



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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1 SEPTEMBER 1965

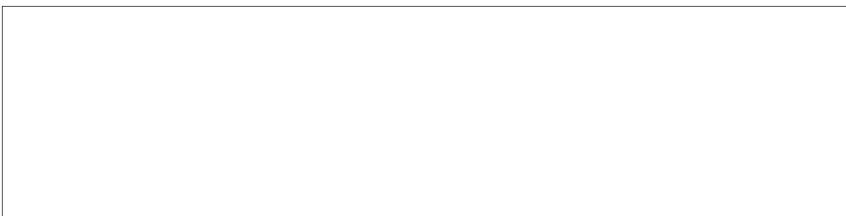
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DAILY BRIEF
1 SEPTEMBER 1965**1. Communist China**

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On the political scene, the Chinese Communists have now sent two stiff protests to London over alleged US use of Hong Kong as a base of operations for the Vietnam war. The British are not sure whether these warnings are in earnest, but they have asked for a postponement until further notice of the agreement allowing increased use of Hong Kong as a rest area for US troops.

2. Communist China

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[redacted] another series of ballistic missile 50X1 firings is getting under way at the Shuangchengtzu test range in northwest-
ern China.

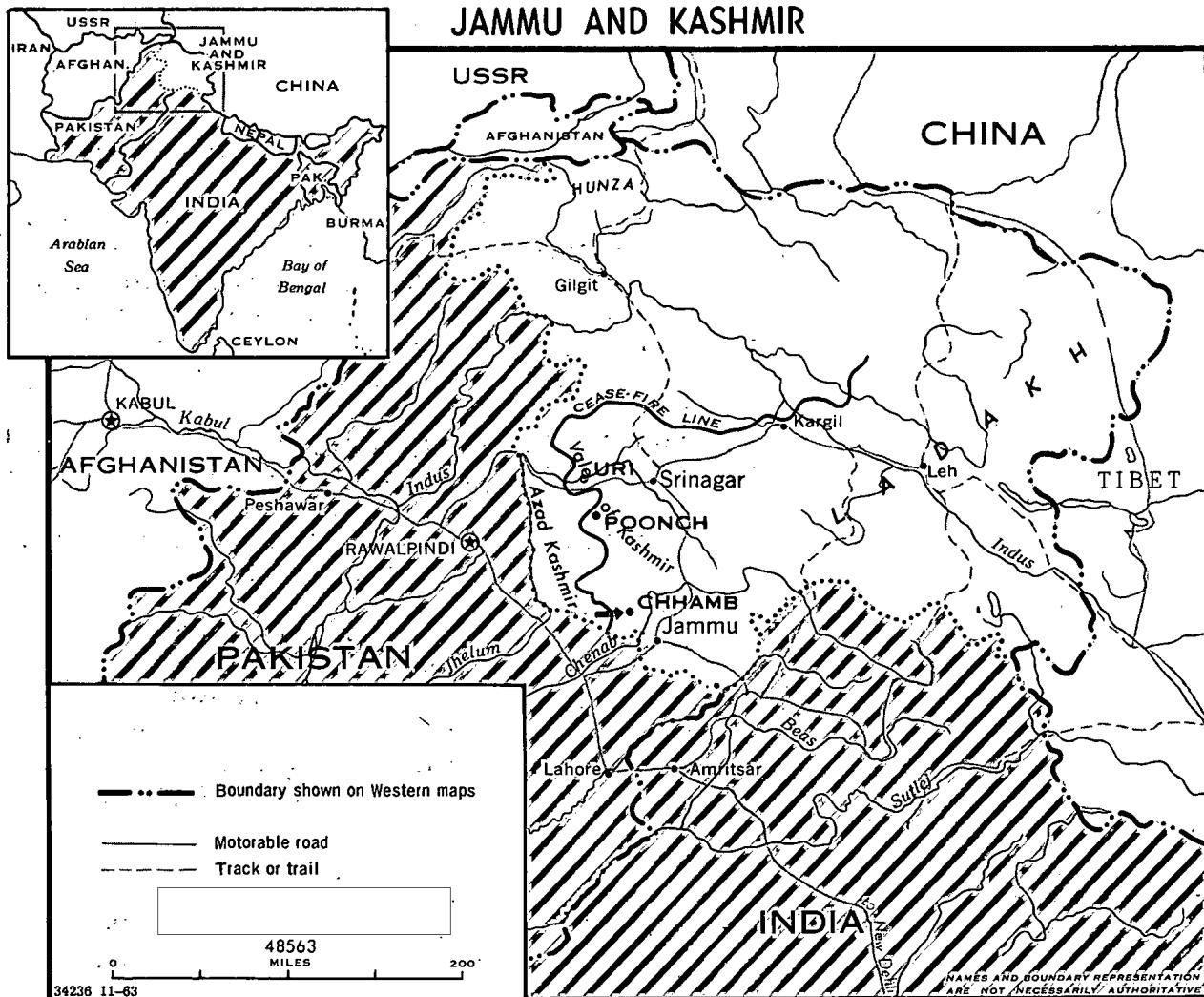
Satellite photography on 18 and 22 August shows no signs of such activity, but the Chinese probably can set up for tests in only a few days. The missile involved is probably a medium range one, similar to a Soviet model.

3. USSR

The latest satellite photography has revealed the existence of 16 new single silos at Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile complexes. All of these silos apparently were started this year, but they fill out groups which had been identified previously at the complexes.

The single silo count now stands at 174--none operational yet, although some could be late this year. The Soviet operational force at present consists of 224 intercontinental missile launchers in both hard and soft sites.

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4. Kashmir

The danger of a full-blown war is growing.

The Pakistanis are countering the Indians' move across the Kashmir cease-fire line with a thrust by their regular troops in an area southwest of the city of Jammu (see map). The Pakistanis may counterattack at other points as well [redacted].

The "retaliatory" Pakistani attack may aim at cutting Indian supply lines. Additional Pakistani reinforcements reportedly have been sent to the Kashmir area.

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The Indians claim that the Pakistanis have used some 35 US-supplied Patton tanks in the action. New Delhi has produced no proof as yet, but the Indian chief of staff has invited the head of the US military mission to go to Kashmir to see for himself.

The Indians say they are not using any US-supplied equipment and have no need to do so in Kashmir. Ayub's speech today nonetheless charges that India's "aggression" is based on arms and aid from "some of our friends and allies."

In New York, U Thant circulated an informal memorandum on the situation to Security Council members yesterday. He said he was awaiting a report from the United Nations field headquarters in Kashmir before taking further action.

5. Pakistan

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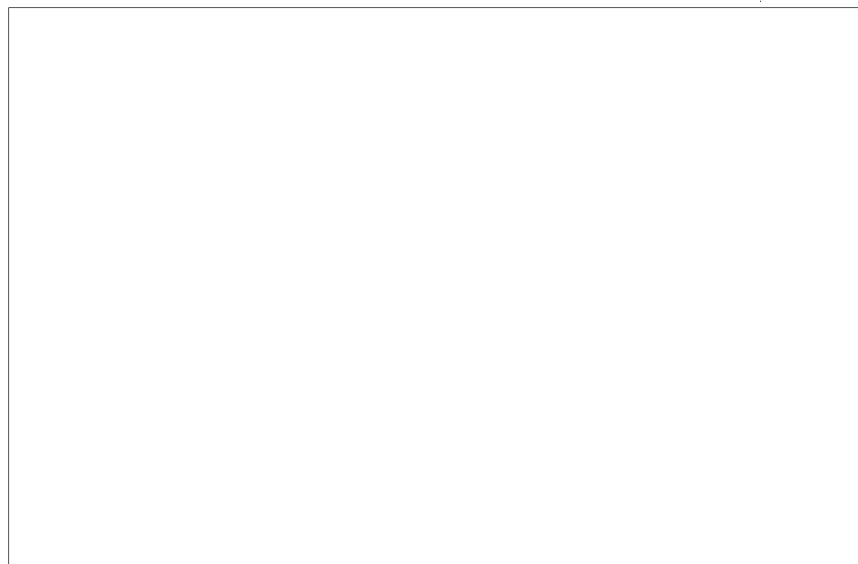
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6. Greece

The Crown Council, called to have another go at the political crisis, began its first session today amid more street demonstrations. No results are in yet.

7. Indonesia

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

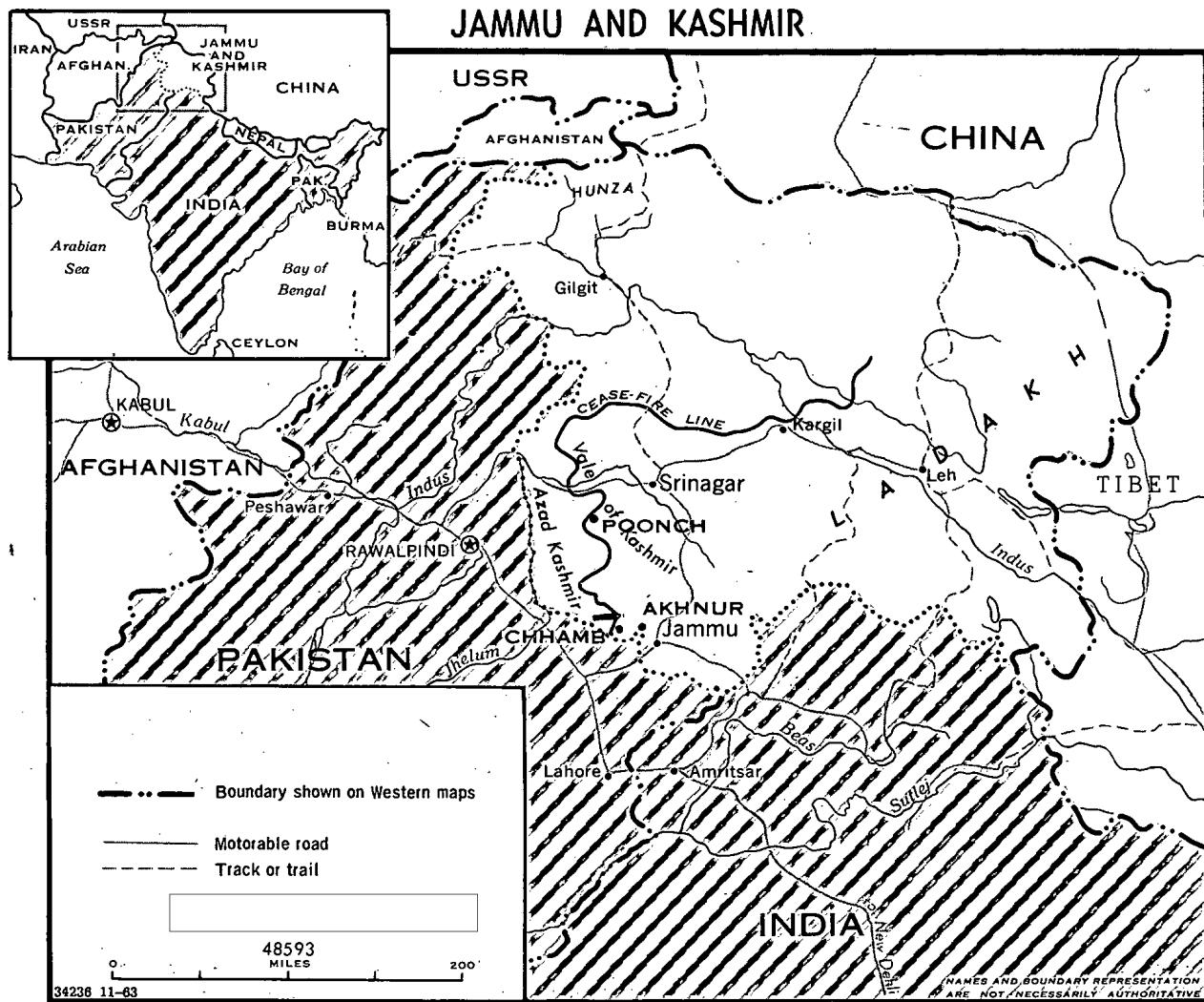
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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2 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
2 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. Kashmir

Pakistan asserts that its forces are driving toward Akhnur, 30 miles inside the truce line (see map).

The Indians deny this, but admit that heavy fighting is going on without specifying exactly where. If the Pakistani claim is anywhere near accurate, then Pakistani forces are close to cutting Indian supply roads to Poonch and Srinagar. This would surely provoke a major Indian riposte.

Fighting is also reported in an area some 30 miles north of Chhamb.

Charges by both that US military aid materiel is being used lack confirmation.

Elsewhere, there is reason to believe that two Indian divisions are moving toward the Punjab border, which was heavily reinforced by India and Pakistan during the spring confrontation over the Rann of Kutch.

Communal tensions are said to be rising in both countries.

Neither side is likely, in the present circumstances, to pay much heed to U Thant's cease-fire appeal.

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2. USSR

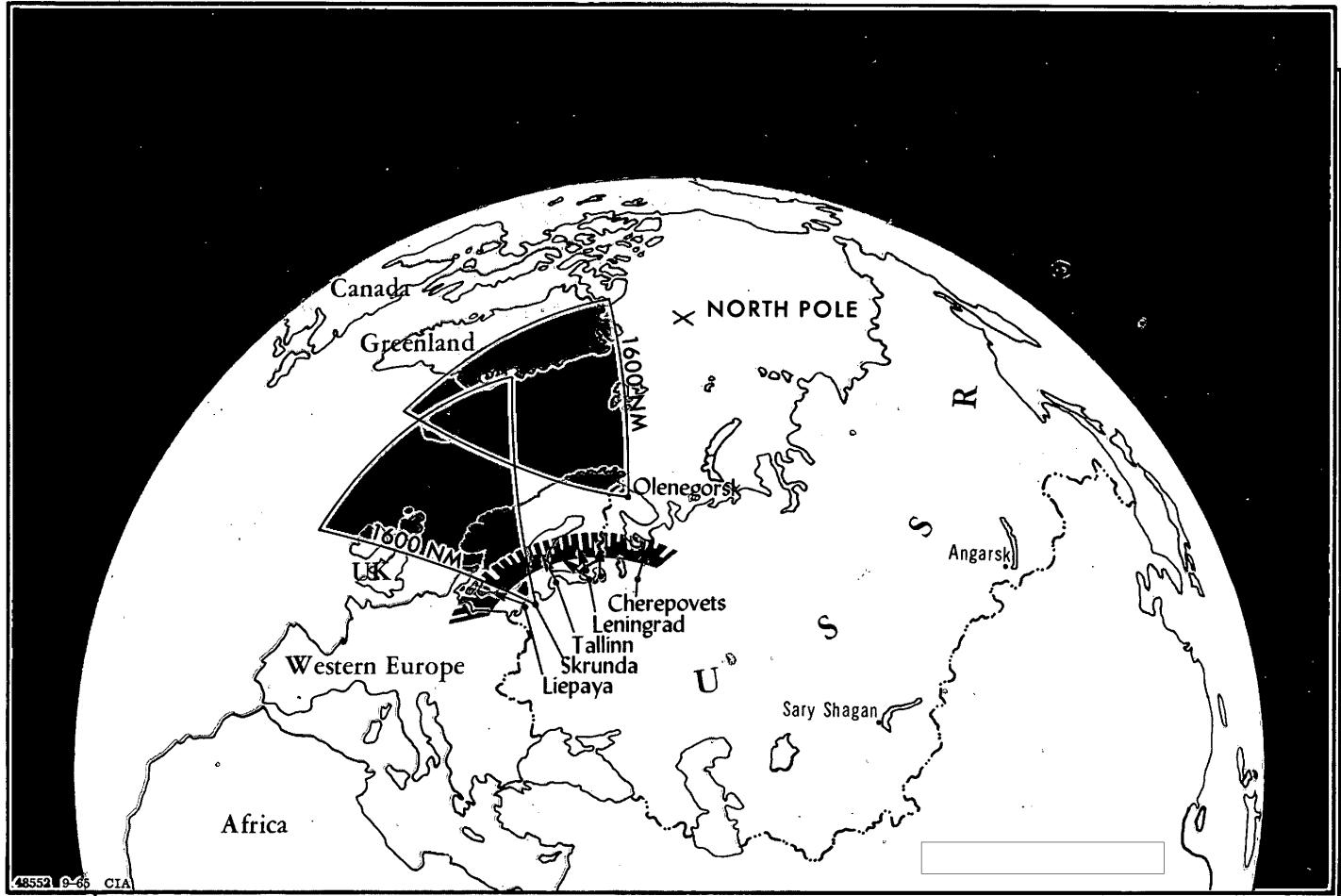
Advance elements of a Soviet economic aid delegation arrived in Karachi Sunday.

The local press says they will be looking into the feasibility of Soviet support for a number of projects in Pakistan's third five-year plan. Their visit could be connected with a sizable aid package reportedly suggested by Pakistan in early August.

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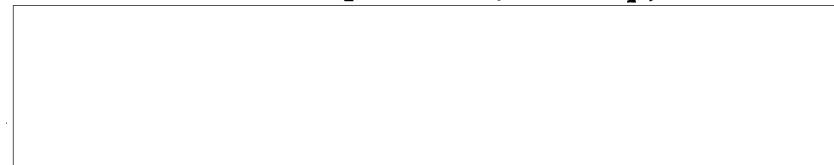
DEFENSE COMPLEXES - NORTHWESTERN USSR



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3. USSR

Satellite photography, taken 17-21 August, produced additional evidence that the Soviet Union is readying a defensive shield for its vital northwest with sophisticated radar and long-range defensive missile complexes (see map).



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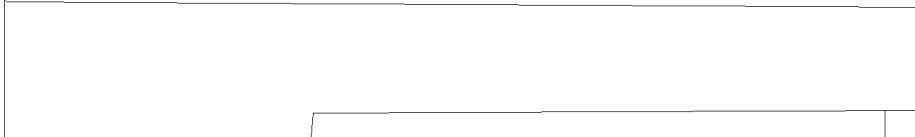


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The primary mission of these facilities is not entirely clear. They may be designed to guard against incoming bombers, missiles, or both.



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4. USSR

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5. Dominican Republic

The installation ceremonies for the Garcia Godoy government are set for late tomorrow. The ceremonies will probably come off quietly enough, although there are armed groups in both rebel and loyalist camps who are against the present settlement. Former president Juan Bosch has been telling his followers that he will return to Santo Domingo soon, perhaps by mid-month.

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6. South Vietnam

The student agitation in Hué appears to be losing its force.

The attempt to export the antigovernment movement to other areas has not had impressive success. Our embassy in Saigon believes one reason for the campaign's loss of steam is that Buddhist leader Tri Quang evidently is not ready to join in a big way.

The "struggle" in Hué thus seems to be a probe to test the extent of antigovernment sentiment and the government's response. So far, the embassy believes that Thieu and company have reacted with caution, firmness, and even some finesse.

7. Japan

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The new Socialist Party head has been shifting the party toward the extreme left and has indicated that the struggle must be in the streets as well as in the Diet.

US policies in Vietnam and economic conditions at home are also on the leftists' target list. So far, they have not been too successful in building up popular steam on these matters.

8. Indonesia

Sukarno continues his anti-Western way.

He has ordered his minions to brew up an international "anti-military bases" conference for October. Its preparatory committee is headed by one of the Indonesian Communist Party's foreign relations specialists. The tenor of the committee's efforts so far indicates that the conference will concentrate its fire on US bases.

On the domestic front, Communists and their fellow travelers, encouraged by a recent Sukarno speech, are pressing for a further purge of the dwindling anti-Communist ranks.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

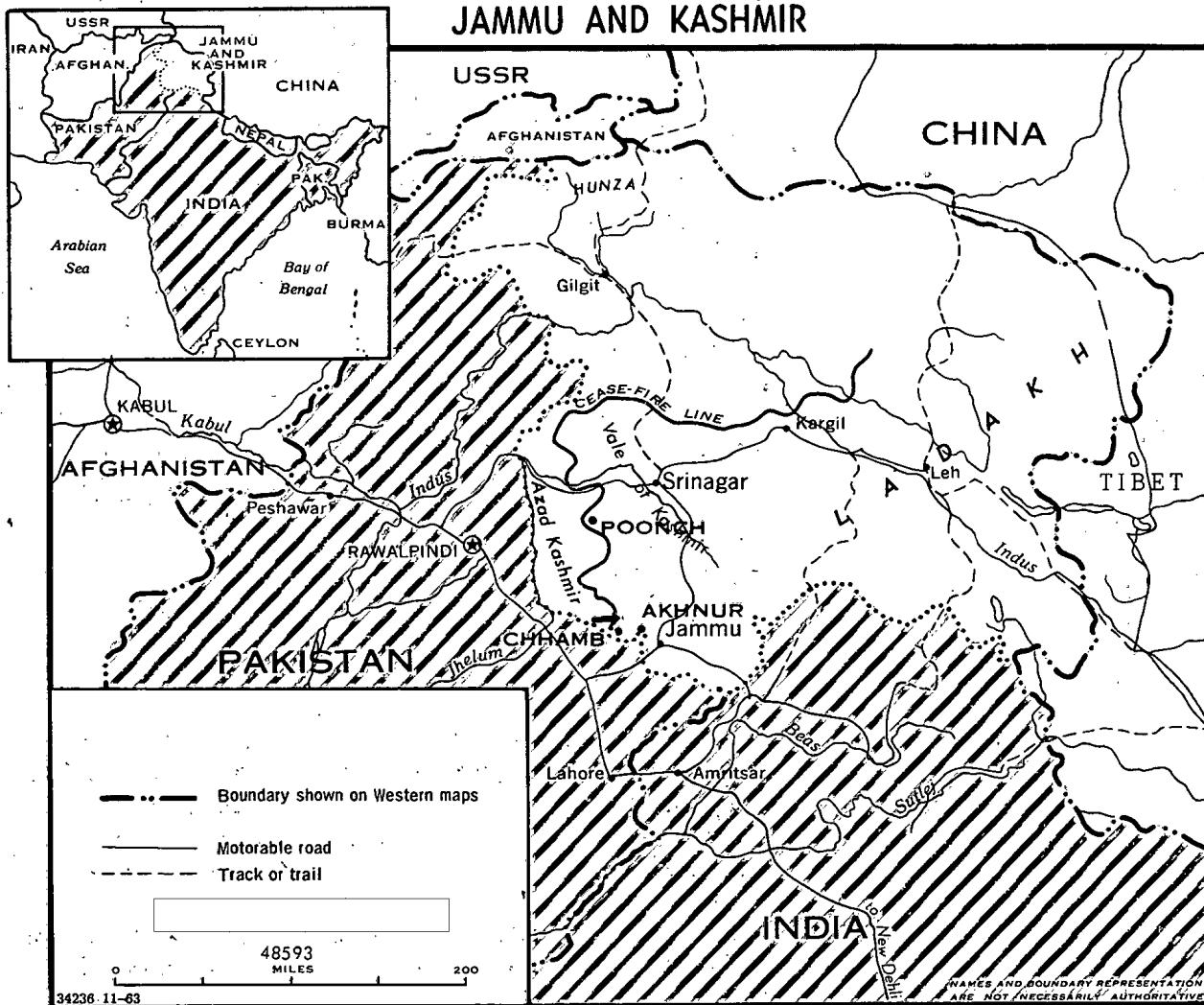
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3 SEPTEMBER 1965
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JAMMU AND KASHMIR



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DAILY BRIEF
3 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. Kashmir

The Pakistani attack in the Chhamb area has apparently been blunted.

[redacted] the drive has stalled short of its goal--the capture of Akhnur and the interdiction of the main road from Jammu city to Poonch.

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In a broadcast to the nation, Shastri has told his people to expect Pakistani air raids. Some civil defense measures have been taken in New Delhi and Calcutta.

Pakistani forces in the Punjab area are reported to be on alert, but are not expecting an imminent Indian drive. The Pakistanis, however, have apparently dispersed vehicles and supplies in anticipation of Indian air attacks.

In the aerial encounters so far, Pakistani planes have downed Indian aircraft at a rate of about three to one. Rawalpindi claims eight kills; the Indians have apparently shot down two and possibly four planes.

2. Colombia

Colombian labor leaders are now considering a general strike and public demonstrations to protest the government's economic reform policies. Successful moves in this direction might force the government to back away from some of the reforms, which are in effect a last ditch effort to restore the Colombian economy.

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3. France

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[redacted] Gromyko and the French had begun talks in Paris about the possibility of launching a French satellite with a Soviet booster. Discussions have apparently continued in Moscow and a Soviet delegation is now set to go to Paris later this month to work out details.

It is unclear whether the negotiations involve a joint launching in the near future, or are concerned with longer term cooperation on communications satellites.

4. USSR

The long-expected meeting of the party Central Committee may in fact take place next week. This conclusion is supported [redacted]

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[redacted] by talk passing along the Moscow grapevine.

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5. Iran

The Shah is trying to emphasize the independence of his foreign policy.

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[redacted] the Shah told his cabinet last week to avoid either firmly supporting or attacking any foreign government. Economic ties should be maintained with as many countries as possible so long as no strings are attached.

The Shah has also ordered that all information on a recent Soviet offer to build a steel mill in Iran should be kept from US officials.

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6. The Communist World

Agricultural prospects this year for the major Communist countries now look like this:

- Soviet wheat production will probably be down 10-20 percent below last year. The quality of bread may suffer, but food shortages on the scale of 1963-64 are unlikely. Livestock and vegetable production are expected to be good.
- The Chinese Communist early rice crop was above average, but insufficient to compensate for the very poor harvest of winter grains. Prospects for the more important fall crop are mixed; growing conditions are good for rice, but the outlook for other late grains is unsatisfactory.
- In Eastern Europe, the total harvest will be about 5 percent below last year's good crop. Bread-grain production has increased, but the quality of wheat will be low in the northern countries. Shortages of bread and hoarding of flour have been reported in some areas.

Communist countries will probably import about 20 million tons of grain from the free world through June 1966.

7. South Vietnam

The cancellation of yesterday's student rally in Hué is further evidence that the current antigovernment agitation has lost momentum.

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8. Vietnam

Photography taken in late August shows considerable quantities of anti-aircraft and conventional artillery as well as other materiel at the rail transhipment point near the China-Vietnam border. The materiel is clearly en route to North Vietnam, but it cannot be established whether it is of Soviet or Chinese make.

A special Soviet military transport landed at Hanoi today. [redacted]

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[redacted]
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Peking has unleashed a new flood of propaganda deriding as a "swindle" US offers to negotiate on Vietnam and reiterating its demand for a bitter-end struggle against the US in Vietnam and elsewhere.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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6 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
4 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. Kashmir

The crisis shows no sign of easing and may well worsen this week-end.

Pakistani forces have resumed their drive in southern Kashmir. They are now some 12 miles into Indian territory and 15 miles from the Akhnur-Poonch highway

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If they cut the road, the Indians, who are already under great pressure to strike back for prestige purposes, may be forced to do so in order to extricate their forces farther north along the ceasefire line.

The Indian response so far, however, has been limited. They are resisting the Pakistani attack and have thrown aircraft into the counteraction. Pakistan claims that some of them intruded into Pakistani air space.

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Neither side gives much sign of a disposition to compromise. U Thant says that the Pakistanis refused to assure him they would stop fighting, while the Indians replied they would only if Pakistan would.

Kashmir developments were probably on the table when the Pakistan foreign minister met with the Chinese Communist foreign minister in Karachi today. Peking's man was passing through on his way to Africa.

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2. Great Britain

London is taking the position that there is an urgent need to bring the confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia to an end.

British officials at the four-party (US, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain) talks on the implications of Singapore's independence declared yesterday there was little point for Britain to "soldier on." Therefore, they are toying with the idea of an indirect overture to Indonesia, using the possible withdrawal of British troops from Borneo as bait.

It is not clear whether this is anything more than a negotiating tactic to encourage other participants in the talks to pick up a larger piece of the action.

3. France

The French Foreign Ministry says that Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz will be given a "fine reception" by De Gaulle when he visits Paris next week. The show will exceed that given the Rumanian prime minister last year, since De Gaulle considers Poland more important.

4. Indonesia

Sukarno seems to be planning a lengthy foreign tour which would include stops in Italy, Spain, and Mexico.

Willingness to embark on such a tour would indicate that he has overcome the domestic difficulties that led him to cut short an earlier trip.

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5. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy plans to announce his cabinet tonight. He does not intend to name a minister for the armed forces until General Wessin has been taken care of, although how this will be accomplished is not known. The process of disarming the rebels is supposed to get under way today. It will not be made easier by Caamano's public reference yesterday to "fighting on" or by declarations from the Communists that they will not comply.

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6. Vietnam

[redacted] there
are 1,500 and perhaps as many as 2,500
Soviet military personnel in North Viet-
nam now. The bulk of them are probably
in the surface-to-air missile units,
which very likely are still fully manned
by Soviets.

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[redacted]
[redacted] we expect the number of Soviet
air defense training and support personnel
to increase over the next several months
even as North Vietnamese are trained to
take over the missiles.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

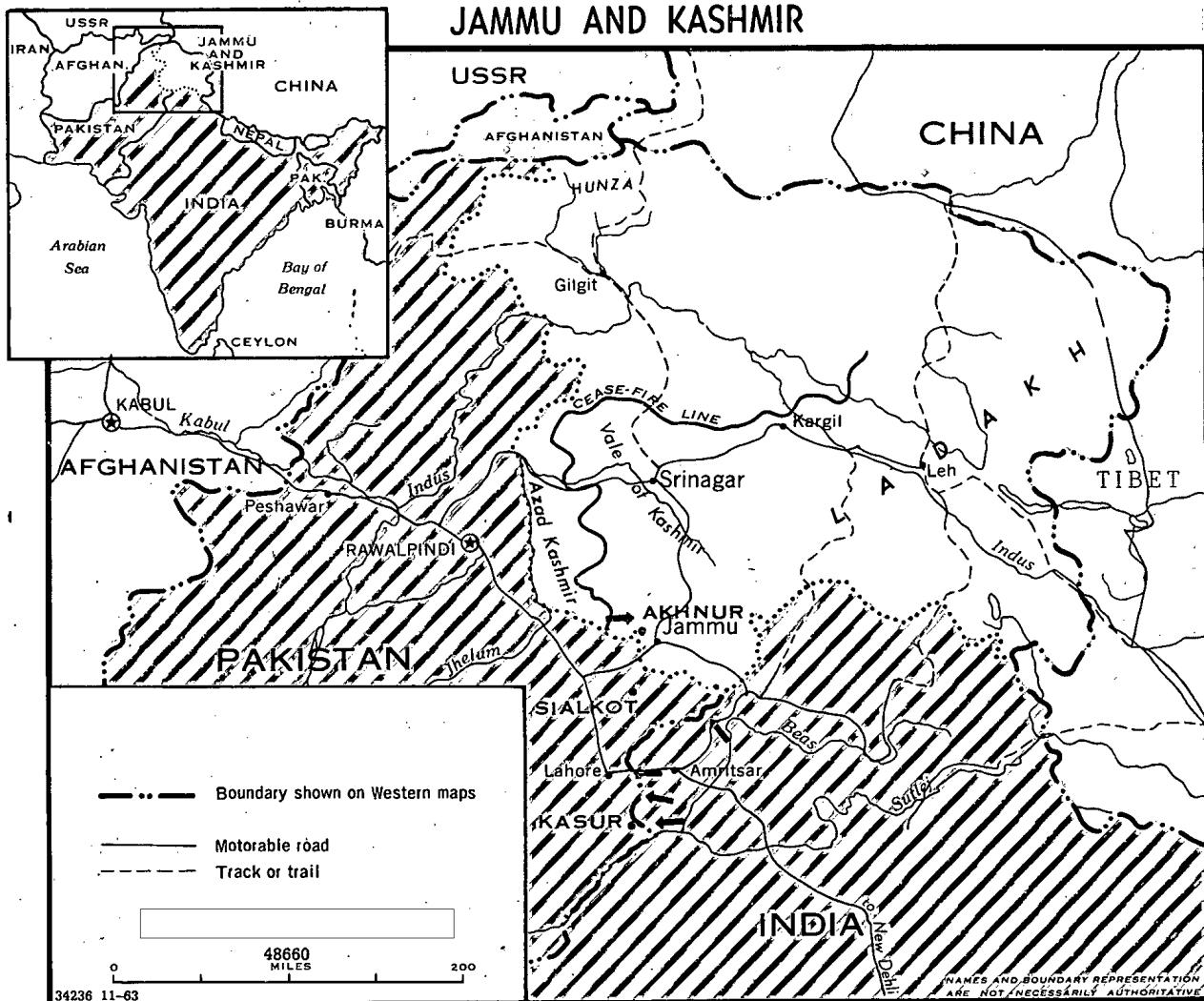
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6 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
6 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

There is little firm reporting yet on the status of India's military movement across the Pakistani border toward Lahore.

The Pakistanis have told us that only two divisions are involved, and that they think the Indian attack has been made with forces immediately available in the Punjab border area.

A US military official in New Delhi believes that the Indians have one armored and four infantry divisions available for use in the Punjab. There is no sign yet of any Indian move against East Pakistan, where the Pakistani defenses are temptingly weak.

Leaders on both sides are using extreme language. Ayub told Ambassador McConaughy this morning that "we are getting ready for a desperate fight." But neither side has declared full war, and the objectives on both sides still appear limited. With each thrust and counter-thrust, however, the situation becomes more difficult for either to control.

Ayub again emphasized to McConaughy that he regards the US in large part responsible for the Indian "aggression." He also reiterated protestations of his friendship for the US, however. The Pakistanis meanwhile have asked for a special CENTO meeting as well as for US action against India under the terms of the 1959 US-Pakistan agreement.

There has been no indication of any Chinese Communist military movement to divert Indian attention. Chinese statements have supported Pakistan, but Peking's overall posture appears to be one of caution.

Plans are being developed for the evacuation of American citizens from areas endangered by the fighting. Our consulate general in Lahore has distributed a warning notice to Americans in its district.

2. Vietnam

A preliminary field evaluation of voice communications associated with a surface-to-air missile firing north of Hanoi yesterday suggests that the Vietnamese conducted the launching operation.

This may have been only an exercise, but it marks the first time that the Vietnamese have been detected controlling the launch phase of a missile operation.

Similar voice intercepts on 3 September and 26 July had indicated that Soviet and Vietnamese crews were operating in tandem. On these two occasions, however, the Vietnamese crews seem to have been engaged in radar surveillance of the targets while the Soviets did the firing.

Some of Peiping's recent propaganda blasts against negotiations seem designed to stiffen Hanoi on this matter. [redacted]

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3. Dominican Republic

General Wessin made it clear this morning, in a talk with Garcia Godoy and Ambassador Bunker, that he does not intend to leave the country voluntarily at this time.

This reaction probably reflects the fears of some younger officers under Wessin for their future, as well as Wessin's own preoccupations, and will therefore be the more difficult to deal with. The rebels' current crowing over the military is not helping.

A review of Garcia Godoy's cabinet appointments to date reveals that the majority fit in with his ideas of consensus and technical competence, but several will arouse concern. The most questionable appointment is that of Morel Cerda to be attorney general. Morel is pronouncedly leftist and may be a Communist sympathizer.

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4. Greece

The King's position has been seriously weakened by developments over the weekend.

The King had hoped that in his Crown Council meeting last week all the other ex-premiers would present a united front against Papandreu's demand for elections. However, the conservative leader, Kanellopoulos, said he would agree to elections if they were held under a government that he would form.

Papandreu has taken up Kanellopoulos on this, and the King is thus confronted by the leaders of the two largest parties calling for elections. Kanellopoulos is now under strong pressure to renege, but whatever the immediate outcome, Papandreu and his leftist allies have scored again.

5. Jordan

The Israeli "reprisal" raid into Jordan this weekend further undercuts the Jordanians' ability to resist pressure from other Arab states, especially Egypt, to beef up Jordan's defenses with Soviet equipment.

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6. South Korea

Antigovernment student leaders plan
to resume demonstrations tomorrow [redacted] 50X1

The police are apprised of these plans and are confident they can handle the situation. There is still some danger that the police, taking their cue from President Pak's tough line, may suppress agitation so enthusiastically that they provoke further disorders.

7. Sudan

An officer from our embassy in Leopoldville has confirmed that the Congolese Government is providing significant support for the southern Sudanese rebels.

The mercenary commander of Leopoldville's forces at Aba in the northeastern Congo told the officer that "thousands" of weapons, mostly Soviet and Chinese types captured from Congolese rebels, had been turned over to the Sudanese dissidents. Mercenaries also periodically "take leave" from their Congo posts to help train the Sudanese, and Aba itself is clearly used as a rest area.

The mercenary leader indicated that the Sudanese rebels, with Congo mercenary assistance, are planning to capture a Sudanese town near the border. If such an attack develops, the Sudanese Government would tend to lay the blame on the US as well as on Leopoldville.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

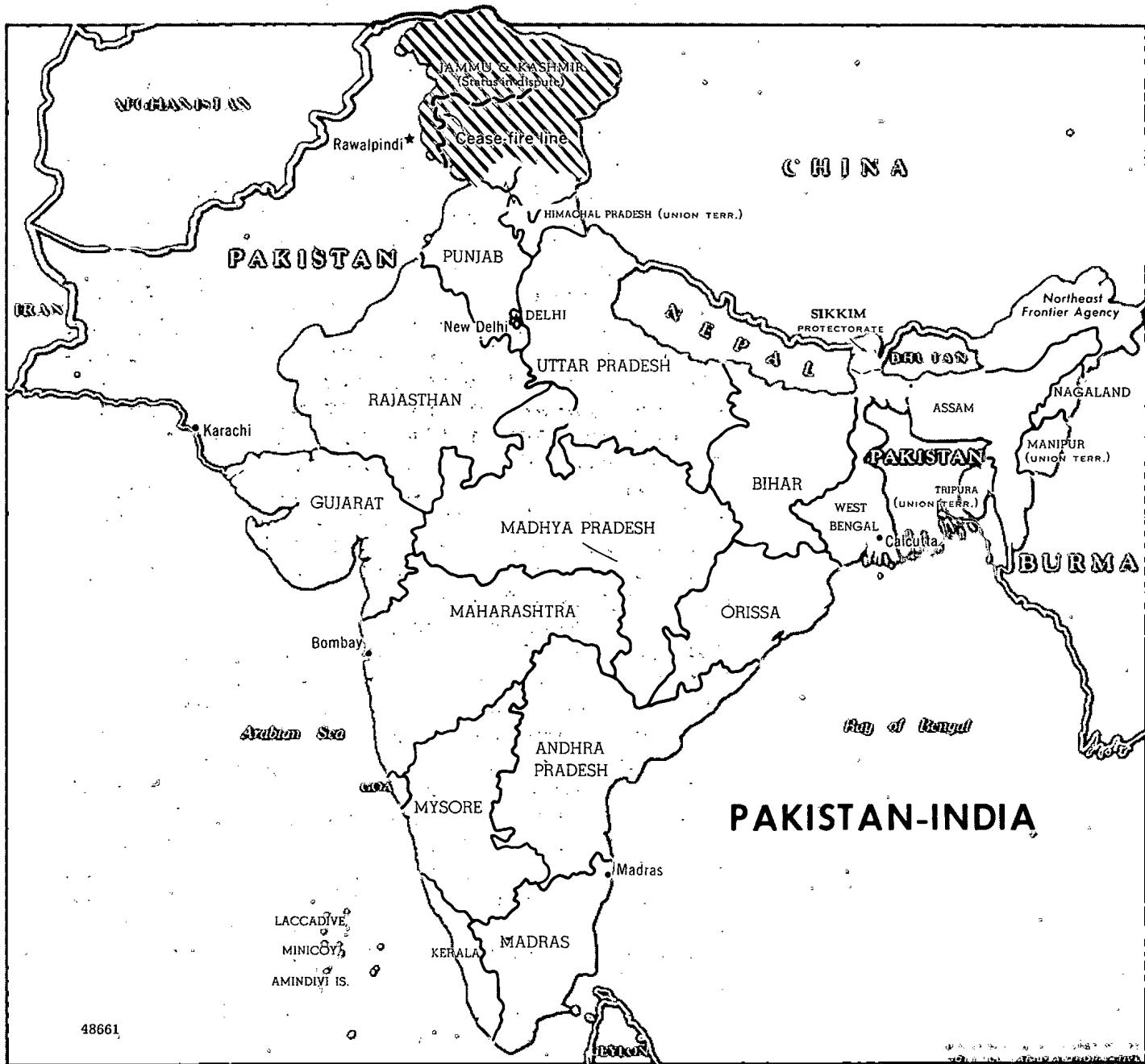
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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7 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
7 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

The exact nature of the fighting is hard to establish from the welter of exaggerated accounts coming out of the two countries.

Indian [redacted] forces are making "steady headway" in the move to invest Lahore. The Pakistani say that this effort has been contained by an effective counterattack. In reality, there was probably little change in the situation on the ground in either the Punjab or Kashmir today.

Reports of an Indian ground attack into East Pakistan are still unconfirmed.

Air activity over both countries was widespread but here again the press releases appear to have outrun the actual extent or destructiveness of the air raids which did take place.

There is no sign of give on either side. Ayub has said he wants no cease-fire. The Indians are propelled by a felt need to refute allegations of their military impotency.

Pakistan has addressed an appeal for help to its allies in the Central Treaty Organization. There are hints that, if only moral support is forthcoming, Pakistan may turn elsewhere.

[redacted]
China, while condemning Indian aggression, has, so far as we know, limited itself to vague propaganda threats. Moscow has again appealed to both sides to cease their war and has offered Soviet good offices.

U Thant is scheduled to leave for the subcontinent tonight.

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2. USSR

[redacted] our economic intelligence experts concludes that the Soviet Union is making no progress toward its fundamental economic goal of catching up with the US.

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[redacted] the Soviet growth rate, double that of the US in the 1950s, has been slowing down in the 1960s and may reach only 3% this year (compared with an expected 4% in the US). Since the US gross national product is twice the Soviet, the absolute gap between the two economies has been widened by some \$60 billion since 1960.

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The Soviet slowdown is the result of intractable economic forces and is not likely to be reversed in the next five years.

Even if the Soviet growth rate averages 4 1/2% over the next five years and the US averages only 4%, the Soviet national product in 1970 would still be half the US. The absolute gap would have widened by another \$60 billion.

3. USSR

[redacted]

Positioning of Soviet instrumentation and space support ships is unique. One possibility is that the Soviets are aiming for a space rendezvous, perhaps timed to precede next month's Gemini flight.

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4. Indonesia

A mob of 3-5,000 shouting leftists blocked off all entries to the US Consulate in Surabaya this morning. Although US officials were later able to enter the building, the action is probably the opening phase of the expected left-wing campaign to force the consulate's closure.

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5. Dominican Republic

Concessions by provisional president Garcia Godoy seem to have softened the hostility of the military, at least for the moment. Among other things, Garcia Godoy told them that the present armed forces heads would be retained. He now has hopes of enlisting their help in engineering the removal of General Wessin. To the extent that Garcia Godoy's relations with the military grow warmer, his difficulties with the rebels are apt to multiply.

6. Congo

President Kasavubu has called the new parliament into session on 20 September and this promises to bring matters between him and Tshombé to a head.

Kasavubu has said he will demand Tshombé's resignation as premier prior to the meeting with a promise to reappoint him shortly thereafter. Tshombé is leery of this arrangement, and while he has suffered a number of tactical setbacks recently, he retains a larger following than any other Congolese figure.

7. South Vietnam

Our embassy in Saigon fears some kind of Buddhist reaction to the impressive "Martyrs' Day" observances put on by the Catholics on Sunday. Some 50,000 participated in what the embassy described as an obvious Catholic show of force. Many soldiers in uniform were among the participants and government assistance was conspicuous. In general, however, the government continues trying to avoid identifying itself with either the Catholics or the Buddhists.

Premier Ky continues his effort to reduce graft in government. He warned the military last week that officers found guilty of corrupt practices face dismissal.

Today he publicly warned senior civil officials--and their wives--in a similar vein. He added that corruption is one of the reasons why civil servants are in such disfavor with the people. Thus far, this widely publicized drive against graft has had little positive effect.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

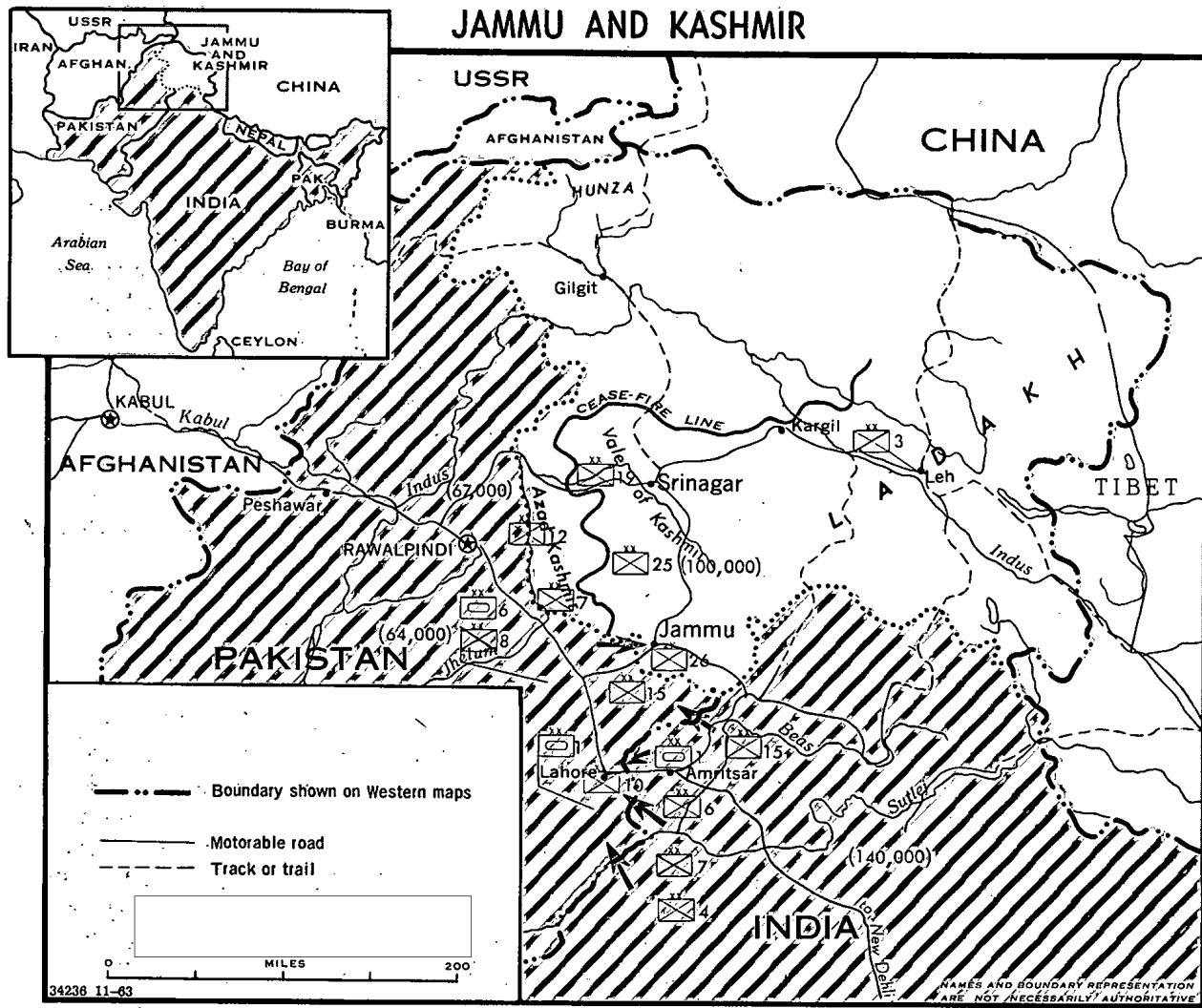
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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8 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
8 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

The military situation remains confused, but Indian forces evidently have run into heavy going in their offensive in the Punjab area.

The attack New Delhi says it has launched toward the Sind area of Pakistan, 500 miles south of the Punjab fighting, has not yet been confirmed. A naval engagement is also forecast by New Delhi, which says it has sent ships to cut off from a base a Pakistani force which shelled an Indian coastal radar station.

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Both sides are hypersensitive to prestige considerations, and foreign observers are barred from the fighting areas and from military headquarters.

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The strategic aims of the two sides remain well reported, however.

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Ayub made it clear again that he does not want an all-out war with India, but does want Kashmir.

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[redacted] calling on India to take its troops out of all of Kashmir and agree to a plebiscite there.

The Indian posture is to resist these demands, and to make whatever thrusts--propaganda or military--that it can in order to ease the Pakistani pressure. So far, the Indians are keeping East Pakistan as an ace in the hole.

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[redacted] the Indian air attacks there yesterday were ordered by a local commander and are seen by New Delhi as a mistake.

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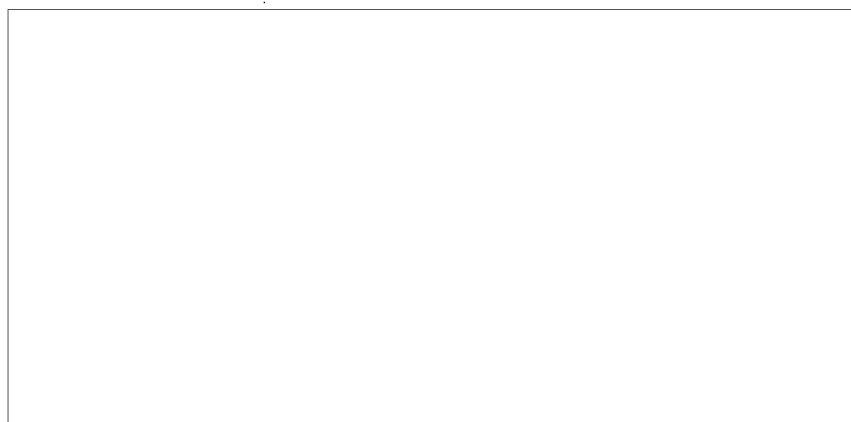
2. Communist China

Peking's gestures to support Pakistan and intimidate India are becoming more threatening.

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3. Vietnam



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5. Dominican Republic

There has been little or no relaxation in the situation.

The rebel side is excited by rumors that persons leaving the rebel zone are arrested or even killed. The rebels have turned in no arms, but have closed their guerrilla school. The rightist military are still upset over the fact that they have not been confirmed in their jobs and by the return of leftist exiles.

6. Panama

Our embassy in Panama warns that the Robles government will be subjected to severe attack if it cannot show evidence of progress in the canal negotiations by 1 October.

Panama's National Assembly reconvenes on that date, and leftists, ultranationalists, and other "outs" will be thirsting for Robles' blood. Robles has already made general statements that the atmosphere of the negotiations is good, thereby heightening expectations.

If a joint US-Panama statement cannot be made by 1 October, the embassy believes that at the least Robles will have to issue a more specific statement of his own which may well commit him to more inflexible positions than he has taken heretofore.

So far, Robles has been able to keep at a standoff the extremists who want to exploit the situation. Between 1 October and 9 January, the anniversary of the onset of anti-US rioting in 1964, the situation is likely to grow progressively more dangerous.

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7. Singapore

The British have concluded the London talks on the future of the Singapore bases (reported in the Brief of 4 September) by observing that they and the other participants--the US, Australia, and New Zealand--agreed Britain should not open negotiations with Sukarno and that there was "considerable concern" over any early British withdrawal from Singapore.

Our London embassy comments that although the financial costs of staying in Singapore were hardly mentioned in the formal talks, they evidently loom large in British calculations. The next move very likely will be to get the US to share this burden.

8. France

French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville has indicated that the scenario for De Gaulle's press conference tomorrow is relatively bland. De Gaulle supposedly intends to be "kindly" toward the US and Britain, but critical of the Germans.

The French meanwhile continue to underline the point, made earlier to Undersecretary Ball, that they want any discussions with the US on the future of the North Atlantic alliance to be strictly bilateral. Their latest argument is that it is much more difficult to keep multilateral talks secret.

9. Cyprus

The regular six-month rotation of the Turkish military contingent, scheduled for 14 September, may again be the occasion for a flurry in the Cyprus situation.

there are still serious problems in connection with the rotation. The Greek Cypriots now say the rotation is "acceptable," but pose a long list of restrictions on supplies the troops may bring in.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

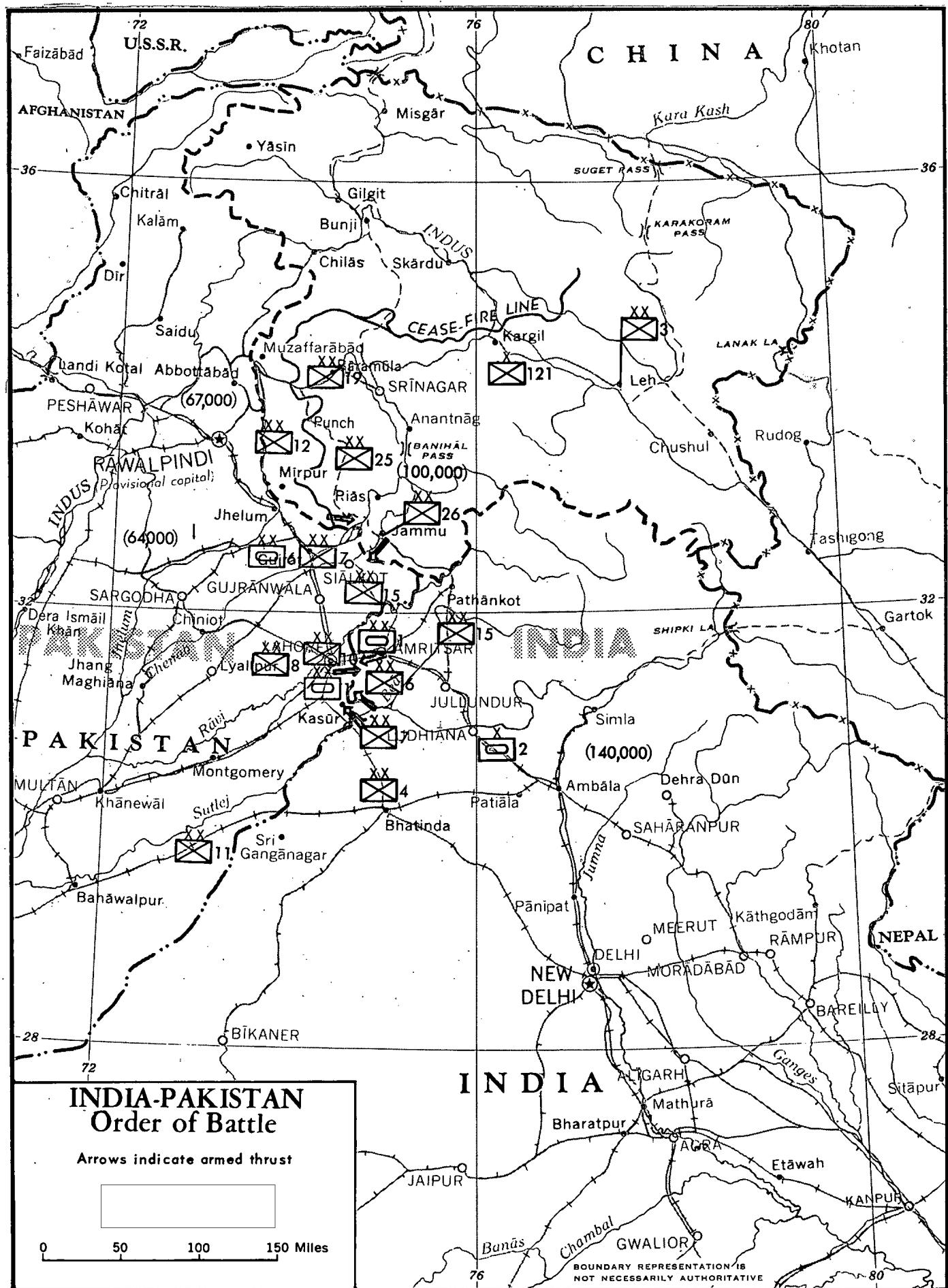
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9 SEPTEMBER 1965

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23



DAILY BRIEF
9 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

A major battle may be shaping up in the Punjab.

Pakistan claims that its troops have advanced 18 miles into Indian territory east of Lahore. These claims are probably exaggerated, but it does appear that the Pakistanis have now launched a counteroffensive in this area.

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[redacted] neither the Indian First Armored Division nor the Pakistani First Armored Division have yet been fully committed in the hostilities. The latest Pakistani move could trigger the commitment of these and other reserve units.

Meanwhile, Pakistan is receiving expressions of support from other Muslim countries. The Saudi King is reported [redacted] to have assured Saudi officials that he will give "strong support" to Pakistan and will try to rally other Muslim countries to Pakistan's side.

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He will offer safe haven at Saudi airfields for Pakistani aircraft if needed. The Iranian foreign minister is in Ankara to discuss Pakistan's request for military aid and Tehran feels that at least token support is necessary to prevent Pakistan from turning from Western ties. The Turks too are under pressure to provide Pakistan with material aid.

U Thant is now in Rawalpindi and plans to go to India on Saturday. He expects to return to New York next Tuesday.

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2. Vietnam

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3. USSR

There are new reports of pending changes in Soviet leadership. The most recent is that the 70-year-old Mikoyan is to be retired from his post as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. This could trigger a series of other high-level changes.

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Finnish leaders who have close connections in Moscow told Ambassador Thompson earlier this week that they doubt the Brezhnev-Kosygin combine will continue for long.

4. Canada

Complaints against the US are sure to be featured in the coming election campaign. The most pressing issue is US attempts to control exports by Canadian subsidiaries of US companies.

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The election has been set for 8 November.

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5. Dominican Republic President Garcia Godoy asked this morning for military assistance in helping him force the still intransigent General Wessin to leave the country. The Inter-American Peace Force has been authorized to help.

This afternoon, the force commanders, Generals Alvim and Palmer, called on Wessin to urge him to depart. We have as yet no word on the outcome of this encounter.

Wessin apparently reneged on a promise to accept a foreign assignment which he made last night to Garcia Godoy. Garcia Godoy, who has committed the prestige of his week-old regime to securing Wessin's departure, has been assured of the backing of the principal armed forces chiefs.

6. Colombia

An extremist-led rally scheduled for tomorrow could spark serious violence in the present atmosphere of political unrest and financial crisis. The rally is to be led by a defrocked priest who has been inciting rebellion. It has Communist support.

Communists have been seeking to exploit the growing strikes by teachers and other government employees. The strikers have thus far rejected extremist offers of help, but their determination to obtain redress of economic grievances could lead to a change in this policy.

7. Brazil

Discussions between Brazilian and Argentine military leaders on contingency plans should Communists threaten nearby regimes have aroused concern in Uruguay and Chile. Brazilian and Argentine military spokesmen felt compelled this week to deny that there has been any "written" pact. Nevertheless, military of both countries are likely to continue these talks.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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10 SEPTEMBER 1965

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23

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DAILY BRIEF
10 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Indian forces are withdrawing in
the face of a Pakistani counterattack
south and east from Lahore

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The talk coming out of Karachi is tough. Top officials insist that the price of a cease-fire is an Indian withdrawal from Kashmir and a plebiscite. In New Delhi the tone is more moderate. Defense Minister Chavan has reiterated that India's aims are limited to ending Pakistani incursions into Indian territory.

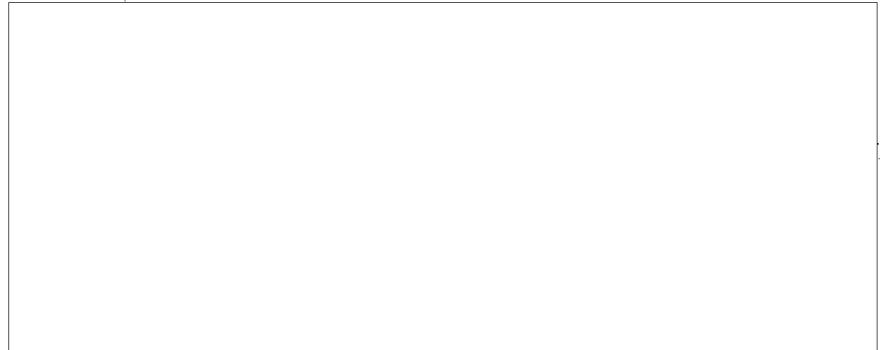
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A spokesman in Rawalpindi says that U Thant's talks "have not brought a cease-fire any closer."

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2. North Vietnam



Communications intelligence indicates that Soviet and Vietnamese personnel are jointly manning the communications complex that was involved in the launch of one or more missiles on 6 September. Over-all control apparently is still in Soviet hands.

3. Indonesia

The commanding general in Medan has warned the US consul there to be braced for demonstrations against the consulate soon. The general also advised that Americans working on rubber estates should move to Medan as a safety precaution.

Authorities in Djakarta may be getting ready to take over remaining producing and refining assets of the three Western oil companies still doing business there. Two--Caltex and Stanvac--are US-owned.

4. Rhodesia

Right-wing politicians are stepping up the pressures for an early declaration of independence from Britain.



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There are signs that the pressure is beginning to tell on Prime Minister Ian Smith, who after a period of moderation, is again talking about imminent independence.

If the Rhodesians do take the step, it will upset the relative tranquility of this part of Africa. African nationalists throughout the area would seek in a variety of ways to bring about the overthrow of such a white government.

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5. [redacted]

50X1

6. Greece

The political crisis is back on dead center following Papandreu's rejection of a conditional offer of elections from the right.

The King is now weighing his alternatives and may next ask former deputy prime minister Stephanopoulos to form a coalition government of all parties, excluding the Communists.

The King has been hoping through a succession of proposed governments to chip away Papandreu's parliamentary support. As of now, Papandreu probably retains the votes to block a Stephanopoulos solution, too.

7. Dominican Republic

The Garcia Godoy provisional government gained public stature in the ouster of General Wessin without fatally impairing its standing with the military.

With Wessin out of the way, Garcia Godoy can turn his attention to the disarmament of the rebel zone. This may be an even tougher nut to crack, Communists and other extremists in the zone have made no secret of their intention to keep their arms.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

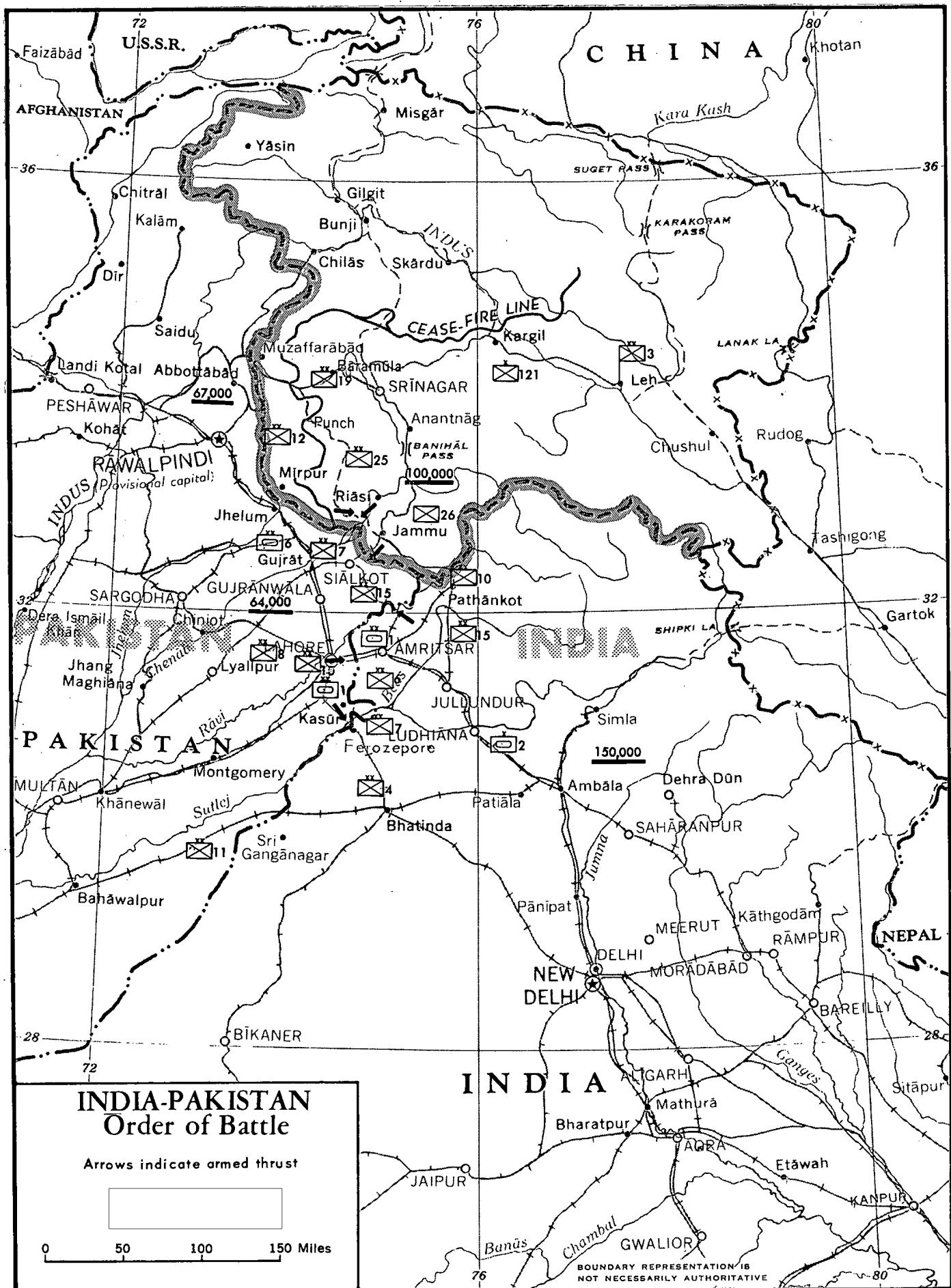
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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11 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
11 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Seesaw fighting continues in close proximity to the Punjabi border.

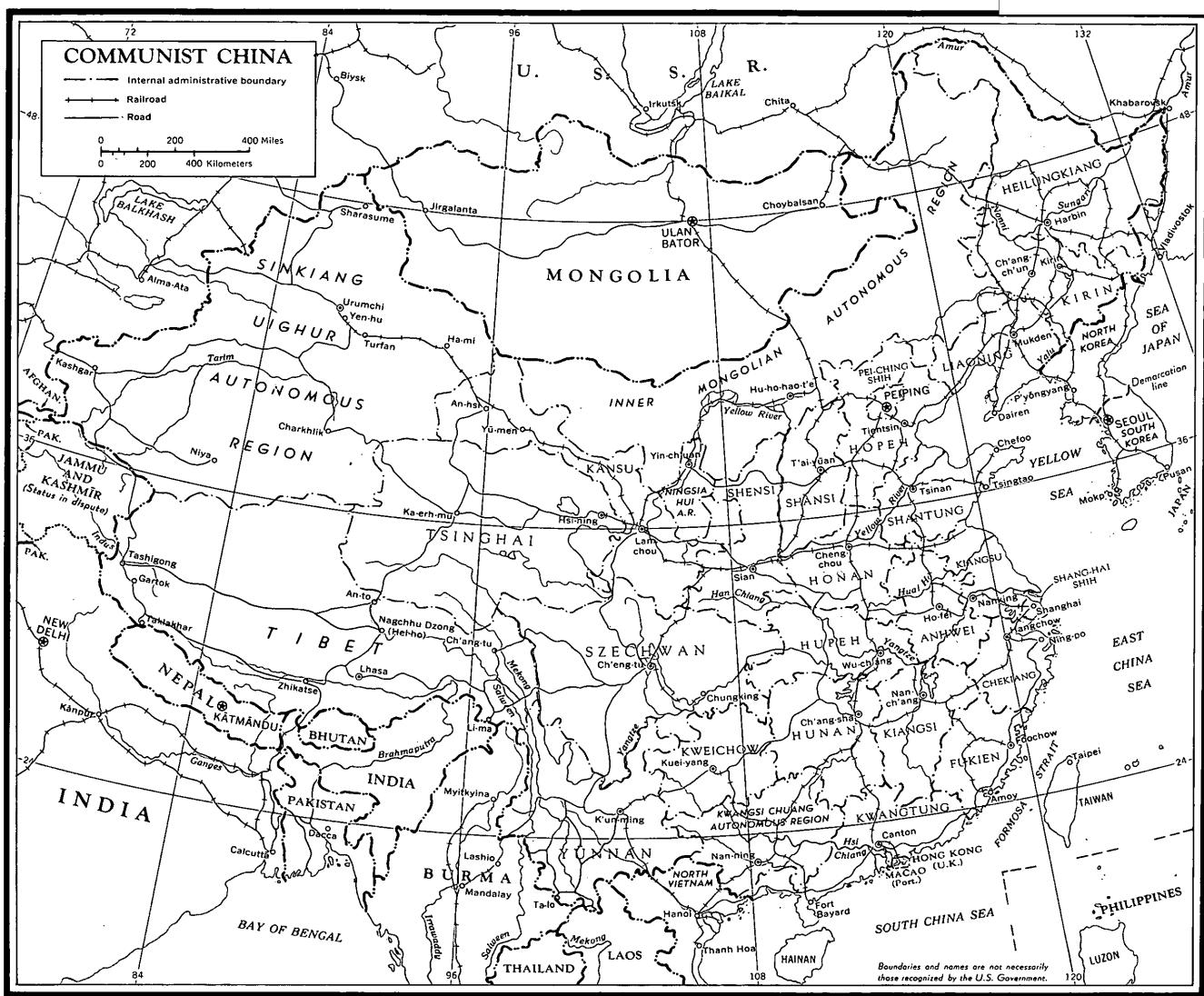
Indian forces today counterattacked and blunted the Pakistani thrust at Ferozepore. The Indians, however, do not seem to have gained much ground here or in the fighting farther north.

The front in Kashmir above Jammu is relatively quiet.

[redacted] a small force of Pakistani irregulars is operating west of Jaipur. (See map.) This is the first use of such irregulars outside of Kashmir and is probably designed to draw Indian forces away from the drive toward Hyderabad.

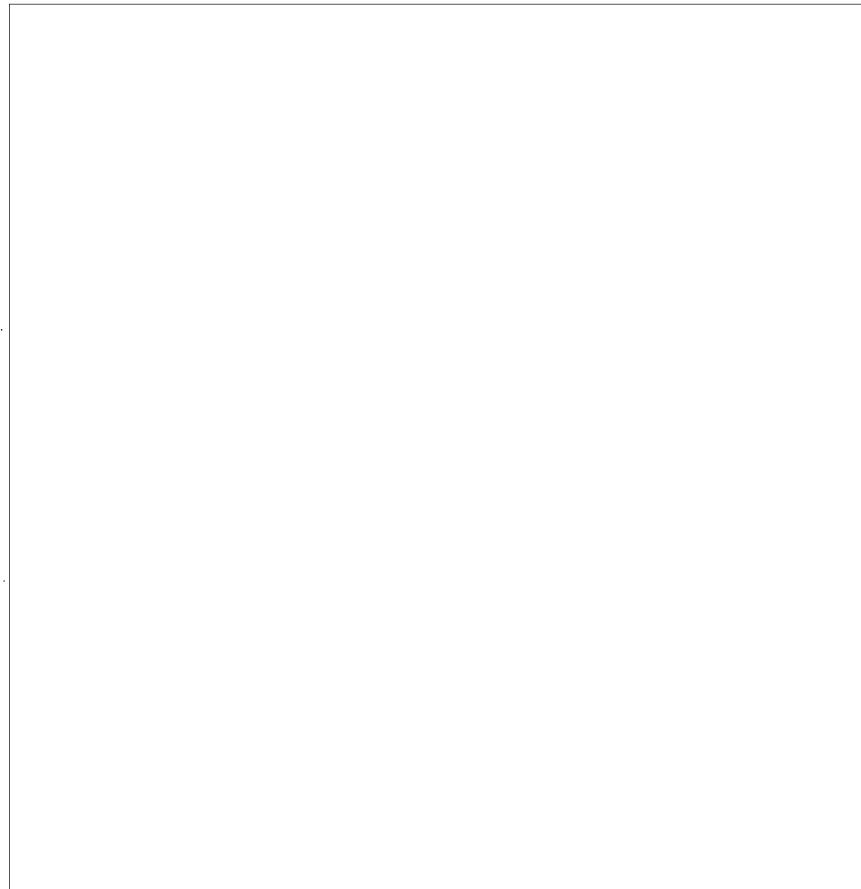
First reports of Hindu-Muslim rioting are coming in. One report speaks of a violent riot yesterday in central India. Another says that 15 Hindus were killed in a communal clash in East Pakistan.

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2. Communist China

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3. Communist China

50X1

[redacted] the air attacks on the Hanoi - 50X1
Lao Cai railroad in North Vietnam may have caused shortages of aviation gasoline in the Kunming region of Communist China.

This railroad, cut by bombing last July, has transported the bulk of petroleum products to the Kunming area in the past. (See map.)

4. Japan

Tokyo police expect about 60,000 to show up tomorrow for a leftist demonstration against the Japan-Korea treaty. No serious trouble is foreseen. The rally is being sponsored by the Communist Party, without socialist participation this time.

This is the first phase of a campaign to block Diet ratification of the treaty next month.

5. Cyprus

Replacements for the Turkish Army contingent on Cyprus are scheduled to sail from southern Turkey on Monday. As in previous rotations of this sort, the Cypriot Government has been raising difficulties but will probably accede to the shift in the end. The Turkish armed forces have stepped up their alert, and the significance of this is not lost on Nicosia.

6. [redacted]

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7. Colombia

Concessions from the government have brought the series of teachers' strikes to a halt. This, together with the failure of the leftists to stir up a rowdy street demonstration yesterday, gets the Valencia government over this particular hurdle. The government remains shaky, however, and faces serious economic problems.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

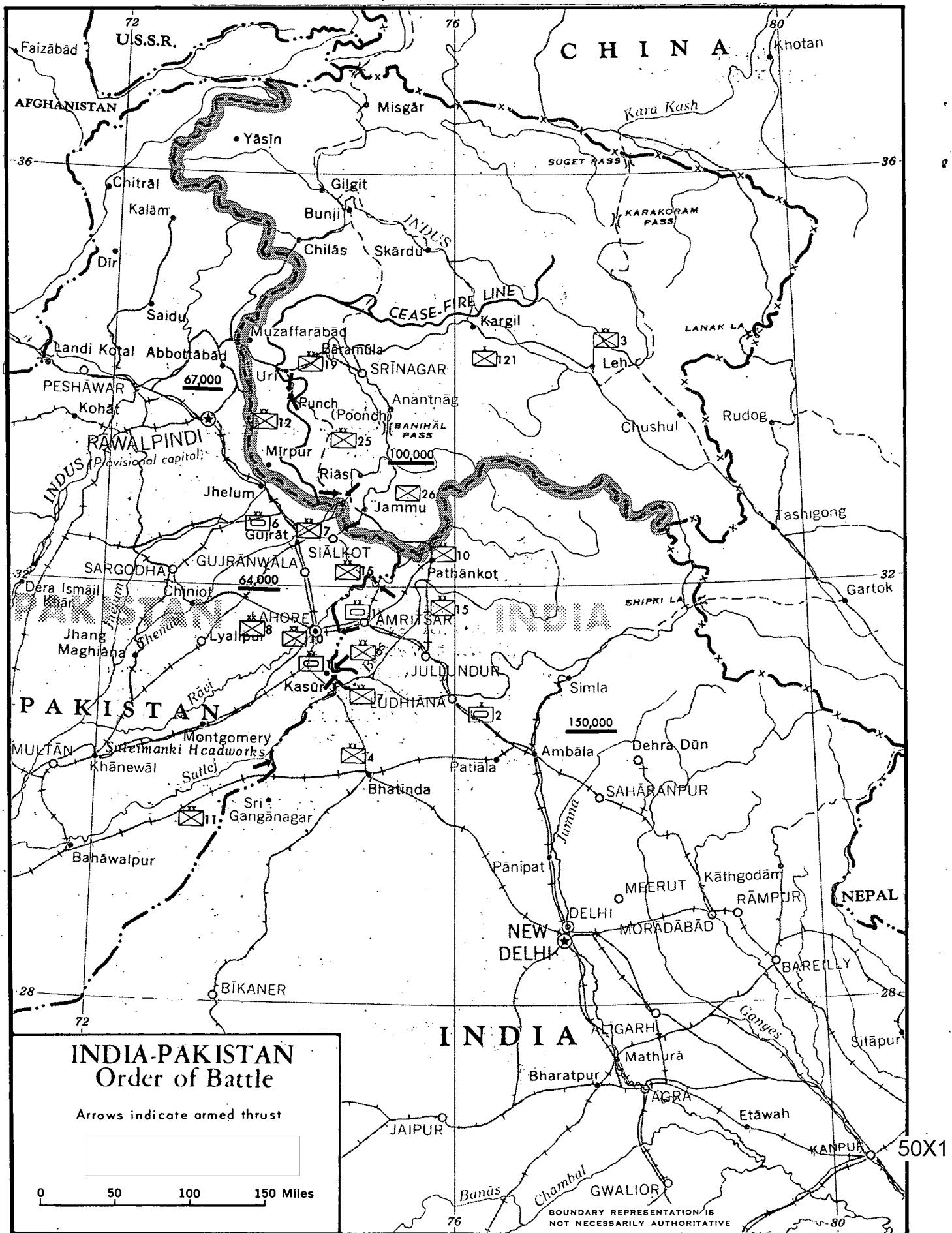
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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13 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
13 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Heavy fighting continues north of Sialkot. Indian military spokesmen claim their forces are within two miles of the city despite heavy Pakistani counterattacks.

Action in the Lahore sector has evidently declined.

There has been no admission of any of these claims from the Pakistani side, but US personnel in Lahore confirm firing near the city.

Indian Defense Minister Chavan told Ambassador Bowles this morning that the Pakistanis have committed most of their available ground forces and that about the same number of Indian troops have been engaged. Consequently, he said, the fighting could continue for some time. He described Pakistani Army morale as "very mixed."

Chavan stated that India's principal objectives are to show the Pakistanis that India cannot be pushed around and to "get rid of the unrelenting Pakistani pressures on Kashmir." India, he added, has no desire to occupy Lahore and realizes that it has every reason to avoid spreading the war to East Pakistan.

The Iranian ambassador to Pakistan has informed Ambassador McConaughy of a recent private conversation he had with President Ayub and Foreign Minister Bhutto. According to the Iranian, Ayub expressed contempt for Sukarno and appeared realistic about Chinese cynicism in dealing with the present situation. Ayub was said to recognize the necessity of reaching an "understanding" with the US.

Nevertheless, there is no sign of any give by either side on the diplomatic front.

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2. Communist China

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[redacted] report an increase in Chinese Communist military activity along the Indian border in late August and early September.

Some of this is probably routine, but the reported increase in Chinese patrolling could be related to the Indian-Pakistani conflict. Aggressive patrolling in this area, along with the menacing Chinese statements against India, would be designed to pin down Indian troops and jangle nerves in New Delhi.

3. South Vietnam

50X6

In the sudden operation by government forces begun yesterday against dissident Montagnard elements in the southern highlands, South Vietnamese Marines have captured about 600 mountain tribesmen. US officials in Saigon are worried that this move may touch off an uprising by other Montagnard groups similar to that of a year ago.

4. Indonesia**5. Japan**

50X1

Sunday's rally was the largest demonstration put on by Japan's Communists since 1960. The Tokyo police estimate that 65,000 participated.

This was an impressive opening in the Communist effort to block Japanese ratification of the Japan-Korea treaty next month. Ambassador Reischauer comments that the large turnout demonstrates the Communists' ability to mobilize large numbers when preparations are thorough and begun well in advance.

6. Cyprus

The Turks are prepared for trouble tomorrow when they carry out the rotation of their army contingent on Cyprus. The chances seem good that there will be no major incident this time, but the Turks would probably react strongly to any attempted obstruction to the rotation.

The Greek Cypriots have been insisting on identity checks of Turkish personnel and an accounting of equipment to prevent stockpiling. At last word, details still remained to be haggled out on these issues.

7. Dominican Republic

Disarmament of the rebel zone is proceeding slowly. A caravan of cars and buses did take about a hundred former rebel fighters to their home towns in the interior yesterday and some rebel defenses have been dismantled. The situation downtown still remains troublesome, however, as food, housing, and discipline problems mount.

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Several of the men named by provisional president Garcia Godoy to judicial positions have had Communist associations or sympathies. These appointments could impede the future prosecution of extremist subversives.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

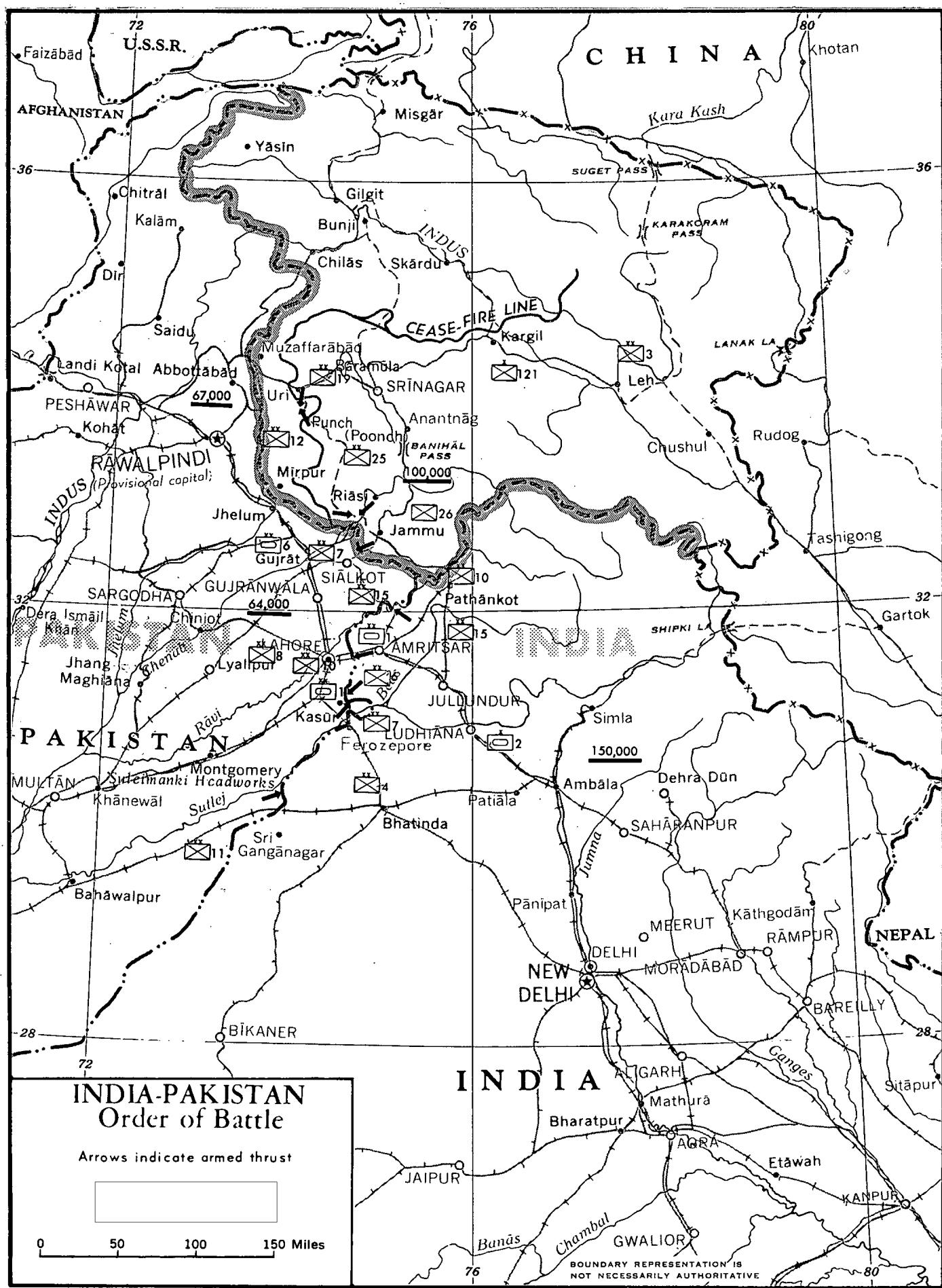
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14 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
14 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Indian troops may be on the verge of taking Sialkot, where the Pakistanis have a divisional headquarters. The Pakistanis apparently have diverted tanks and artillery from Lahore toward Sialkot, possibly to launch a counterattack.

[redacted] 50X1
the Indians' military strategy now is to chew up as much of Pakistan's armor as possible, even at the cost of India's armored force, so that India's superior numbers in infantry can weigh in decisively.

Indian aircraft bombed the Peshawar airfield early this morning, doing minor damage to buildings of the US installations there. No US personnel were injured. The target of the raid was Pakistani Air Force headquarters.

The Indian Government says it will impose a cease-fire on all Indian units in the Lahore area tonight from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m., Washington time, (6:00 to 8:30 a.m. tomorrow, Indian time), in order to permit the evacuation of US personnel from Lahore.

Our consulates in both Lahore and Dacca have reported an increase in anti-American feeling in their areas. The situation for Americans could become dangerous rapidly at any time the Pakistanis begin to think they may lose the war.

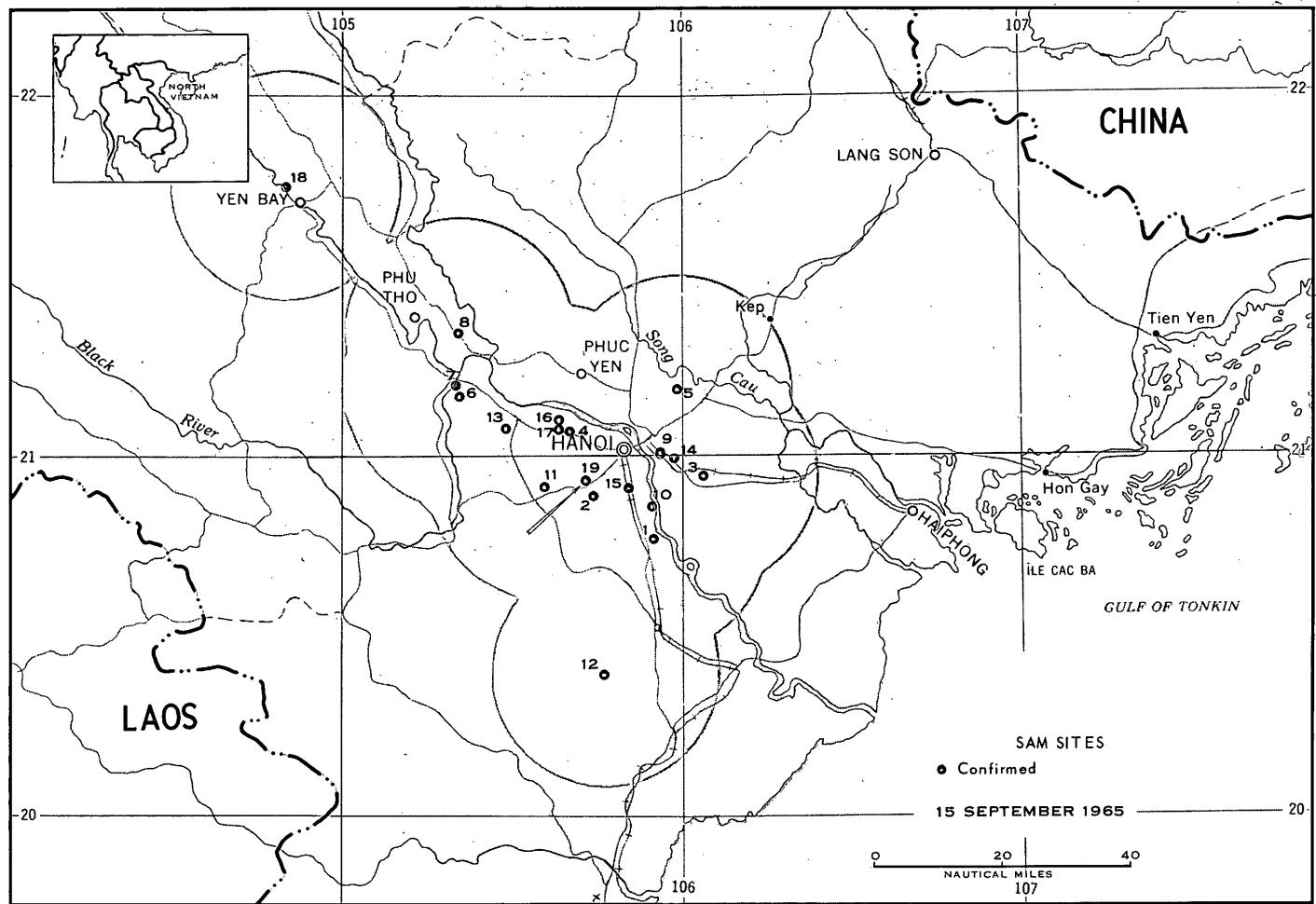
There has been no visible easing in the diplomatic positions on either side. The Pakistanis have rejected U Thant's appeal for a cease-fire, and there is no indication that he has gotten anywhere in New Delhi.

The threat of food shortages and nervousness over Chinese threats are probably the main fears operating on the Indians now. A ration cut reportedly has been announced in West Bengal because of transportation problems.

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NORTH VIETNAM: SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES

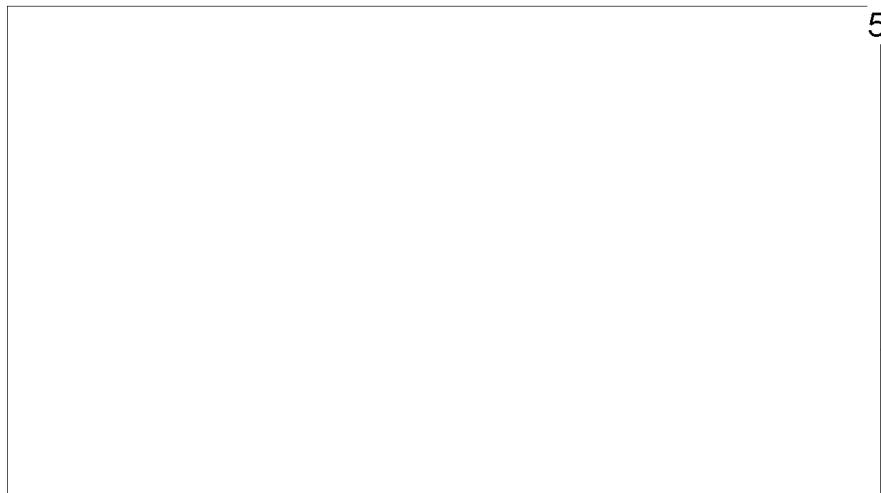


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2. Communist China



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3. North Vietnam

Another surface-to-air missile site has been detected in photography of North Vietnam bringing the total of confirmed sites to nineteen. (See map)

Signals from radars associated with the surface-to-air missile system have now been detected emanating from the Vinh area. This suggests that missile units will ultimately be set up to defend key military targets in the southern part of North Vietnam.



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4. South Vietnam

A Viet Cong force of two battalions hit a government outpost 25 miles north of Saigon early this morning. This was the largest Viet Cong military effort in nearly a month. Preliminary reports indicate their losses were relatively heavy.

Further details on the government operation which led to the capture of some 600 mountain tribesmen (yesterday's Brief) indicate that it was an almost bloodless affair. The government commander in the area says he intends to be lenient with the prisoners. Plans are being made for still another series of talks with the tribesmen, starting later this week.

These are not likely to be any more fruitful than past negotiations.



50X1

5. Cyprus

The latest word from Nicosia is that the rotation of the Turkish military contingent today is proceeding smoothly and on schedule.

6. USSR

A plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee will convene on 27 September, according to sources of our embassy in Moscow.

This date allows the committee time to finish its discussions before the rubber-stamp Supreme Soviet--pseudo parliament--session already announced for 1 October.

Talk in Moscow indicates that the main business occupying the Central Committee will be a further centralization of industrial management, reversing the shift to looser regional controls which Khrushchev experimented with.

Significant personnel shifts could be announced, along with the industrial reorganization, but there is still no firm information to support the rumors reported earlier (Brief of 9 September).

7. Dominican Republic

Rebels returning from Santo Domingo to their home towns in the provinces started demonstrations yesterday at several places and clashed violently with police in at least one instance.

The authorities have been cautious, partly because Garcia Godoy's leftist attorney general has issued a one-sided statement warning the police and military that they face prosecution if they violate the government's amnesty.

In Santo Domingo, reports of shooting and some looting continue to come out of the rebel area. There is still no word that any significant quantity of rebel arms has been collected.

8. Greece

Center and rightist politicians continue to chase their tails. Stephanopoulos, one of the more reluctant [redacted] 50X6 candidates, is again reported to [redacted] 50X6 be the King's choice for premier. Even if Stephanopoulos accepts, it is not likely to move the situation very far.

9. Indonesia

Pro-Communist demonstrators, abetted by the authorities, are keeping up pressure on the US consulates in Medan and Surabaya.

In addition, [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] the Indonesian Communist Party has reported that the party intends to step up demonstrations against our embassy in Djakarta. A "control center" for this action has been set up behind Foreign Minister Subandrio's official residence.

Subandrio put on one of his more shameless performances for Ambassador Green yesterday, assuring Green that further damage to US official property or harassment of our personnel would be avoided.

[redacted] 50X1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

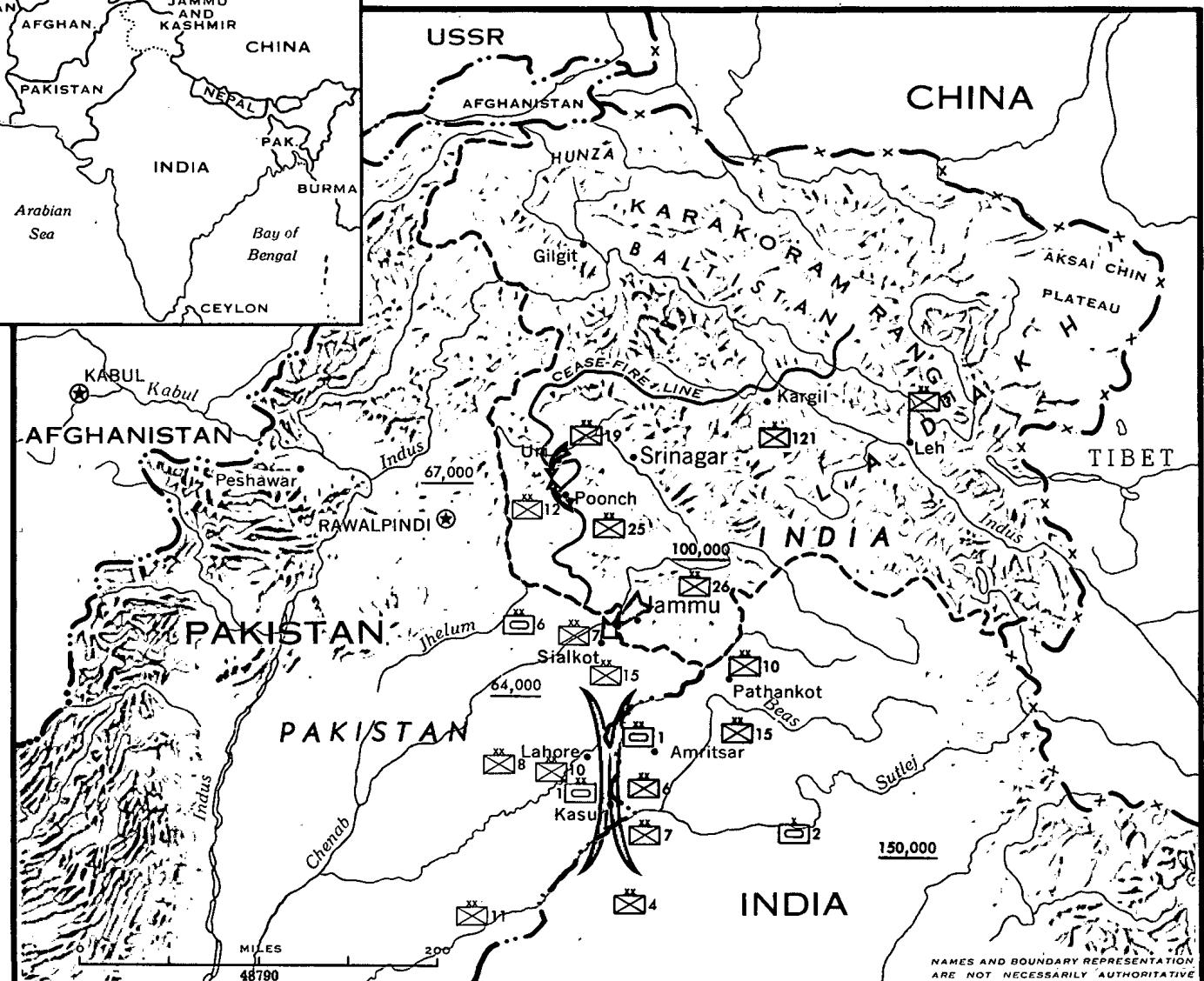
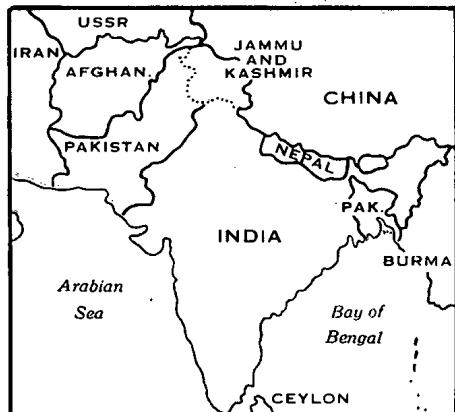
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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15 SEPTEMBER 1965

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INDIA-PAKISTAN Order of Battle



Line of confrontation



Thrust movement



Link-up

50X1

DAILY BRIEF
15 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

[redacted] the level of military activity has apparently decreased.

50X1

The Indians, however, claim that they have penetrated seven miles into Pakistani territory in the Lahore area and that Indian artillery can now hit the Lahore airport. The Indians also say that they have seized control of an important rail line running southeast from Sialkot. Pakistan maintains that the fighting there is stalemated.

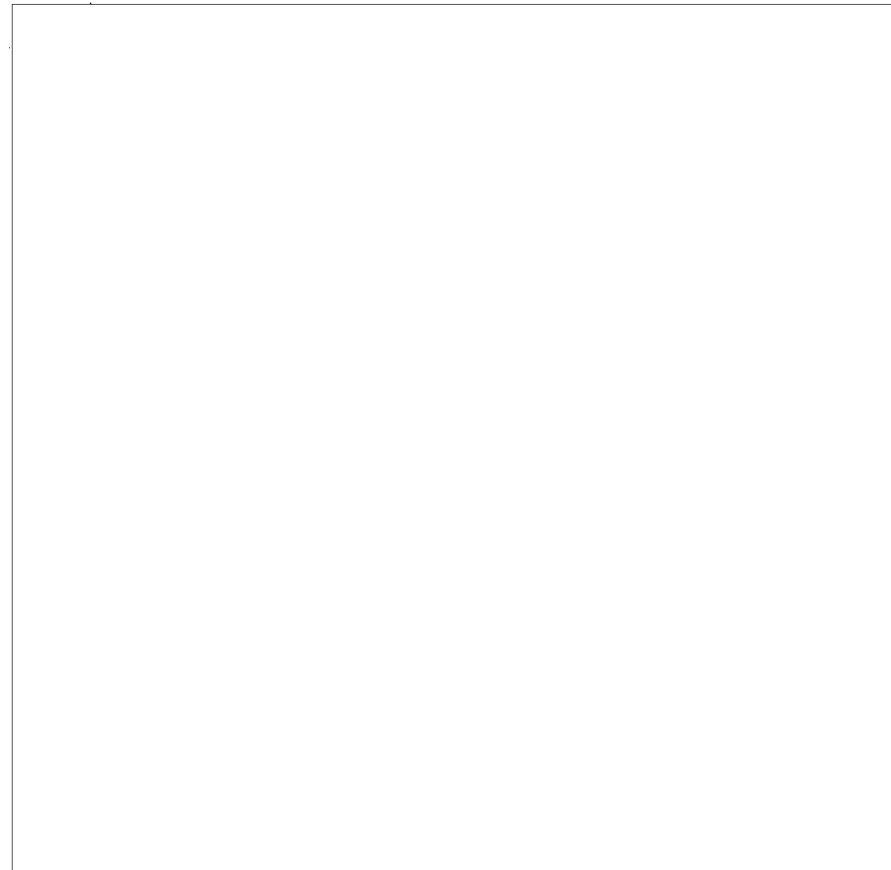
The deepest Pakistani penetration has apparently been in the Chhamb sector. New Delhi admits that Pakistan's forces are 10 to 14 miles inside Indian Kashmir.

An Indian Foreign Office official has informed the New Delhi embassy that India has accepted U Thant's proposal for an unconditional cease-fire as soon as U Thant can confirm that Pakistan will do the same. It would be too late, however, to put this into effect as of early morning tomorrow, as U Thant had requested. The Indian official also stated that the next step after a cease-fire must be withdrawal under UN supervision to positions held by both countries as of 5 August.

Although Ayub has been displaying some flexibility recently regarding the timing of actions to occur subsequent to a cease-fire, there is no sign of willingness by Pakistan to relinquish its demand for guarantee of an eventual plebiscite in Kashmir. (See map.)

2. Rhodesia

50X1



3. South Vietnam

Premier Ky presided over a ceremony in the central highlands today to dramatize the swearing of allegiance to his government by the several hundred dissident tribesmen who recently surrendered to South Vietnamese troops (Briefs of 13 and 14 September).

The ceremony may help in the pacification of the tribesmen who took part, but the problem is likely to be a continuing one. Tribal dissatisfactions run deep, as does government distrust of the tribes.

4. North Vietnam

The most explicit statement in some time of Hanoi's anxiety over the effects of US air strikes on public morale was contained in a domestic broadcast on 11 September. The authorities expressed dissatisfaction with the disorders accompanying evacuation drills in the northern part of the country.

50X1

5. Soviet Bloc

The Soviet leaders are in the midst of a new series of talks in Moscow with their East European counterparts. Top Rumanian and Czech delegations have recently returned home, and the East Germans are expected in town later in the week. In addition, Brezhnev made a quick trip to Poland over the weekend for a meeting with Gomulka.

It is not clear what has prompted this round of activity. The timing of the consultations suggests that at least in part they have some connection with the Soviet Central Committee meeting at the end of the month.

6. West Germany

With three days to go before what looks to be the closest election in West Germany's history, about a quarter of the electorate has not yet tipped its hand to the pollsters. Chancellor Erhard and Mayor Brandt are winding up their final series of rallies after a rather dull campaign.

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7. France

De Gaulle's first objective in his attack against NATO will likely be the elimination of the US military presence in France.

A French Foreign Ministry official has informed our Paris embassy that the bilateral agreements between France and the US on air bases and communications are being reviewed in the light of De Gaulle's intent to force the removal of US troops. The official remarked that France will insist that any discussion of these agreements must be conducted bilaterally.

The Frenchman also said that no action is planned until after the presidential election in December.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

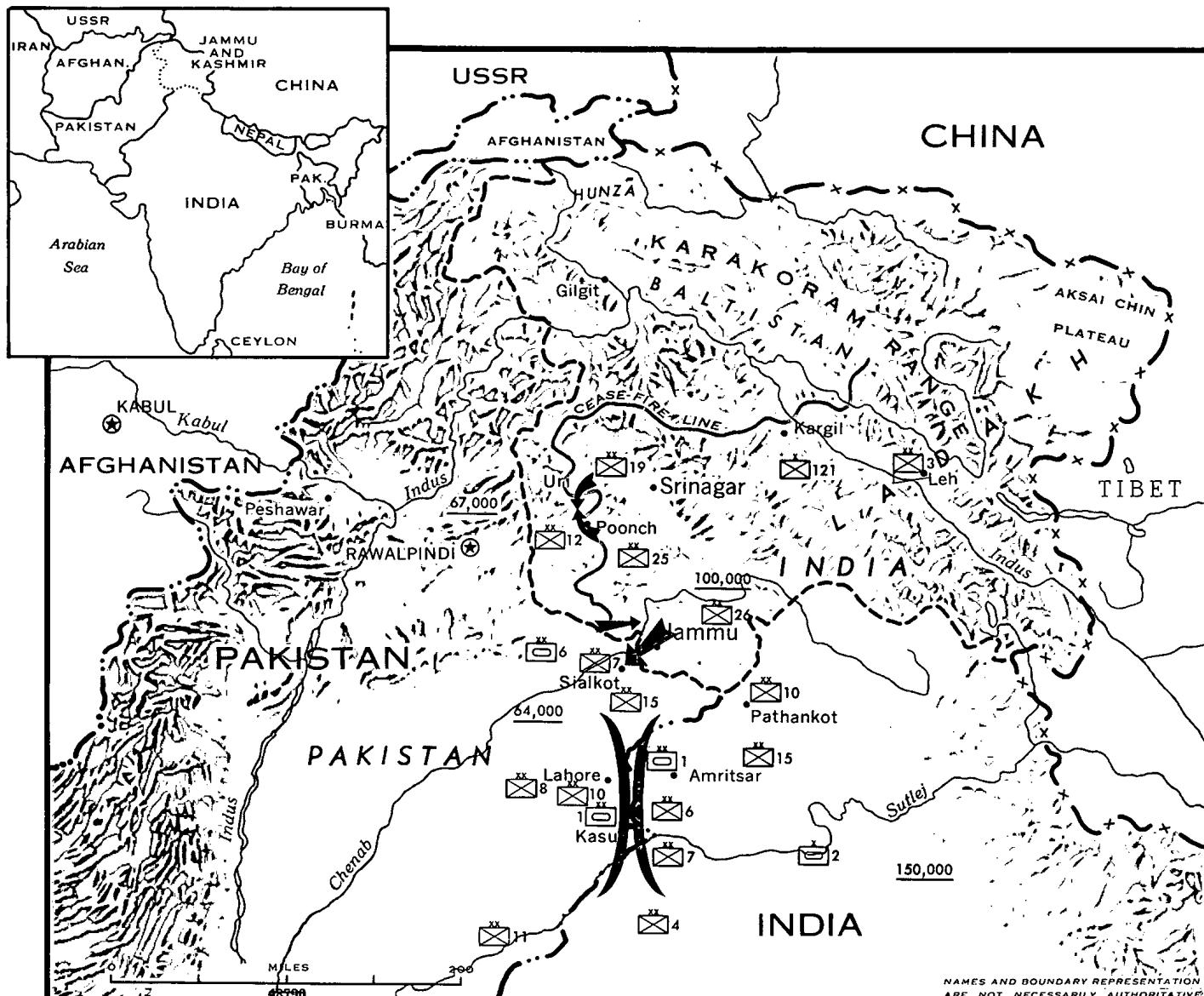
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16 SEPTEMBER 1965

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INDIA-PAKISTAN Order of Battle

Line of confrontation

Thrust-movement

Link-up

48811



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DAILY BRIEF
16 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Fighting has been renewed in the Sialkot area after a brief lull all along the front. Both forces had apparently felt a need for a brief respite to regroup and replenish.

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50X1

In this situation, the Chinese Communists have moved their war of nerves against India up another notch. In a new note to New Delhi, Peking warned India, according to press accounts, to dismantle all military installations on or over the border with Tibet within three days or face "serious consequences."

Peking has demanded the dismantlement of these alleged Indian military stations before, but this is the first time that a time limit has been set. India denies that it has any such installations.

The note will doubtless heighten Indian nervousness about Chinese intentions.

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50X1

On the diplomatic front, President Ayub made a calculated effort to induce the Iranian Prime Minister to carry the Pakistani case to Moscow, London, and Washington. Ayub indicated that Pakistan would favor a Commonwealth peace mission, which several African members have been trying to organize.

The Pakistanis are also trying to line up support at the United Nations for a plebiscite on Kashmir.

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2. Common Market

Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak says that De Gaulle's latest utterances leave no doubt that the general is out to destroy both the Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Spaak argues that France's partners must therefore oppose the general firmly. He believes that this resistance will have to be initiated within the Common Market, which faces the more immediate crisis.

Similar arguments have been voiced in The Hague and Rome where sentiment for confronting De Gaulle squarely is rising. The chief obstacle to an effective resistance by France's five Common Market partners is West German qualms about an all-out struggle at this time.

3. France

50X1

4. Dominican Republic

Provisional president Garcia Godoy is still on a tightrope after two weeks in office.

Very little progress has been made toward integrating the rebel zone with the rest of Santo Domingo. Rebel leader Caamano has promised that all rebel arms will be collected by week's end. Garcia Godoy hopes that the police will be able to take over in the zone early next week.

The provisional president also has hopes of suppressing the extremist daily Patria and inducing Caamano to accept a position abroad, at least temporarily.

Garcia Godoy has so far been handling the leftists and the rebels in a gingerly fashion, and this has alarmed leaders of the center and right.

The military is upset, too, and Defense Minister Rivera Caminero is said to feel that he will have to take action if the president continues what Rivera and other military leaders see as a drift to the left.

5. Panama

President Robles continues to take an optimistic line on the canal negotiations. He told a group of businessmen the other day that talks with the US are moving at an accelerated pace and that a treaty "granting justice to Panama" would be the crowning achievement of his administration. This will further raise expectations that the Panamanians will shortly be seeing signs of progress toward meeting their canal demands.

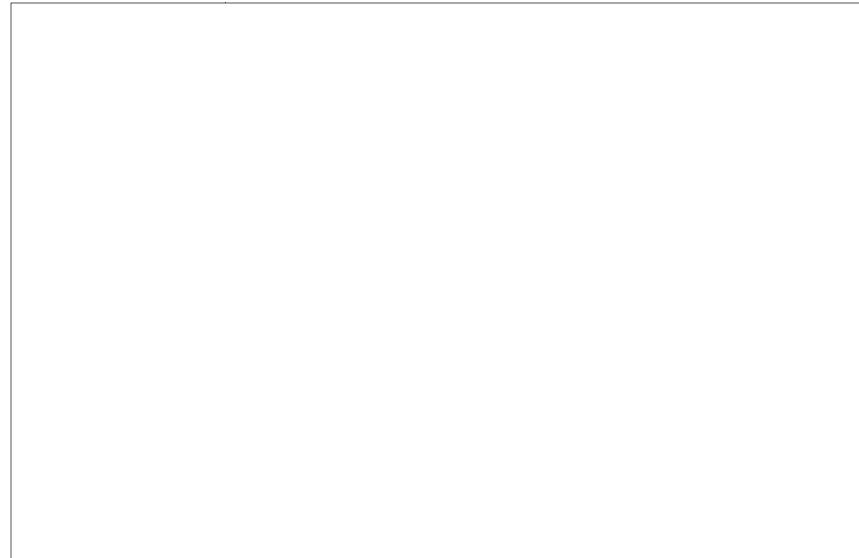
6. Colombia

New labor troubles have risen to plague the harassed Valencia regime.

Having just disposed of a teachers' strike late last week, the government faces the prospect that 75,000 civil servants will join the more than 30,000 workers already out on strike to protest the government's new financial measures. This would shut off public utilities in Bogota and add fuel to the incendiary situation. The police have gone on the alert once again.

7. Communist China

50X1



8. North Vietnam

Hanoi still faces a tight food situation, despite a good early rice harvest. In the Vinh area of central North Vietnam, several thousand construction workers reportedly are having to eat watery rice gruel because US air strike damage to railroads prevents the authorities from moving adequate rice supplies.

9. Greece

A coalition government under Stephanopoulos is to be sworn in tomorrow night or Saturday

50X1

The political arm twisting was intense, and some additional defectors from the Papandreu ranks were secured. It is still uncertain, however, whether this will be enough to give Stephanopoulos a vote of confidence.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

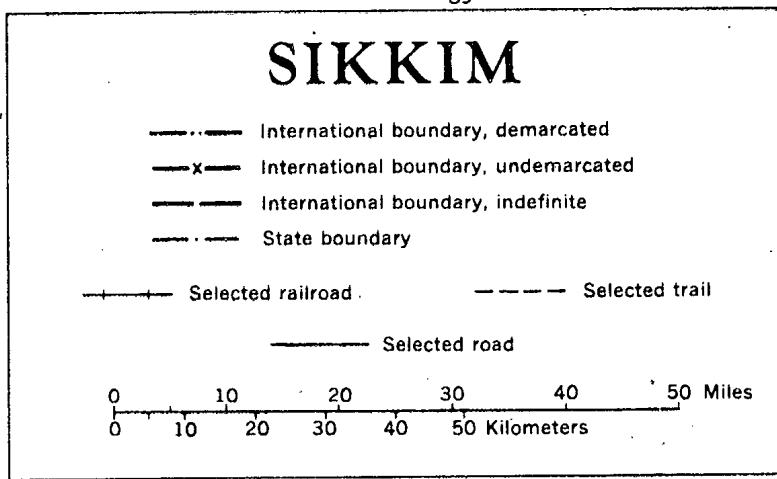
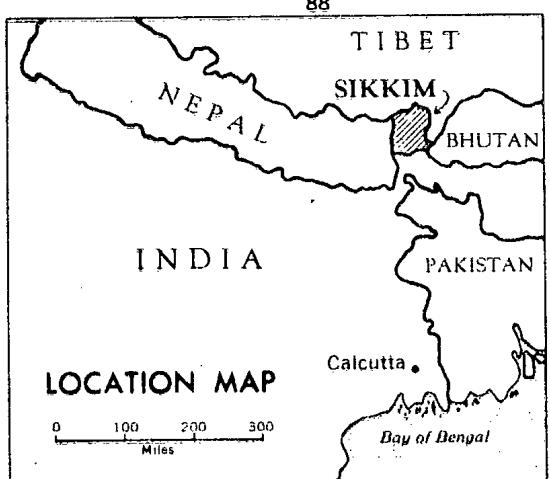
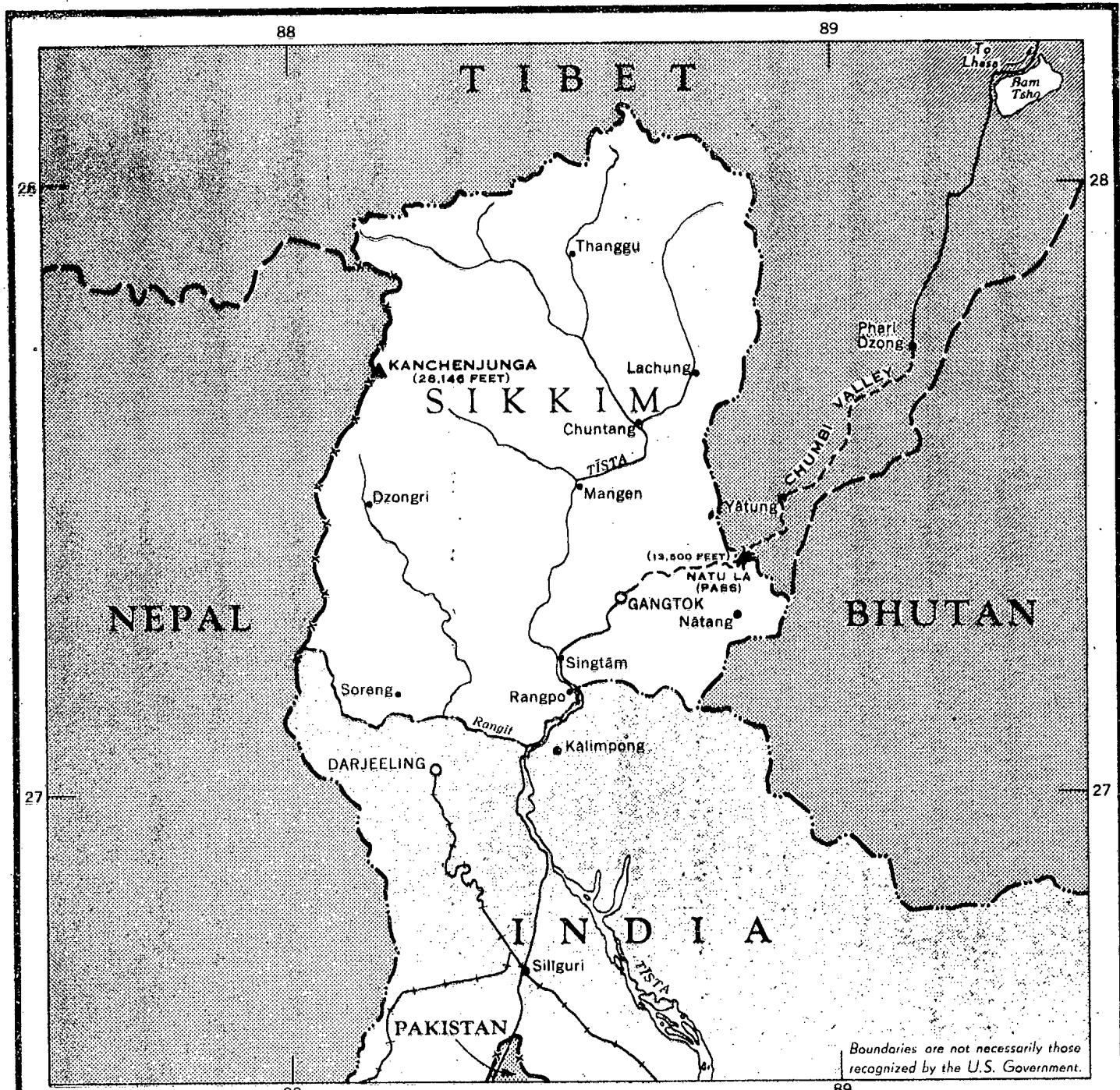
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17 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
17 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. Communist China

The Indian Government is taking a serious view of yesterday's virtual ultimatum from the Chinese Communists. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh told Ambassador Bowles today that regardless of what India may do or say, he expects the Chinese to take some kind of military action at the end of the 72-hour period on Sunday. He expressed strong doubt that the low-key Indian reply to the Chinese would influence Chinese intentions.

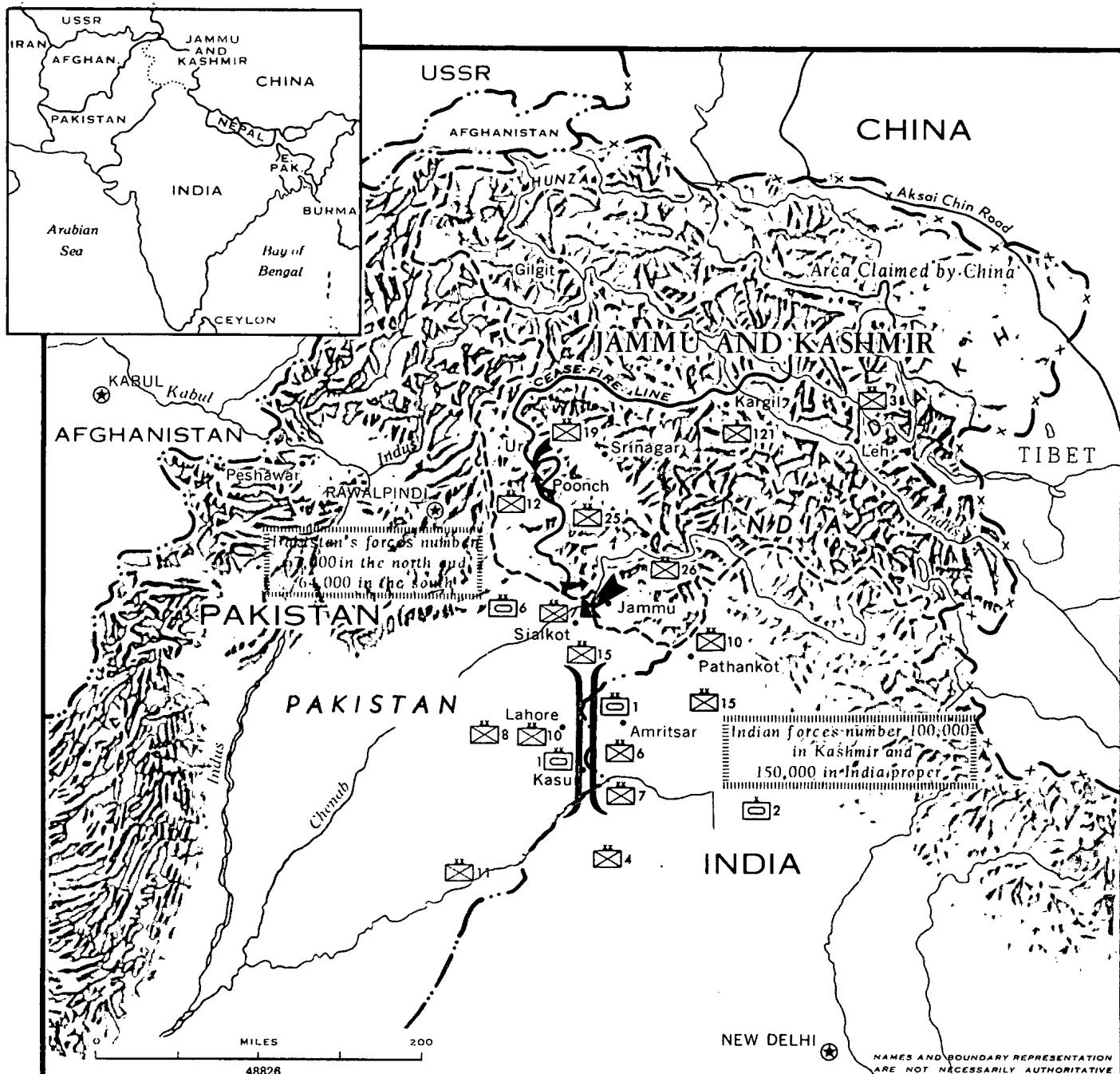
There is still no convincing evidence of Chinese preparations for a major military move against Indian defenses. However, Peking could easily engage in a show of force to divert Indian troops from the fight with Pakistan.

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Chinese communications activity suggests that Chinese forces in the far western area of Tibet--adjacent to the Ladakh area of Kashmir--are in a high state of alert and raises the possibility of some military activity in this area in the near future.

50X1



INDIA-PAKISTAN Order of Battle

[Icon] Line of confrontation

← Thrust movement

→ Link-up



50X1

2. India-Pakistan

There is still no significant change in the military situation along the West Pakistan border. Again, the heaviest fighting is in the Sialkot area.

The Soviets are attempting to make propaganda mileage out of their willingness to continue sending military equipment to India, "without strings" as to its use.

3. North Vietnam

4. South Vietnam

Reports that the Viet Cong employed a nausea-producing gas in the I Corps area yesterday are evidently false.

US officials have investigated and now suggest that the fumes came from the large quantity of flares and small arms ammunition used during the action. The South Vietnamese troops involved are unharmed.

5. Indonesia

Pressure is continuing against the US presence. Labor groups in Surabaya are circulating a threat to cut off electricity to our consulate there and to the homes of consular officers unless "firm steps" are taken immediately to close the consulate.

In Djakarta today a group of demonstrators in front of the US Embassy denounced India as a US-British puppet and demanded that the US and Britain "immediately get out" of Southeast Asia.

6. Greece

The vote is likely to be very close when parliament meets some time next week on the government which former Deputy Premier Stephanopoulos is now putting together.

Stephanopoulos, who accepted the King's mandate yesterday, is reportedly banking on his ability to secure two additional defections from the ranks of the Papandreu supporters. Papandreu can be expected to make an all-out bid to defeat the King's latest effort to get a new government.

7. Iraq

The abortive coup in Iraq yesterday was another manifestation of the intense personal rivalries within the ruling military establishment.

50X1

8. Dominican Republic

Provisional president Garcia Godoy has admitted [redacted] that he is following a conciliatory policy toward the rebels until they are disarmed [redacted] and their zone has been integrated into the rest of the city.

50X1

50X1

[redacted]
His sincerity will soon be tested. Rebel leader Caamano has promised that rebel weapons will be collected by the end of today.

Concern over the concessions Garcia Godoy has made to the rebels has extended to moderate civilian leaders as well as to the military. His appointments of leftists to government posts and the crowing of former rebels who are acting as though they have won the revolution have been particularly galling in these circles.

Garcia Godoy continues to make appointments to sensitive posts--including governors and mayors [redacted]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

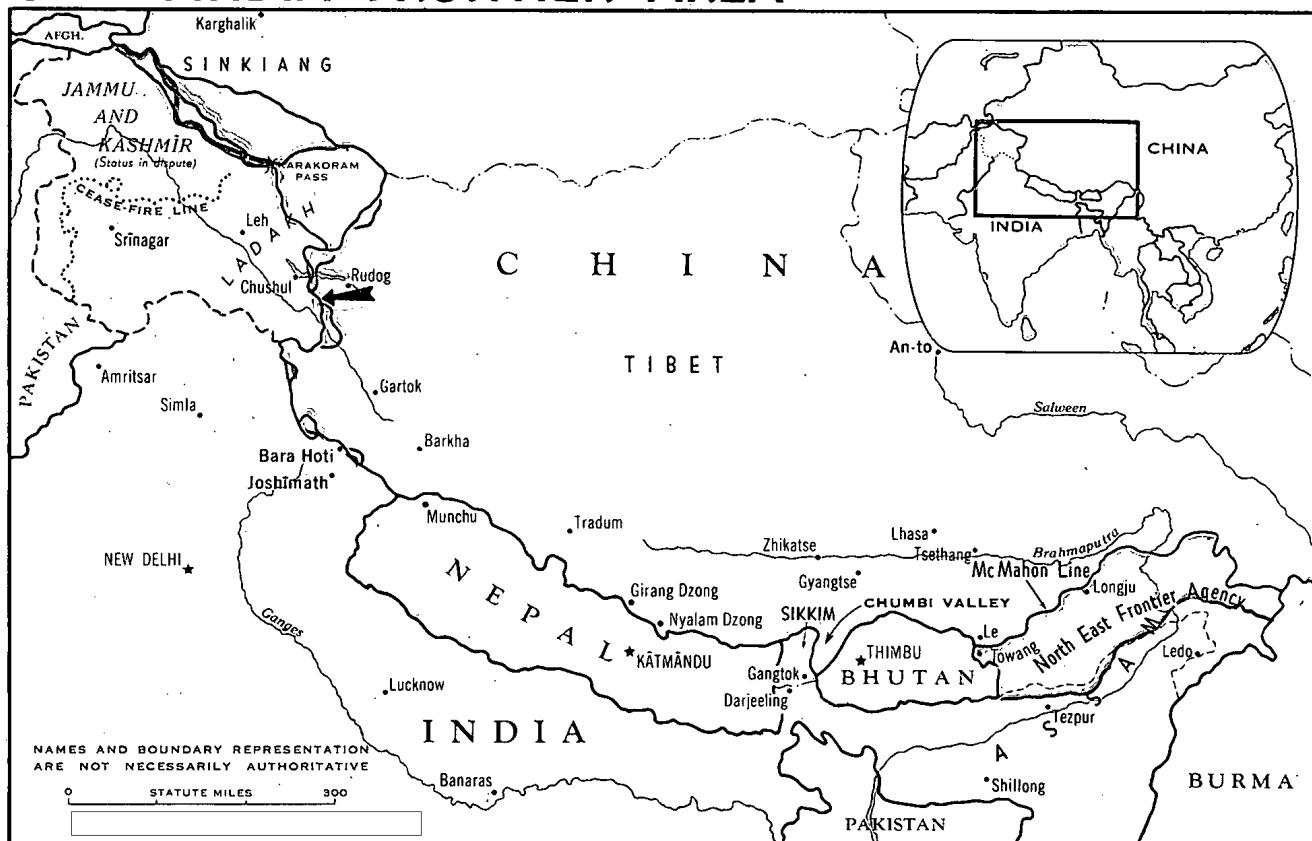
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18 SEPTEMBER 1965

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CHINA-INDIA FRONTIER AREA



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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disputed area — Boundary set by Sino-Pakistani agreement — Boundary shown on Indian maps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boundary shown on Chinese Communist maps — Boundary shown on US and Western maps |
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DAILY BRIEF
18 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. Communist China

With another day to go before the expiration of Peking's ultimatum, the Chinese are stepping up their war of nerves against India.

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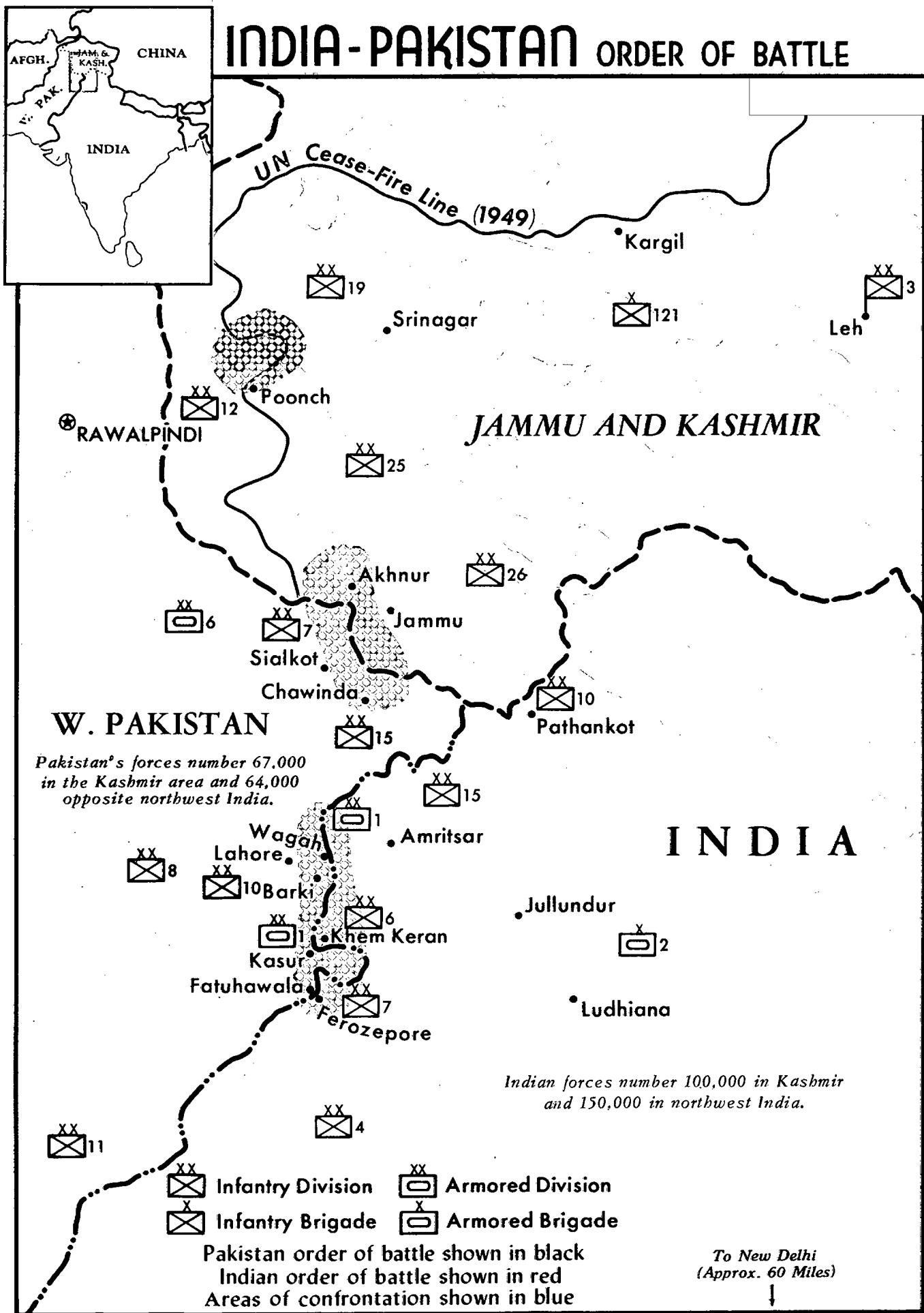
The Indian Defense Ministry has announced that Chinese troops had moved into an area of western Tibet near the border, but a Ministry spokesman denied that the ill-defined frontier had been violated.

New Delhi also announced today that Chinese troops had moved to positions near the Sikkim frontier.

Peking's follow-up to the 16 September ultimatum seems designed to magnify its shock effect. The note was given front page treatment in the Chinese press. No new threats have been issued, however, nor has Peking elaborated on its original statement. No evidence of major Chinese military activity or movement toward the border areas has been noted in communications intelligence.

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50X1



2. India-Pakistan

Indian forces have apparently made some more small gains in the Sialkot area, but the Indian strategy still seems to be more to wear down and cripple Pakistani forces than to occupy territory.

New Delhi has protested London's imposition of an embargo on weapons to the sub-continent. The publicity being given in India to the British decision--which also affects Pakistan--is particularly ill-timed inasmuch as the public will contrast it with yesterday's assurances that the Soviet Union will continue to supply arms to India.

In a long conversation with Ambassador McConaughy, Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto again asked for direct US involvement in an effort to end the conflict. He claimed that Pakistan wants a ceasefire over the Kashmir issue "for all time"--not a ceasefire "for the moment."

3. South Vietnam

The US and South Vietnamese troops in the An Khe area of central South Vietnam have met heavy opposition. At least one Viet Cong battalion is believed to be in the vicinity. At last report, US casualties were 25 killed and 37 wounded. Poor weather is hampering air support but reinforcements are being sent in.

4. France

De Gaulle evidently is ready to take another major step toward the elimination of the US military presence in France and the dismantlement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A sensitive high-level source in the French Foreign Ministry revealed to a US Embassy officer yesterday that De Gaulle wants to accomplish this before the end of 1966. He plans to initiate bilateral discussions with the US early next January.

The source said that any revival of the multilateral nuclear force concept would result in an active Franco-Soviet campaign against it.

5. Portugal-Mozambique The rebel guerrilla movement in northern Mozambique is growing stronger.

Portuguese military authorities admit that their forces are suffering mounting casualties inflicted by modern weapons, including small land mines of Chinese origin. These presumably reach them through Tanzania.

The most serious recent blow to the Portuguese was the defection to the rebels of a tribe whose territory straddles the border with Tanzania. The Portuguese fear that if the rebels are able to consolidate their hold on this territory, they may set up a provisional government. They would then be in a position to obtain even greater military and political support from neighboring African states.

6. Greece

Security officials in Athens are compiling lists of leftist sympathizers in order to be able to arrest key Communists on short order in the event of a "difficult situation." They are obviously preparing for the possibility that Stephanopoulos will fail to win next week's vote of confidence, aware that the King may react by imposing an extraparliamentary solution.

Latest reports still indicate that the voting will be very close. Stephanopoulos may now be only one vote short of the required 151.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

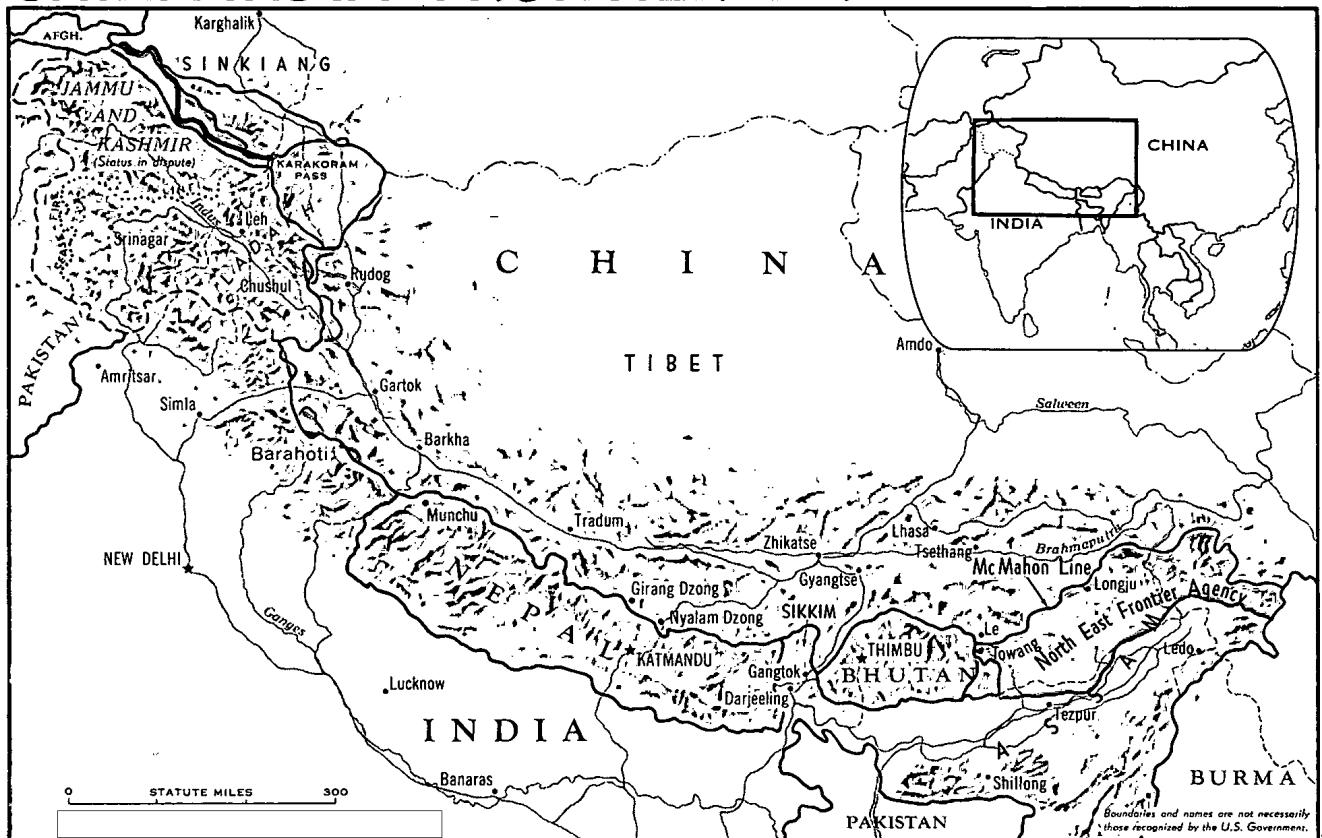
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20 SEPTEMBER 1965

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CHINA-INDIA FRONTIER AREA



48706

- Disputed area
- Boundary set by Sino-Pakistani agreement
- Boundary shown on Indian maps

- Boundary shown on Chinese Communist maps
- Boundary shown on US and Western maps
- Motorable road
- Minor road or trail

Boundaries and names are not necessarily those recognized by the U.S. Government.

50X1

DAILY BRIEF
20 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Ayub told Ambassador McConaughy today that he would "give the most earnest thought" to a cease-fire decision to take effect in the next day or so. Ayub said, however, that Pakistani public opinion is a great obstacle--that "the people" would not understand "giving up on Kashmir" when "justice" was within Pakistan's grasp.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto, a hard liner, is to arrive in New York tomorrow.

Ayub also told McConaughy he "recently" had sent a message to Peking, asking the Chinese "for God's sake, do not come in." Ayub again denied that there was any collusion or even consultation with the Chinese.

On the Indian side, Prime Minister Shastri too has said merely that the Security Council cease-fire resolution deserves "careful consideration."

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DUAI

The official Indian reply to the Soviet proposal for such a meeting is not yet known, however.

There have been no significant changes in the India-Pakistan military situation. The Indian command still seems generally satisfied with the position Indian troops hold in the Punjab fighting. They are conducting an essentially defensive operation there for the time being.

An Iranian C-130 Hercules cargo plane is shuttling between Iran and Pakistan, carrying military supplies.

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2. Communist China

50X1

[redacted] a
small-scale fire fight between Indian police and Chinese troops occurred along the southeastern border of Ladakh yesterday.

50X1

[redacted] at least three Indians were killed or captured in the incident.

Military communications activity in southwest China has continued at an abnormally high rate. Most of this activity centers in the northern Ladakh area.

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3. North Vietnam

The air strikes today on the important Hanoi - Lang Son railroad (see map) drew a strong defensive reaction from the North Vietnamese.

US pilots report that ten surface-to-air missiles were launched against them. No hits were reported. In addition, jet fighters were in the vicinity, but they apparently chose not to engage the US planes.

50X1

[redacted]
Peking used the shootdown today of a US plane which had strayed near Hainan Island as the occasion for more tough anti-American talk. Linking this "provocation" with "US-instigated Indian provocations" along the Tibetan border, Peking says, once again, that the Chinese stand ready "in full battle array" to smash these aggressive schemes.

50X1

4. USSR

Moscow may be deploying a world-wide satellite navigation or communications system.

50X1

Moscow's announcements have said that these satellites have "scientific" missions.

It is more likely, however, that the multiple satellite launchings, which began early this year, are to improve the accuracy with which Soviet craft, especially submarines, can determine their positions or possibly to provide a military communications system.

5. Arab States

The Arab "summit" meeting in Casablanca, which ended late last week, seems to have come off with a minimum of anti-Western fireworks.

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6. Angola

In contrast to the situation in Mozambique, [redacted]
[redacted] the Angolan rebellion is almost over

50X1

50X1

The Angolan rebels, who have been based across the border in the Congo, are badly divided and hamstrung by Leopoldville's tacit cooperation with the Portuguese. Although there has been a small flurry of rebel activity this month, rebel sympathizers are turning themselves in to the authorities in record numbers.

50X1

7. Dominican Republic

According to Garcia Godoy, rebel leader Caamano reported to him Saturday that all "important" rebel arms had been collected at five points in the rebel zone of Santo Domingo.

Over the weekend, Garcia Godoy was to name a "verification committee," which would begin today to oversee the collection of arms from the five points and return them to government arsenals. We have no word yet, however, on how all this is really working out.

Garcia Godoy has also assured Ambassador Bunker that he is aware of the alarm many of his appointments are causing among conservative elements. The provisional president still insists, however, that his first problem is to complete disarmament and open up the rebel zone.

8. Bolivia

Trouble has again broken out between the government and the tin miners.

A clash on Saturday left four dead at one of the mines where friction has been chronic. The Bolivian junta met this morning to decide what to do next.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

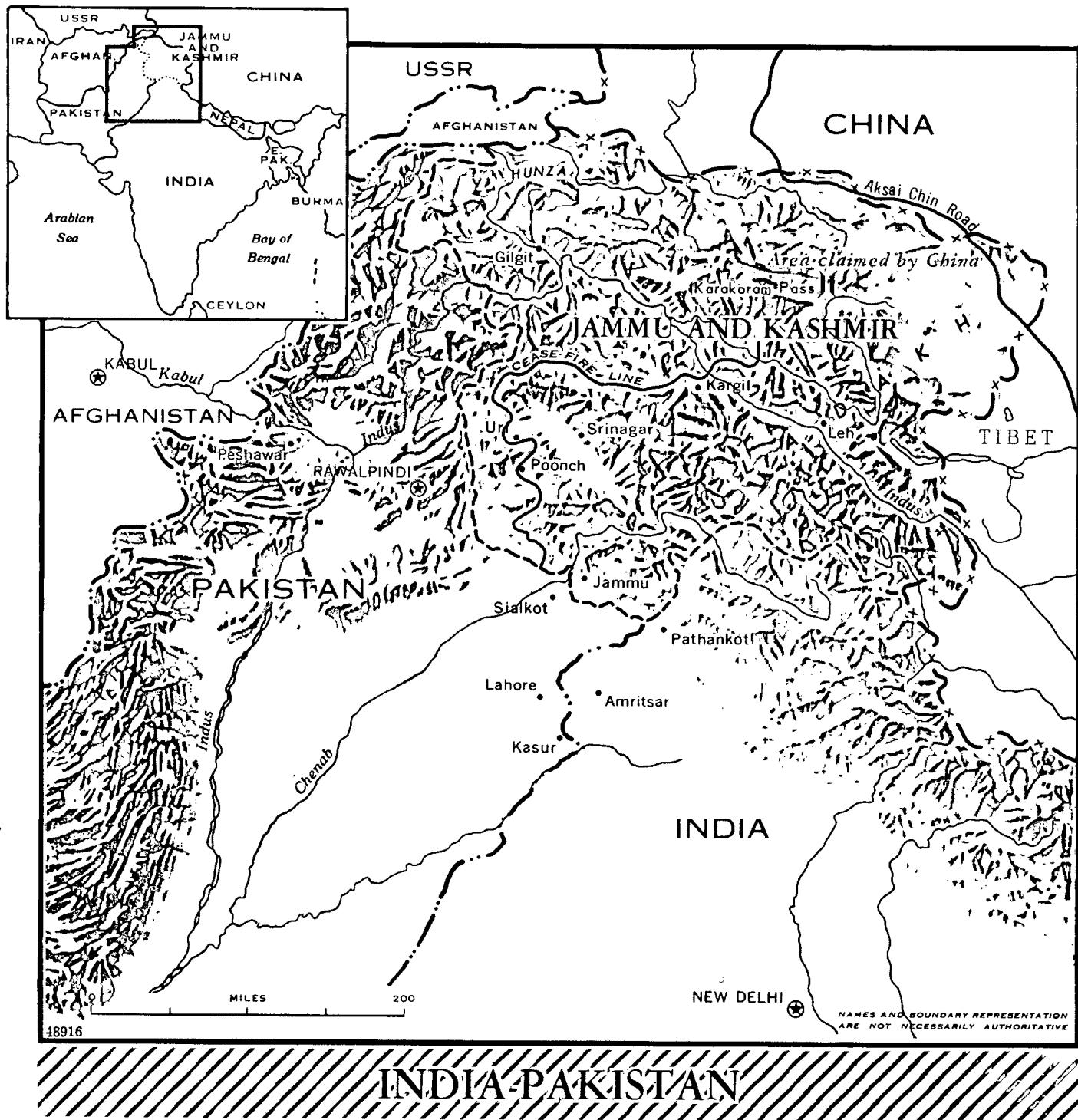
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21 SEPTEMBER 1965

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23



DAILY BRIEF
21 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

There are tentative signs that the Chinese Communists are softening their stand against India. A Chinese radio-broadcast this afternoon claimed that Indian troops had destroyed the controversial "military structures" on the Chinese side of the Sikkim border. It is not clear whether the Indians have taken this action, but the Chinese are apparently laying the groundwork for a statement that the Indians have met their ultimatum.

India has told the United Nations that it will issue cease-fire orders to its troops if there is confirmation that Pakistan has done the same.

Ayub, however, told Ambassador McConaughy today that the Pakistani Government has not decided on a response to the United Nations demand. Ayub will make a final decision after Foreign Minister Bhutto sounds out the "major powers" in New York on what steps will be taken to reach a settlement.

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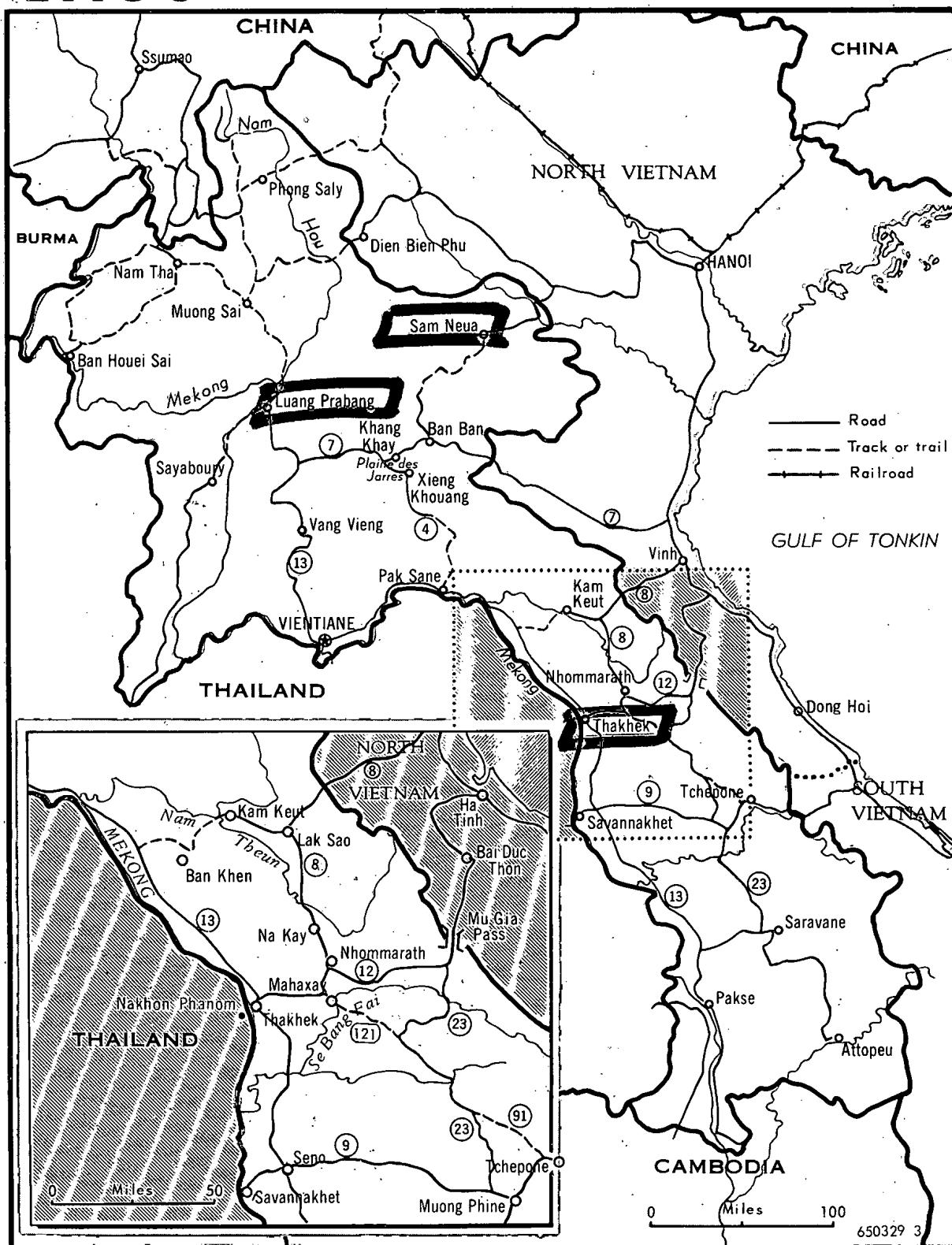
The Indians have yet to reply. Shastri's secretary today asked Ambassador Bowles how the US would react to an Indian acceptance "in principle." New Delhi intends to reply to the Soviets tomorrow before the Chinese deadline expires.

Fighting is apparently continuing in the Sialkot area. The Indians claim to have beaten back a counterattack by tank-supported Pakistani infantry.

Ayub has apologized for the mob actions against US installations earlier today and has offered restitution. No further disturbances have been reported.

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LAOS



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2. Laos

Military activity in several areas is increasing as the rainy season ends.

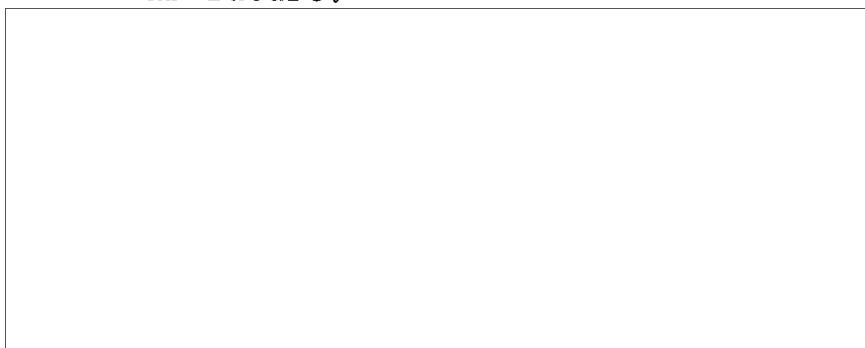
On Sunday, government forces recaptured a village north of Luang Prabang which had been overrun by the Communists earlier this month. Government troops have also had some success recently in limited operations west of Luang Prabang, as well as near Thakhek and south of Samneua (see map).

The Communists, for their part, are showing signs that they plan to resume truck resupply operations into Laos considerably earlier than they did last year.

50X1

3. USSR

The Soviets are apparently not planning a major new space venture in the near future.

**4. Greece**

Parliament reconvenes tomorrow and it now appears that Premier-designate Stephanopoulos will make the grade. Balloting on a vote of confidence, however, is not expected until late Friday.

Today, two more Center Union deputies abandoned the Papandreou camp in favor of the new government. This will give Stephanopoulos command of 152 of the 300 seats in Parliament if he can prevent redefections.

Papandreou forces will probably resume demonstrations throughout the country in a last minute effort to reverse the trend.

50X1

5. Congo

Cuba has evidently increased the number of advisers serving with the rebels in the eastern Congo.

50X1

[redacted] there are at least 55 Cubans with the insurgents in the Fizi region on the northwestern shores of Lake Tanganyika. Some of the Cubans are running a military school and others man two armed speed boats.

50X1

[redacted] several groups of Cubans--apparently guerrilla warfare experts--arrived in Dar-es-Salaam during late August and early September.

This may mean more trouble for the mercenary leader, Colonel Hoare. He has been planning to launch an offensive north of Albertville later this month.

6. Bolivia

The government is thoroughly worried, but the mining areas are still under control.

Further violence may come later today or tomorrow in connection with the funerals for the riot victims. Strikes and student demonstrations are reportedly being planned.

General Barrientos says that forty people were killed in yesterday's fighting; this figure may be somewhat inflated. A state of siege went into effect this morning.

7. North Vietnam

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

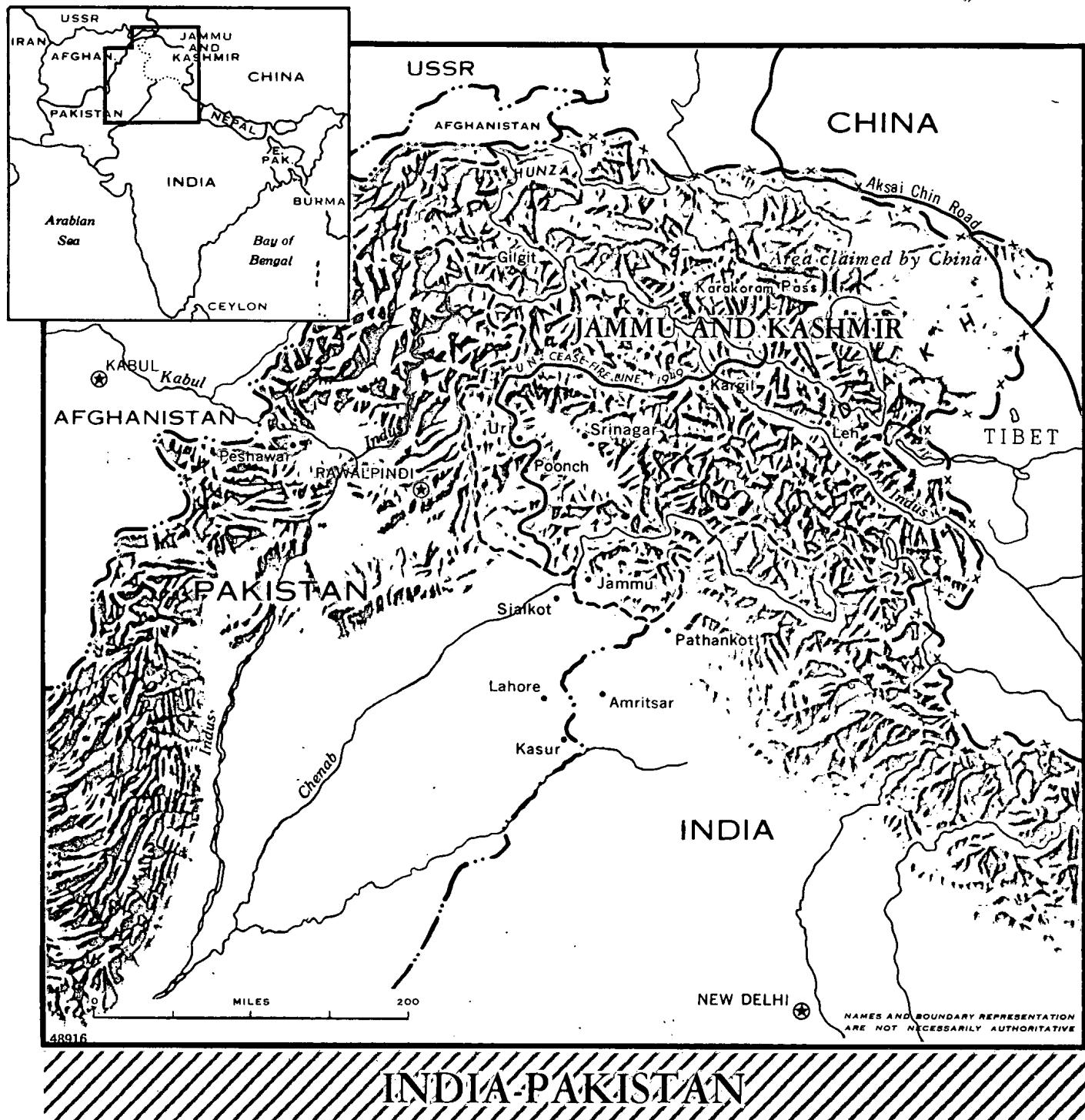
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22 SEPTEMBER 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF
22 SEPTEMBER 1965**

1. India-Pakistan

A military standstill settled over the fronts in Kashmir and Punjab as the cease-fire deadline (6:00 p.m. Washington time) drew near.

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Secretary General U Thant plans to have sizable teams of UN observers at strategic points near the Punjab border at the earliest possible date. He also hopes to strengthen UN teams already in Kashmir (see map).

Now that a cease-fire seems to be in the works, Pakistan is insisting on the need to proceed at once toward a final resolution of the Kashmir problem. Otherwise, Karachi warns, there can be no lasting peace.

Domestically, Ayub may come under strong popular pressure as a result of his agreeing to the UN cease-fire.

50X1

A heavy security guard was thrown around US installations today to prevent a repetition of yesterday's attacks.

India has charged China with further border violations. Given the extensive forward patrolling by both Indian and Chinese troops in the disputed areas, more protests out of New Delhi and Peking can be expected. Indian troops have been ordered to avoid provoking the Chinese.

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2. USSR

The Soviets seem to be getting ready for a multiple extended-range firing of the SS-9, one of two Soviet intercontinental missiles in the late stages of development.

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The Soviets have tried to launch three intercontinental ballistic missiles in quick succession only twice before, most recently in January 1964. In both cases they failed to fire all three missiles to full range.

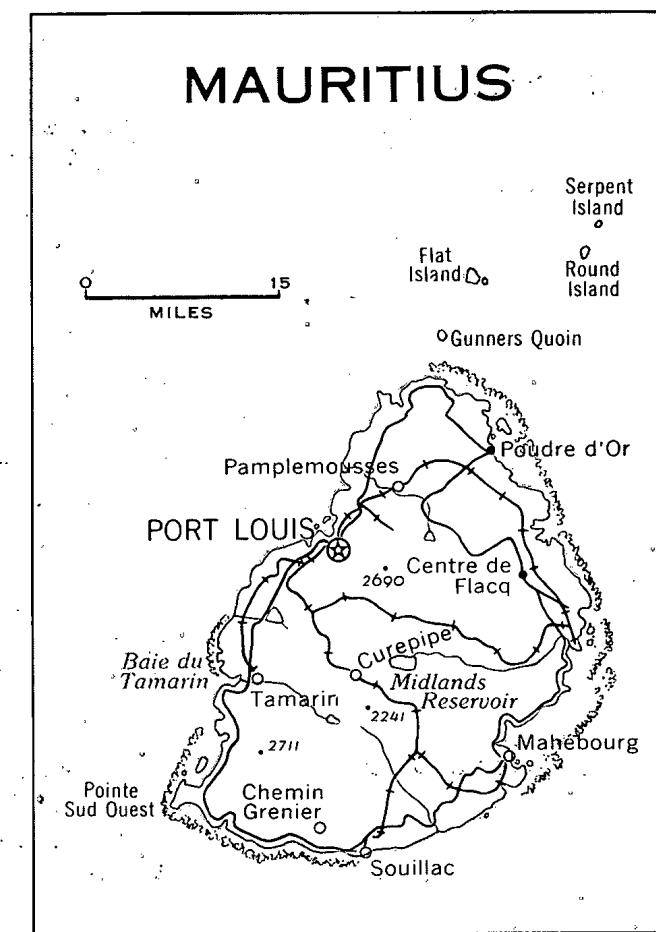
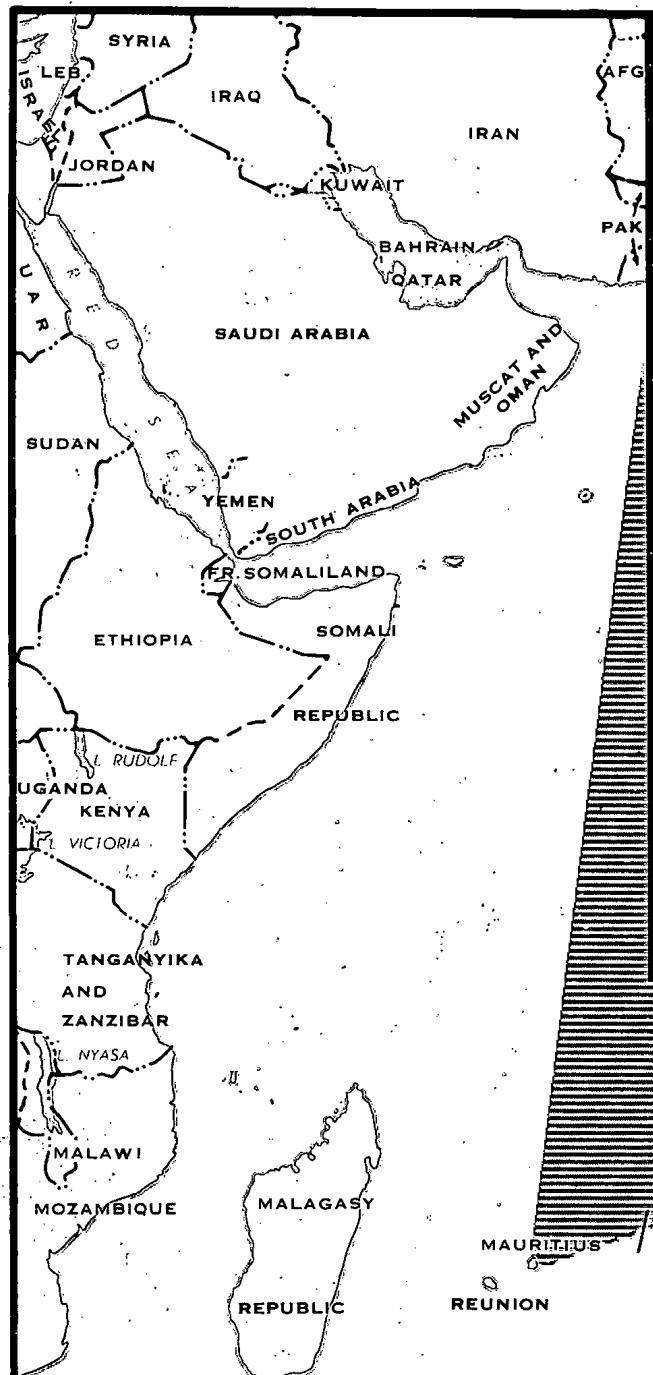
The primary objective of such multiple firings is probably to test operational launch systems--in this case large single silos--rather than the missile itself.

3. Jordan

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50X1

50X1



45808

5. Mauritius

Talks on independence between the British and Mauritian political leaders are into their third week with virtually nothing accomplished so far.

The going has been sticky because the Mauritians are far from agreed among themselves that they want independence now. Another factor is the intense Hindu-Muslim rivalry which has already led to one round of communal rioting.

In the end the British will probably agree to give Mauritius full independence in about a year's time.

Parallel talks are going on in London concerning a base for the proposed Indian Ocean Task Force on one of the islands, but, here, too, no agreement has yet been reached. (Map)

6. North Vietnam

50X1

7. Dominican Republic

The collection of arms from the rebel zone is not going well. Yesterday the rebels showed a token number of arms to a verification committee from the provisional government and the Organization of American States. It is not clear at present that any of these have actually been turned over to the provisional government.

Juan Bosch is scheduled to return to Santo Domingo Saturday. This could have an unsettling effect if, as seems likely, he engages in open political activity.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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23 SEPTEMBER 1965

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23

**DAILY BRIEF
23 SEPTEMBER 1965****1. India-Pakistan**

So far, the cease-fire has been honored by both sides, but fighting has apparently increased between Indian troops and guerrillas in Indian-held Kashmir.

A clandestine radio speaking for the guerrillas declared that the "war of liberation" will continue. Indian Defense Minister Chavan, charging that Pakistan continues to infiltrate guerrillas into Kashmir, has warned that operations to liquidate the "infiltrators" will be stepped up.

Ambassador McConaughy believes that the infiltration problem will remain a major one in the coming months, particularly as it relates to the withdrawal of "all armed personnel" under the Security Council resolution.

Neither the Indians nor the Pakistanis have shown any readiness to withdraw those troops which each had over the other's border when the fighting subsided. The Pakistanis, in fact, seem to be coupling political progress on the Kashmir issue with any troop withdrawals.

Prime Minister Shastri has formally accepted Moscow's invitation to meet with President Ayub in Soviet territory in an attempt to reconcile their differences. Ayub had already accepted the Soviet offer "in principle."

The first tentative signs of a relaxation in Chinese Communist military alert status north of the Indian border were noted

50X1

2. Rumania

50X1

3. Greece

Even before it has been voted into office there are signs of friction within the Stephanopoulos group and there has already been one shift in cabinet assignments, in an effort to reduce dissatisfaction within the unstable government coalition.

The confidence vote is still expected this weekend. Even if Stephanopoulos gets by, the chances of a truly viable government seem almost nil.

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4. Arab States

50X1

5. North Vietnam

The Hanoi regime released an official memorandum today setting down its latest line on negotiations. It is the fullest statement of North Vietnamese policy since Premier Pham Van Dong's four-point proposal in April.

The paper contains no new proposals, but it leaves an impression of greater flexibility in comparison to past pronouncements on settling the war. In particular, Hanoi appears to be concentrating on those areas where it feels there is room for further explorations with the US.

The memorandum omits some of the conditions for negotiations contained in earlier North Vietnamese proposals. The significance of this is still unclear, but the memorandum is undergoing further analysis and a full report will be forthcoming.

50X1

6. Iraq

The Iraqi military factions seem to have returned to their barracks for the moment, but the new government that has just been formed is weak and unlikely to survive for long.

It will probably try to steer a middle course between the rival pro- and anti-Egyptian factions within the military establishment. No significant policy changes are likely.

The new defense minister, retired General Uqaili, is the only member of the new cabinet who has earned a reputation for ability, intelligence, and honesty. Our embassy considers him "a strong figure and a man to watch."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

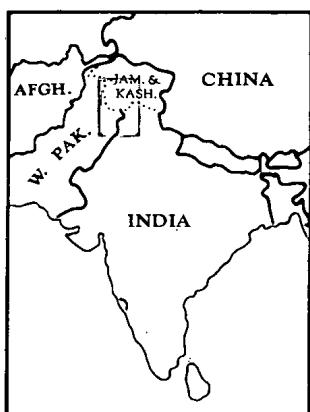


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24 SEPTEMBER 1965

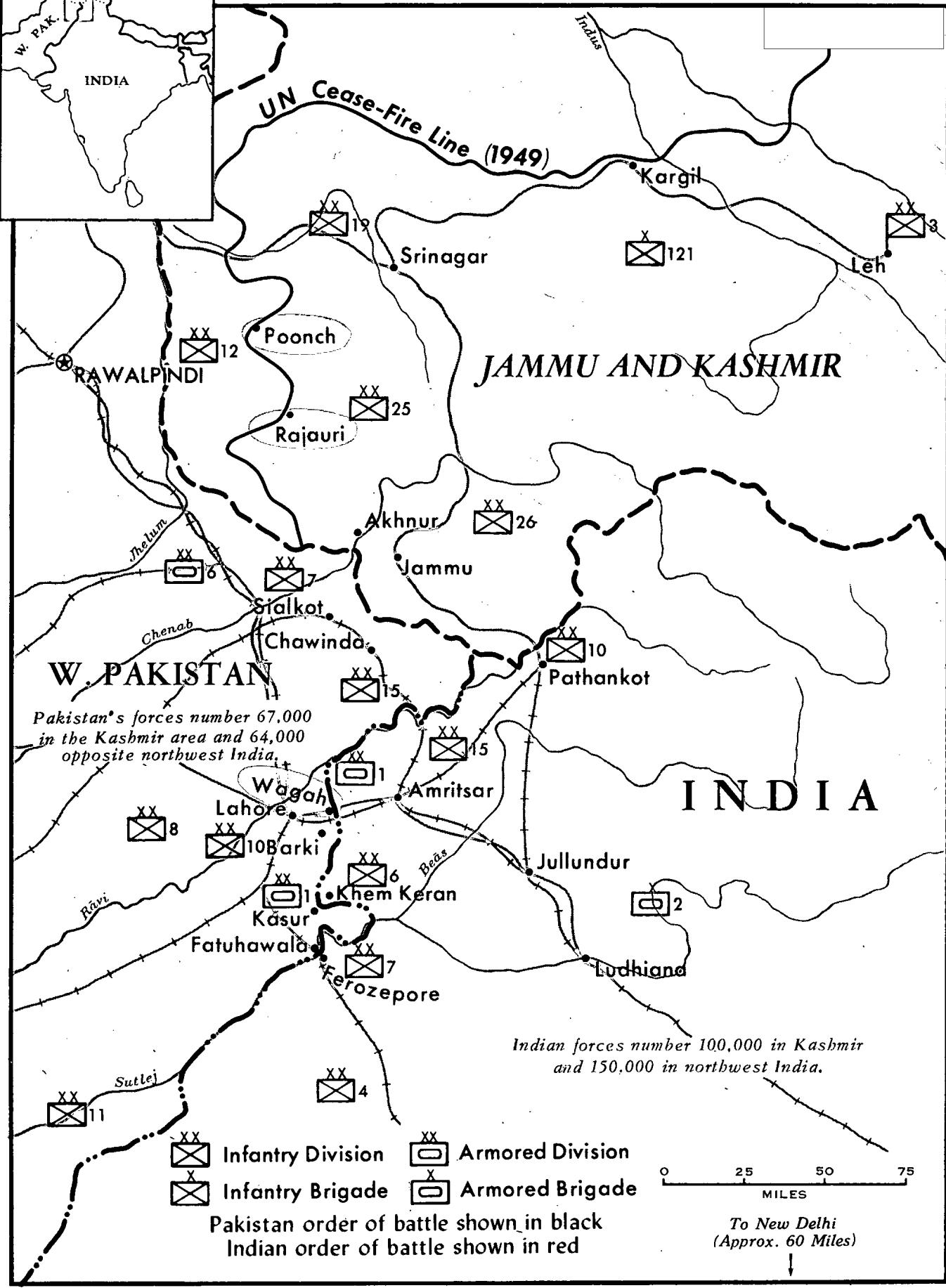
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INDIA-PAKISTAN ORDER OF BATTLE

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**DAILY BRIEF
24 SEPTEMBER 1965**

1. India-Pakistan

The cease-fire seems to be more fragile today.

The most serious problem appears to be in Kashmir, where Pakistani guerrillas and the Indian counterguerrilla forces have been carrying on regardless, and where the distinction between the guerrillas and Pakistani regulars is hard to draw.

50X1

Reports from other fronts, notably Wagah, indicate that the troops are very quick on the trigger there too (see map).

Political attitudes on both sides are not making it any easier to keep the lid on. Samplings of local opinion in Pakistan indicate that the average Pakistani thinks his armies were stopped when victory was just over the hill, and that it is up to the United Nations to "prove" its merit by settling the Kashmir issue.

In India, the mood reportedly is one of renewed confidence because the armed forces performed better than expected in the face of "superior" US equipment and because Hindu-Muslim communal tensions were kept under remarkably good control. Given these achievements, the Indians see no reason to compromise at the conference table.

At the United Nations in New York, various efforts to try to find a vehicle for progress beyond the cease-fire are continuing. Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto has indicated interest in Ambassador Goldberg's idea of a "commission" composed of four of the permanent members of the Security Council. No further moves regarding the Soviet "good offices" initiative, which the Indians and Pakistanis accepted earlier, have been reported.

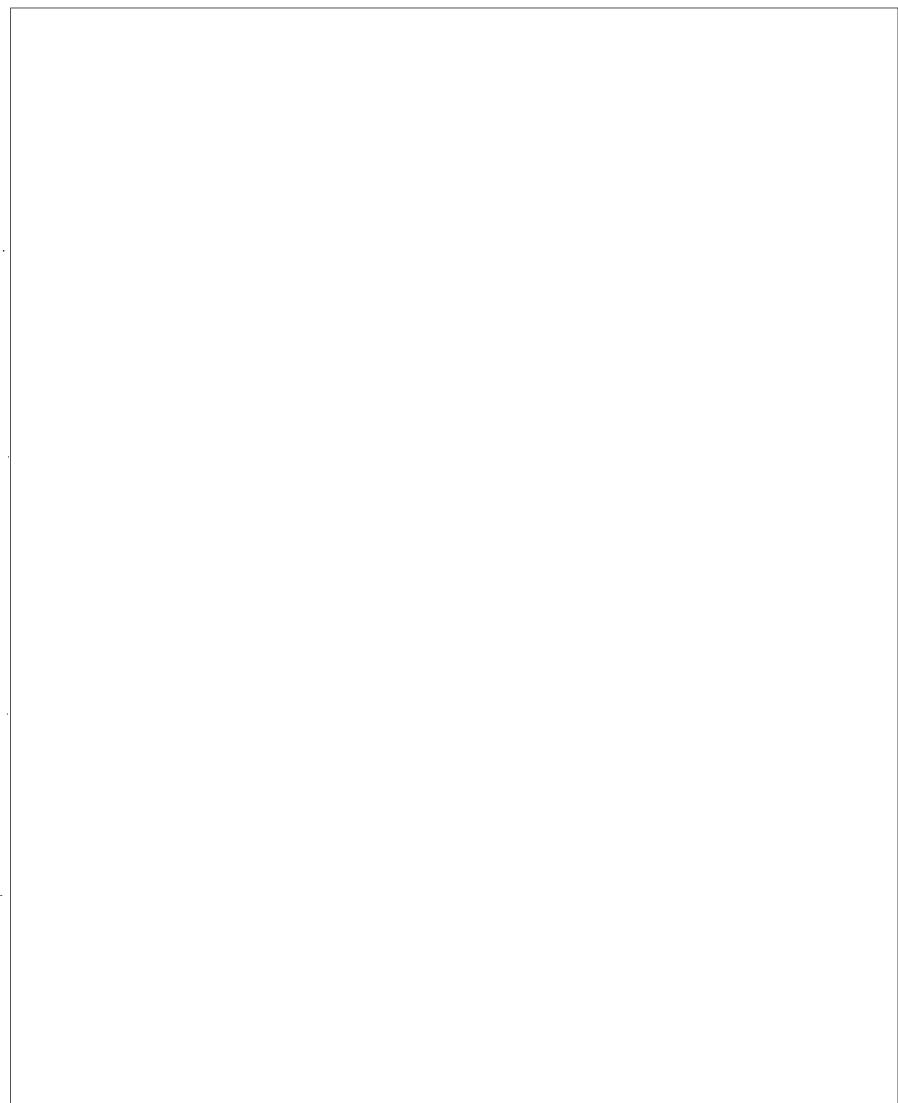
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2. Communist China

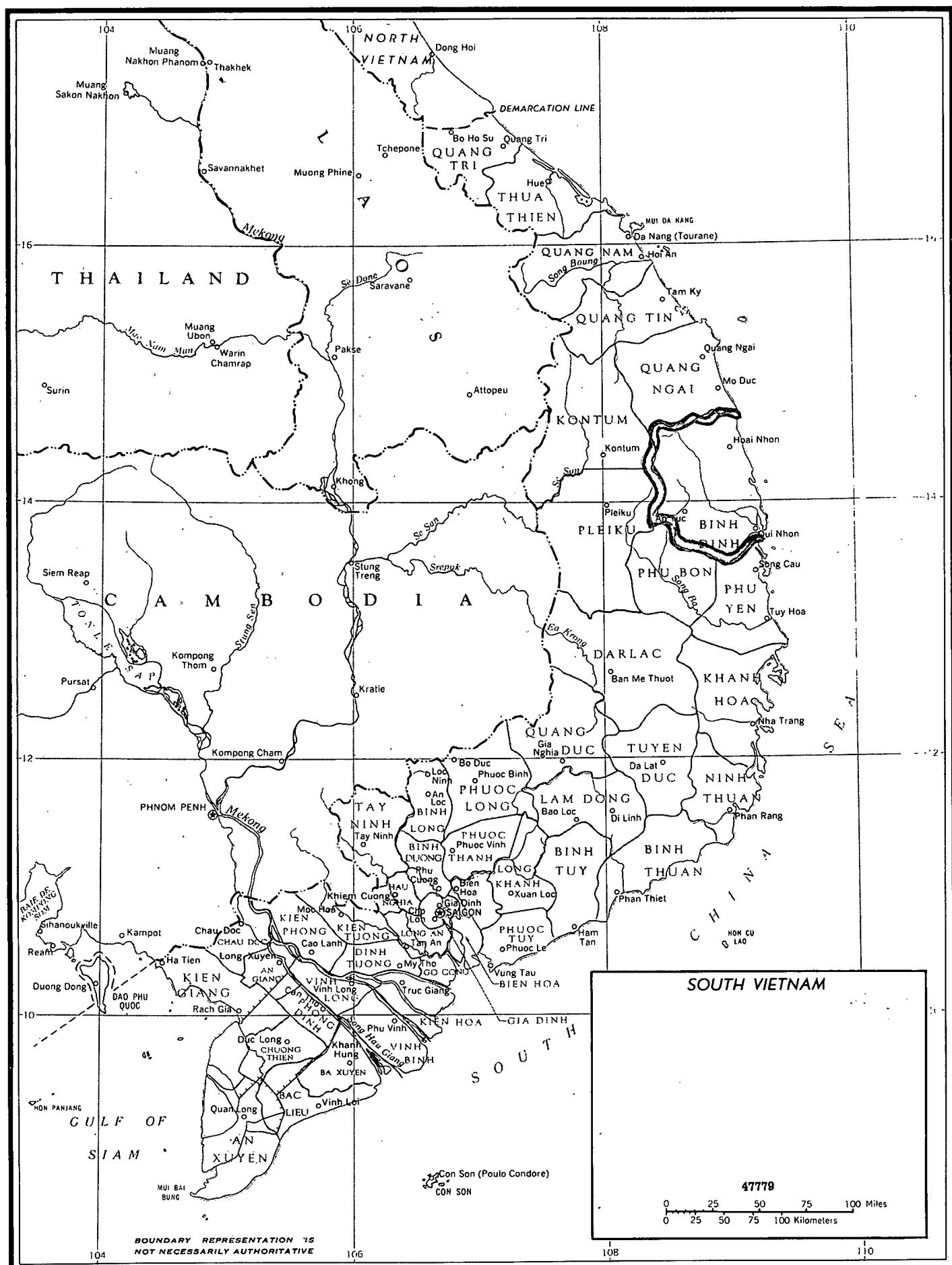
Peking continues its verbal rumblings against New Delhi. A new Chinese note was published today, stating again that India is responsible for returning all "kidnapped" Chinese nationals and animals and must stop "provocative" activities.

50X1

3. North Vietnam



50X1



50X1

4. South Vietnam

Heavy fighting broke out last night when the Viet Cong attacked a government outpost north of Qui Nhon in Binh Dinh Province (see map).

Both sides brought up reinforcements until there was the equivalent of a regiment engaged on each side. Casualties were heavy. South Vietnamese forces counted 50 Viet Cong bodies, and Communist losses may run to well over 600, largely the result of government air action.

5. Panama

President Robles made his part of the joint Panama-US announcement regarding a new canal treaty on schedule this afternoon, but we have no reactions yet to his or to President Johnson's statements.

6. Dominican Republic

Supporters of Juan Bosch, the popular left-leaning ex-President, have made elaborate preparations to welcome him in style if he returns to Santo Domingo from Puerto Rico tomorrow, as he has repeatedly said he would.

50X1

7. Bolivia

The Bolivian pot seems to have simmered down again. Students at the university of La Paz yesterday held an anti-government, pro-tin miners demonstration that was unique by Bolivian standards in that it was peaceful, orderly, and cleared in advance with the authorities. The basic tensions involving the mines and the junta's effort to "reform" them nonetheless remain.

50X1

8. Rhodesia

The problem of independence for the white government of Rhodesia now seems to be coming to head rapidly.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has told London that he wants to meet immediately with Prime Minister Wilson to decide the issue and that the trip the British Commonwealth Secretary has scheduled to Rhodesia next month will be too late. The British, obviously shaken by the speed with which things are moving, are balking at this.

Besides the white settlers' impatience with "diplomacy," there is economic pressure for a decision now. The Rhodesian tobacco farmers' planting season is at hand, and they want to know whether they should plant tobacco--an export crop whose sale London could embargo if the Rhodesians took independence into their own hands--or turn to other, less vulnerable crops.

These developments will further agitate African radical nationalists in neighboring territories and sharpen the pressures on the moderate leaders of Zambia and Malawi.

9. Iran

The Shah's negotiators are moving steadily ahead on the purchase of a steel mill complex from the Soviet Union.

50X1
50X1

[redacted] it is far and away the biggest project the Soviets have undertaken in Iran since World War II, and should serve the Shah's purpose of demonstrating "independence" of the US.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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25 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
25 SEPTEMBER 1965

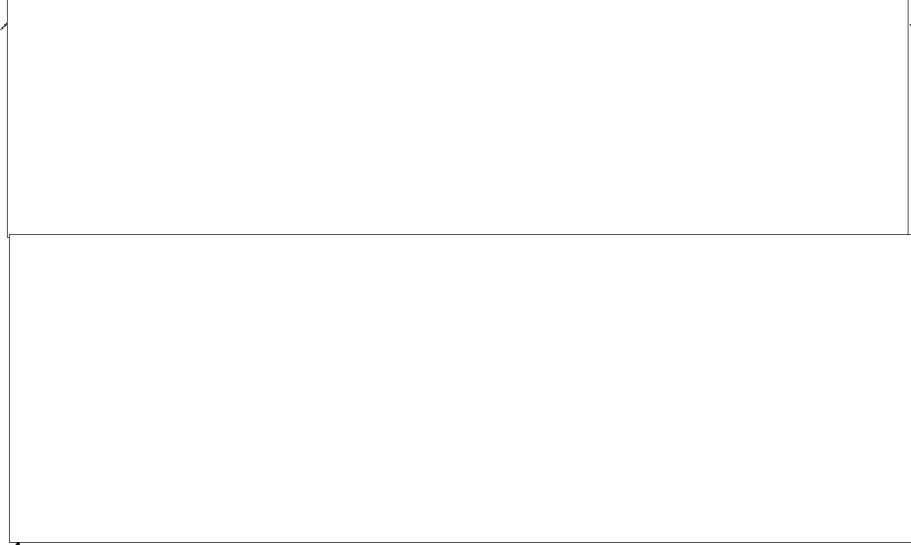
1. India-Pakistan

Yesterday's breaches of the cease-fire appear to have been brought under control.

Ambassador Bowles believes that Indian Prime Minister Shastri is seriously considering a trip to the United Nations sometime before 15 October, and that Shastri may well hope to see President Johnson.

Ayub meanwhile has turned down with thanks the Soviet proposal that he meet with Shastri and has urged the Russians to use their influence in the Security Council.

50X1



2. Panama

The Panamanian public's initial reaction to the Canal treaty announcement is reported to be generally favorable. Opinion may take two or three days to jell, however.

President Robles' opponents are critical of the lack of detail in the announcement, and the Communists have taken special note of the fact that US bases are to stay.

Among Canal Zone residents, the reaction so far is at best unenthusiastic, although some say they are relieved because they believe the announcement guarantees the presence of US troops in the Zone.

50X1

3. Dominican Republic Juan Bosch returned to Santo Domingo
this morning.

50X1

Much will depend now on the tone Bosch takes. If, as moderates and conservatives fear, Bosch comes out strongly in support of the rebel cause, there almost certainly will be a sharp reaction from the military, who are already deeply disturbed by the provisional government's policy of appeasement of the rebels.

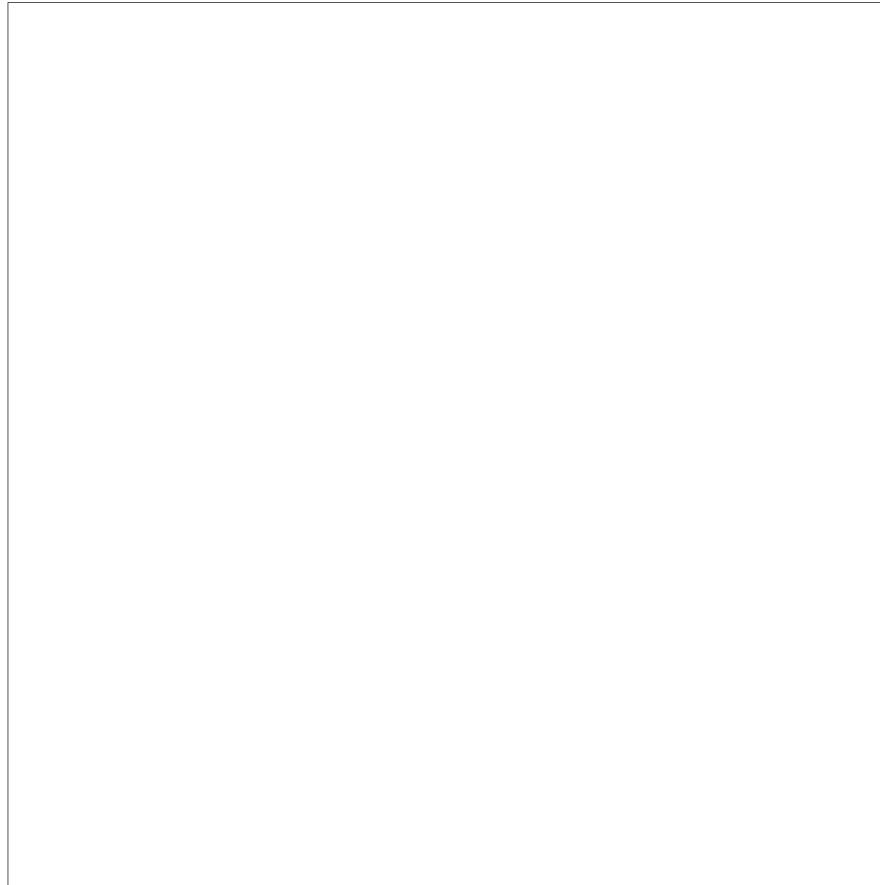
In still another instance of this policy, the provisional government yesterday confirmed the appointment of the leftists' candidate to head the government-owned sugar corporation and has accepted the resignation of the previous manager who had been under attack by striking employees.

4. Venezuela

50X1

5. Rhodesia

50X1



6. Greece

Stephanopoulos got his confidence vote last night, 152-148. A margin this narrow, however, spells trouble for the future. Leaders of the three major parties are already talking about holding demonstrations in Athens on Monday.

7. South Vietnam

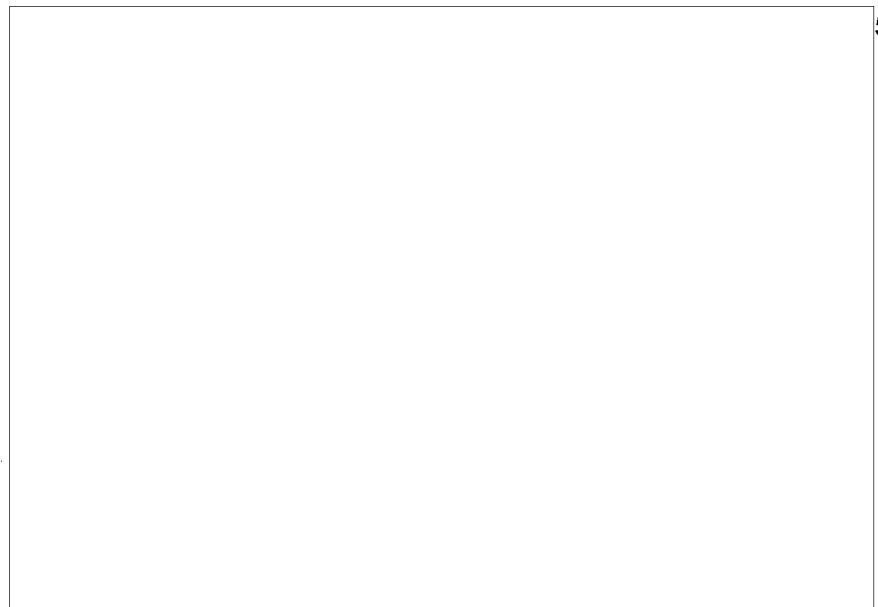
More anti-government demonstrations in northern South Vietnam may be in the offing.

Buddhist leaders claim that at least 2,000 of their followers from Hué and Quang Tri will demonstrate in the latter city tomorrow. The Buddhists say that they will be protesting the "oppressive policies" in Quang Tri Province.

US officials in the area believe that this could be the first sign of open opposition by the Buddhists to the controversial I Corps commander, Nguyen Chanh Thi.

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8. Jordan



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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27 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
27 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

There have been no reports of major clashes along the cease-fire line so far today.

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In New Delhi, Shastri continues to push a hard line. He says that India has told U Thant that it will not allow any "peace-keeping force" on its territory. The new UN mission can only act as "observers." In a radio speech on Saturday, Indian President Radhakrishnan asserted that his country will not permit a plebiscite.

A member of Shastri's government has proposed to Ambassador Bowles that the US and USSR join together in mediating the dispute.

On the Pakistani side, Foreign Minister Bhutto told reporters today that Ayub wants to come to the US for conversations with President Johnson. A specific date was not mentioned.

The Karachi embassy reports that hostility toward the US is at an all-time high. However, in Rawalpindi, US officials say that the situation there is sufficiently stable to permit the return of some US dependents from Iran.

2. South Vietnam

Neutralist sentiment is growing among students in the northern city of Hué if the first issue of their new newspaper is a reliable indicator.

Neutralism was the theme of the lead editorial and the other articles. The paper maintained that the longer the war continues, the more the regimes in both the south and the north will lose their sovereignty as they become exhausted and the big powers take over.

3. North Vietnam

Increased Chinese Communist shipments of steel materials into North Vietnam, presumably for the repair of bomb-damaged bridges and other structures, may be causing a steel shortage in the Canton area of South China.

A recent traveler to Canton returned with this story

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4. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy's coddling of the rebels is jeopardizing his support from the moderates as well as from the business community and the armed forces.

So far, Garcia Godoy has given in to leftist demands on several points:

(a) he has replaced the president of the government-owned sugar corporation with Bosch's choice for the job; (b) he has permitted the takeover of Santo Domingo University by a Communist-influenced rump council; and, (c) he failed to make a strong stand against Bosch's return to the country on Saturday.

At the same time, Garcia Godoy is still hesitant in pressuring the rebels to dismantle and disband their zone. The net effect is to embolden the left and encourage it to increase its demands.

5. Malaysia

There is growing internal criticism of Prime Minister Tunku Rahman's leadership and talk that he is beginning to lose control.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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~~28 SEPTEMBER 1965~~

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DAILY BRIEF
28 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Minor violations of the six-day-old cease-fire continue.

So far, neither side has made any move to implement the Security Council's demand that "armed personnel" be withdrawn to positions held prior to the outbreak of fighting. India interprets "armed personnel" to include Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir and says it will not budge on the Lahore front until these are removed.

On the longer term question of a Kashmir settlement, an Indian official has indicated that there is some sentiment in an otherwise intransigent cabinet for "playing along" with the US in the hopes of yielding as little as possible on Kashmir.

No other Indian leader has taken up the public recommendation by an Indian leader that the country go ahead with a nuclear weapons program. We have estimated that India would need 18 months to produce a device after such a decision was taken.

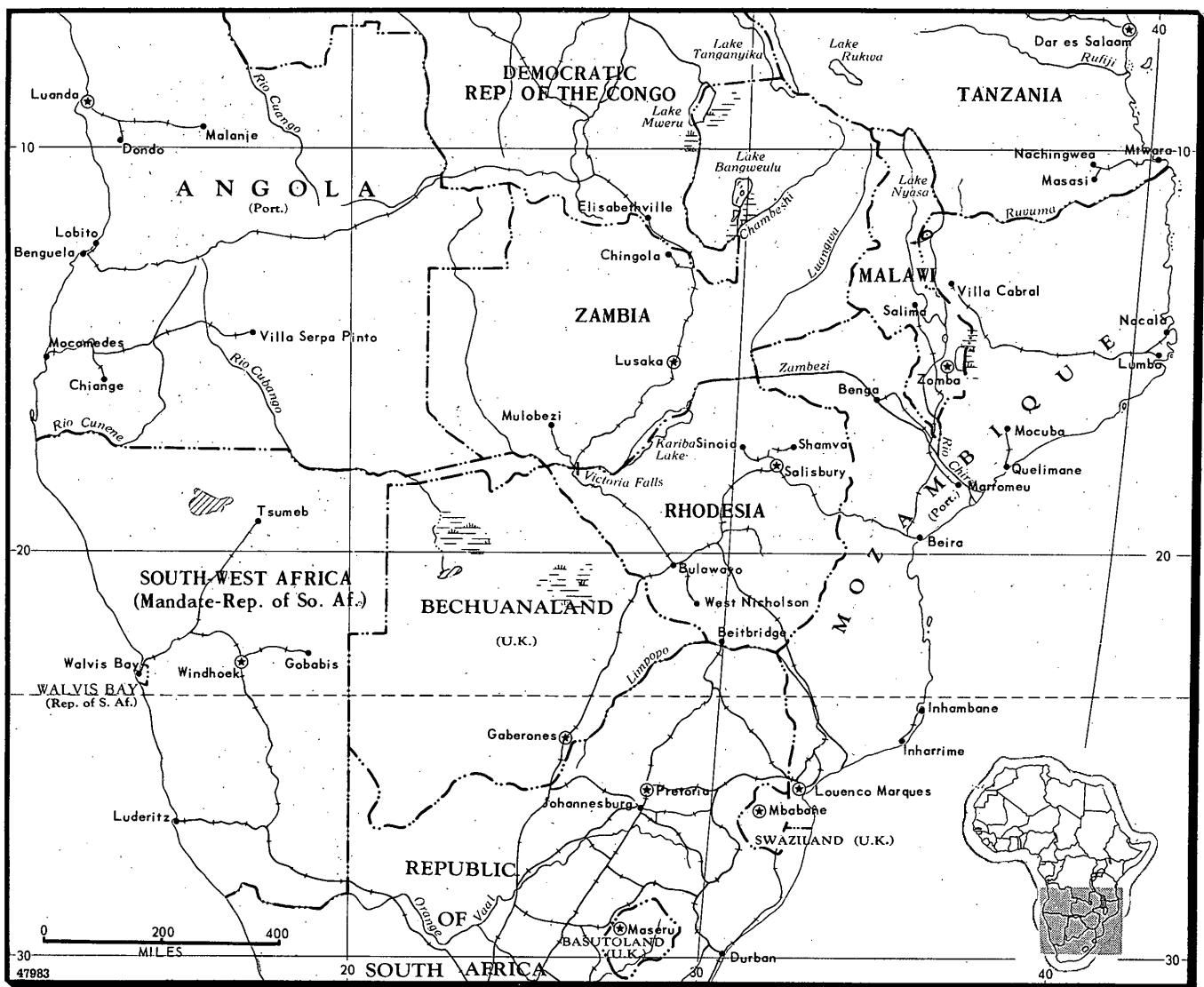
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2. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong seem to have become somewhat more aggressive in the past few days. They have staged attacks in a number of areas around Saigon and in the Mekong Delta.

Again today, heavy fighting has been reported between Vietnamese troops and Communist forces along a 20-mile stretch of highway in Binh Dinh Province of central South Vietnam. This was the scene of a major engagement late last week.

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3. USSR

Premier Kosygin's detailed report to the Central Committee dealt more with new institutional arrangements for Soviet industry than with the vexed problem of resources allocation. Details on his proposals for industrial management are still coming in, and an analysis of how these may affect productivity in Soviet industry may take several days.

4. Zambia

The Zambians are deeply concerned over the economic implications of a unilateral declaration of independence by neighboring Rhodesia.

The Rhodesians have nearly a stranglehold on Zambia's economy. They control the major rail outlet to the sea for Zambian copper, as well as the coal and electric power needed to keep the copper mines going.

Officials in Zambia fear that the white Rhodesians might shut off one or all of these economic necessities if Rhodesia faces an African nationalist challenge after independence.

Rhodesia does seem to be moving closer to cutting its ties with Britain. Prime Minister Smith has peremptorily announced plans to arrive in London next Monday for showdown talks later in the week with Wilson. (Map)

5. Congo

Colonel Hoare's mercenaries are running into their first opposition in the operation launched Sunday to eliminate the last rebel pocket in the eastern Congo. Hoare expects the going to be slower than in his push on Stanleyville last fall, largely because of terrain difficulties and the stiffening presence of foreign military men among the rebel forces.

6. Panama

The Panamanian public is generally satisfied with the tone and content of last Friday's joint declaration on the canal treaty talks. Neither the Communists nor extremist students have commented publicly. They may follow the lead of opposition leader, Arnulfo Arias, who yesterday attacked the declaration as a "deception" of the Panamanians.

7. Dominican Republic

Reintegration of rebel military personnel into the regular ranks began today but almost immediately hit a dangerous snag.

The US air attaché reported by telephone this afternoon that armed forces leaders are bitter over the procedure. They say they have been given no say as to which rebel officers are eligible for reintegration and are accusing President Garcia Godoy of a double-cross.

At last word, armed forces minister Rivera Caminero was in consultation with Ambassador Bunker and Inter-American Force Commander, General Alvim. The attaché believes he may emerge from the meeting with a demand that a firm date be set for the long-delayed collection of arms from the rebel zone.

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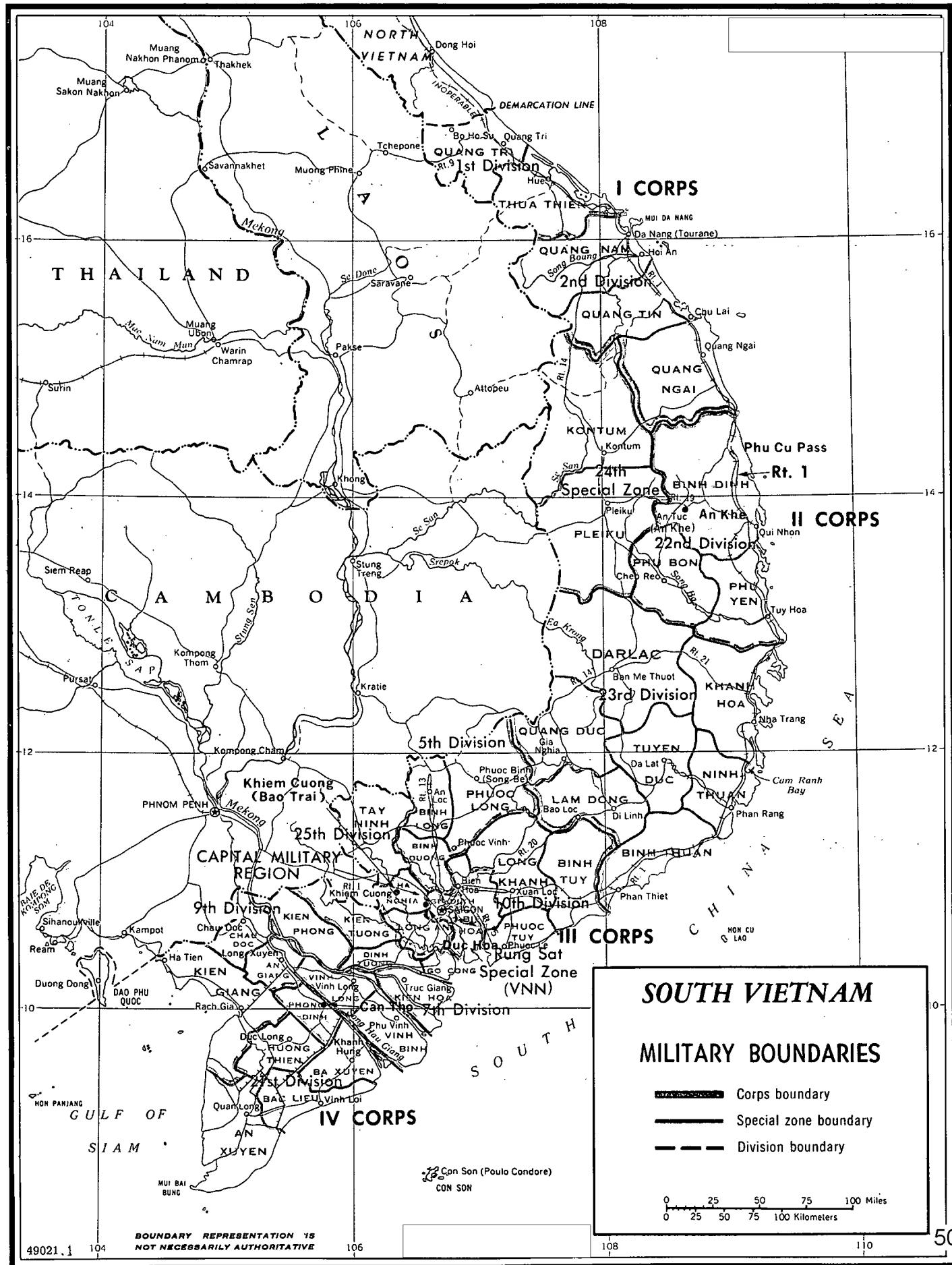
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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29 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
29 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

Both sides continue to issue uncompromising statements.

President Ayub warned Ambassador McConaughy today that Pakistan cannot much longer tolerate "flagrant" violations of the cease-fire by the Indians. He claimed that these violations resulted from instructions from the Indian military, with Prime Minister Shastri "impotent to control them."

The commanding general of India's forces in eastern India told the US consul general in Calcutta that violations are straining the cease-fire "to the utmost limits" and that renewed fighting would be bloodier than before.

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2. South Vietnam

The heavy fighting near Phu Cu pass in Binh Dinh Province has apparently fallen off, but another major engagement may be in the making.

a large enemy build-up has taken place in Binh Dinh. South Vietnamese reinforcements, in turn, are being sent in.

The US 1st Cavalry Division and other American army and marine units are in place throughout the province.

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3. Dominican Republic

Yesterday's near showdown between Garcia Godoy and the military chiefs has subsided, but mutual antagonisms were further deepened by the day's events.

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4. Panama

Foreign Minister Eleta interprets Arnulfo Arias' attack on last week's joint canal treaty declaration as the beginning of an all-out effort to sabotage the negotiations.

Eleta said he intends to launch a radio-television campaign to discredit Arias. He recognizes that Arias' mass-based party could stage street demonstrations and strikes, but says that strong action now is the only way to deal with Arias.

Other Panamanian reaction to the joint declaration remains cautiously favorable.

5. Uruguay

Generally deteriorating economic conditions, another wave of strikes, and a deepening paralysis within the government, give some credibility to new rumors of an imminent coup.

The next several weeks will be critical. The Communists, who have been lying low in order not to provide any excuse for a rightist coup, may now believe that failure to exploit legitimate economic grievances may cost them their influence in the unions.

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6. Communist China

The Chinese Communists continue to improve their air defense system on Hainan Island.

[redacted] radars have now been 50X1 installed there. Today's Annex reviews the air defense build-up in southern China over the past year.



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ANNEX

Air Defense Build-up in Southern China

Since the time of the Tonkin Gulf incidents in August 1964, the Chinese Communists have been involved in a crash program to strengthen their air defenses in southern China. The program now appears to be slackening off. The results have been impressive; they can be summarized as follows:

- Jet fighters: Before August 1964, the south was defended by some 264 subsonic MIG-15s and MIG-17s based at six airfields. Since then, the Chinese have moved more than half of their advanced fighters into the southern area. A total of about 145 MIG-19 and MIG-21 supersonic interceptors have been sent down; they are deployed at, at least, 10 installations. The tally* looks like this:

	Aug 64	Sep 65
MIG-15	264	240
MIG-17		
MIG-19	0	133
MIG-21	0	12
	<u>264</u>	<u>385</u>

*The 66 North Vietnamese fighters based in North Vietnam are not included.

- Airfields: Four new airfields were started, of which two have been completed. Fighters are now based on one of these, at Ningming only 15 miles from the North Vietnamese border.
- Radar and antiaircraft: There has been a significant increase in new radar equipment. This includes the latest model Chinese early warning and ground-control-intercept radar. Other radar equipment already in South China has been shifted closer to the border and coastal areas west of Canton. Early warning radar has been deployed around the entire periphery of Hainan Island. In addition, antiaircraft artillery units have been shifted from Canton to the Nanning and Ningming areas and to Hainan Island.

(Cont'd)

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Last month a surface-to-air missile site was detected at Ningming airfield, the first such discovery in southern China. Others will undoubtedly follow.

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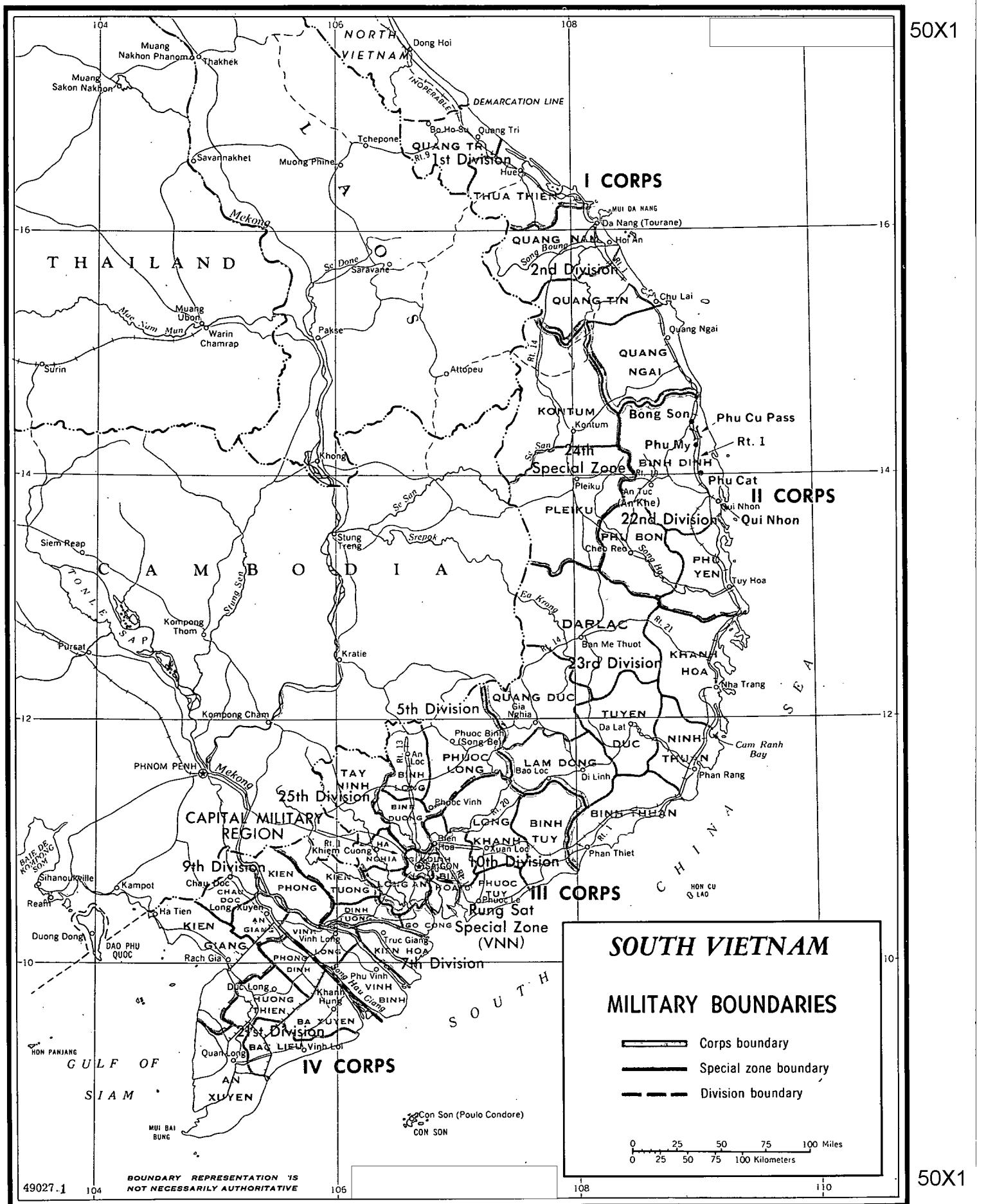
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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30 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
30 SEPTEMBER 1965

1. India-Pakistan

U Thant says that the Soviet Union is cool to the idea of a four-power committee to assist him in bringing peace between India and Pakistan. The French and British have responded favorably to the proposal.

The Pakistanis have complained today about another Indian attack, this one on the Rajasthan-Sind border, south of the main scene of previous actions. A United Nations observer has told our embassy in Rawalpindi that the Indians in fact are exerting considerable pressure on the Pakistani positions.

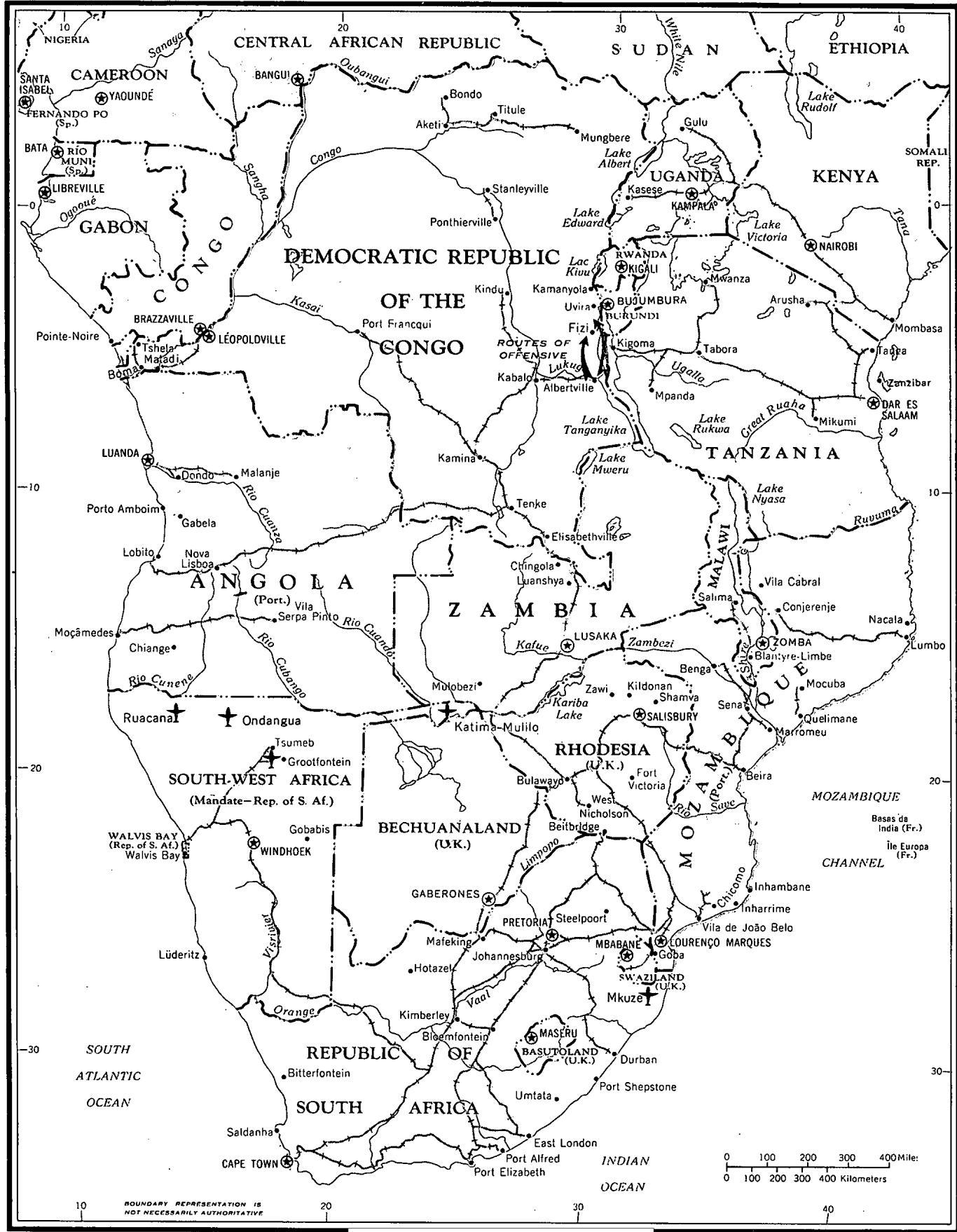
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2. South Vietnam

A large government search operation near Phu Cu Pass in Binh Dinh Province has failed to re-establish contact with the three Viet Cong regiments believed to be in this area.

The quickening tempo of Viet Cong activity, evident over the past week or so, has cost the Communists heavily. Viet Cong casualties last week were more numerous than in any other week since the insurgency began. Over 1,250 were killed, most of them by air action when an enemy regiment was caught in the open.

In Saigon, Premier Ky is to announce tomorrow long-pending changes in cabinet and military posts. Most important among them is the designation of Minister of War Co as a deputy prime minister with overall responsibility for reinvigorating the pacification program. (See map.)



3. South Africa

The South Africans are pushing projects to defend their "white redoubt" against black African nationalism.

The most physically impressive of these projects are five new airfields, four of them in the northern portion of sparsely inhabited South-West Africa (see map). All of these fields are over 7,000 feet long, paved, and due to be completed within the next few months.

The South Africans insist that these fields are for civil use, but their location and size make this extremely doubtful. The fields could be used not only to defend South African territory, but also to bring help to Rhodesia or the Portuguese.

4. Congo

Colonel Hoare's offensive to clean out the last rebel stronghold in eastern Congo is in its fifth day.

Hoare has taken his initial objective, but the rebels

[redacted] have fought stubbornly.

A rebel counterthrust against Albertville, the government's main base in the area, is still a possibility. (See map.)

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5. Rhodesia

Ambassador Goldberg at the United Nations observes that the question of Rhodesian independence is one of the issues on which feeling runs most deeply among African and Asian delegates. He fears their reaction may be even more emotional than has been generally anticipated if the Rhodesian whites unilaterally declare themselves independent of Great Britain.

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6. USSR

Our defense attaché in Moscow has observed a new type of missile at one of the early-model surface-to-air missile sites which form a double ring around the city.

This sighting falls in with satellite photography which has revealed large new electronic installations at five sites on the outer ring as well as the addition of large revetments at most of the sites, including the one where the new missiles were seen. 50X1

7. Dominican Republic

[redacted] extreme leftist groups are planning terrorist attacks on US installations and personnel soon. 50X1

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We now believe such terrorism to be a serious possibility.

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