are still not great in terms of the total number of workers, nor has any African dissidence resulted. In any case, serious unemployment would be felt first among Zambian and Malawian migrant laborers. The Smith regime should be able to cope with a higher level than now exists.

There are also no strong indications that the economic problems resulting from independence have yet generated any disillusionment among Europeans, except for certain business, educational, and religious leaders whose influence on the Smith government is still limited.

Most Rhodesian whites are incensed over the extent of the economic sanctions already imposed by Prime Minister Wilson. They expect no solution of the Rhodesian problem from Wilson short of early rule by the African majority.

50X1

6. Dominican Republic An uneasy calm prevails.

Caamano and his party have not yet left. Apparently the disposition of his armed followers is still a sticking point. Ambassador Bunker believes that the departure could come soon.

Brazil is sending General Braga to replace Alvim as the commander of the Inter-American Peace Force. He is to arrive in Santo Domingo Monday.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

50X1

17 JANUARY 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

DAILY BRIEF
17 JANUARY 1966

1. South Vietnam

Among the many Viet Cong documents captured during last week's joint US-Australian operation northwest of Saigon were two containing information on Communist plans during and after the 21-23 January Tet holidays. They indicate that US troops are to be excluded from the Viet Cong's holiday cease-fire, but suggest that actions against US forces during the period will probably be limited in scale or aimed against particularly vulnerable US units.

Most of the documents were originated by relatively low-level Viet Cong units. It should be noted, however, that one of them, dated 4 January, contained instructions for strong coordinated Viet Cong action before and immediately after the holidays.

2. Vietnam

Increased Polish diplomatic activity involving Vietnam has been evident since Mr. Harriman's visit to Warsaw. It has involved

[redacted] the trip to Hanoi of a senior Polish foreign ministry official. This official is now returning to Warsaw by way of New Delhi.

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3. Yugoslavia

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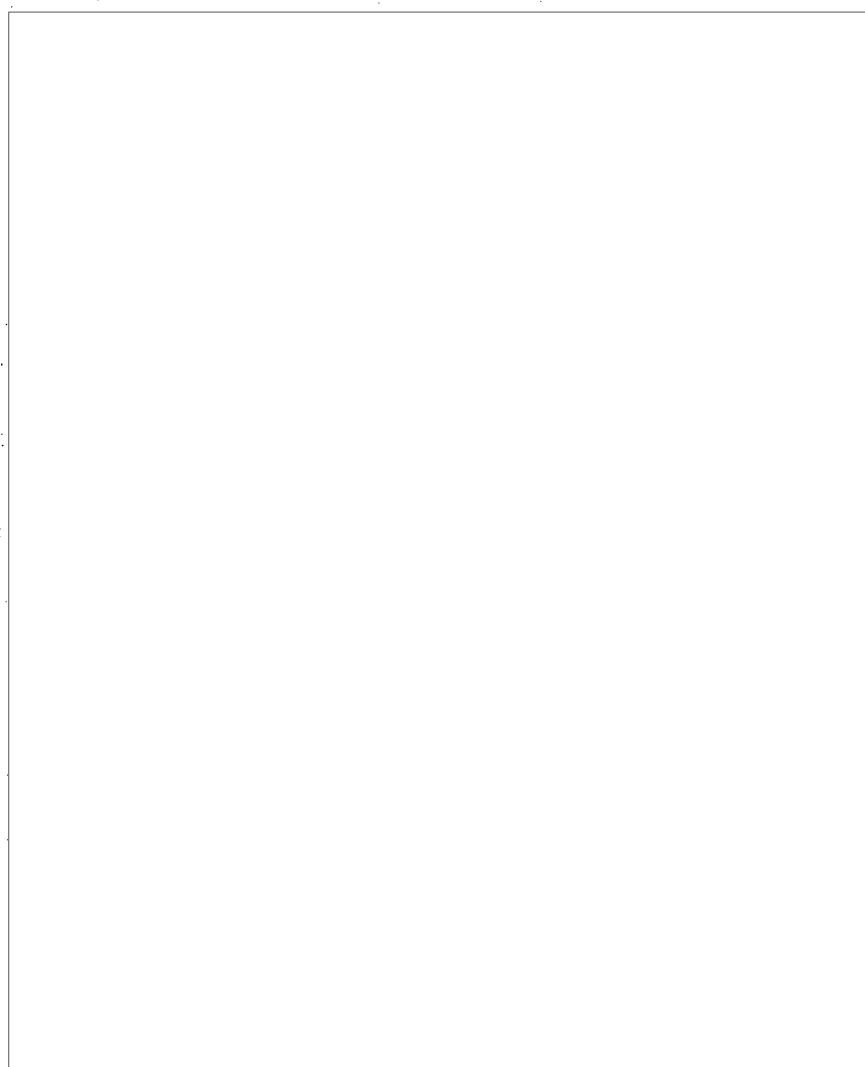
4. India

Ambassador Bowles says that Indira Gandhi is still the heavy favorite. Morarji Desai continues to insist that he will not withdraw and thus the hopes for unanimity have largely faded away.

50X1

5. Thailand

50X1



6. Indonesia

Sukarno and his followers are making a direct pitch to the public in a new effort to win support.

Both Sukarno and Subandrio made speeches over the weekend, telling the people to let the president solve the problems at hand. Today Djakarta was plastered with pro-Sukarno signs and the palace evidently has begun to organize a "Sukarno Front."

The army apparently now believes that it went too far in supporting the recent student protests. The latest rally nearly got out of hand and the military commander has decided to ban all demonstrations in the capital.

50X1

7. Dominican Republic General Palmer has passed along his final observations on the Dominican situation as he relinquishes command there today.

The general believes that there is more than a fifty-fifty chance of bringing the country safely through to elections in June. However, if Bosch's party wins, this would mean "big trouble" ahead. Bosch could be installed only with the help of the Inter-American Peace Force, but this would bring on major stresses within the force itself. Brazil and Paraguay, for instance, might well refuse to go along.

If Balaguer wins, the leftist opposition would undoubtedly try to organize an armed rebellion. Thus either way points to the need for the continued presence of the peace force.

"Over the long term, we should recognize that we have a five to ten year chore ahead" to establish any lasting climate of Dominican stability. 50X1

8. Rhodesia



9. Common Market

French terms for resolving the Common Market crisis were very tough today, according to early reports from Luxembourg. Couve de Murville, for one thing, stuck to his hard line on majority voting.



50X1

10. Nigeria

Lagos is quiet but the situation is fluid.

General Ironsi has tried to maintain some semblance of legality. However, his sweeping emergency measures now look more like part of a move to take over the coup rather than an effort to reverse it. In any event, his efforts are quite clearly aimed at breaking the control of the conservative northerners over the federal government.

The US Embassy in Lagos has strong doubts about Ironsi. Although he seems to have some influential civilian support, his record both as an officer and administrator is definitely poor.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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18 JANUARY 1966

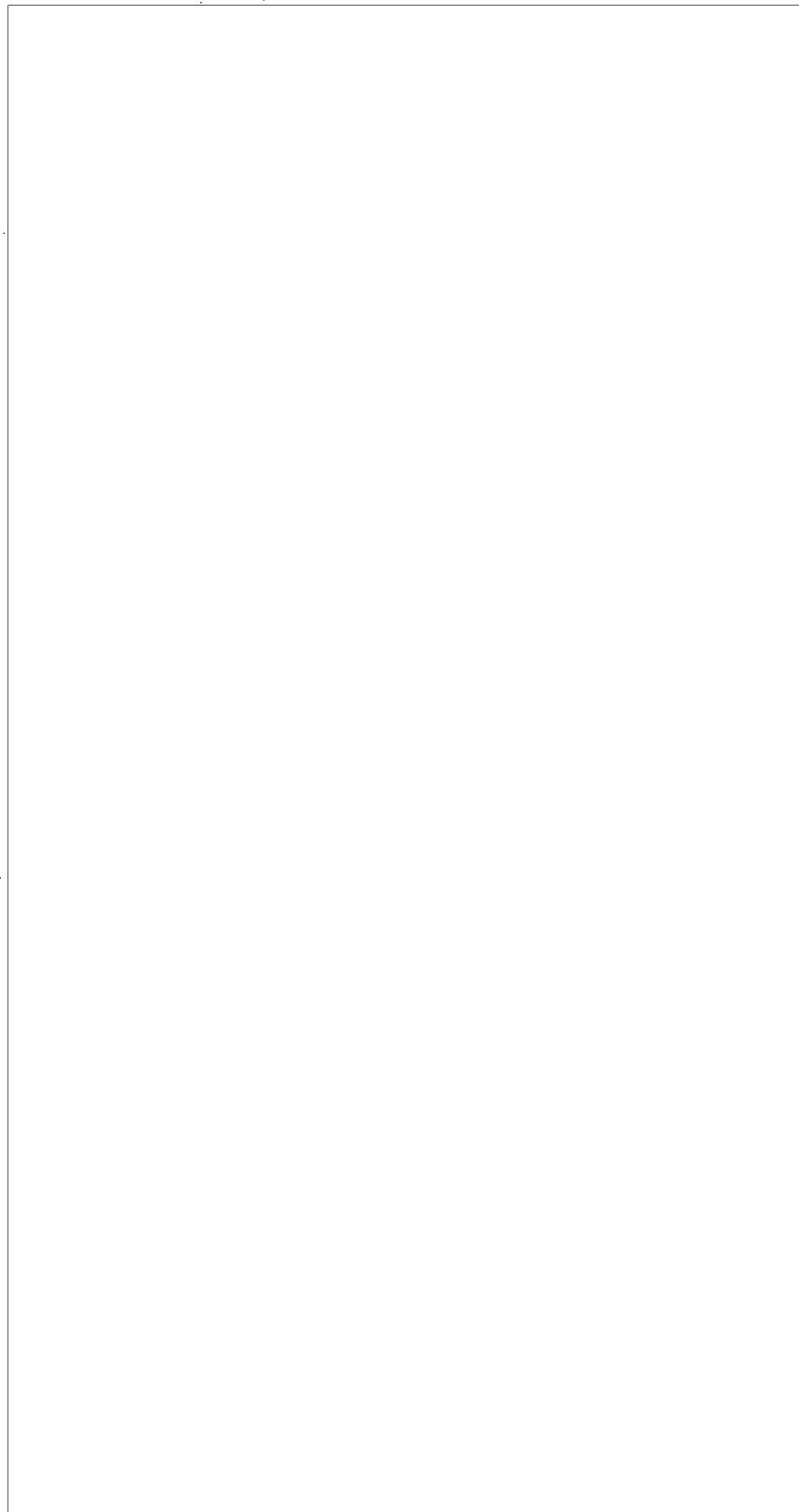
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23

DAILY BRIEF
18 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

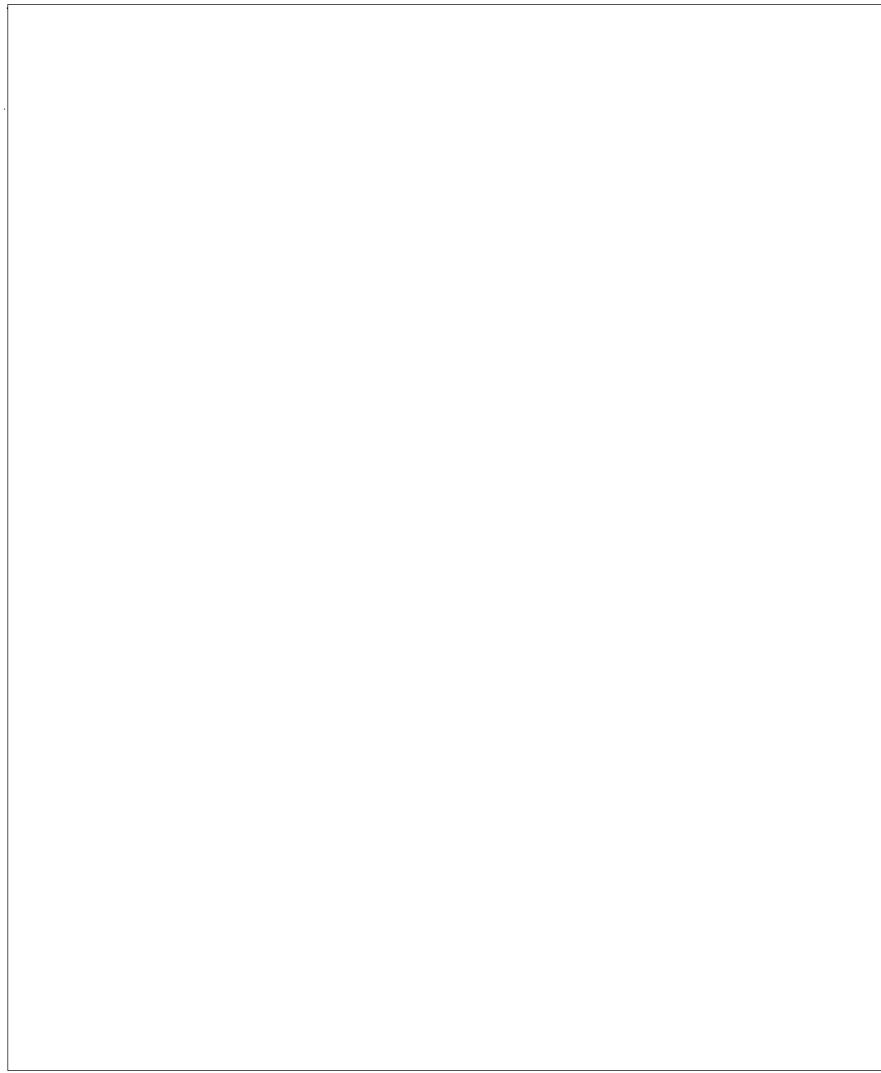
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2. North Vietnam

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3. Laos

As expected, the Communists are moving a significantly larger number of trucks through the Laos panhandle to South Vietnam than they were able to do during the dry season a year ago.

At that time, they moved only one or two trucks per day, on an average. Late last month, according to a recently interrogated Laotian Communist defector, 10-15 trucks per night were moving south along a recently completed route. The trucks took five days to cover 45 miles because of precautions against air attack.

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4. Indonesia

Some 5,000 students marched through the streets of Djakarta today despite an army ban. The demonstrations were aimed at "stupid ministers" in general and Foreign Minister Subandrio in particular.

Ambassador Green comments that the students are gaining a growing sense of confidence and power and are pushing well beyond the cautious attitudes of Nasution. Indeed, some student leaders see these demonstrations as a way to push the army into a stronger stand.

Army leaders are unhappy over the turn of events, although units on the scene made no attempt to break up today's demonstrations.

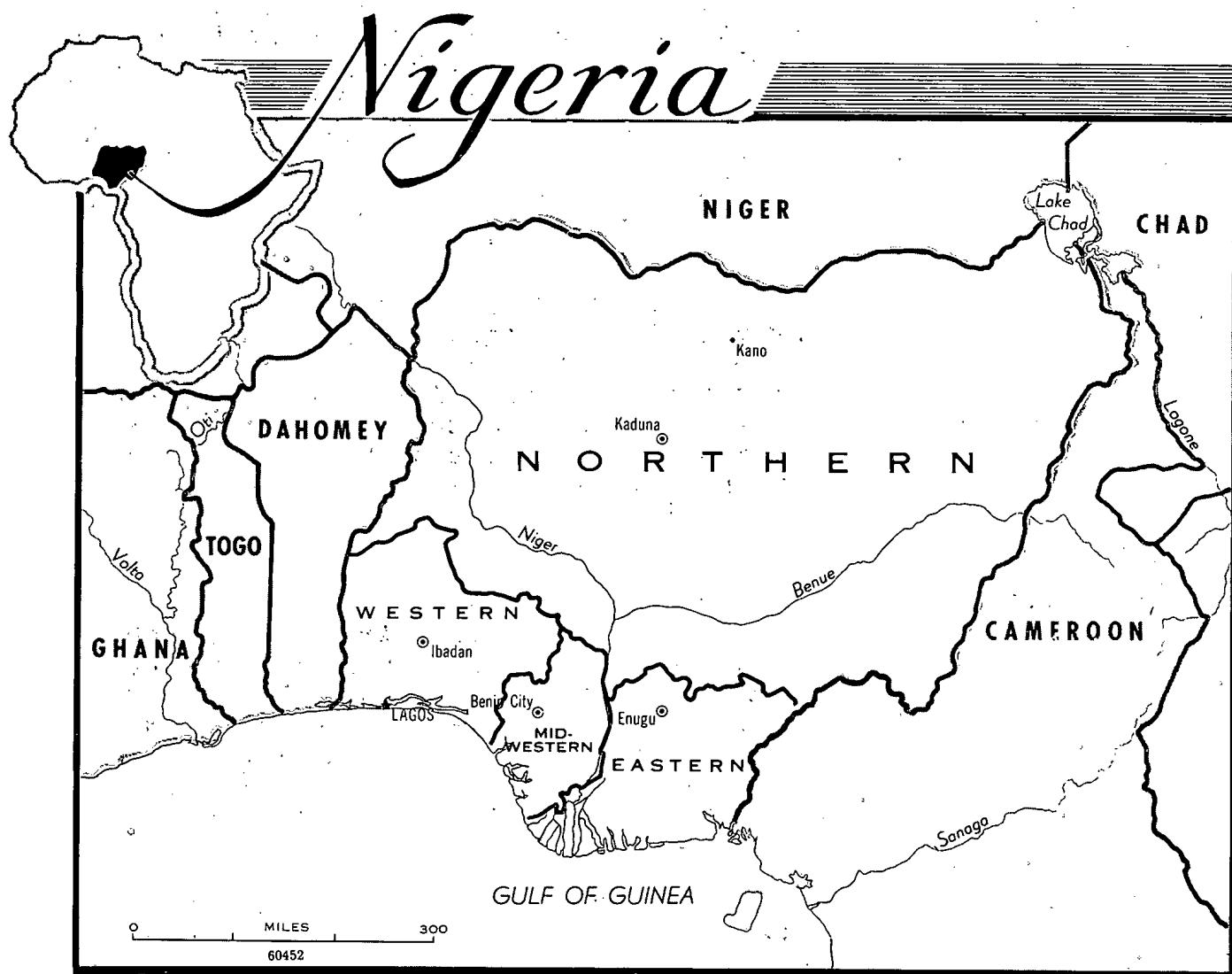
5. India

Indira Gandhi, who looks like an increasingly solid choice as India's next prime minister, has assured President Radakrishnan that she will not try to change India's foreign policies or do anything to antagonize India's friends in the West.

She could face early domestic trouble in Kerala State, where, reports say, the food situation is becoming critical. Local stocks are inadequate and deliveries from outside the state have been slow and irregular. This, of course, gives the Communists a ready issue for agitation against New Delhi.

6. Dominican Republic

Caamano is not budging. Garcia Godoy today had another go at trying to persuade the balking rebel leader to leave voluntarily. The provisional president is not willing to use either the Dominican military or the Inter-American Peace Force to ensure that Caamano goes, feeling that such action would give the left a great and lasting propaganda weapon.



7. Nigeria

The country was calm today. Even Ibadan, where riots and bloodshed have been daily occurrences, lately, at last report was quiet.

General Ironsi has said he will set up a supreme military council to run the country, but has yet to announce its composition. He has been receiving pledges of loyalty from civilian organizations and military units. All units except those in Kaduna in the North and near Ibadan in the West now appear responsive to his direction.

There is still a danger that the army will disintegrate along tribal lines, and this could mean communal disorders and even civil war. The danger will increase if makeshift political arrangements are not soon hammered out between competing interests in the various regions.

8. Rhodesia

The rains have come, bringing at least temporary relief from the drought which has gripped the country for many weeks. If they keep up, a sizable part of this year's crops will be salvaged. This would be a real shot in the arm for the Smith regime and help offset the tighter gas rationing announced today.

9. Belgium

A new crisis is building up over the cost of medical care. The agreement which ended the bitter 1964 doctors' strike expired in December and doctors are increasing fees by one-quarter or more. This has incensed labor which is threatening a general strike if the rises are not rolled back.

This will further immobilize a Belgian Government already deeply divided by the long-standing linguistic battle between the French-speaking Walloons and Dutch-speakers in Flanders.

10. Common Market

The ministerial meeting in Luxembourg adjourned today in "complete deadlock." The ministers are to reconvene on 28 January, but prospects are not good in light of French intransigence so far. In fact, the French have reportedly let it be known that they would have "full freedom of action" by the end of the month if their demands are not met.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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19 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
19 JANUARY 1966

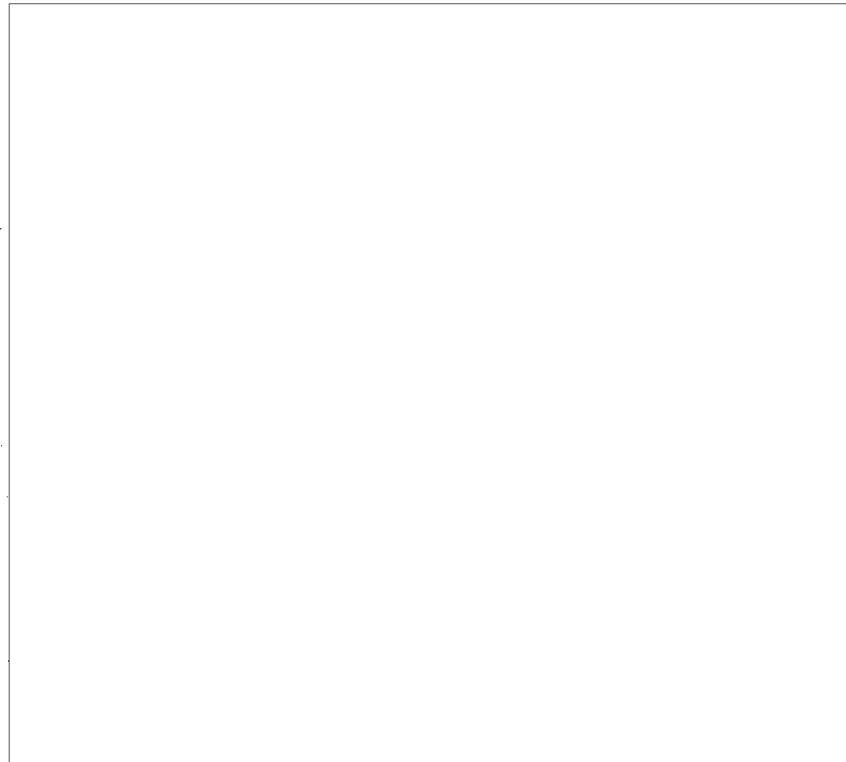
1. Japan

Ambassador Reischauer says that the pause in bombing of North Vietnam and other current peace efforts have brought the US, for the first time, a good deal of public support in Japan.

He believes that if this is carefully nurtured, it could contribute substantially to the mounting pressure of world opinion on North Vietnam to negotiate. More significantly, it could help lead Japan into a more responsible role in developing long-range Asian counterpressure to Peking's efforts to spread its dominance throughout Asia.

2. South Vietnam

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3. India-Pakistan

President Ayub seems to regard India's new prime minister with considerable reserve. He implied to Ambassador McConaughy yesterday that he fears Mrs. Gandhi may be an "extremist" with respect to Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi's affirmation of support for the Tashkent declaration is not likely to calm Ayub's fears.

Ayub said that in Tashkent immediately after Shastri's death, he had appeared before the Indian delegation and passed on to them the few private understandings he had reached with Shastri. He said he "hopes" these have not been lost. These arrangements apparently involved plans by the two leaders to take a series of public actions designed to dramatize the spirit of reconciliation.

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4. Indonesia

Again today there were several large student demonstrations calling for the ouster of close Sukarno aides in the cabinet.

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The Sukarno forces have, as usual, been trying to channel popular unrest into attacks against the US and its "ne-kolim" allies. A mass pro-Sukarno rally called for Friday may well feature this tired line.

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5. Australia

Prime Minister Menzies is expected to announce his retirement tomorrow after a straight 16 years in office. The government's two coalition parties are almost certain to name Menzies' long time deputy and friend, Harold Holt, as the new prime minister. Holt is not likely to adopt any major policy changes.

6. Hungary

The Kadar regime has been faced with open expressions of popular discontent since it decreed a series of price increases last month. There have apparently been work stoppages and worker demonstrations, some in suburban Budapest, and some recent arrests may be related to the unrest. The regime does not appear in immediate danger, but these problems, together with Kadar's declining popularity, portend increasing difficulties.

7. Zambia

Racial tensions seem to be growing in Zambia's mining areas where white expatriates make up an economically important part of the population.

[redacted] a number of troublesome issues, including racial bias in the administration of gasoline rationing.

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On the plus side, Zambian leaders now seem to feel under less immediate pressure to impose self-defeating sanctions against Rhodesia. They appear, at least for the moment, more confident of British determination to bring down the Smith regime.



8. Nigeria

The situation remains explosive. General Ironsi did succeed last night in expanding his authority, at least nominally, over the rebel forces that had been holding out in the capital of the Northern Region.

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The rebel leader in the north conditioned his surrender on assurances that the ousted leaders of the northern regional government not be restored to office.

Public support for the new regime seems almost overwhelming in the southern regions. This is probably more a jubilant reaction to the deposing of the conservative northerners, however, than it is positive backing.

It will not be easy to bring the northern tribes around to accepting the kind of southern-dominated regime that seems to be emerging in Lagos.

9. Dominican Republic

Tensions are rising again after last night's gun battles in Santo Domingo. Leon Bosch, son of the former president, was gravely wounded in one incident. The circumstances are still not clear.

This is likely to increase the elder Bosch's petulant public references to the impossibility of holding elections next June under present insecure conditions. Bosch seems, in fact, to be laying the groundwork for boycotting the elections.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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20 JANUARY 1966

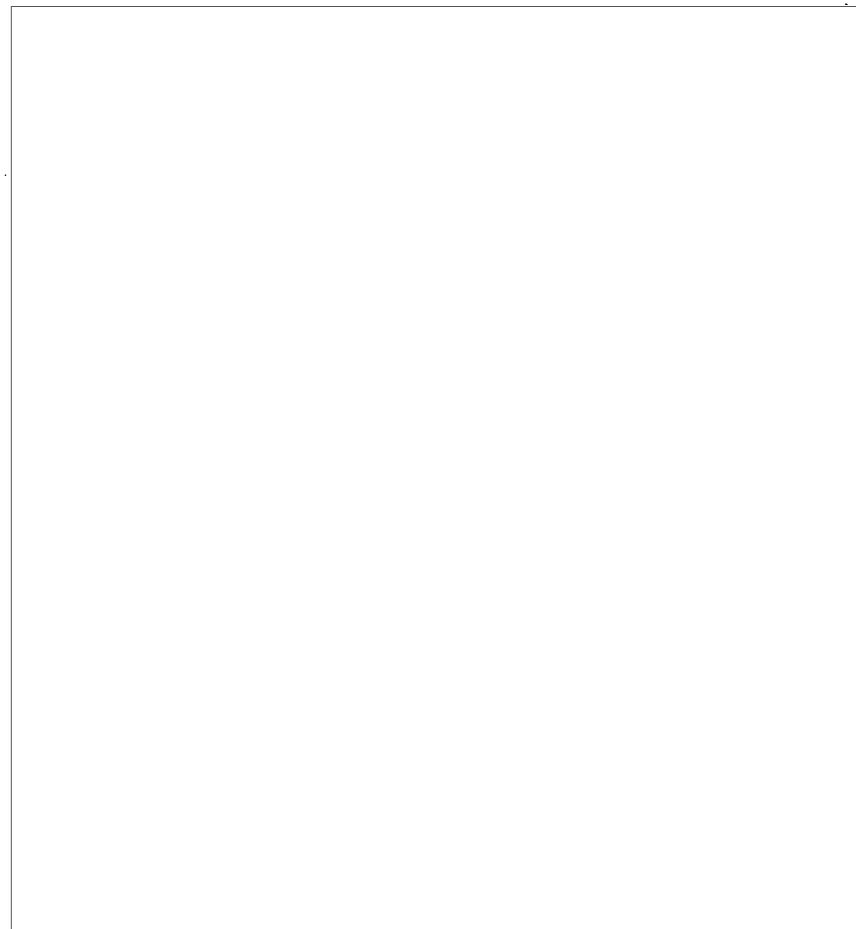
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DAILY BRIEF
20 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

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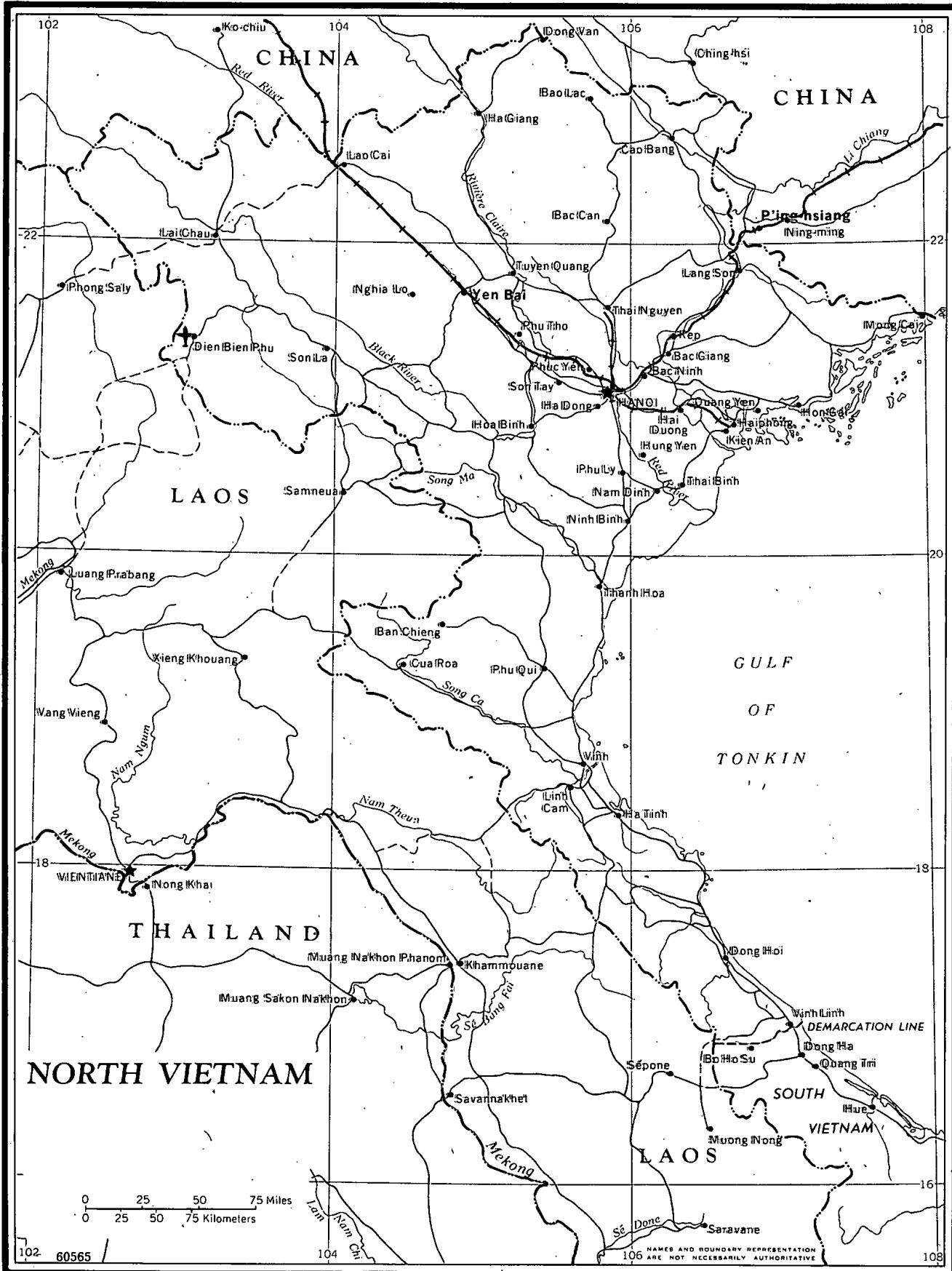


2. South Vietnam

There is more talk in Saigon about unseating Premier Ky. Ambassador Lodge points out that some of this is generated by Ky's relative longevity (seven months, so far) and by the "peace offensive" which has stirred politicians to think about a post-settlement government. The Vietnamese New Year, a traditional time for settling accounts, could also be a factor. There were coups just before the New Year in 1964 and 1965.

Lodge thinks that the chances for a successful move against Ky are relatively slim so long as the top generals stick together.

50X1



3. North Vietnam

High-altitude photography taken late last year shows a major military construction project under way in the hills northwest of Yen Bai (see map).

The photography shows a newly constructed storage area containing at least 285 buildings in widely dispersed locations. The area is serviced by an intricate road network still being built. A large number of trenches, foxholes, and other defensive positions are nearby.

The project may well be one of the jobs undertaken by the Chinese Communist engineer units which are believed to have moved into this general area since October. Activity similar to this, but on a smaller scale, has been detected in photography of the rail line from Hanoi northeast to the Chinese border at Ping Hsiang.

4. Indonesia

Sukarno told a delegation of left-wing students today that he would not retreat "even one millimeter" despite pressure from "reactionaries." He again called for the formation of a "Sukarno front."

Sukarno's support from the surviving leftist organizations seems feeble. He can continue to play, however, on the army's reluctance to face him openly. The army today cancelled a mass meeting which apparently would have continued the series of demonstrations against leading members of Sukarno's entourage.

5. Yemen

The slow-paced peace conference between royalist and republican factions, which was to reconvene shortly after this weekend, may stay in recess for some time yet. The Saudis are pressing Cairo for a more specific agreement on the nature of an interim Yemeni Government and say they will not let the conference resume until they get one. Nasir in turn says that he cannot begin withdrawing Egyptian troops from Yemen--the main thing that the Saudis want--until after an interim government is formed.

6. Rhodesia

Another cut in the gasoline ration was announced today in Salisbury. Smith had made reassuring statements on this score at a televised news conference only a few days ago.

50X1

7. Congo

The honeymoon period evidently is over for General Mobutu's regime. Critics complain that he is not getting out to the provinces, as Tshombé did, and that he is closeted too much with a few advisers, mostly Belgians.

At this stage, Mobutu's opponents seem merely to be talking. Mobutu could well run into real trouble, however, if he carries out a plan [redacted] to expel unemployed persons from the capital and other cities. This touchy move, in which the army would play a major part, is scheduled for the end of this month.

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50X1

8. Nigeria

Our embassy in Lagos and the US consulates in the various regions report all quiet in their areas. Food prices in the capital have risen sharply, however, indicating considerable subsurface worry among the population.

A clearer picture may emerge when we see the results of a meeting General Ironsi held today with his regional military governors.

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50X1

9. Dominican Republic

50X1

10. Cuba

The formation of a "Latin American Solidarity Organization" was announced yesterday in Havana. The organization is to cooperate with "the most active anti-imperialist groups" and is to plan a conference in 1967.

This comes in the wake of Fidel Castro's speech closing the Tri-Continent Conference last week, in which he made his most explicit call for armed revolution in more than a year. All this strongly suggests that Havana is again playing up its interest in insurgency in Latin America after treating it in lower key for some months.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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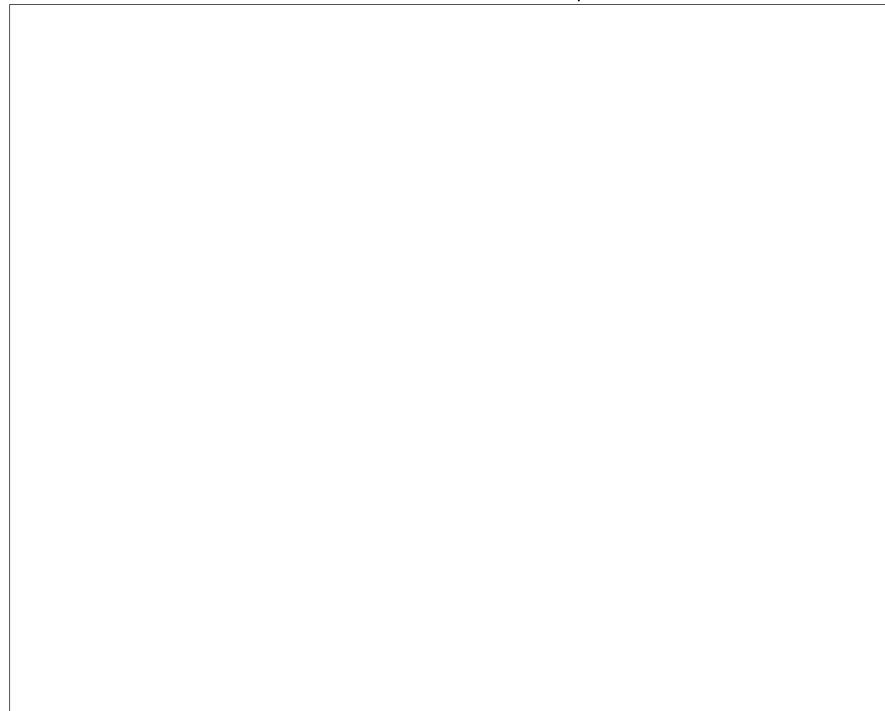
21 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
21 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

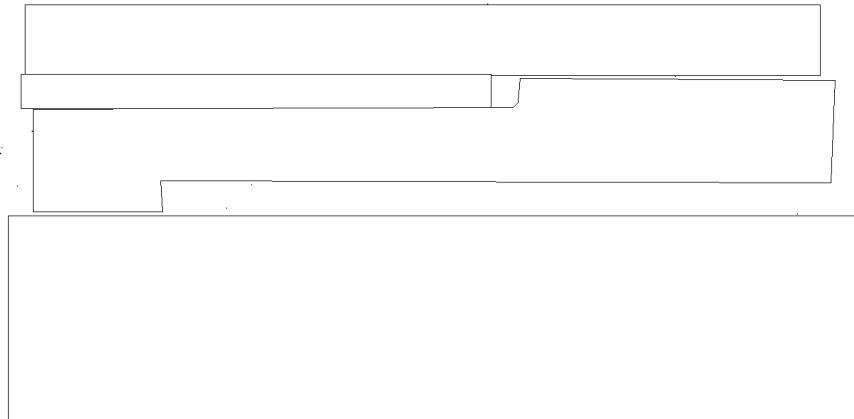


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2. South Vietnam

Most of the actions initiated by the Viet Cong since the beginning of their Tet cease-fire period have been taken against US and South Korean forces. The incidents have ranged from small-arms fire against US aircraft to an attack, possibly of battalion size, against the defensive positions of a South Korean company.

3. East Germany



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50X1

4. Soviet Union

The government newspaper, Izvestia, claims that the Soviets are preparing a manned space "spectacular" which will beat US endurance records.

The paper alleges that crews have been training for a flight lasting nearly a month. The new spacecraft is said to be maneuverable and able to carry from three to eight men.

This disclosure may mean that the Soviet Union is involved in early preparations for a space operation utilizing its new multimillion-pound-thrust Proton booster.

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[redacted] there are no indications that a manned launch is planned for the near future.

5. Soviet Union

Soviet officials have advised Ambassador Kohler that Newcomb Mott, a US citizen under sentence for violating the Russian border, committed suicide yesterday.

50X6

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6. Italy

Premier Moro's resignation was caused by "snipers" in his own Christian Democratic Party. Their votes helped to defeat the government bill on financing state-run nursery schools.

Moro's coalition partners apparently asked for his resignation because the negative votes from his party represented a breach of agreement on one of the government's major reform planks.

President Saragat will probably ask Moro to stay on as caretaker until a new government is formed. Moro himself appears likely to be asked to form it.

7. Nigeria

The US Embassy in Lagos does not discount the possibility of a collapse of discipline in the army, but suggests that northern reaction to the assassination of their premier may not be as violent as expected.

General Ironsi today named a new government; there is no indication how long it will serve. No civilians are included.

8. Rhodesia

Britain's latest economic sanctions will probably have little effect on the Rhodesian economy. These measures include the repudiation of debts and other financial obligations contracted by the rebel government and a total trade ban between Britain and Rhodesia.

International bankers had already been reluctant to extend credit to the Smith regime and the British earlier had banned 95 percent of their imports from Rhodesia.

These sanctions, however, have been well received in Zambia. They will help reduce pressures there for an economic break with Rhodesia before 15 February, the date agreed upon by Kaunda and Wilson.

9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy and Caamano have finally agreed that Caamano's men will remain at their present military camp on the outskirts of the capital. This should remove one of the most serious impediments to the exit of the rebel leaders.

US officials in Santo Domingo, in fact, are optimistic. They said this afternoon that they have high hopes that Caamano will be on his way tomorrow.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



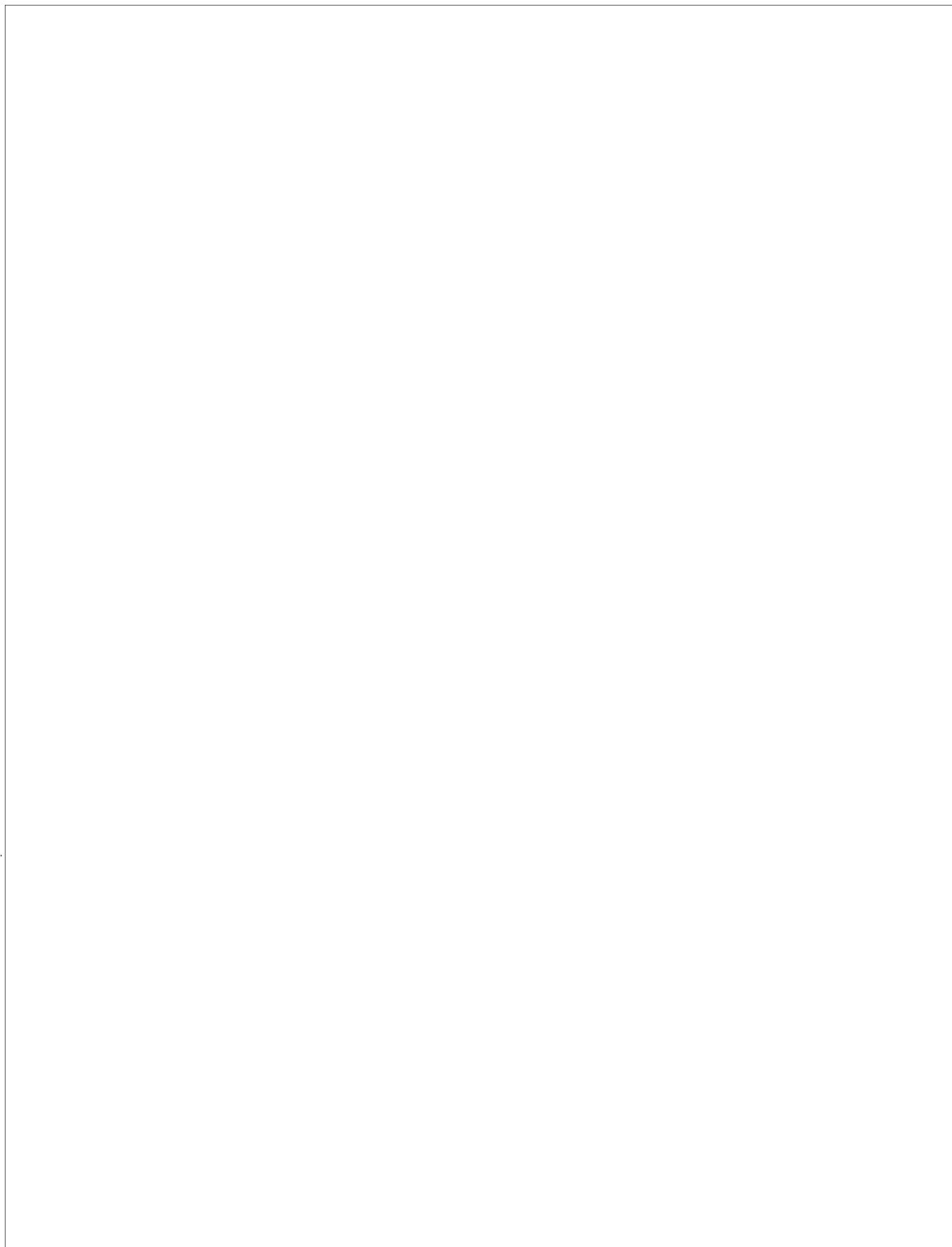
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22 JANUARY 1966

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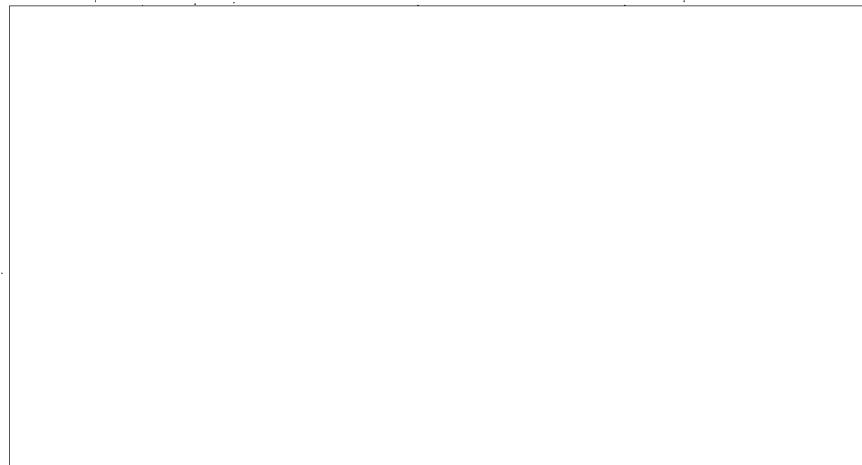
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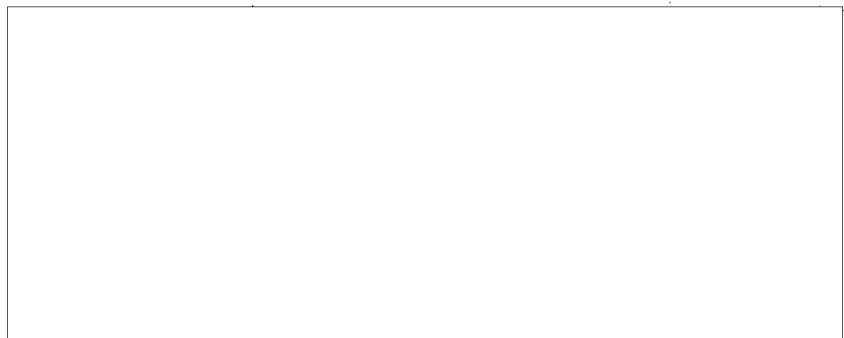


**DAILY BRIEF
22 JANUARY 1966**

1. North Vietnam

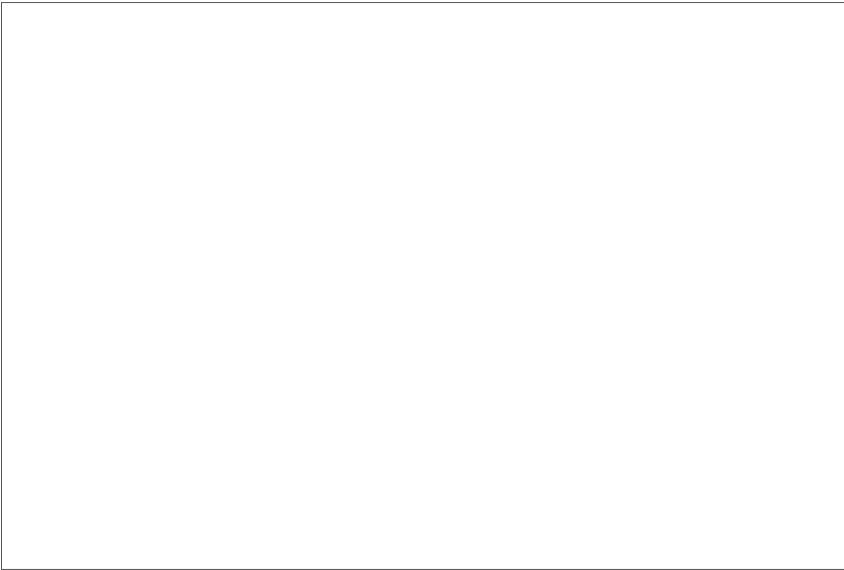


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2. Vietnam



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3. Nigeria

Ironsi's military government today announced "with deep regret" that former prime minister Balewa has indeed been killed. The government's statement, with provisions for a three-day mourning period, gives the impression that the regime is concerned over possible reaction to the murder of this widely respected figure.

[redacted] up to the time of the announcement about Balewa [redacted]
[redacted] most of the country remained calm, at least on the surface. Road blocks and military guards on public buildings have mostly disappeared in the capital.

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50X1

50X1

The military governors have now returned to their respective regions following their meetings with Ironsi.

4. Rhodesia

50X1

5. Spain

The chief of the Spanish General Staff notified US officials in Madrid this morning that, effective immediately, no overflights of Spain by aircraft carrying nuclear weapons will be authorized.

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6. Italy

President Saragat hopes to be able to designate a new premier on Monday evening. It is still expected that Moro will again be chosen.

Former foreign minister Fanfani was almost certainly the leading force in bringing Moro down. He believes that his chances for obtaining a greater voice for his faction in the affairs of the Christian Democratic Party have been considerably improved by the government crisis. Now that an entirely new cabinet must be found, Fanfani will be pushing for at least three ministerial posts for himself and his followers.

7. Ecuador

The embassy anticipates student demonstrations and possibly terrorist bombings in Quito and Guayaquil next week. This time of year--the anniversary of the unpopular Rio Protocol defining Ecuador's borders with Peru--has frequently been a period of antigovernment violence.

Leading terrorists are said to be under government surveillance and the embassy has taken extensive measures to protect US citizens and property.

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8. Dominican Republic

Caamaño, three of his chief lieutenants, and their respective families are scheduled to leave Santo Domingo for Puerto Rico early this afternoon.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

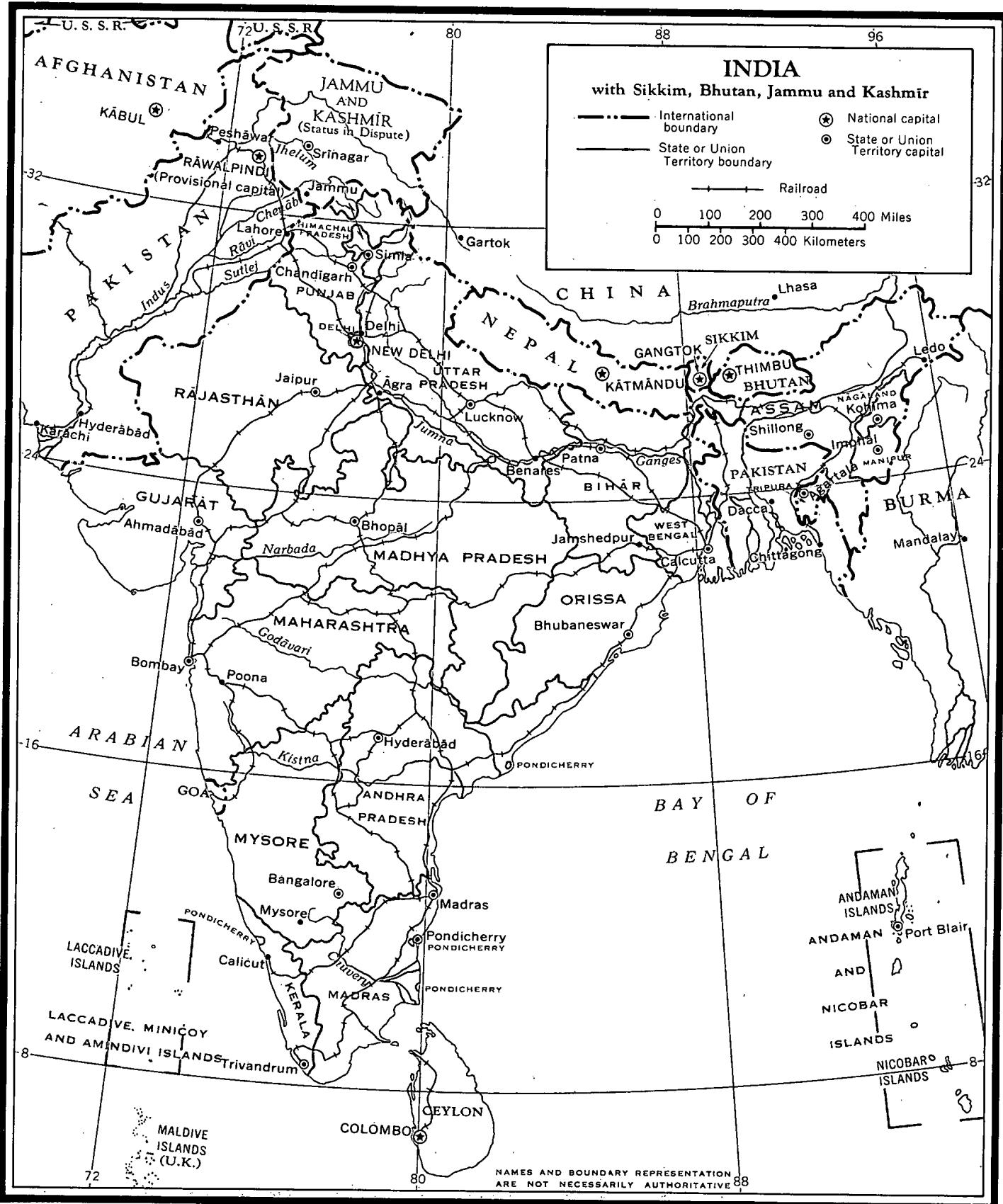
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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24 JANUARY 1966

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23



DAILY BRIEF
24 JANUARY 1966

1. India

Food Minister Subramaniam reports that food shortages are rapidly becoming acute in some areas of India. He cited Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh provinces as areas where there is already "considerable suffering." He added that the Communists are ruthlessly exploiting the shortages in Kerala.

Indian Government sources in New Delhi claim that 12 million people are now dependent on the government for their subsistence. These sources estimate that at least 100 million will feel the pinch before the crisis abates in November and that millions will have to move into government food distribution camps.

2. Dominican Republic

The situation is quiet as the country waits to see what the military chiefs will do now that Caamano has left.

The chiefs met today, but accounts of their deliberations have not yet come in. One of the

may well delay their decision for a week. There may even be a lack of unanimity among them on the matter.

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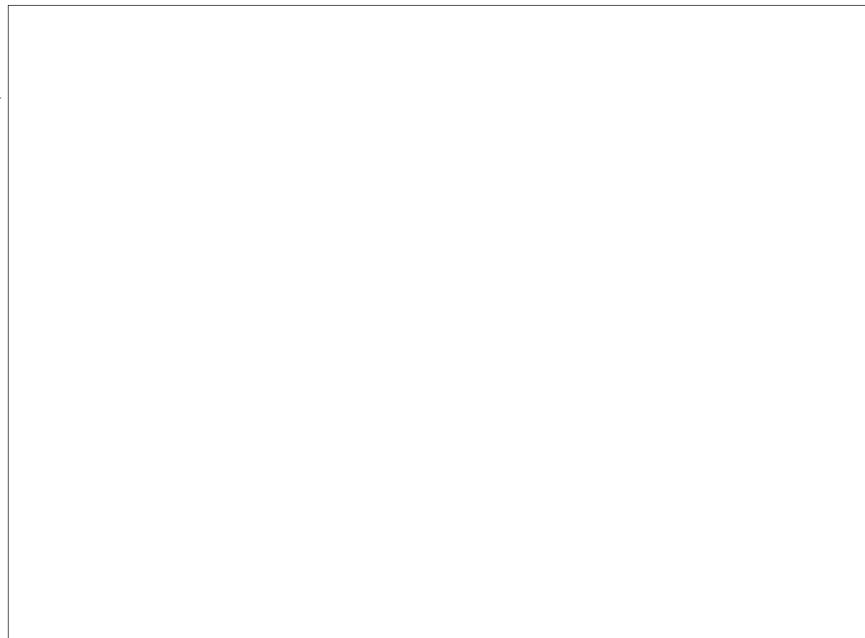
3. Soviet Union

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4. North Vietnam

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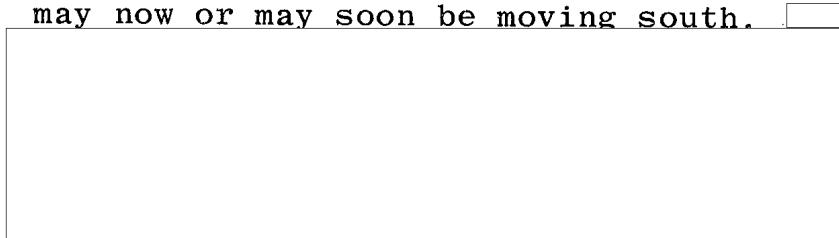


5. Vietnam

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There are indications that another regiment of North Vietnamese regulars may now or may soon be moving south.

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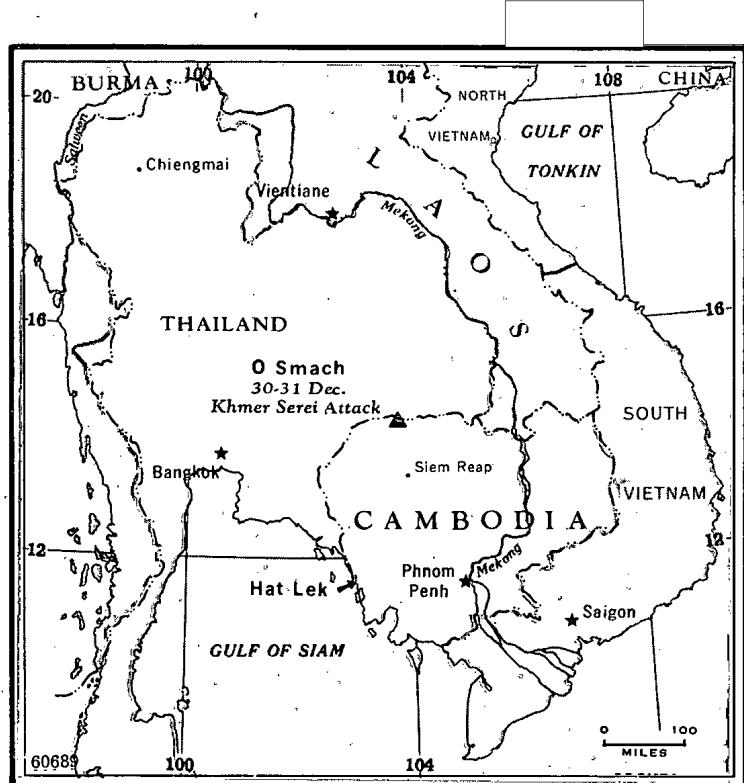


6. South Vietnam

There was a large Buddhist "prayer for peace" meeting in the city of Hué yesterday. The meeting, organized by the provincial Buddhist Youth Association, was orderly and relatively subdued, but there were some signs reminiscent of the earlier militantly anti-US student movement in Hué. There is as yet no indication as to whether this was a one-time ceremony or the opening move in a general peace campaign.

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THAILAND

7. Cambodia

Cambodian and Thai troops clashed again this weekend in an isolated frontier area near the Gulf of Thailand. Both sides brought artillery and naval craft into play. As is customary in these cases casualties were light on both sides, and the gunfire has now subsided.

The clashes are symptomatic of the tensions between the two countries, resulting in part from the stepped-up activities of anti-Sihanouk Cambodians based in Thailand. These activities are continuing and will very likely lead to further outbursts.

8. Rhodesia

50X1

[redacted] no significant quantities of oil are reaching Rhodesia from South Africa. For one thing, the major rail line that could carry it was knocked out recently by floods. In addition, South African authorities are only just beginning to focus on the question of whether to force local companies to resume shipments. A committee has been set up to make recommendations on the matter, and a key member is said to favor helping the white Rhodesians.

9. Nigeria

The new military regime has consolidated its power and now appears to be in control throughout the nation.

A delayed reaction by northern Muslims is still feared, but the authorities have taken steps to forestall this. Muslims have been promised complete freedom of worship, and one of their spiritual leaders has called for cooperation with Ironsi.

While its short-term prospects for maintaining control appear good, the Ironsi regime may have trouble in coping with nationalistic younger army officers who have emerged from the coup in strategically placed posts.

10. Belgium

The country's doctors are threatening a new strike, starting next week, unless the government abolishes the free services offered in some hospitals. Such a strike would likely provoke counterstrikes by organized labor and set in motion a process which might well lead to the collapse of the present Catholic-Socialist coalition.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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25 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
25 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

North Vietnamese propaganda is giving the impression that the regime expects air attacks to be resumed in the near future. An editorial in the North Vietnamese military newspaper yesterday urged the army and the people to "get everything ready for a protracted war and pay special attention to air defense." The paper said that the US is threatening to bomb industrial and residential areas and is flying reconnaissance missions to prepare for "escalated" attacks.

2. India-Pakistan

The first steps toward implementing the Tashkent agreements are being taken. The Indian and Pakistani army commanders have met in India and agreed on preliminary withdrawals of their troops along the line of confrontation. They are scheduled to meet again in Pakistan to plan further phased withdrawals. At the same time, prisoners of war are being exchanged.

These positive signs are being somewhat clouded, however, by the public statements on Kashmir which President Ayub evidently feels obliged to make. He stressed to the press last weekend that Tashkent has not altered Pakistan's stand on Kashmir nor deterred Kashmiris from continuing to "struggle for their rights."

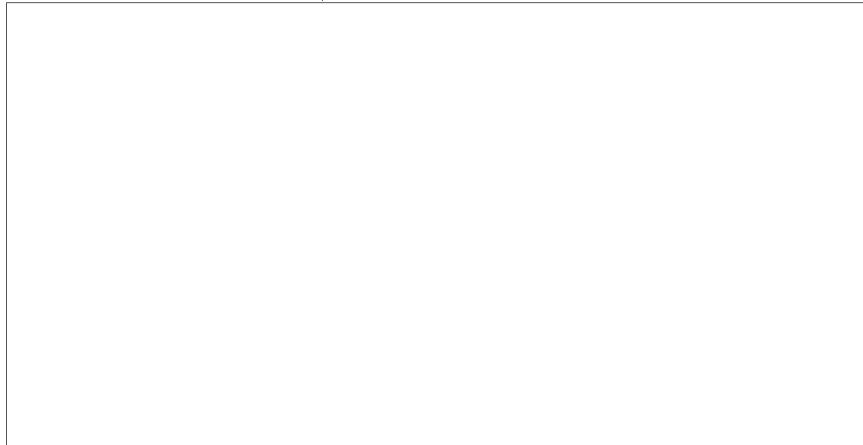
3. India

The Communists in Kerala State are launching their expected agitation on the food issue. Together with other political groups in the state, they are planning mass demonstrations and a general strike to protest a recent reduction in the rice ration. This Friday has evidently been set for the beginning of the strike.

4. Malaysia

The violence that erupted suddenly yesterday in Kuching, the Sarawak state capital, is another sign of the fragility of the British-created Malaysian federation. Wide-ranging street fighting between local Malays and soldiers from mainland Malaya developed from a minor incident. Crowds chanted antifederation slogans and "Malayans go home."

50X1

5. Rhodesia

50X1

Prime Minister Wilson to make some of the statements he did today in Parliament.

50X1

Wilson seemed to go out of his way to stress that majority rule would not be permitted in Rhodesia until some time after the restoration of legal government.

6. Soviet Union

What Soviet geologists believe to be the richest gold deposit ever discovered in the country is now under development in Soviet Central Asia. They estimate it will produce some \$20 million worth of gold annually, about ten percent of present total Soviet production. It is likely to contribute significantly to an ultimate improvement in Moscow's strained gold reserve position.

50X1

7. France

The "Ben Barka" affair continues to trouble De Gaulle both at home and in his relations with Morocco. Tonight, Mitterrand and other French opposition elements are staging a mass rally in Paris in an attempt to embarrass De Gaulle further.

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8. Italy

Hard bargaining among the coalition parties may delay the formation of a new government for as long as a month. The outcome seems likely to be a new center-left grouping under Aldo Moro, who was formally asked today to take on the task again.

Ex-Foreign Minister Fanfani, who was clearly involved in the political ambush that brought down the Moro government last week, may well emerge with greater influence.

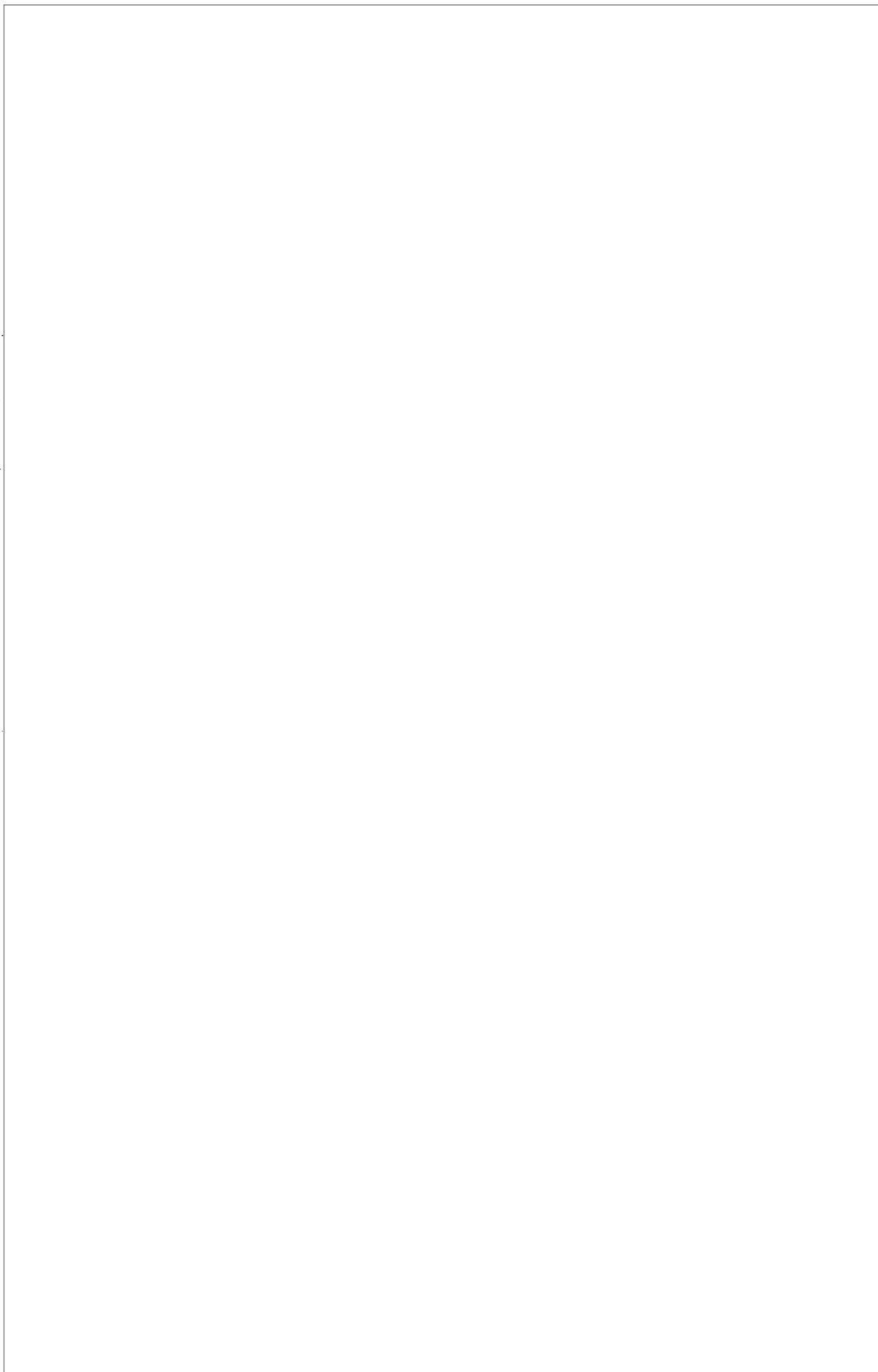
9. Dominican Republic

The military officers are still meeting among themselves as they decide whether to continue their defiance of Garcia Godoy's order, now three weeks old, transferring the three chiefs abroad.

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Garcia Godoy is confident, however, that the same patient tactics he used in securing Caamano's voluntary departure will work in the case of the military chiefs.

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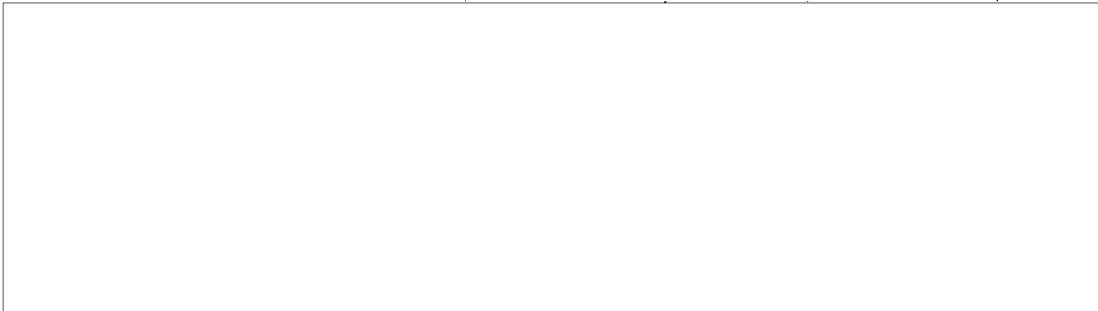


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

26 JANUARY 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
26 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

Substantial numbers of trucks continue to move south in the Laos panhandle. Last week one of our roadwatch teams counted over 100 trucks southbound past its observation point.

50X1

2. North Vietnam

50X1

3. Communist China

50X1

4. Soviet Union

Two US military attachés and their wives were subjected to "rough physical treatment" while on a trip this week to Yaroslavl, a town about 150 miles northeast of Moscow. The attachés report that the incident had all the appearances of being staged. Two rolls of unexposed film were stolen from one of the attachés' bags.

This is the first known instance in recent years in which wives of US diplomatic personnel have been involved in such an incident. A ban of six weeks' standing on military attaché travel outside of Moscow was lifted early this month.

5. Indonesia

There has been little movement in the power game between Sukarno and the army leaders. Sukarno seems to believe that the longer he delays his "political solution," the better his chances of undercutting the army become. The army leaders are also playing a waiting game, trying to rein in their civilian supporters.

The leftist-backed "Sukarno front" hung anti-US banners in the streets of Djakarta this week, but the banners came down yesterday after the embassy protested. An army spokesman admitted that it was government policy to put up the banners, but said this was a "minority" policy with which the army and people did not agree. The spokesman clearly meant that the inspiration came from Sukarno and Foreign Minister Subandrio.

6. Dominican Republic A lull in open political activity 50X1 has set in while the Dominican military officers continue to debate the question of their chiefs' obeying Garcia Godoy's orders to leave the country. Latent tensions may well be stirred by the government's failure to meet this month's military payroll, which was due yesterday but did not come through.

At the moment, the military seem to have adopted a defensive posture, waiting for Garcia Godoy to make a new move.

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Neither the chiefs nor Garcia Godoy has yet taken completely inflexible positions, however. The chiefs evidently still want to avoid a crisis if they can do so "with honor."

7. Haiti

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8. Pakistan

Our embassy in Rawalpindi reports that President Ayub is still under fire for signing the Tashkent declaration.

Sporadic demonstrations continue to occur, and schools are still closed. Miss Fatima Jinnah, sister of Pakistan's founding father, has come out with a strong attack on Tashkent as a "throw-away."

The Ayub administration added to its woes this week by maladroitly issuing contradictory announcements on the timing of the end of Ramadan, the holiest month of the Muslim year.

The embassy does not believe that Ayub is in immediate peril. He is clearly a more vulnerable target for his critics, however, than he has been in some time.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

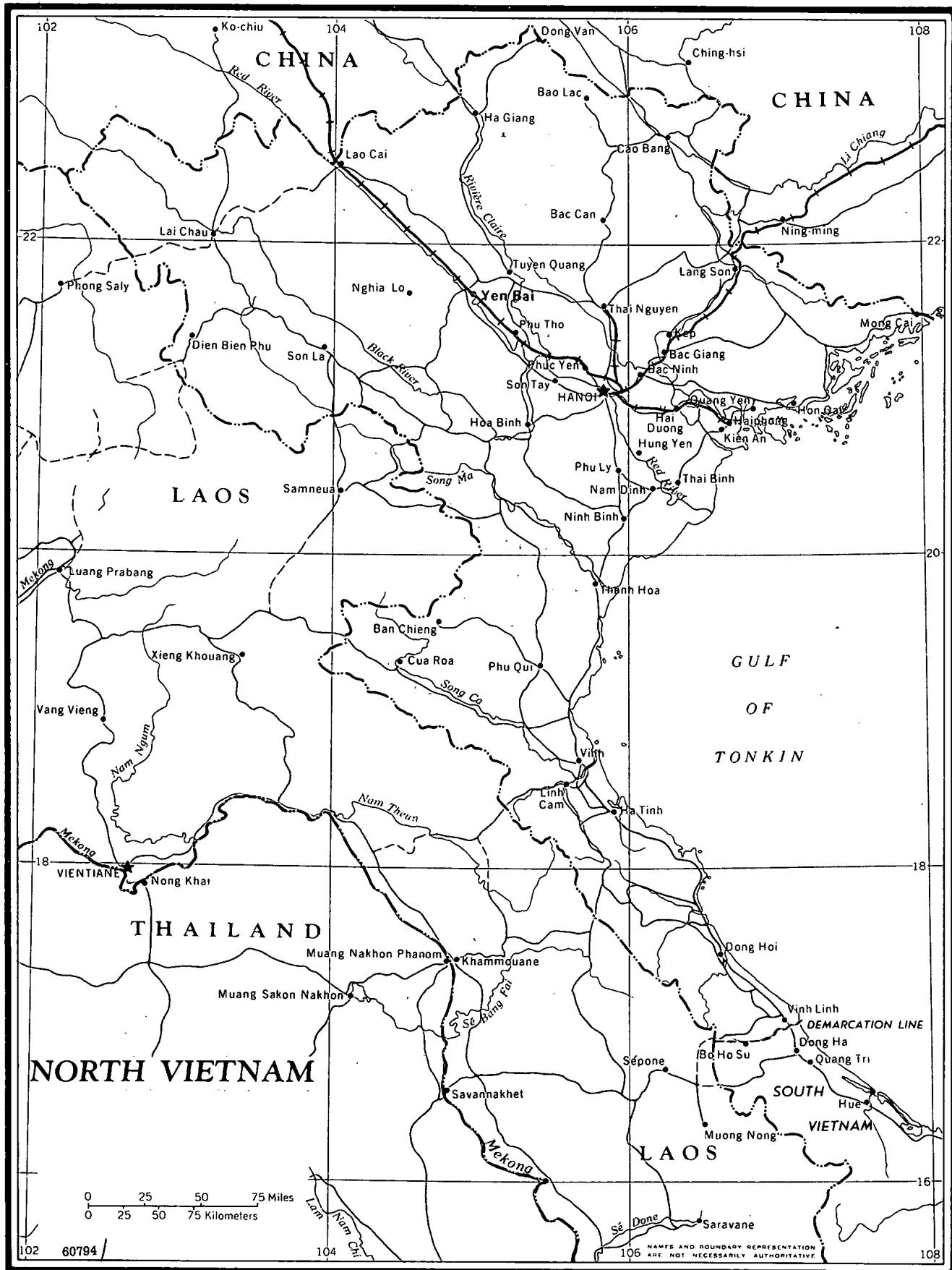


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27 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
27 JANUARY 1966

1. North Vietnam

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A Pravda correspondent reported two days ago that Haiphong resembles a fortress and that nearly all the children and most of the adults had been evacuated.

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Recent photography strongly suggests that a new airfield is in the early stages of construction near Yen Bai (see map). This is the site of the newly built storage area containing at least 285 widely dispersed buildings. Earth has been moved in an area approximately 6,600 feet long. Such a field could accommodate jet fighters.

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2. Communist China

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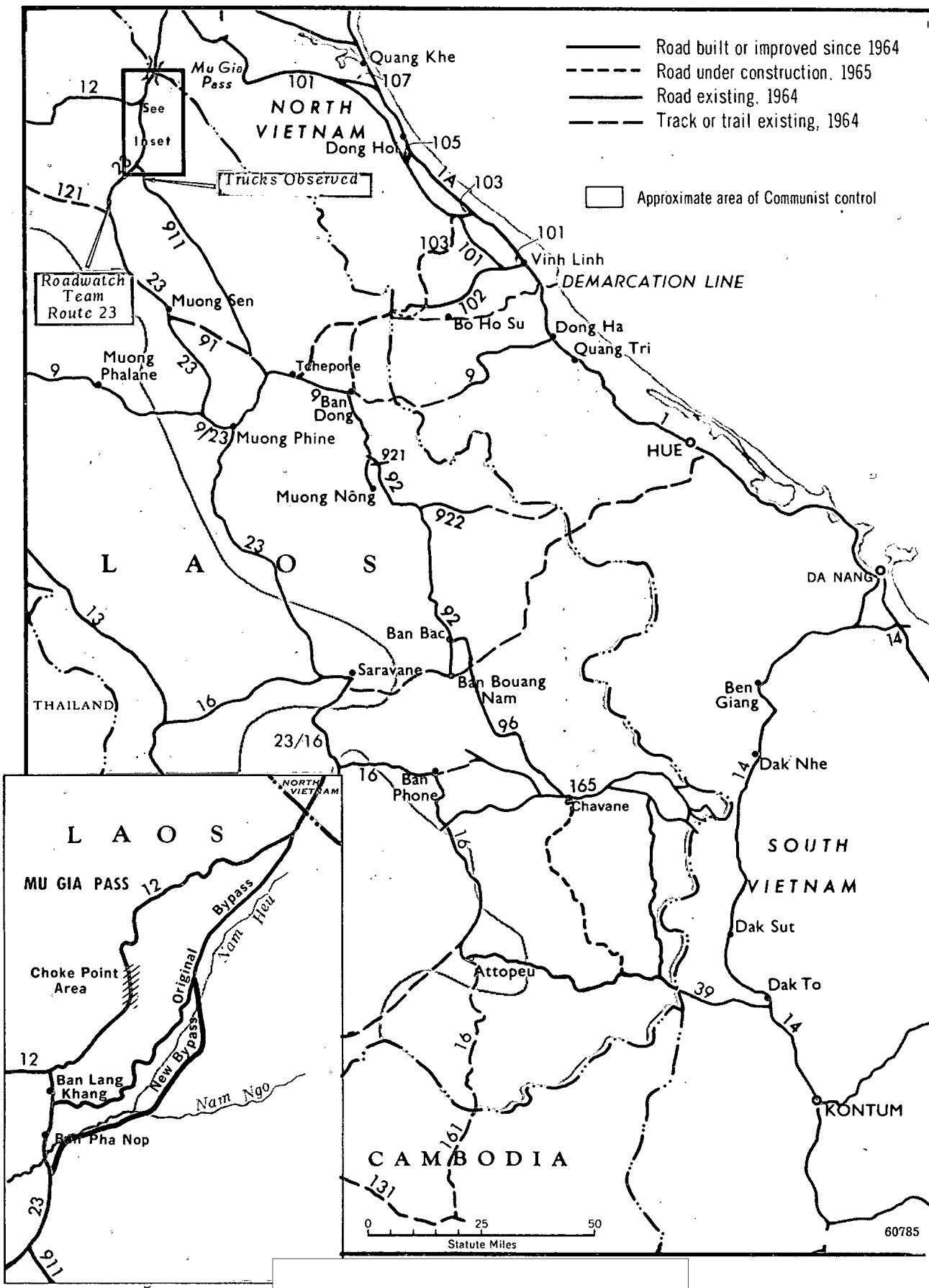
an epizootic of swine disease--probably hog cholera--is spreading through northern China.

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It is not clear just how bad the situation is, but pork is the largest meat item in the Chinese diet, and a marked decline in production could have serious consequences.

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SOUTHEASTERN LAOS



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3. Laos

Increased Communist military movement in the Laotian panhandle suggests that new probes against government defenses may be in the offing. Some of this activity reportedly involves substantial numbers of North Vietnamese troops. It probably reflects continued Communist sensitivity to any ground operations against them which might threaten the infiltration routes into South Vietnam.

Our roadwatch team near the northern end of Route 911 has reported the movement southward of some 600 trucks since 27 December. Another team, located a few miles west on Route 23, reported a convoy of about 110 trucks moving south last weekend. The Communists continue to build alternate routes and bypasses to facilitate this traffic (see map).

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4. Zambia

President Kaunda now seems confident of Britain's determination to crush the Smith regime. He told Ambassador Good yesterday that military force will be unnecessary if Britain maintains its present sanctions program.

Kaunda also intimated strongly that he would not impose a total boycott of Rhodesian goods next month. He said that Zambia was "not prepared to commit suicide" to bring down the Smith government.

This confidence and renewed appreciation of Zambia's vital interests will last only as long as the precarious oil embargo is maintained.

5. Greece

The Stephanopoulos government has taken a number of setbacks since parliament reconvened last week. Its chances for survival seem to be increasingly dim.

The government, with a parliamentary majority of only two, is in serious trouble over its tax bill, which is to be introduced in parliament today. The income tax portion is undoubtedly doomed. On top of this, the cabinet is badly split as a result of a factional intra-party fight, and one cabinet member has recently resigned.

There are signs that some leading elements in the government would be willing to consider a reconciliation with ex-Premier Papandreou if Stephanopoulos falls. The palace, however, would make a strenuous effort to head off a Papandreou comeback.

6. Cyprus

Archbishop Makarios arrives in Athens tomorrow for discussions of ways to resolve the Cyprus issue. The Greeks will probably suggest three approaches; direct talks between Makarios and the Turkish Cypriots, a renewal of mediation efforts by the United Nations, and resumption of talks between Athens and Ankara.

Makarios might accept any of these, but there is still wide disagreement over the substance of any possible solution.

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7. Dominican Republic

[redacted] senior Dominican military and police officials met on Tuesday to discuss their stand against the provisional government.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
28 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

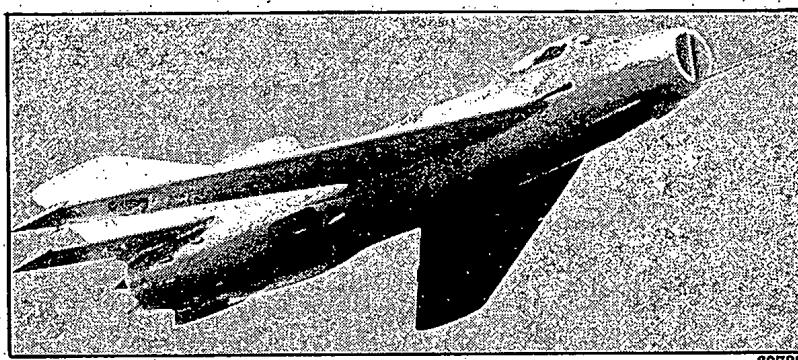
Hanoi radio today broadcast the text of an open letter, dated 24 January, from Ho Chi Minh to the heads of "socialist states" and other governments interested in the Vietnamese situation. The letter seems to be intended as North Vietnam's answer to the US 14 points.

Ho does not rebut the 14 points in detail, however, but makes a round-house condemnation of US "aggression." He reiterates that the Vietnamese people intend to fight the US as long as US forces "remain on our soil." Ho further emphasizes that the US must recognize that the Communists' National Liberation Front is the "sole genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam" and must "engage in negotiations with it."

This is one of the most straight forward public statements that Hanoi has made on the necessity for the US to deal directly with the National Liberation Front in any negotiations to end the war. 50X1

2. North Vietnam

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80788

MIG-19 FARMER

Engines: 2 Afterburning Turbojet
Radius: 520 n.m.
Speed: 765 knots
Combat ceiling: 55,800 ft.
Span: 29 ft.
Length: 34 ft.

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3. Communist China

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MIG-19 jet fighters are being produced by the Chinese.

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Although there remain a number of loose ends bearing on Chinese fighter manufacturing capabilities, this report accounts for some of the recent increase in Peking's inventory of high-performance jet fighters. (See photo.)

4. Burma

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Antigovernment insurgents are becoming bolder. In recent weeks they have mounted raids on railway stations and police posts in and near Rangoon. Efforts to control this activity are being hampered by command disaffection and by a high desertion rate in the army.

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Fortunately for the Ne Win government, the insurgents are conspicuously lacking in unity. They are divided among at least three major tribal aggregations and several mutually antagonistic Communist splinter groups.

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5. Ethiopia

A top Ethiopian military man fears that recent events in Nigeria were a "picnic" compared to the carnage to come in Ethiopia if the Emperor does not mend his ways.

The source describes the present situation as "intolerable." He and other top officers feel that the Emperor is completely out of touch with domestic opinion and spends too much time promoting his international image while the country rots. The source predicted that if the Emperor does not shift course, he will "sooner or later have his throat cut."

No specific coup plots exist, but pressures on the Emperor to make basic reforms are doubtless building up. Pressures such as this did lead to a short-lived attempt to unseat him in 1960.

6. French Africa

The French are letting it be known in a number of their former African colonies that they may well intervene with military force to head off future coup attempts. Although French capabilities in this direction are limited, they may hope that the threat of armed intervention will forestall coup plotters.

7. Rhodesia

[redacted] Some oil is finding its way into Rhodesia from Mozambique and South Africa. [redacted] it is as yet "only a trickle," and [redacted] gasoline for other than essential services will be unavailable in a few weeks unless South Africa steps in with substantial help. Morale in the business community is slipping, but the community is not a main pillar of Smith's support.

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C. Soviet Union

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[redacted] a Central Committee session is imminent or perhaps already under way in Moscow. In addition to formal agenda items, each of the four other plenums since the Khrushchev ouster has made changes in the top ruling bodies.

9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy is thinking of forcing the issue with his recalcitrant military chiefs [redacted]

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[redacted] Defense Minister Rivera and the service chiefs are under intense pressure to stand firm from subordinates and right-wing politicians, and some reports indicate sentiment is growing in the armed services to overthrow Garcia Godoy.

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Leaders on the left have served warning that they may take the issue to the streets if the chiefs do not leave soon. Bosch, for example, has threatened a strike next week if a solution has not been reached. Such an action could make the military even more intransigent.

10. Indonesia

The prolonged game of political chess between Sukarno and the generals goes on. The generals just now are pressing to broaden the trial of participants in the 30 September coup attempt to include large numbers of Communists, hoping that they can get a judicial determination that the party is illegal. So far Sukarno has been able to block this.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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DAILY BRIEF
29 JANUARY 1966

1. Vietnam

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2. North Vietnam

The US consul in Hong Kong believes Peking will have trouble dealing with Ho Chi Minh's letter of 24 January

While the letter is unyielding on the US 14 points and on Hanoi's four points, it does address itself directly to the question of a peaceful settlement of the war. This hardly fits in with Peking's uncompromising line that the war must be carried on to a victorious end.

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3. South Vietnam

Widely dispersed Viet Cong activity by small units continues, but no large-scale attacks have been reported since the Tet cease-fire.

US military authorities in South Vietnam point out that during the past month, the Viet Cong has stepped up actions designed to cut surface communications with provincial capitals and district headquarters. Only one province capital is completely isolated, but more than half the others can be reached only with the help of armed security forces.

4. Indonesia

There are some signs that Sukarno's "political solution" may be imminent.

Sukarno plans to challenge directly the various anti-Communist groups. If so, a crisis could develop quickly.

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Such direct confrontations seldom occur in Indonesia, and this may be another false alarm. Security forces evidently are being strengthened in Djakarta this weekend, however, and a large rally of anti-Communist Muslims is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

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5. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy yesterday told Defense Minister Rivera Caminero that he wanted to change the top military commands by 1 February. Rivera indicated that he doubted his fellow officers would allow him to agree to this, although he himself was willing. Rivera asked that Garcia Godoy and Ambassador Bunker personally explain the situation to the officers.

A meeting between Bunker, Garcia Godoy, and representatives of the officers is scheduled for today. As of noon, we have no further report on it.

There is an outside chance that the military chiefs may try to capitalize on rumors that a leftist "invasion force" landed on the Dominican coast yesterday, although nothing of the kind occurred.

6. France

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7. Nigeria

Reports from our embassy and consulates indicate that the country is continuing to settle back down. The military leaders, national and regional, are keeping policy decisions closely in their own hands, but have turned to experienced top civil servants to revive local government and restore law and order.

There are still questions, however, as to how long Nigeria's normally active politicians will be willing to stay under wraps, and whether action-minded junior officers can be kept under control.

8. Turkey

President Gursel became seriously ill yesterday.

Gursel is 70 and has been ill for most of his term. He has not exerted much influence on the conduct of government. If it becomes necessary to choose a successor, a new tug-of-war could possibly develop between the civilian leaders of the ruling Justice Party and elements of the Turkish military. The chances are, however, that an accommodation would be worked out.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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31 JANUARY 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
31 January 1966

1. World Reaction

London is the only West European capital so far to have reacted officially to President Johnson's announcement this morning. British officials said their government "looked with sympathy" on the reasons that led to the resumption of bombing.

In Asia, the official Japanese reaction has been somewhat more sympathetic to the West than in the past. The Japanese cabinet secretary publicly expressed his government's regret that the failure of the Communists to respond to US peace efforts had forced the resumption of bombing. He added that Japan hoped that the US would continue its peace efforts as promised.

Malaysia has also reacted sympathetically. Several other non-Communist Asian capitals have reported the President's announcement, but none has made an official comment.

Moscow's reaction contained nothing new. The official Soviet statement broadcast this afternoon said that the resumption of air raids on "peaceful towns and villages" aggravates the international situation still further. It promised that the Soviet Union would continue giving the North Vietnamese "the necessary aid and support." The statement also noted that "no matter how the US Government assesses Hanoi's position, nothing can justify the new acts of aggression which trample underfoot the elementary standards of human morality."

Hanoi and Peking are yet to be heard from.

2. Soviet Union

The expected lunar probe was launched this morning.

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It is probably designed to make a soft landing.

The Soviets are giving very high priority to this effort; this is their seventh attempt in the past ten months.

3. India

Demonstrations against the government's food policy are continuing in Kerala State, the Communists' Indian stronghold. Police used tear gas today to break up a student mob.

Mrs. Gandhi had tried to head off these demonstrations and accompanying strikes by rescinding an earlier cut in the rice ration. The Communists, however, evidently see the food situation as too good an opportunity to miss.

4. Indonesia

There is new evidence that the Indonesian anti-Communist drive of recent months has hit the Chinese Communists hard.

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5. South Vietnam

Some 10,000 US, South Vietnamese, and South Korean troops involved in Operation MASHER continue to press their offensive against heavily entrenched enemy forces in northeast Binh Dinh Province.

MASHER so far has resulted in Communist losses of 312 killed, 103 captured, and 393 suspects detained. Allied casualties stand at 93 killed (68 US) and 244 wounded (147 US).

Battalion-strength elements of the 2d Korean Marine Brigade participating with US troops in Operation VAN BUREN in Phu Yen Province were attacked twice yesterday by two separate Viet Cong forces. One of these enemy contingents was estimated to number 200 men. Both assaults were successfully repulsed and 179 Communist troops were killed.

6. Common Market

The Council meetings last Friday and Saturday reached an agreement--still subject to approval by Paris and Rome--that will evidently permit France to end its six-month boycott. It is possible that now some of the most pressing community business can be handled. Issues of principle remain unresolved, however, and prospects for sustained cooperation are by no means bright.

The French fell far short of getting their maximum demands, though the five others gave some ground. The issue of majority voting was, in effect, by-passed. Other issues, such as the supranational powers of the Commission, will be subject to further negotiations.

7. Bolivia

General Barrientos, likely winner
in next July's presidential election,
is shortly to return home from his
European trip.

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