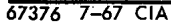


## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 1 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
1 AUGUST 1967

1. Communist China

More trouble is shaping up as Peking continues trying--with few signs of success--to get rebellious military district commanders back in line.

All indications point to a crisis in Canton similar to the one that has wracked Wuhan. There has been serious rioting in Canton; [REDACTED]

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There has also been a new outbreak of violence in Changsha, [REDACTED]

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2. Arab States

Arab foreign ministers gather in Khartoum this week to set the stage for the much advertised Arab summit conference. Among the agenda items will be discussion of the oil embargo and some stocktaking on Arab military capabilities now that the dust has settled a bit. Given the wide spread in political outlook and the Arab propensity for arm-waving oratory, we anticipate an acrimonious session.

3. India

Mrs. Gandhi suffered another political setback on Saturday when the Congress Party government of Madhya Pradesh state collapsed. A coalition dominated by Hindu nationalists has replaced the government of D. P. Mishra, who was one of Mrs. Gandhi's strongest boosters.

This is the third Congress Party state government to fold since March--a record which is weakening Mrs. Gandhi's position in the party. Congress now controls only 7 of 17 state governments.

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#### 4. Nigeria

Bloody little clashes continue to mark the pace of Nigeria's slow-motion civil war, but neither side is chalking up any real gains.

Federal troops still hold the island that blocks access to Biafra's Port Harcourt and may be getting ready to move on the port itself.

Yesterday Biafra took over the oil installations of Shell-British Petroleum; the company's manager is being held hostage for a royalties bill the Biafrans claim is owed them.

#### 5. Canada

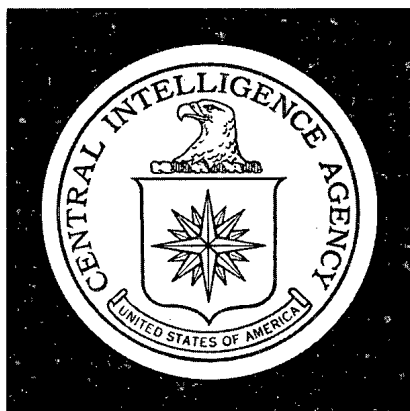
De Gaulle seems to have chosen Canada as another stage on which to dramatize his personal vendetta against Anglo-Saxon power.

After a long cabinet meeting yesterday, De Gaulle issued a statement on his Canadian visit that can only be construed in Canada as a definite gesture toward Quebec separatists. While the statement was ambiguous on just how France would help French Canadians achieve their "liberating goals," De Gaulle has made it clear he anticipates a special role in forwarding such aspirations.

The statement made a point of emphasizing the differences between French and English speaking Canadians at the same time it drew a distinction between the federal government in Ottawa and the French Canadian regime in Quebec.

There has been no official Canadian reaction noted yet, but De Gaulle's foray into Canada is going to be debated with a good deal of vigor in the days ahead.

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~*Top Secret*~~ 2 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
2 AUGUST 1967

1. Communist China

Peking has now "pardoned" the defiant military commander of the troublesome and important Wuhan military district.

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Only a few days before, Peking had ordered country-wide demonstrations against the officer.

This back-pedaling looks like a serious reverse for Mao and Lin, and will probably encourage other malcontented regional commanders. Such officers picked up unexpected support yesterday when Red Star, the Soviet military journal, urged them on by saying that the Chinese army has been deceived by Mao and his followers. The article cites the Wuhan events as proof that "not all of the army is under the control of the Mao group."

2. North Vietnam

The need for more skilled administrators and technicians has led Hanoi to reverse the policy it had been applying to members of the former middle class. These "bourgeois" elements, who had been denied responsible jobs for some years, are now to be "allotted positions suitable to their capacity"--and paid accordingly.

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### 3. Indonesia

Suharto, sensitive to civilian criticism of the army's political role, has abolished some of the more obvious instruments of military control. He has hardly sold out to the civilians, however; the army still holds the presidency, the cabinet chairmanship, a third of the portfolios, two-thirds of the governorships, half of the ambassadorships, and a good half of the lesser plums.

### 4. Cuba

The 1967 sugar harvest has been officially completed. Although it was the third largest harvest ever--over six million tons--it was below Cuban expectations. It will not cover Havana's commitments under barter agreements with Communist countries.

The Soviet Union will probably again let the Cubans--who owe a million tons on last year's agreement--off the hook, but the East European countries will be more hard-nosed. This may explain why Havana actually imported sugar from Mexico recently

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### 5. Algeria

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 3 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
3 AUGUST 1967

1. Soviet Union

The dramatic airlift of military equipment to the Arab States following the June debacle has apparently served Moscow's initial purposes. Now, the Russians appear much less generous.

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Moscow probably has not yet decided how far it will go. It faces an enormous job if it is even to get Arab military inventories back to pre-war levels. We calculate this would require 80 more shiploads.

2. Syria

We are hearing rumblings of dissatisfaction inside Syria and see signs that some new realignment in the leadership may be under way. There is little chance, however, for any basic change in the radical coloration of the government or in its close alignment with Moscow.

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### 3. Arab States

Egypt has made one positive contribution so far in the foreign ministers' conference in Khartoum. Nasir has called for renewal of the 1965 Jidda Agreement with Saudi Arabia for an end to the war in Yemen. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] there is no way to tell now whether he is prepared to follow through. It could be merely a gesture to steal the spotlight from the more radical states. 50X1

### 4. Libya

King Idris is in no hurry for the evacuation of the US Wheelus base; he would be quite happy if negotiations drag on indefinitely. The King's pro-Nasir enemies, however, have zeroed in on the base as a focal point in their dissident campaign. They exploded some bombs against the perimeter wall last week.

At the moment, propaganda pressures from Cairo on the base issue are rather low. If they increase, so will the anti-base campaign in Libya--and the internal threat to the King.

### 5. South Vietnam

The presidential campaign opens officially today and the expected pre-election stirrings of the militant Buddhists are beginning.

Various meetings have been held [redacted] as the militants try to get themselves organized to oppose Thieu and Ky. We anticipate some noise, but we doubt it will get much louder than thunder on the horizon as the militants still have not recovered from the drubbing they took last year. 50X1

Tam Chau and the moderate Buddhists are quietly supporting the Thieu-Ky ticket.

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## 6. Greece

King Constantine told a US official last weekend that he has signed a government reorganization order giving considerable new power to coup leader Colonel George Papadopoulos. As "chief of staff" of the cabinet, the colonel will pass on almost all government actions. The King admitted that this will give Papadopoulos "much more power" than the prime minister.

Papadopoulos, who himself drafted the reorganization plan, has been in the forefront of those military leaders anxious to speed up the "revolution." As for the King, some observers feel he has now all but accepted a second fiddle role in the government.

## 7. Peru

The constitutional crisis continues, but President Belaunde and his political opponents are now quietly discussing compromise arrangements that might permit the installation of Congress.

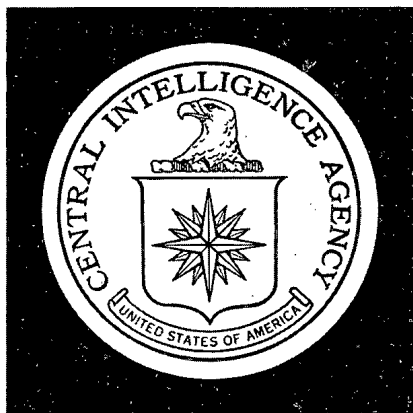
## 8. Cuba

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 4 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
4 AUGUST 1967

1. Soviet Union

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2. North Vietnam

Cargo deliveries by foreign flag ships dropped off in July. Only about 70,000 tons arrived compared to an average of 128,000 tons during the previous six months. This decline was reflected in most categories of cargo.

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3. Uruguay

The government is eyeball-to-eyeball with the Communist-dominated labor movement in a situation that can only add to the country's serious political and economic woes.

Egged on by the Communists, public employees are demanding a 40 percent pay raise. Amidst strikes and work stoppages, the navy took over the port of Montevideo for eight hours Wednesday and police are routing strikers from government banks. By and large, the Communists hold the initiative and the situation is likely to get worse before it gets better.

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4. Haiti

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Duvalier is suffering from another case of invasion jitters based on half-truths and rumors of exile plotting. He has reacted in character by clamping on a nation-wide curfew and putting the army on full alert.

Haitian exiles have little capability for pulling off a real invasion, but this does not keep Duvalier from seeing demons in all the shadows--including his son-in-law who is charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The son-in-law, Max Dominique, is now in Spain and we doubt he will return to face justice Haitian-style.

5. Congo

Mobutu's enthusiasm for laying hands on Tshombé is cooling rapidly. Ambassador McBride had breakfast yesterday with the General and came away with the distinct impression the Congolese president is growing weary of the whole affair which kicked up more of a fuss than he apparently anticipated.

The ambassador's concern is that the Algerians, for reasons of their own, will just dump Tshombé into Mobutu's lap.

[redacted] it appears the Algerians still have not decided what they are going to do.

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Mobutu certainly has enough in his lap without Tshombé. Trouble with rebellious mercenaries continues in the eastern Congo and there is concern that Congolese troops, who are not doing so well against the mercenaries, may take out their frustrations on whites--mostly Belgians--still in the area. The three-man US consular post at Bukavu has evacuated to Rwanda.

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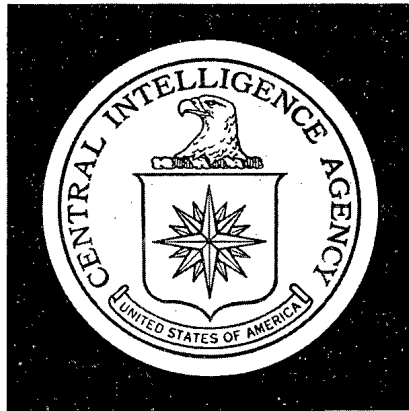
## 6. Libya

The Libyan radio announced yesterday that the British have agreed to evacuate their Libyan bases within six months. We have not heard any details, but we knew talks were under way. We still feel, however, that the Libyan Government is not panting to get us out of Wheelus.

The British, who want to reduce their commitments in the Middle East, may be willing to go, and this in turn could provide King Idris with something of a victory to help valve off steam for foreclosure on Wheelus.

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 5 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
5 AUGUST 1967

1. France

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[redacted]  
[redacted] De Gaulle has given the order to begin development of an intercontinental ballistic missile. We have no confirmation of this report [redacted]

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The French have been working on rocket motors large enough to be used as boosters, and have scientists and technicians now engaged on the intermediate range missile who would probably soon be free to work on the project.

Such a program, however, would strain the military budget, where cuts in funds for the conventional forces have already been made to support the strategic weapons systems being deployed against the USSR.

2. Soviet Union

Soviet leaders have revived their campaign for a world conference of Communist parties. Party Secretary Ponomarev was sent to Rome last week [redacted]

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Ponomarev's strong pitch did not generate much enthusiasm for Moscow's project among the Italians. Italian party leader Longo declined to help prepare for a preliminary meeting the Soviets want next month. Longo suggested only that further bilateral talks be held in November.

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### 3. Soviet Union

Moscow has agreed to send Egypt 350,000 tons of wheat over the next six months. Virtually all of an earlier promised 650,000 tons has already been shipped. This leaves Moscow providing almost half of Cairo's annual import requirement; Soviet stocks are apparently equal to the task.

### 4. Cuba

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### 5. South Vietnam

Retail prices in Saigon rose almost four percent during the week ending 24 July, the second straight week of rising prices. The price index is now above the previous all-time high reached during the rice crisis last March.

Part of the reason is sporadic Communist raiding of supply routes into Saigon.

### 6. Panama

Opposition to the Canal treaties (which has been greater than President Robles expected) shows signs of spreading to the National Guard, whose feathers are usually not ruffled by political matters. A group of officers claims the treaties are so unpopular they could be ratified only if the Guard "fires on the people to maintain order." Progovernment party leaders and deputies, for their part, continue to grumble about the treaties and may not support them in their present form.

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**7. Dominican Republic**

Juan Bosch, still in self-imposed exile in Europe, has now decided to withdraw from any active role in the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party. He resigned as head of the party last October.

Bosch is probably unhappy with the more moderate line the party has recently taken. We do not think his action will disrupt the relative political tranquility that has prevailed since mid-May.

**8. Burma**

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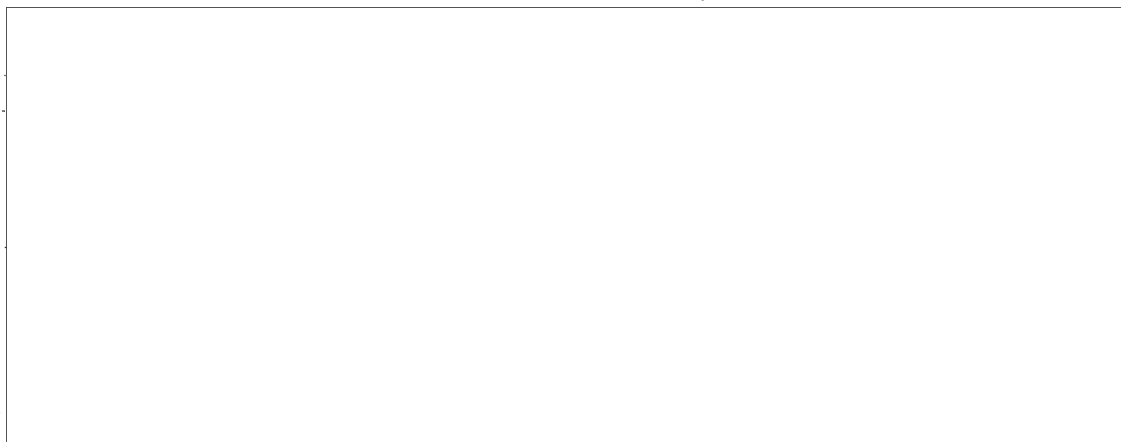
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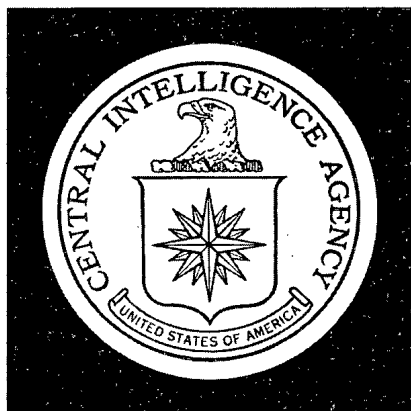
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 7 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
7 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

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2. Arab States

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The Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Khartoum wound up about as expected--an exercise in Semitic semantics with little solid accomplishment because of the sharp cleavage between the radicals and the moderates.

The ministers, in fact, were not even able to come up with an agenda for the Arab summit tentatively set for 29 August. Just before the summit, they are to meet again on an agenda. Another decision deferred was what to do about economic sanctions against the West. A session of oil and finance ministers will be held in Baghdad to consider this subject beginning on 15 August.

3. Indonesia

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[REDACTED] An order was issued Thursday barring Sukarno from leaving Bogor Palace or receiving guests without the express permission of the local military commander.

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#### 4. Cyprus

The Greeks are showing a strong inclination to get moving on a solution to the perennial Cyprus headache.

[redacted] recently that the cabinet has been discussing the subject and the military junta wants to get talks started with the Turks as soon as possible. Constantine said the Greeks are willing to make concessions if the Turks do not ask for too much. 50X1-HUM

Constantine, incidentally, appears reconciled to the military regime. He was quite complimentary of Colonel Papadopoulos who led the coup, and, for all practical purposes, runs the government. The King implied it would be much wiser for him to work with Papadopoulos rather than against him.

#### 5. Congo

Mobutu, completely frustrated in his efforts to do something about the mercenaries, is showing signs of irrationality.

Yesterday the General subjected US Ambassador McBride and his Belgian colleague to a long, ranting diatribe about the evils of the Belgians. The fact that a Belgian leads the mercenaries served as the peg point for this performance.

Mobutu warned he would use news media to take the "truth to the Congolese people." Ambassador McBride is concerned that all foreigners, including Americans, may get tarred with the same brush.

The security situation around Bukavu remains murky. The mercenaries are a few miles to the north, but they are probably more interested in getting out of the Congo than they are in sacking another town.

## 6. Morocco

The Moroccans claim they are about to turn to the Soviet Union for arms.

The King told Ambassador Tasca last Thursday that this step would be taken most reluctantly, but that he did not feel he could afford to wait any longer in view of Algeria's growing military strength and political radicalism.

Kosygin has offered weapons on a gift basis, the King said. Kosygin, who made his proposition to one of the King's representatives recently, urged the Moroccans to move quickly in presenting their shopping list because Morocco now comes under a blanket policy of Soviet aid to the Arabs.

The King said some military purchases had already been made in Czechoslovakia and four transport aircraft bought from the Soviets.

*Top Secret*





## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 8 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
8 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

The presidential campaign is off to an unfortunate start, but is probably not seriously jeopardized. There is no evidence that the Saigon government was deliberately responsible for the fiasco on Sunday that caused civilian candidates to cancel a scheduled campaign tour. Actually, bad weather prevented the government plane carrying the candidates from landing where it was supposed to.

Predictably, some of the candidates are claiming the incident "proves" that the government has no intention of giving equal opportunity to all candidates. Tempers are cooling today, however, and several candidates are proposing resumption of campaigning.

2. North Vietnam

President Ho Chi Minh has dropped out of public sight for the longest period on record.

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3. Sudan

The Cairo press is saying that the Sudanese have concluded a military aid agreement with Moscow. This would be the first such Soviet assistance to this Arab country. We have no details; however, we do know that a Sudanese delegation arrived in Moscow about a week ago.

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4. Soviet Union

Recent satellite photography shows what is probably a new class of torpedo attack submarine under construction. This new craft is about 300 feet long.

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5. Soviet Union

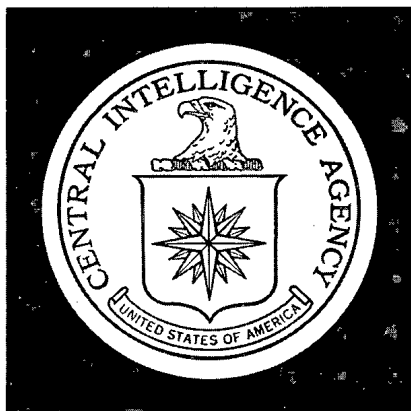
There are more straws in the wind suggesting that Moscow is trying to get the Suez Canal opened.

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This strikes us as not surprising, since the USSR has been a major user of the Canal, sending some eight million tons of cargo through it in 1965. Also, the trip around Africa is adding about 16 days to Soviet shipments to Vietnam.

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 9 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
9 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

The government has closed down a well-known newspaper after its publisher and a reporter were arrested on suspicion of Communist activity. The case against these two looks good, but closing a newspaper at this point in the campaign is very likely to bring on more charges of government press censorship and unfair tactics.

Disruption of the election has been made a top priority mission for Viet Cong units. The Communists have tried to break up elections before and have been markedly unsuccessful. We doubt their chances are any better now.


2. Soviet Union -  
Arab States



50X1

3. Soviet Union

Several Soviet journalists say Moscow is about to agree to submission of a joint US-Soviet draft nonproliferation treaty to the Geneva disarmament conference--with the crucial provision on safeguards left open. One of the journalists says the Soviets will then propose that debate continue in Geneva until the delegates agree on an acceptable formulation on safeguards. This tactic would avoid getting the UN General Assembly in on the act.

 Moscow hopes final agreement will coincide with the Soviet Union's 50th Anniversary celebrations in November.

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#### 4. Southeast Asia

A new five-nation regional organization will apparently be a loose grouping working for economic cooperation. Called the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it is composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore. It was a Thai idea, but the Indonesians were early backers.

The pact is a step in the right direction, but old rivalries will continue to plague relations among its members.

#### 5. Soviet Union

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## 6. Panama

Ratification of the Canal treaties may have to be deferred until after the May 1968 elections. President Robles told Ambassador Adair on Monday that there is now simply not enough time to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose. As for the regular session beginning in October, the president said he would have to wait and see what the climate is then.

He may well be reluctant to hazard ratification by the regular session in what is likely to be a supercharged pre-election atmosphere.

Robles is still optimistic over ultimate ratification, but feels the issue is too important and too sensitive for Panama to deal with hastily.

## 7. Cuba

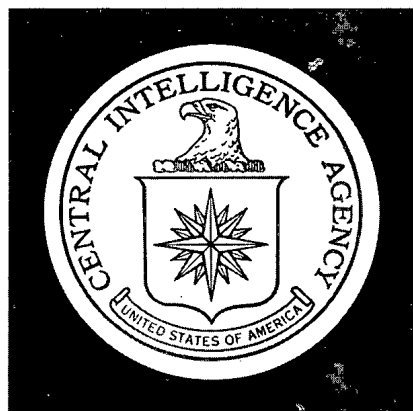
Stokely Carmichael is apparently staying in Cuba longer than he had planned. We do not know yet how he is spending his time there, but Cuban radios assert that he has been very impressed by some of the anti-US propaganda shows being put on for the benefit of Havana's foreign visitors.

## 8. Uruguay

There is no sign of any break in the dangerous confrontation between the government and the Communist-dominated unions. The present "truce" was agreed to by the Communists only to demonstrate their "reasonableness." They continue to press for 40 percent wage hikes for public employees and intend very soon to resume their campaign of strikes, slowdowns, and demonstrations.



*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 10 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
10 AUGUST 1967

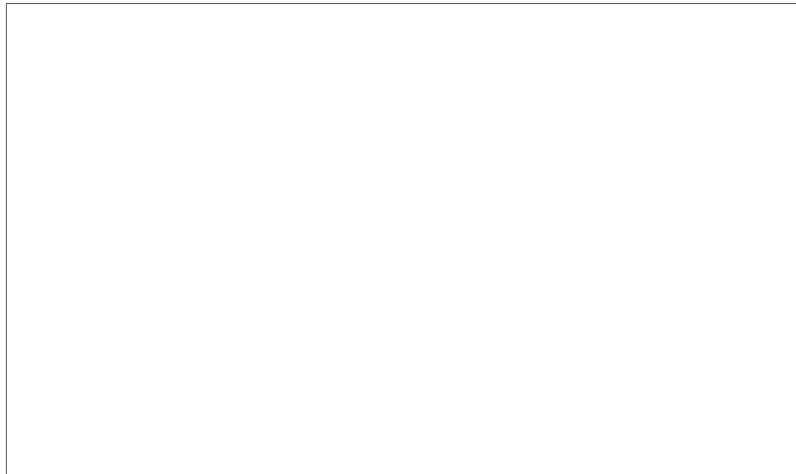
1. North Vietnam

A recent article in the North Vietnamese army journal suggests that Hanoi's long-running debate over war policy is heating up again.

The author (the deputy chief of the army's political department) used terms reminiscent of the late General Thanh to argue that the only hope for a Communist victory in South Vietnam lies in armed struggle. He harshly attacked unnamed persons who question the wisdom of waging a purely military struggle without some serious effort to get negotiations going.

The bitter language of the article suggests that there may be some wavering within the North Vietnamese military over current military policy. It is not clear, however, to what extent these doubts are shared by the highest levels of Hanoi's leadership.

2. North Vietnam



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3. West Germany

While Chancellor Kiesinger is the target of a certain amount of domestic press sniping, he has ample backing and will not be handicapped on his Washington visit

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#### 4. Cuba

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Fidel will close the conference tonight with a television address that will give him another opportunity to repeat his firebrand thesis and underscore his differences with more orthodox exponents of Lenin.

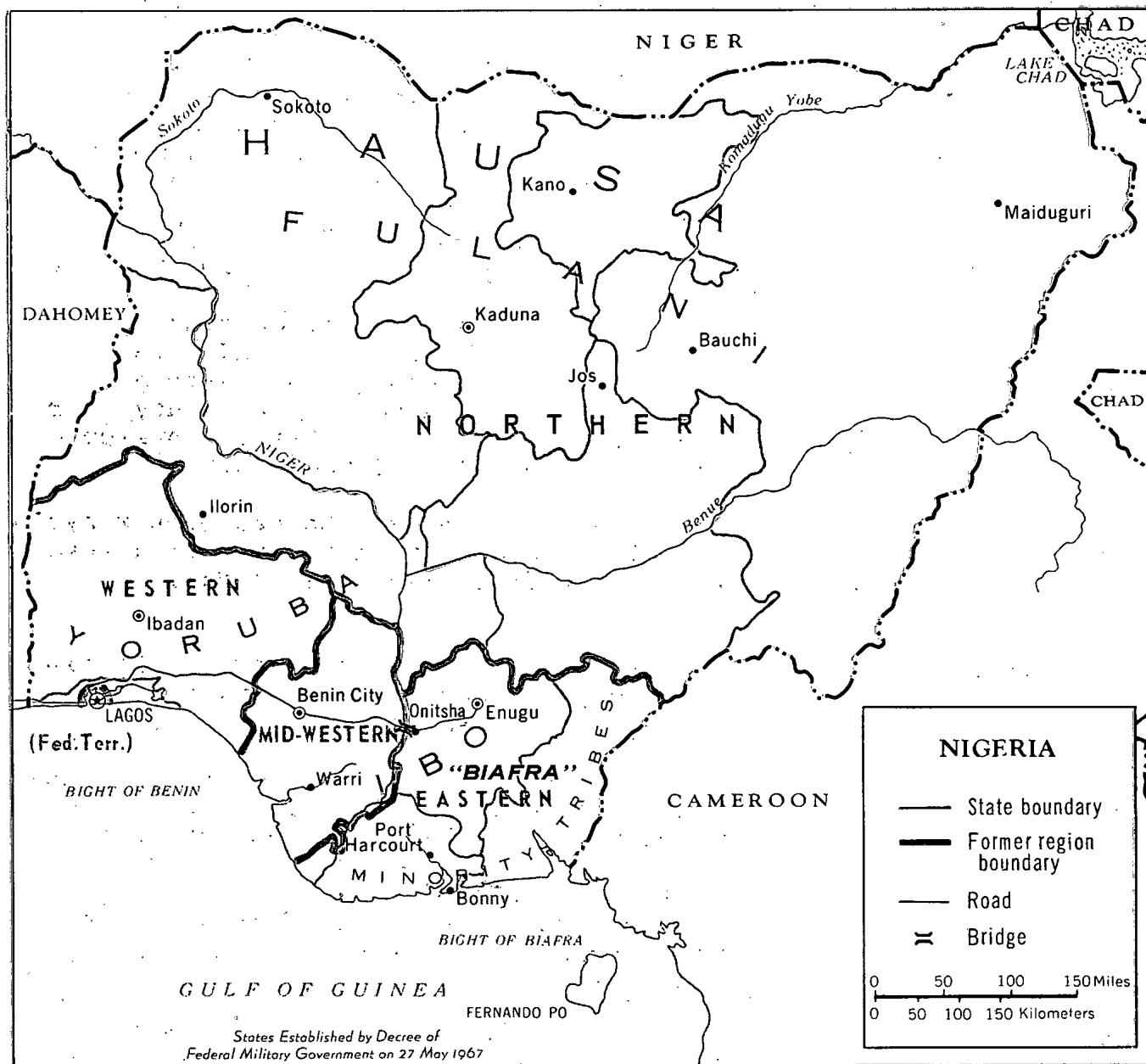
#### 5. Communist China

Mao's control over events in China may be slipping. The most recent indication of the leader's faltering hand is the apparent reprieve of three officials who have been under intermittent attack for months. This has all the earmarks of a concession to Chou En-lai, who may have army support.

Mao's backing in the army has fallen away markedly in the past few months as one after another the powerful military region commanders have tried to bring some order out of the Cultural Revolution's chaos.

But disorder is spreading. Red Guards in Peking recently defied the minister of public security, one of Mao's own men. Yesterday the Guards burned the Mongolian ambassador's car. Similar acts of civil disobedience and lawlessness are reported all over China. In some cities the army has had to use machine guns on wild-eyed mobs of Maoist "revolutionaries."

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## 6. Congo

A cocky mercenary leader told British newsmen yesterday that Mobutu would have to buy peace with the release of Tshombé and a job for the ex-premier in the Congolese government.

Major Jean Schramme, the Belgian expatriate who led 150 white mercenaries and their 1,000 Katangese cohorts into Bukavu, said the mercenaries planned to expand their control in the Bukavu area, but he left open the threat of a march south into Katanga Province if Mobutu refused to negotiate. Schramme claimed "the Congolese Army is incapable of defeating us." In that, he is about right.

Just rumors that the mercenaries might move south have sent the first chills of panic through the European community in Katanga--not that they fear the mercenaries, but rather the hysterical reaction of the Congolese.

About 120 whites who had been traveling with the mercenaries were put across the border into Rwanda yesterday.

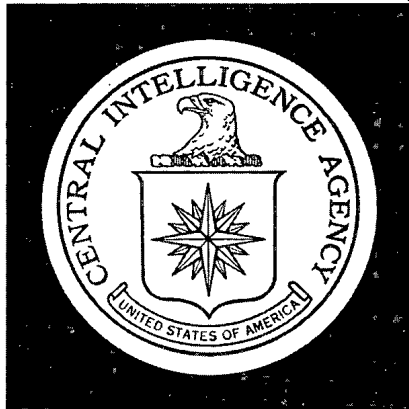
## 7. Nigeria

Biafran troops went over to the offensive yesterday with an invasion of the Mid-Western state.

Led by a Colonel Banjo, the Biafrans took Benin City, the state's capital. There apparently was some collusion on the part of local troops. Banjo's Biafrans reportedly plan to move on into the Western state. A Biafran airplane also dropped three bombs in the Lagos area yesterday.

On Tuesday, Lieutenant Colonel Gowon, who heads the federal government, called in Ambassador Mathews to express his desire for good relations with the US and to ask if he could send a representative to explain the Nigerian situation to President Johnson.

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 11 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
11 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

Seven of the ten civilian presidential candidates have proclaimed a suspension of their joint campaign appearances until they get a satisfactory government reply to their complaints of early this week.

These candidates evidently think the current fuss is getting them better publicity than the planned campaign tours. A moderate government response, however, might still send them back to the campaign.

2. Communist China

There are now reports of violence in still other areas of China, along with additional evidence that troops are actively involved in many of the disturbances.

[REDACTED] 50X1  
[REDACTED] Bloody  
clashes involving regular army troops are said to be going on in several important industrial cities in the northeast.

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3. France

De Gaulle's televised speech yesterday stressed his determination to achieve independence of action for France, "foreign influences" or domestic pressures notwithstanding. He also tried to draw attention away from unpopular social and economic reforms. Despite criticism of these reforms and his recent handling of foreign affairs, a late poll shows 55 percent of the French people still support him.

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#### 4. Nigeria

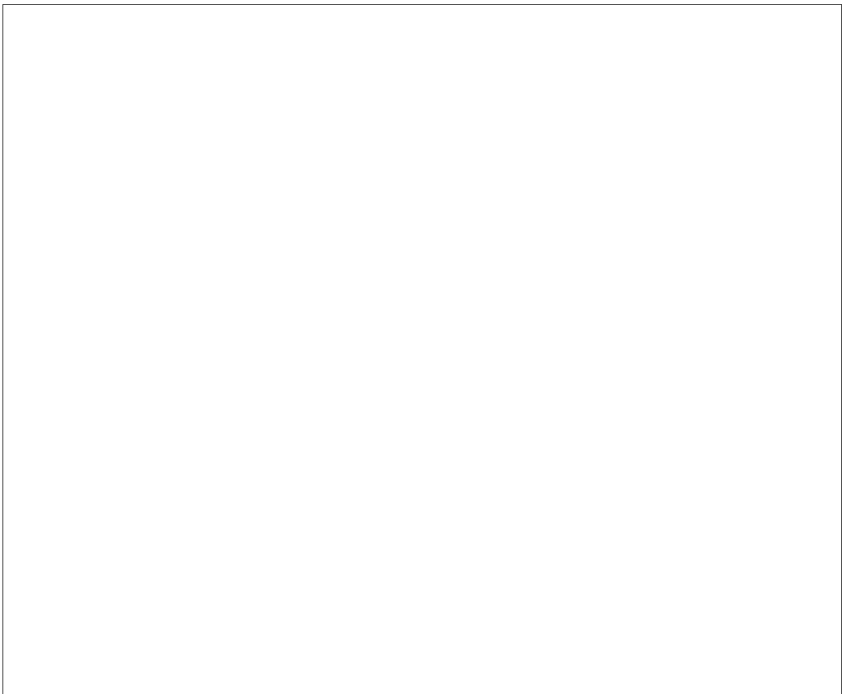
The Biafrans and their local allies appear to be in complete control of the Mid-Western state. The Biafran forces may have crossed into the Western state, but it is unclear how far they intend to go, or can go. Seizure of the Mid-West, however, has given Ojukwu not only the initiative in the war, but control of important oil fields and installations in the state.

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#### 5. Ghana



#### 6. Bahamas



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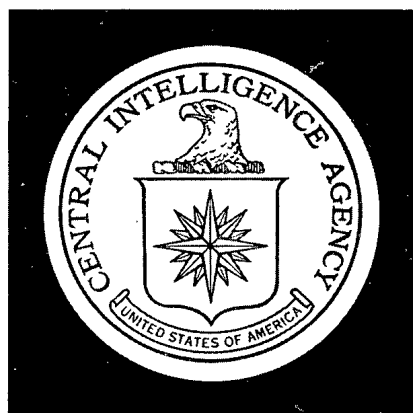
## 7. Cuba

Castro's three-hour speech last night, closing the Latin American Solidarity Organization conference, contained no surprises. Aside from the usual anti-US diatribes, there was special praise for Stokely Carmichael and predictions of "revolution" in the US.

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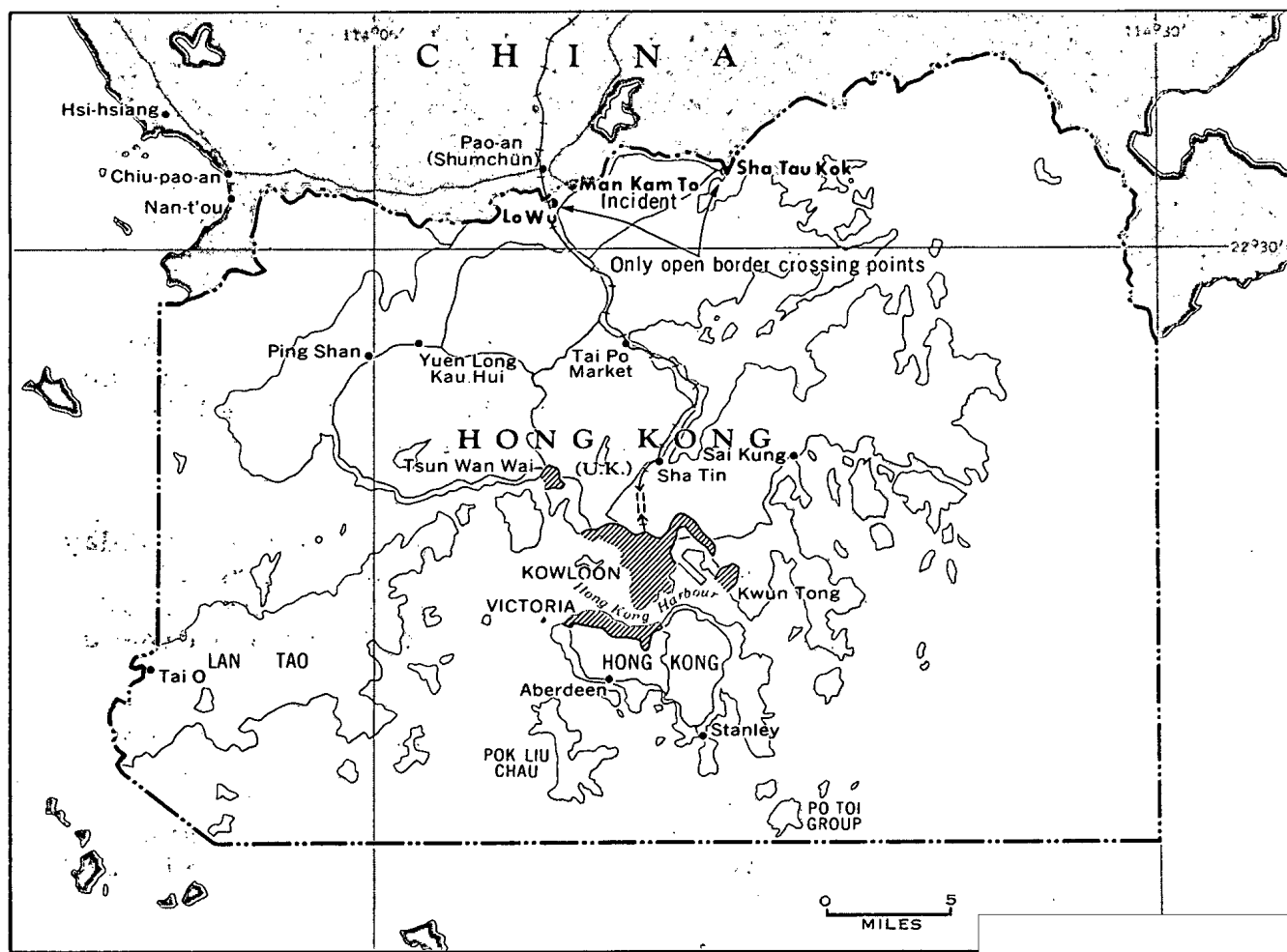


## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 12 August 1967



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**DAILY BRIEF  
12 AUGUST 1967**

**1. Hong Kong**

The British are still being hard pressed. Yesterday, and again early today, mobs of Chinese stormed across the border. They attacked a police post and clashed with British troops before being pushed back into China. The British have closed most border crossing points (see map).

Communists inside the Colony continue sporadic bombing and isolated mob violence despite police raids on suspected centers of the terrorist apparatus.

Chinese Red Guards are obstructing the shipment of food supplies into the Colony, but this has not yet led to serious food shortages.

**2. Communist China**

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### 3. Soviet Union

50X1

### 4. France

### 5. Uruguay

The cost of living rose a record 16 percent last month, according to Uruguayan figures just released. This caps a 37-percent rise from January to June.

This is just one more sign of the enormous problems faced by President Gestido. It goes a long way to explain the ability of the Communists to manipulate organized labor in Uruguay.

### 6. Peru

We are beginning to see signs of impatience among the military as the constitutional impasse drags on. All security forces have been placed on alert and--just in case--the minister of government has ordered preparation of a decree suspending Peru's equivalent of the Bill of Rights. One report says top military officers are planning to intervene directly unless the politicians quickly agree on a formula permitting installation of Congress.

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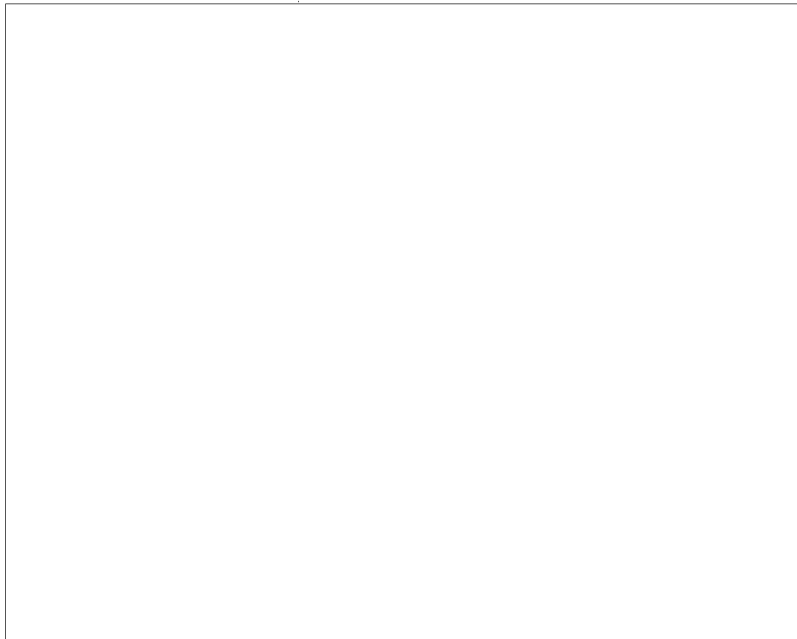


**7. Greece**



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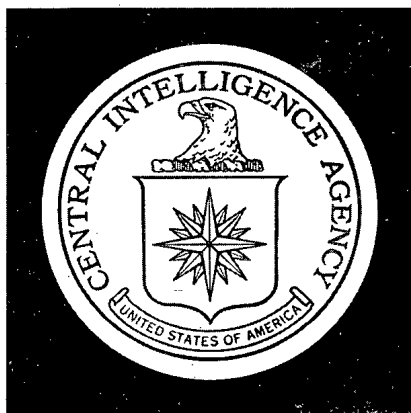
**8. Cuba**



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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 14 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
14 AUGUST 1967

LATE ITEM

Congo

A demonstration against the Belgian Embassy in Kinshasa began this morning. A crowd of about 1,000, in an ugly mood, broke into the chancery building. Ambassador McBride has reports of attacks on Europeans elsewhere in Kinshasa, and a few rocks were thrown at our embassy.

Both Mobutu and Bomboko knew of the planned demonstration last night, but claimed preparations had gone too far for it to be called off. Bomboko also hinted that the Congo is considering breaking diplomatic relations with Belgium "to satisfy public opinion."

DAILY BRIEF  
14 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

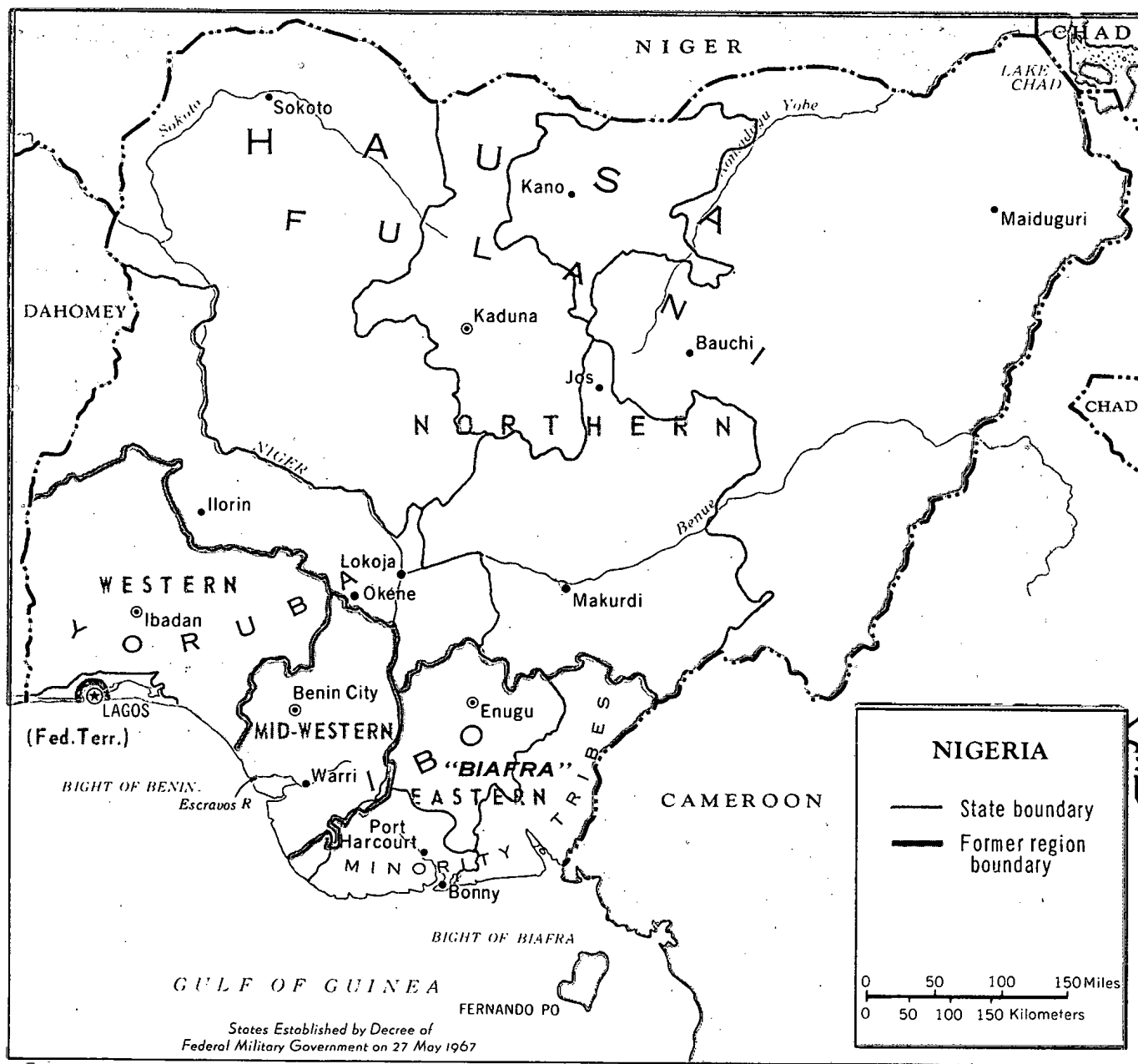
The civilian presidential candidates decided to resume the campaign only after receiving a letter from the special commissioner for administration which met most of their demands. The government agreed to order local police chiefs to provide security for the candidates and preserve order at meetings, and to place an Air Vietnam plane at the candidates' disposal. Also, local government authorities have been told to cooperate with local campaign committees to provide facilities for public speaking appearances if these are requested.

Various groups are beginning to disclose their attitudes toward the elections. The militant Buddhists plan to announce today their intention to boycott unless Thieu and Ky resign their government posts. The Catholic Church intends to remain neutral, but will urge citizens to vote. The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor will support the Thieu-Ky ticket.

2. Communist China

Violence continues to increase throughout the country while Maoist leaders are showing new concern over the loyalty of military men. 50X1

There are signs from Peking that the Maoists are trying to shift to milder tactics. Red Guards besieging the compound where Liu Shao-chi is being held have dispersed, and last Friday a scheduled mass meeting to denounce Chen Yi apparently did not materialize. 50X1



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### 3. Nigeria

Biafran forces and their Mid-Western allies are now pushing into Northern Nigeria. Most towns in their path--including the key river city of Lokoja--appear to be defended only by police units. Federal reinforcements have not yet arrived in the area.

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### 4. Sino-Soviet Relations

The Soviet ship Svirsk has been permitted to leave the Chinese port where it was harassed over the weekend by mobs of Red Guards. In his brisk protest to the Chinese, Kosygin made the point that the Chinese behavior could jeopardize Sino-Soviet trade agreements, virtually the only remaining tie between the two countries with any practical significance. Moscow will probably continue to exploit the incident for propaganda purposes, but is unlikely to let it lead to any formal break in relations.

### 5. Congo

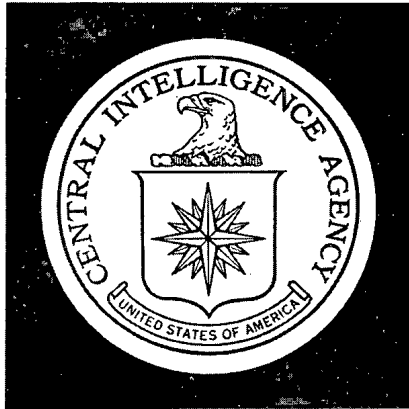
Our embassy in Kinshasa, assessing the effects of the mercenary rebellion, believes it has so far not shaken Mobutu's internal position or caused much short-term economic distress. It has, however, had devastating effects on the morale of the Europeans in the country, scared off desperately needed foreign investors, and lowered the Congo in the eyes of other African nations.

The mercenaries, still holed up in Bukavu, appear to have no immediate plans for leaving.

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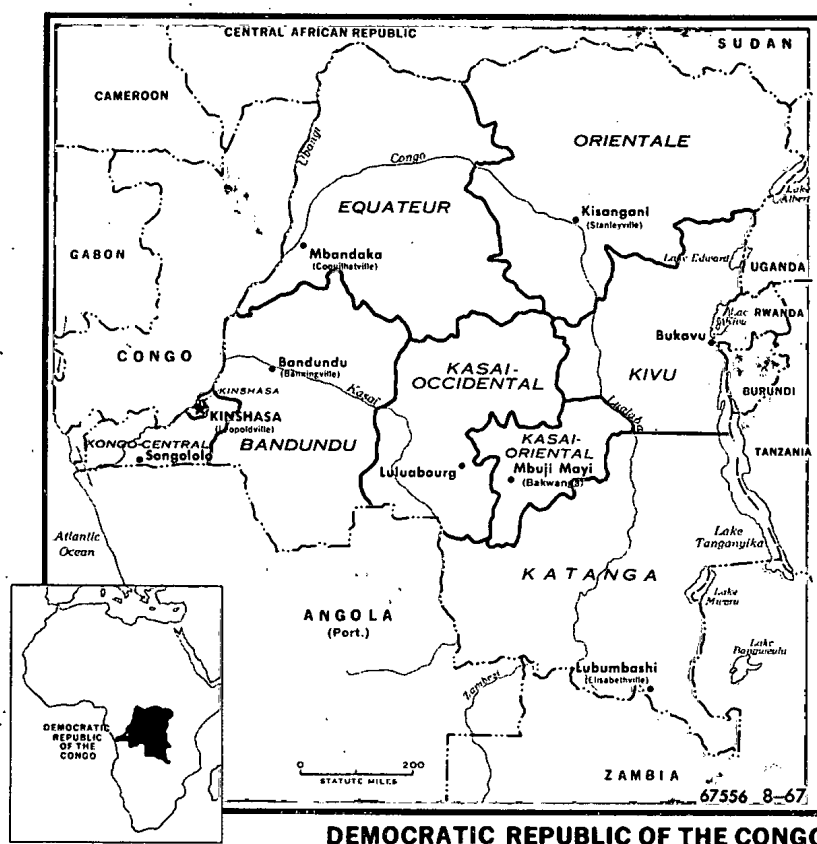


## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~*Top Secret*~~ 15 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
15 AUGUST 1967

1. Congo

Mobutu may accept some sort of international fact-finding mission as a bridge between Kinshasa and the mercenaries. Mobutu, who flatly refuses to deal directly with the mercenaries, agreed with Ambassador McBride last night that such a plan "might be acceptable." This morning the Ambassador will pursue the matter, suggesting an approach to the International Red Cross.

Europeans in the Congo are near panic after yesterday's attack on the Belgian Embassy. There is no exact count on the number of whites in the Congo, but there are over 1,700 US citizens and on the order of 35,000-40,000 Belgians. The worst jitters are in Katanga Province, where rumors of an impending mercenary invasion continue to fly like shrapnel. The Europeans in Katanga would be hard put to get out in a hurry.

If the mercenaries have any plans, they are keeping them to themselves. Major Schramme and his followers remain in Bukavu. There are reports that other mercenaries are planning to link up with Schramme in Katanga and eventually move on to Kinshasa itself. Whether these reports are true, they are believed by the Congolese.

There is some dickering under way between the Soviets and Mobutu. Restoring diplomatic relations is almost certainly one subject--the Russians were thrown out of Kinshasa in 1963.

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2. Nigeria

Gowon and the federal Nigerian government have an arms deal going with Moscow. We are not sure just what sort of weapons are involved

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3. South Vietnam

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4. Middle East

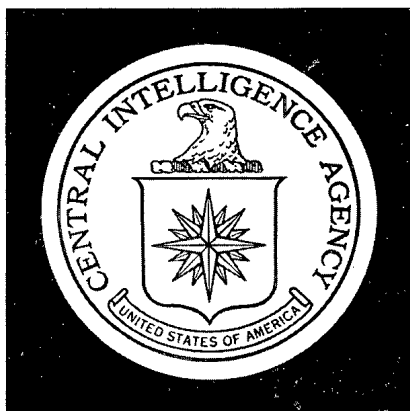
Judging by press commentary, Tito is not having much luck selling his peace proposal to the Arabs. The Israelis have already rejected it without being asked. Tito was in Syria yesterday and he is in Iraq today.

5. Arab States -  
Israel

The United States Intelligence Board has approved a Special National Intelligence Estimate, The Short-Term Arab-Israeli Military Balance. Its main conclusions are as follows:

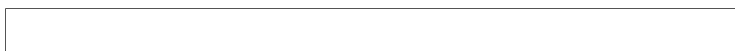
- The Arab states will be unable to launch an effective attack on Israel in the next few months, and indeed for a considerable time thereafter.
- Israel's margin of military superiority is even greater than before the war, despite a Soviet resupply effort which has restored much equipment lost by the Egyptians and Syrians.
- A surprise Arab air attack cannot be completely ruled out, but is unlikely. Arab terrorist activity may occur, but a major guerrilla warfare campaign against Israel is also unlikely.

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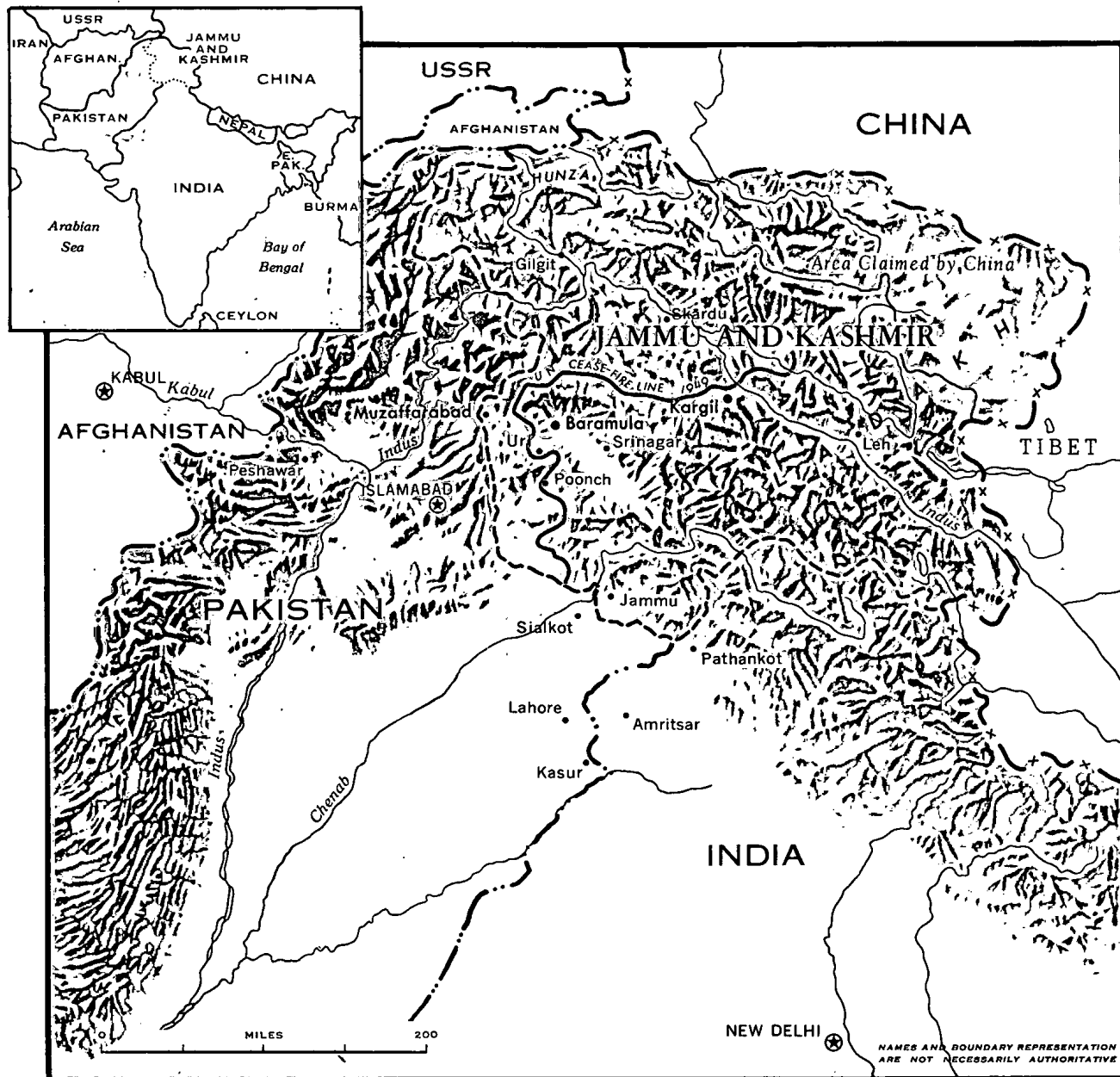
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~~Top Secret~~ 16 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
16 AUGUST 1967

1. Soviet Union

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2. India - Pakistan

New trouble is building up in a remote but strategic area along the ceasefire line in Kashmir (see map). The Pakistanis refuse to budge from positions

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The Indians, meanwhile, are said to be reinforcing units in the area. They probably do not intend to oust the Pakistanis by force, but a new rise in tensions does seem in prospect.

3. Congo

Mobutu, still shaken by Monday's mob fury in Kinshasa, has given strict orders that there be no more demonstrations--ever. Even if he can make this stick for a while, it is probably too late to prevent an exodus by a good portion of the country's panic-stricken whites.

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## 4. Ivory Coast

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President Houphouet-Boigny, who arrives in Washington tomorrow, feels that the once-dominant French influence in his country is waning. He is therefore out looking for new friends, starting with the US and Canada. He will seek new and more efficient technical assistance arrangements from both.

Houphouet, who runs what is probably the most popular and stable regime in Africa today, is very concerned about the crumbling political institutions of the states around him. He blames African military leaders, but seems to have no solution.

## 5. Japan

Officials in the Foreign Ministry have leaked proposals on Okinawa in an effort to stimulate public pressure for forward movement on the issue. The scheme, published in a leading Tokyo newspaper on Saturday, calls for the return to Japan of administrative rights in Okinawa in exchange for a guarantee that the US will have full use of island bases--except for the storage of nuclear weapons.

The leak was not Prime Minister Sato's idea. He would prefer to go more slowly, but the Foreign Ministry hopes to force him to push the plan when he comes to Washington this fall.

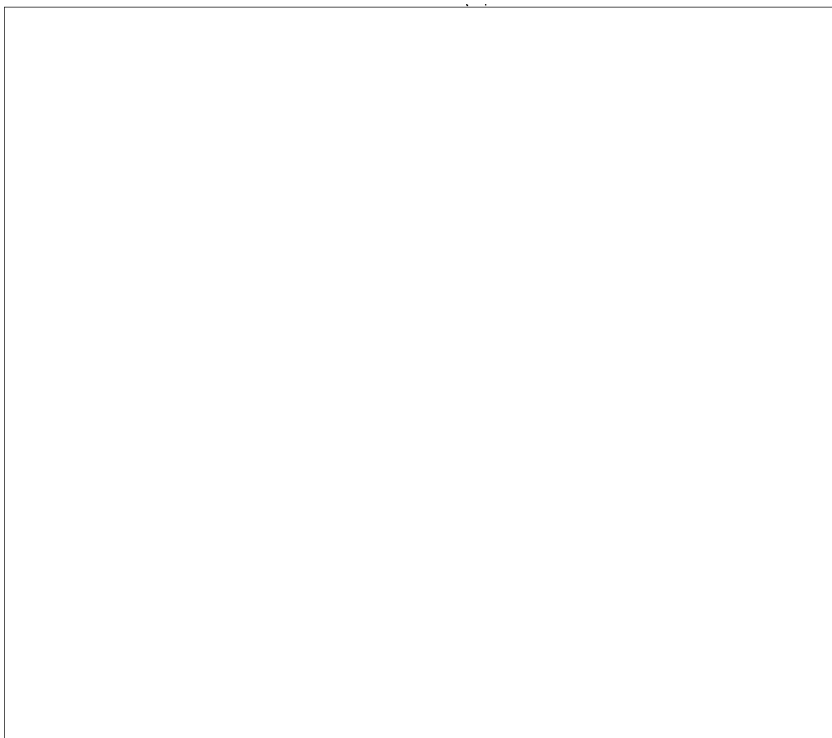
## 6. British Caribbean

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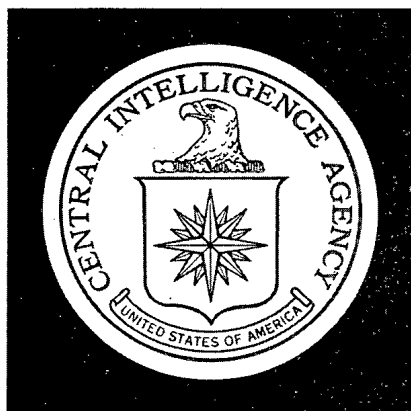
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7. Haiti



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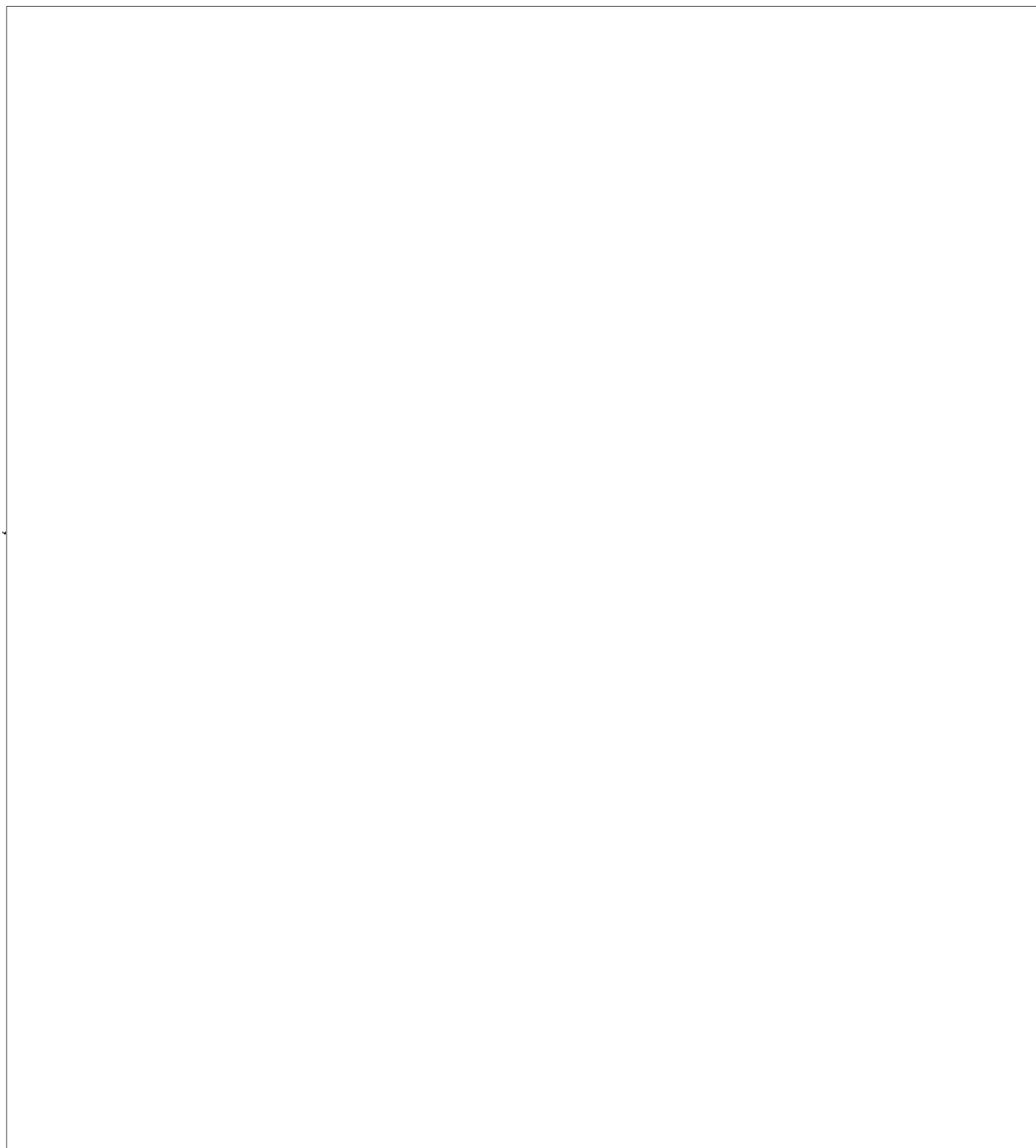
## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 17 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
17 AUGUST 1967

1. Communist China

The Maoists have launched a new attack on military leaders. Nine senior officers have recently been brought under fire, not only by rallies and posters, but by major articles in People's Daily and the military journal, Red Flag. These articles could provide the theoretical basis for a broader assault on the armed forces. There are other hints that the Maoists may have additional targets, or even a purge of officers opposed to the Cultural Revolution, in mind.

2. Soviet Union

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3. Greece

Embassy Athens is skeptical of recent press reports that Andreas Papan-dreou has "galloping consumption." A visiting American found him in good health in late July, and Andreas' wife made no mention of any illness while talking to an embassy officer Tuesday.

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4. Peru

Congress still has not reconvened. President Belaunde is warming to the idea of just letting the deadlock continue until it somehow produces a permanent recess of Congress. He apparently believes certain high-ranking military officers would be reluctant to see the present Congress meet again.

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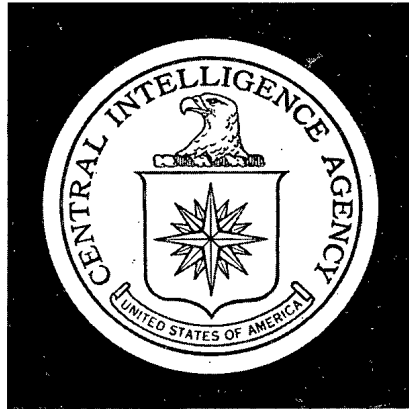
## 5. Korea

North Korean incursions into the Demilitarized Zone and South Korea are continuing at five times the level of previous years. The North Koreans may hope to discourage Seoul from sending more troops to Vietnam.

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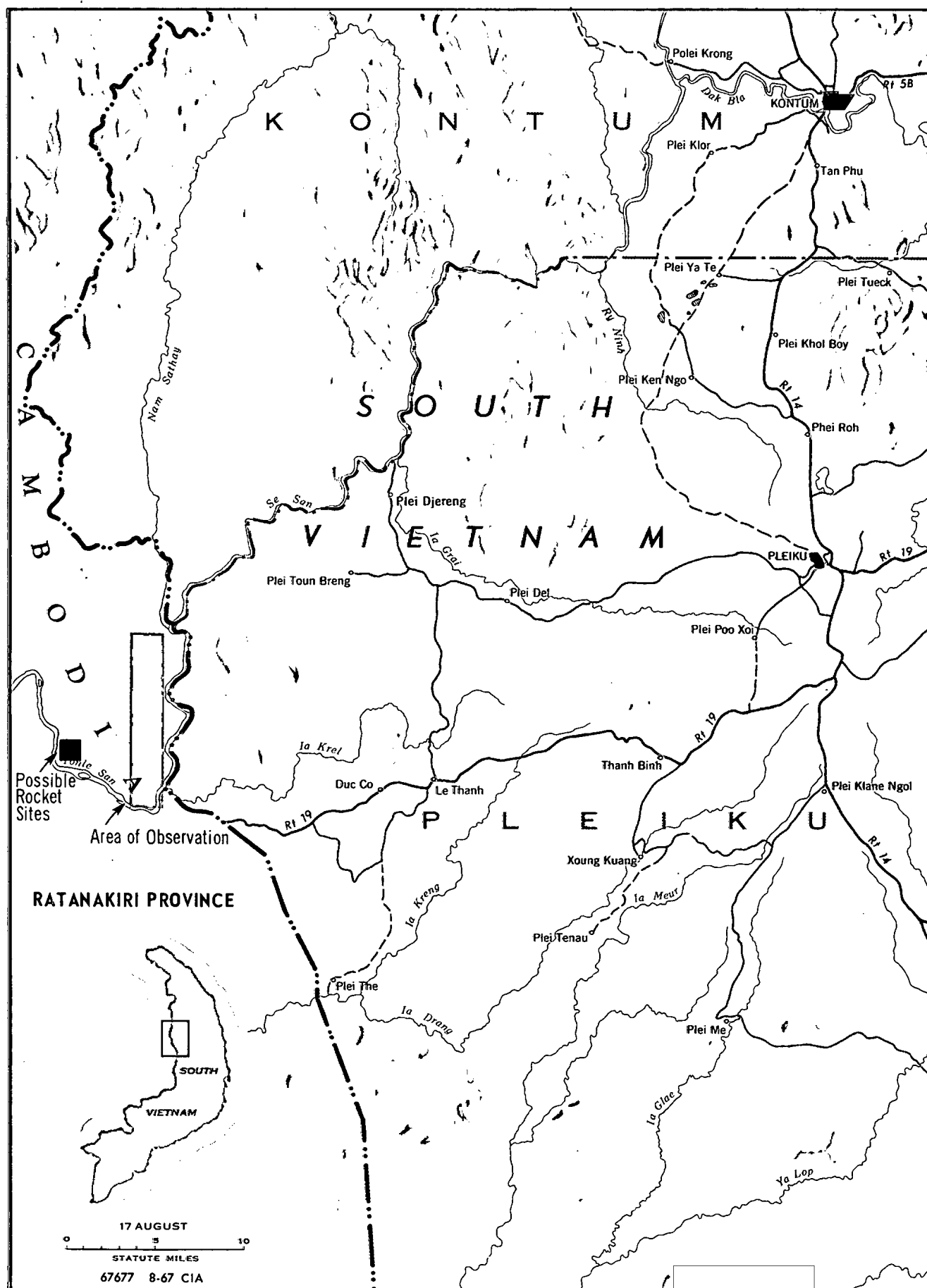


# *The President's Daily Brief*

*Top Secret 18 August 1967*



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DAILY BRIEF  
18 AUGUST 1967

1. Vietnam

On Saturday, the International Control Commission is to conduct a helicopter reconnaissance of an area along the Cambodian - South Vietnamese border. The investigation is in response to a formal request from Sihanouk after US reporters had claimed that Viet Cong rocket sites were located there.

The area in question contains extensive Communist support activity, but there is little hope that the Commission members will see it. The bad terrain, the short time allotted for the trip, and the Commission's past performance suggest that the Cambodians will get the clean bill of health they want. Still, the investigation could provide a useful precedent for the future.

2. Cuba

Fidel Castro's blueprint for violent revolution puts major emphasis on a common strategy for guerrilla warfare throughout rural Latin America.

Castro hammered away on this thesis in his closing speech to the Havana conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization. We have been examining the full text of this speech, given last week, and it is quite clearly a declaration of ideological independence from orthodox Latin American parties as well as a statement of intent to support armed struggle.

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### 3. Cuba

Today has been proclaimed the "Day of Solidarity with the American Negro." Havana plans appropriate ceremonies and says a prominent "North American Negro" will speak.

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### 4. Communist China

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[REDACTED] In general, we believe Mao is riding the tiger with his Cultural Revolution but refuses to get off because of the tremendous loss of face and political power that would follow an end to the revolution.

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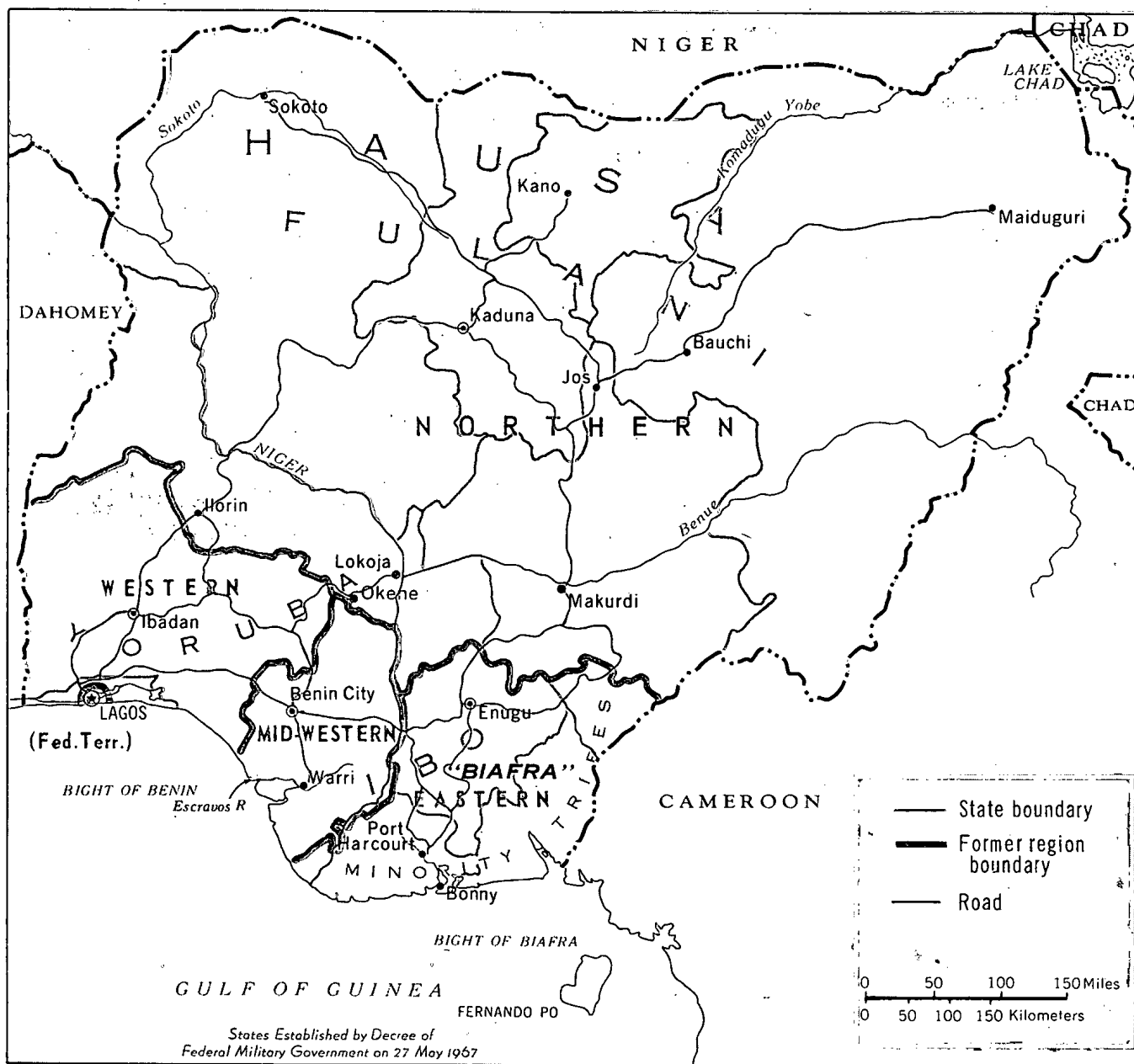
Given that situation, we see even greater trouble ahead with, perhaps, a collapse into total anarchy. Before final chaos, however, we believe one of two things may occur:

--China will return to the sort of warlord regionalism that marked the 1920s, or

--There will be a coalition of more "moderate" military and Communist Party leaders who will ease Mao aside--using him as a symbol, but keeping his hand off the throttle. (These men would be more rational but no less antagonistic to the United States.)

We believe the second course is more likely, and that it may come to pass within the next year.

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5. Nigeria

Federal forces appear to be holding their own. While the Biafrans have much of the Mid-West state, their offensive has gone into neutral gear.

6. Colombia

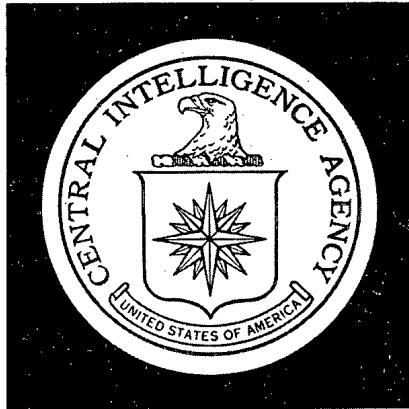
With one year of his four-year term behind him, President Lleras can look back with some sense of accomplishment. He has made fairly good progress on the economic front and he is a pusher on Latin American economic integration. Lleras is still plagued by guerrillas, but has had some success against them.

His greatest millstone has been a Congress that bickers, dickers, and drags its feet. Recent political shuffles may help in the Congress, however, leaving Lleras with a reasonably clear road for his promised reforms.

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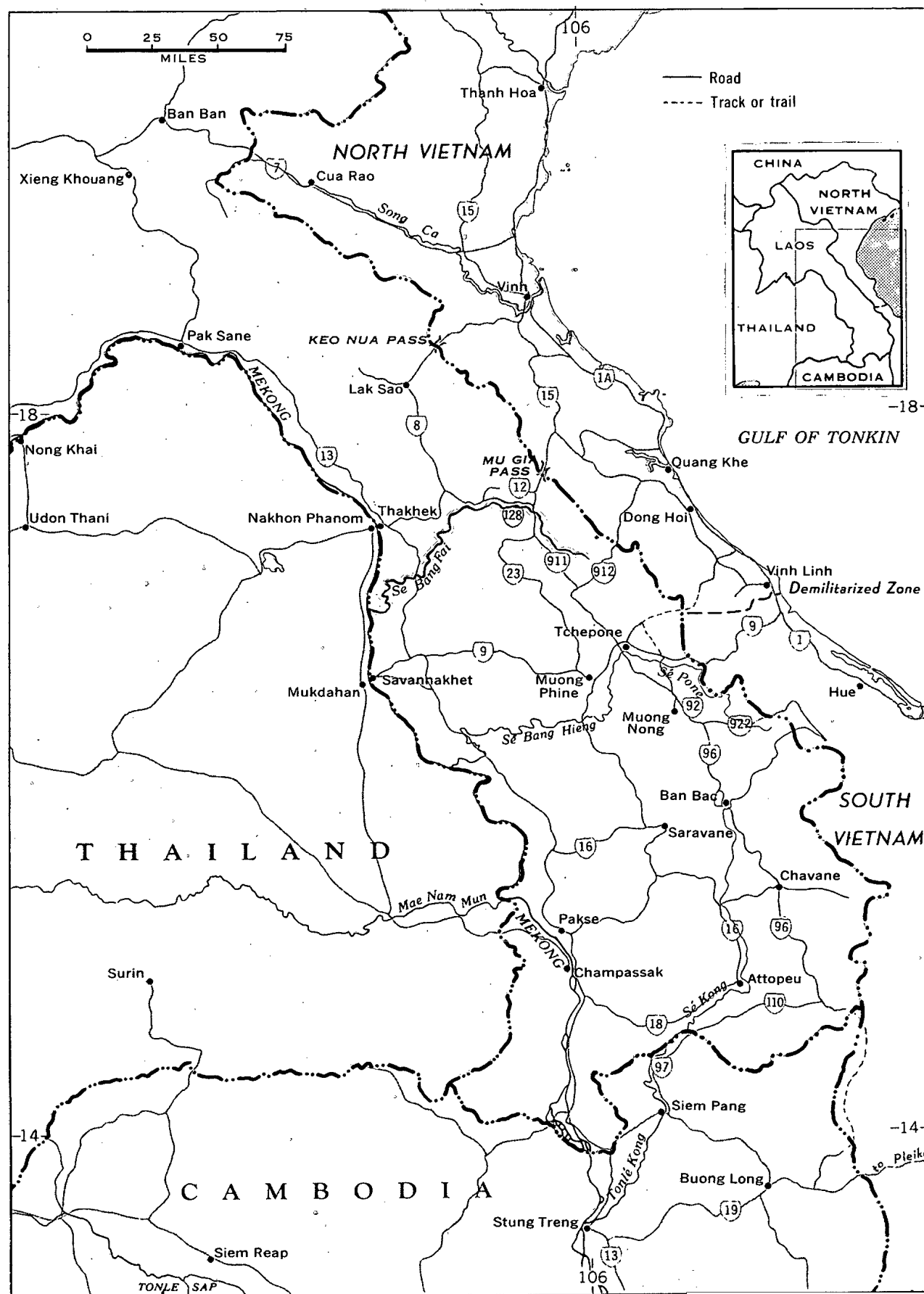
## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 19 August 1967



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## LAOS PANHANDLE



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18 AUGUST

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DAILY BRIEF  
19 AUGUST 1967

1. North Vietnam

Hanoi seems to be pulling most of its trucks out of the Laotian pan-handle, presumably until the current rainy season ends sometime in October. Since early July, our roadwatch team near the Mu Gia Pass (see map) has seen nearly 50 trucks a day going in to North Vietnam. None have been reported heading south since 18 July. Farther south, a few trucks have been seen moving both ways, indicating that at least a trickle of supplies continues to pass through Laos.

2. Jordan

The US Embassy in Amman is cautiously optimistic over King Husayn's chances of surviving at least to the end of this year.

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3. Greece

Officials in the Greek security service are getting jumpy over what they see as growing resistance activity against the military regime. They fear it may become more serious after the schools open next month.

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**4. Dominican Republic**

Juan Bosch has withdrawn his resignation as "senior adviser" to his Dominican Revolutionary Party. Though still in self-imposed exile in Spain, he continues influential in party affairs. His return to his post coincides with a new drive by party radicals to win the upper hand over more moderate leaders. The squabbling continues, but the radicals in the party are now on top again.

**5. Uruguay**

The economic and political mess looks more and more hopeless. President Gestido is said to be deeply discouraged; important cabinet ministers say they cannot see any way out. Talk is being heard in Montevideo now of the need for some kind of unconstitutional "solution." It probably has not come to this point yet, but it soon may unless the president takes hold and stops his government's aimless drifting.

**6. France**

De Gaulle is getting ready to formalize his country's withdrawal from the South East Asia Treaty Organization

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Actually, this will not make much difference--Paris has played only a minimal role in the organization since 1965. The move would presumably be aimed at improving France's credentials as a potential mediator of the Vietnamese war.

**7. Vietnam**

H. Rap Brown jumped the gun yesterday when he announced that Stokely Carmichael was then arriving in Hanoi.

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## 8. Nigeria

The civil war drags on with no end in sight. The federal Nigerian government presented London this week with a whopping list of military hardware it wants to buy. Thus the British are now faced with a decision they had hoped to avoid.

London has been sending Lagos limited "defensive" shipments which it hoped would prevent intensification of the fighting. Now it will have to decide quickly whether to relax this policy or to cut off arms sales altogether.

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## 9. Congo

Mobutu's young militants are straining at the leash again, threatening new and wider scale antiwhite demonstrations unless Schramme and his mercenaries quickly capitulate. Mobutu is trying to hold them back, but is under heavy pressure.

The Belgian ambassador in Kinshasa is so desperate that he is asking Brussels for authorization to offer Belgian troops to fight against Schramme. This would be hard for Mobutu to take even if Brussels could be persuaded to make the offer.

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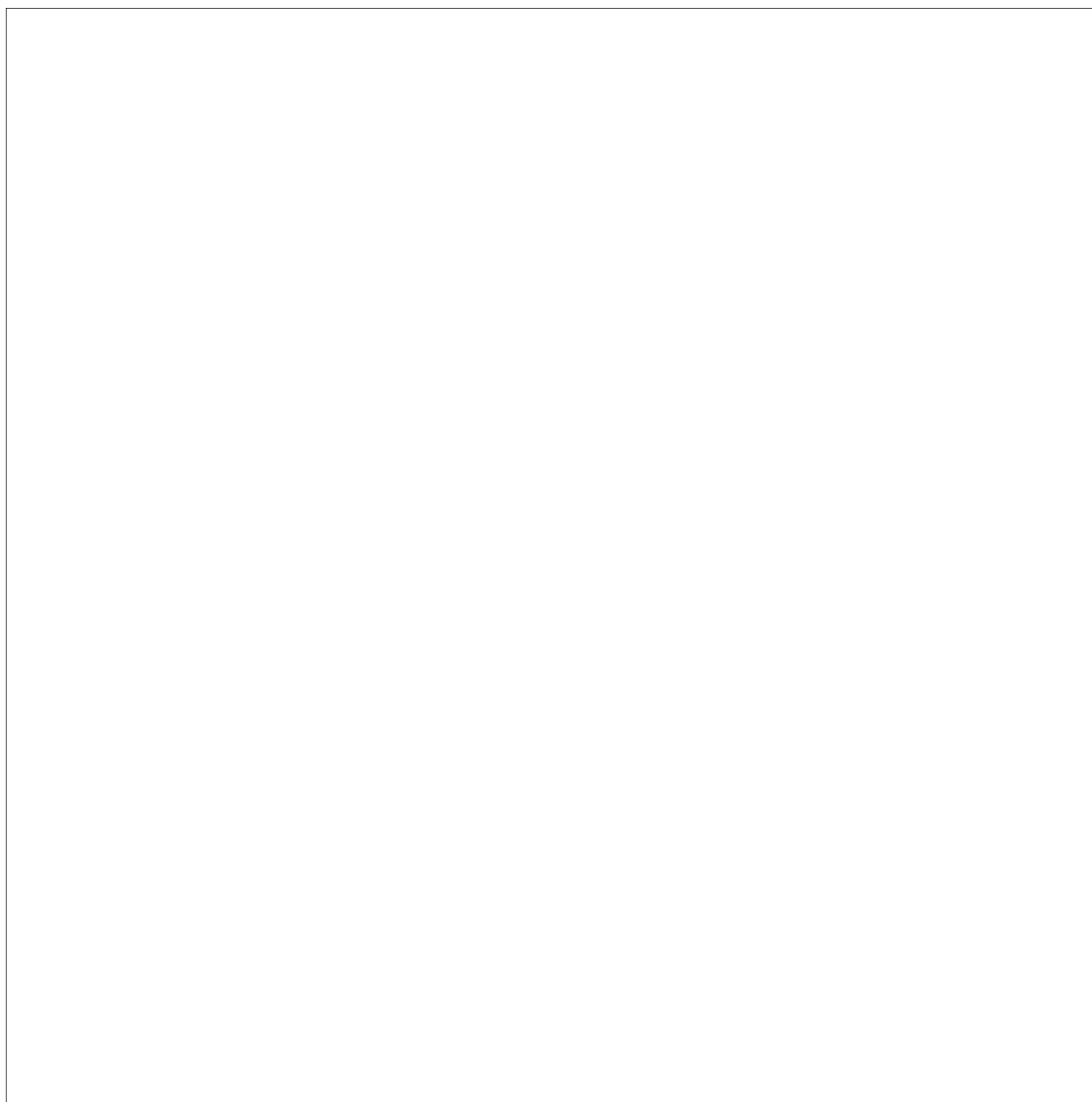
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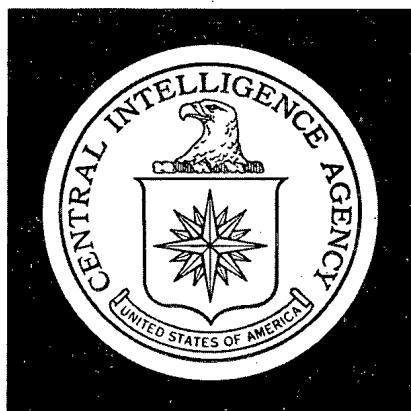


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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 21 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
21 AUGUST 1967

LATE ITEM

Congo

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the Rwandans are refusing to have anything to do with the mercenaries and are insisting they must surrender on Congolese soil. Congolese Foreign Minister Bomboko is seeing Rwandan President Kayibanda now in an effort to break through this latest log jam.

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DAILY BRIEF  
21 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

The Communists apparently hope to strike strategic allied targets before the elections. Recently captured North Vietnamese soldiers say their unit--an artillery regiment trained in rocketry--is preparing for another bombardment of Da Nang Airbase. The base was hit by rockets on 15 July.

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Moderate Buddhist and Catholic leaders are lining up behind the Thieu-Ky ticket.

The Catholic bishops made their decision to support the military candidates at a meeting last week. Tam Chau, who speaks for the moderate Buddhists, told an American official on Saturday that he will not make a public statement on his position, but he intends to let it be known that he is voting for Thieu and Ky.

Although neither the bishops nor Tam Chau can guarantee a bloc vote by their followers, the support of these religious leaders will certainly help.

2. Nigeria

50X1

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### 3. Communist China

New signs are cropping up that the Maoists in Peking are jittery over the loyalty of the army. Propaganda output about the army is defensive in tone and the first Red Guard anniversary, 18 August, received low-key treatment.

Peking may also be trying to deal with its more serious troubles by direct negotiations with some of the powerful provincial leaders.

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### 4. Hong Kong

Four days ago the British banned three pro-Communist newspapers and arrested 53 newsmen. Peking, in a note delivered yesterday, gave the British until tomorrow to release the prisoners and lift the ban--or be responsible for "all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

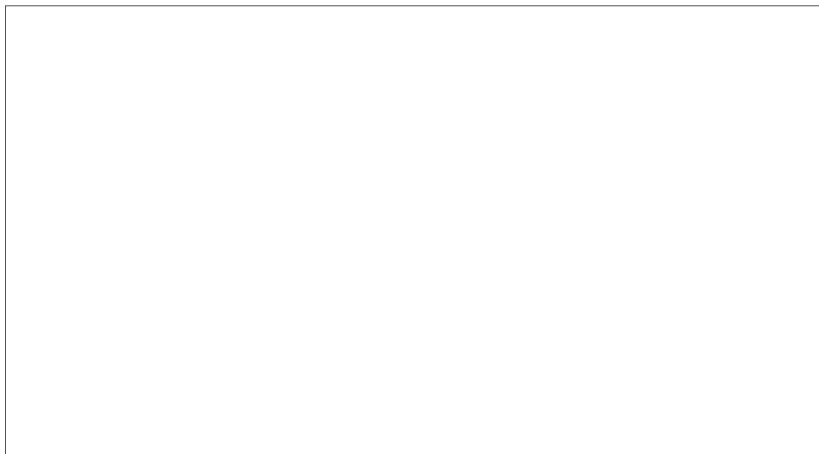
The British are expected to reject this demand as they did similar ones last spring. They may, however, throw the Chinese some sort of bone that Peking can convert into a paper victory.

These repeated crises are severely shaking the confidence of Hong Kong's business community and there has been a significant flow of capital from the colony.

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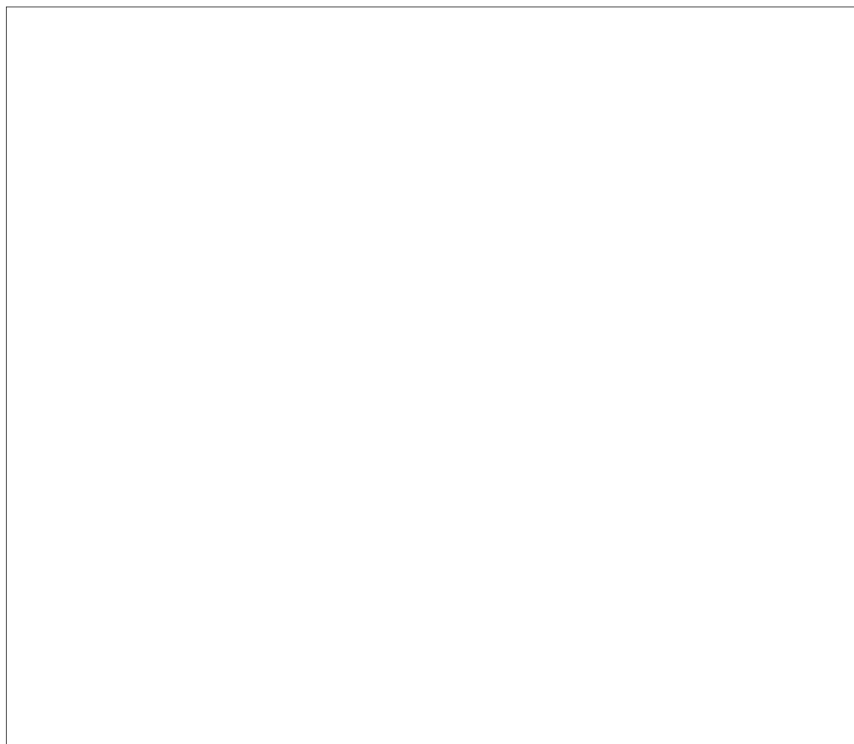
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**5. Soviet Union**



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**6. Czechoslovakia**



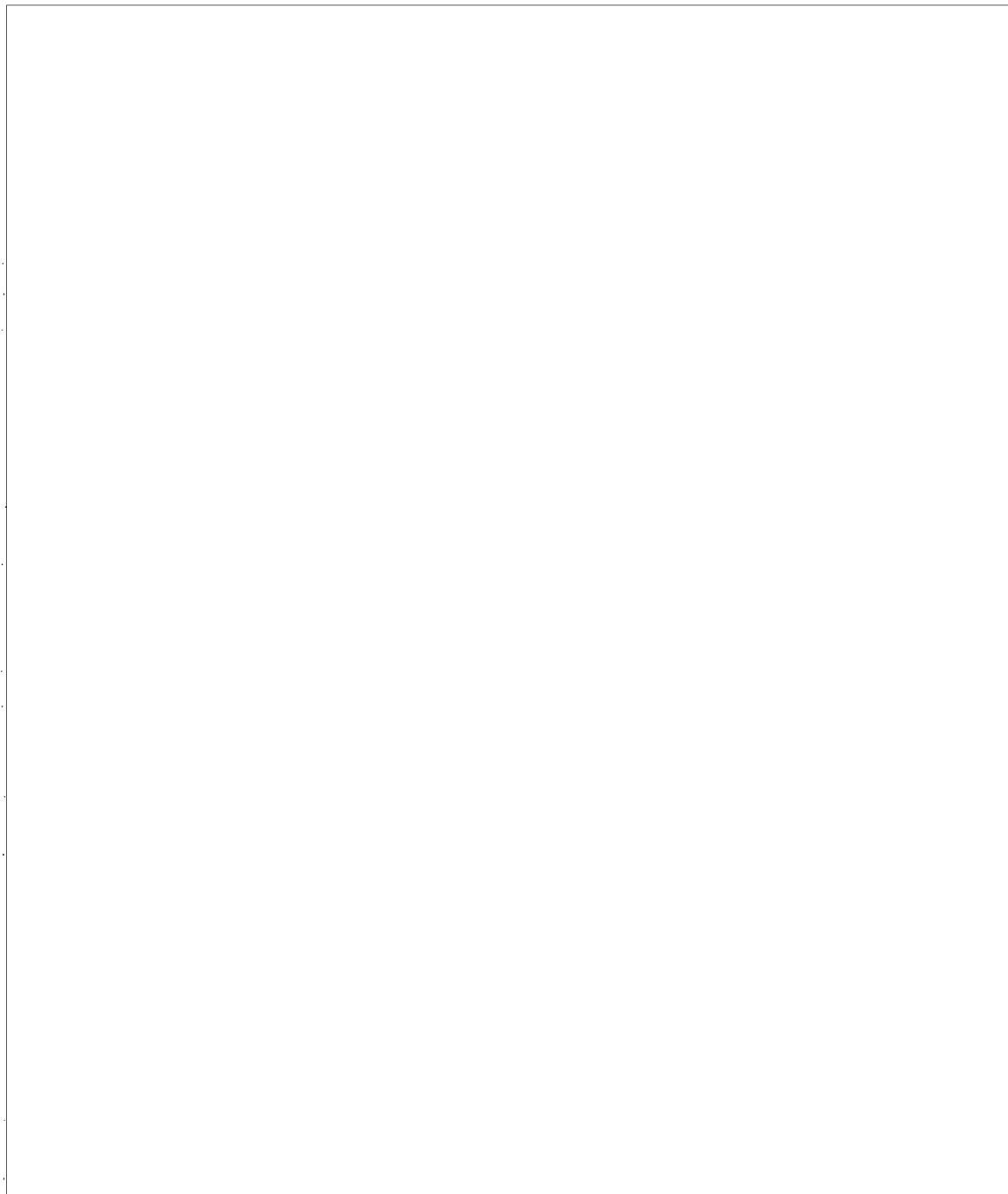
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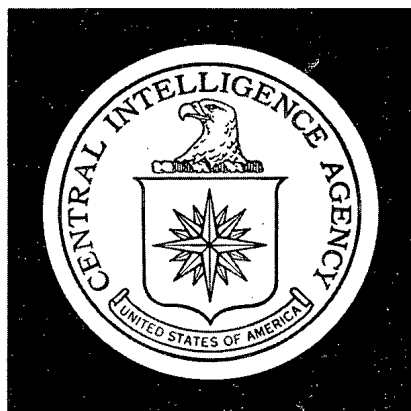
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 22 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
22 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

Ky is still trying to build a core of political supporters for use in the future. He is doing this primarily because he thinks that once Thieu is elected, the president will begin cutting away at Ky's power.

Ky has told a US official he will announce "later" that he and Thieu, if elected, will offer government jobs to some of their competitors. Ky singled out Tran Van Huong, the leading civilian candidate for president, as one of these. He added that he and Thieu expect to get a maximum of about fifty percent of the vote.

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2. Congo

Negotiations to get the mercenaries into Rwanda and then home are continuing. Schramme is said to have signed two documents agreeing to the plan, and the Congo appears willing to accept these as some sort of surrender. There is apparently still hope that President Kayibanda of Rwanda can be persuaded to go along.

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### 3. Sino-Soviet Relations

Moscow, apparently seriously nettled by the recent harassment of Soviet ships in the Chinese port of Dairen, fired off another protest note on Sunday. This note--the fifth on the subject since the Svirsk incident on 11 August--claims that two other Soviet ships have since left Dairen without unloading because of "continuing troubles" with Chinese authorities.

This latest note, like Kosygin's protest to Chou En-lai, hints at a break in trade relations. This is about the only club (and a small one at that) Moscow can still shake at Peking.

### 4. Nigeria

Biafran forces are trying for a knockout in the Western state before Lagos' newly acquired equipment can be put to use. The Biafrans have moved some 20 miles into the West, and federal leaders are worried.

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### 5. Pakistan-India

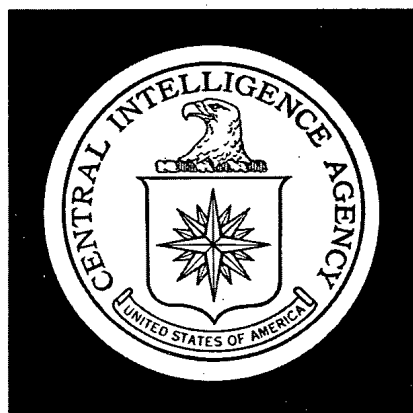
President Ayub's public charge yesterday that India is "massing" troops on West Pakistan's border is unfounded. There are indeed some Indian troop movements near the border, but these are normal rotations.

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Things are calm in the area along the ceasefire line where trouble appeared to be building up last week, even though Pakistani units have not withdrawn from positions UN observers say belong to India. There are no indications that India is preparing to oust these units by force.

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 23 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
23 AUGUST 1967

1. Hong Kong

The British stuck to their guns and ignored Peking's 48-hour ultimatum to lift the ban on Communist newspapers in Hong Kong. The initial Chinese response when the ultimatum expired yesterday was relatively low-risk, but highly emphatic. Red Guards were loosed on the British Embassy in Peking, which was burned and is out of radio contact.

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So far, the uproar in Peking has not sparked new outbursts in Hong Kong.

2. South Vietnam

Final voter registration figures--5.85 million--are up eleven percent over the total for last year's Constituent Assembly election. The biggest increases are in II Corps where better security and a substantial refugee flow into government-controlled areas have helped. There is little change in the populous Delta provinces, however, and the Saigon area shows a small decline.

3. NATO

A NATO exercise may be cancelled because of Italy's dislike for the Greek military regime. The exercise is supposed to begin in Greece this Saturday, but the Italians refuse to let their forces operate from Greece. The British and Belgians may drop out if the Italians do.

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#### 4. Nigeria

Major General Gowon, who heads the federal government, yesterday gave Ambassador Mathews a list of the Soviet equipment federal Nigerian forces have or will receive. For just over \$5 million, Lagos has bought:

- 8 MIG-17s
- 2 MIG-15s (trainers)
- 3 patrol boats
- assorted munitions, communications gear, and radar.

Also, as part of the deal, the Soviets will put the jets together and train Nigerian pilots to fly them. While the MIGs are not likely to see action right away because of the pilot situation, the Nigerians apparently have hired some British and South African mercenaries to fly their other aircraft.

#### 5. Saudi Arabia

The Saudis are considering a complete break with the other Arab states on the oil embargo. They are fearful, however, that such a move would trigger an Egyptian-sponsored campaign of terrorism and sabotage.

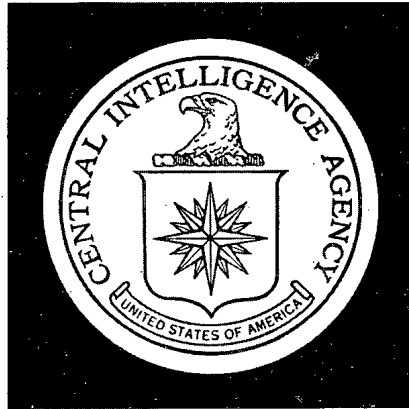
Saturday a close adviser to King Faysal asked Ambassador Eilts what US support the Saudis could count on if they made the break. He seemed to have in mind moral support and some technical help in keeping the refineries running should they be hit by sabotage.

#### 6. Nonproliferation Treaty

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 24 August 1967



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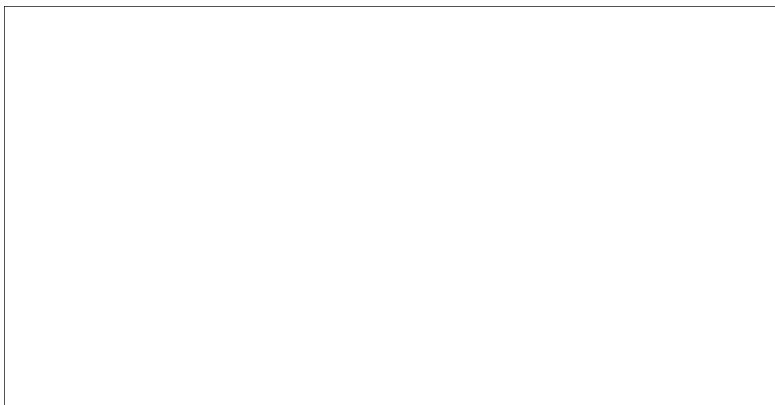
DAILY BRIEF  
24 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

A captured Viet Cong document suggests that an all-out attack on communications facilities may be a key feature of the Viet Cong plan to disrupt the elections. The Viet Cong evidently intend to hit communications sites especially hard on 2 September and use the resulting confusion to spread antielection posters and leaflets.

Another captured document indicates that in one province the Communists will try to act in concert with any Buddhist opposition to the elections which might materialize.

2. Cambodia



50X1

3. Communist China

Violence continues unabated throughout the country. Efforts by some national leaders to curb Red Guard activity have so far been unsuccessful; there are new signs of vacillation or division at the top.

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#### 4. Hong Kong

The British are pressing ahead with their antiterrorist programs in the colony. A local anti-Communist radio commentator was savagely attacked this morning by a band of terrorists, but there has yet been no big upsurge of violence. This may still come, as one of the motives behind the destruction of the British Embassy in Peking was probably to boost the sagging morale of the Hong Kong Communists.

#### 5. Rumania

After a lot of foot-dragging, the Rumanians have apparently approved tabling the draft nonproliferation treaty in Geneva. This, however, is only the beginning. Rumanian leaders have not abandoned their reservations about the draft, which are very similar to those expressed by the Italians, West Germans, Swedes, and Japanese.

#### 6. Soviet Union

Soviet leaders are working hard to shore up Moscow's position with the Latin American Communists in the wake of Castro's recent revolutionary conclave in Havana. Delegates to the Cuban meeting from at least five countries are now in Moscow getting the treatment.

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The Soviets continue pressing for political action and "united front" tactics, in contrast to Castro's wild calls for immediate guerrilla warfare.

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7. Nigeria

Federal officials in Lagos are beginning to show signs of real concern over the course of the war.

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Spirits would rise quickly in Lagos, of course, if the tide of battle should seem to turn against the Biafrans. At the moment there is very little solid information on the military situation.

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 25 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
25 AUGUST 1967

1. Vietnam

50X1

2. Hong Kong

Local Communists have been instructed to fight their own battles and not expect military support from the mainland. This decision seems to have been reflected in yesterday's events at the border, when Chinese Communist troops turned back a howling anti-British mob and prevented it from entering the colony. Peking evidently regards small groups of screaming demonstrators as permissible but is still reluctant to run the risk of letting a major brawl develop.

3. Thailand

Communist guerrillas in the north-east have become less aggressive recently. They now are concentrating on strengthening their organization at the village level and trying to remedy supply difficulties that have created morale problems within their ranks. We believe that while they may solve their immediate problems, their long-range potential is still low because of poor organization and lack of grass roots support.

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#### 4. Congo

Mobutu is scrapping the move for a negotiated settlement of the mercenary problem and is now saying that a military "solution" is the only way out. Just what plans he has in mind in this regard are unclear. His military forces are still outclassed and outgunned by the mercenaries, and he has been unable to wangle significant military assistance from Western countries.

There are also indications that Colonel Schramme's mercenaries might get some help and reinforcements from other mercenaries now gathering in Angola. The timing and nature of such help are still obscure, however.

#### 5. Nigeria

In addition to their military push into the West, the Biafrans have infiltrated agents there to stir up the Yorubas and encourage them to take the region out of the federation. Other Biafran volunteers may be in Lagos in hopes of assassinating General Gowon and other leaders.

The military situation is still murky, but it is clear that both sides are still building up their arms supplies. The federal government may soon use some new armored cars it received from France.

The Biafrans are also now receiving a fair amount of heavy military equipment from commercial European arms dealers.

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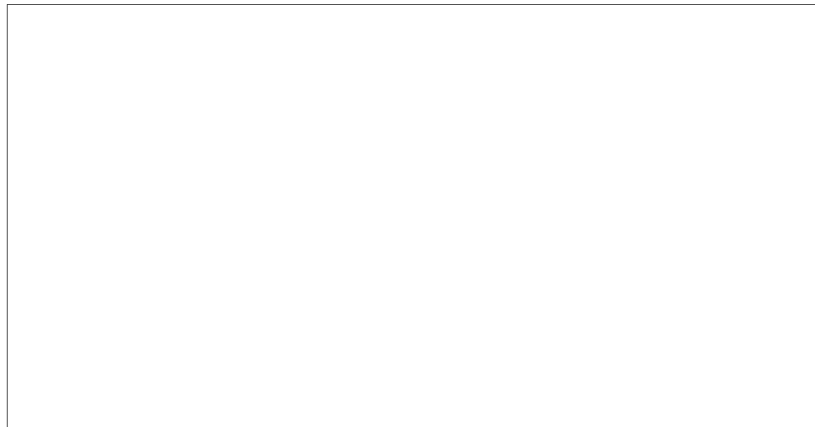
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## 6. Arab States

Tito has completed his peace-making sortie into the Arab world and is generally pleased with the results. We believe his efforts resulted in no real progress, however. Tito's next move may be to try to get India to chime in and urge the Arabs toward a peaceful settlement with Israel and then to seek a new United Nations General Assembly go-around on the whole affair.

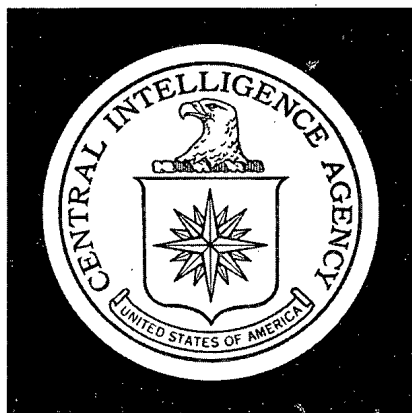
## 7. Aden

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 26 August 1967

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DAILY BRIEF  
26 AUGUST 1967

1. North Vietnam

Railroad traffic in and out of Hanoi is now dependent on ferries; all but the most essential rail shipments will probably be seriously delayed.

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2. Congo

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### 3. Greece

A number of influential Greeks recently urged the King to make his trip abroad as brief as possible, lest "adverse developments" occur during his absence. After some hesitancy, the King decided to adhere to his original schedule.

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Papadopoulos' word may be good for the short haul. We believe, however, that there is a real prospect that the King and the junta will collide--perhaps later this fall--with possibly fatal results for one or the other.

### 4. Hong Kong

Yesterday there were further incidents along the border, but Chinese Communist troops kept the demonstrators from getting out of hand. Food shipments from China continue to arrive in the colony.

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### 5. Arab States

The Arab foreign ministers' conference that opened today in Khartoum is not likely to be any more successful than other recent Arab pow-wows. Hence, the problem of what unified action the Arabs should, or can, take will be left for whatever chiefs of state show up at the summit meeting Khartoum is still planning to host next Tuesday.

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6. Burma

Rice is becoming scarce, and prices are skyrocketing. Reports of popular unrest are increasing, and some government stores and warehouses have been looted. The new crop will not hit the market until January, and may not help much anyway.

This could cause serious trouble for Ne Win's regime, whose economic policies have reduced Burma from the world's largest exporter of rice to its present penury. The [ ] general will probably weather the storm--barely.

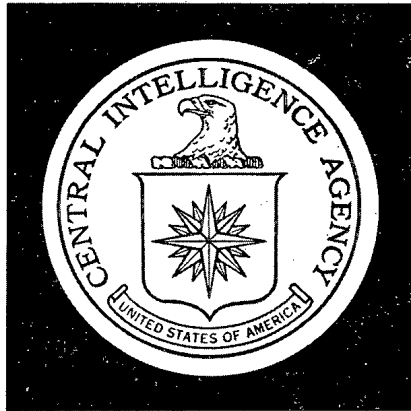
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7. Peru

The constitutional impasse drags on. The Senate president, whose disputed election started the hassle, is deaf to pleas even from his own party that he resign. This probably suits President Belaunde fine--he seems to be running things very well without the opposition-controlled Congress.

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**28 AUGUST 1967**

**1. North Vietnam**



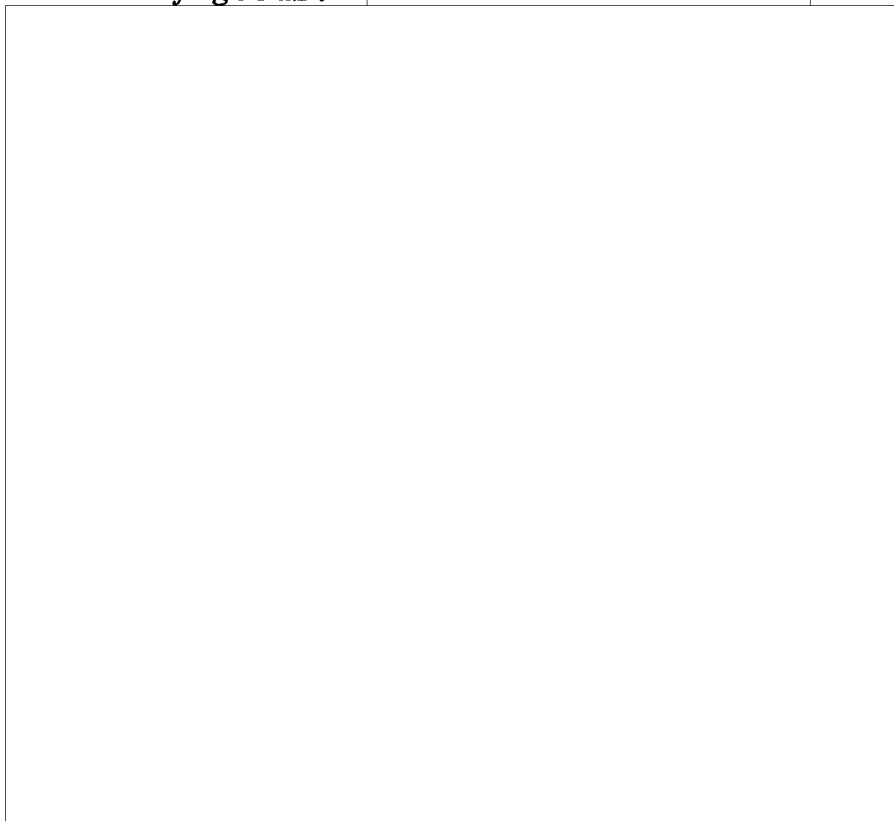
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**2. Soviet Union**

The Soviets seem to have cut back on use of the cross-China route for supplying the North Vietnamese with non-military goods. 

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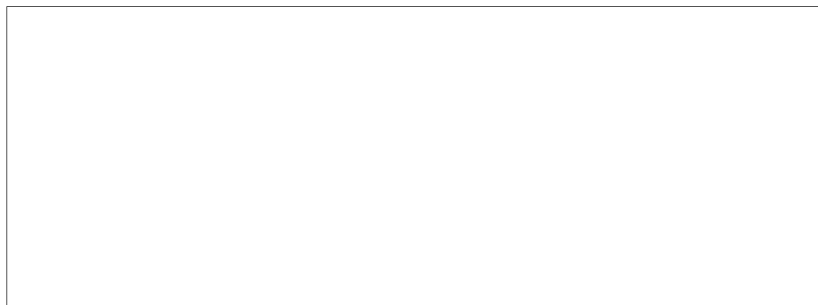
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### 3. Hong Kong

The first big Communist demonstration in downtown Hong Kong since early July was dispersed by the police on Saturday with little difficulty. Along the border with China, the situation eased slightly over the weekend despite continuing propaganda demonstrations and a minor shooting incident on the Chinese side.

### 4. Jordan



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### 5. Rhodesia - South Africa

African nationalist groups based in Zambia have stepped up their efforts against the ruling whites in Rhodesia and South Africa. In recent days Rhodesian security forces have suffered some casualties in clashes with infiltrating guerrilla bands from Zambia.



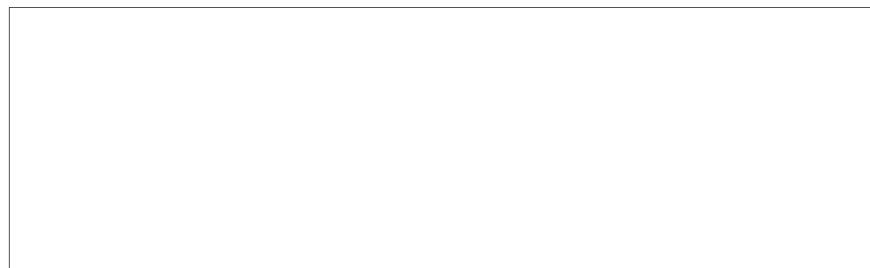
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The threat to the Rhodesian and South African regimes is nonexistent at this stage



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### 6. South Africa



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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 29 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
29 AUGUST 1967

1. South Vietnam

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2. Korea

Yesterday's incidents south of the Demilitarized Zone resulted in some 29 casualties among UN forces, including US losses of one killed and 14 wounded. The previous day the North Koreans caused 16 casualties in a grenade attack on a South Korean Army checkpoint.

Although these incidents are more grave than most that occur along the zone, official propaganda does not suggest the North Koreans have any territorial objectives in mind. Rather we believe the stepped-up attacks are aimed at discouraging the South Koreans from sending more troops to Vietnam.

3. Arab States

Prospects for success of the summit meeting that opens in Khartoum today are slim. Indeed some of the principals are losing their interest. Algerian President Boumediene will not come and Syrian President Atassi reportedly will also stay home. Most of the other main actors as well as many lesser lights of the Arab world are expected however.

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4. Thailand

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5. Venezuela

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Venezuelan police scored an impressive victory in two operations last Friday against pro-Castro terrorists in Caracas. Two of the three terrorists killed were key men in the highly dangerous urban organization of Douglas Bravo.

Friday's events as well as other recent setbacks will probably force Bravo's men in the capital to pause and lick their wounds for a while, but most of them remain at large.

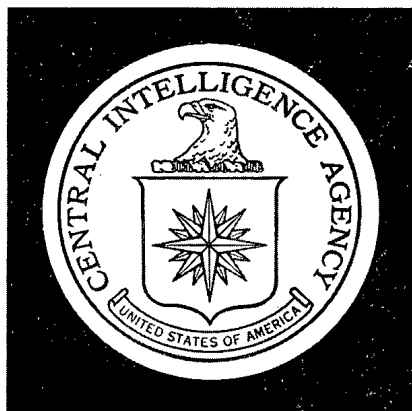
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6. Panama

Panamanian negotiators and opponents of the draft treaties are both very anxious to avoid any implication in the defense treaty that US military forces could remain in Panama "in perpetuity." The Panamanians are likely to press for a resolution of this problem before agreeing to discuss any other points of difference.

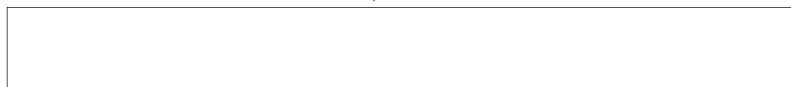
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 30 August 1967



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DAILY BRIEF  
30 AUGUST 1967

1. North Vietnam

Hanoi has finally seen fit to announce Stokely Carmichael's visit. A broadcast yesterday said Carmichael had come to North Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The broadcast left the impression Carmichael had just arrived. Actually, we believe he has been there for a week. Carmichael was quoted as expressing "warm militant solidarity" with the Vietnamese.

2. South Vietnam

The Provisional Assembly has rejected a government proposal to keep the polls open for an extra two hours on election day. The Military Directorate had asked for the extra time to assure maximum voter participation. On 3 September voting hours will be from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

3. Congo

Mobutu is back-peddling on his stand that only a Congolese military victory over the mercenaries can erase the stain of dishonor. The General, who vacillates a good deal in time of crisis, apparently has remembered that his army is an improbable instrument for victory and would be more likely to take to the bush than to take Bukavu.

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Mobutu is now saying that he would negotiate with the mercenaries if Schramme alone would "disappear."

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## 4. Communist China

Peking is taking further steps to curb the spread of violence, including the deployment of troops into at least one problem area.

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This directive may backfire and cause still more violence. Local authorities, which have sometimes deliberately misinterpreted such orders in recent months, may use it to justify disarming Maoists and supplying their own supporters with weapons.

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although the directive has been widely publicized in Canton, killing and fighting continue.

## 5. Egypt

Last Friday night Nasir broke up a coup attempt: he simply invited the organizer, former chief of the armed forces Abdul Hakim Amir, to dinner and arrested him in the presence of the other guests. Some 150 of Amir's high-ranking collaborators have since been picked up.

Nasir may now feel temporarily secure. The arrest of Amir, long a favorite of the army, may in time have serious repercussions. At the moment, however, the army appears too demoralized and leaderless to take up the gauntlet.

## 6. Aden

The South Arabian Army, to which the British had hoped to turn over power and then leave, has declined the offer. London seems, however, to be going ahead with plans to get out, apparently hoping that the conflicting groups will themselves somehow come to an arrangement.

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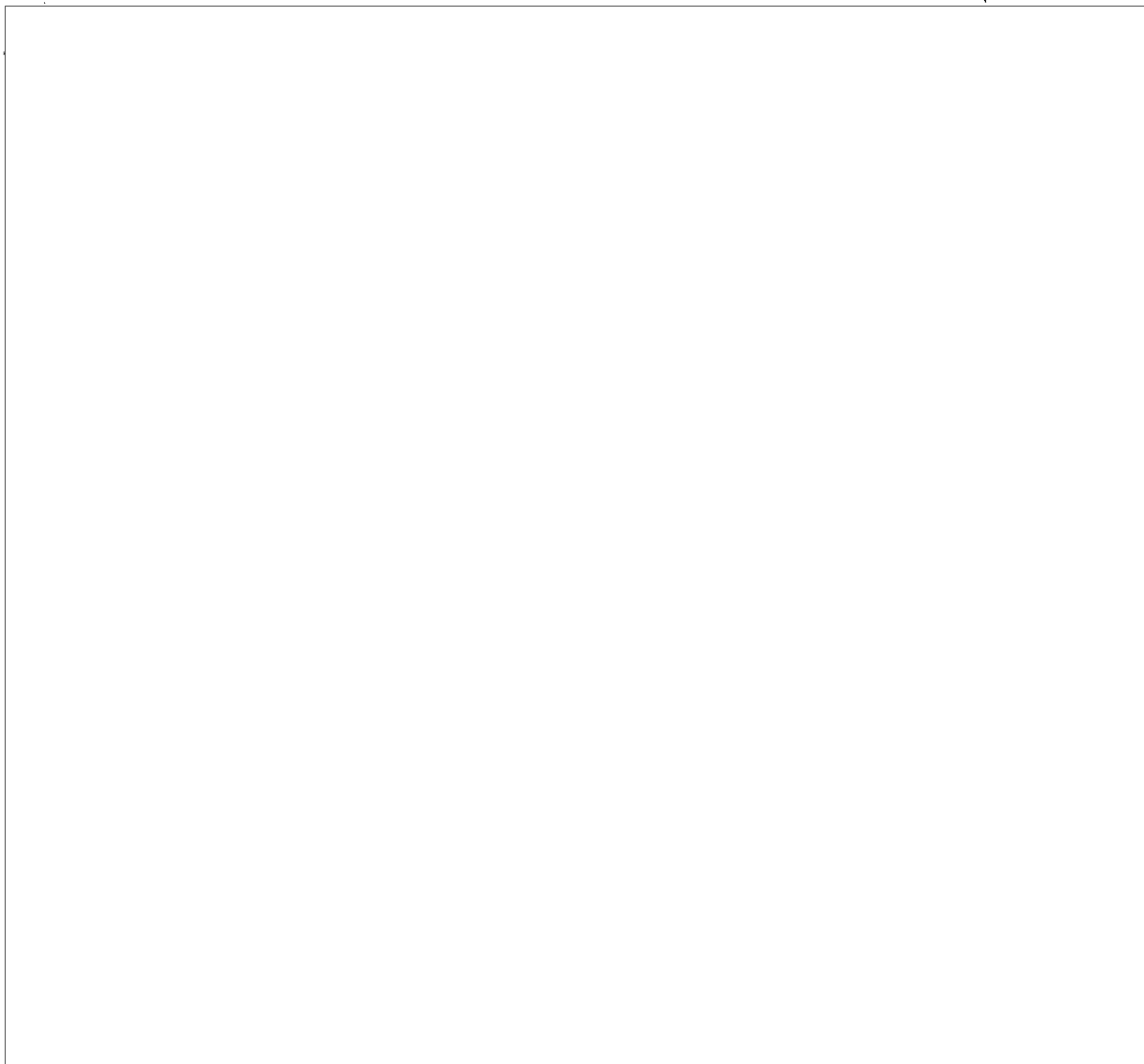


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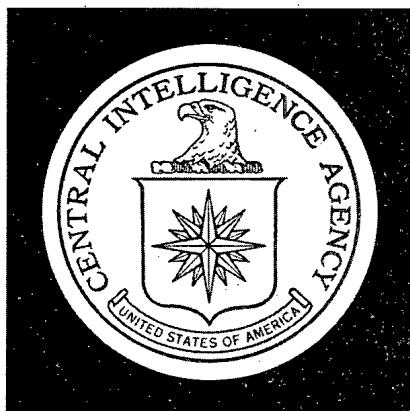
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

~~Top Secret~~ 31 August 1967



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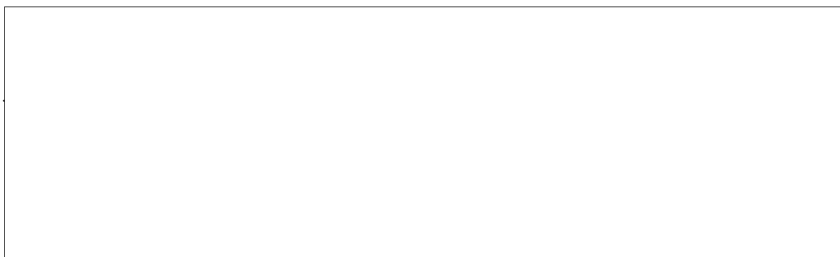
DAILY BRIEF  
31 AUGUST 1967

1. Communist China

Peking's first authoritative comment on the intensified US bombing in North Vietnam reflects continuing concern that Hanoi will not remain steadfast. The Chinese statement, broadcast yesterday, claims laboriously that no US or Soviet "plot" to bring about peace talks can possibly succeed in the face of North Vietnamese determination to defeat the US.

The statement contains a strong reiteration of Chinese support for North Vietnam but implies that the Chinese will become directly involved only if they are attacked by US forces.

2. Portugal



50X1

3. Nonproliferation Treaty

New Delhi remains less than a willing bride on the nonproliferation treaty. An Indian representative at Geneva told a US official that India would probably sign under Soviet and US pressure, but ratification by the parliament might be delayed. Other Indian officials have been even more pessimistic, trying to hold out for some sort of security guarantee against the Chinese.

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#### 4. Arab States

The Arab summit moves into its third day. Jordan's King Husayn is making his plea for a rational approach to a settlement with Israel and Nasir appears to have concluded another agreement with Saudi Arabia's King Faysal to end the civil war in Yemen. The Syrians have pulled out of the meetings and are sulking in their tents.

Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and Libya are expected to back Husayn. Nasir, however, holds the key that could swing in other Arab states. Nasir is likely to be more moderate than in times past, but we suspect he is too much the victim of that past to become the champion of peace with Israel.

As for peace in Yemen, it may be a bit early to start uncrossing fingers. Although the press reports that outside observers will watch Egyptian troops leave

Nasir and Faysal have agreed before (1965) to stop the war--and the war went on.

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#### 5. Venezuela

There is growing sentiment for something more substantial than talk about Castro's subversive efforts in Venezuela. Last week's capture of another Cuban has stirred the pot again

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Prominent political figures in Caracas are calling on the government to retaliate with clandestine military operations against Cuba. There have been about as many legal sanctions as possible applied and Venezuela's frustrations in these efforts may lead to more drastic policies that could include raids on Cuba.

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There are at least tentative indications that some other Latin American nations are thinking along similar lines.

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