



# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

1 APRIL 1965

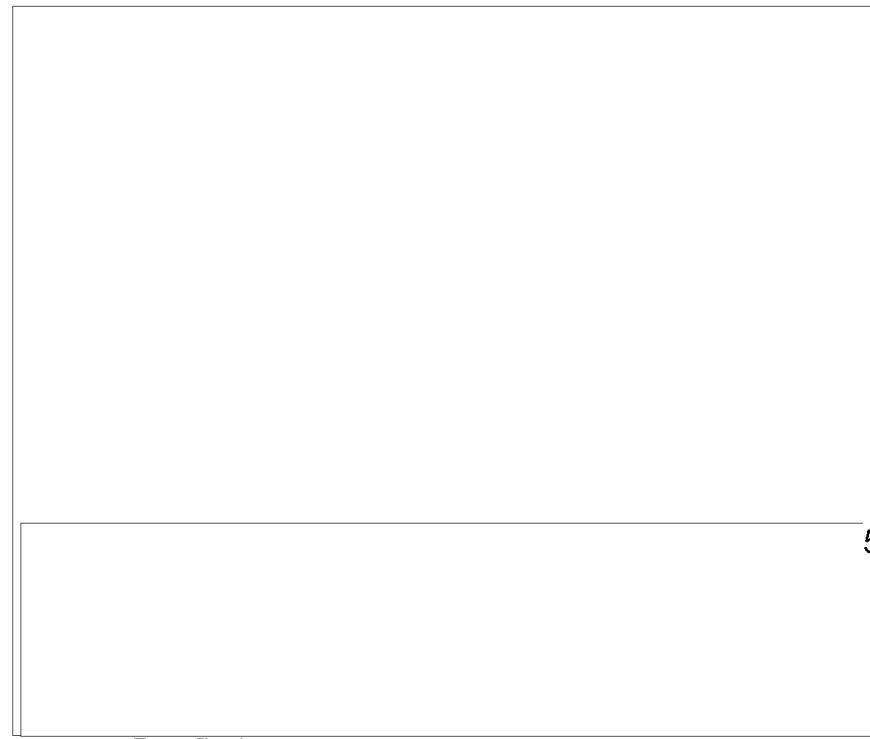
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DAILY BRIEF  
1 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

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In Saigon, Premier Quat is once again complaining of his difficulties in running an administration in which top generals and civil servants actively work against him. He now suspects the chief of the armed forces, "Little" Minh, of taking part in such activities. General Thi, for his part, has repeated his hope that Quat will soon make the needed cabinet changes and institutional reforms.

Viet Cong activity has intensified in the past twenty-four hours as heavy fighting continues in the far north. The Viet Cong has sustained relatively heavy casualties there and in several actions elsewhere.

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2. Yemen

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[redacted] there have been two Egyptian air attacks so far this week on Saudi territory near the Yemeni border. [redacted]

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3. UK

Ambassador Bruce comments that the budget to be announced Tuesday by the Wilson government will be a fundamental test of Labor's staying power. It is certain to be unpopular at home if it contains the kind of austerity measures Britain's foreign creditors demand. If it does not, the consequent lack of confidence overseas would imperil sterling.

The ambassador feels that the British are relying much too heavily on the US to bail them out in the latter situation.

4. Indonesia

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5. Burma

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**6. West Germany**

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Bonn seems to be having some success in softening Arab reactions to its recognition of Israel.

Bonn's emissaries in Algiers have also hinted at economic rewards for restraint. Similar efforts are being made in other Arab capitals.

The Algerians, already wavering, have indicated that the question of recognizing East Germany will not arise.

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**7. Korea**

Agitation in Korea against a Korea-Japan settlement is gaining momentum. Opposition elements, led by former president Yun Po-Sun, have been able to incite some student disorders against the government's "sellout" of Korean interests.

Agreement was reached last week on the last major point at issue between the Koreans and Japanese, although the negotiators in Tokyo are still haggling over details.

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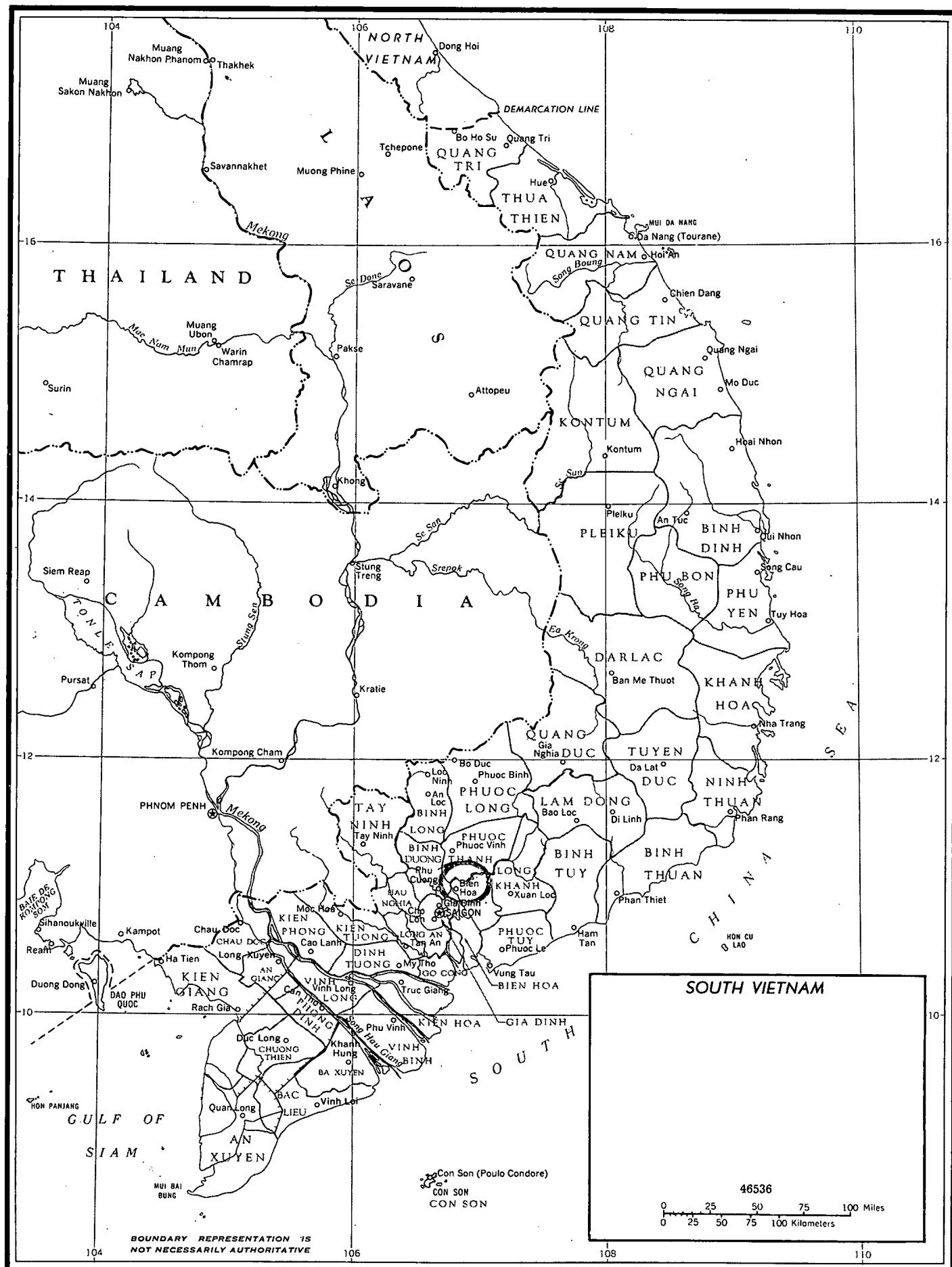


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2 APRIL 1965

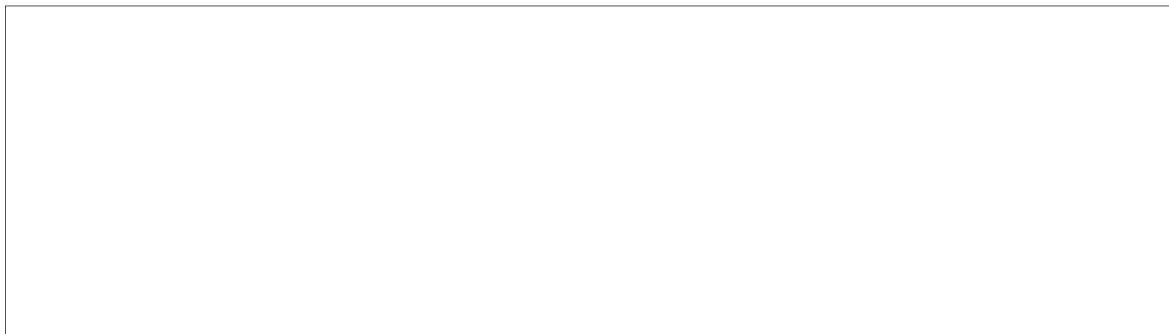
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DAILY BRIEF  
2 APRIL 1965

1. South Vietnam

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The South Korean troop compound about five miles south of Bien Hoa was hit by mortar fire today. At least eight Koreans were wounded. Viet Cong propaganda had long threatened such a move, and the Koreans were [redacted] concerned.

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2. Vietnam

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Hanoi is now doing most of the propagandizing on "volunteers for Vietnam." A broadcast yesterday claimed that a reserve unit of the Chinese Communist Army had promised Ho Chi Minh to "act at your first call." Such claims go well beyond Peiping's propaganda on the subject.

3. Berlin

Allied access to Berlin has not been affected by the Ulbricht regime's interference yesterday and today with West German travelers. The target is West German parliamentarians en route to Berlin for the plenary meeting of the Bundestag on 7 April. Few members are likely to be kept away, since they have been instructed to travel to Berlin by air.

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4. Cyprus

Turkish rejection of UN mediator Plaza's report has set back hopes for early negotiations.

The Turks claim that Plaza should not have made "substantive" recommendations, and they will not negotiate on the basis of his proposals. Plaza ruled out federation, which the Turks favor, as a possible solution.

In Greece the reaction has been generally favorable, although some elements are objecting to Plaza's recommendation against enosis.

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Makarios told Ambassador Belcher this morning that he intends to start a "peace offensive" on the island now that the period of waiting is over.

5. Panama

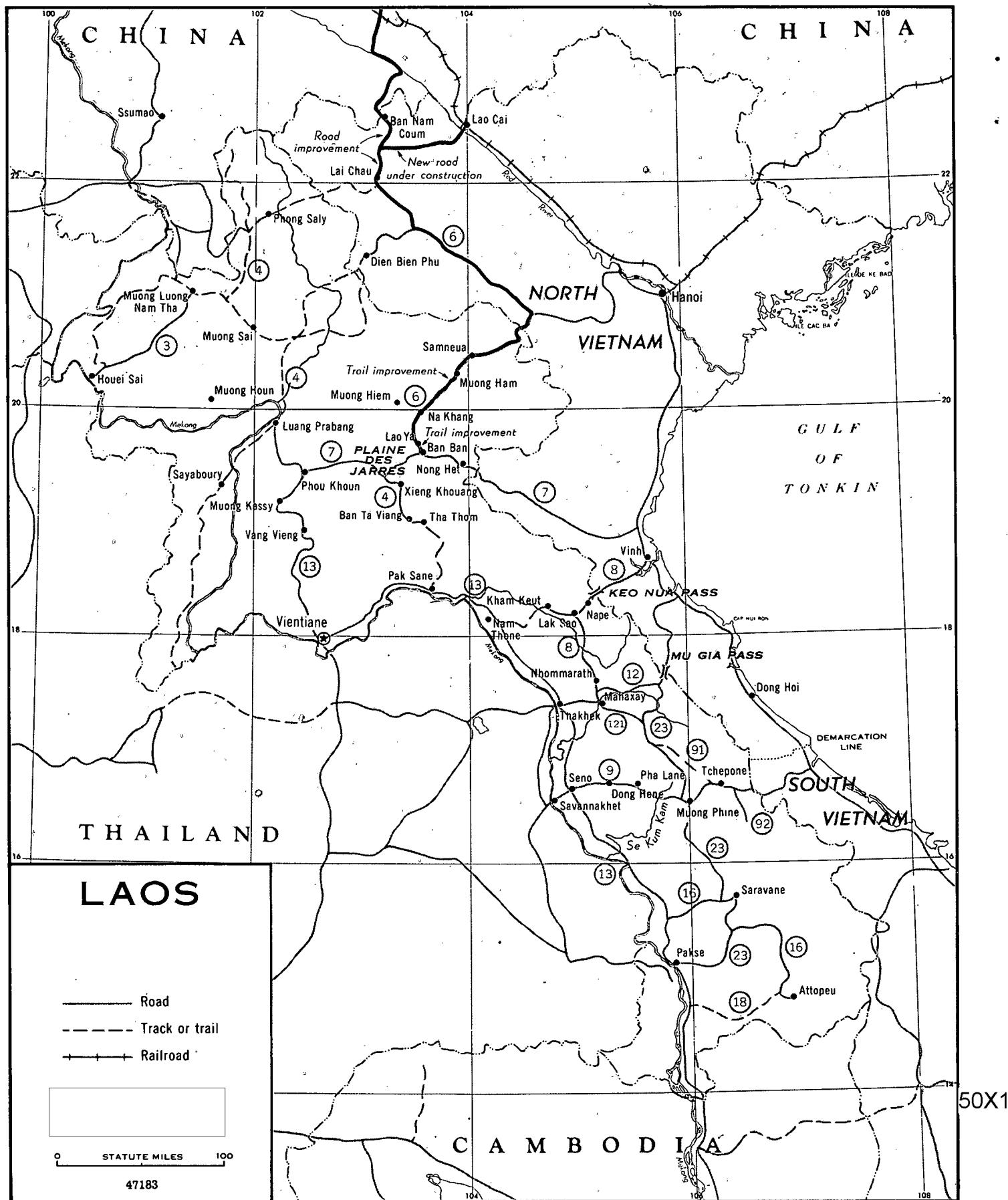
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With regard to the Canal negotiations, Foreign Minister Eleta has complained that the US is "dragging its feet."

6. Hungary

The Hungarians have finally managed to control the spread of the hoof-and-mouth epidemic reported early this year, but complete elimination is not expected for two or three months.

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7. Laos

The military situation is relatively quiet, but there are continuing reports of a Communist build-up near Seno in south-central Laos. There are no other signs suggesting an imminent Communist offensive. However, government forces in the area have been weakened by deployments made to quell the recent uprising in Thakhek, and the destruction of a major bridge has hampered government supply of advance forces along the Se Kum Kam River. (See map.)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



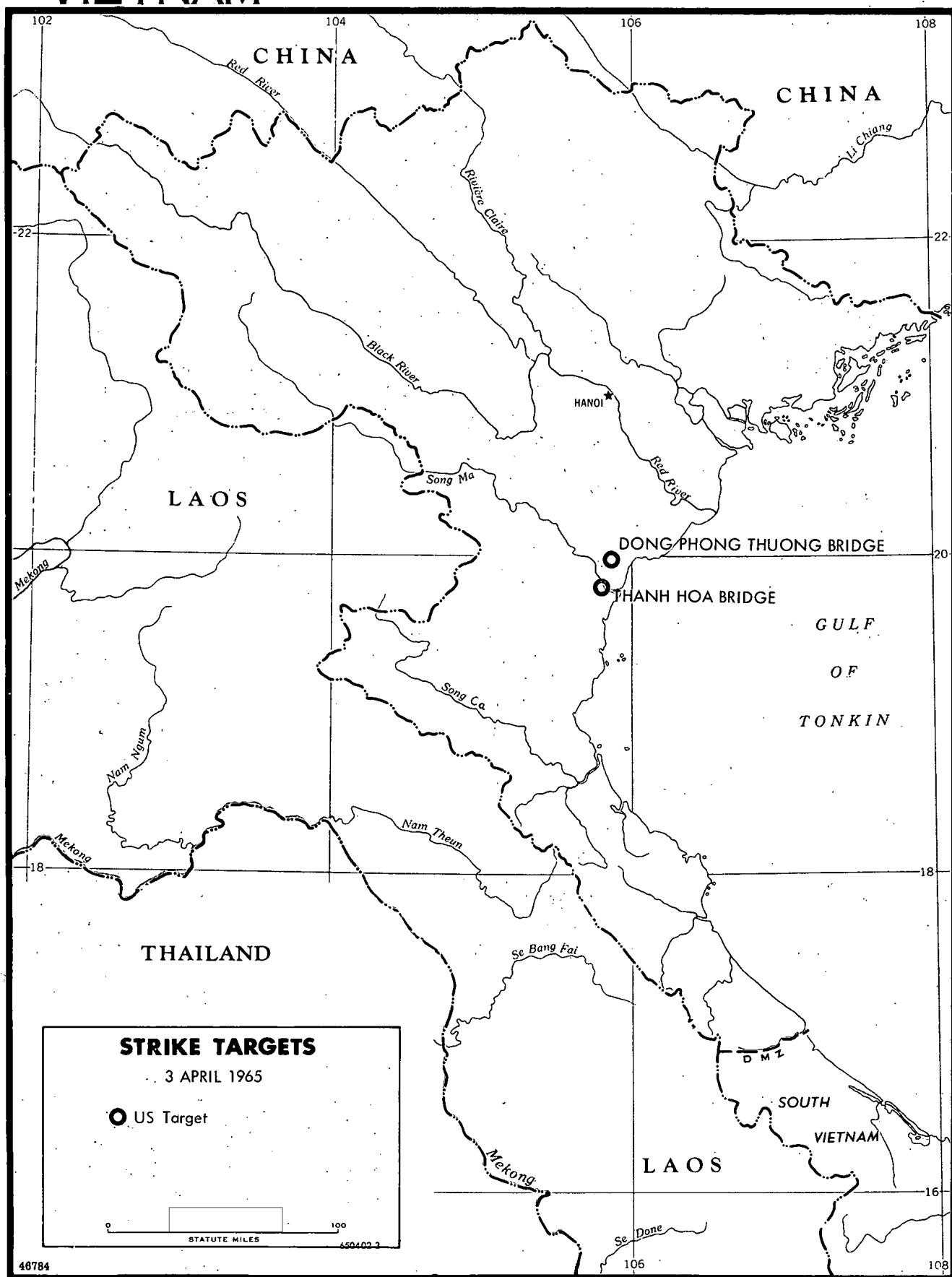
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3 APRIL 1965  
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# NORTH VIETNAM

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INFORMATION AS OF 1030 EST

DAILY BRIEF  
3 APRIL 1965

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1. Vietnam

This morning's strike some 80 miles south of Hanoi destroyed the Dong Thong bridge, according to pilot reports. The Thanh Hoa bridge was still intact.



No significant new political developments have been reported.

2. Malaysia

A resurgence of communal violence in Singapore and on the mainland is causing serious concern among local authorities.

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3. Arab States

Limited Arab military moves along Israeli borders appear to be continuing. These deployments still seem to be defensive and precautionary, reflecting concern over possible Israeli military action to halt Arab diversion of the Jordan river headwaters.

4. West Germany

Bonn is hoping to put off the formal establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel as long as possible in order to give the Arabs a chance to cool off. The Germans are concerned, however, that too much stalling may irritate the Israelis. A West German representative is returning to Tel Aviv next week to talk things over.

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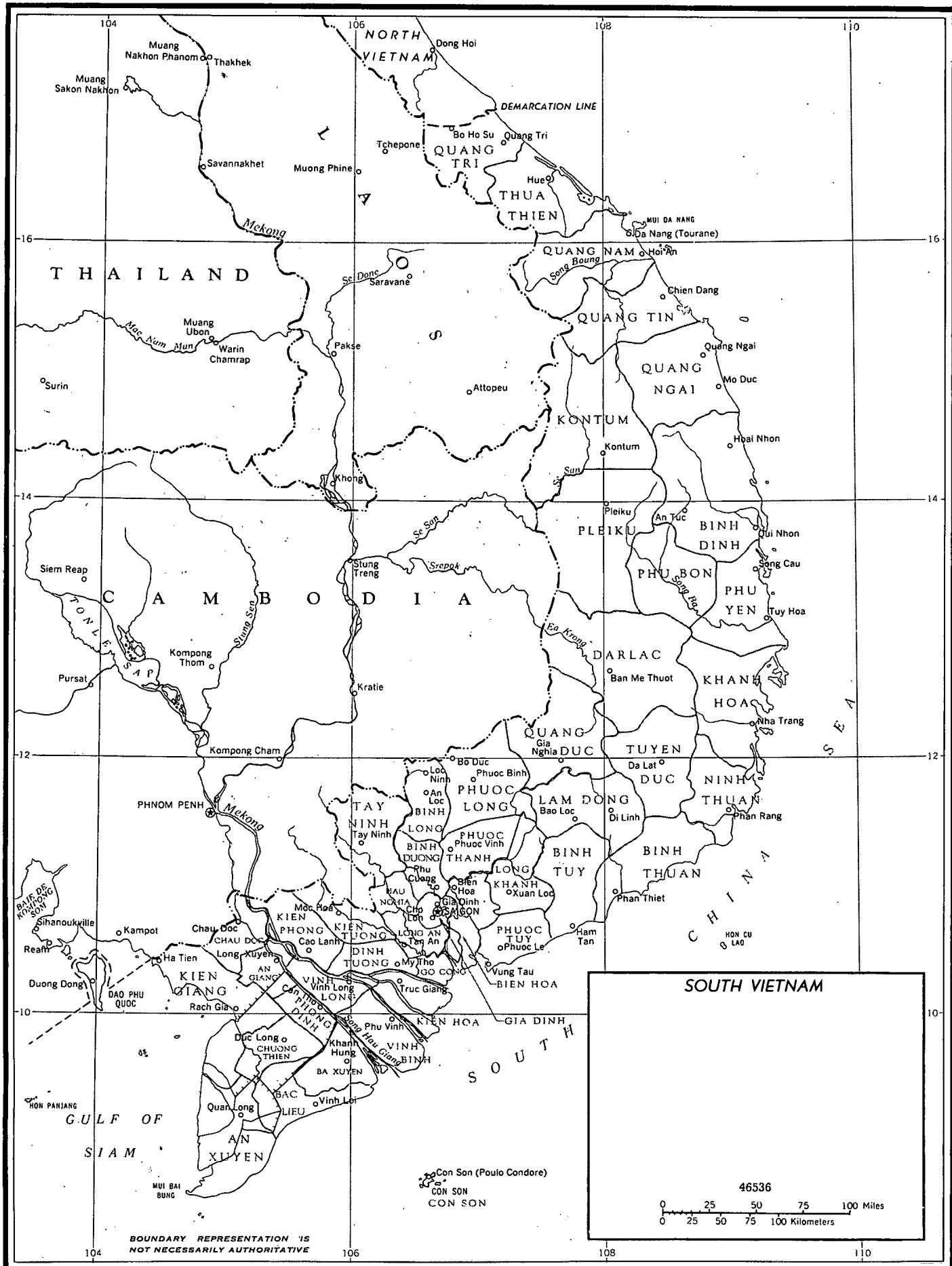


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5 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
5 APRIL 1965

1. South Vietnam

A major action occurred yesterday in Binh Dinh Province, where government units trying to reopen a major highway clashed with a sizable Viet Cong force, estimated at three companies. Confirmed details are still lacking, but the press says the Viet Cong took heavy losses.

Elsewhere in the countryside, Viet Cong sabotage and harassment continues, at a rate still somewhat below the peak at the end of February.

No significant political developments have been reported during the past day or so.

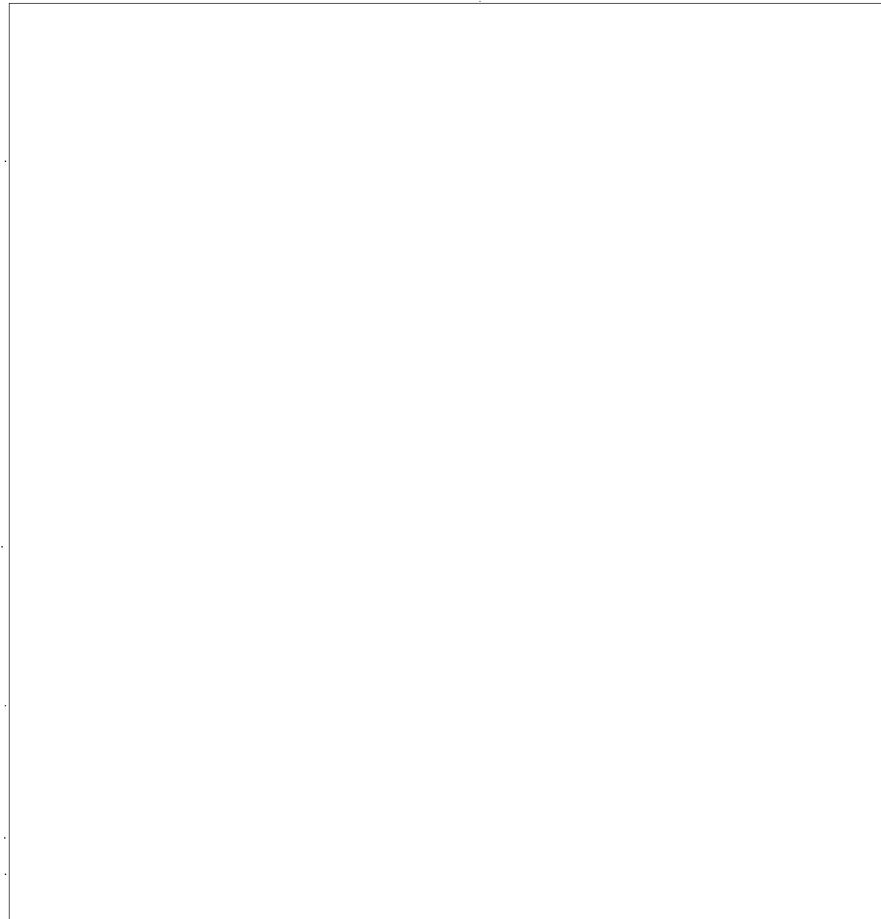
2. Indonesia

[redacted] celebrations begin in Bandung on 18 April, the tenth anniversary of the first Afro-Asian conference.

Confusing reports continue to come in regarding a prospective clash between Moslem groups and the Communists. Anti-Communist elements in Java appear to be having difficulty getting together. In East Java, Sukarno reportedly plans to order arrests of the more important Moslem anti-Communist leaders.

The Bandung celebrations may not be the propaganda triumph Sukarno is planning.

### 3. UAR



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### 4. Japan

Draft agreements for a treaty with South Korea were initialled over the weekend, after 14 years of off-and-on negotiations. The foreign ministers hope to have a final draft treaty ready for signing before President Pak's trip to Washington next month. Ratification by the two parliaments is unlikely before June.

The agreements include a settlement of Korean property claims, agreement on fishing rights, and arrangements for settling the legal status of the half million Korean residents of Japan.

Meanwhile, in both Seoul and Tokyo, the principal opposition parties are cranking up last-ditch struggles against the settlement. In Seoul, students are said to be planning further demonstrations this week.



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5. Sudan

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## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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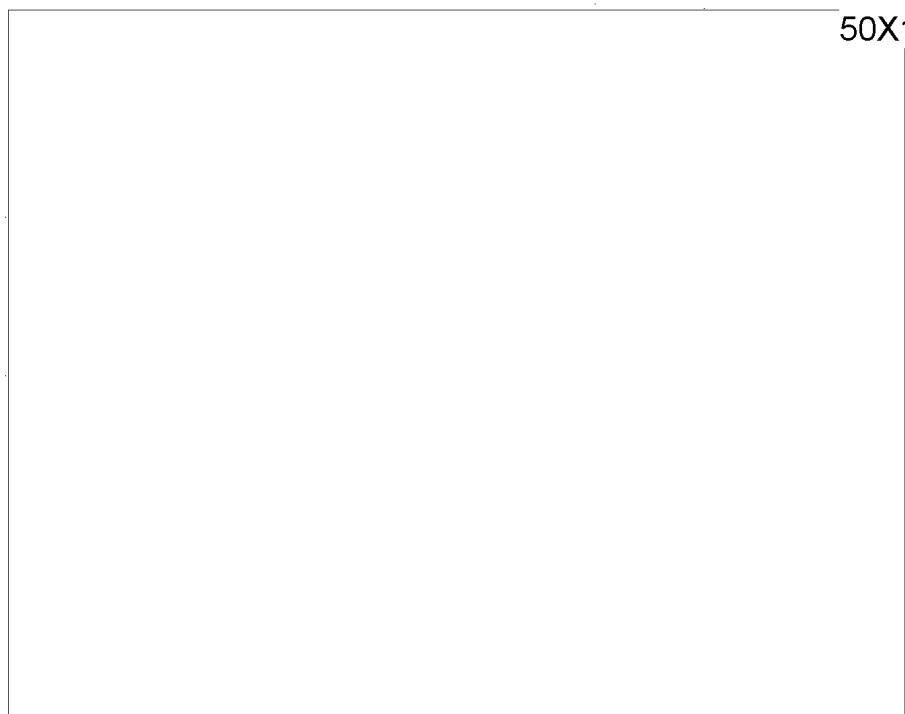
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DAILY BRIEF  
6 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

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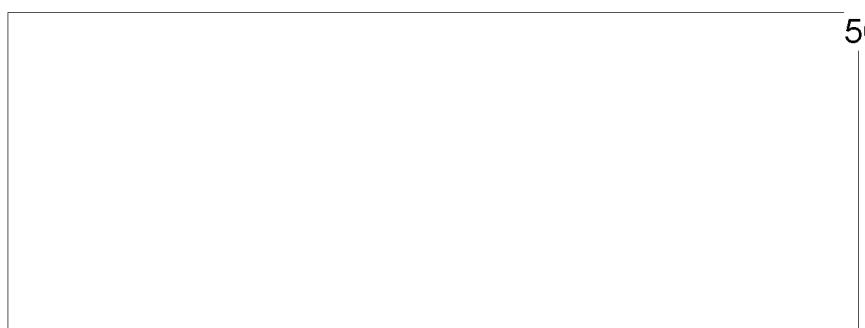


2. Iraq

Baghdad has launched another military campaign in the north against the Kurds, after a cease-fire of nearly fourteen months. Nasir had argued with the Iraqis against such a campaign on the grounds that it would tie down the Iraqi Army during a period of high Arab-Israeli tensions.

3. USSR

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4. Guatemala

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Communist guerrillas are preparing an early action against the US Embassy as a protest against US "meddling" in Vietnam and Guatemala,

The USIS office in another city may also be a target.

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## EAST GERMANY

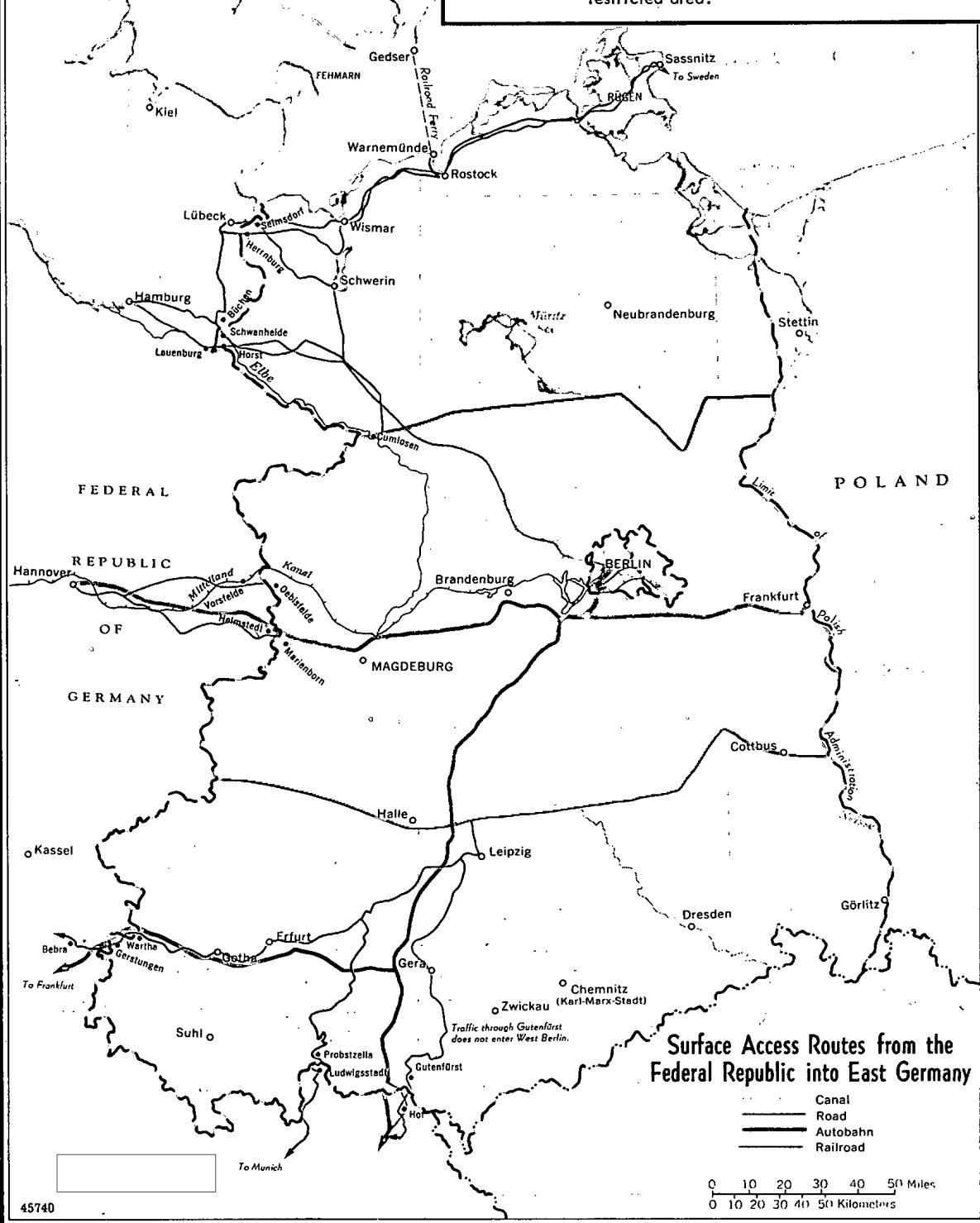
5th TEMPORARY RESTRICTION FOR 1965 PLACED ON ALLIED  
MISSION TRAVEL FROM 5-11 APRIL

Area of Temporary Restriction

NOTE: Autobahns open except small portion including cut-off to Frankfurt/Oder.

East Berlin (for the first time) is included in the temporary restricted area.

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**5. Ghana**

The first known shipment of Chinese Communist arms to Ghana arrived last week, when a Chinese vessel unloaded 40 truckloads of small arms and some heavier equipment near Accra. Nkrumah has been trying to drum up increased support for the Congolese rebels despite the decline in their fortunes and may try to get some of these arms to them.

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**6. Berlin**

Whether or not the military exercise in East Germany laid on by the Soviets for the period through 11 April was specifically timed for tomorrow's West German Bundestag and cabinet session in West Berlin, it is clearly being used as a show of force and as a harassing device.

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Soviet troops normally based in the area between West Berlin and West Germany are moving to exercise grounds south of the autobahn, and there is considerable air activity which includes close patrolling of the Berlin air corridors. Soviet military brass, including Warsaw Pact commander Marshal Grechko, is on hand, and there is some indication that additional air units may come in from the USSR.

Soviet and East European military activity elsewhere, however, is generally normal for this time of year. (See map.)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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7 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
7 APRIL 1965

1. Communist China

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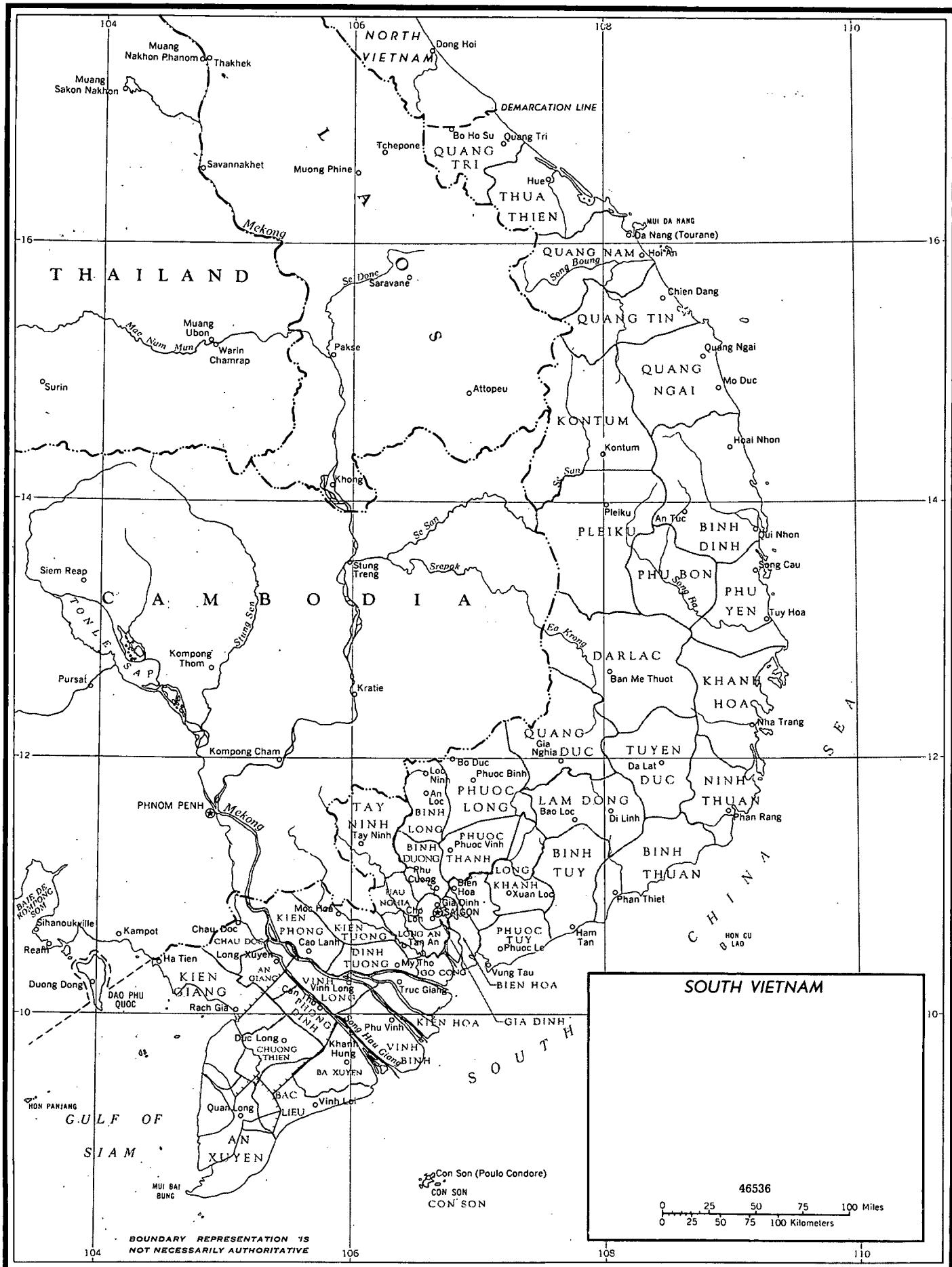
2. Berlin

Harassment of the Western access  
routes into Berlin continued today.

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it does not look as if the Soviets wish  
to provoke a major crisis over Berlin  
right now.

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3. Vietnam

The Viet Cong has broken off the three-day battle in Chuong Thien Province. (See map.) Initial press reports, as yet unconfirmed, list 276 Viet Cong dead as against only 20 on the government side. Farther north, government forces have launched a large-scale ground and air operation against positions in Kontum Province believed to be held by at least one battalion of the North Vietnamese 325th Division.

The political stage in Saigon is quiet [redacted]

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There is no sign of any softening in the Chinese or Vietnamese Communist position on negotiations. [redacted]

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4. Pakistan

President Ayub's reception in Moscow so far has been remarkably cool, in direct contrast to the warm welcome accorded India's president last September. The Soviets may well have been irritated by the display of Sino-Pakistani amity during recent visits by Chou En-lai and Chen Yi to Pakistan.

5. Indonesia

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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8 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
8 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

U-2 photography of 5 April has provided the first solid evidence of a SAM site in North Vietnam. The site is about 15 miles southeast of Hanoi and is in the late stages of construction. No missile equipment was noted, however. Much of the area was cloud-covered and a complete search for other sites was not possible.

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Press sources have been quoting Soviet officials in Moscow as saying that Soviet military equipment is definitely en route to North Vietnam. The officials allegedly claim that "procedural" difficulties with Peiping have been cleared up.

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**2. North Vietnam**

Yesterday's appointment of North Vietnamese politburo member and Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh as foreign minister upgrades the status of this post, held since 1961 by Central Committee members who ranked relatively low on Hanoi's power ladder. At the least, it probably means that Hanoi anticipates or intends a new intensification of activity in the international political and diplomatic arena. Until Trinh begins showing his hand, however, it is too early to determine what significance his appointment may have regarding an intention to initiate negotiations over South Vietnam. An analysis is at Annex.

**3. South Vietnam**

A small group of disgruntled subordinate naval commanders-[redacted] 50X1

[redacted]-have apparently 50X1 succeeded in getting Admiral Cang and his deputy relieved from command of the navy.

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[redacted]  
Press reports that a "mutiny" has occurred seem luridly overdrawn, since not a shot has been fired, nor voices raised in anger.

The Armed Forces Council is to meet urgently to discuss the charges against Cang. [redacted]

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**4. President's Speech**

Communist reactions to the President's 7 April speech are only beginning to come in and so far provide no real key to the Communist response.

Hanoi has not yet been heard from. Peiping, in an initial domestic broadcast this afternoon, quoted passages of the speech, but branded it as "full of lies and fraud." The broadcast said the offer to discuss Vietnam without conditions was "old stuff with new decorations," whose aim was to allow US troops to carry out their "aggression."

Moscow has broadcast several sparse press items on the speech, but has not yet commented authoritatively. Party leader Brezhnev, in a speech today in Warsaw which denounced US policy in Vietnam and asserted Moscow's readiness to assist North Vietnam in "strengthening its defenses," avoided any mention of the President's remarks.

**5. Berlin**

Bonn is still considering holding the 28-30 April meeting of the West German upper house--the Bundesrat--in West Berlin. A decision is likely tomorrow. An affirmative decision would probably provoke a continuation or an intensification of the Communist harassing activities of the past few days.

**6. Bolivia**

Hernan Siles' Nationalist Revolutionary Movement may try to stage demonstrations in La Paz tomorrow, despite the junta's decree prohibiting them. The junta has taken security precautions, but some violence may occur. Siles seems bent on forcing junta president Barrientos to form a political alliance with his party and is testing the junta's nerve.

**7. Cyprus**

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ANNEX

Hanoi's New Foreign Minister

Nguyen Duy Trinh, 55, was born in southern Vietnam and fought there with the Viet Minh against the French. Considered a most competent technician, he has long been a top economic administrator, holding the regime's top planning post since 1958. He has been one of five deputy premiers since 1961, during the past year the most active public figure in this group, and a member of the eleven-man party politburo since 1957.

Xuan Thuy, replaced as foreign minister on the grounds of ill health, has been absent for several months from official functions where he might have been expected to put in an appearance and may indeed be ill. However, Xuan Thuy has apparently served more as a spokesman and factotum than as a policy maker. There is no doubt that his replacement by a man with Trinh's credentials upgrades the foreign ministry post, which, since 1961 when it was relinquished by present Premier Pham Van Dong, has been held by men of lesser stature.

This undoubtedly means Hanoi sees a forthcoming period of intense international political and diplomatic activity and that the regime therefore wishes to place the conduct of its foreign relations in the hands of a man high in its counsels.

Beyond this, until Trinh tips his hand, publicly or through diplomatic channels, it is difficult to determine the significance of his appointment and whether or not Hanoi intends to change direction in its policy.

Trinh has not been prominent in the party polemics between the hard-line pro-Peiping and the more moderate pro-Moscow factions. He has worked closely with the Soviets in negotiating economic agreements, has been to Moscow at least four times, and has written of the need for close bloc economic cooperation. Some observers have characterized him as a hard-line extremist, basing this primarily on his delivery of several pro-Chinese speeches in Albania. He may lean personally toward the militant and uncompromising position of the pro-Peiping faction, but the evidence is not convincing.

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On the other hand, his earlier southern history and his past personal identification with the resistance movement in the south could imply that Hanoi foresees or intends new developments in its relationships with the Viet Cong and the south which might overshadow in importance its relationships elsewhere.

Several previous changes in the foreign ministry post have subsequently seemed to foreshadow changes in the course of North Vietnamese policy. In 1963, for example, a probable "moderate" was dumped in favor of Xuan Thuy, regarded by some observers as more pro-Chinese. Somewhat later, a shift in North Vietnamese foreign policy toward Chinese views did become evident.

More indications are required before we can attempt to read a change in policy direction into yesterday's appointment.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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9 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
9 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

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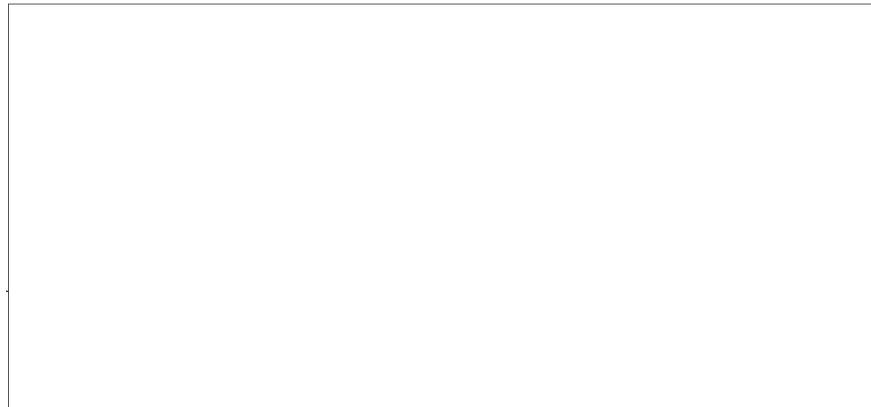
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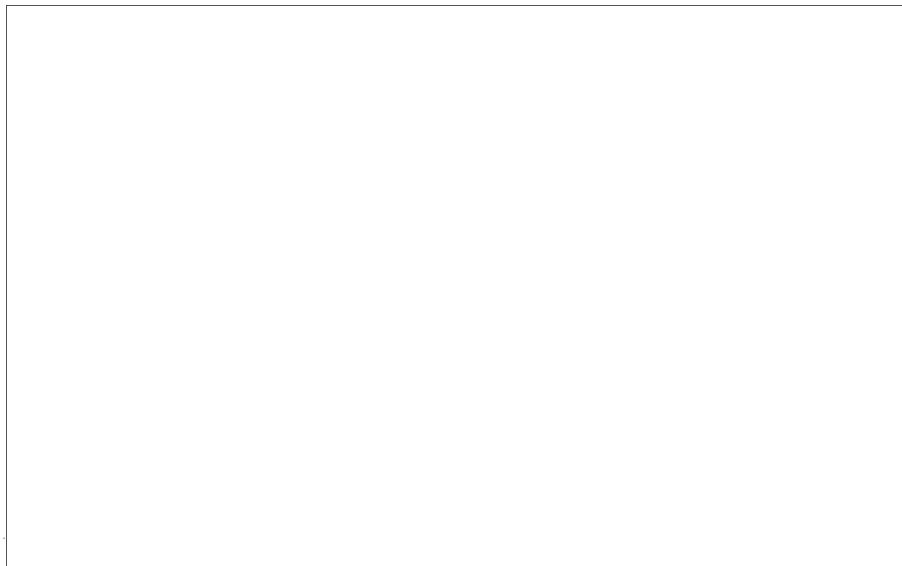
## 2. Communist China

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## 3. Indonesia

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In a speech on 5 April, Sukarno [redacted] 50X1 announced that Indonesia is "now entering the period of building Socialism." The US Embassy comments that this speech probably foreshadows the early promulgation of important changes in economic policy, including greater restrictions of private enterprise and increased social controls.

Defense Minister General Nasution, a staunch anti-Communist who is no longer in favor with Sukarno, has advised Ambassador Bunker not to expect any improvement in US-Indonesian relations. He advised withdrawal of US "targets"--personnel and programs--from Indonesia.

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4. Berlin

The West Germans have announced that the upper house of the Bonn parliament--the Bundesrat--will not hold its 30 April session in West Berlin. There is some sentiment for holding such a session later on, but it seems doubtful that this will actually come to pass.

5. Communist Bloc

The USSR appears to be winding up its 1965 grain purchasing program after buying 3.3 million tons at a cost of about \$200 million. This compares with the nearly 12 million tons the Soviets bought following the bad 1963 harvest.

Peiping has ordered almost four million tons to date, but is expected to remain active in the market and match last year's record total of 6.5 million tons.

6. Pakistan

President Ayub, who is currently on an official visit to Moscow, says the Soviets are "attacking" him about his friendship with the US. When Ambassador Kohler expressed the hope Ayub was not denying this friendship, he replied "certainly not."

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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10 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
10 APRIL 1965

50X1

1. Vietnam



2. Arab States

King Hussein confirms that the United Arab Command has issued a directive to the Arab countries bordering Israel to select appropriate Israeli targets for retaliation purposes. The targets selected are to include "economic projects." Each Arab country is to prepare up to one brigade (approximately 1,000 men) to conduct retaliatory raids into Israel.

The US Embassy in Amman believes that this plan would be invoked only in response to what the Arabs considered a clear-cut act of Israeli aggression. The Embassy warns, however, of the danger that they might overreact to relatively minor provocation.

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**3. Cyprus**

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[Redacted]

In Ankara, Turkish Foreign Minister Isik told Secretary Rusk that his government can give no promise to consult NATO before starting any military action to protect or support the Turkish Cypriots. Isik also told the Secretary that Turkey is "really interested" in talking to the Greek Government if there is some prospect of concrete results. He said he feared, however, that it would not be possible to preserve relations with Greece if the urgent question of the physical situation of the Turkish Cypriots is not settled within a "normal" period of time.

**4. British Guiana**

A smoldering argument between Prime Minister Burnham and Finance Minister D'Aguiar over tax policy has again brought the coalition government to the point of collapse. Ambassador Carlson reports that D'Aguiar and his party colleagues have consulted the governor on the procedure to be followed to resign, and presumably will do so soon if Burnham does not concede.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

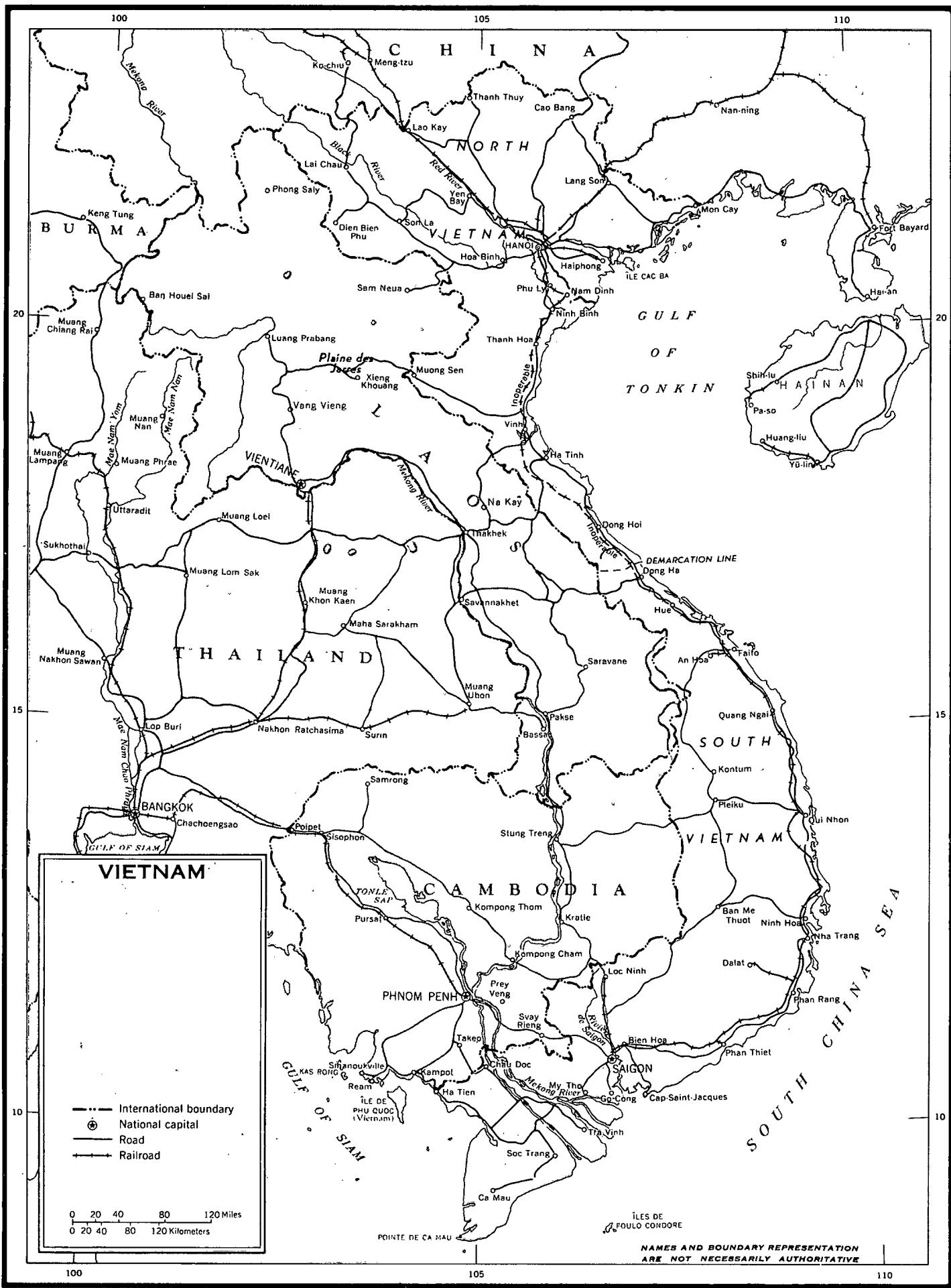
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12 APRIL 1965

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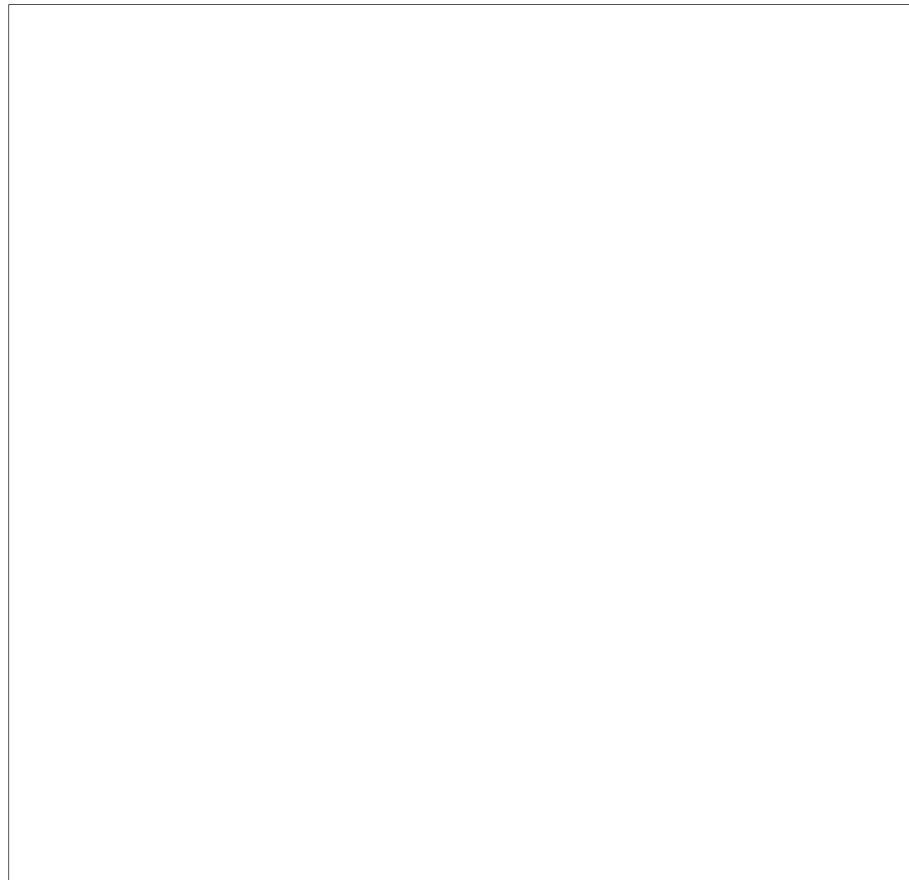


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DAILY BRIEF  
12 APRIL 1965

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1. Vietnam



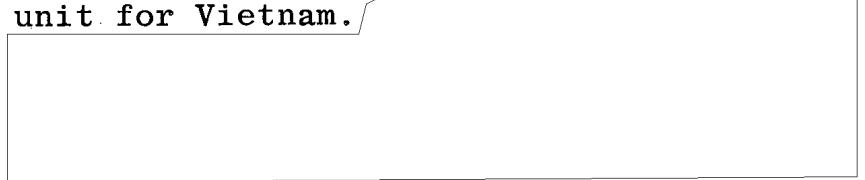
2. South Vietnam

Premier Quat is talking again of his intent to try to keep the generals in line, and away from each others throats, through the device of a reorganization of command lines at the top. He hopes eventually to abolish the Armed Forces Council as a rival authority. Depending on whom he hopes to put where, he could run into more trouble.

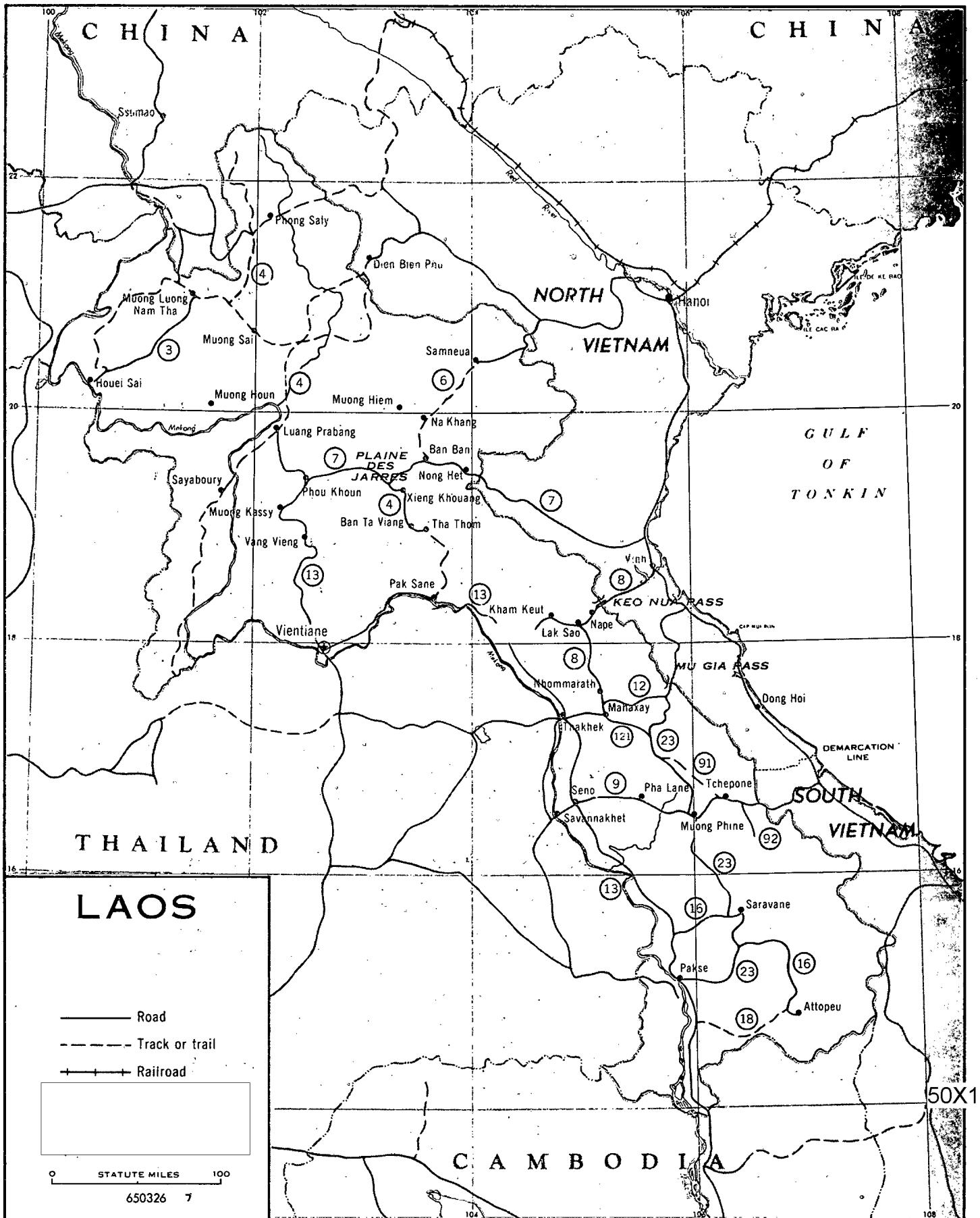
3. Cuba

There has been talk--but no hard evidence--from Havana of the formation of a volunteer Cuban or Latin American unit for Vietnam.

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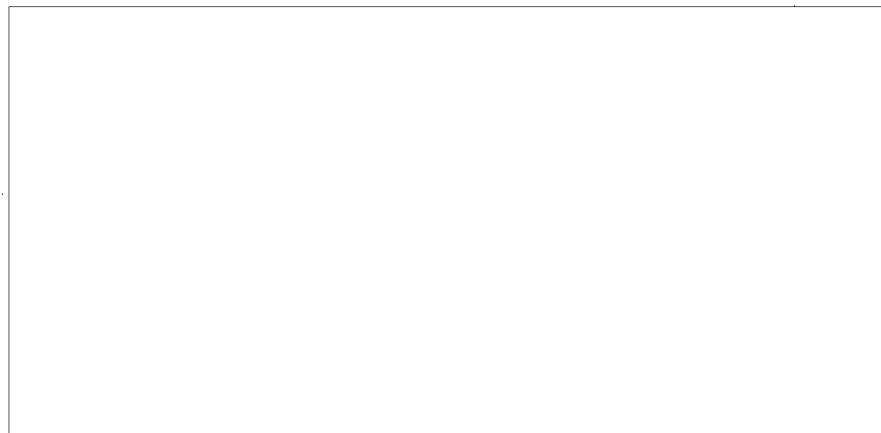


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**4. Cyprus**

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**5. Laos**

Two nights last week, several aircraft "from the east"--probably North Vietnam--were observed circling over Communist positions near Na Khang and dropping supplies. (See map.)

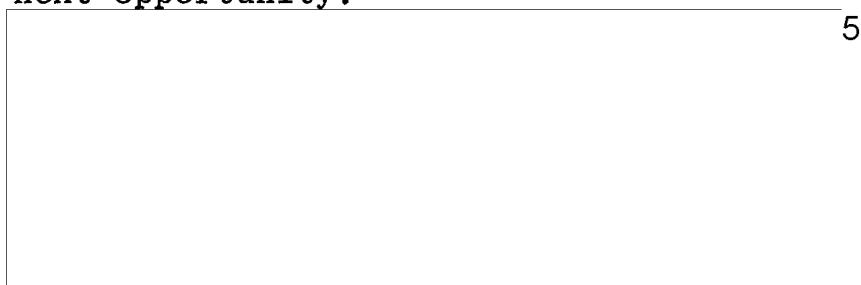
It is too early to determine whether this was a one-shot operation to support Communist units trying to gain control of disputed portions of Route 6 or whether it means that the Communists, hurting from air strikes and facing the rainy season, are undertaking a more sustained aerial supply effort.

**6. USSR**

A Soviet lunar probe launched Saturday morning failed to reach its parking orbit,

The pattern of the last seven Soviet attempts has suggested a sophisticated mission for their lunar probe--possibly a soft landing of an instrument package or a probe in orbit along the moon's shadow line. Unless the Soviets revise their goals, next November would appear to be their next opportunity.

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NOTE

The Brief for 10 April reported a conversation in Ankara between Secretary Rusk and the Turkish Foreign Minister who said Turkey could not promise to consult NATO before any military action over Cyprus. The conversation actually took place in Tehran during the CENTO sessions.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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13 APRIL 1965

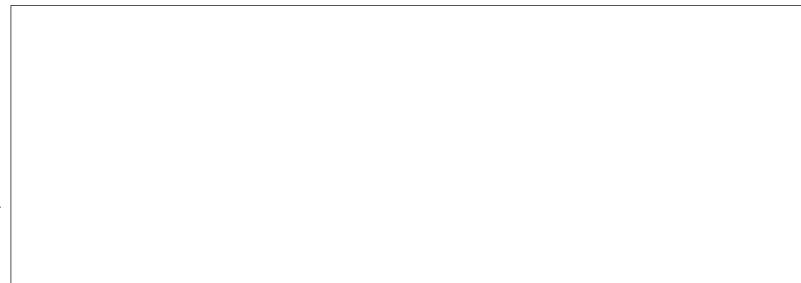
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DAILY BRIEF  
13 APRIL 1965

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1. Vietnam



In a speech to his National Assembly Saturday, Ho Chi Minh acknowledged that the situation was "tense." He went on to insist that Hanoi would, nevertheless, refuse to bow to "US force."

He reiterated that the only way the problem can be settled is for the US to pull out of South Vietnam and stop its attacks on North Vietnam.

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2. Cyprus

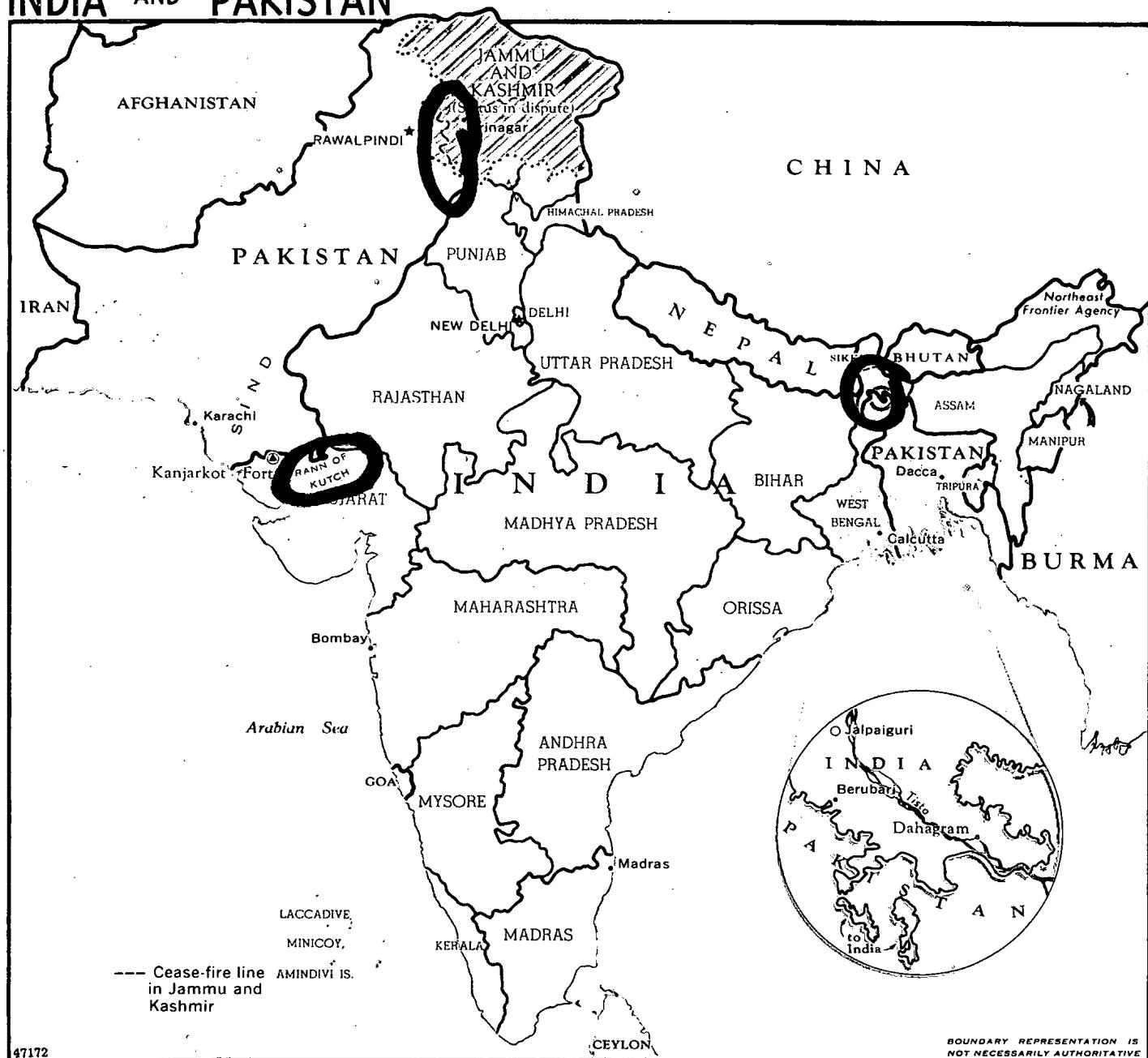
that 30-odd Greek Air Force personnel have returned to Cyprus. According to this report, they are scheduled to proceed from there to Egypt for training on Soviet SAMs.

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Prime Minister Papandreou last week assured Ambassador Labouisse that Greek involvement with Soviet SAMs was "finished." The Greeks may, however, be reluctant to leave a vacuum to be filled by the Egyptians.

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# **INDIA AND PAKISTAN**



**3. Kenya**

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**4. Ghana****5. India**

Indian-Pakistani relations are plagued by clashes at a number of widely separated points along the border.

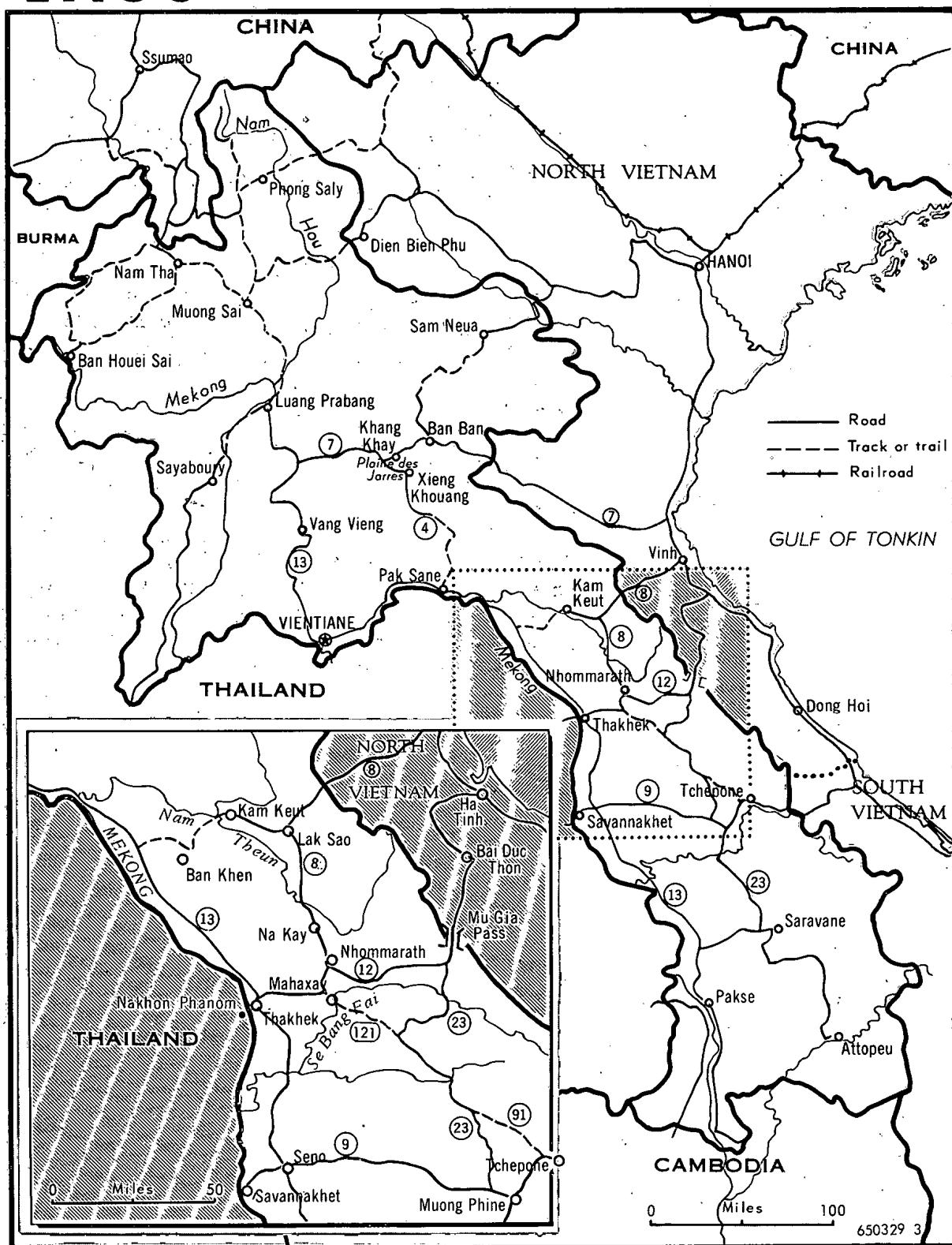
There have been sporadic exchanges of fire across the desolate Kutch marshes for the past five days. (See map.) A lull has set in today, but both sides have beefed up their forces by more than 3,000 men, and further firing is likely.

At the same time, incidents continue at a high rate along the cease-fire line in Kashmir. Tensions are also high around the borders of East Pakistan where there have been several incidents recently.

Each side has tried to embroil the US in this round of troubles by charging that the other has used US equipment in the fighting.

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# LAOS



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**6. Thailand**

The Thai Government is rounding up the Phoumi-Siho followers who crossed the border from Laos after the abortive rebellion last February. This should improve Bangkok's relations with Souvanna Phouma, who has been urging such a move for some time.

**7. Laos**

Agreement has apparently been reached for new talks between the government factions and the Pathet Lao in Vientiane next week. If no hitches develop, these will be the first talks inside Laos since the rightist coup a year ago. They will almost surely be no more than exploratory in nature, since Souvanna is expected to be out of the country.

The military situation is quiet. Communist forces east of Savannakhet (See map.) are being restocked and, perhaps, reinforced, which could point to a Communist move in the area before the rainy season settles in.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

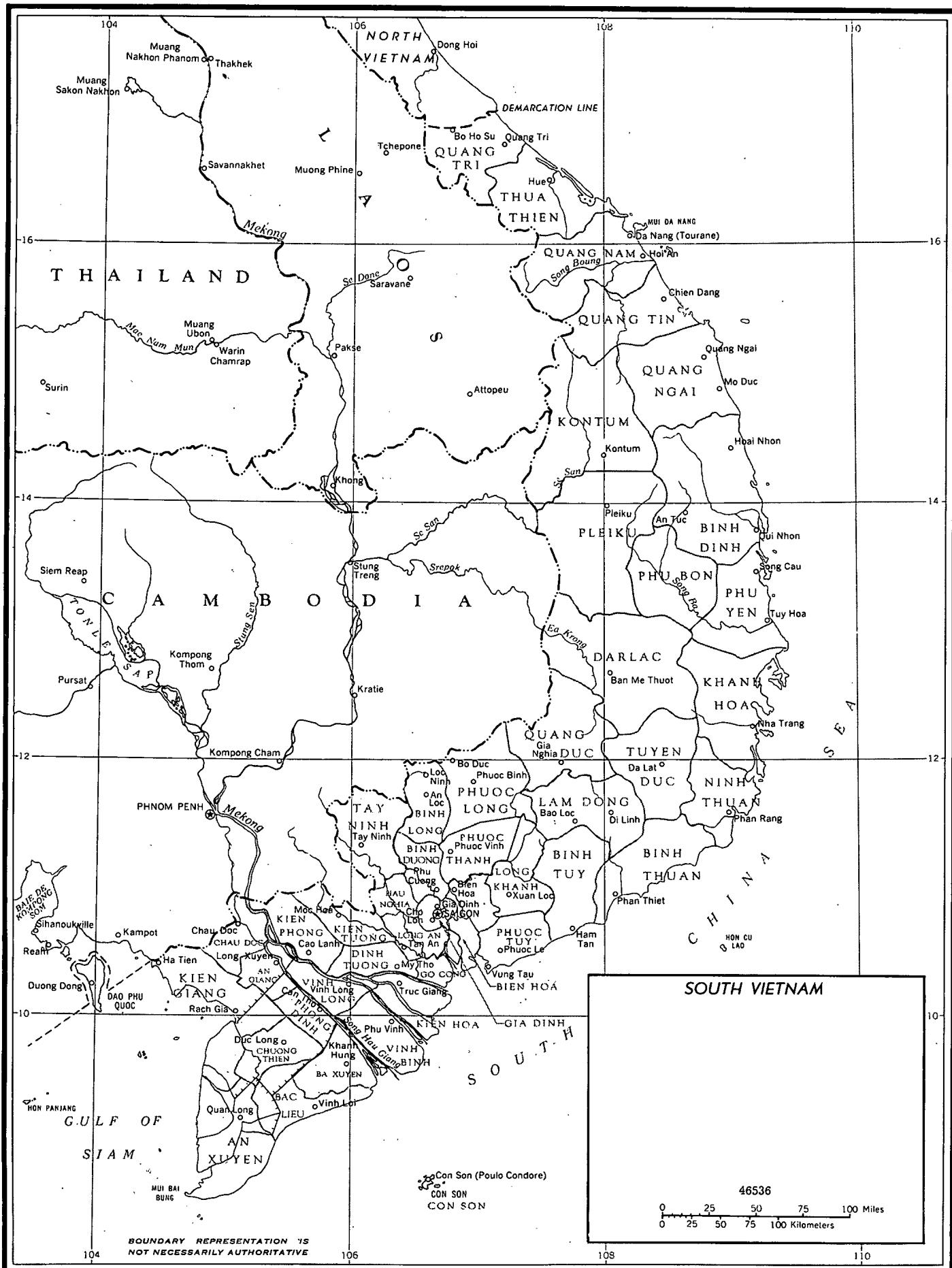
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14 APRIL 1965

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23



DAILY BRIEF  
14 APRIL 1965

1. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong are becoming more active in the northern provinces. In addition to yesterday's coordinated mortar attacks in Quang Tri Province, they are now reported to have attacked a government armored column near the Quang Tri - Thua Thien border. (See map.) Estimates on the size of the attacking force range from one company to three battalions. Only fragmentary reports have been received on the engagement, which is still going on.

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2. North Vietnam

[redacted] member of the ICC has put forth two interesting although highly speculative reasons for Hanoi's unyielding attitude toward negotiations.

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[redacted] one possibility is Hanoi's fear that badly needed Soviet military aid would be stopped at the first sign of compromise. He also speculates that, before entering into discussions, Hanoi may feel the need to strengthen the Viet Cong. He reports rumors that Hanoi is preparing to send more cadres to the south.

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**3. South Korea**

Student demonstrations against the agreement with Japan are expected to continue. Opposition politicians have also scheduled a mass rally for this Saturday. The government is determined to keep things from getting out of control, however, and is ready to declare martial law if necessary.

**4. Indonesia**

Beginning about 27 April, the Communists plan to press demands for the confiscation of US property in Indonesia. By these and other anti-American actions they hope to hasten a break in US-Indonesian relations.

The success of the campaign will depend, as usual, on how far Sukarno is willing to let the Communists go. He has just announced the purge of one of Indonesia's strongest anti-Communist pressure groups.

**5. Mexico**

Last Monday the government arrested several leaders of the Mexican Communist party in connection with student demonstrations protesting US policy on Vietnam. The government does not consider the party a serious threat and will probably release the leaders shortly, but the action serves as a warning that Diaz Ordaz will not tolerate threats to public order.

**6. Bulgaria**

[redacted] an unsuccessful coup against the Zhivkov regime was staged some time between 6 and 12 April. According to the Rumanian military attaché in Sofia, the commandant of the Sofia garrison is missing, and a high-level party official has committed suicide.

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The Bulgarian party is faction ridden, and there is strong opposition to Zhivkov's slavishly pro-Moscow policies, but there is no solid evidence to support these rather tenuous reports of an attempted coup.

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7. France

It begins to look as if De Gaulle may soon come up with concrete proposals on reorganizing NATO and on the nuclear forces problem. Couve de Murville has said that he would recommend to De Gaulle that France make specific proposals for NATO reform in 1966 because "it would be unwise" to wait until 1969 to do so.

The hint of French action at this time may be designed to delay discussions on US and UK nuclear force proposals until France's ideas are presented to the North Atlantic Council. De Gaulle may also feel some pressure to come out with definite ideas on European defense, since the French have insisted that any talks on European political union must include defense problems.

8. Kenya

Kenyatta is moving against pro-Communist Vice President Oginga Odinga. Oginga is reported under arrest for treason, and various government officials are making speeches warning against subversion and Communist infiltration. Kenyatta's own recent speech on the subject is being broadcast twice daily, and the local press is making much of the unhappy experiences of Kenyan students in the USSR.

9. North Korea

Twice last night North Korean jet fighters were sent some 50 miles out over the Sea of Japan to check on US reconnaissance flights--farther out than they have ever been noted before. The North Koreans have long kept a close watch on US aircraft activity

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

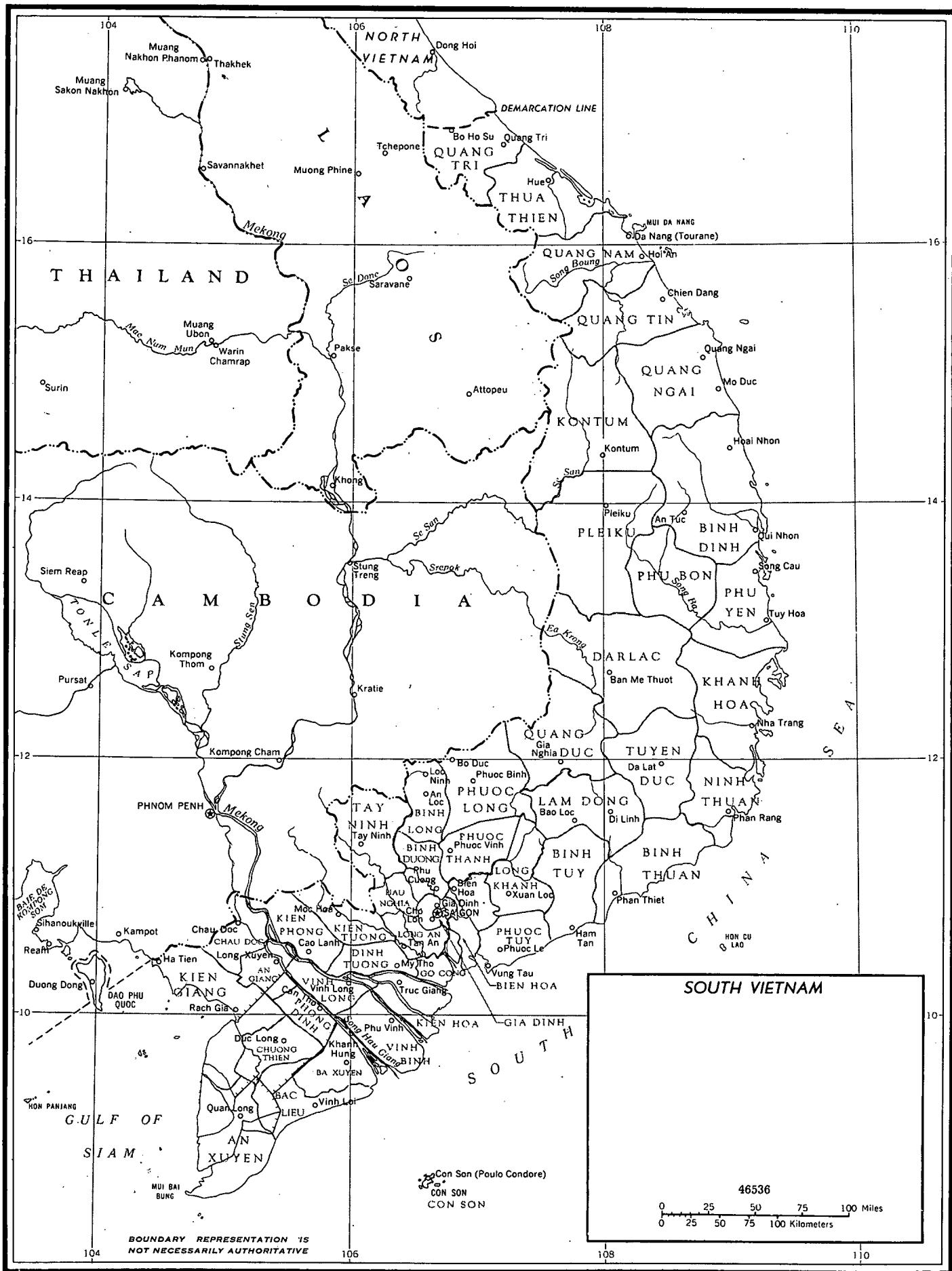
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15 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
15 APRIL 1965

## 1. Vietnam

No significant changes in the diplomatic or propaganda attitudes of the main parties in the situation have been noted since yesterday.

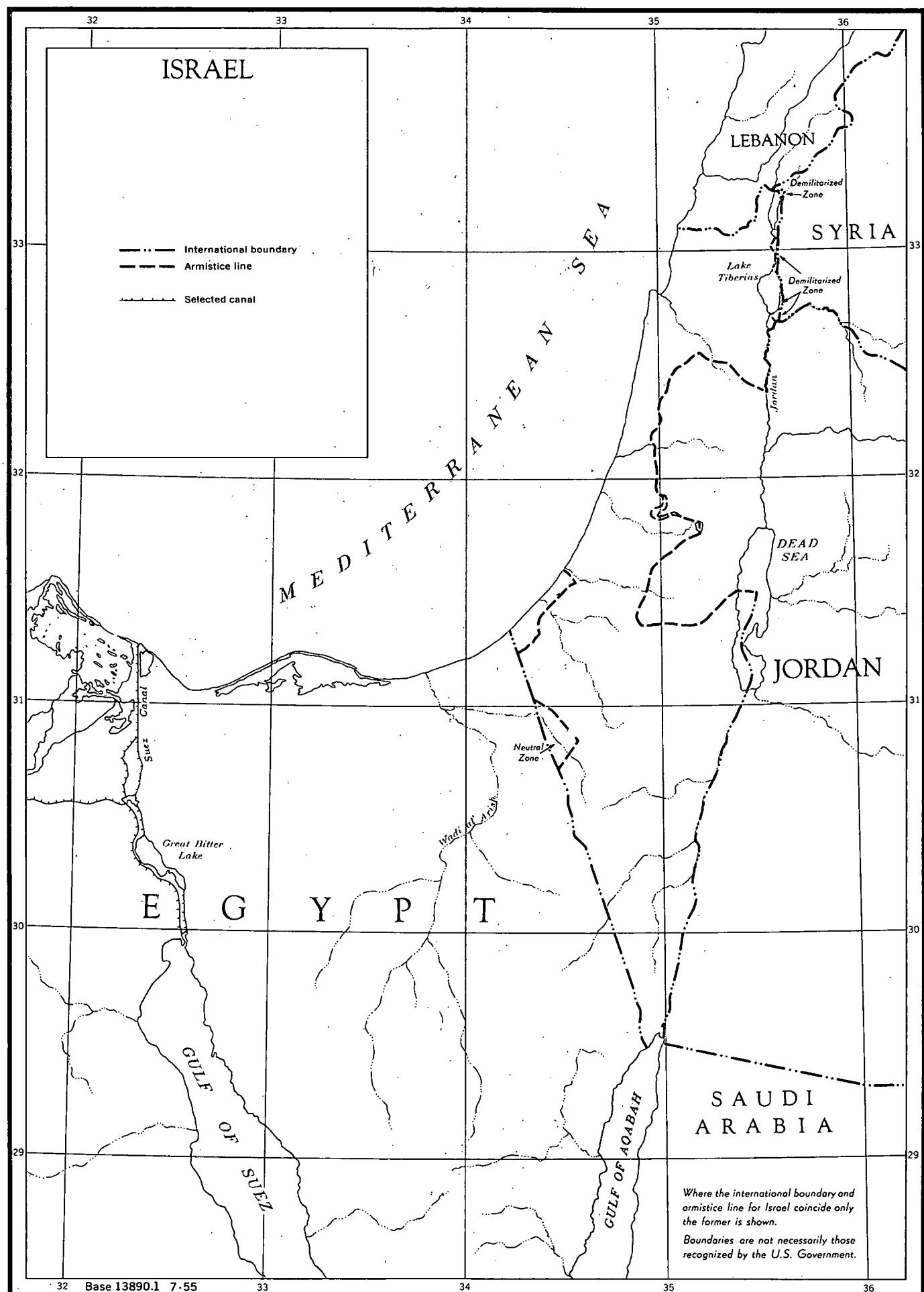
On a lower note, the Ceylonese say that Kosygin flew into a rage recently when their ambassador in Moscow offered him their press statement endorsing President Johnson's Baltimore speech on Vietnam. Kosygin asked the Ceylonese ambassador rhetorically "what the US thought it was trying to do," and stamped out of the room.

Ambassador Lyon in Colombo speculates that Kosygin may merely have been bullying the Ceylonese, telling them in effect to mind their own business. He points out that things in Ceylon have not gone well lately from the Soviet point-of-view.

According to the press, the new Soviet ambassador to Peiping will be Sergei Lapin, currently one of the several deputy foreign ministers. Lapin is not a member of the Soviet party central committee, and the Chinese conceivably might regard this as a slight. Otherwise, there seems to be nothing out of the way about this appointment.

As yet there is no word on the results of today's air assault against the Viet Cong headquarters in the western portion of Tay Ninh Province. The major action in Quang Tri Province is continuing with heavy fighting. South Vietnamese Marine reinforcements arrived in the area yesterday.

The highway clearing operation in Binh Dinh Province, also by South Vietnamese Marines, continues to meet heavy Viet Cong resistance, and friendly forces had 23 men killed or wounded yesterday. (See map.)



2. Jordan

One battalion of the heavy armored brigade which deployed into the Jordan valley in late March has moved into position on the west bank of the river. The US Army attache comments that this is the first known movement of heavy armor to the west bank since the armistice in 1949, and is symptomatic of the Jordanians' lively fears of early Israeli attack. (Map)

3. Bulgaria

The US Legation in Sofia is now inclined to think that there was serious trouble last week within the government

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but

the details remain hazy. The best guess at present is that a coup was attempted, unsuccessfully, by a group of World War II comrades who regard recent government actions as too liberal.

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4. Uganda

5. Yemen

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6. Ecuador

The government is planning to provoke incidents on the Peruvian frontier about the time the Organization of American States meets late next month. The object would be to draw wide attention to Ecuador's long-standing desire for boundary revisions.

Troops have apparently already moved in to the frontier area, and the chief of the general staff is said to have personally supervised their preparations.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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16 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
16 APRIL 1965

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1. Vietnam

There is no significant information on major Communist military or diplomatic initiatives.

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The lull in major Viet Cong military actions continues, and current major fighting in South Vietnam results from government initiatives. Low-scale Viet Cong terrorism and harassment continue, however.

The Chinese, as well as the North Koreans, are now showing more sensitivity to offshore US air activity.

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2. USSR

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### 3. Congo

Five moderate ex-French West African states (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, and Senegal) are launched on an effort to build African support for the Leopoldville government. They hope first to get the Congo admitted to the embryonic 14-nation African and Malagasy Common Organization and then to make available both administrative and military personnel.

They will meet resistance from some more radical members. Paris, however, perhaps sensitive to moderate African concern over Arab and Communist activities, is beginning to display a benevolent attitude--even toward the provision of military aid.

### 4. Kenya

It now appears that Oginga Odinga was detained briefly on 14 April. However, President Kenyatta, having reduced any immediate threat of a leftist plot, is now superintending a public attempt to paper over his differences with old friend Odinga.

Political tension continues nonetheless, and anti-Odinga parliamentary backbenchers are expected to renew their agitation next week to reduce further the influence of Odinga and his group.

### 5. South Korea

Student and opposition leaders protesting the agreement with Japan plan a mass rally tonight (Washington time)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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17 APRIL 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**17 APRIL 1965**

**1. Vietnam**

The follow-up ground operation to the 15 April air strike on the Viet Cong base in Tay Ninh Province has not met Viet Cong resistance. In advances thus far, the site of a Viet Cong communications training center has been found.

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According to the press, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said in Djakarta today that if North Vietnamese conditions "were accepted," including US withdrawal from South Vietnam, "it might be possible to hold an international conference." There are press reports, but no confirmation, that North Vietnamese party secretary Le Duan is in Moscow for "non-official" talks.

There has been no new information on significant Chinese Communist or North Vietnamese military moves. No reports of new major Viet Cong - initiated military actions have come in.

**2. Dominican Republic**

The Dominican army chief of staff says that the government is tracking down a coup plot planned for 18 April, aiming at the return of Juan Bosch as president.

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No hard information to support or deny this is available.

**3. South Korea**

As the student demonstrations gain in intensity, opposition leader Yon Po-son has made it clear he hopes to use the agitation to topple the government. If he persists, the demonstrations could take even a more violent turn. The government hopes to avoid martial law, but is prepared to declare it.

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## 4. USSR

The Soviets launched the fourth photo-reconnaissance satellite (dubbed by them Cosmos 65) in this year's series. It is carrying a high-resolution camera system.

The Soviets appear to be on their way to intensifying their reconnaissance program this year. During 1964 they launched 12 photo satellites--all between April and October--with three carrying high-resolution systems. So far this year they have put up four, two of which have carried the high-resolution system.

This apparent intensification parallels another Soviet program for gathering intelligence through technical means--the Sigint monitoring vessels. The Soviets appear now to be maintaining their vessels continuously on station in eight areas, including three in the vicinity of US Polaris bases.

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[redacted]  
the deployment of Soviet instrumentation ships has led us to expect yet another space venture soon.

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## 5. UAR

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Cairo recently announced that a delegation of Egyptian atomic scientists had gone to Peiping. If the UAR and China have agreed to work together in these fields, additional evidence should be available in the near future.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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18 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
19 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

There is still no direct evidence of major new Soviet hardware shipments to North Vietnam.

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In addition, preliminary analysis of U-2 photography taken Saturday indicates that four of the six launch positions at the SAM site southeast of Hanoi may be completed. Other important work at the site remains to be done.

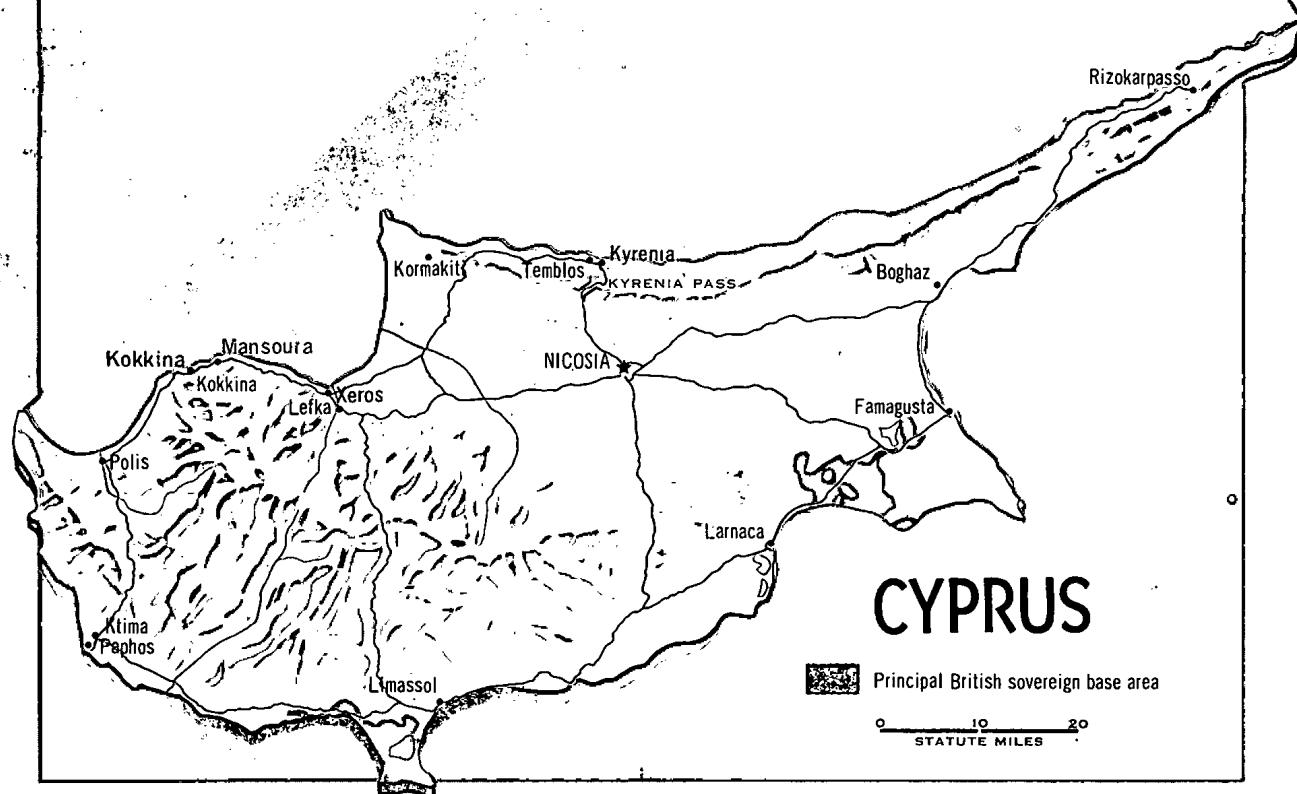
The Soviet - North Vietnamese communiqué issued over the weekend suggests that the stage has been set for announcement of the dispatch to Hanoi of Soviet military personnel, including SAM experts.

Hanoi has publicly rejected both the 17-nation appeal and the "UN mediation offer." It once again insists that Pham Van Dong's four-point program must be "recognized" before conditions favorable to talks can be created. These points include a US withdrawal and an end to air strikes in the North. Both Peiping and Moscow have specifically endorsed the plan.

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## 2. South Vietnam

Viet Cong military activity remains at a reduced level. South Vietnamese ground forces, sweeping the Viet Cong base area which was given a saturation bombing last week, have captured substantial quantities of abandoned materiel, foodstuffs, and documents. Several permanent camp sites were destroyed.

Premier Quat's C-47 made a forced landing Saturday. Both engines suddenly went out, but the pilot succeeded in getting one restarted.

## 3. Cyprus

A Greek freighter, Eleni, sailed from Alexandria this morning, apparently carrying additional SAM equipment to Cyprus. (See map.) Warheads may be included this time, since the ship had been berthed near some warhead crates.

The Eleni was at Limassol, in southern Cyprus, last Tuesday and was unloaded amidst unprecedented security precautions. President Makarios told Ambassador Belcher last week that the Greek Cypriots had "no choice" but to bring the Soviet SAMs to the island.

This action will surely alarm the Turks who are already concerned about the new quarantine placed on the Turkish Cypriot quarter of Nicosia. Ankara is trying to bring counterpressures to bear on the Greeks and has announced the expulsion of all Greek nationals still in Turkey.

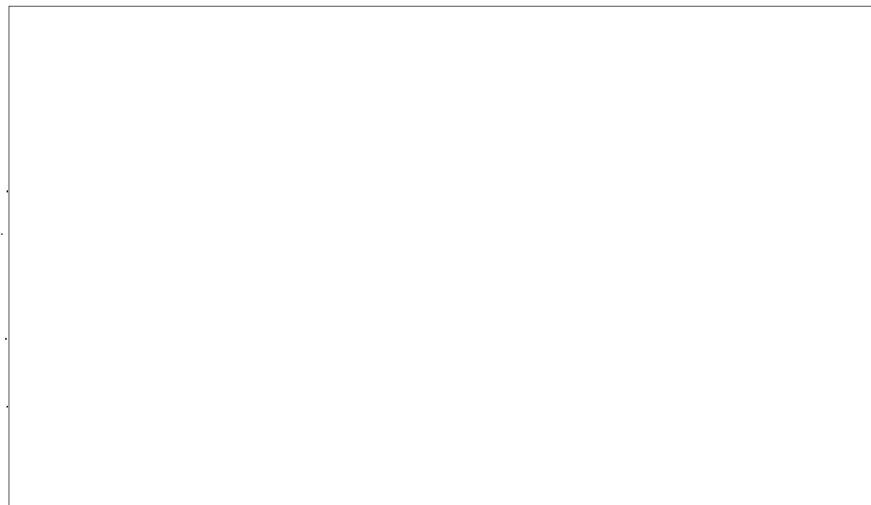
## 4. UAR

Nasir yesterday assured Assistant Secretary Talbot that Cairo is not "now" sending arms to the Congo rebels.

Nasir was conciliatory on other matters. He appeared reconciled to the US-Israeli arms deal and indicated that withdrawals from the Jordan headwaters would not greatly exceed those called for in the Johnston Plan.

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5. USSR

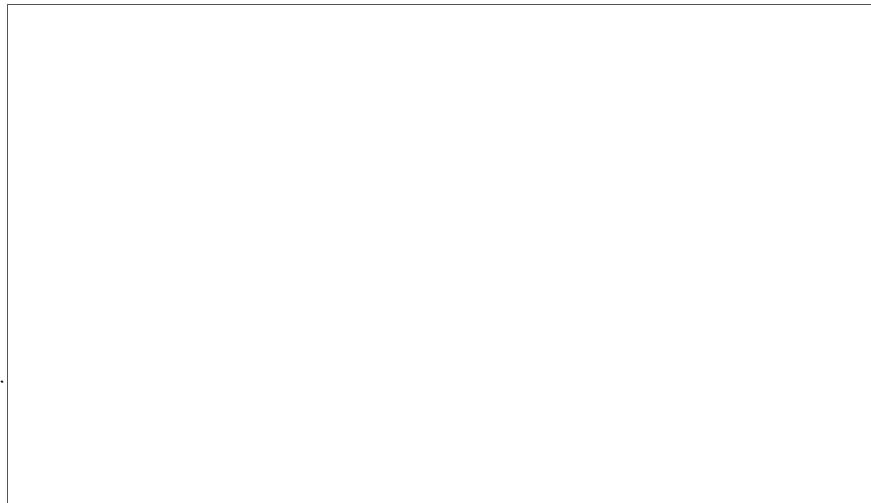


6. Rumania

The Rumanians have apparently concluded that little progress is possible just now in bilateral relations with the US.

The collapse of the protracted negotiations with Firestone for a much-wanted synthetic rubber plant has added to Rumanian frustrations over delays in other commercial deals with US firms.

7. Burma



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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

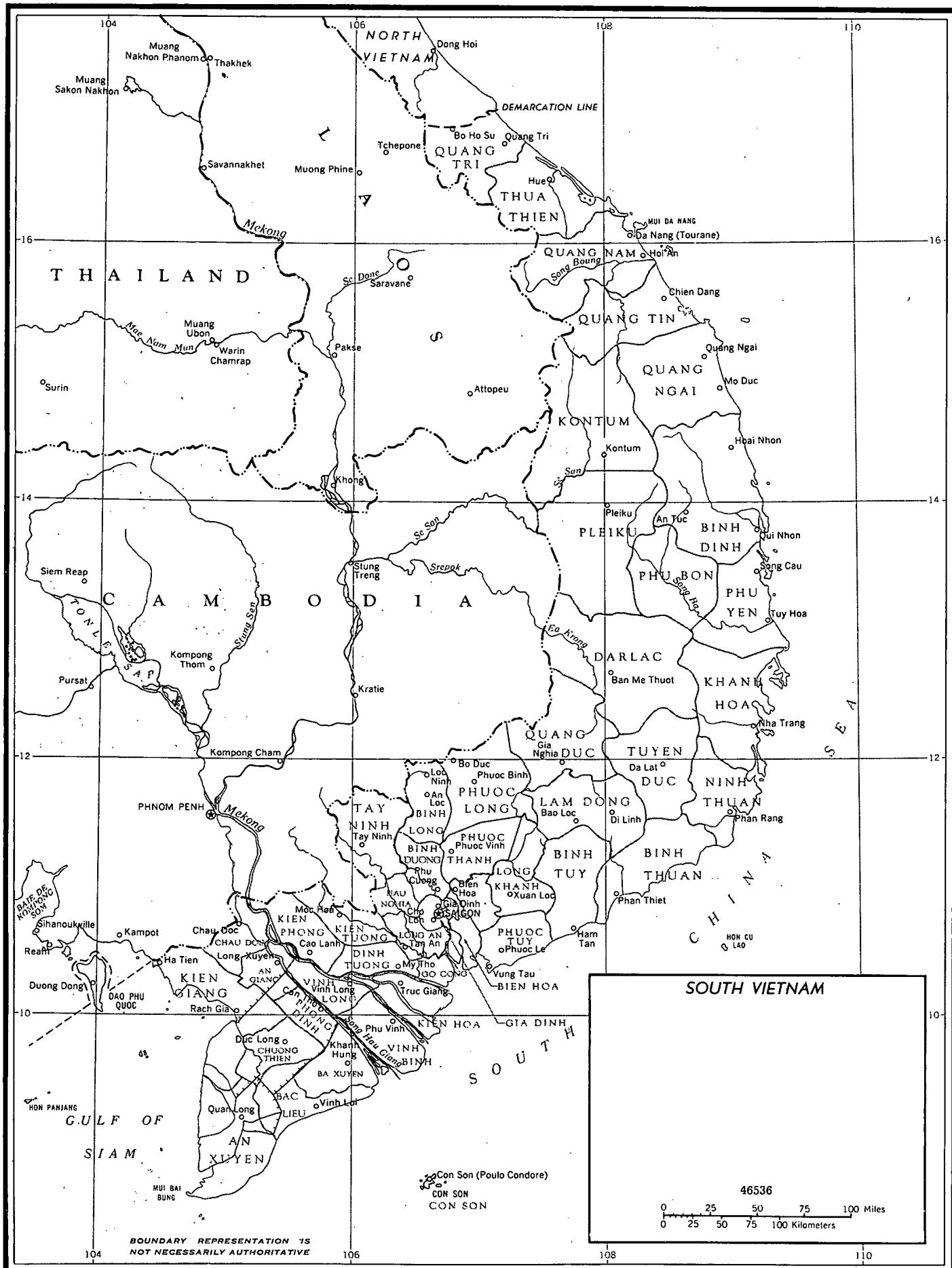
## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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20 APRIL 1965  
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DAILY BRIEF  
20 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

Press play of today's statement by Peiping's rubber-stamp National People's Congress appears overdrawn. The Congress statement does not carry Peiping's commitment to the Vietnamese beyond previous announcements.

The statement is part of Peiping's propaganda campaign to mobilize both foreign and domestic support for its policy on Vietnam. The statement continues to place conditions on the introduction of Chinese personnel; that is, in the event the US "continues to expand the war" and the "Vietnamese people need them."

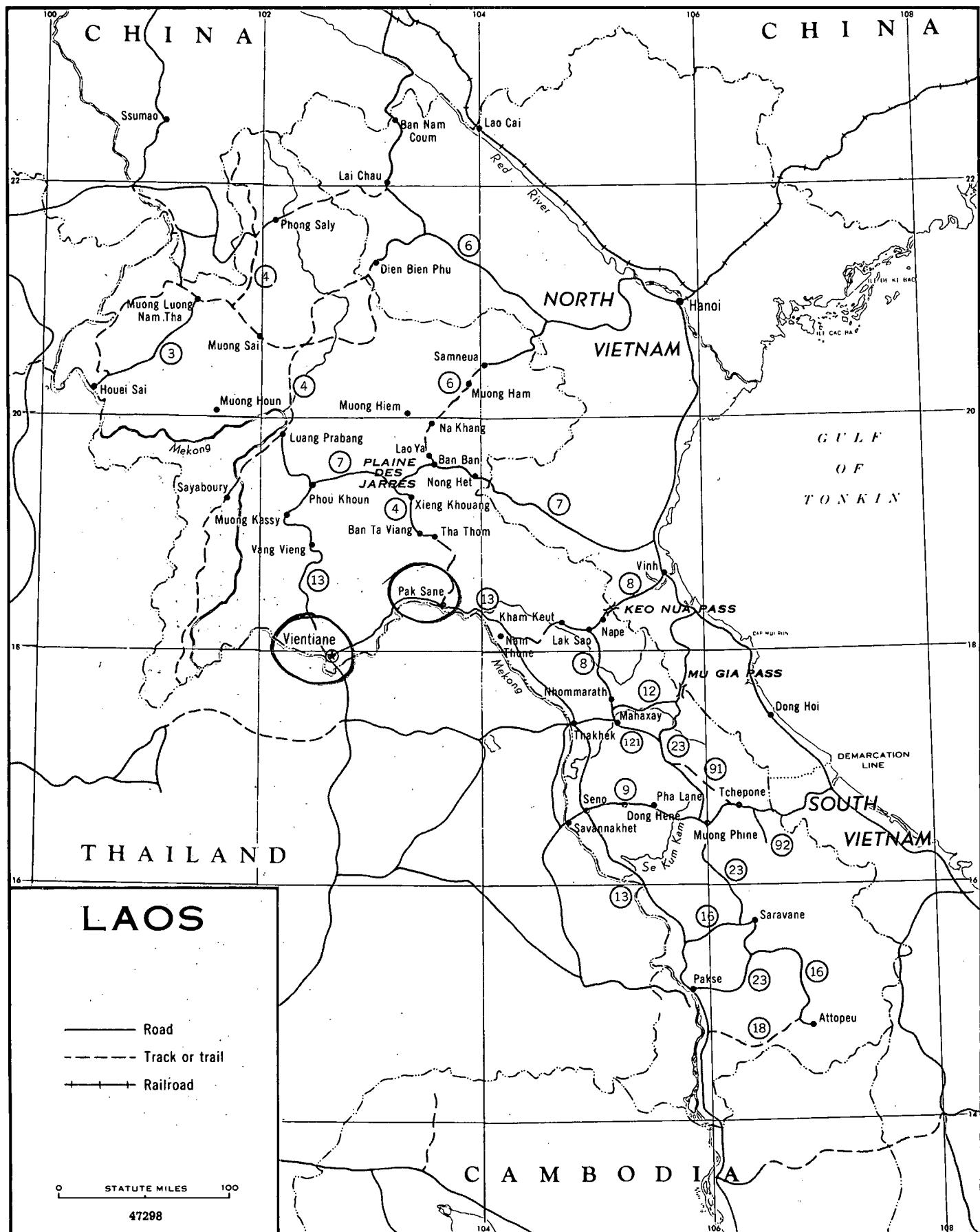
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2. South Vietnam

Major fighting continues for the second day in the area about 28 miles south of Danang. Government forces are attempting to dislodge an estimated three Viet Cong battalions entrenched near the road to the important government outpost at Viet An. More than 40 US aircraft struck the Viet Cong positions today, and the pilots claim to have inflicted heavy casualties.

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3. Laos

Some 600 rightist troops are still entrenched north of Pak Sane following their weekend mutiny. (See map.) Army leaders in Vientiane have made no move to negotiate and have deployed loyal troops to the area. Air strikes against the rebels have been ordered. The mutiny was apparently touched off by the arrest in Vientiane of General Kham Khong, commander of the Pak Sane area and a reported sympathizer of exiled rightist leader General Phoumi.

4. USSR

Ambassador Kohler notes that lately the Soviet press has treated France with unusual "delicacy." This has been the case in connection with such questions as Berlin, disarmament, and European unity, where the Soviets either refer to France's "realistic" position or fail to mention Paris at all. Kohler remarks that while this may be due to Gromyko's forthcoming visit to Paris, it may also reflect a long-range Soviet effort to set France apart from its Western allies.

5. Yemen

A new Yemeni Government is being formed and will apparently include some anti-Egyptian republican elements. Premier al-Amri resigned last week and has been replaced by independent-minded Ahmad Numan, who has already chosen a foreign minister known to be opposed to Egyptian interference in Yemeni Government affairs. More appointments will probably be made after Numan sounds out important tribal leaders later this week.

After the failure of the blatantly pro-Egyptian al-Amri government, Nasir may be trying at least a temporary accommodation with the republican opposition while working on a more lasting solution to the Yemen problem.

6. UAR

Communist countries have pledged about \$800 million in credits for the UAR's seven-year development plan beginning on 1 July. The Soviet share is about \$390 million, the East European \$325 million, and the Chinese \$80 million. Final figures on Egyptian foreign exchange needs under the plan are not yet available, but the Communist commitments may cover about half of these.

7. USSR

Moscow has just published Kosygin's March speech on the 1966-70 Soviet five-year plan. Kosygin called for higher wages, more consumer goods, and increased housing, adding these to the commitment the regime has already undertaken to boost agricultural production. The regime has given no clue, however, as to what sectors of the economy will be pinched in order to support these consumer-oriented projects.

8. Mexico

The government again cracked down on the Communists over the weekend. Police raided a Communist printing plant, confiscated propaganda materials, and arrested ten persons. Fifteen of the thirty party leaders arrested earlier last week have been released. The others are likely to be freed soon, but the government has made its warning clear.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

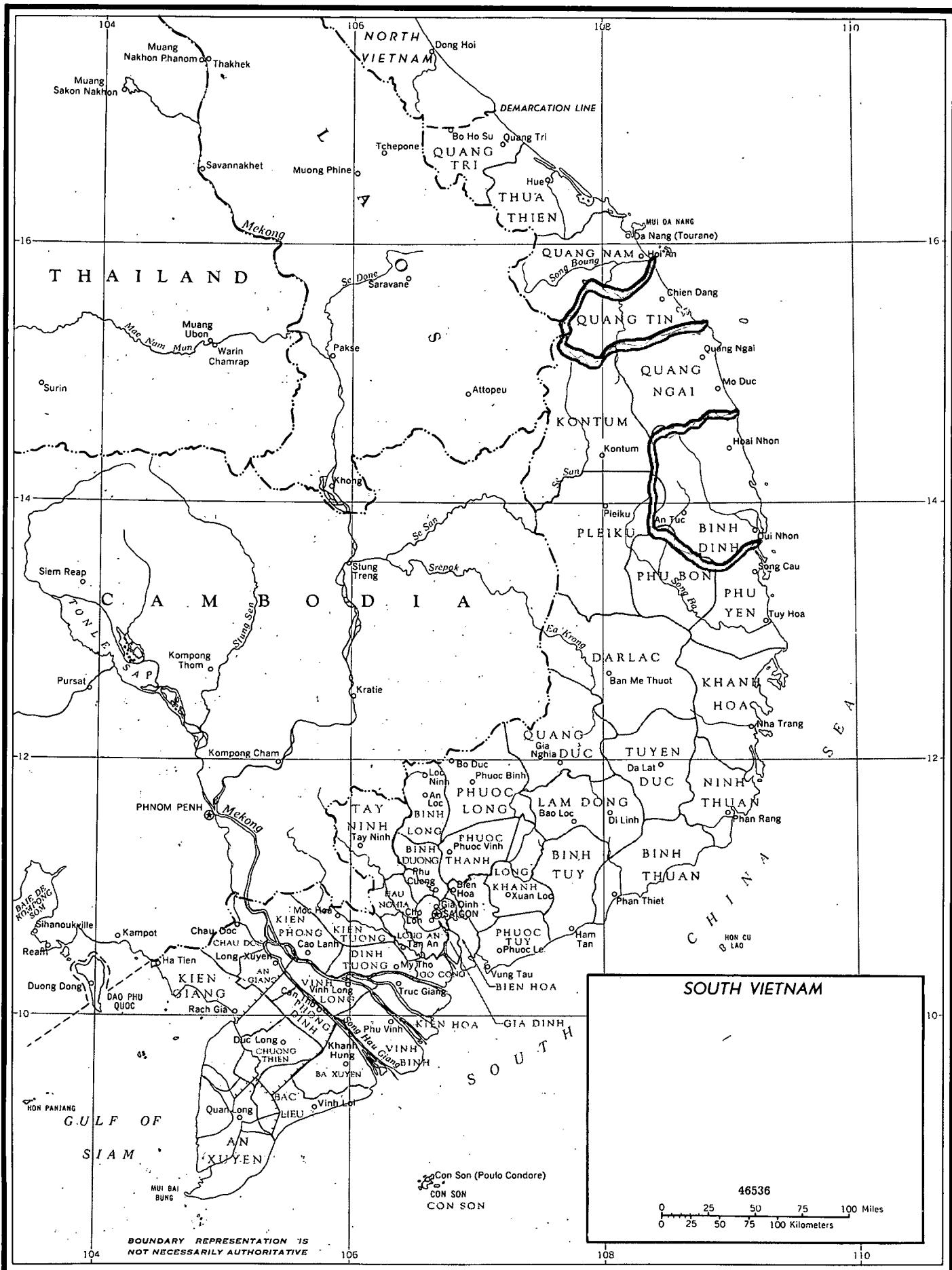
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21 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
21 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

No significant changes have been reported since yesterday in the diplomatic and propaganda attitudes of the principal Communist parties in the situation.

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In a press editorial, Peiping today bitterly criticises President Johnson's 17 April statement, saying that it shows the US intends "the perpetual division of Vietnam." Like yesterday's National People's Congress resolution, today's piece sounds warlike, but does not in fact broaden Peiping's public commitment. It pledges the Chinese people and "the people of the world" to support "the Vietnamese people" for as long as they have to fight.

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U Thant is still trying to find some way to assist in working out a settlement. He is sending an assistant to talk to Sihanouk about opening up a channel to the Viet Cong leadership. He also feels that Ben Bella would be useful in this.

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In South Vietnam, heavy fighting continues in Quang Tin Province where US and South Vietnamese aircraft provided air support for the third consecutive day. Unofficial estimates place enemy dead as high as 300. The large-scale helicopter operation in progress in Binh Dinh Province has so far killed 42 Viet Cong and captured 11.

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**2. East Africa**

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Arms from the USSR, the bloc, and Communist China have been finding their way to the area for more than a year now. Most of the arms are for existing governments in the region, but some of them are being used to foment trouble in the Congo and southern Africa, thus adding to an already shaky situation.

50X1  
50X1**3. India**

Occasional firing continues in the disputed Kutch area bordering Pakistan. The Pakistanis are said to be moving up some armor, and the Indians are shifting paratroops closer to the scene. Mainly, however, this is still a war of words and nerves, conducted on both sides with one eye fixed on the UN.

**4. Iraq**

There are signs that a showdown is approaching between the pro- and anti-Nasirists in the government.

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several Nasir men, perhaps sensing the drift of things, have already handed in their resignations. Regardless of which side wins in the end, President Aref is likely to find himself reduced to a figurehead, if not out of a job.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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22 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
22 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

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In South Vietnam, the pattern of the past few weeks remains substantially unchanged, with the Viet Cong refraining from the initiative in other than small-scale harassing and terrorist actions. The major battle near Viet An, south of Danang, is now in its fourth day, and press reports indicate that the 3,000 entrenched Viet Cong have forced the withdrawal of seven attacking South Vietnamese battalions.

Statements from Communist capitals show no give in their positions on Vietnam. Peiping, in an editorial yesterday, rejected the 17-nation appeal as a deliberate attempt to absolve US imperialism. Chinese radiobroadcasts have called the Honolulu conference a planning session for "escalation of the war," a view echoed by Moscow.

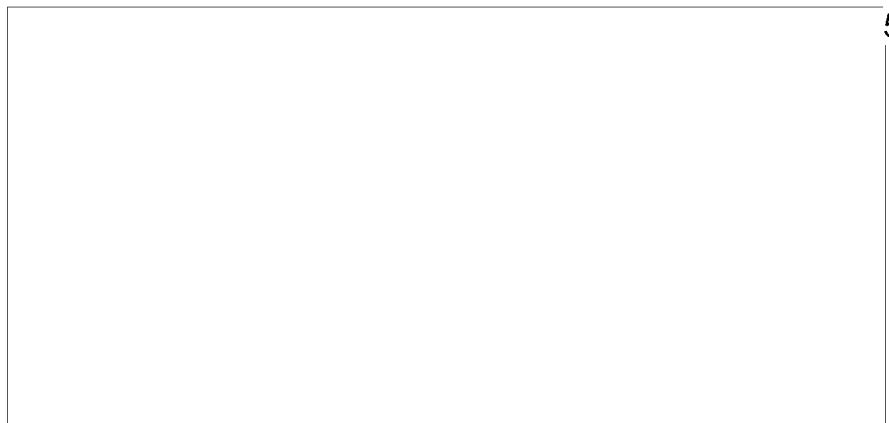
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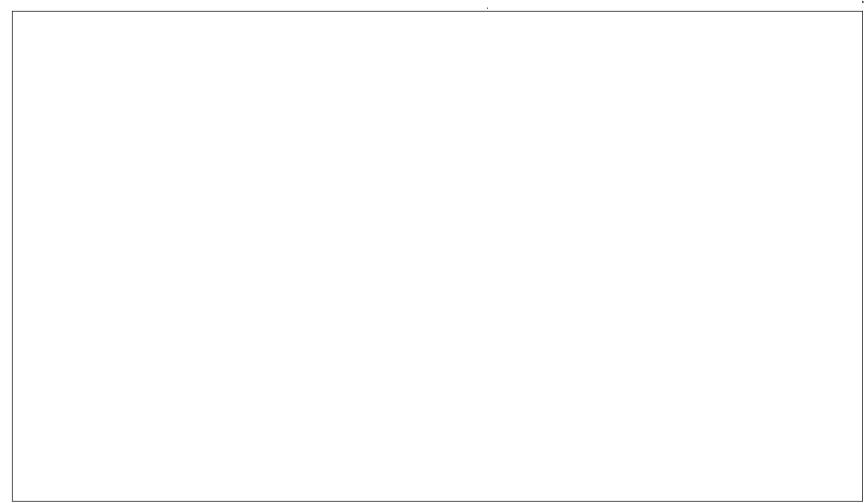
**2. Communist China**

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**3. Indonesia**

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The US Embassy sees yesterday's affair before the North Vietnamese Embassy--a meeting between North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and 5,000 Indonesian "people's volunteers"--as possibly one step in preparing Indonesian opinion for some more concrete offer of military aid to North Vietnam.

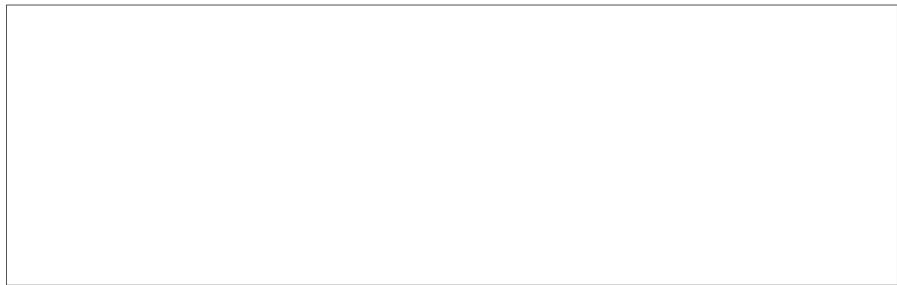
**4. Berlin**

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## 5. Cyprus



Makarios--in a self-styled "peace offensive" aimed at the Turkish Cypriots-- has announced he will lift restrictions on the movement of Turkish Cypriots in the southern two-thirds of the island this weekend, but the deadlock on this issue still exacerbates the situation in the capital. Turkish Cypriot military leaders do not seem averse to seeing this irritant continue.

From Athens, Greek leaders warn that the Turkish Government's campaign against resident Greeks and the Orthodox Patriarchate in Istanbul can only serve to torpedo Greek-Turkish talks over Cyprus.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

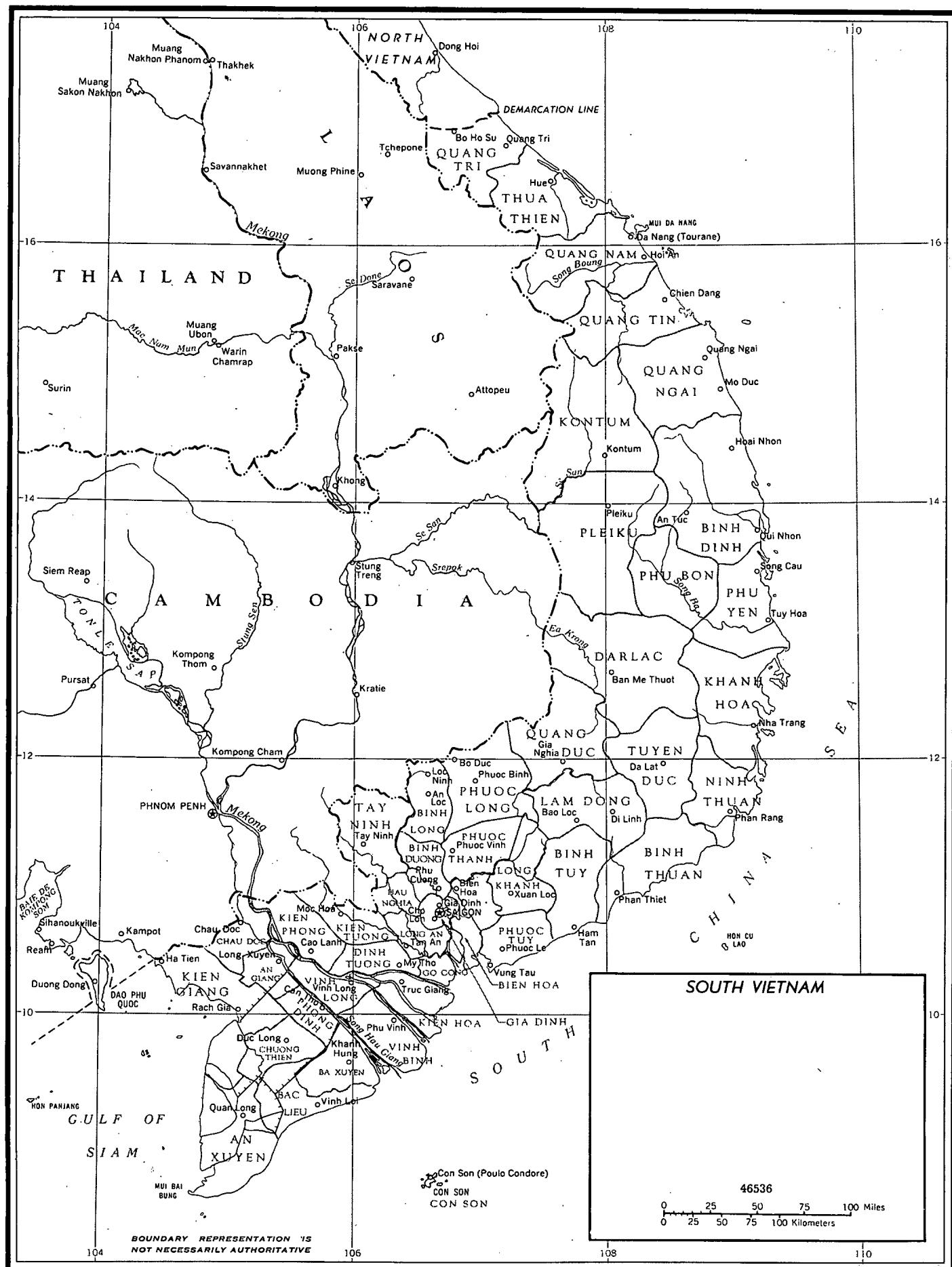
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23 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
23 APRIL 1965

## 1. Vietnam

A representative of the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam arrived today in Moscow to set up a permanent mission. This is the first tangible result of last week's meetings in Moscow, and the latest step in the Communist drive to surround the front with an aura of legitimacy. His first act was to issue a statement denouncing President Johnson's proposals for unconditional talks.

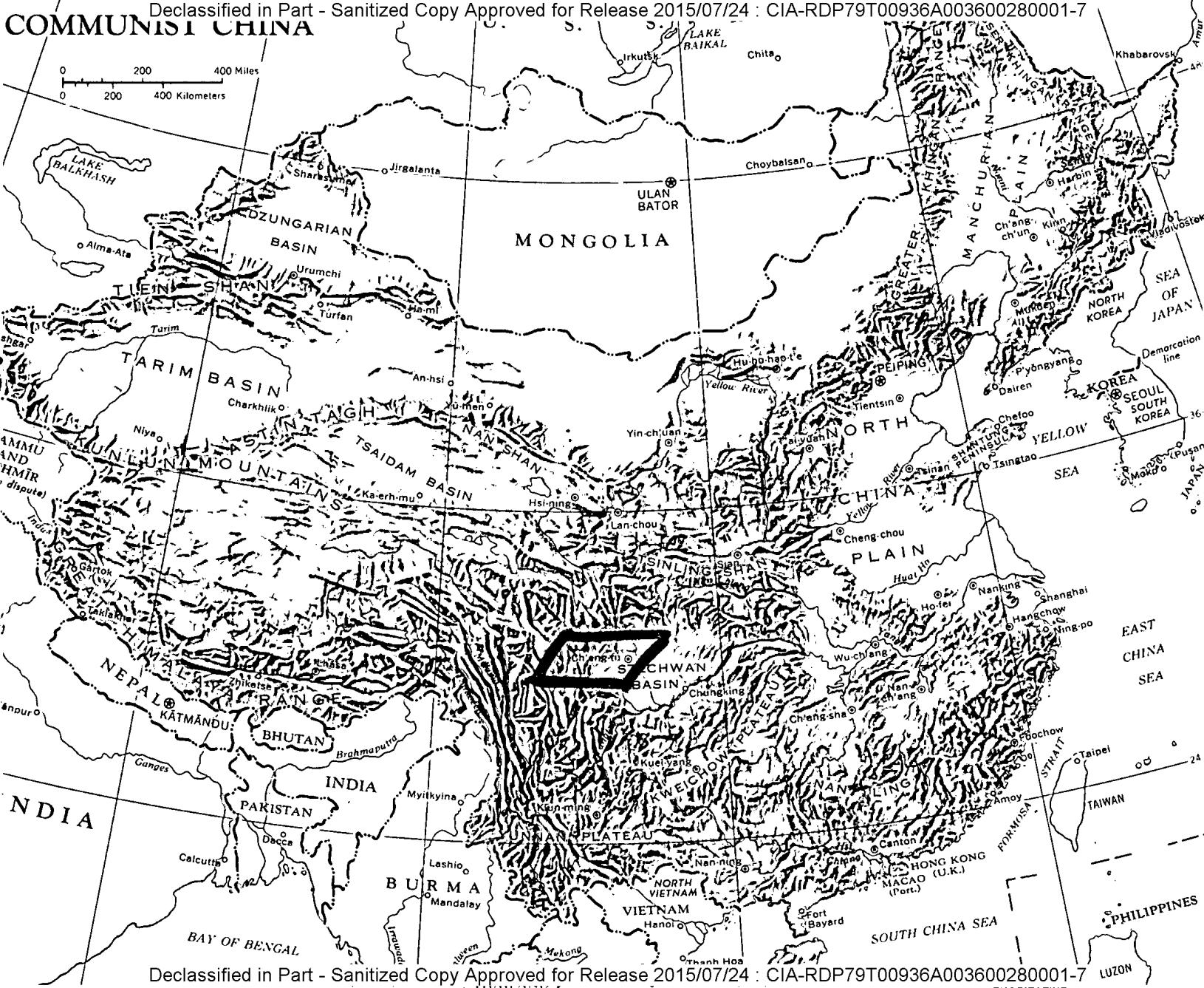
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A preliminary scan of photography taken yesterday discloses five additional MIG fighters at Phuc Yen, bringing the total to 41. These planes probably flew in some time in the past two weeks. Two more dummy aircraft also turned up in the photography for a total of 21.

In a talk yesterday with Ambassador Taylor, Premier Quat said he was not satisfied with the aggressiveness of his army. Among the measures he is considering to overcome this are a shakeup in the officer corps and the raising of a force of 30,000 Nung tribesmen, who had a reputation as good combat soldiers under the French. Quat did not mention foreign troops.

Ground action in the Viet An area south of Danang (See map.) has died down after government forces disengaged yesterday. The press reports that the Viet Cong positions were attacked from the air today, but we have no word on the effect. Elsewhere the lull in the fighting continues.

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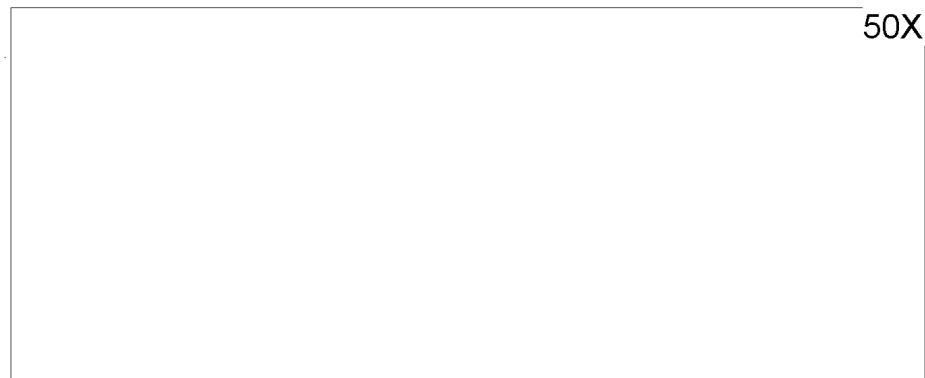
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2015/07/24 : CIA-RDP79T00936A003600280001-7

## 2. Communist China

Production has apparently started at two new aircraft plants at Chengtu. (See map.) If all goes well, the first fighters--probably advanced model MIG-19s or MIG-21s--will roll off the production line later this year. They are badly needed to bolster China's aging fighter force.

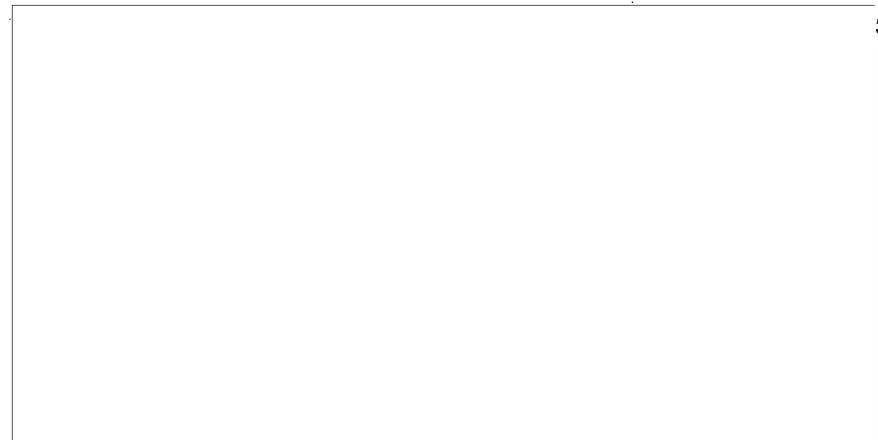
## 3. Communist China

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## 4. USSR

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## 5. Indonesia

The Japanese representative to the Bandung anniversary celebration has proposed to Sukarno and the Tunku that they meet at an early date in Tokyo. Both have agreed, but details remain to be worked out. There is little prospect that meaningful progress toward a solution of the Malaysian problem would come out of such a meeting.

Now that the Bandung festivities are near an end, the Indonesians can be expected to renew pressures on the US and step up their fight against Malaysia.

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**6. Congo**

Relations between President Kasavubu and Premier Tshombé are about to enter a new and difficult phase. Each suspects that the other is out to grab power, and these suspicions have been assiduously fed by assorted politicians in Leopoldville.

Tshombé almost certainly has his eye on eventually gaining the presidency, which will be the real locus of power under the new constitution. Kasavubu may seek to forestall this by dismissing the Tshombé government right after the elections. These are due to end some time next month.

Tshombé has indicated that he would not take such a maneuver lying down. He is already moving a few of his mercenaries and a force of loyal Katangan gendarmes into Leopoldville on the pretext of keeping order during the elections.

The two may still find a way to compromise their differences since the alternative seems almost surely political chaos.

**7. Laos**

The government has worked out a compromise with the rightist military rebels holding out near Pak Sane. Details are fuzzy, but it appears the mutineers will be reassigned and go unpunished. The danger of fighting is probably over, but the US Embassy reports the affair has sharpened old antagonisms among Laotian generals.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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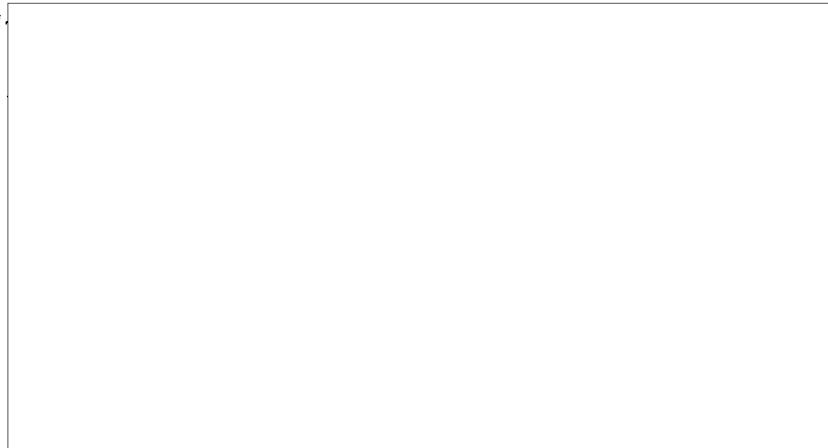
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24 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
24 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam



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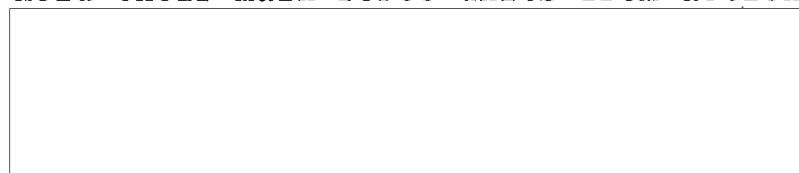
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In its most recent public declarations, Hanoi has insisted that the US would have to withdraw before any "settlement" could be reached.



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The Viet Cong continue to withhold their main-force units from action.



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2. Peru

The Peruvians are alert for trouble along the border with Ecuador.

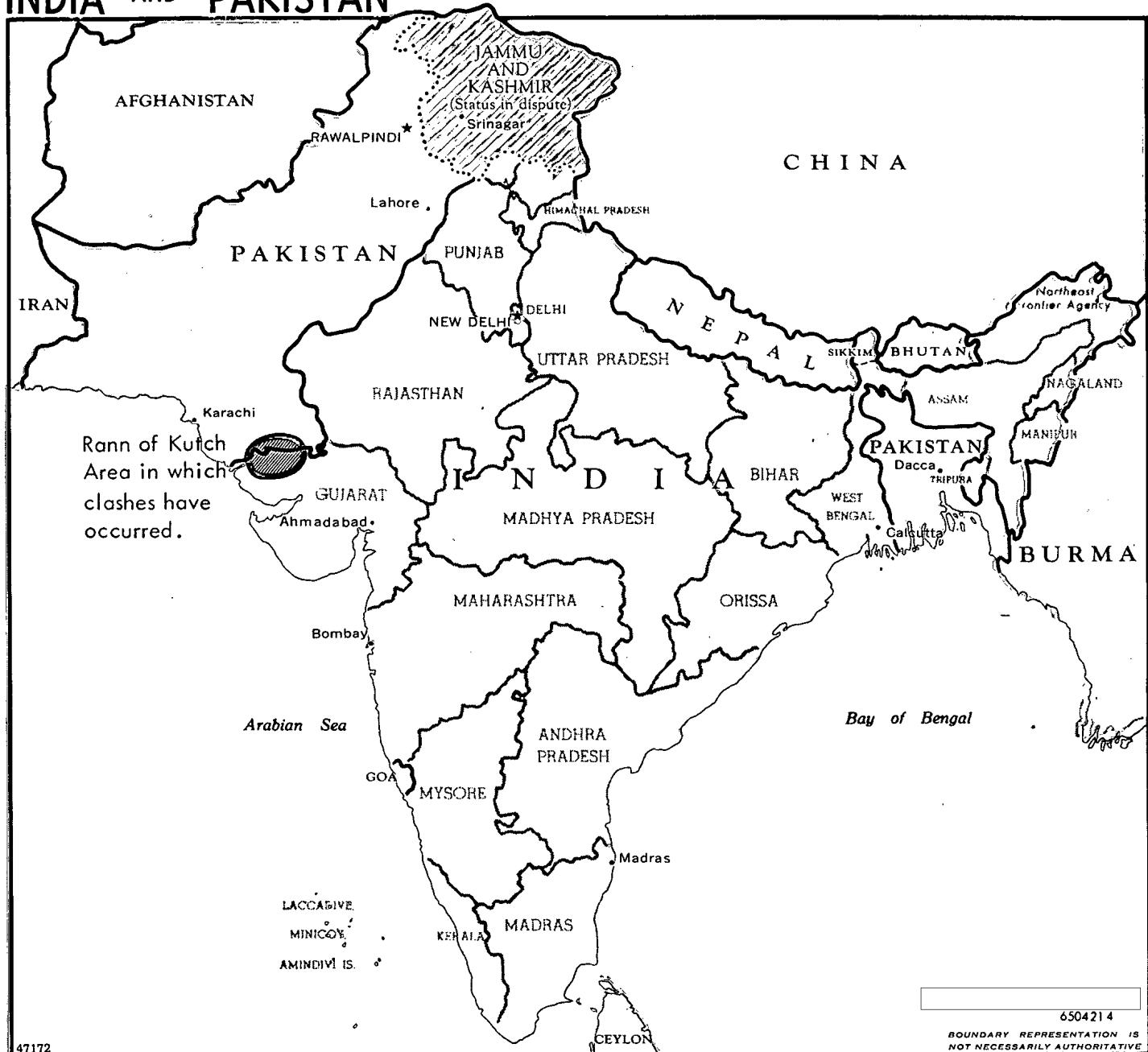


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There have been reports that Ecuador might seek to provoke border incidents before next month's OAS meeting in an effort to draw attention to its case for border revision.

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## INDIA AND PAKISTAN



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3. India

The situation in the disputed Kutch marshes has become more ominous.

Pakistan extended the front last Wednesday by attacking Indian positions some 20 miles east of the scene of earlier clashes. (See Map) In addition, artillery duels have been growing in intensity since last Sunday.

Each side has some 4,000 troops in the area. Both are deploying additional forces.

The chief of the Indian Army claimed that Pakistan used US-built tanks in the Wednesday attacks. He is apparently hoping that international restraints will be applied on the Pakistanis so that popular Indian pressures on him to reply in kind will be eased.

If US tanks were used, they were supplied by the US under MAP.

4. West Germany

Bonn will be keeping an anxious eye on the progress of Gromyko's visit to France next week. Erhard and his government are already concerned over what they see as a dangerous De Gaulle flirtation with Moscow.

The Germans are also nervous about the French attitude on other subjects of particular interest to Bonn, such as European political integration.

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## 5. Cambodia

Sihanouk

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[redacted] now seems  
to be haggling over the terms of a con-  
ference on Cambodia.

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In a [redacted] rambling speech today 50X1  
Sihanouk said he did not want Thailand,  
South Vietnam or the US to take part.  
He would restrict the participants to the  
eight nations that signed the 1954  
Geneva agreements. His foreign minister  
explained that the reference to the US  
was based on Sihanouk's belief that the  
US did not want to attend, but that US  
participation was not "ruled out."

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

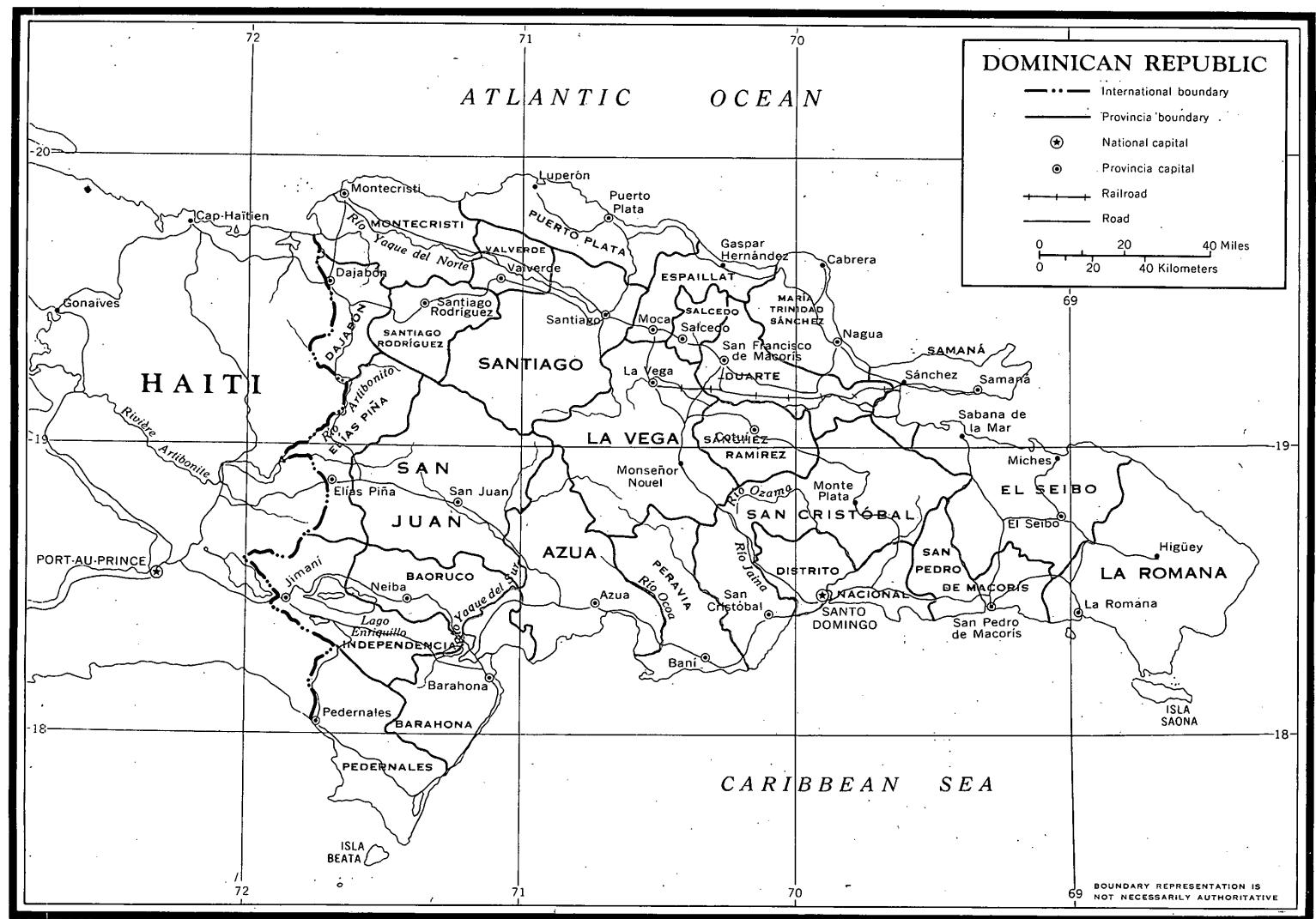
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26 APRIL 1965  
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DAILY BRIEF  
26 APRIL 1965

LATE ITEM  
(Information as of 1700 EDT)

Dominican Republic

Forces supporting former president Bosch will probably gain the upper hand unless a compromise military junta is formed quickly. A Bosch government would probably include a segment of the military along with a variety of leftists, including a well-organized clique of pro-Communists.

The military forces are split over the return of Bosch, exiled in September 1963 and now in Puerto Rico. Their differences are creating a vacuum being filled by leftists, ranging from radical members of Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party to members of pro-Castroite parties and the local Communist party.

The provisional presidency has been assumed by Jose Molina Urena. He has announced a partial "cabinet" and chosen a pro-Communist attorney general.

The anti-Bosch forces, led by General Wessin y Wessin and air force chief General de los Santos have been unable to dislodge the rebels from the national palace, but may make another try, with support from the navy. The Communists continue setting up strong points throughout the capital. The next few hours will be critical.

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DAILY BRIEF  
26 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

No significant new Communist political or military developments have been reported.

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2. South Vietnam

Quat is still working on plans for reshaping the military command structure and making some cabinet changes.

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The cabinet changes may be fairly extensive.

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Such shakeups in the past have disrupted pacification programs.

3. Cambodia

The demonstration against the US Embassy in Phnom Penh today was probably meant to emphasize Sihanouk's recent statements opposing US and South Vietnamese attendance at a "Cambodian conference." Planning for the government-sponsored demonstration was apparently under way before Secretary Rusk's statement yesterday reached Phnom Penh.

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**4. Yemen**

Premier Numan has assembled a new republican cabinet of Yemeni nationalists who are largely anti-Egyptian. Nasir, with about 50,000 troops still in Yemen, could almost certainly have vetoed such a government. The fact that he did not raises questions of Egyptian motives which are unanswerable at present.

The most optimistic speculation is that Nasir now genuinely wants a moderate government that can help arrange a settlement of the war and make possible Egyptian disengagement. At the other pole is the possibility that Nasir wants to give the nationalists enough rope to hang themselves, then install another pro-Egyptian puppet government.

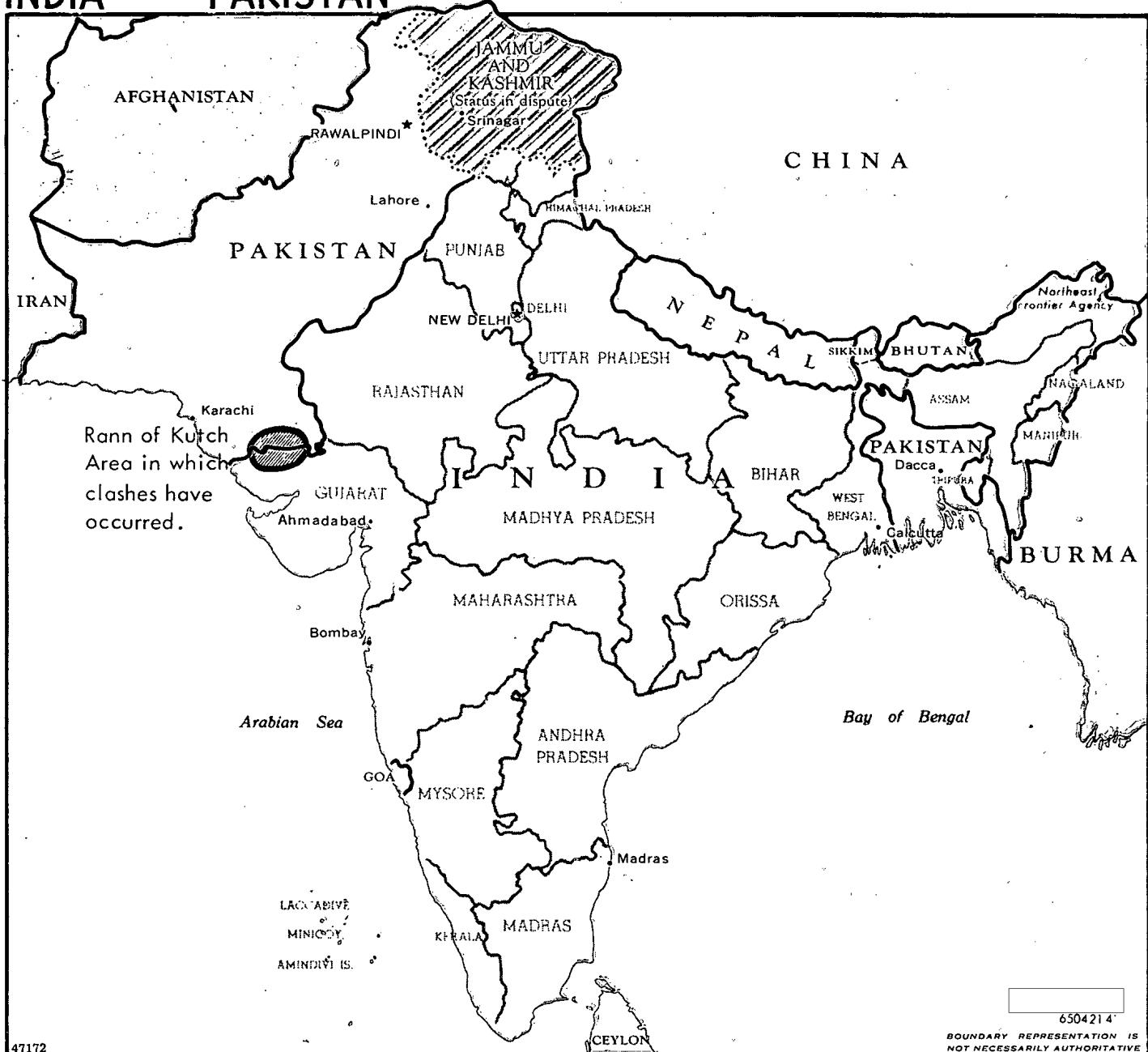
**5. Turkey**

It appears that the Turks now intend to expel few, if any, Greek nationals. Despite what Prime Minister Urguplu has called a Turkish "ground-swell" of anti-Greek feeling, sentiment favoring any large-scale expulsion is fading. Former prime minister Inonu is said to have advised Urguplu to hold off because of the bad effect expulsion would have on world opinion.

**6. USSR**

Soviet economic performance continued sluggish during the first quarter of 1965. A claimed nine-percent increase in industrial production resulted mostly from the recovery of the processed food industry, which had an exceptionally bad first quarter last year. The growth rate of heavy industry continued to decline, and light industrial manufacturing repeated last year's poor performance. The rate of increase in machine-building output, including production of military hardware, is less than one half the rates claimed as late as 1960-62, and now stands at the lowest figure since the Korean war years, 1951-52.

## INDIA AND PAKISTAN

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BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS  
NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

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7. India

Fighting is continuing in the Kutch marshes.

As yet there is no sign that it will spread, and there is no evidence of new troop deployments to the area. The Indians, however, are making so much of the affair that it suggests they may be setting the stage for retaliation over more favorable terrain elsewhere along the border. Such a move would play into the hands of the Pakistanis, giving substance to their claims about the threat they face from India.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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27 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
27 APRIL 1965

LATE ITEM  
(Information as of 1700 EDT)

Dominican Republic

At this moment the situation is confused and moving quickly.

By the time this report is read, the rebel movement may have collapsed or the fighting may have moved to new levels. Representatives of two of the rebel factions have appeared at the US Embassy during the day and expressed interest in negotiations with the "loyalist" side. What terms they may have in mind is not known.

Two columns of forces opposed to the return of former President Bosch have entered the capital.

The US Embassy reported at 1530 that the evacuation of US citizens was proceeding without incident under police and military protection.

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DAILY BRIEF  
27 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

Press reports quoting unnamed "government sources" in Saigon indicate that the government is backing away from a conference on Cambodian neutrality. Ambassador Taylor has commented that an agreement to attend would carry domestic political risks for the Quat government, which earlier had seemed amenable to it.

Meanwhile, the Indians are working up still another proposal to settle the Vietnam problem. They hope to present it formally to interested parties within the next few days. According to President Radakrishnan's son, Gopal, the plan calls for the cessation of hostilities, policing of the border by an Afro-Asian force, and maintenance of present boundaries as long as the people concerned desire it.

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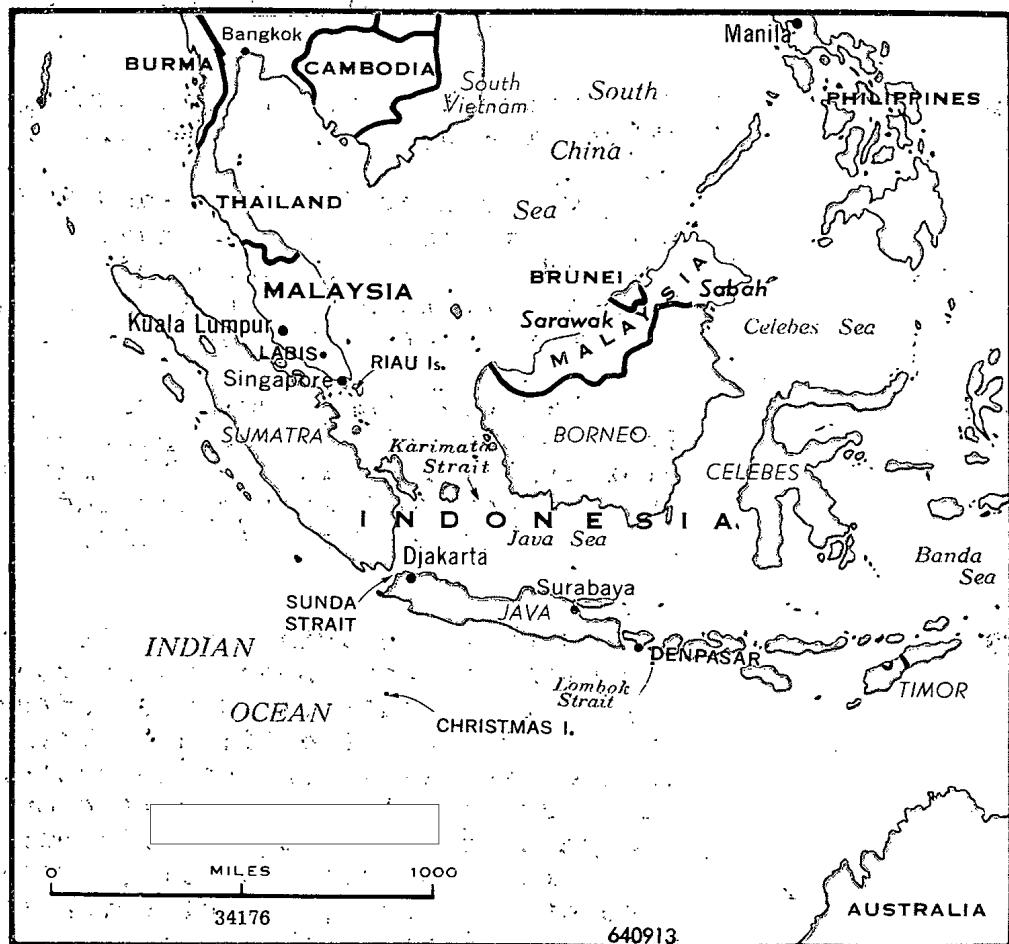
There is still no evidence that either personnel or missiles have yet arrived in North Vietnam.

2. North Vietnam

The British consul in Hanoi has been told by his translator that the regime is preparing for wholesale evacuation of the city. The neighborhood party apparatus is telling families to pack in anticipation of leaving the city at one hour's notice. This will occur, it is said, "in the event of a further hardening of US military policy."

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**3. Indonesia**

An Indonesian force of approximately 100 men was repulsed yesterday in an attack on a British border post in western Sarawak. This was the largest Indonesian operation since last summer, and may be followed by a general step-up in fighting along the Borneo border. (See map.)

**4. Burma**

General Ne Win is attempting to suppress growing Buddhist opposition to his regime.

Government forces raided Buddhist pagodas in Mandalay and Rangoon yesterday and arrested a number of monk leaders. Buddhist militants have long charged that the government is not socialist, but "communist."

Yesterday's arrests probably played into the monks' hands by providing a popular rallying cause. Ne Win may find that he has to take further and more repressive action in due course.

**5. USSR**

6. India

The British are making a strong effort to calm tempers in New Delhi and Karachi. Commonwealth Secretary Bottomley is on his way from Malaysia to New Delhi to discuss the situation, and will be joined on Saturday by Gordon Walker.

Thus far, the Indians seem to be a little more receptive than the Pakistanis.

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In the Kutch area, sporadic artillery exchanges continue.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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28 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
28 APRIL 1965

LATE ITEM  
(Information as of 1700 EDT)

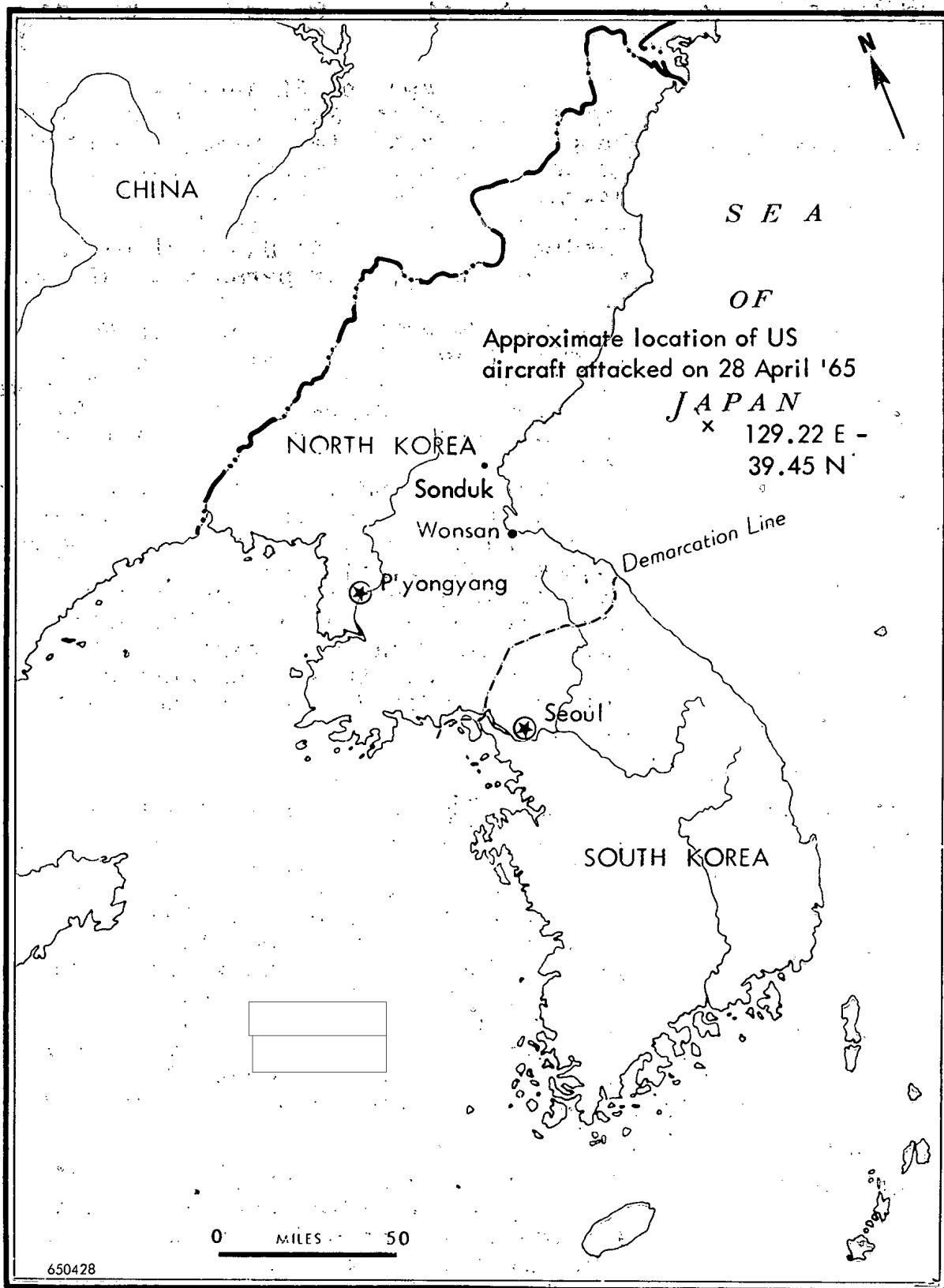
Dominican Republic

The issue is again in doubt.

Armed Communists and other extreme leftist elements have successfully resisted today's attacks by Wessin y Wessin's loyal troops.

It is not clear how much the leftist success stems from confusion and lack of coordination and how much from unexpected strength on the part of the Communists. At the least, Wessin faces a bitter house-to-house struggle to clear out Santo Domingo. At the most, he could be faced with a sudden collapse of his own forces. At last report, loyal forces were tiring and they may throw in the sponge before this is read.

In any event, it has become increasingly clear during the day that leadership of the rebels has passed to the left with some befuddled military among them, and Juan Bosch's supporters have lost control. As Ambassador Bennett has pointed out, "a victory for the rebels in this situation will mean that the country has been taken over by the extreme left."



**DAILY BRIEF**  
**28 APRIL 1965**

**1. Vietnam**

Photography of 22 April showed the revetments of the SAM site southeast of Hanoi to be complete. Other construction is unfinished but probably sufficient to accommodate missile equipment whenever it is received. No further evidence regarding the arrival in Hanoi of either missile equipment or personnel has come in.

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There are no significant changes in the attitude of the Communist nations toward negotiations. The Chinese have attacked the Indian suggestion for stationing an Afro-Asian force along the boundary between North and South Vietnam. Gromyko has maintained to the French that US air strikes must stop before a conference on Vietnam could be held.

**2. North Korea**

Last night's attack on a US RB47 by North Korean jet fighters some 40 miles off the east coast culminates a growing North Korean edginess about foreign aircraft over the Sea of Japan

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50X1

This is the fifth time since 7 April that North Korean fighters have been scrambled to check on US offshore reconnaissance flights. There is no other evidence of recent unusual North Korean military activities.

**3. Yugoslavia**

Tito is soon to visit Moscow for talks--possibly after his visit to Norway 10-14 May

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Vietnam and the future of the Communist movement are said to be on the agenda.

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4. Cambodia

Cambodia has raised charges of another South Vietnamese air attack just over the Cambodian border, resulting in one Cambodian death. Sihanouk, in the present anti-American atmosphere he has fostered, will undoubtedly raise another storm. He has often threatened to break relations with the US in the event of another such incident.

5. India

British officials in New Delhi said today that Indian leaders have indicated their conditional readiness to accept a cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch tomorrow. There is no word as to whether the Pakistanis have accepted the Indian conditions.

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6. Panama

President Robles is getting concerned over the extent of domestic dissatisfaction with his administration.

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7. Ecuador

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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29 APRIL 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
29 APRIL 1965

LATE ITEM  
(Information as of 1700 EDT)

Dominican Republic

Neither side seems to have been able to get the upper hand in the fighting this afternoon, and the issue is still very much in doubt.

The rebels, well entrenched downtown, have maintained the initiative and have overrun a number of loyalist police posts. Wessin's forces are trying to mount an offensive against rebel strongpoints but are hampered by communications troubles and a lack of fresh forces. Food and medicine are also in short supply.

Reports indicate that the rebel force is being directed by a high-ranking member of the Dominican Communist Party. The party has apparently switched its operational headquarters in Santo Domingo for as yet unknown reasons.

Cuban-trained Dominican extremists are taking an active part, and Havana radio has been egging the rebels on.

DAILY BRIEF  
29 APRIL 1965

1. Vietnam

The Chinese Communists continue their stiff opposition to negotiations on Vietnam.

Chou En-lai today declared that any conference on Cambodia must be confined strictly to Cambodia. He added that "only" the Liberation Front was qualified to represent South Vietnam.

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2. Ethiopia

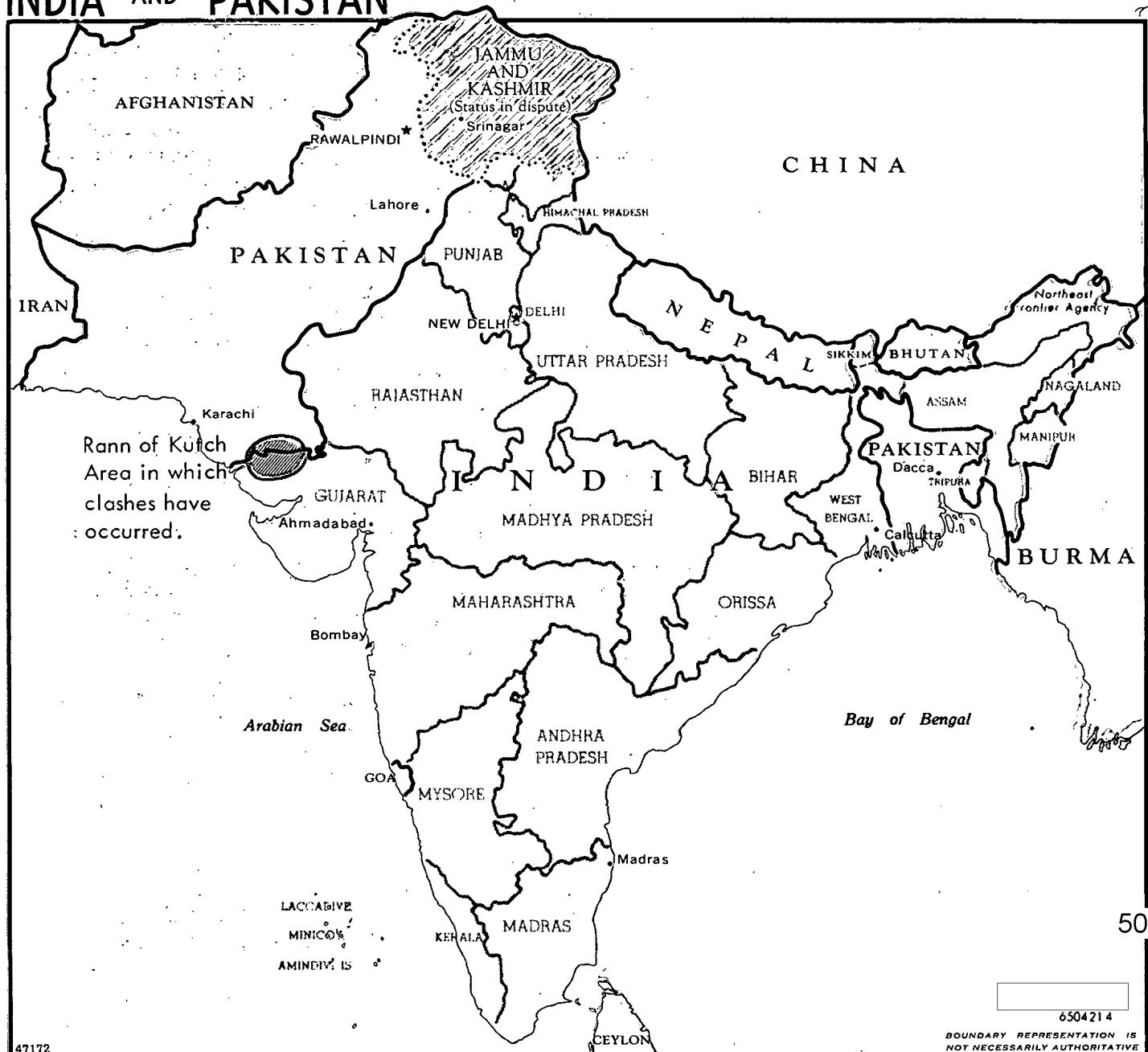
Haile Selassie's government has decided to proceed with the recognition of Communist China in the near future. The Ethiopians, who are the only East Africans not recognizing Peiping, have been threatening to do this for some time now. They have apparently concluded the issue has outlived its usefulness as a lever for extracting added US military aid.

3. Latin America

Communist leaders in a number of Latin American countries are trying to whip up big May Day demonstrations and reportedly hope to use the Vietnam and Dominican issues to give these a decidedly anti-American turn.

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## INDIA AND PAKISTAN



#### 4. India

Pakistan has rejected Prime Minister Wilson's plea for an immediate ceasefire and standstill agreement in the Rann of Kutch. (See Map) It has countered by renewing an offer of mutual withdrawal already rejected several times by the Indians.

New Delhi says that Pakistani troops were on the move in the Rann again yesterday. Both sides have put their armed forces on the alert and despatched further troops to the area. Both are also reinforcing border contingents in the Punjab area.

Indian setbacks on the frontier have put Shastri in a very tight box. He may yet decide that retaliation along the border of East Pakistan, where the advantage lies with Indian forces, is the only way to prevent the fall of his government.

#### 5. Kenya

The Kenyatta government has apparently rejected a shipment of Soviet arms as "secondhand and out-of-date."

A Soviet arms carrier, the Fizik Lebedev, has been anchored at the Kenyan port of Mombasa waiting to unload since Saturday. Kenyatta is reported to have been angered by Soviet insistence that Russian technicians stay with the materiel for an extended period to train the Kenyans. Besides, he appears to have gotten sufficient arms from the UK since the Soviet offer was made last summer.

#### 6. Cyprus

The Turkish Cypriots are raising difficulties for the UN peacekeeping force in the northern part of the island.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

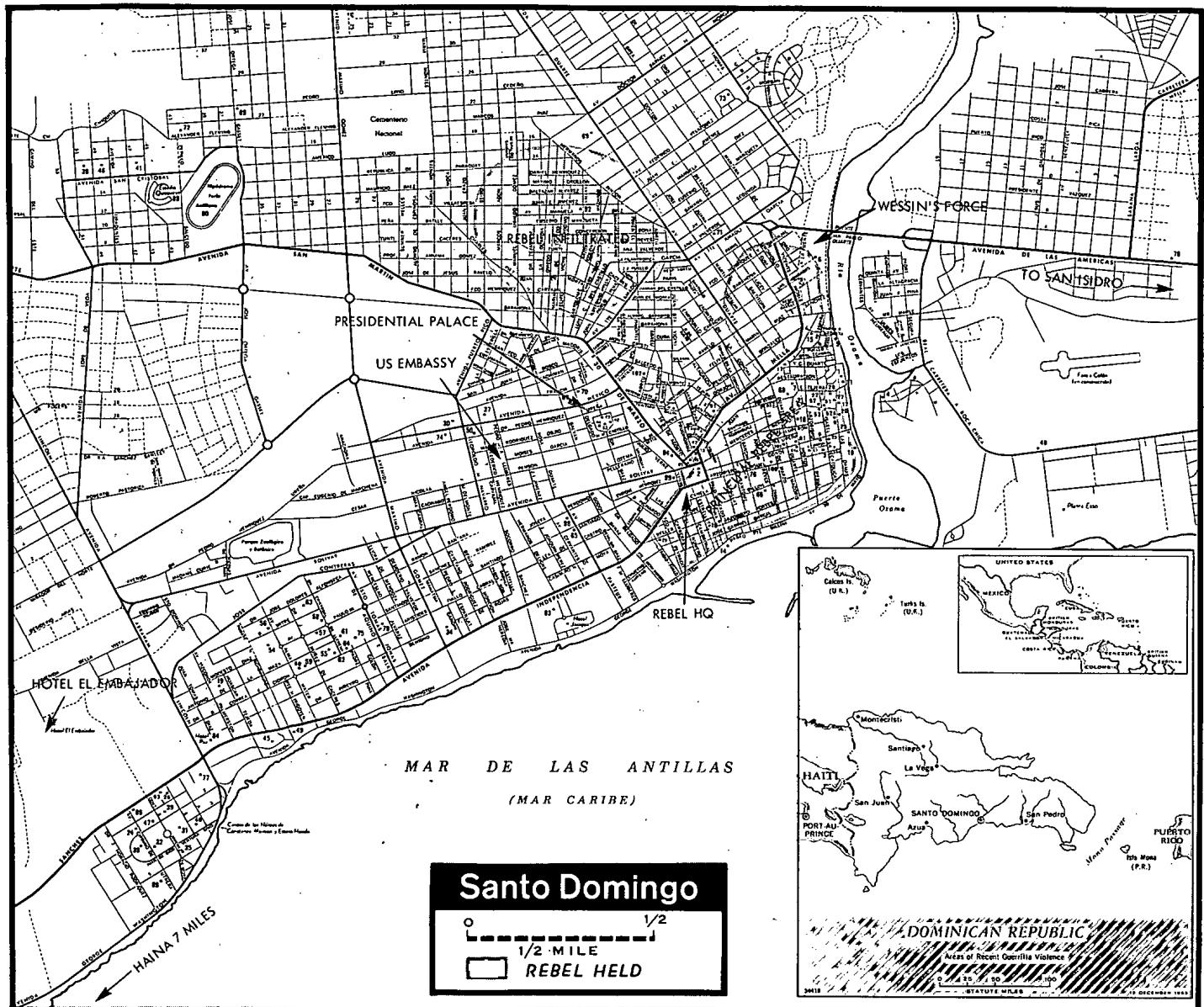
## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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30 APRIL 1965  
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DAILY BRIEF  
30 APRIL 1965

LATE ITEM  
(Information as of 1730 EDT)

Dominican Republic

The following summarizes events as they have been reported in our situation summaries throughout the day.

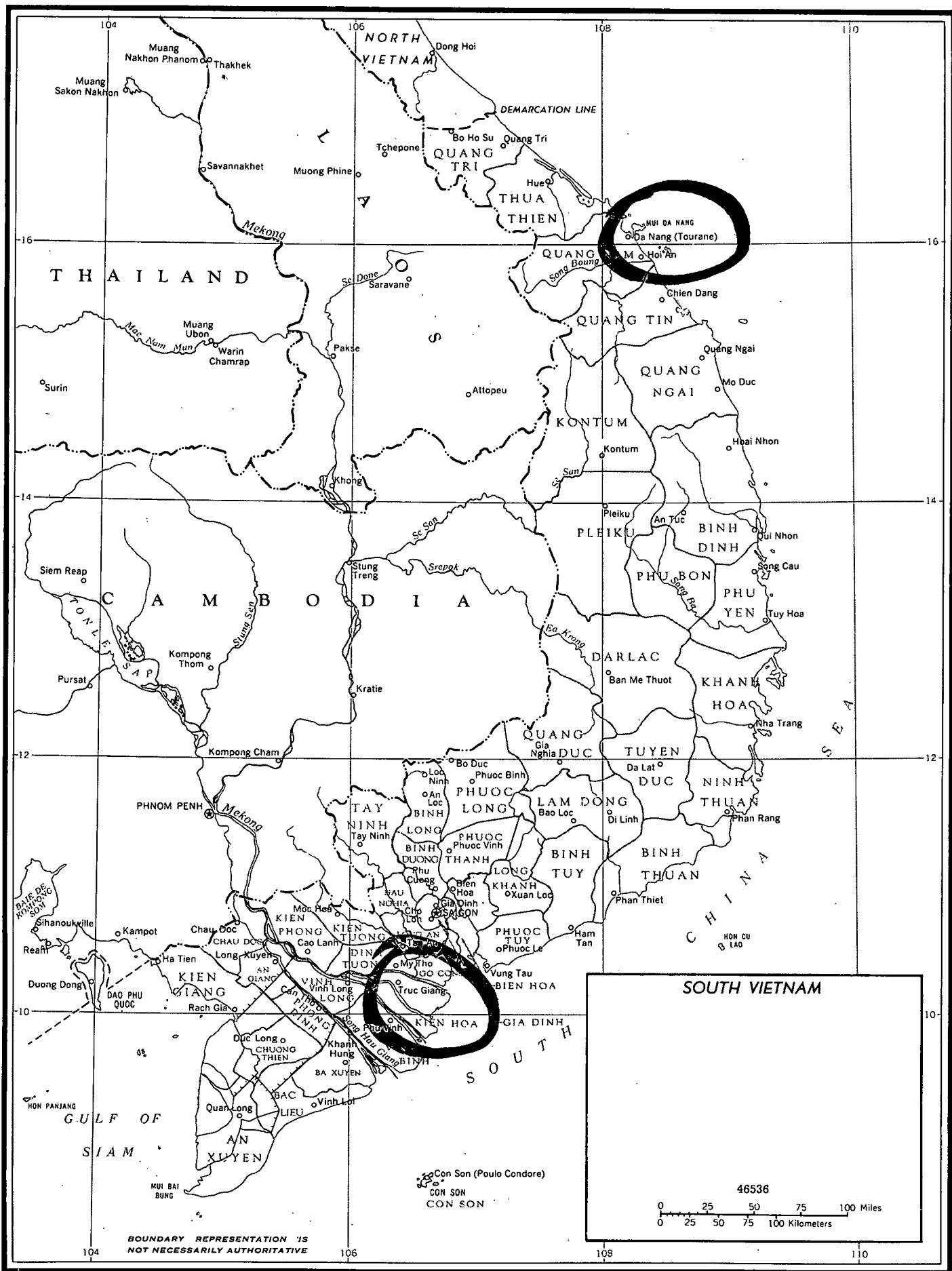
Although the Papal Nuncio claimed this afternoon that a cease-fire has been arranged, no details are yet available beyond his use of the phrase "regardless of ideology" in describing it to Ambassador Bennett. 50X1

In today's fighting, the rebels continued to hold the initiative. They overran the Fortaleza Ozama, with its 1,100 troops and police and stocks of arms, and continued to harass loyalist and US troops in the outskirts.

Despite this, however, they reportedly were becoming discouraged in the face of continuing loyalist air attacks. Fatigue and the presence of US forces undoubtedly have also been major factors in any decline in their morale.

Nonetheless, as of 1615 EDT they were continuing to fight.

There has still been no information on uprisings outside the capital city.



DAILY BRIEF  
30 APRIL 1965

1. South Vietnam

Ambassador Taylor talked to Premier Quat and to Buddhist leader Tri Quang yesterday. Quat said he was trying to develop a government independent of the various pressure groups, but was concerned over the possibility of further religious conflicts. He expects some trouble from both Catholics and Buddhists when he tries to settle the cases of the Catholics detained since the overthrow of Diem.

Tri Quang told Lodge he approved of current US actions against North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. He said that the US should increase military pressure along present lines and force the Viet Cong into a cease-fire and negotiations. This, he said, must also be accompanied by efforts to win over the Vietnamese people through more dynamic government.

The government has uncovered a large cache of Viet Cong arms in Kien Hoa Province, 50 miles south of Saigon. Included were 240 rifles, 98 submachine guns, 21 machine guns, some mortars, and two tons of ammunition and explosives. The discovery is taken as solid proof that Kien Hoa has been a major sea infiltration route.

2. Vietnam

Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz has recently told a European Communist friend that a military solution in Vietnam is impossible, but that present US tactics may make Hanoi more inclined to talk. He said the time is not yet ripe for negotiations, but these might be possible in the fall. His views may be similar to those of Moscow, but it is unlikely he was speaking for the Soviets. He asked that his views be passed to US officials.

Hanoi is taking more steps to counter the air attacks on roads leading to central Laos and South Vietnam. Recent photography has revealed 18 newly constructed staging, rest, and refueling points along a 15-mile stretch of routes 12 and 101. These facilities are located some distance back from the roads themselves.

3. Laos

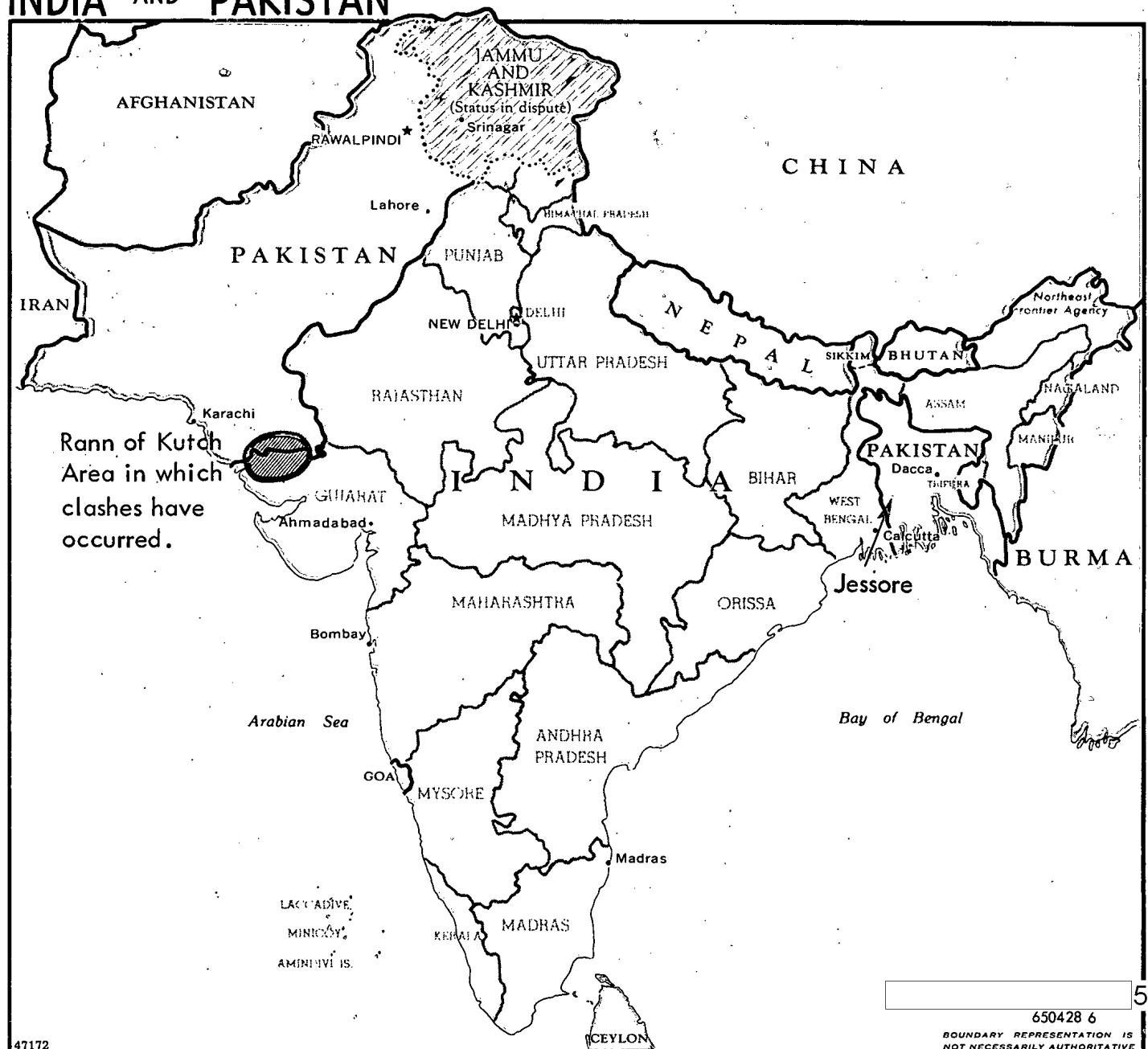
On 26-27 April the Communists shelled neutralist positions north of the Plaine des Jarres for the first time since December. This suggests they may be planning an attack on friendly forces along Route 7, the major route from the Plaine toward the Mekong. They have recently renewed pressure on government guerrilla pockets along Route 6 and to the northwest in Phong Saly and Luang Prabang provinces. (Map) 50X1

4. Israel-UAR

5. Guatemala

6. Yemen

## INDIA AND PAKISTAN



## 7. India

The British appeals to New Delhi and Karachi for a cease-fire seem to be having some effect, although the military forces of both sides remain on alert.

Ayub says he has ordered his forces in the Rann of Kutch "not to do anything to aggravate" the situation. He says that if the Indians would do likewise there is no reason why "the present lull" could not be maintained until a formal cease-fire agreement could be worked out.

In New Delhi, the cabinet is as yet holding firm against increasing pressures [redacted] for action against Pakistan elsewhere along the frontier.

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## 8. Bolivia

A political crisis is building.

The military junta cabinet resigned today, and junta president Barrientos must also resign if he is to be constitutionally eligible for the presidential elections on 31 October. The politicians and some of the military have been urging him to act, or withdraw his candidacy.

Party and military leaders, however, have been unable to agree on a satisfactory arrangement for the future.

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[redacted] Barrientos could head off the trouble by dropping his candidacy and announcing that the armed forces will merely preside over the elections

All this increases the possibility of serious incidents as the antimilitary leftist elements prepare for May Day demonstrations in La Paz.

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## 9. May Day

Traditional parades will be held in the Communist bloc, with military and paramilitary units participating, but we do not expect any show of unusual new military equipment. Major equipment displays in the Soviet bloc will probably occur on 8-9 May in parades and ceremonies commemorating VE Day.

In Latin America, there are mounting indications of Communist plans to mount a series of anti-US rallies and demonstrations tomorrow or to inject disorders into traditional May Day labor demonstrations. According to present information, the most trouble can be expected in Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, and perhaps Panama and Chile.

US embassies are a likely target. Some 200 Chilean students mounted a demonstration against the US Consulate in Santiago today.

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In South Vietnam, with the rainy season imminent, the Viet Cong might seize on this day to begin the new offensive phase we have been expecting. There is no firm evidence that they intend to do so, however. Government authorities are concerned that the Viet Cong may step up urban terrorism, particularly in Saigon and other large towns.

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