



# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

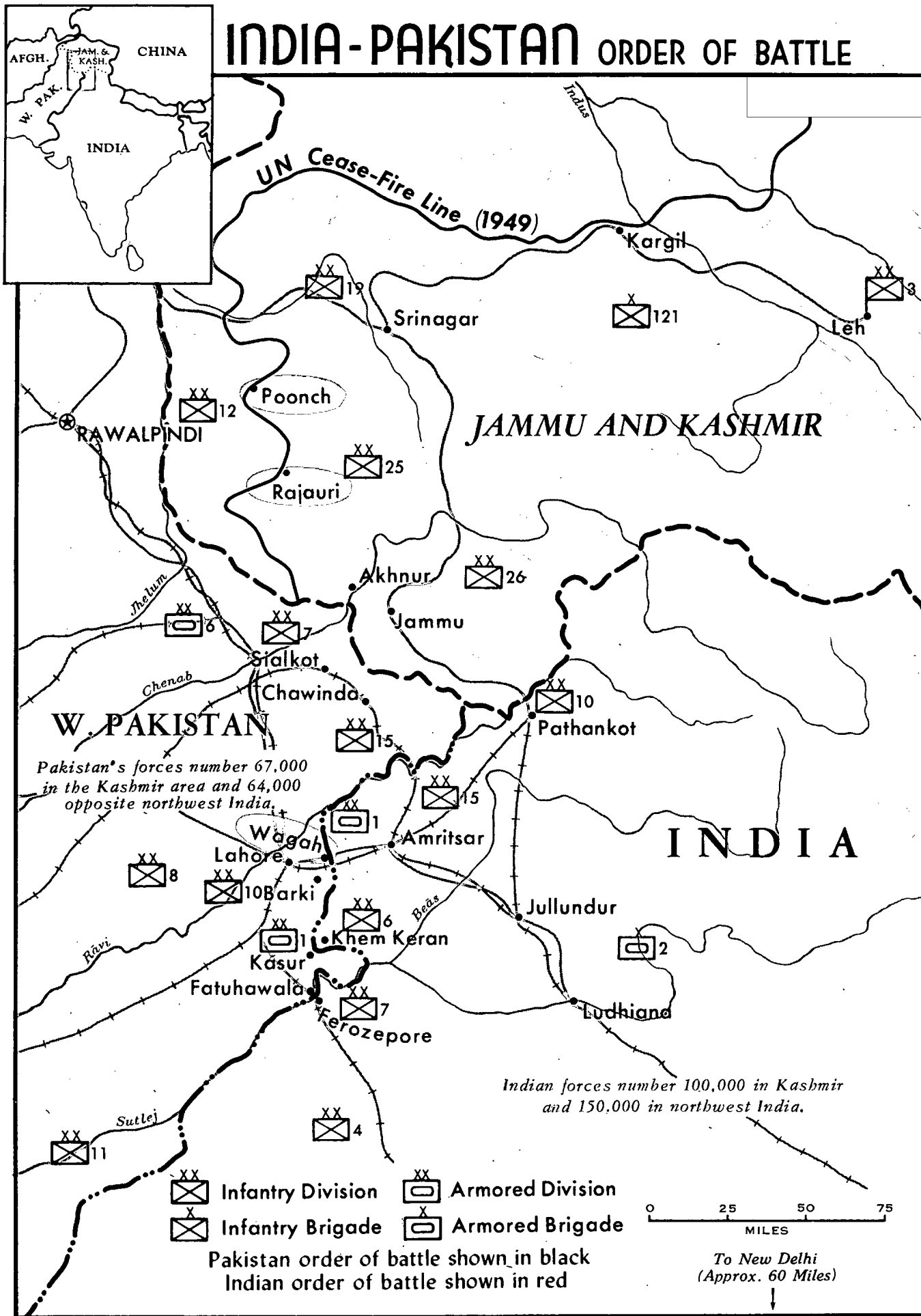


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24 SEPTEMBER 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
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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 counter guerrilla forces have been carrying on regardless, and where the distinction between the guerrillas and Pakistani regulars is hard to draw.

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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.

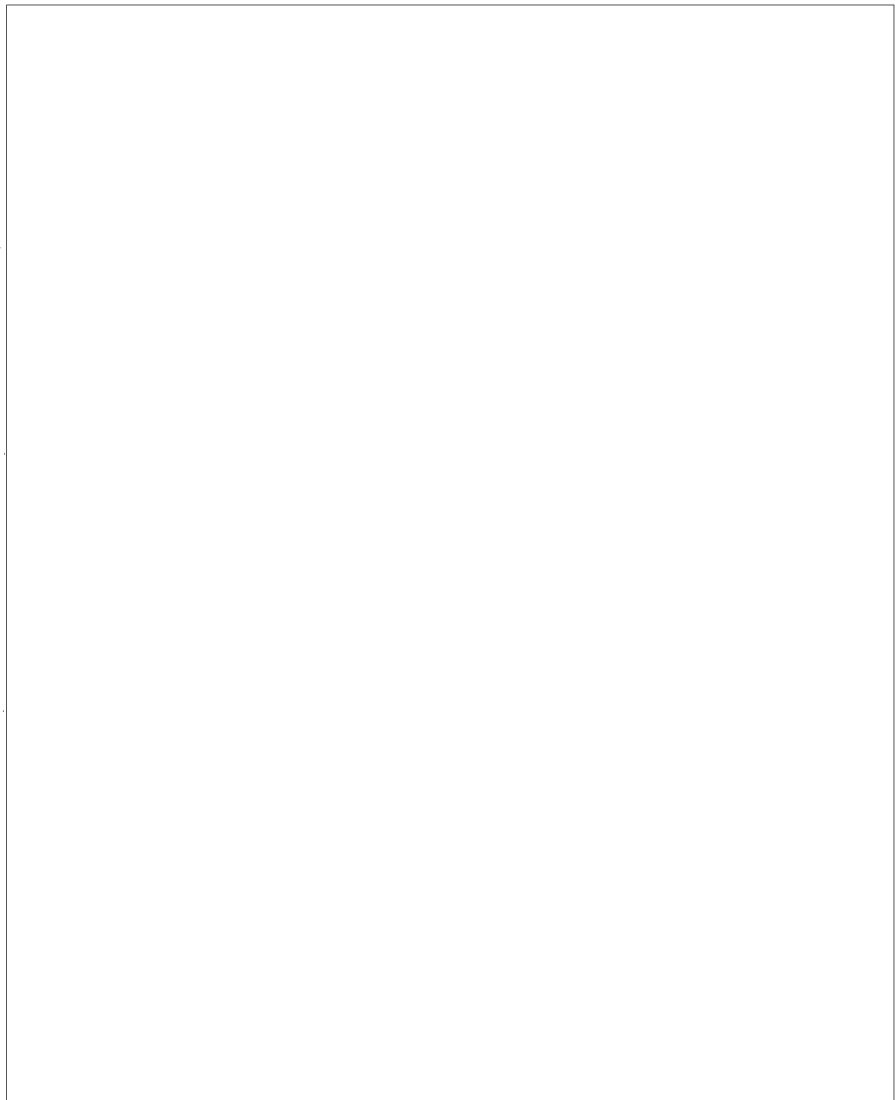
At the United Nations in New York, various efforts to try to find a vehicle for progress beyond the cease-fire are continuing. Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto has indicated interest in Ambassador Goldberg's idea of a "commission" composed of four of the permanent members of the Security Council. No 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**

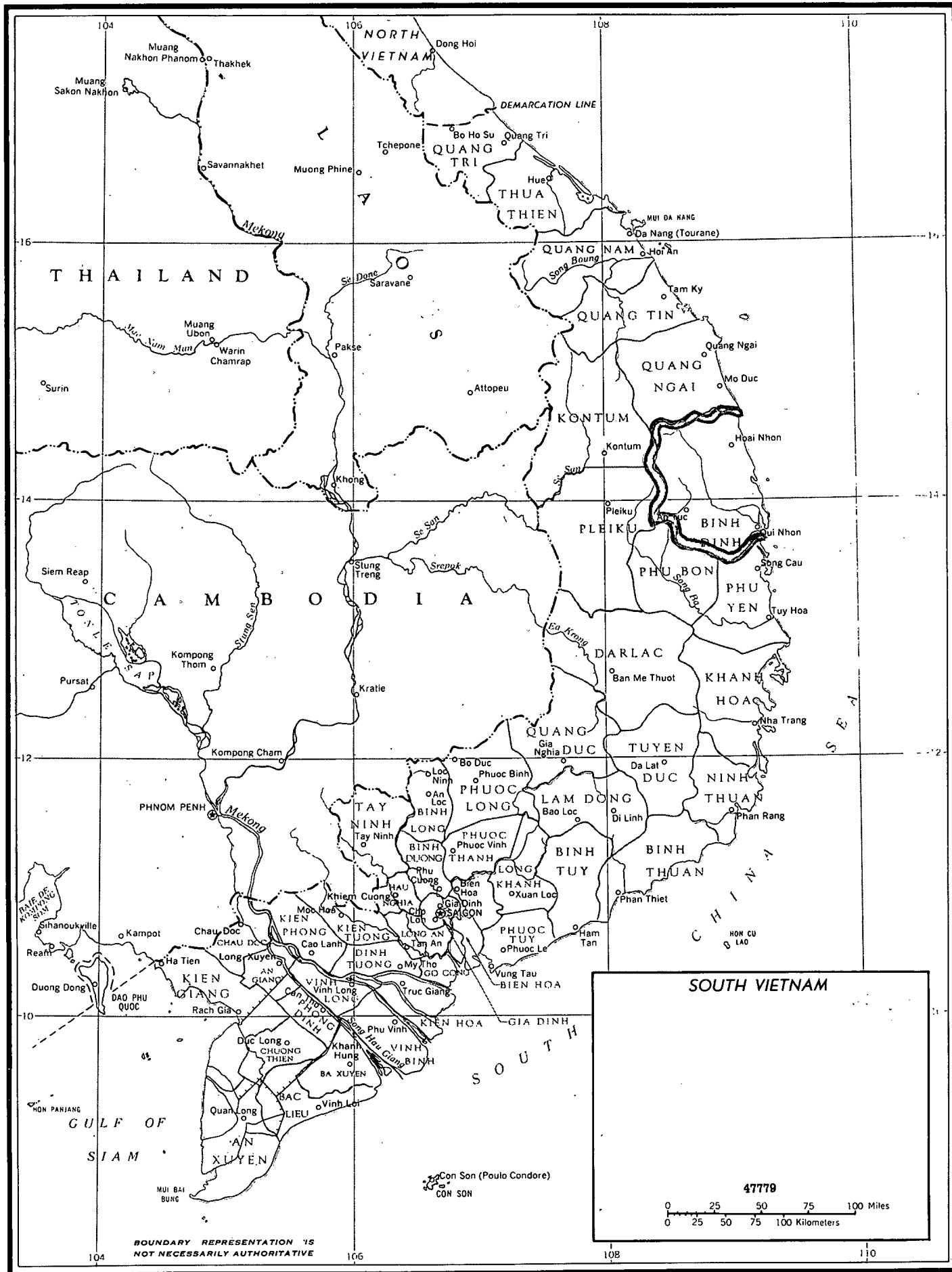
Peking continues its verbal rumblings against New Delhi. A new Chinese note was published today, stating again that India is responsible for returning all "kidnapped" Chinese nationals and animals and must stop "provocative" activities.

**3. North Vietnam**



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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.

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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.

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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.

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[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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