CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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11 NOVEMBER 1965

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

Wilson reacted immediately. He
told parliament that the declaration
was an act of rebellion and any action
to carry it out will be considered
treasonable. The British [   ]   50X1
[   ]
[   ] are [   ] putting
into effect a long list of economic
and political sanctions and have called
for a UN Security Council meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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2. Indonesia

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

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

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3. North Vietnam

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

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

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

4. Communist China

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5. East Germany

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

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

6. Dominican Republic

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

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

Garcia Godoy   intended to be   50X1
tough on military reintegration and would not permit the rebels to rejoin the military and police at their inflated constitutionalist ranks.

7. Congo

The situation is disintegrating again.

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

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