



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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2 DECEMBER 1965

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1. Rhodesia

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

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

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

2. Brazil

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

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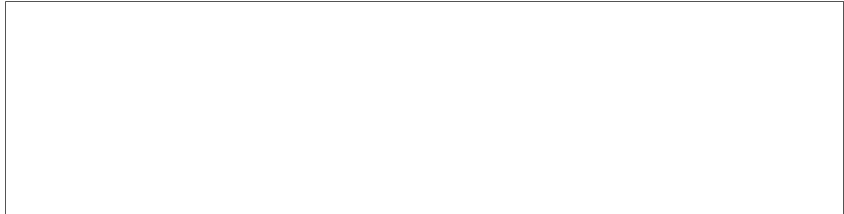
3. Indonesia

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

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

4. Communist China



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5. India-Pakistan

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

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

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

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6. Vietnam

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

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

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7. Soviet Union

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

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

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

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