



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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1 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
1 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 1200 EDT)

Dominican Republic

The military situation appears to have stabilized for the moment, as the political and diplomatic maneuvering intensifies.

The relative quiet last night, as Ambassador Bennett points out, resulted partly from the cease-fire and partly from the presence of US forces. Pure exhaustion is also playing a role, he adds. Some sniper fire against the marines was continuing early this morning, but the overall tactical situation is unchanged. The rebels still control the heart and large areas of Santo Domingo. Peasants arriving in the city this morning report they saw no signs of rebel uprisings in the rural areas.

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DAILY BRIEF
1 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

No major new developments have been reported this morning.

Today's Peiping People's Daily again discusses the sending of "volunteers" to Vietnam. The language appears aimed at suggesting their dispatch is a certainty. The editorial says that China will support the Vietnamese with everything they need "until our men are sent to fight."

There has been no sign of any new Viet Cong offensive timed to coincide with May Day.

2. Ghana

Nkrumah has sent a delegation to Peiping with orders to seek Chinese arms and instructors, as well as a Chinese pledge to assist Ghana in the event of attack.

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At home, some of the steam appears to have gone out of the group of senior military and police officers plotting Nkrumah's overthrow. They are now said to have only vague plans to act sometime in June or July. Public resentment against Nkrumah's domestic policies remains high, however.

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3. Bolivia

Barrientos renounced his candidacy for the presidency last night. This move reduces the chances of an immediate political crisis, but no solution for Bolivia's confused political future is yet in sight.

Barrientos also said he would preside over free elections scheduled for 31 October.

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The threat of a split among his military backers still exists, and most politicians strongly oppose him.

The entire picture could be changed today, if the scheduled Communist and extreme leftist demonstrations get out of hand. The army is alert, however, and the police, whose loyalty to the junta is suspect, have been confined to their barracks.

4. West Germany

The Bonn government, according to the US Embassy, has publicly and officially presented a "front of studied calm" in response to De Gaulle's 27 April speech.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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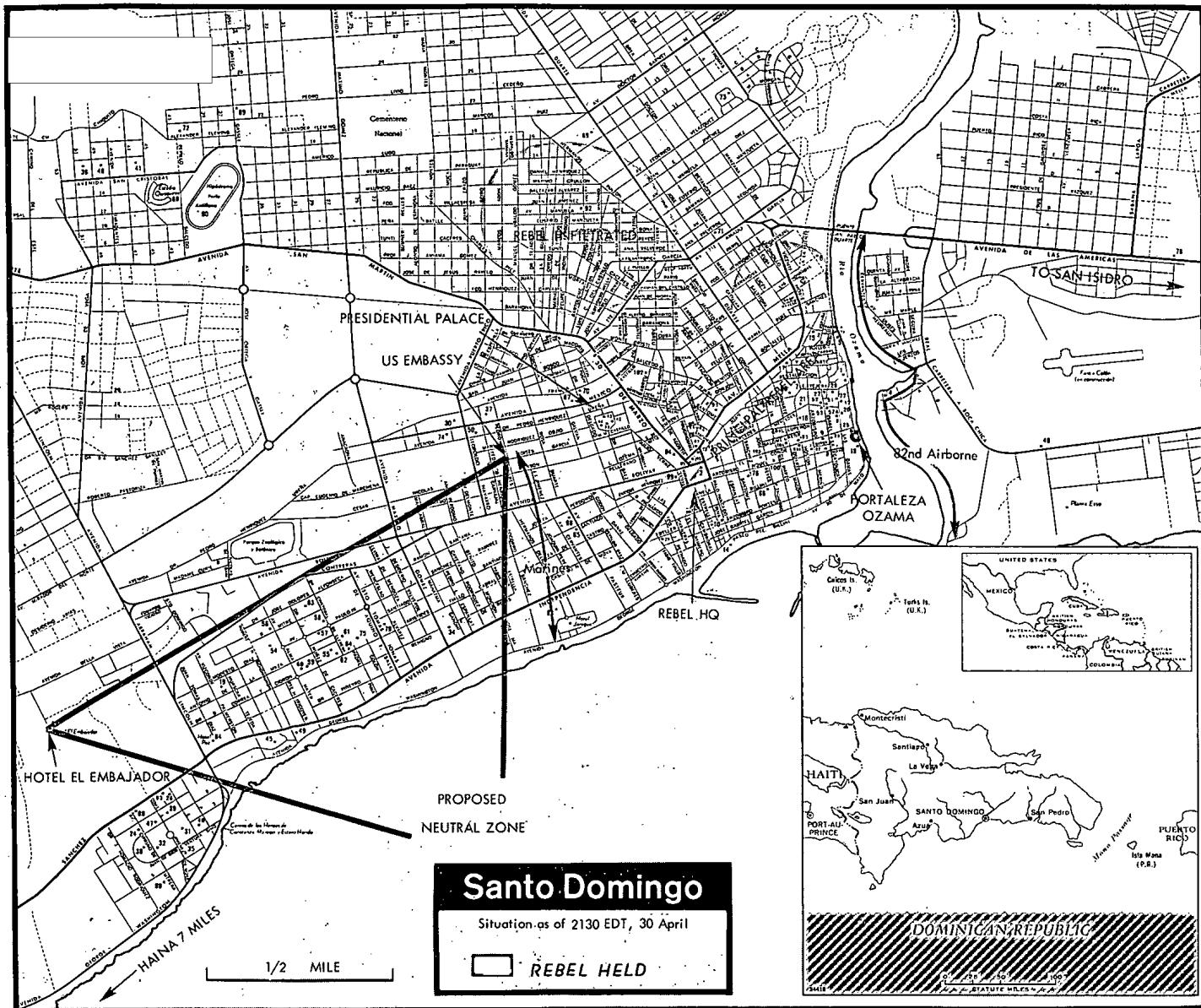
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3 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
3 MAY 1965

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LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

There continue to be occasional breaches of the ceasefire. Small arms and mortar fire broke out shortly after noon from the rebel enclave east of the American Embassy. As of mid-afternoon, sporadic fire was continuing.

The capital is still without effective government and public services. Badly needed supplies are flowing into the city on the communications route. American marine and army forces opened this morning.

There are signs, faint as yet, of nervousness and some disarray in rebel ranks. Some rebels are reported to be caching their weapons. Others reportedly dispersed unarmed after abandoning their positions. In addition, Communist elements are charging Bosch supporters with having "betrayed the revolution." The same elements are demanding that the fight be continued until "liberty" is secured.

These elements are also pulling out all stops in trying to stir up anti-American feelings.

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Loyalist forces are trying to set up a quarantine of the rebel areas in Santo Domingo to prevent arms being moved elsewhere. [] out-lying regions indicate [] the situation is quiet with little sympathy for the rebels.

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DAILY BRIEF
3 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

US Marines are engaged in their largest patrol to date against Viet Cong concentrations near Da Nang air base. Heavy US air strikes were conducted during the weekend against guerrilla positions in the central highlands and the Mekong Delta.

Communist military activity is at a comparatively low level. Most observers believe, however, that this will not last much longer.

[redacted] the Viet Cong are regrouping in preparation for intense activity in the very near future when the coming rains may make US and South Vietnamese air support and resupply operations difficult. See fuller discussion at Annex.

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2. Venezuela

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3. Indonesia

The Communists plan a large-scale demonstration at the US Embassy around the middle of May [redacted]

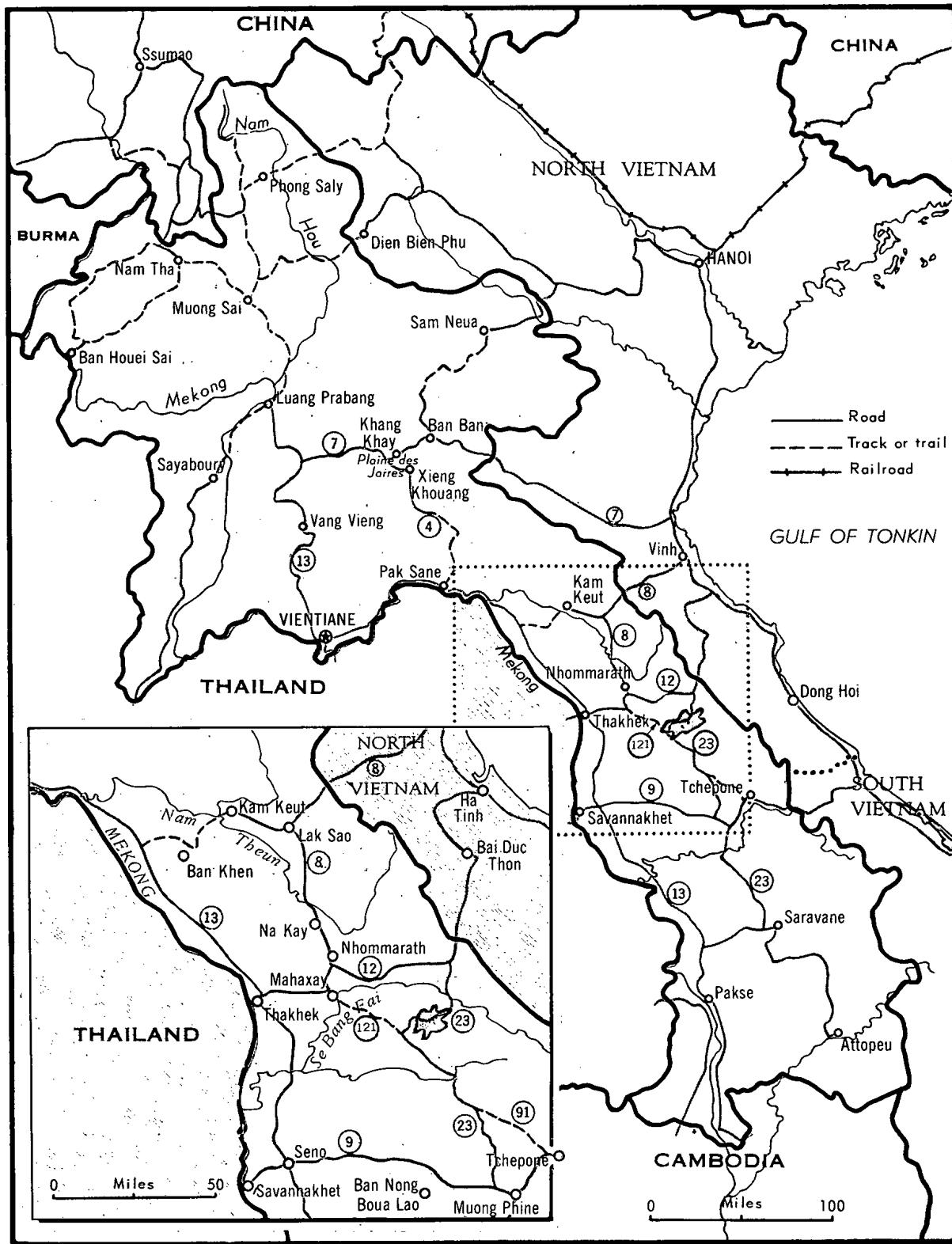
[redacted] they will try to force their way into the embassy. The Communists hope to induce non-Communist groups to participate.

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LAOS



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4. Laos

April southbound Communist truck traffic on Route 23 (see map) was the heaviest yet observed. Approximately 670 southbound trucks were counted, as compared with about 398 in March, and smaller totals in January and February. A lot of the April traffic probably carried supplies for the Viet Cong. A late report from a watch team farther south along Route 23 indicates that 80 trucks were seen moving south on 1 May.

5. India

The situation remains fragile.

The de facto cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch is not preventing occasional artillery exchanges, although other operations seem to be at a standstill.

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The Indian build-up along the Punjab border of West Pakistan continues. Tension is also high on the border with East Pakistan.

6. Italy

The returns on Premier Moro's recent trip to the US make it clear that it raised his personal stock considerably. According to the US Embassy, top Italian politicians feel that the attention given Moro by President Johnson will contribute to political stability in Italy.

Prompt action by Moro to exploit his new prestige in coping with the country's many unsolved problems will be essential. If not used, his present leverage will soon be diminished.

7. Cambodia

The government has given official notice that it is breaking diplomatic relations with the US. Cambodian Foreign Minister Konn Wick says that he wants to maintain consular relations, but warns that even these could not be continued if there were any more border incursions from South Vietnam.

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ANNEX

The Outlook for Increased Viet Cong Activity

Viet Cong activity has remained at a low level for six consecutive weeks. Although South Vietnamese successes and increased US participation in the war may have disrupted Viet Cong offensive plans,

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[redacted] the main force may be continuing to improve its capabilities and [redacted] some units in the northern provinces may have been repositioned. While there are no positive indications of an imminent large-scale offensive, the Viet Cong are believed to retain the capability for conducting major actions in selected locales and at the same time conducting a countrywide campaign of terrorism, harassment, and small-scale actions. The prolonged lull in Viet Cong actions and inactivity of main force units is believed to be a temporary phase in the war which can be abruptly changed by the Communists at any time. It is still anticipated that, during the forthcoming rainy season, the Viet Cong will make a major effort.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

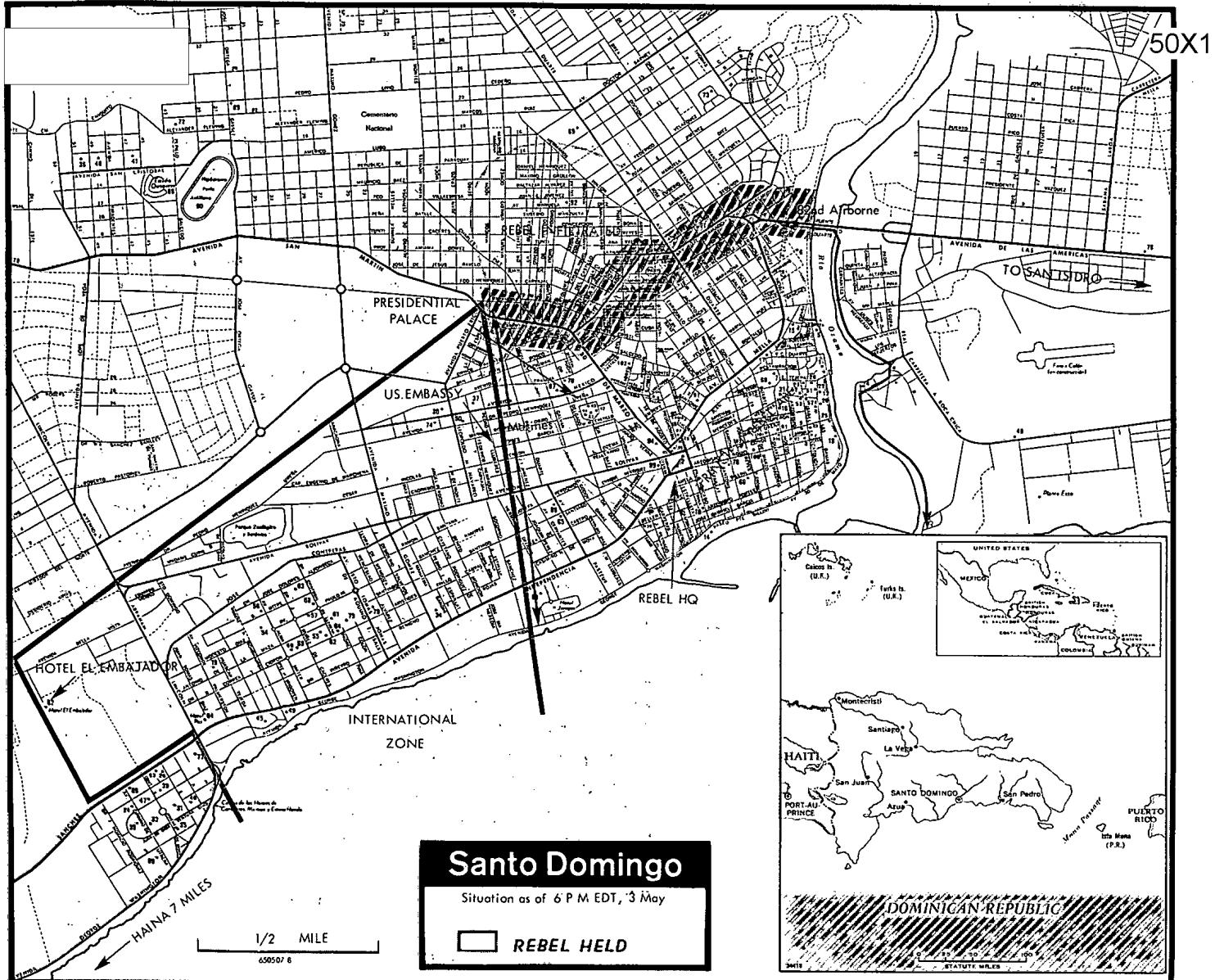
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4 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
4 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

The rebels have made a ploy to seize the political initiative.

By creating a provisional government under "president" Colonel Caamano, they probably hope to gain some semblance of international standing and obtain a bargaining counter for any compromise settlement of the situation. The rebels were reported this morning to be confident that Caamano would have a position in any new Dominican junta and are counting on him for posts in whatever government emerges.

The US Embassy is recommending the establishment of a broad-based junta, including responsible civilians, headed by Antonio Imbert. Imbert, the embassy believes, is the only man on hand who could form an effective government. Colonel Benoit would be the military representative on the junta.

The Organization of American States mission in Santo Domingo has accepted the idea of an inter-American military force. The mission has also asked that the zone of security formed in the city by US forces be expanded to protect "all the embassies." Military commands on both sides have approved the zone.

The military situation remains relatively quiet, although occasional rebel sniping continues.

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A pro-Castro clandestine radio is urging its listeners to fire against US troops that stray outside the international zone. In the rural areas, there is still no sign of any appreciable support for the rebels.

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DAILY BRIEF
4 MAY 1965

1. North Vietnam

In addition to the continuing work on the Hanoi surface-to-air missile site, evidence continues to arrive regarding measures being taken to improve North Vietnamese air defenses.

Vietnamese jet fighter pilots are now receiving advanced tactical training in south China, including night flying in Chinese Communist jet trainers. In North Vietnam, revetments are being added and runways are being improved at several airfields. These fields can soon be used either for aircraft dispersals or recovery bases, thus extending the combat time of jet fighter missions.

[redacted] the US mission in Saigon suggests that the timing of any new major Viet Cong drive may be dependent on the acquisition of strengthened air defenses in North Vietnam. The mission indicates it has no evidence as to when this condition may be met to the satisfaction of Hanoi.

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2. South Vietnam

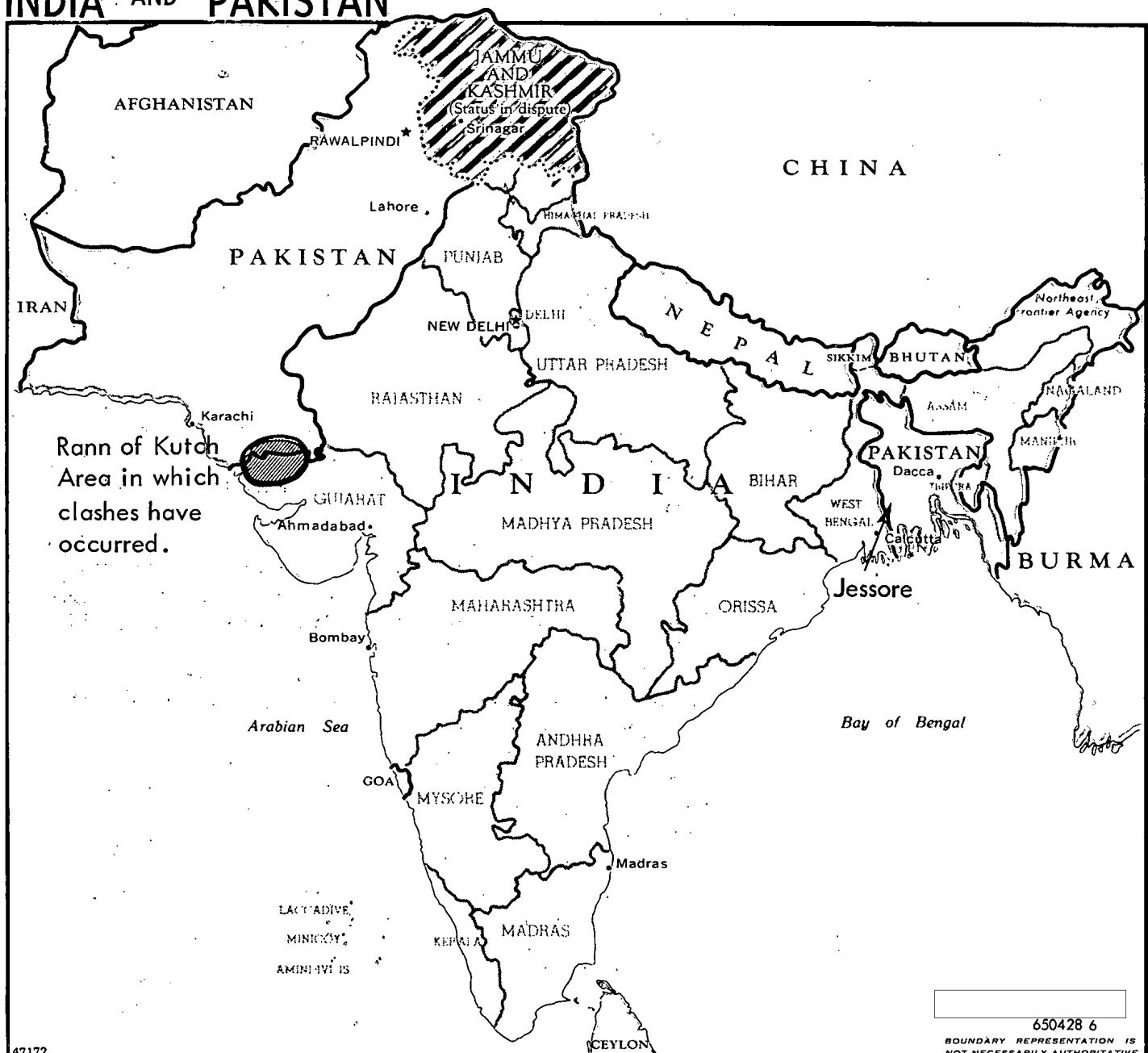
Assessment of military reports over the past week (24 April - 1 May) shows a slight increase in Viet Cong-initiated terrorist and military actions. It also shows that the Viet Cong used larger units than in previous weeks.

These increases do not amount to the initiation of a major guerrilla campaign. Instead, they suggest that the Viet Cong may be testing out recently reorganized and retrained units, possibly in anticipation of a concentrated effort in the near future.

In Saigon, there are rumors of a new coup attempt, but so far there is no good evidence on it. The rumors may spring from the anticipated cabinet and military changes by Premier Quat, combined with mutual Catholic-Buddhist suspicions.

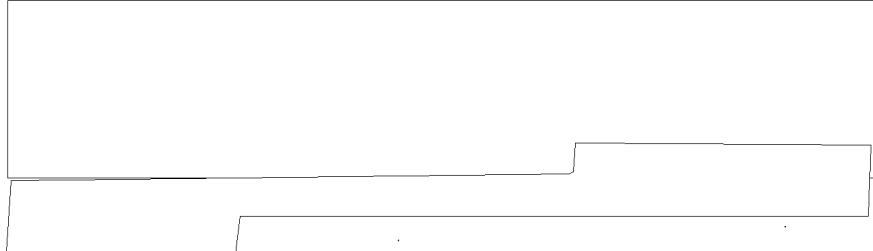
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INDIA AND PAKISTAN



3. Laos

Holdouts from the right-wing pro-
Phoumi mutiny of mid-April are at last
throwing in the sponge. Several leaders
have crossed the Mekong and turned them-
selves in to the Thais, and the troops
themselves are now starting to surrender.
At least 60 have done so in the past few
days.

4. Indonesia

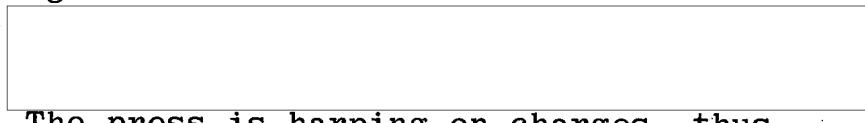
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5. India

There is mounting danger that In-
dian leaders may sanction a reprisal
"raid" against Pakistan--most likely in
the Jessor area of East Pakistan. (See
map.)

British efforts to improve the dura-
bility of the de facto cease-fire in the
Rann of Kutch go on, but these are becom-
ing haggling sessions over basic defini-
tions of the problem. Meanwhile, more
and more pressure is being placed on
Shastri to take some form of retaliation
against Pakistan.



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The press is harping on charges--thus
far undocumented--of a military build-
up in East Pakistan involving the pres-
ence of Chinese officers.

In the Rann of Kutch itself, na-
ture should take over in about two weeks
when flooding is expected to drive out
both protagonists.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

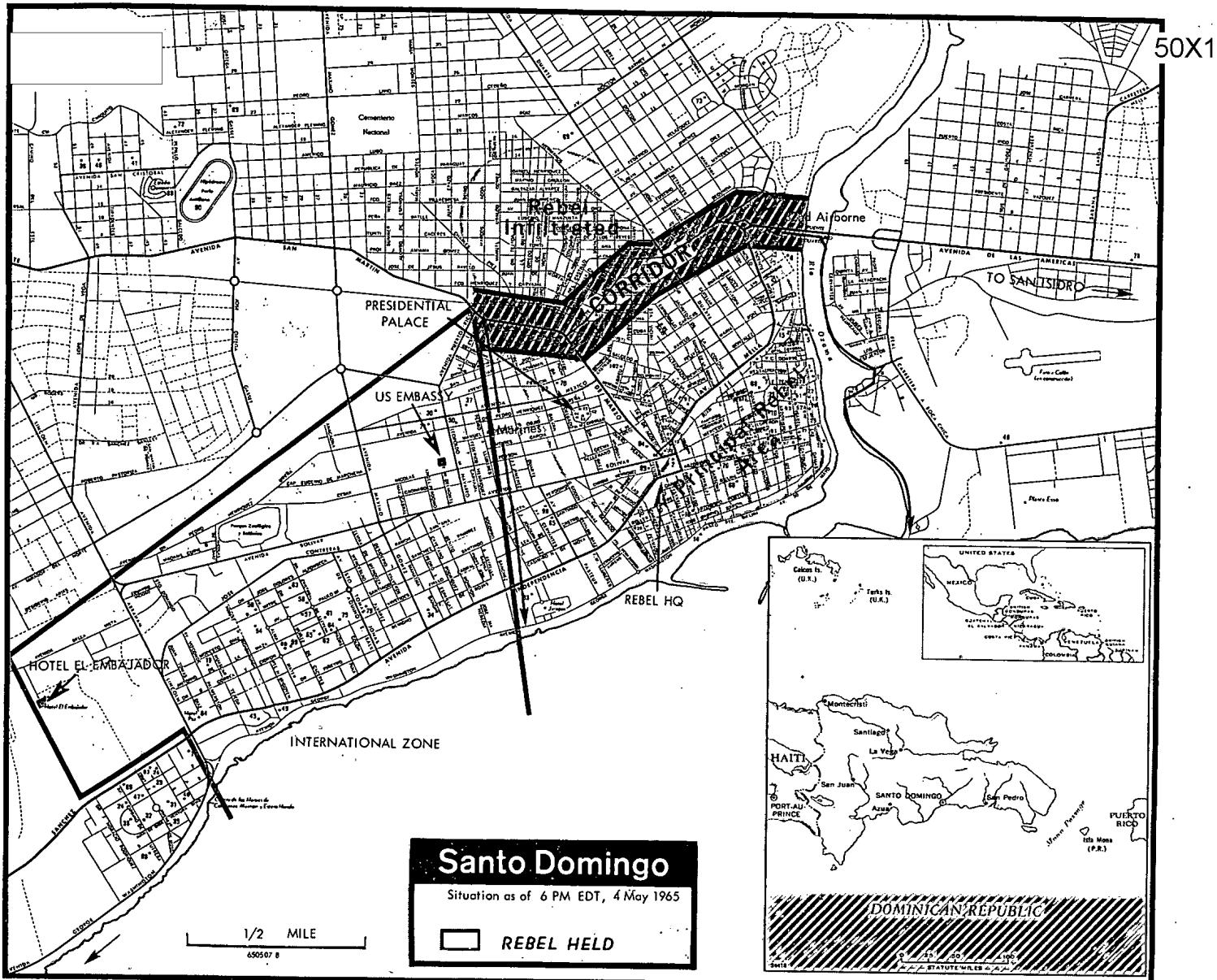
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DAILY BRIEF
5 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

The much-postponed meeting of the delegates to the Organization of American States to discuss an inter-American peacekeeping force for the Dominican Republic now is supposed to convene at 9:00 p.m. EDT tonight. The delay has been occasioned by behind-the-scenes maneuvering to organize the two-thirds majority required to pass an enabling resolution.

In Santo Domingo, the security situation appears little changed during the day. Sporadic firing continues outside the international safety zone. The press reports the sinking by US forces of a trawler--apparently carrying ammunition which exploded--in the Ozama River. There is no information on where these arms came from. The US Embassy reports a general public "yearning" for an end to the conflict, evidenced by the increasing number of weapons being turned in at US military checkpoints.

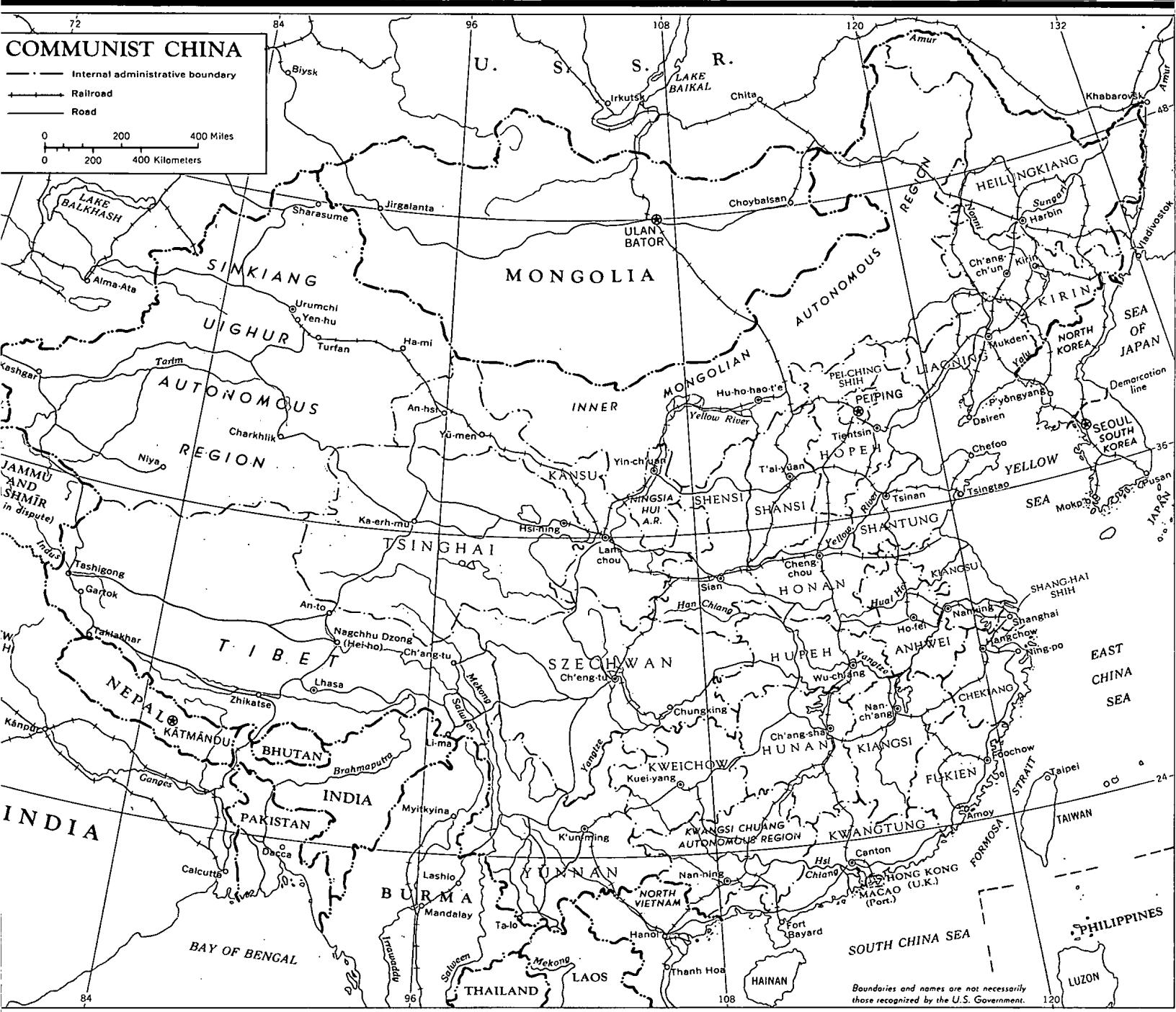
No further reports have come in on activity by the rebel "government" headed by Colonel Caamano.

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Evidence of pro-rebel, anti-US sentiment in the countryside comes from a town about 80 miles north of the capital where a US helicopter team made a temporary forced landing yesterday. The townspeople, who mistook the team for an Organization of American States delegation, chanted pro-Bosch slogans and came close to rioting.

Couve de Murville told Ambassador Bohlen yesterday that he had "practically no information" from Santo Domingo.

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DAILY BRIEF
5 MAY 1965

1. France

De Gaulle told Ambassador Bohlen yesterday that he remains committed to a re-examination of the North Atlantic alliance by 1969.

One of the objectives of this re-examination, De Gaulle said, would be the total elimination of current forms of political and military integration. All forces and military installations on French soil would then be "under French command and French command alone."

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2. Communist China

[redacted] foreigners are not being allowed to travel on rail lines north of Canton for two weeks in mid-May. One report indicates that foreigners have been held up on the line leading to the Vietnam border. (See map.)

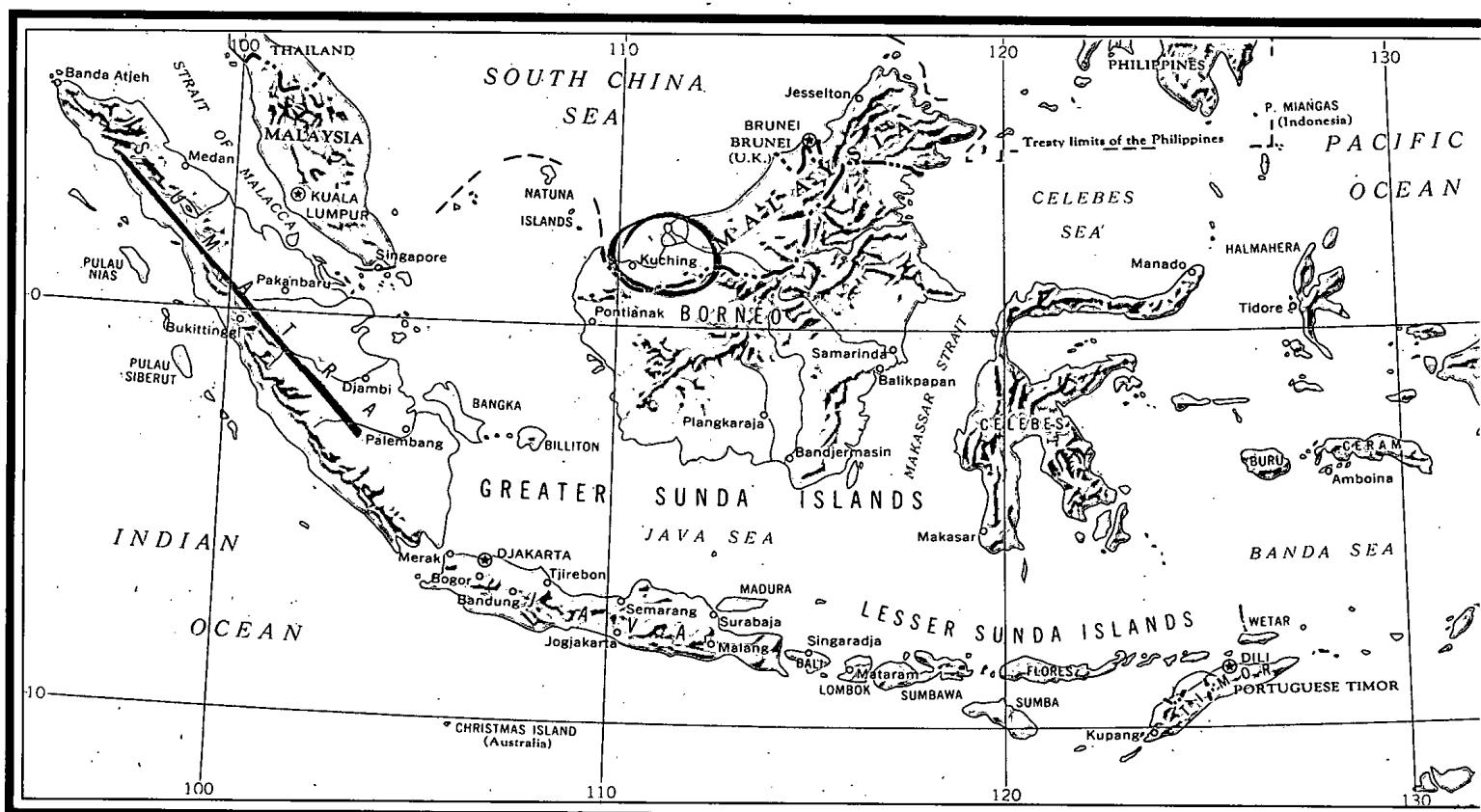
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There are a number of possible explanations. The most plausible is that the Chinese are trying to shield priority movement of military goods. Soviet military aid, including surface-to-air missiles, is said to be en route through China by rail, but we still have no hard evidence of this.

The interruption could also result from some as yet unexplained economic problem. However, as far as is known, freight service has not been affected, which has happened in past periods when large numbers of Chinese troops were being deployed.

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3. Vietnam

US officials reporting from the provinces note a considerable improvement in morale in government and military circles as well as among the populace. They attribute this to US and Vietnamese air strikes and the letup in Viet Cong pressures. They warn that morale could collapse quite suddenly in the event of new Viet Cong success.

There has been a slight increase in Communist harassing activity over the past several days. Key military leaders in Saigon expect a further step-up in the coming weeks.

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US Embassy officials point out that Viet Cong main force units are still in the Delta and Saigon areas in substantial strength and have not moved north as some press speculation has had it.

4. India

There is no essential change in the border confrontation with Pakistan, and the de facto cease-fire remains in effect.

Shastri is still under fire for his restraint in handling the Kutch incursions. The possibility of an Indian riposte into East Pakistan remains,

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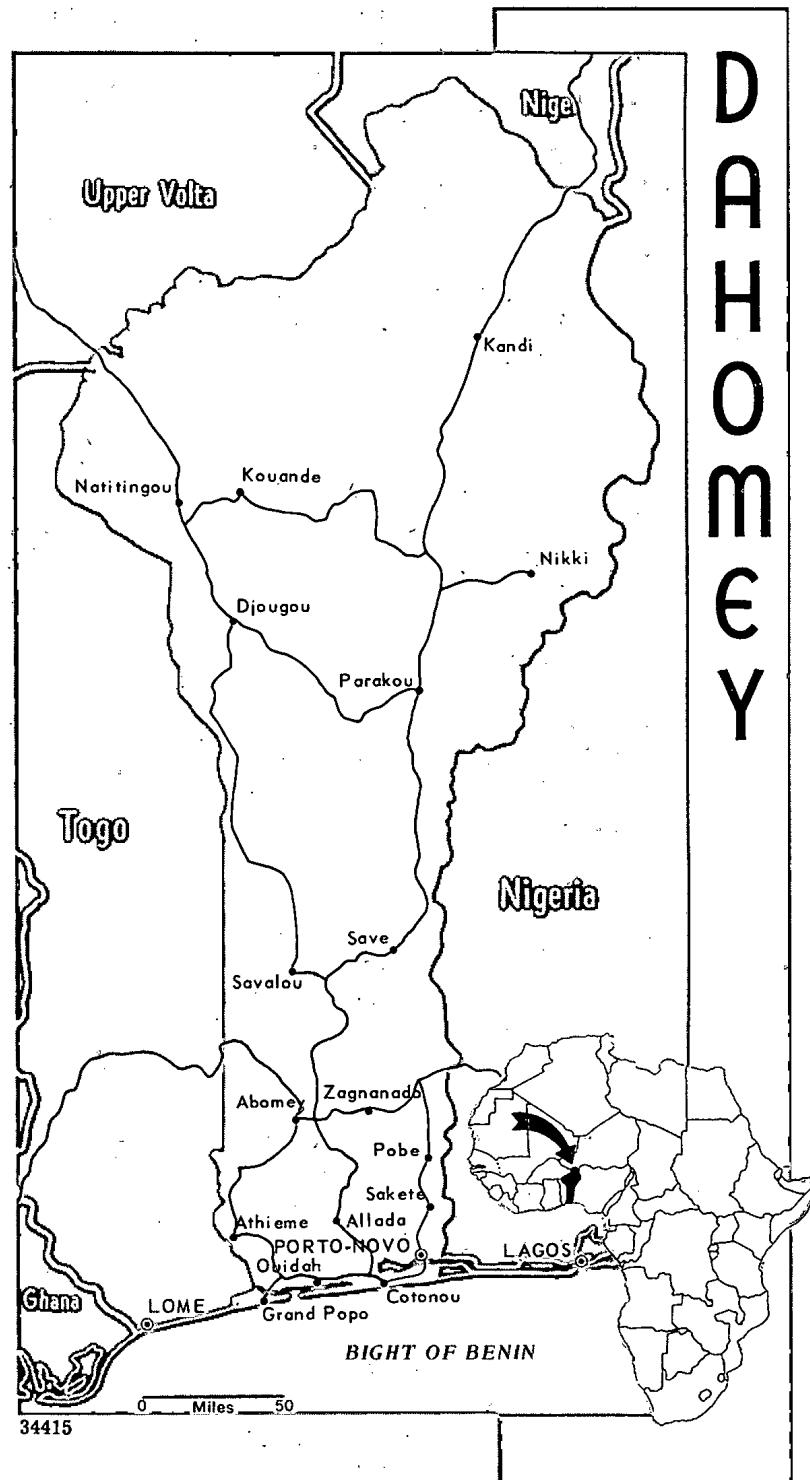
5. Indonesia

Djakarta is resuming its anti-Malaysia activities all along the line.

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(See map.)

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6. Colombia

President Valencia's rickety government is in deep trouble.

The present crisis stems from Valencia's reluctance to take sides in a struggle for power now going on within his own party. As a result some elements are threatening to withdraw their support of his program in congress. The economy has been weak since the financial crisis last December.

Press criticism of Valencia's "do-nothing" leadership is rising. Coup rumors are again circulating.

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7. Ecuador

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8. Kenya

9. Dahomey

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

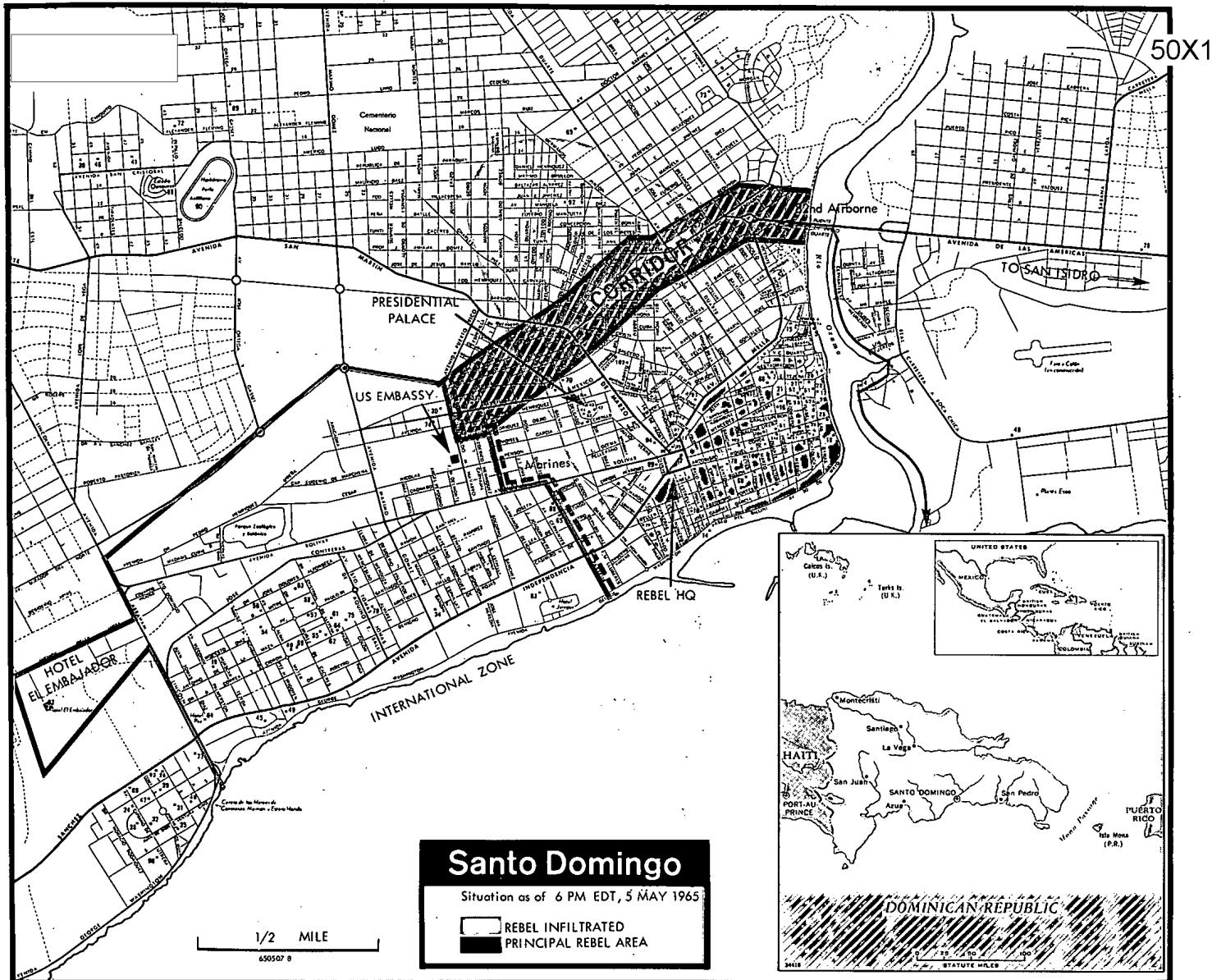
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6 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
6 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

Several firing incidents in Santo Domingo during the day have resulted in US losses.. In one of these, rebels fired on a jeepload of newly arrived marines who lost their way along the line of communications and ended up in the rebel zone. Precautions are being taken to prevent further such straying.

rebel soldiers are filtering out of Santo Domingo, apparently heading for the northern part of the country. Some of these want only to get out of the fighting, but others are hiding their arms and dropping out of sight with the intent of re-emerging at some future time.

In the hinterland, the situation is still relatively quiet and generally under control. There have been scattered manifestations of pro-rebel and pro-Bosch sentiment. Food shortages remain a problem.

Rebel "president" Colonel Caamano continues with an aura of organizational, diplomatic, and propaganda activity to present himself as head of the constitutional government.

There has been little progress, meanwhile, in broadening the antirebel junta into a government acceptable to non-Communist factions.

The first tangible evidence of Latin American support for a multinational force for the Dominican Republic appeared yesterday in the form of two Venezuelan destroyers off San Juan, Puerto Rico. Other Latin American countries are making plans.

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DAILY BRIEF
6 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

A statement on the latest Soviet thinking on Vietnam will probably be made in Brezhnev's VE Day speech in Moscow on Saturday.

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current railroad restrictions in China--reported in yesterday's Brief--include freight as well as passenger service. The possibility of Chinese troop movements cannot be ruled out, but there is no other evidence that redeployments are under way. The rail restrictions appear to be more in line with the priority shipment of military equipment, possibly Soviet, to North Vietnam.

2. South Vietnam

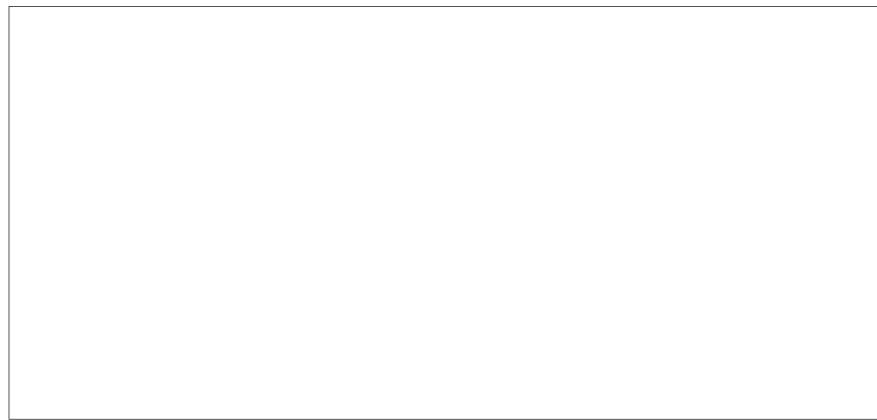
The Armed Forces Council, the body which created the Quat government in February, dissolved itself yesterday by unanimous vote. The Council has provided the power underpinning for Quat but at the same time it has always been a potential rival locus of authority.

Quat's success in persuading the Council to take this step may prove to be a political breakthrough in consolidating his strength. The next few weeks, however, could be very ticklish and test Quat to the fullest. A consideration of the factors involved is at Annex.

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3. Venezuela

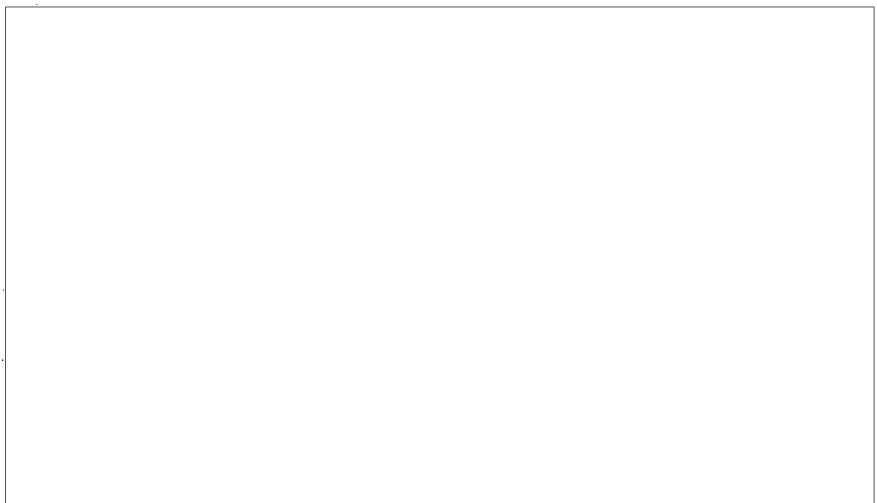
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**4. India**

Moscow may seize upon Shastri's visit next week as a timely opportunity to offer major new economic aid to India. Ambassador Bowles reports that the present political climate in India would turn even a small Soviet gesture into a significant propaganda coup.

5. USSR

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**6. Israel**

West German - Israeli diplomatic relations will probably be formally established within the next few days. Loud cries will be heard from various Arab states, and the severance of various Arab - West German relations may follow. Bonn has been working hard to soften the blow and hopes relations will be re-established eventually. With the possible exception of Syria, none of the Arab countries are likely to recognize East Germany.

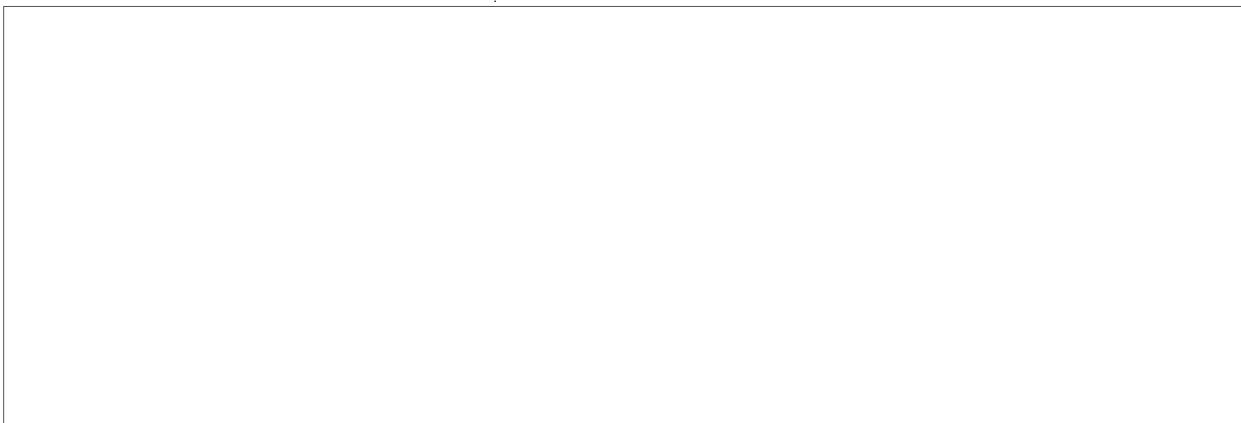
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7. Bolivia

Barrientos' efforts to whip up popular support for his presidential candidacy may create serious public disorders.

His peasant supporters, their fervor heightened by cash payments, have blockaded roads around La Paz and Cochabamba and in one town have forced police and other public offices to close.

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ANNEX

Prospects for South Vietnamese Prime Minister Quat

Certain factors have somewhat improved the environment in which Quat has been shaping his government:

- During April the Viet Cong maintained an essentially defensive posture; most major military contact was the result of government-initiated operations.
- Stepped-up measures against North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have led to a fragile but general improvement in morale in the government.
- Business confidence and business activity have increased.
- The refugee problem in the northern provinces has not increased as seriously as was expected.

Quat has moved steadily to energize his bureaucracy and stimulate the counterinsurgency effort, consolidate his personal position, and improve his public image. He seems to have a broader consensus behind him than was enjoyed by past Vietnamese governments.

Certain developments during the past few weeks have again confirmed, however, that the political situation remains basically fragile. Quat's current efforts to reshuffle the military leadership, partly by removing Catholic officers, have exacerbated Catholic fears of political isolation and of a Buddhist-controlled government. The Buddhist leadership is still suspicious of the Catholics, and is actively critical of official corruption.

[redacted] Buddhist support for the Quat government has declined due to a "widespread feeling" that Quat has been overly concerned about pleasing everyone.

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Thus far, Quat has demonstrated discrimination and realism in selecting attainable objectives while avoiding issues that could either disrupt progress or destroy the still precarious internal power balance. However, in moving at this time to curb the military leaders, Quat may be overestimating his present strength or possibly overstretaching the limits of his political flexibility and adroitness.

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DAILY BRIEF
7 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

Loyalist forces this afternoon announced the formation of a "Council of National Reconstruction" which includes General Imbert and several prominent civilians. Our ambassador thinks the Council is a well-balanced group that can command nationwide support. The group plans to ask for early recognition.

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[redacted] there has been little sign that the rebel cause is attracting much support outside the rebel enclave in Santo Domingo. The outlying areas remain quiet for the most part.

Rebels taken in action by US forces have turned out to be largely trained professional insurgents. Captured officers recount how the Communists took control of the revolt through street mobs.

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Colonel Caamano yesterday sent a circular message to most American governments protesting the creation of the inter-American force as a "cover" for US military intervention.

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DAILY BRIEF
7 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

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Last night, a Viet Cong battalion attacked the force of Chinese refugee Catholic priest Father Hoa in An Xuyen Province 180 miles southwest of Saigon. Father Hoa's refugees have been holding out for a long time in this area, which is generally dominated by the Communists. Viet Cong terrorist and military activity in general has been increasing in scale and intensity during the past several days.

Speaking in East Berlin today, Soviet Premier Kosygin warned President Johnson "not to forget that the Vietnamese people have friends who will not fail them." In Prague yesterday, Presidium member Shelepin also pledged strong support for Hanoi. In Moscow, the Soviets continue to warn Western diplomats of the dangers of escalation of the conflict

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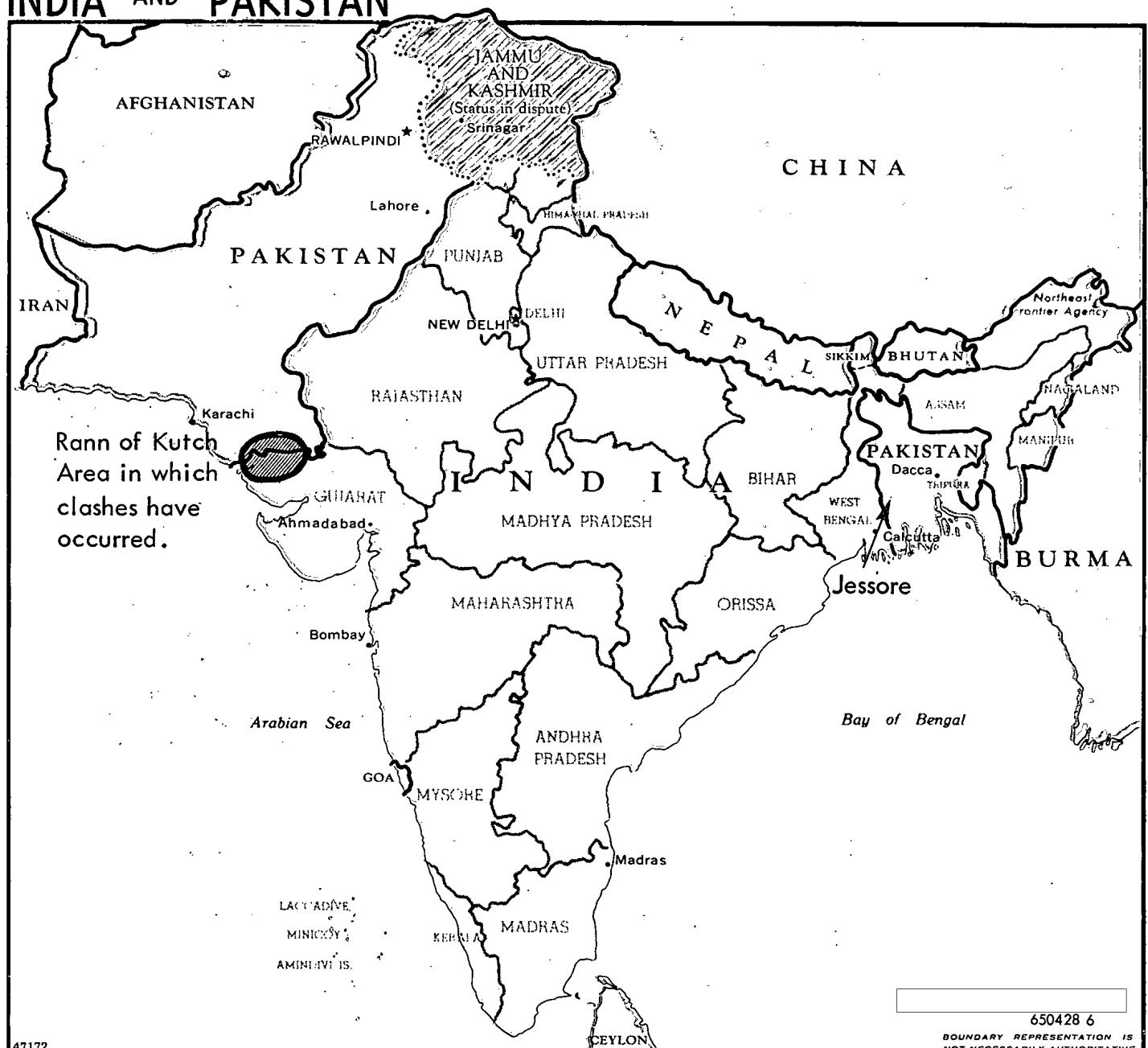
The Chinese Communists are cranking up another shrill propaganda attack on the Soviets, this time alleging that a North Vietnamese student demonstration in Leningrad last month was brutally suppressed. The interesting possibility exists that no such incident occurred, or at least that the Chinese are grossly exaggerating. It looks as if Peiping by this means is trying to stir up trouble between Hanoi and Moscow, as well as within the North Vietnamese party.

2. Laos

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INDIA AND PAKISTAN



3. India-Pakistan

The situation has possibly moved a little closer to ignition in the past twenty-four hours.

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Diplomatic efforts are continuing, however, to formalize the cease-fire in Kutch. Pakistan is informing the Security Council that a serious threat to the peace has arisen, but apparently will not for the moment ask for a special meeting. India has responded to Prime Minister Wilson's latest proposals with counterproposals of its own.

4. Colombia

President Valencia narrowly escaped political disaster this week at the hands of the Liberal Party which came close to deciding to break up the coalition cabinet. Although this particular episode seems to be over, it brought a sharp build-up of tension in political circles in Bogota, and the situation remains basically unstable. Essentially, the problem is that the oligarchy will not accept badly needed reform measures. The dissatisfaction this is causing among civilian and military leaders alike is shaking the National Front arrangement adopted to prevent civil war in 1958.

5. South Korea

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6. France

De Gaulle has issued orders that no French support will be given to the proposed construction of a new NATO headquarters building in Paris, according to a senior French Foreign Office official. The Belgian ambassador to the North Atlantic Council says he thinks the French will pull out all the stops in their attack on NATO before the French presidential election in December, and particularly after the German elections on September 19.

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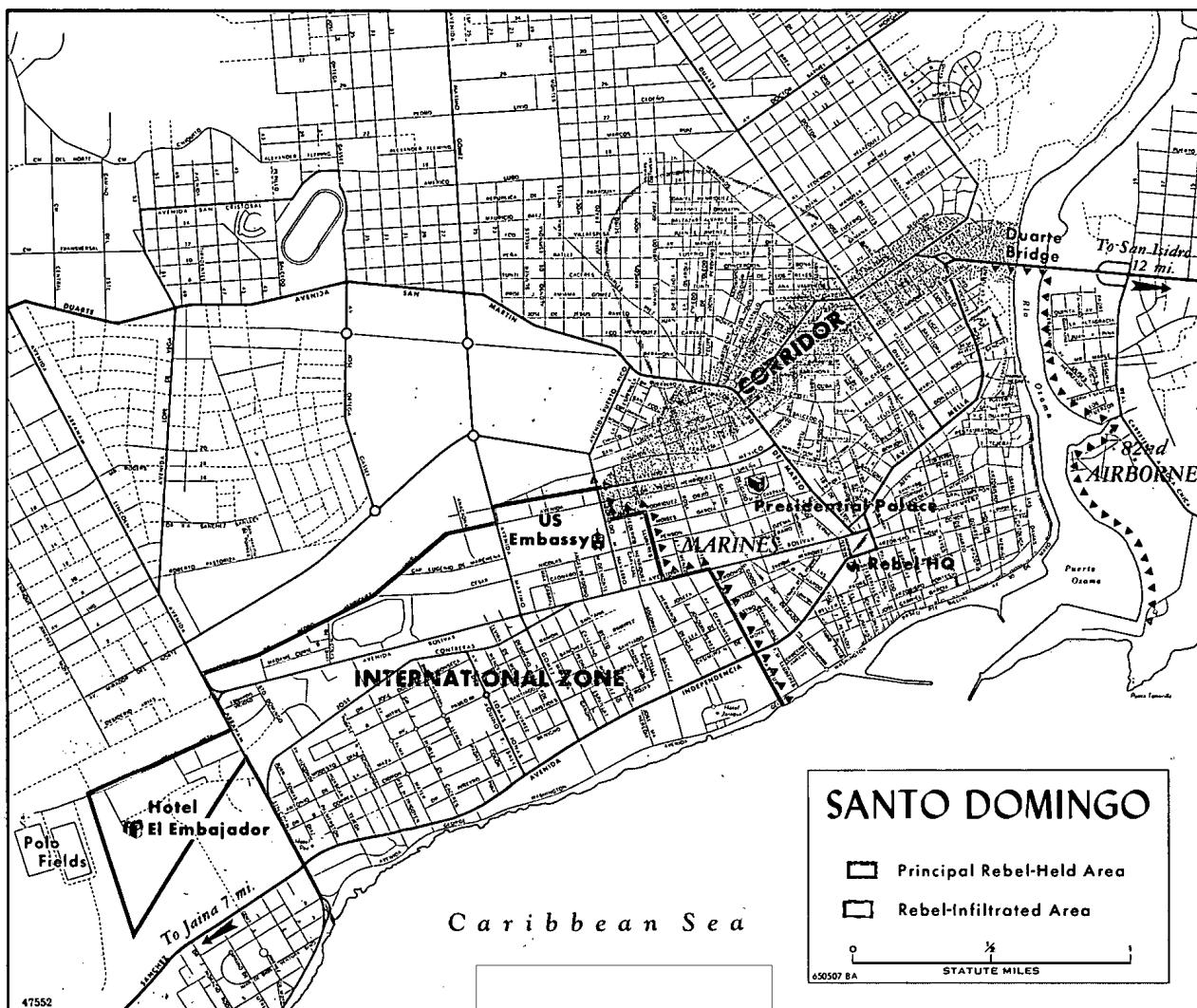
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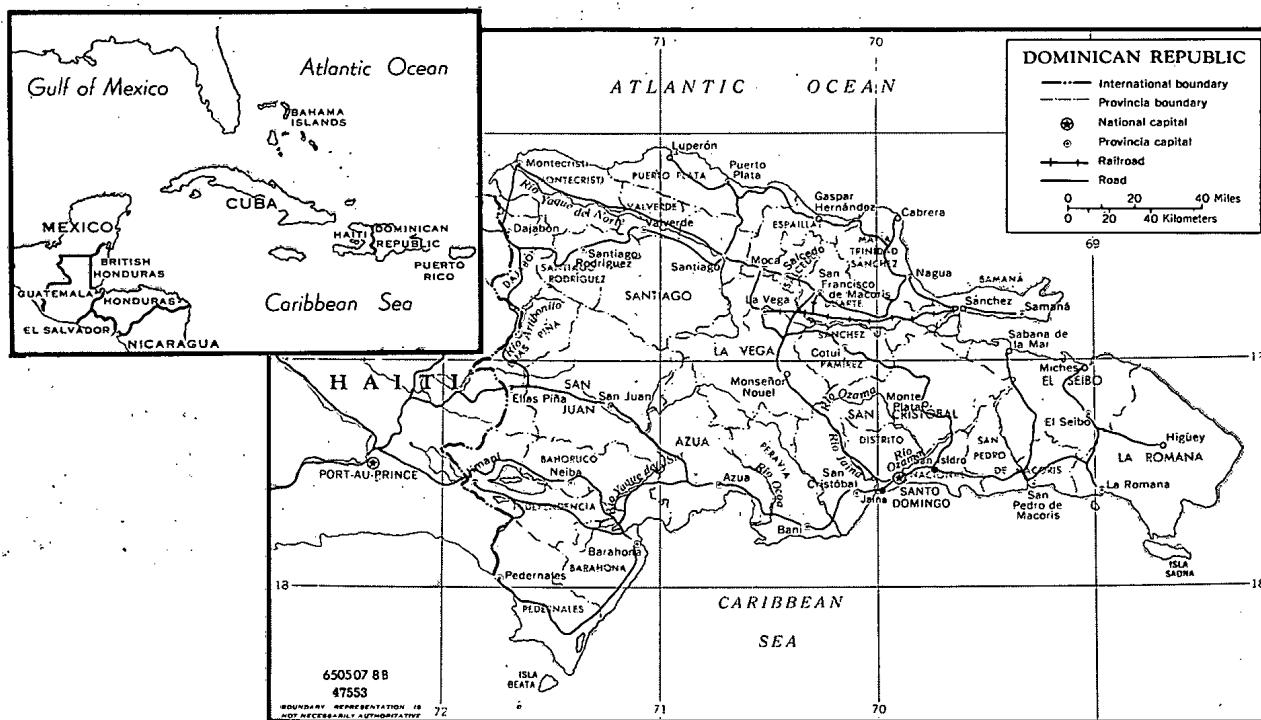
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DAILY BRIEF
8 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 12:00 noon EDT)

Dominican Republic

The military situation in Santo Domingo remains relatively quiet, although the rebels have probed in the vicinity of the National Palace.

Caamano's "government" obviously would like to seize the Palace if it could.

The Caamano group is still seeking diplomatic recognition. Its present prospects in the hemisphere remain slim. Venezuela, which had earlier appeared inclined to extend recognition, has decided against it.

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The situation in the hinterland remains generally quiet, although some signs of rebel activity have been noted in the southwestern part of the country. The US Embassy has received reports that rebels are moving into the countryside in an effort to create unrest and rally support for Caamano.

The Argentine ambassador says that Caamano's wife and two children are still in asylum in his embassy. The fact that Caamano is keeping them there suggests some irresolution on his part, or possibly doubt about the ultimate outcome.

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DAILY BRIEF
8 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

Shipments of Soviet military equipment to Hanoi may have begun to arrive. Preliminary field analysis of aerial photography taken on 6 May of Phuc Yen airfield near Hanoi reports seven fighter aircraft in various stages of assembly alongside large packing crates. In all probability, these crates came by rail from the Soviet Union through China.

These new fighters would bring the total at Phuc Yen to 51. There is still no hard evidence that surface-to-air missile equipment has arrived in North Vietnam.

No significant new developments have been reported from Saigon since last evening.

2. India-Pakistan

The US Embassy in Karachi reports that the Pakistanis, finding themselves with the distinct possibility of major conflict with India, are now intensely concerned and greatly sobered. The embassy says they now seem prepared, "as never before," to rely upon diplomacy to calm the situation.

The embassy estimates, however, that there is "appreciable danger" of a conflagration, possibly as a consequence of a calculated decision in New Delhi, but much more likely through some inadvertent incident.

The embassy points out that ground forces of the two sides are in places deployed only a hundred yards or so apart and that reconnaissance aircraft are flying up and down the borders.

3. Panama

Former president Arnulfo Arias 50X1
plans to return to Panama City on Monday,

4. Communist China

50X1

5. USSR

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

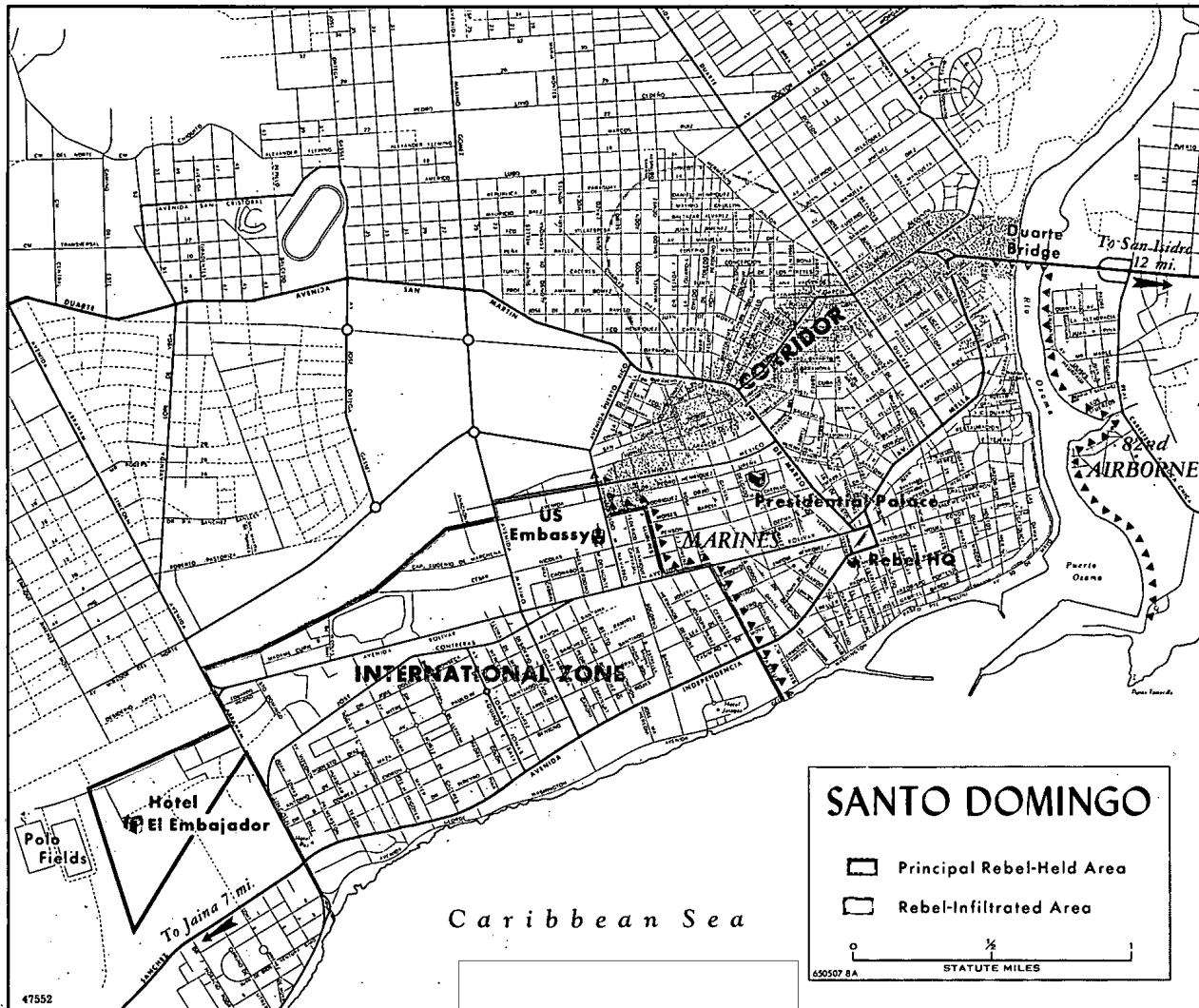
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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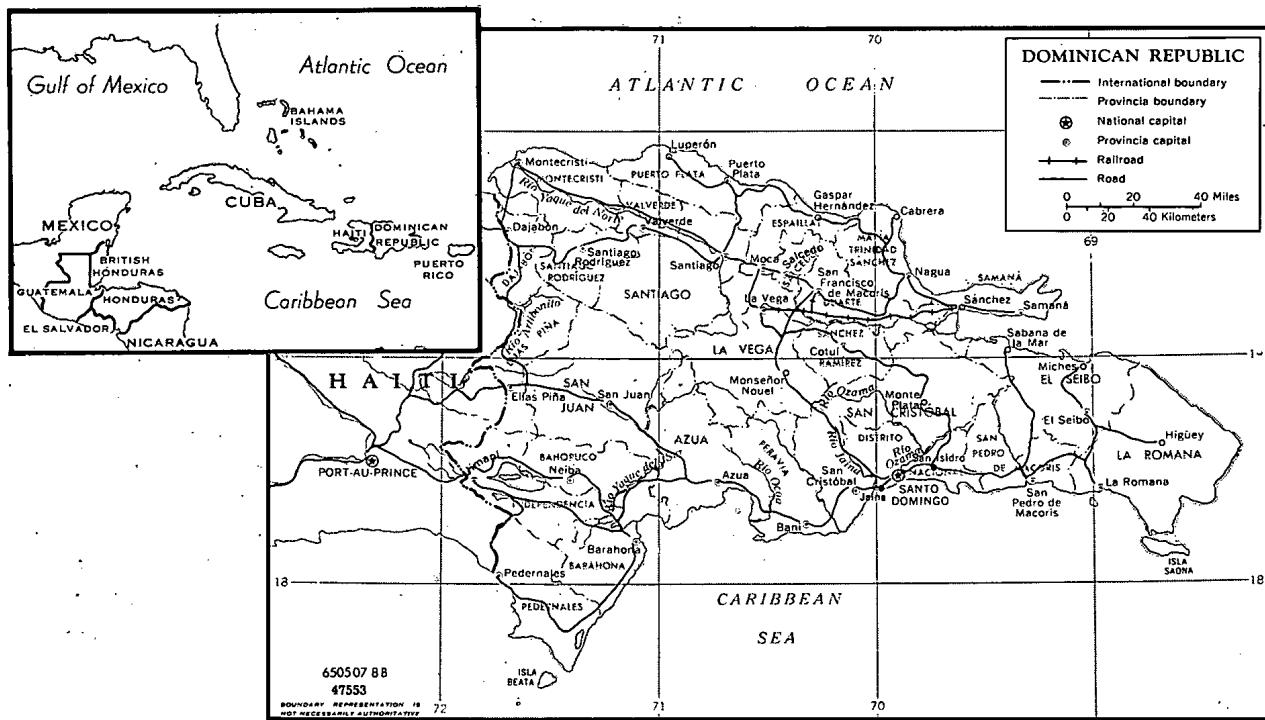
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10 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
10 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

Wessin y Wessin has refused to leave the country, according to a late cable from Santo Domingo. He told Ambassador Bennett that he might accept retirement, but would not depart.

There are conflicting reports on the rebels' present determination to continue the struggle.

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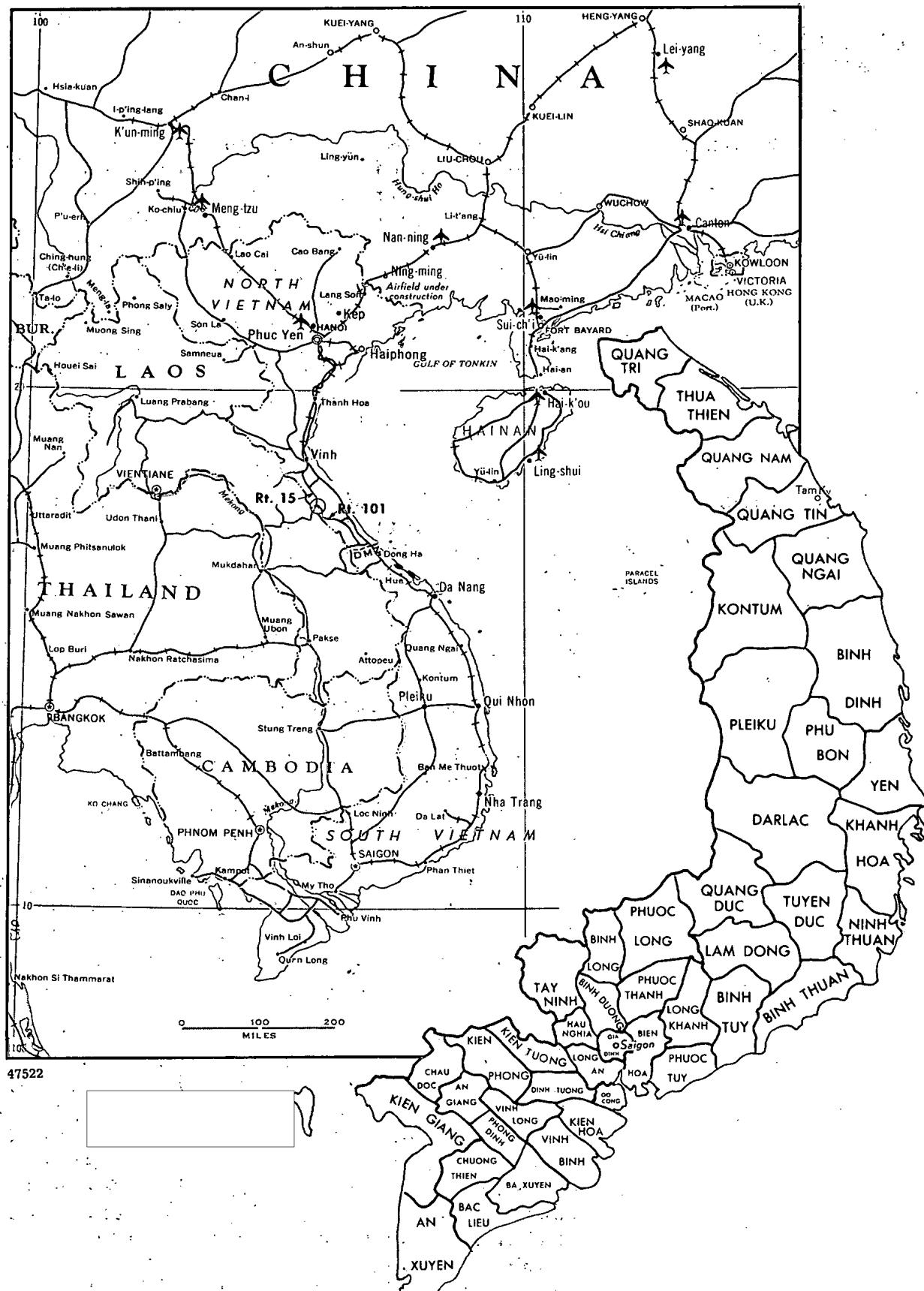
Our embassy believes that the rebels are now playing for time, waiting for the possible arrival of Munoz Marin and former Costa Rican president Jose Figueres as OAS representatives, which they believe would boost their cause.

Continued soundings of the countryside are turning up scattered reports of local sympathy for Bosch and the rebels. This feeling has not been translated into any visible material support. There are reports, however, that the rebels are trying to stir up the rural people and to smuggle arms to the countryside.

The French ambassador told our embassy in Santo Domingo yesterday that France has no intention of recognizing any Dominican government at present. He said recognition would come only when a government establishes "effective control over its national territory."

Soviet behavior thus far during the Dominican crisis appears to reflect a desire to keep open lines of contact with the US. The Russian delegation at the United Nations has not given the impression of wanting speedy or hostile action. Moscow's propaganda has not been exceptionally shrill or unusually extensive. Soviet authorities have also refused to allow Latin American students to demonstrate outside the US Embassy or to hold a protest meeting at Lumumba University in Moscow.

50X1



DAILY BRIEF
10 MAY 1965

1. North Vietnam

50X1

2. South Vietnam

The US command in Saigon has, jointly with the South Vietnamese, reappraised and raised its estimate of Viet Cong forces. These are now believed to total 47,000 regular combat troops, 17,600 non-combat support troops and approximately 80-100,000 self defense and militia irregulars.

This reappraisal represents a reassessment [redacted] 50X1 rather than any recent increase in strength on the ground.

Heavy fighting has been reported 30 miles northwest of Saigon in the Binh Duong-Hau Nghia Province area where five government battalions initiated an operation against a Viet Cong stronghold on 7 May. Communist military activity generally continues its upward trend toward the level prevailing before the March-April "lull."

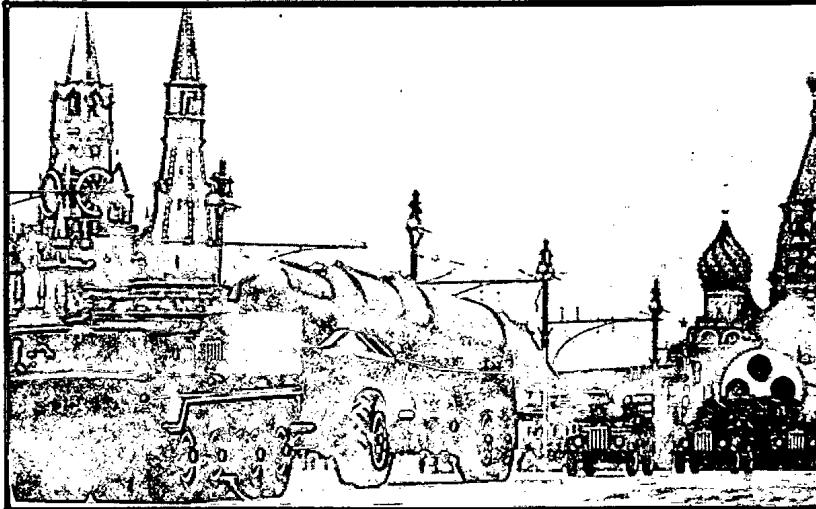
Tensions between South Vietnamese Buddhists and Catholics appear to be on the rise. [redacted]

50X1

[redacted] Apprehensive over Buddhist intentions toward Catholics in the government and the military, they are charging that government resistance to Communism is weakening. A Buddhist appeal for a "cessation of attacks" on Buddha's birthday (15 May) by both the government forces and the Viet Cong may add fuel to this fire.

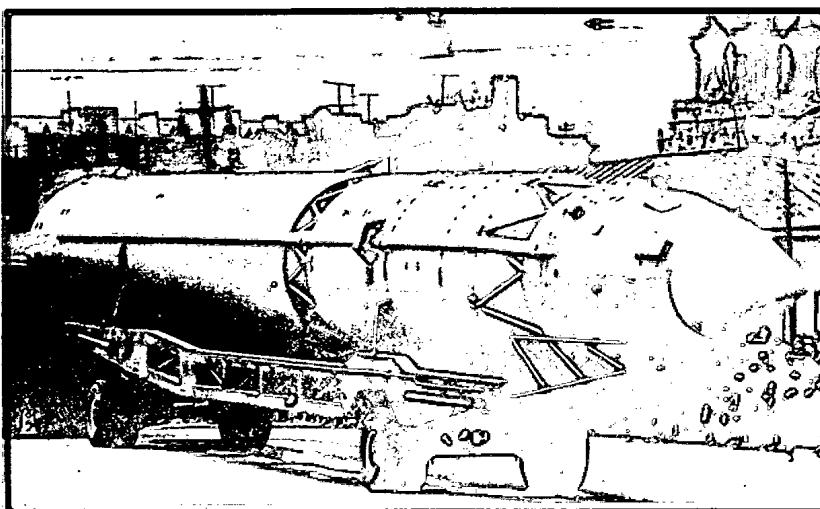
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NEW MISSILES DISPLAYED DURING SOVIET VICTORY DAY PARADE, 9 MAY 1965

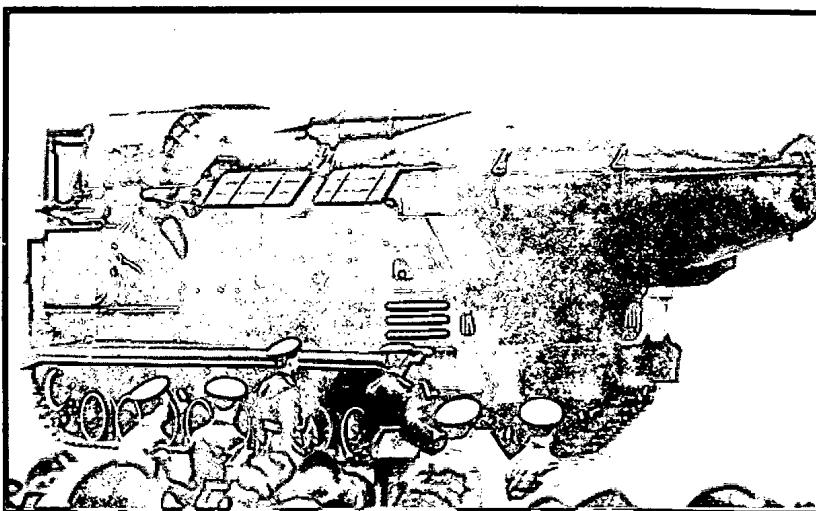


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THREE-STAGE "SOLID PROPELLANT" ICBM



SOVIET-DESIGNATED SPACE BOOSTER

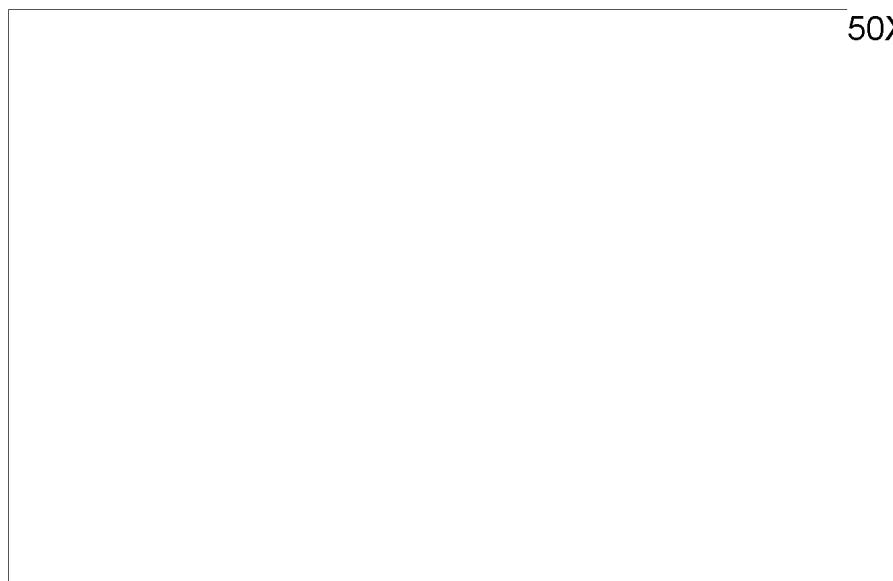


TACTICAL MISSILE ON SELF-PROPELLED CARRIER

650509 2

3. Communist China

50X1



4. USSR

The missiles paraded in Moscow on
Sunday [redacted]

50X1
50X1

(See graphic.)

The shorter ICBM, some 60 feet long, was described by the Soviets as a three-stage solid fuel missile which could be launched from a silo. It may indeed be a candidate for some of the single silos seen in satellite photography (the most recent photography brings the count to 138). [redacted]

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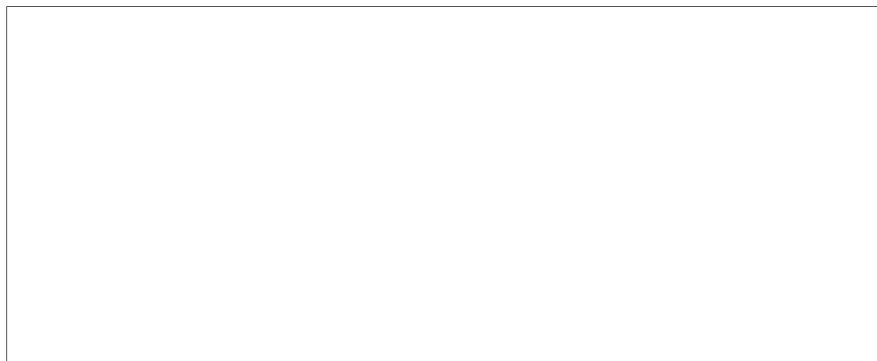
The largest missile, about 108 feet long and probably liquid-fueled, also has not yet been identified. It was said by the Soviets to be used in launching manned space craft as well as in a weapons role. However, as paraded it does not match what is known [redacted] of the SS-6, the first Soviet ICBM, which has always been used for manned space launches.

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The self-propelled tactical missile may be a solid-fuel follow-on to the "Scud" 150-mile liquid-fuel tactical missile now in the hands of Soviet and satellite forces.

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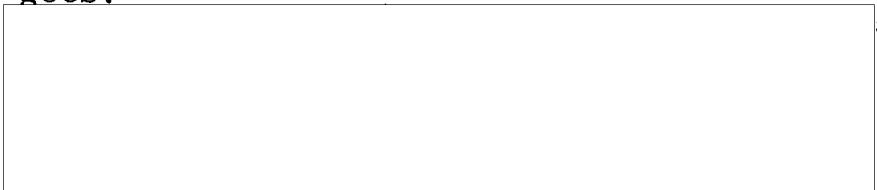
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5. USSR**6. India-Pakistan**

The border situation, with forces of both countries alerted and deployed, still adds up to an uneasy and fragile standoff. The British in New Delhi said this morning they had hopes that at least the Indians would agree by tomorrow to British proposals on a solution for the Rann of Kutch.

Indian Prime Minister Shastri is due to leave for Moscow the next day for a week's visit and probably would like to announce some settlement before he goes.

50X1

**7. Cyprus**

Talks between Greek leaders and Archbishop Makarios in Athens late last week accomplished little, except for a general agreement that the Greek Cypriots would avoid upsetting the present uneasy calm. This suggests that, despite strongly voiced Turkish desires, little progress will be made toward a Cyprus solution during the London NATO talks this week.

Makarios refused to halt procurement of surface-to-air missiles and other Soviet weapons and refused to accept any solution based on Cypriot concessions to Turkey. He has no objection to concessions by Athens, however.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

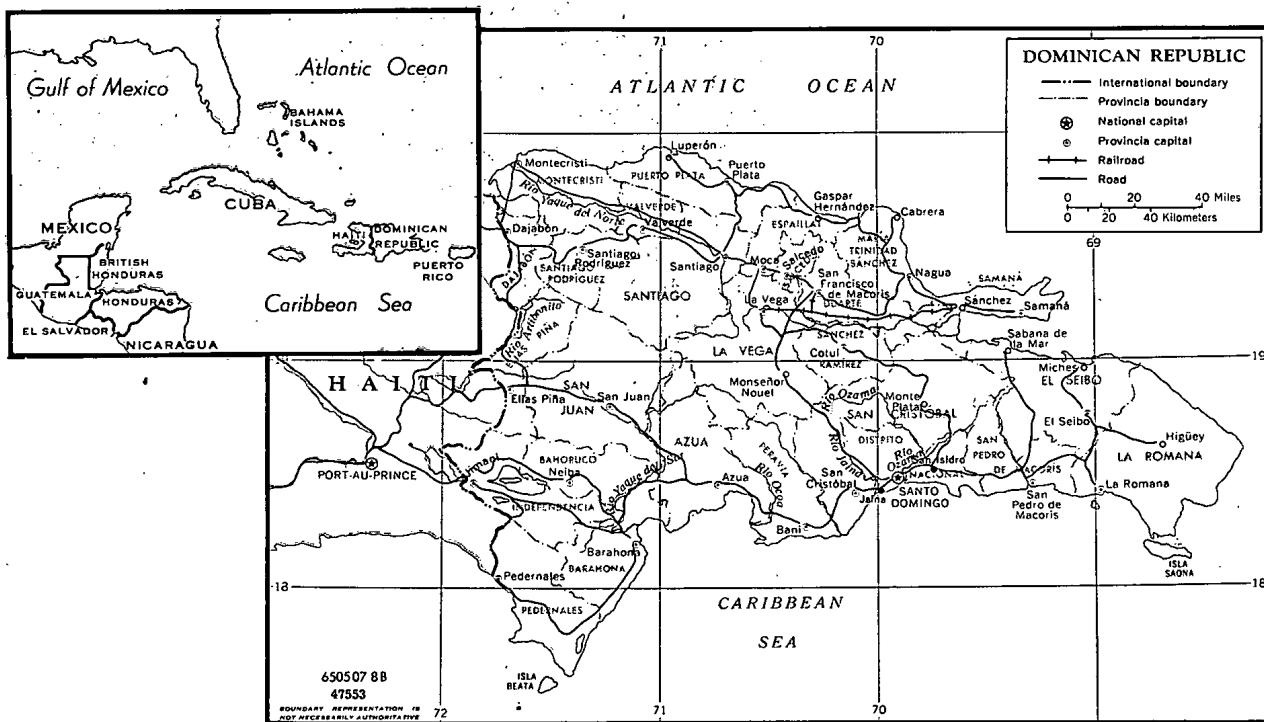
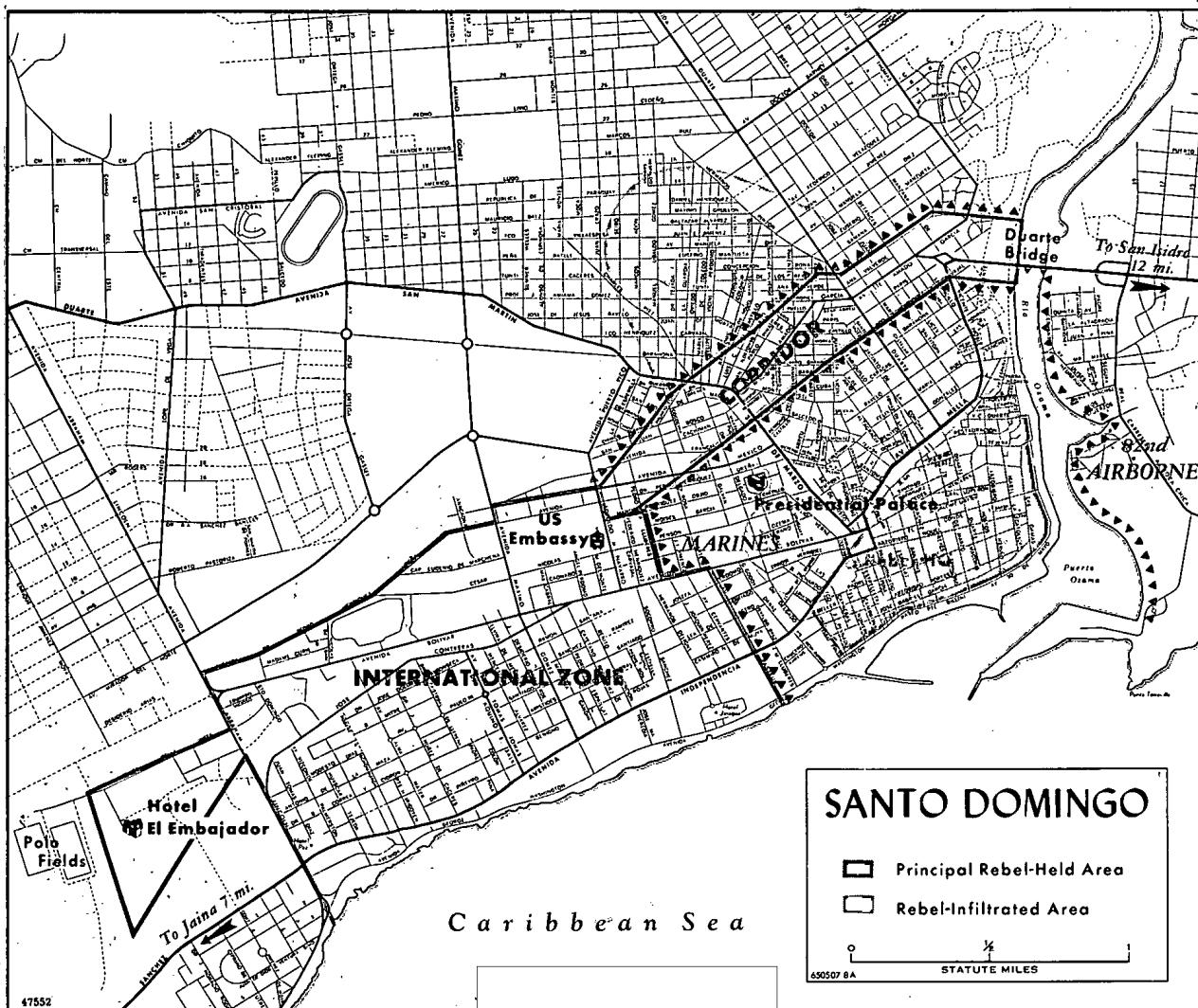
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11 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
11 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

Juan Bosch is said to be flying to New York this evening. He wants to hold a press conference

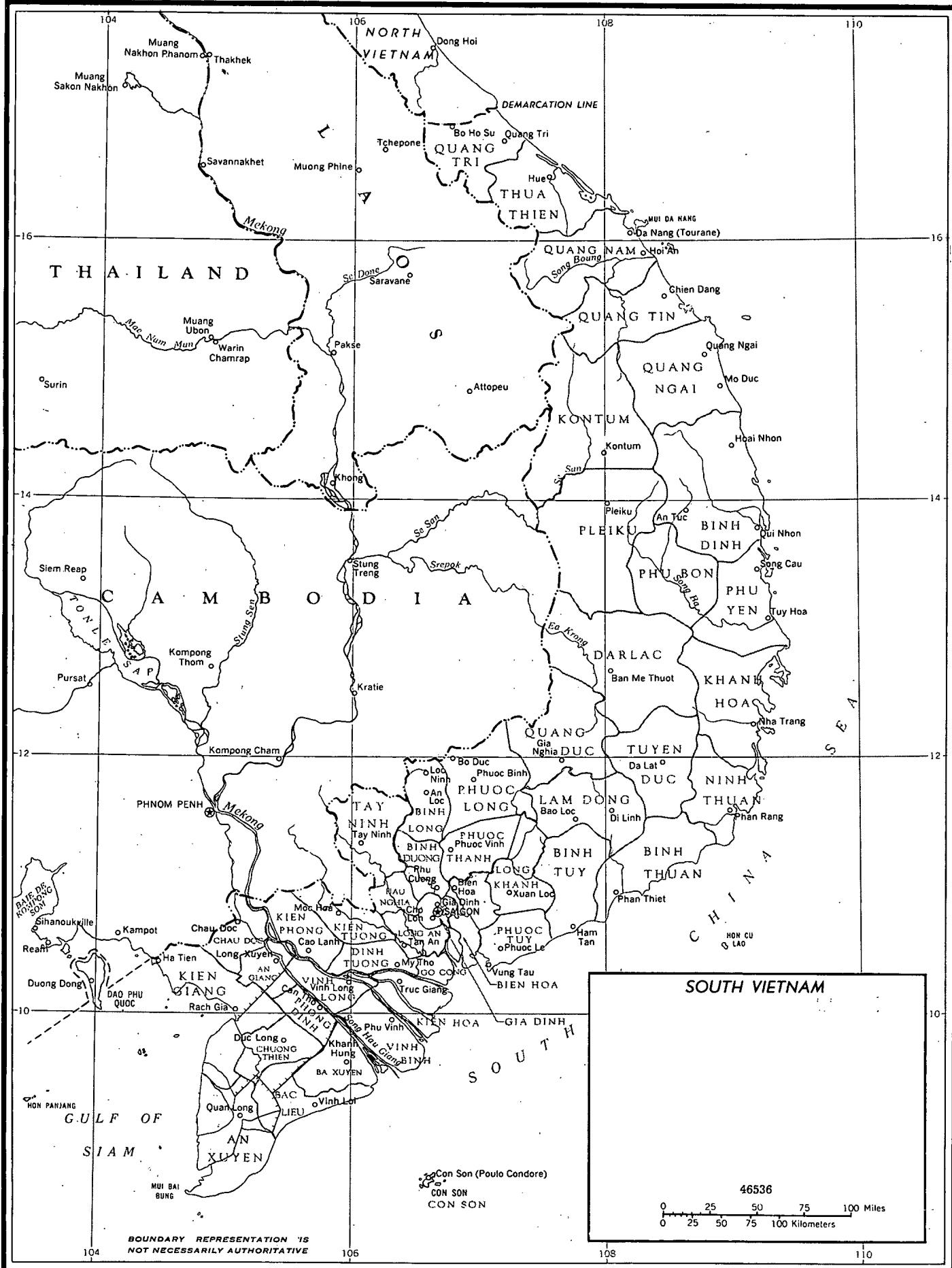
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[redacted] He apparently 50X1
is still clinging to his illusions that the Communists are playing a minimal role in the present situation.

General Wessin's attitude apparently is still that he "cannot abandon his troops" by retiring abroad. General Imbert "in effect" accepted this position last night, according to Ambassador Bennett, and no change in the matter has been reported today.

The US Embassy is looking into the possibility of encouraging Caamano and one of his non-Communist colleagues to participate in a coalition government with the Imbert group. The results of the embassy's soundings on this have not yet come in.

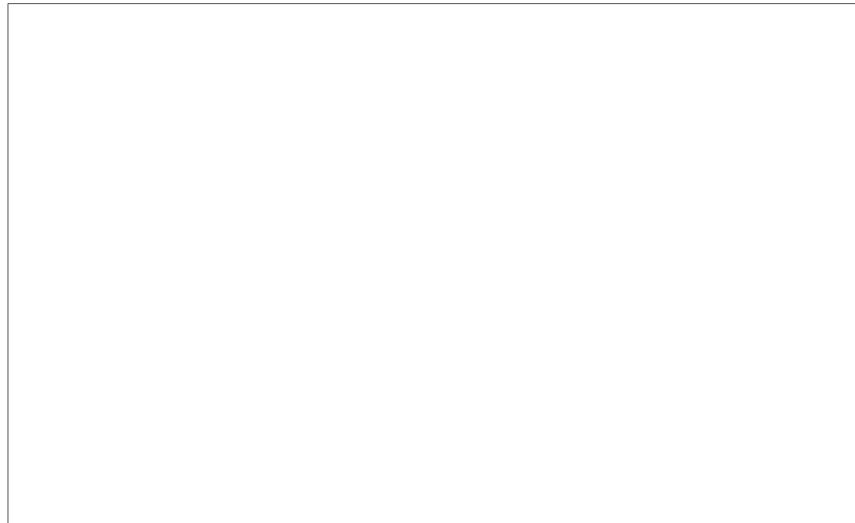
No significant change in the military picture has been reported since yesterday's Brief.



DAILY BRIEF
11 MAY 1965

1. North Vietnam

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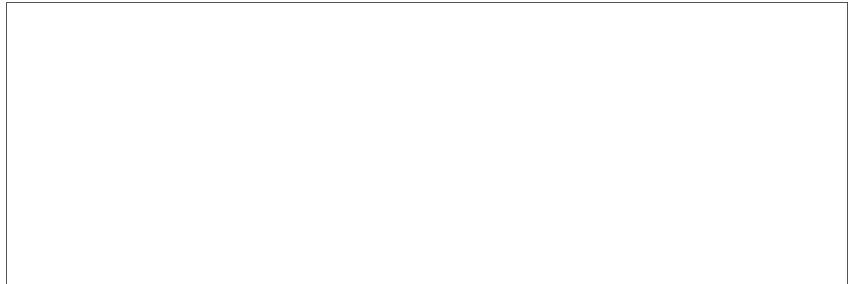
2. South Vietnam

Premier Quat says he has finally resolved his nagging problem with the military high command. It has been agreed that General Thieu will be minister of defense with expanded responsibilities and "Little" Minh, now commander in chief, will become chief of staff. Quat is concerned, however, that the imminent return to Saigon of "Big" Minh will lead to further trouble with the military.

A major battle seems to be shaping up northeast of Song Be. Government forces are counterattacking a Viet Cong force estimated at three battalions. The Viet Cong took up positions there after occupying Song Be briefly yesterday, in the first Viet Cong major assault on a provincial capital since 1961. (Song Be is also known as Phuoc Binh. See map.)

3. USSR

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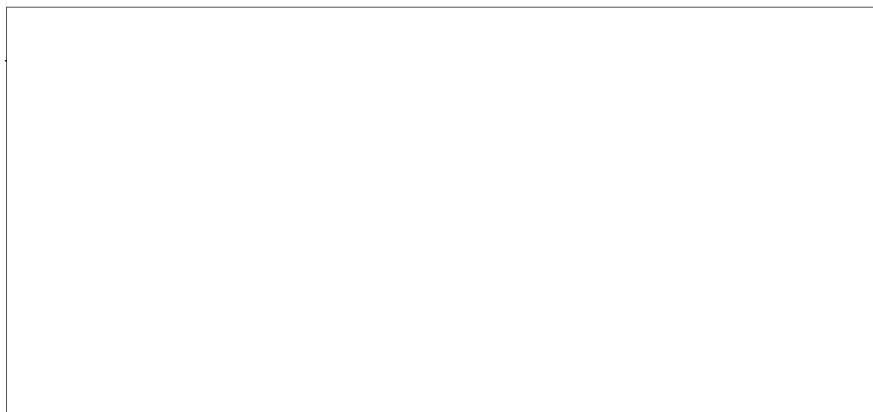


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4. France

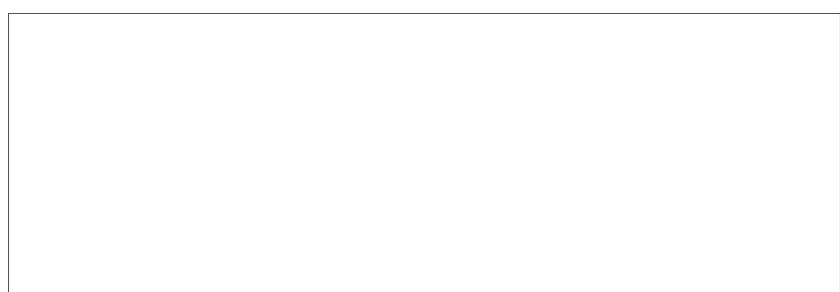
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De Gaulle probably intends to provoke a new crisis in the Common Market in hopes of squeezing economic benefits for France out of his partners without any surrender of French sovereignty.

5. Communist China

50X1



6. Bolivia

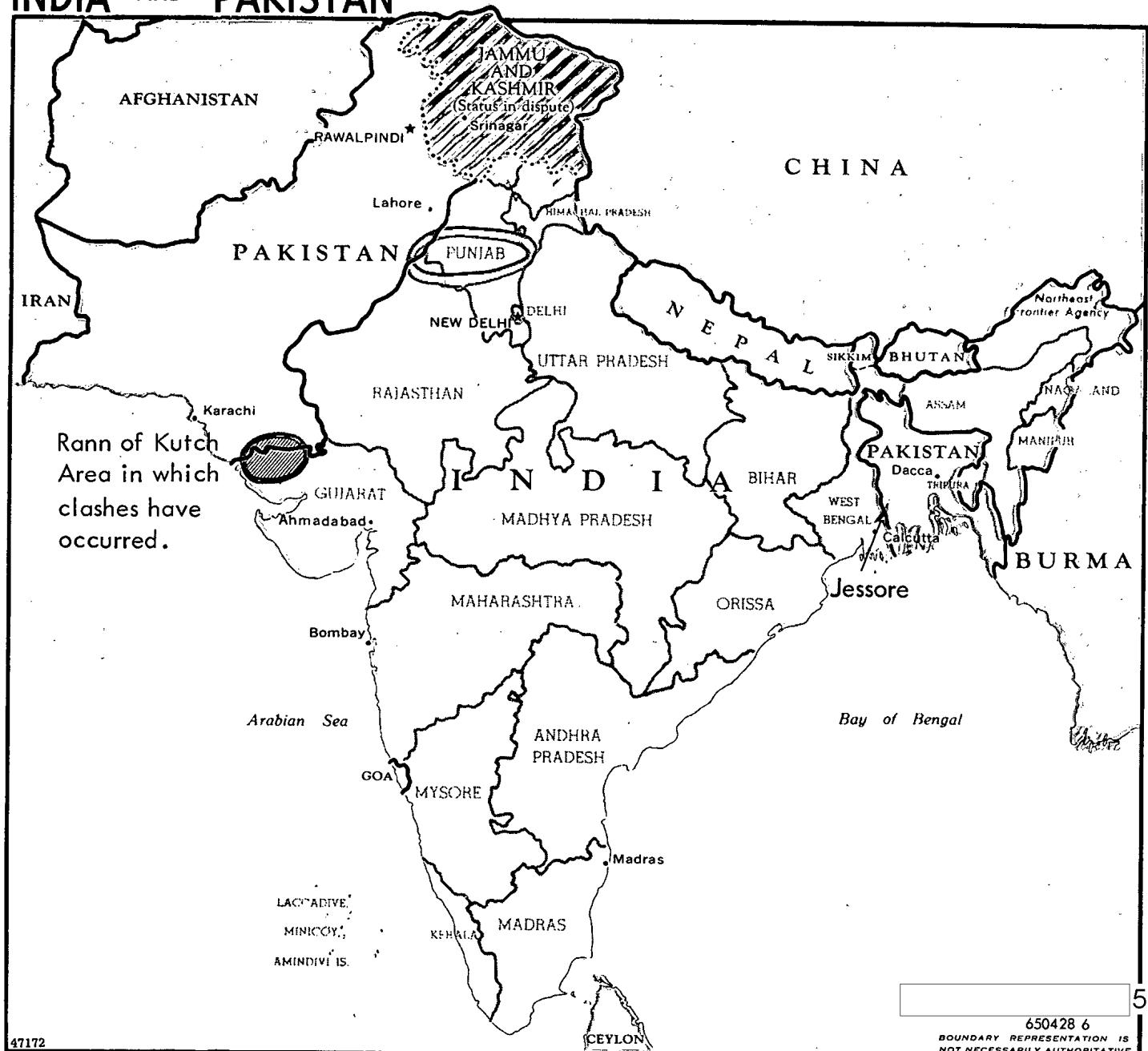
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Heavy fighting is in prospect if the government goes through with its plan to send troops into the major tin mining centers. The miners are armed and under the influence of anti-Barrientos leftists. They are likely to resist any attempt by La Paz to reduce their virtually autonomous position in the mines.

All previous efforts to do this have failed, but La Paz is coming to recognize that establishment of government control is necessary before the mines can again be operated profitably.

Trouble could spread to Bolivia's cities since urban workers have a solidarity pact with the miners. Also, Barrientos' announcement that presidential elections have been postponed indefinitely has angered opposition politicians.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN



47172

7. Ecuador

The military junta is in for some rough sledding in the coming weeks.

Popular unrest is spreading as a result of mounting economic problems. All commercial enterprises in Quayaquil were shut down yesterday to protest new taxes. A similar protest last fall led to serious rioting in the port city. Finally, the armed forces are said to be unhappy about the way the border dispute with Peru is being handled.

In the background ready to take advantage of any opening is a motley collection of leftists, Communists, and followers of ex-President Arosemena. He has vowed to oust the junta which ousted him.

8. India

India and Pakistan have agreed to Prime Minister Wilson's latest proposals. These call for a cease-fire and immediate withdrawal, to be followed by border talks and, if necessary, binding arbitration. Indian forces reportedly have begun to pull back in the Rann of Kutch which is fast reverting to marshland as it does every year. Elsewhere, troops on both sides remain on the alert, especially in the Punjab area. (See map.)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

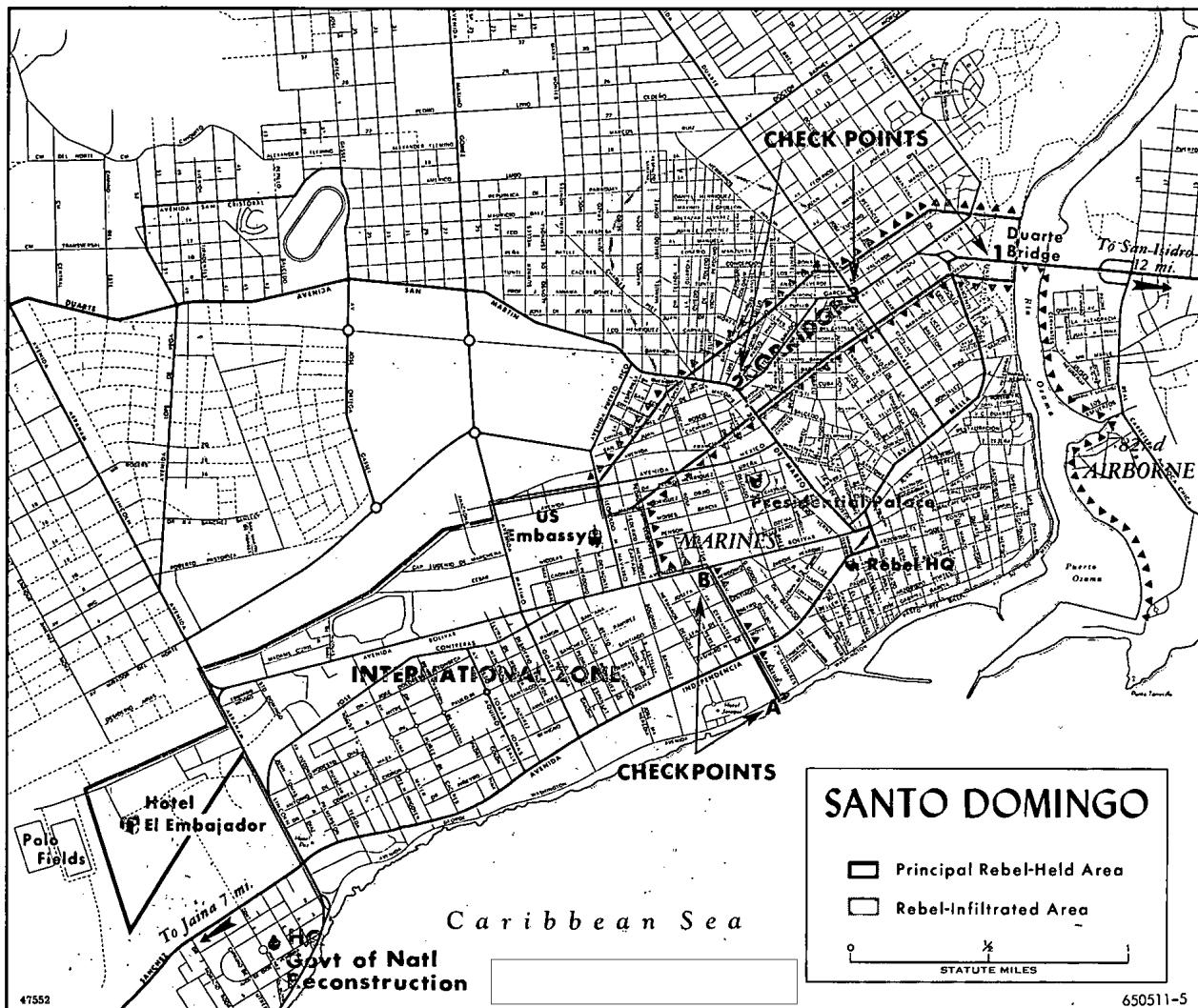
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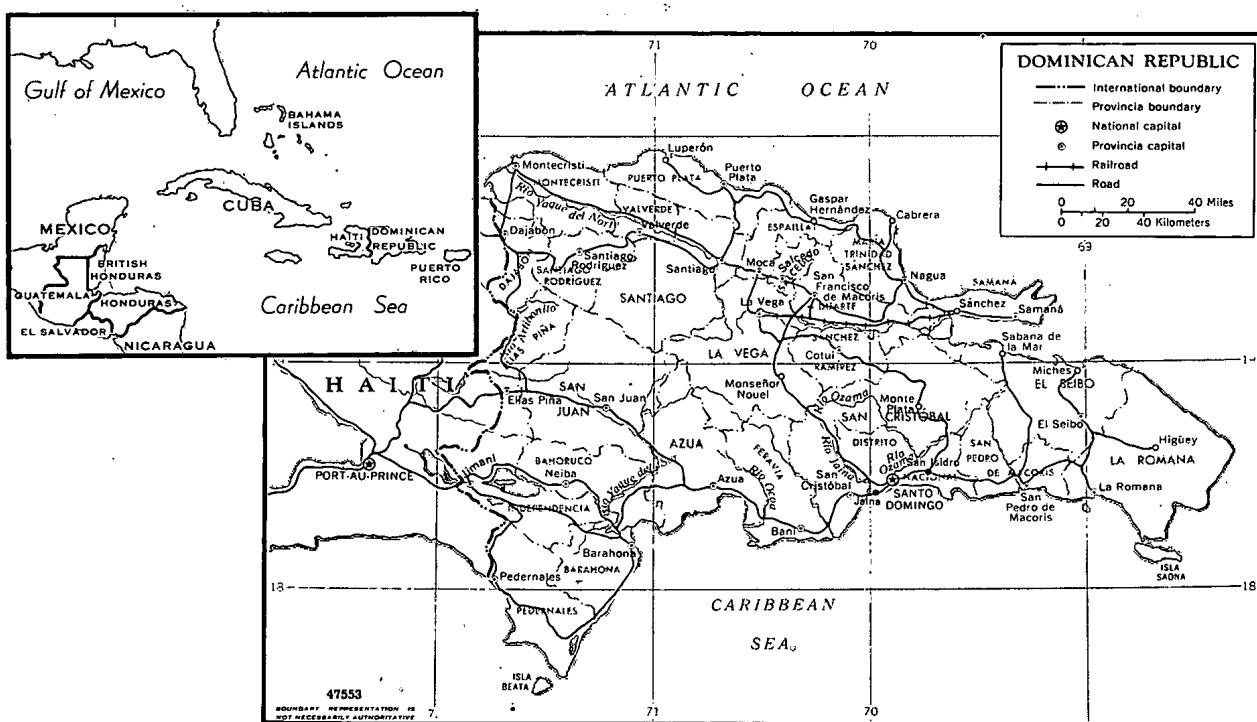
12 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
12 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

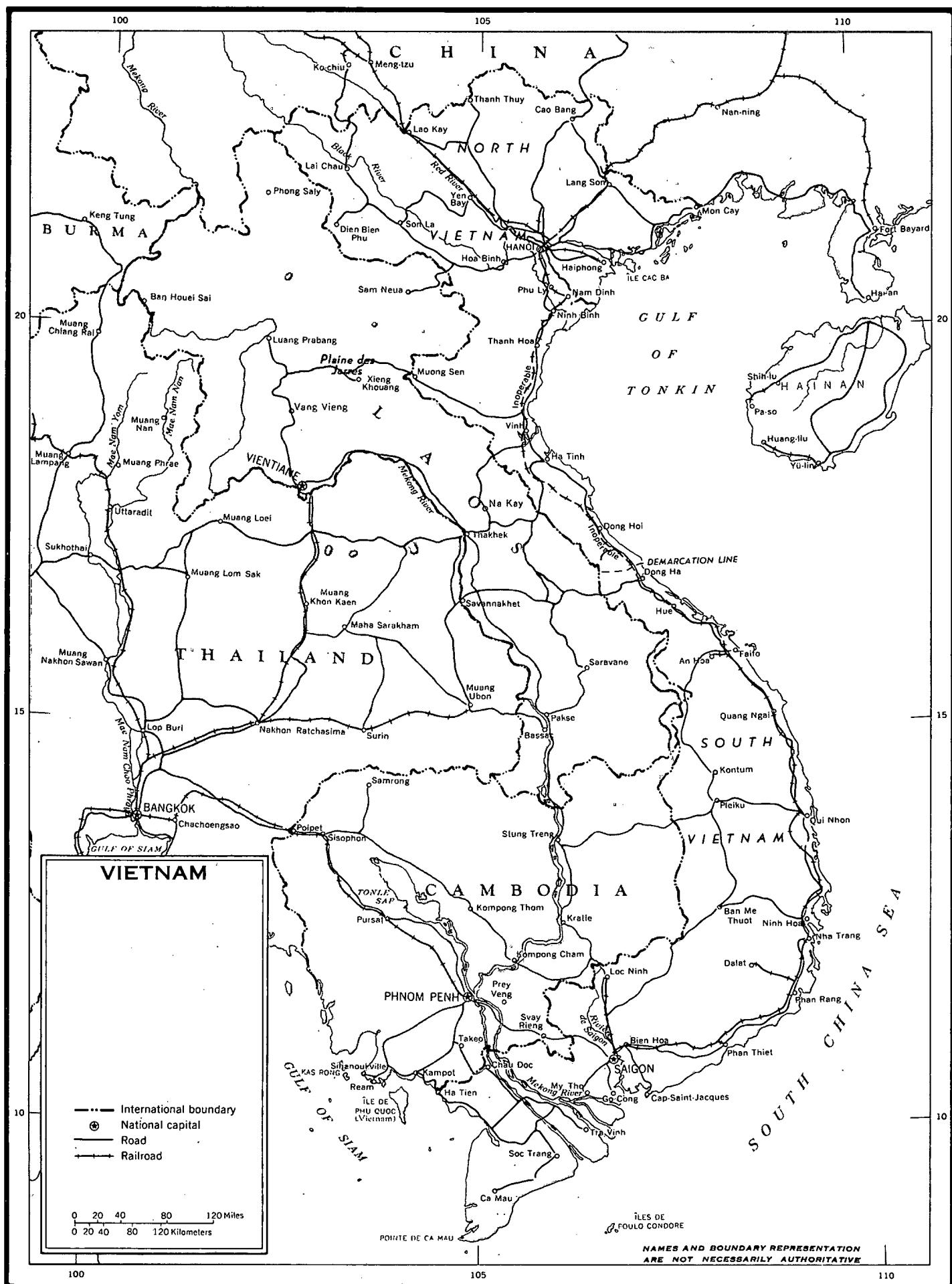
There is still little progress toward a negotiated solution. Rebel leaders continue to insist on "constitutionality" as a prerequisite for any agreement, although there are apparent divisions among them as to what this means.

General Imbert, on the other hand, is increasingly impatient with the restrictions of the cease-fire agreement, and is showing little enthusiasm for establishment of a broader based government. He has apparently not attracted widespread public support so far.

Living conditions in Santo Domingo are improving slowly as workers begin again to appear on the job. Shooting incidents continue, however, as the rebels snipe at US and loyalist positions.

Some rebels are filtering from their stronghold on the waterfront into the area north of the international "corridor" as well as into the interior. If true, this will permit them some greater initiative in the countryside. Here, Imbert's forces appear generally to exercise control, but food and medicine remain in short supply and observers fear this could easily result in unrest.

50X1



**DAILY BRIEF
12 MAY 1965****1. North Vietnam**

U-2 photography taken Sunday has turned up a second surface-to-air missile site being built near Hanoi. (See map.) Work on the new site began early this month and is being pushed more rapidly than the construction of the first. Both will probably be standard six-position sites.

Their placement suggests that a ring of four are planned to defend Hanoi. As of now no surface-to-air missiles or related equipment have been detected in North Vietnam.

Monday's photography shows 53 jet fighters at Phuc Yen airfield and 4 at Cat Bi near Haiphong. Six more aircraft were still in crates at Phuc Yen. Forty-four of these aircraft flew in from China. The remaining 19 probably came by rail from the Soviet Union.

2. Vietnam

The Viet Cong force near Song Be, now estimated as a regular regiment, has broken off contact with the government forces. Communist positions near the provincial capital were hit by US and South Vietnamese aircraft yesterday. Reports today indicate that the Viet Cong were fading into the hills nearby.

Vietnamese Air Force planes have forced a Thai airliner carrying "Big" Minh to return to Bangkok. Premier Quat says that his efforts to persuade Minh to stay in Bangkok were unavailing. The premier feared that Minh's return would lead to new political intrigue.

50X1

From Peiping, the Chinese Communists continue to take a hard line on Vietnam. References in their controlled press to the possibility of negotiations under certain circumstances seem directed largely to refuting Soviet charges that the Chinese leaders are intransigent war maniacs willing to fight on to the last Vietnamese. Peiping may also be worried that some circles in Hanoi, influenced by Moscow, may be considering the possibility of talks.

50X1

3. Indonesia

Communist mass organizations are pressing hard for more government and mob action against US interests and installations in Indonesia. Their rallying point this time is the seizure of an Indonesian ship in Los Angeles on behalf of an American rubber company claim.

On 10 May Sukarno opened a "National Defense Institute" which apparently will work on giving the armed forces instructions on how to cooperate with the Communists instead of combatting them. The Communist party chairman and his deputy are scheduled to be regular lecturers.

Communist confidence is reflected in the party's recent call for general elections. It apparently is the only element in Indonesia willing to be counted. Sukarno, however, is unlikely to yield to them in this case.

4. France

50X1

5. USSR

Ambassador Kohler reports that the publicity given by the Soviets to the ouster of US cultural officer Norris Garnett has inadvertently demonstrated the substantial unrest among African students in the USSR. Kohler believes this offers the US an excellent propaganda tool for use throughout Africa.

50X1

6. Guatemala

Chief of Government Peralta may soon hand his varied enemies a new and serious issue on which to unite against him. He is reported ready to seek postponement of the scheduled November elections while having himself appointed to serve as provisional president until March 1967. This would probably split the armed forces and give the Communists and other terrorists an opening.

7. USSR

Today's Soviet announcement on Lunik-5 said the probe had "hit" the moon. There is some suspicion that the probe was an attempt at a soft landing which failed. Moscow may have tried to obscure this by claiming that the shot resulted in the acquisition of "extensive information necessary for the further processing of a system for a soft landing on the moon's surface."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

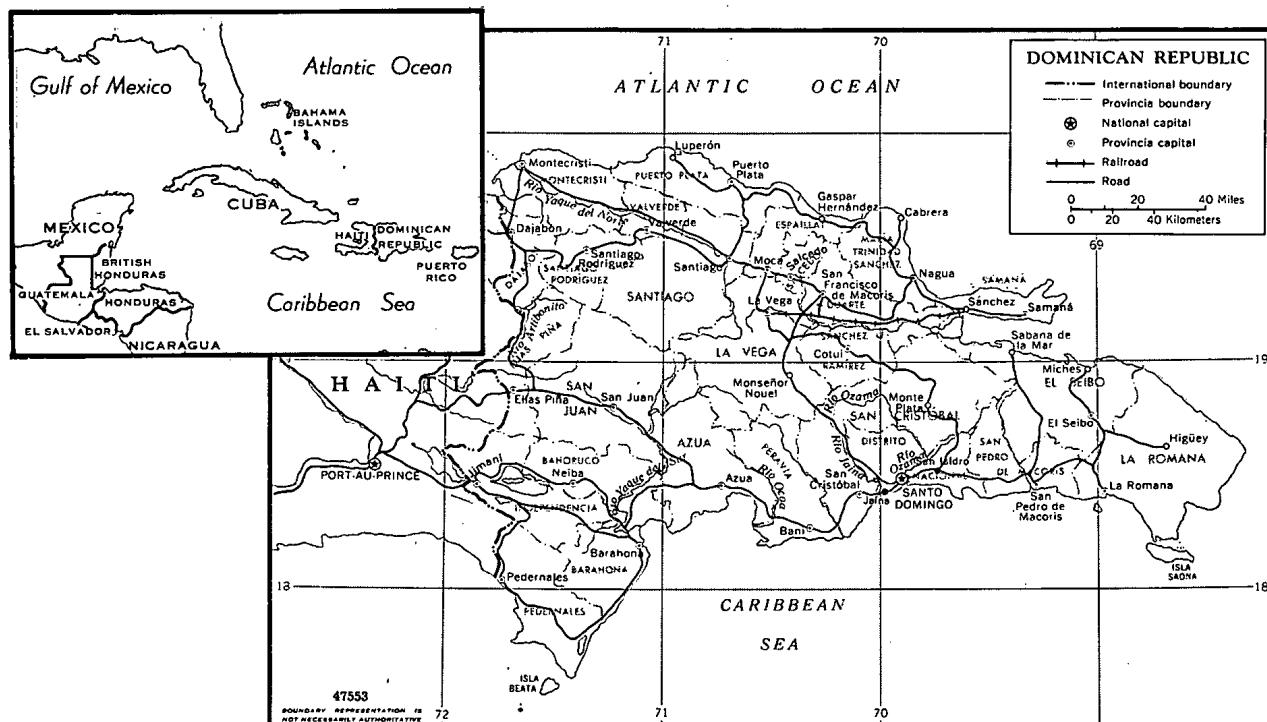
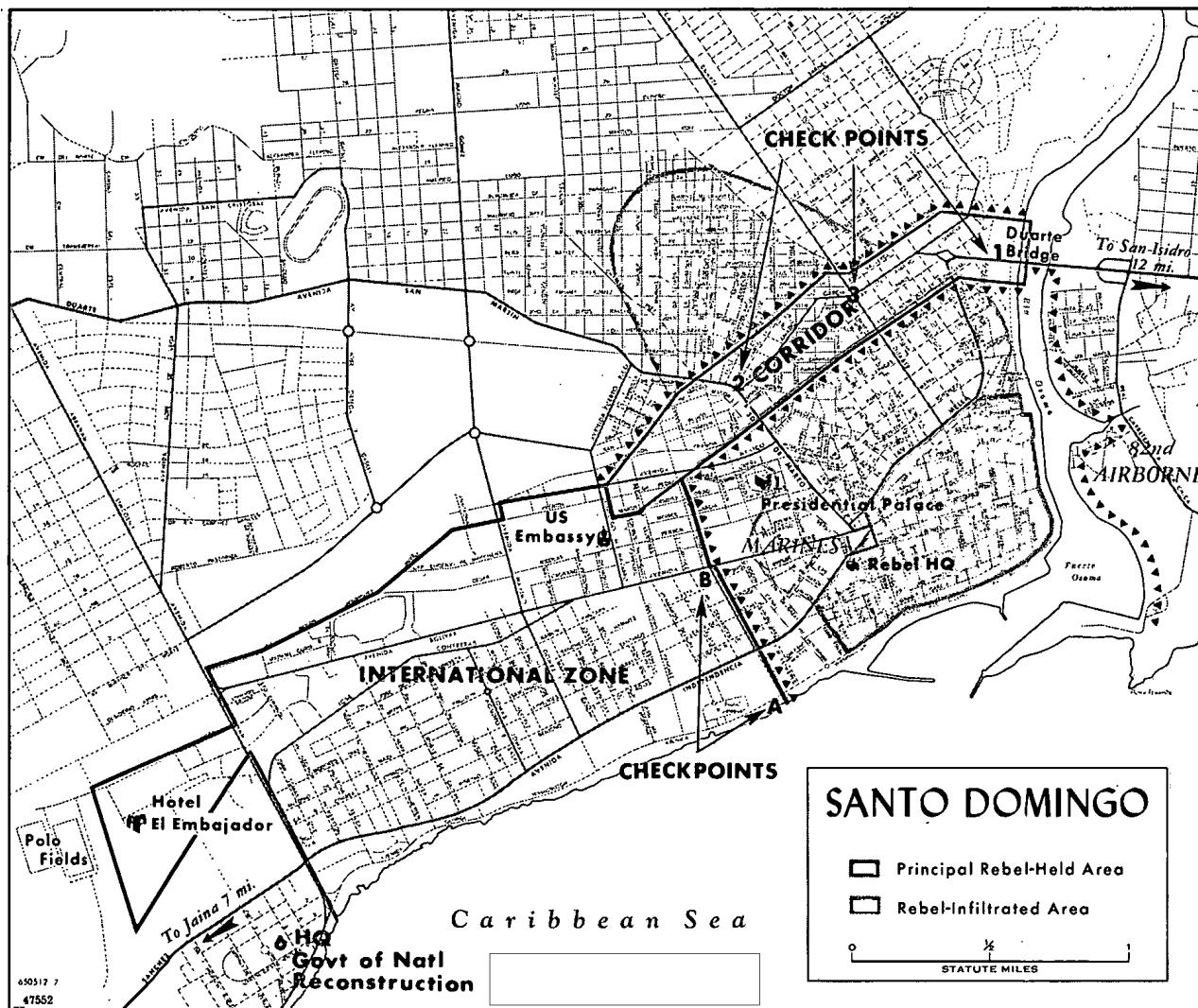
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13 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
13 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:30 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

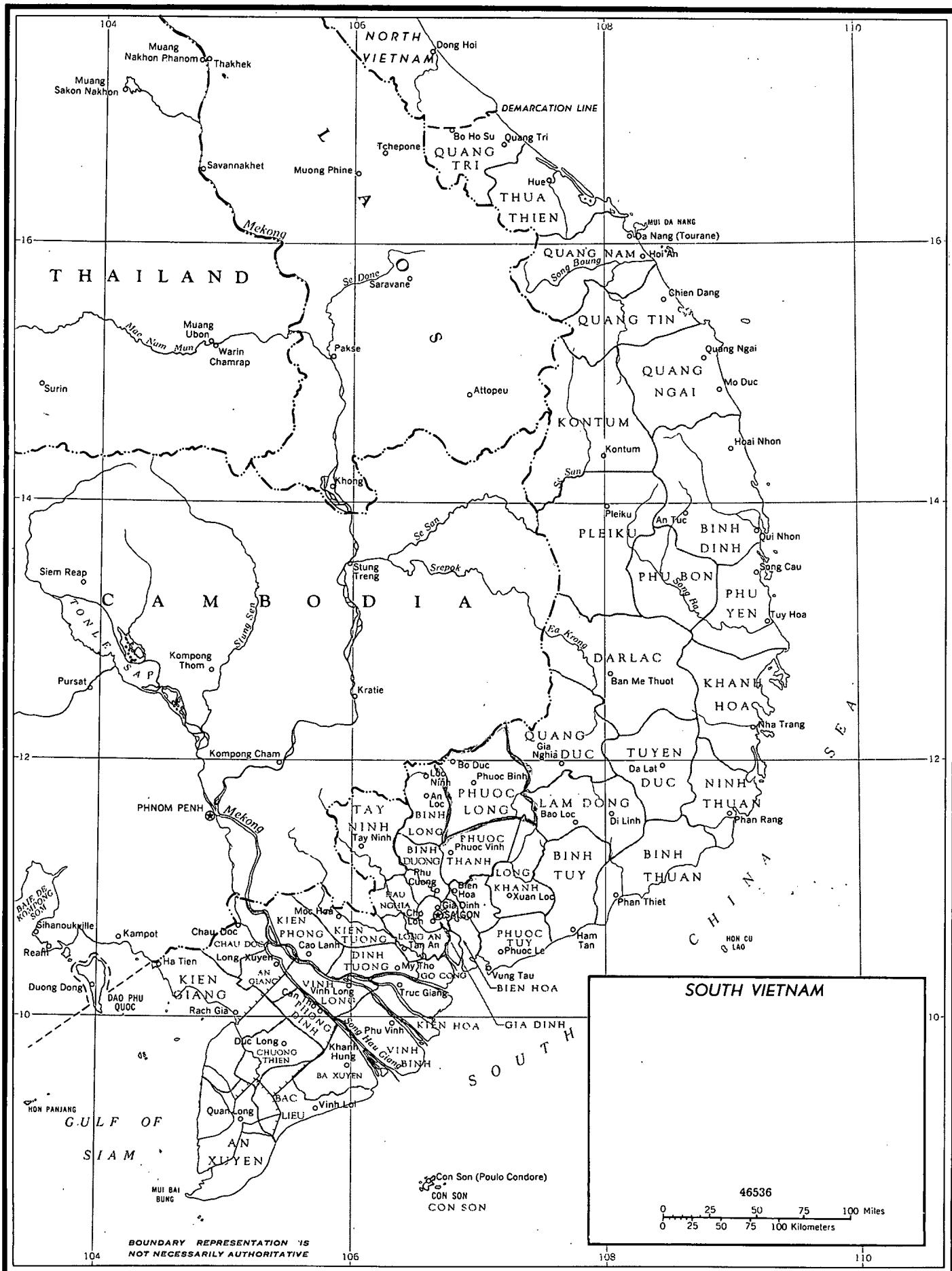
The rebel radio in Santo Domingo continues to be a prime mover in keeping the situation unsettled both in the capital and elsewhere.

The rebel radio made a propaganda claim at 1:00 p.m. EDT that US troops were "advancing." Several calls were broadcast for rebel troops to open fire if US forces did not "withdraw" into the international zone. Subsequently, according to press reports, heavy firing broke out along the US defense perimeter. Official reports on the fighting have not yet come in.

The rebel radio has again been heard loud and clear in the important Cibao valley around Santiago. The local police chief is said to fear an uprising if the radio is not silenced. The longer the rebels hold out in Santo Domingo, the greater are the chances that the uprising will spread.

A loyalist F-51 fighter made a strafing run on the radio building this afternoon. The radio went off the air shortly thereafter, but this may have been only a temporary cessation.

On the political side, the meeting between representatives of Imbert and Caamano, arranged for today by the delegates of the Organization of American States, failed to come off because Caamano declined to send his man.



DAILY BRIEF
13 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

Small arms skirmishing continued yesterday near Song Be in Phuoc Long Province, as a government clearing force maintained contact with retreating Viet Cong guerrillas. Today, Communist insurgents, disguised as South Vietnamese marines, attacked a textile mill on the outskirts of Saigon. Heavy fighting has broken out 100 miles southeast of Saigon. (See map.)

50X1

2. Colombia

The position of the Valencia administration remains shaky.

50X1

3. Israel-Syria

Syrian forces opened fire today on an Israeli border police patrol, which returned the fire, supported by tanks. Israeli Air Force planes were scrambled at Tel Aviv and Haifa.

The US Army attaché reports that the Israeli Army expects the northern border will heat up considerably during the imminent harvest season.

4. Ecuador

The junta and the Guayaquil business community are locked in struggle over a new tariff schedule, and the situation is explosive.

Nearly all business houses in Guayaquil have closed in protest. Business is at a standstill, and the strike shows signs of spreading to at least two other coastal towns.

The junta appears determined to carry out its policy and to impose the new schedule and has clamped on a curfew and martial law.

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5. Guatemala

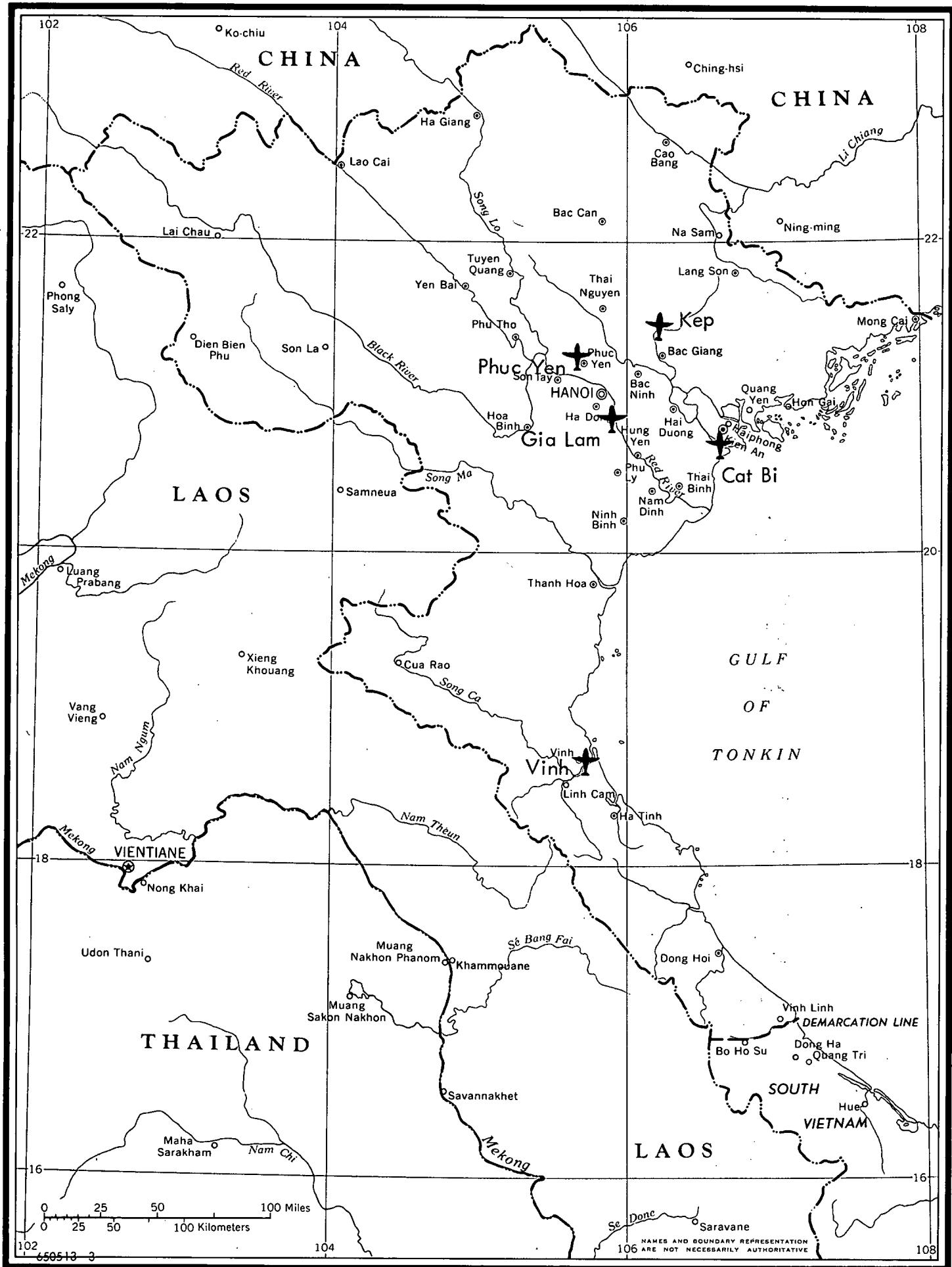
Chief of Government Peralta apparently has decided to postpone elections, and continues to clutch the reins himself.

[Redacted]

There are other signs of increasing dissension among the military, and the conviction is spreading there as well as among civilian political groups that clandestine methods of opposition are becoming the only recourse.

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NUKIN VIETNAM



ANNEX

North Vietnam's Air Defenses

Discovery in U-2 photography of a second surface-to-air missile site near Hanoi indicates that a ring of four sites--with six launchers each--is planned to defend the capital. Work on the new site was started last week and is being pushed ahead more swiftly than was construction on the first. As of now, no missiles or related equipment have been detected in the area.

High-altitude photography in the past few weeks also discloses North Vietnamese efforts to improve jet aircraft facilities at several airfields. At Phuc Yen, where Hanoi's jet fighter forces have been based, 20 new revetments are being built in a dispersal area some four miles from the main runway. A connecting taxiway is under construction.

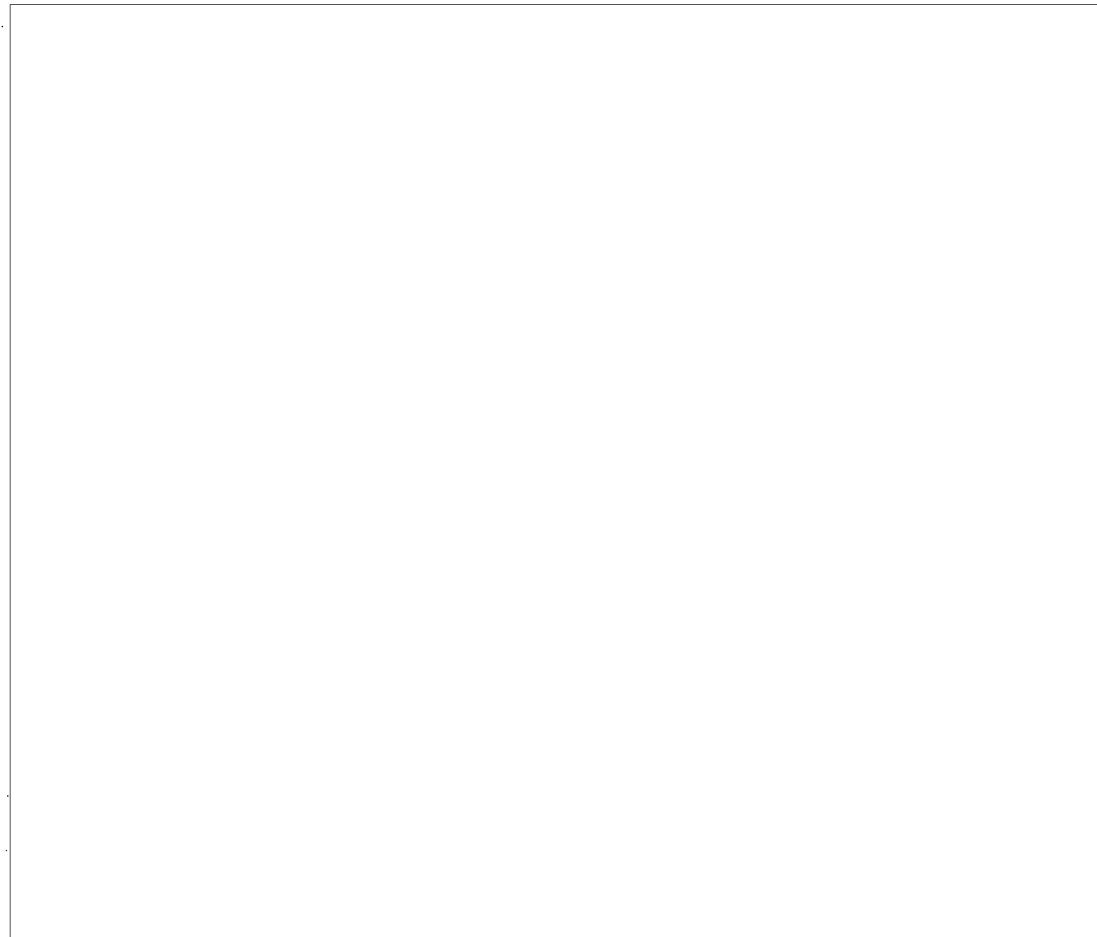
Revetments with jet blast breaks have appeared at four other airfields: Gia Lam (Hanoi's commercial airport), Cat Bi (Haiphong's commercial field), Vinh, and Kep. (See map.) These revetments enable the jets to use these airfields for recovery or dispersal.

Photography of 10 May establishes that the North Vietnamese now have 57 jet fighters, 53 at Phuc Yen and 4 at Cat Bi. All are MIG-15 and MIG-17 types, roughly equivalent to the US F-84 and F-86. In addition, 6 more jet fighter crates were spotted in the photography.

Forty-four of these aircraft were flown in from Communist China. The first group arrived last August after the Tonkin Gulf incidents. The latest batch arrived in early April. Soviet-supplied aircraft first appeared in May photography. The evidence indicates they were shipped by rail through China. Chinese rail lines leading up to the Vietnam border were closed to normal passenger and freight traffic in late April and early May.

ANNEX (Cont'd)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

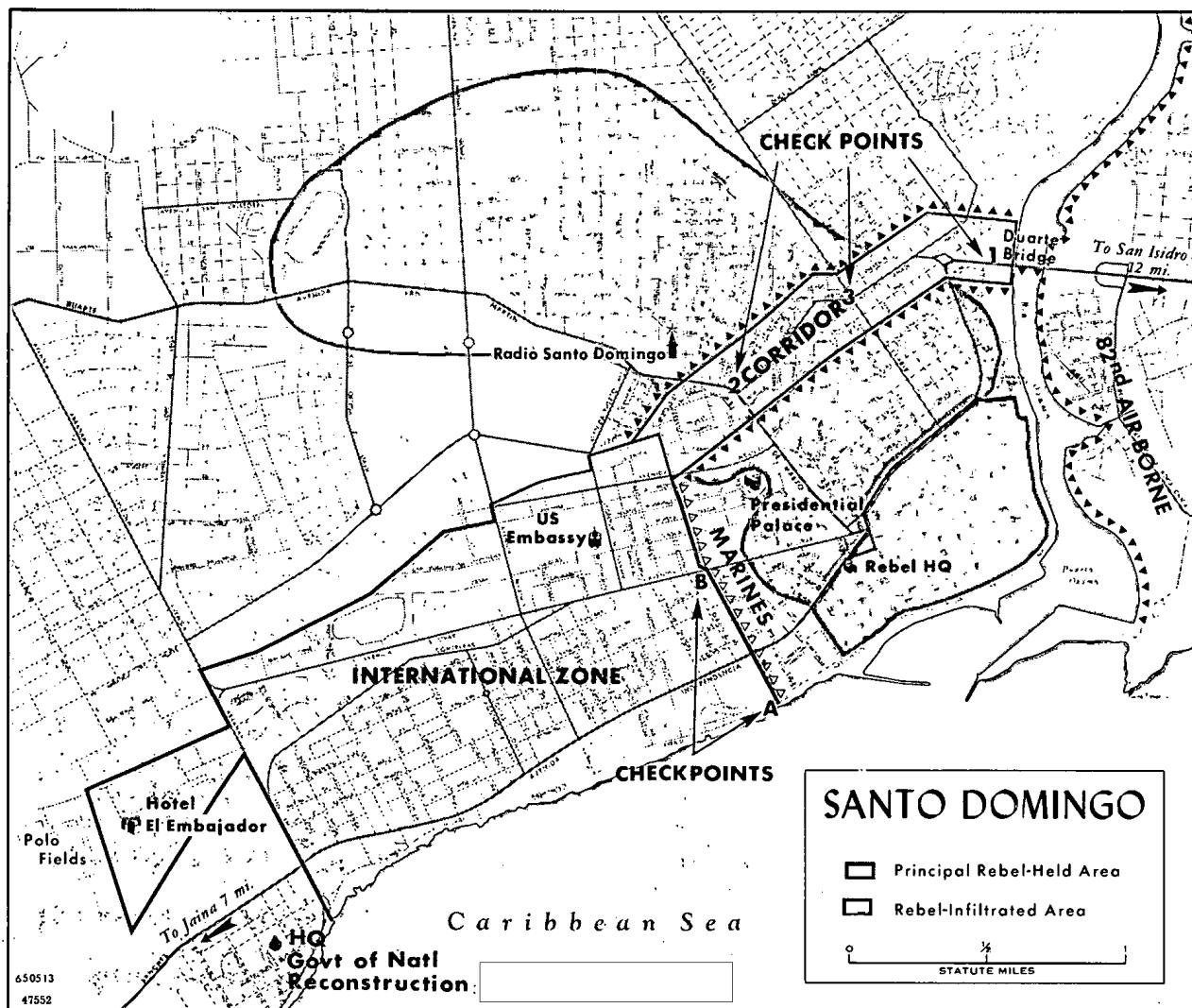
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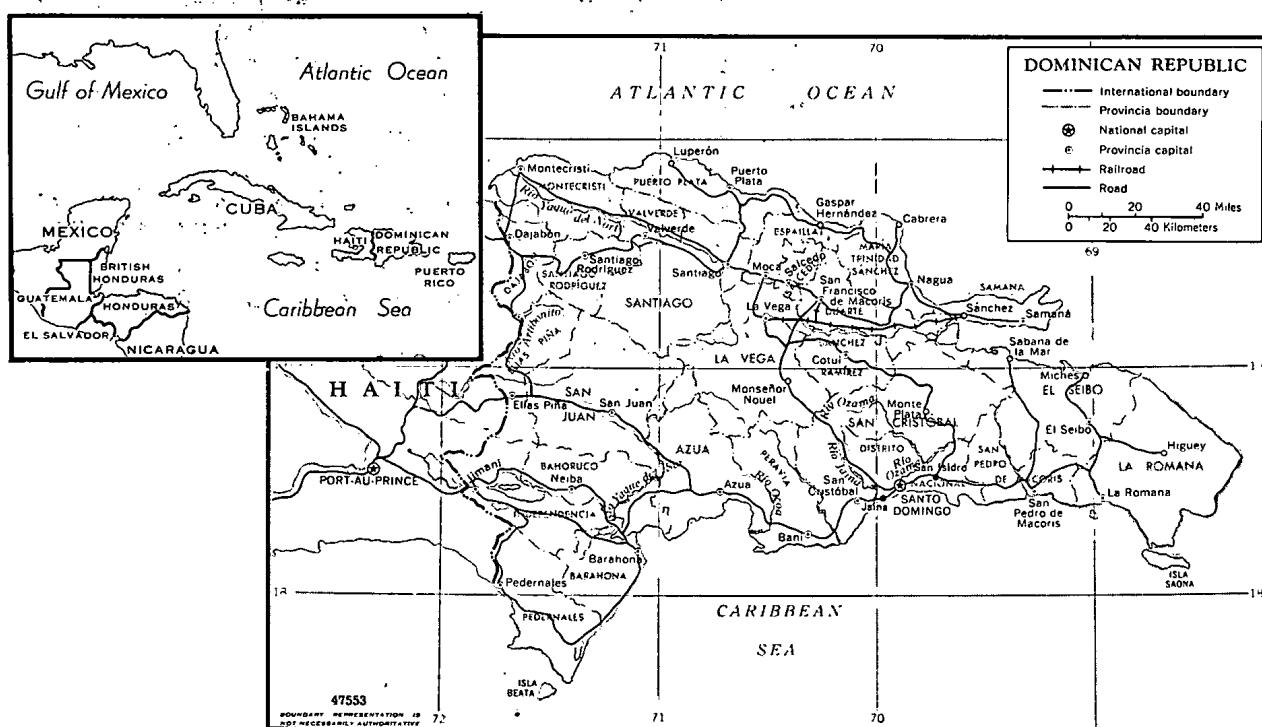
14 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
14 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

New signs come in that the rebels are trying to spread their movement to the countryside.

50X1

The rebel radio came back on the air this morning and the propaganda offensive continues. Yesterday's strafing apparently did very little damage. No new loyalist plans against the station have been reported.

The UN Security Council unanimously voted for a cease-fire today and asked U Thant to send a personal representative.

The Organization of American States was scheduled to meet at 5:00 p.m. EDT to consider the "serious deterioration." Yesterday's air strike on the radio station may have been instrumental in alarming some members.

The first Latin American contingent for the Inter-American Force arrived today. A 250-man Honduran force landed by air. Twenty-five Costa Ricans are due tomorrow.

50X1

DAILY BRIEF
14 MAY 1965

1. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong sustained heavy losses in two recent government actions.

In Bac Lieu Province (see map), 178 Viet Cong were killed and 53 captured in two days' fighting. Timely and effective air support accounted for the bulk of these losses. In a separate action some 20 miles north of Saigon an estimated 50 Viet Cong were killed by government artillery fire.

The Viet Cong continue to threaten new attacks on provincial centers. [redacted]

[redacted] the provincial capitals and US installations at Ban Me Thuot, Pleiku, and Kontum are marked for early attack.

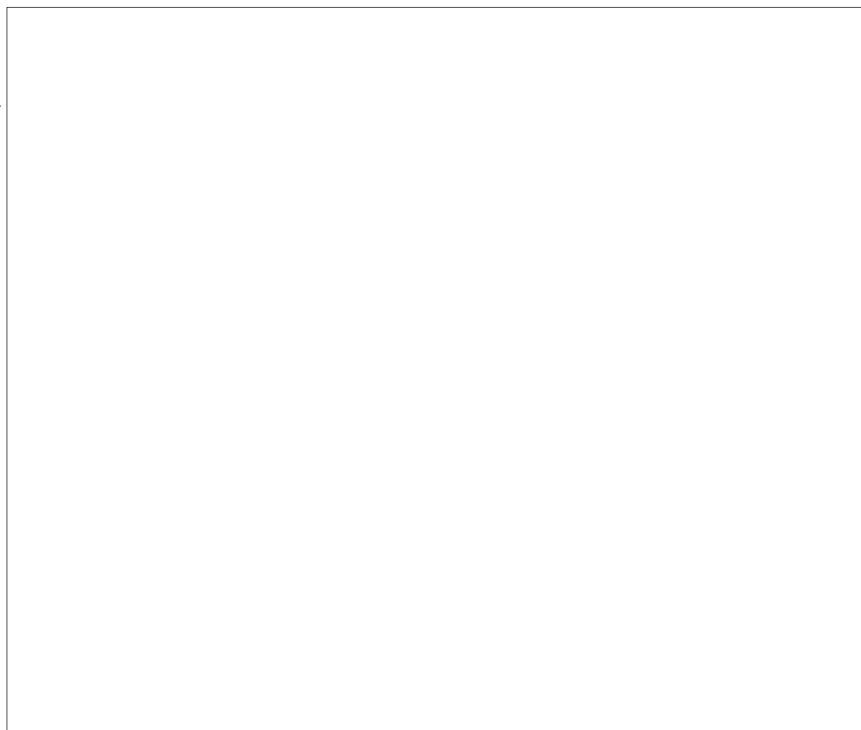
2. North Vietnam

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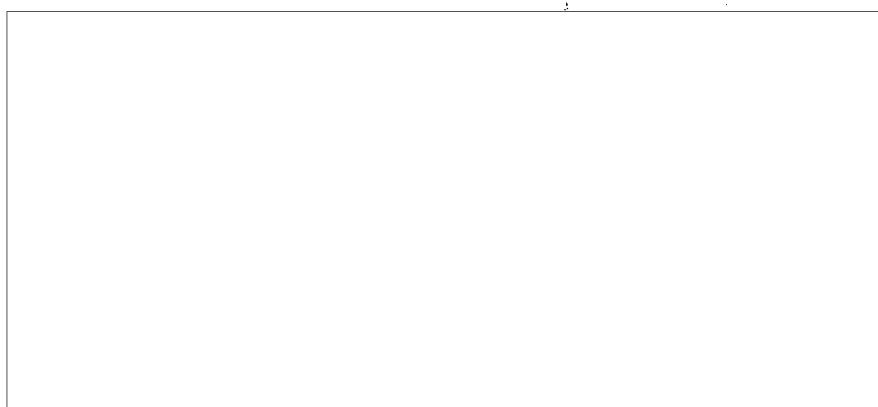
3. Soviet Union

50X1



4. Communist China

50X2



5. Mauritius

The British have declared a state of emergency in the Indian Ocean colony of Mauritius after a new outburst of racial violence. [redacted]

50X1

Demonstrations in favor of independence by the more numerous Hindus have turned into attacks on minority Moslems and Chinese. [redacted]

50X1

Mauritius is one of the island areas being considered by London and Washington as a base for the projected Indian Ocean Naval Force.

50X1

6. Ecuador

The junta is frantically trying to keep the lid on as support for the merchant strikers in Guayaquil grows.

Student, labor, and other groups have joined in the protest against higher customs duties. Regional antipathy toward the central government is also being whipped up by those hoping for wider antigovernment action.

The junta considers it is fighting for its life and is acting accordingly. It has arrested leaders of the merchants' group; Communist leaders are also in custody. Arrests of some military plotters have been made, but anti-junta feeling in the military probably persists.

The US Embassy believes that if the junta succeeds in putting out this fire, it could emerge stronger than ever over the short term. If its victory involves much bloodshed, however, a sharp reaction could shorten its tenure.

7. Bolivia

Bolivia's national teachers' association is threatening a teachers' strike in support of demands for a pay raise. Already there have been strikes in some localities, and the sentiment for a nationwide strike is strong.

This is a political hot potato for the Barrientos regime. An earlier teachers' strike started the chain of events which led to the downfall of ex-President Paz.

8. Libya

Five capped oil wells belonging to a joint America-British company were sabotaged with explosives this morning.

[redacted] Libyan security forces are being rushed to the area.

The identity of the saboteurs has not been established.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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15 MAY 1965

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21

DAILY BRIEF
15 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Loyalist forces are trying to clear the rebels out of Santo Domingo's northern industrial area.

Yesterday the loyalists gave their plans for clearing the area to the Organization of American States commission, which made no objection. This morning heavy firing was reported, but the progress of the loyalist effort is as yet unclear.

The rebel radio went off the air again yesterday afternoon, apparently following a loyalist attack. The radio has not been heard as of 11:00 AM, EDT, but its return to the air cannot be ruled out at this time.

The US Embassy expects the arrival of U Thant's advance team to complicate the situation in Santo Domingo. The Organization of American States' team is said to be shocked and dejected by the UN presence.

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**DAILY BRIEF
15 MAY 1965****1. North Vietnam**

50X1

Hanoi and Peiping have publicly attacked both President Johnson's renewed call for unconditional talks and Indian President Radhakrishnan's plan for a negotiated settlement. Peiping's ambassador in Paris turned quite red in the face when questioned last week about the prospect for talks. "There is absolutely no possibility for any negotiations," he insisted.

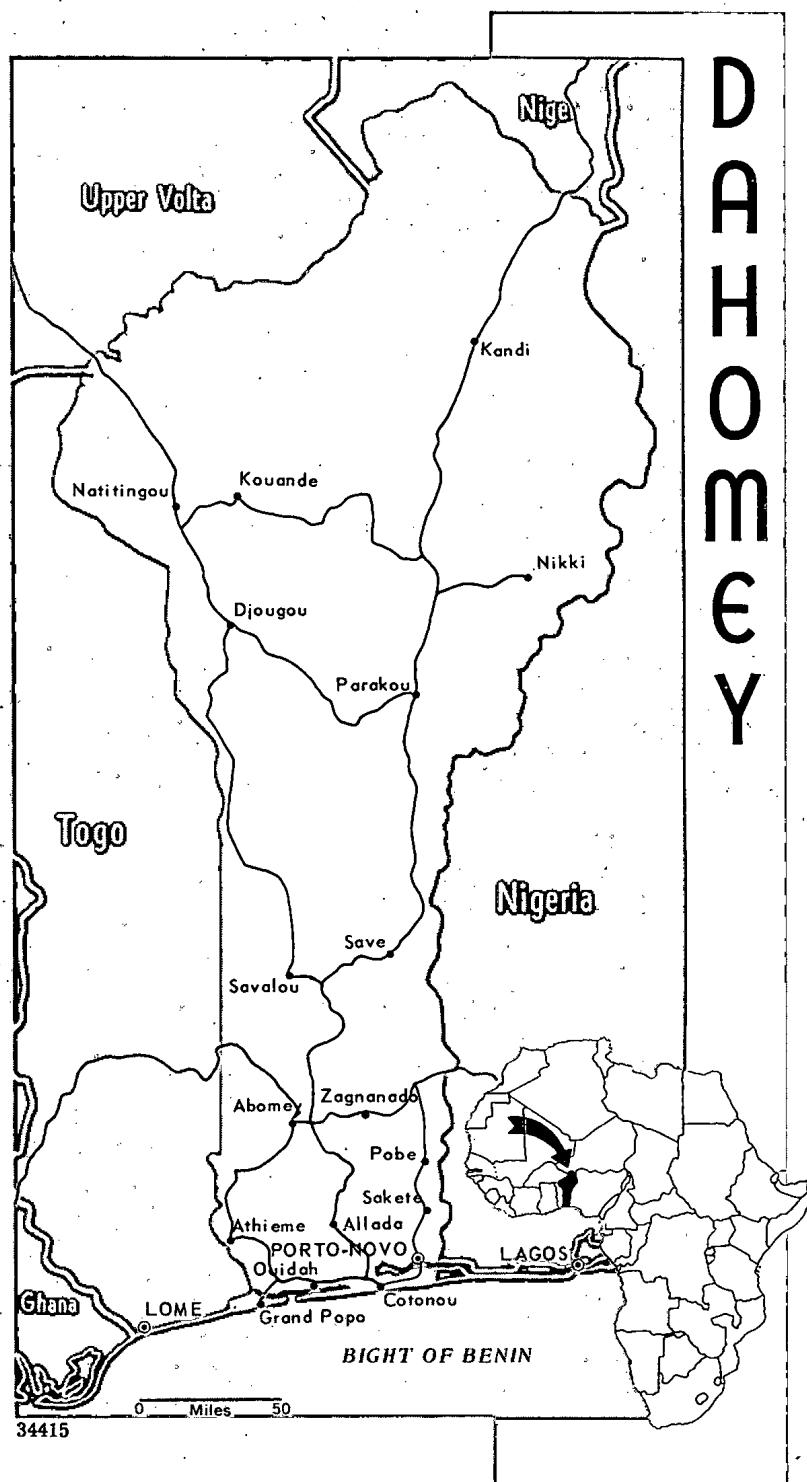
Neither Moscow nor Hanoi referred to President Johnson's remarks about China's standing in the way of talks. The South Vietnamese liberation front called the remarks a "cowardly attempt" to "sow discord" and declared the front needed no pressure from Peiping to convince it to fight on.

2. South Vietnam

Buddhist leader Tri Quang believes that the psychological lift provided by the air strikes against North Vietnam is beginning to wear off.

He says that he is now being criticized for not taking a stronger "peace" line. He expects pressures along these lines to grow and bring with them the risk of more violent expressions of anti-American feeling.

Ambassador Taylor comments that Quang's statements could foreshadow a new upsurge of Buddhist unrest and political activity.



50X1

3. Soviet Union

Moscow is stepping up its watch on China as Sino-Soviet relations continue strained.

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The Soviets are also keenly interested in Peiping's nuclear weapons program. They have moved at least five sampling aircraft to the Far East and obviously plan a much more extensive debris collection effort than they carried out on China's initial test.

4. South Korea

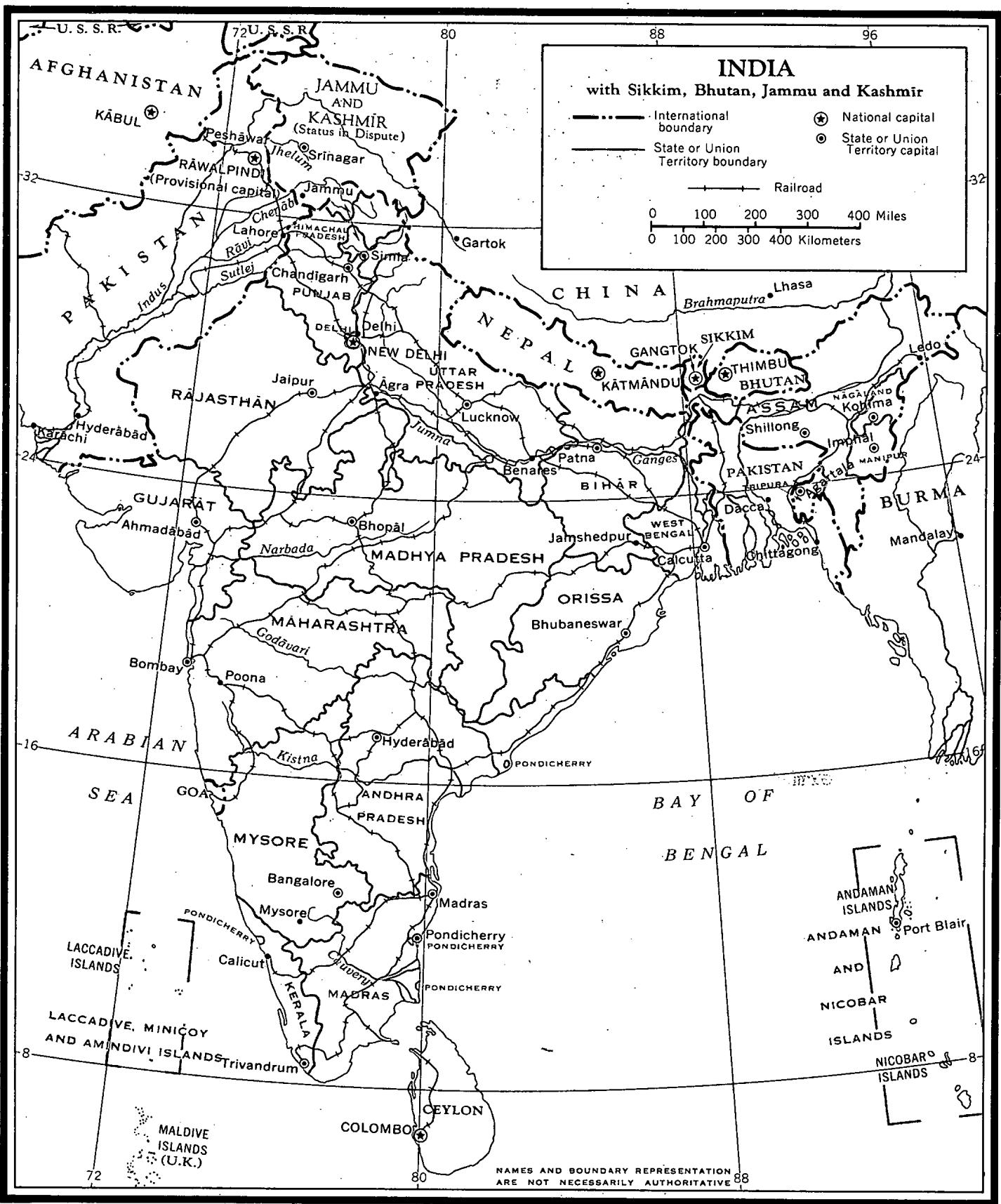
President Pak Chong-Hui is looking forward to his 17-18 May visit to Washington as an opportunity to strengthen his position at home. Korean politicians have been seeking his overthrow, using popular opposition to his policy of rapprochement with Japan as a weapon.

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5. Dahomey

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6. Pakistan

The Pakistanis tell us that they have on several recent occasions refrained from shooting down Indian reconnaissance aircraft over Pakistan. They say they did not wish to jeopardize efforts to nail down a formal ceasefire with India.

On the most recent occasion last Wednesday, the Pakistan Air Force had jet fighters in position to bring an Indian plane down over Lahore. (See map.) President Ayub personally issued a restraining order. Both sides have built up their border forces in the area around Lahore following the clashes in the Rann of Kutch.

7. Ecuador

50X1

[REDACTED] Yes-
terday, reinforced troops and police had to make liberal use of tear gas to keep order in the city's streets.

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So far the armed forces have stood with the junta. If this cohesion is maintained, the junta may well pull through this latest threat to its authority.

8. West Germany

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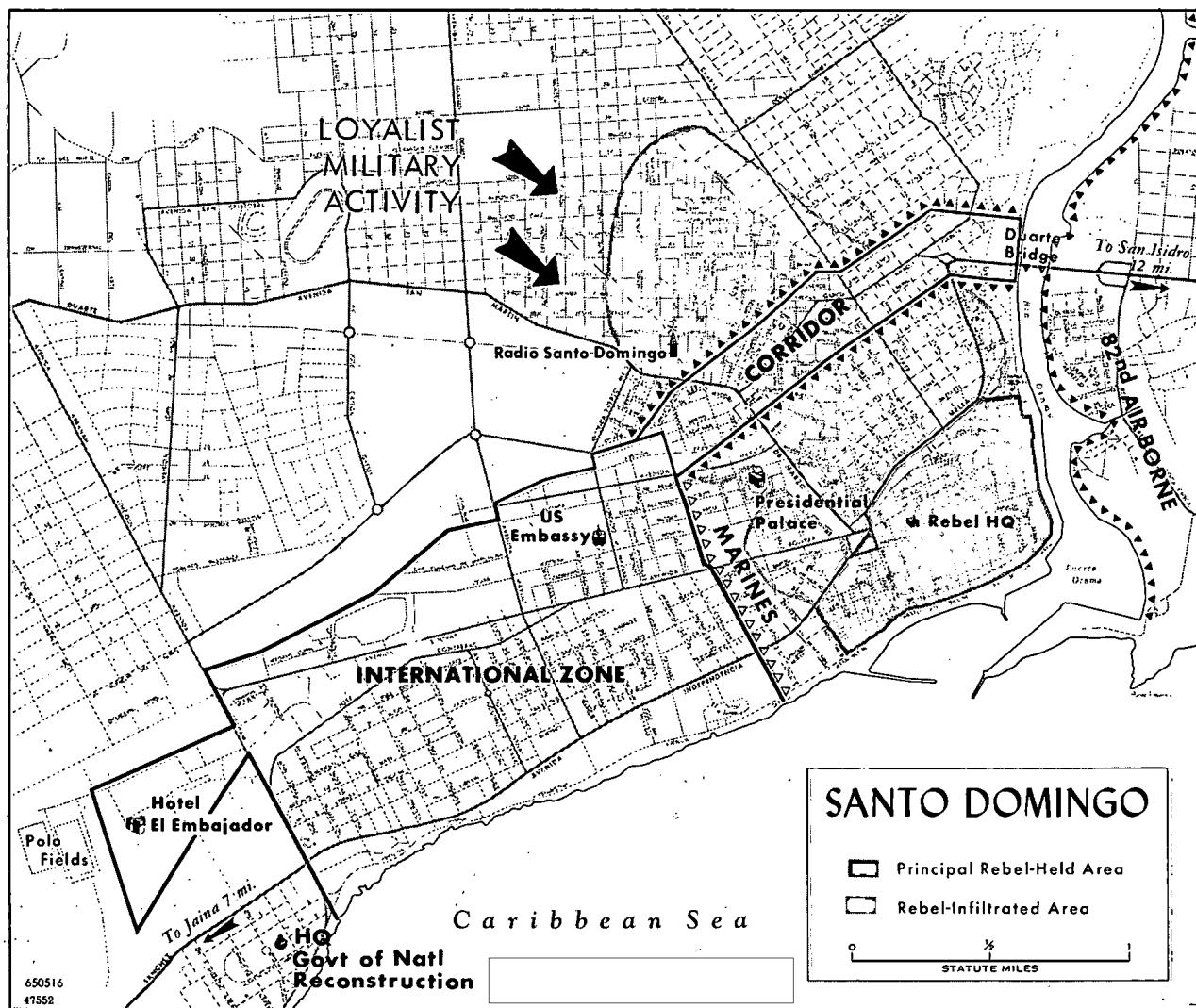
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

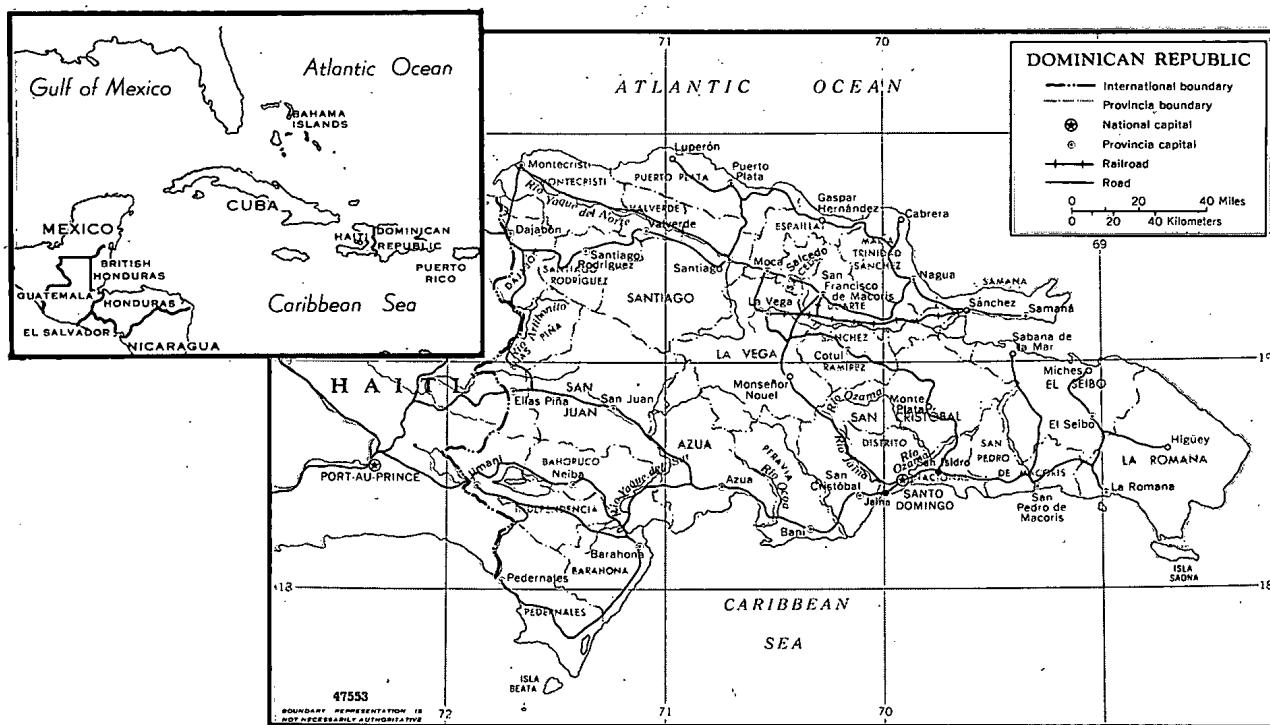
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17 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
17 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

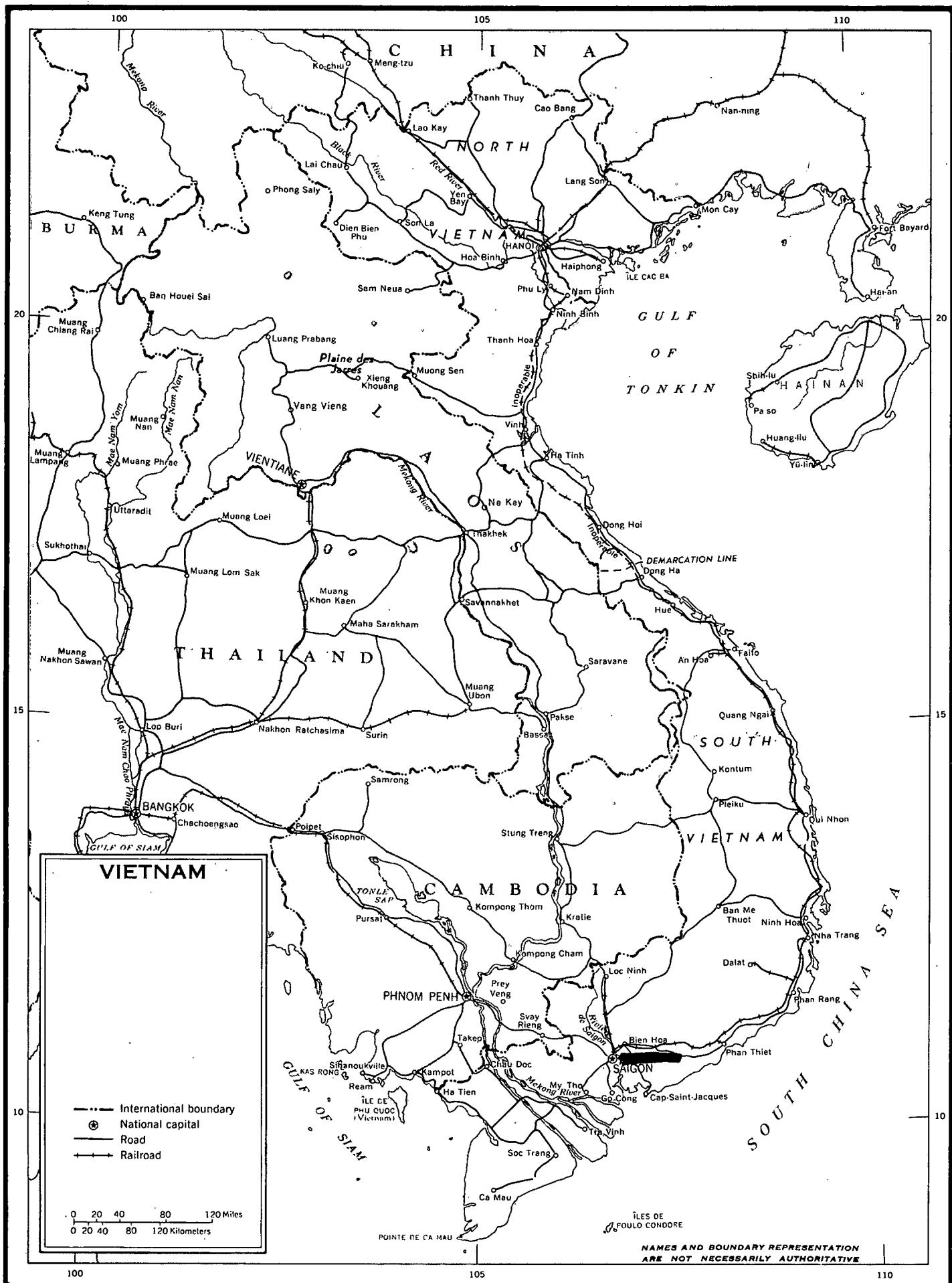
Forces loyal to junta leader Imbert continued today to press their drive against the rebels in the northern industrial areas of Santo Domingo.

Rebel resistance has so far been sparse. Loyalist casualties have been light, while over 600 rebel prisoners have been taken. Stiffer rebel resistance could develop at any time, but at present the loyalists are eager to continue the fight. They are now determined to make no significant political concessions to the rebels in any negotiations that may take place.

On the other hand, the military setbacks, and growing shortages of vital supplies, may be behind the Caamano group's abrupt reversal of its stand against dealing with the peace committee of the Organization of American States. Caamano agreed to meet with representatives of the committee this morning. Results of this meeting have not yet come in.

There have been no reports of rebel-instigated disturbances in other areas of the island. A rebel attempt to mount a general strike in Santiago failed.

50X1



DAILY BRIEF
17 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

Communist propaganda has begun to react to last Saturday's "teach-in."

A Chinese broadcast today described the event as marking a "new high in the opposition in US institutions of higher learning to US aggression in Vietnam." Moscow radio, in a similar vein, said the "teach-in" proves that the "vast majority" of students and faculty oppose US policy.

At home, the Chinese are intensifying their propaganda campaign to whip up popular support for the regime's policy toward Vietnam. Youths are being urged to undergo training in the militia and take up sports, such as swimming, which could have a military value.

U-2 photography of 15 May indicates that construction is continuing on the second surface-to-air missile site near Hanoi. The first site is nearing completion. There is no evidence that missile equipment has arrived at either site.

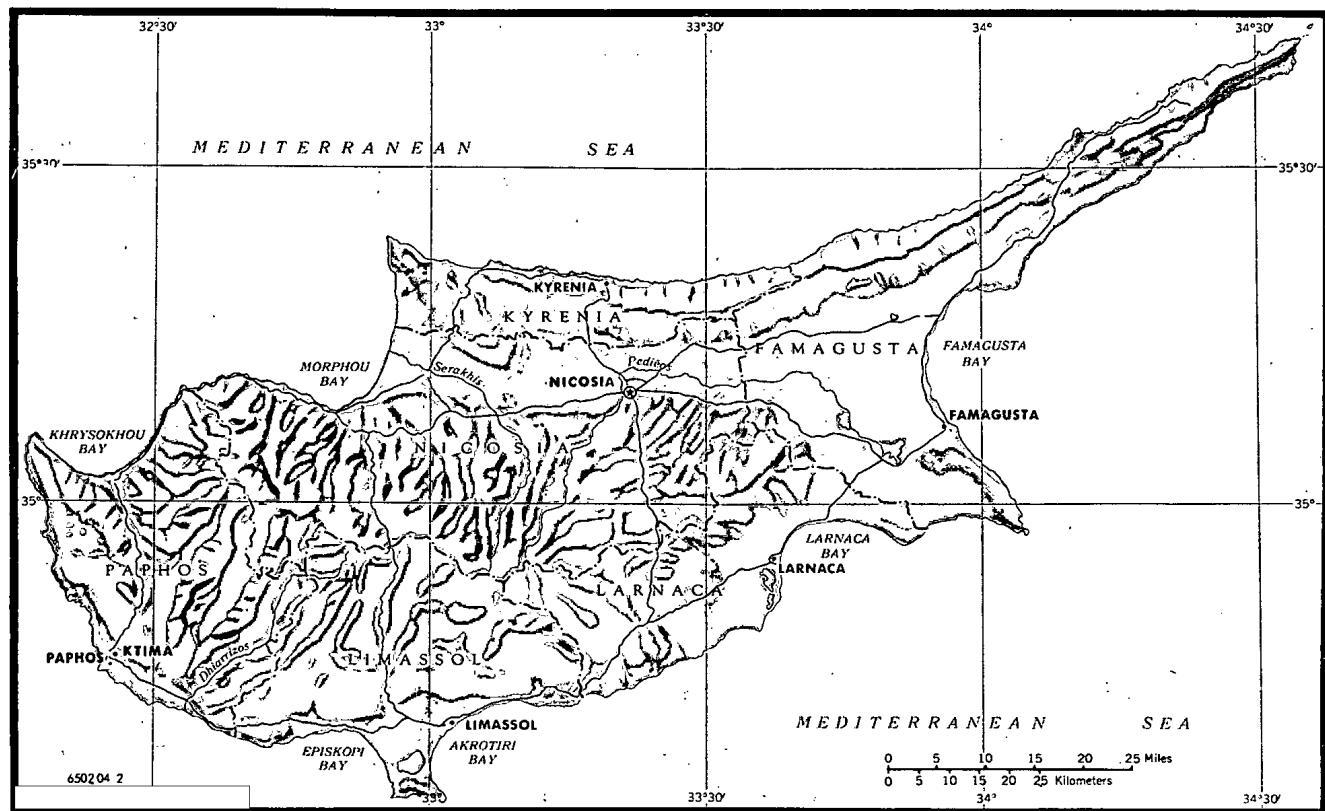
2. South Vietnam

South Vietnamese sensitivity to the press stories emphasizing the American role in the war has been displayed in an article in the 16 May issue of the Saigon Post. The paper is owned by Quat's Secretary of State, Bui Diem.

The article asserts that the war is basically a South Vietnamese war, "no matter what may be said, written, or claimed." It complains that this fact has become blurred, and the impression is spread that this is "indeed an American war." The blame for this is placed on stories by foreign correspondents, and on statements by US officials in Washington and in Saigon.

The writer describes this as a very important problem requiring immediate solution so that no one will think that "our friends the Americans" are fighting a "basically Vietnamese war while the war-weary Vietnamese are sitting on their behinds doing nothing for their country."

CYPRUS



50X1

3. Cyprus

Details are lacking but fighting appears to have flared up between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the southern port city of Limassol. (See map.)

50X1

[redacted] the Turks claim that some of their forces were surrounded by Greek Cypriots this morning. They describe the situation as "very dangerous."

United Nations officials in Nicosia have been advised. Limassol Turks are being told by their superiors in the capital to "take defensive precautions calmly."

4. Communist China

50X2

[redacted]

The opposition intends to test the junta's mettle again this week.

Under Communist and extreme leftist leadership, a general strike of mine workers and labor groups is scheduled to start tonight and student demonstrations tomorrow. The protests have been sparked by the junta's exile of pro-Communist labor leader Juan Lechin last weekend.

The junta has alerted the national guard and probably can handle any incidents at this time. Bolivian mine workers are a volatile and explosive lot, however, and the possibility of prolonged violence exists.

50X1

6. Israel

The Israelis are apparently willing to risk serious fighting in order to block Arab efforts to divert the Jordan waters.

Last week Israel provoked an incident on the Syrian border, subsequently shelling Arab earth-moving equipment on the Syrian side. A similar incident occurred last March.

Syrian responses so far have been limited, but the danger of a large-scale clash increases with each incident.

7. India

President Ayub has suddenly reversed his directive forbidding Pakistani aircraft to shoot down Indian reconnaissance aircraft overflying Pakistan. The Pakistani ambassador has told the Department of State that the Pakistani Air Force has been ordered to take whatever action necessary to halt Indian reconnaissance overflights.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

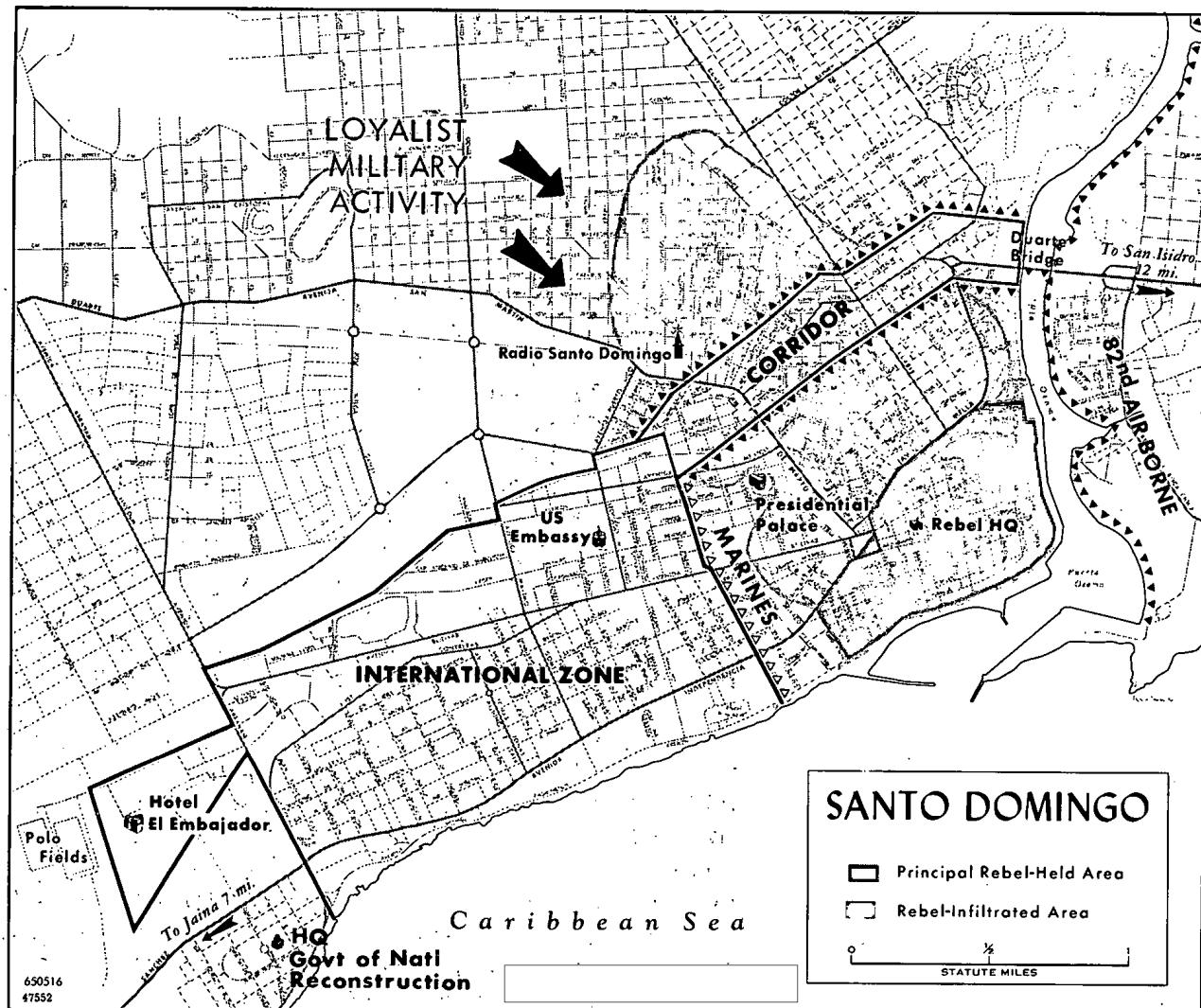
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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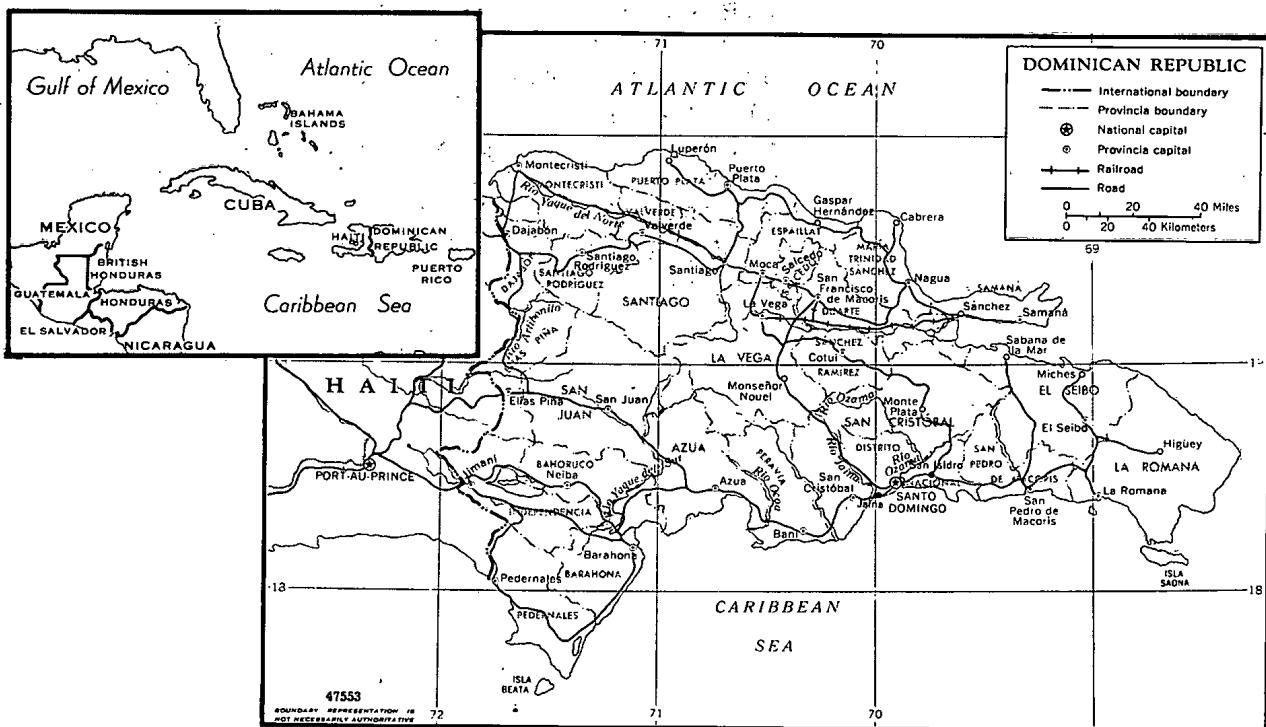
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18 MAY 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
18 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Imbert was reported planning a bid for public support at a mass rally late this afternoon, while his forces are continuing to keep military pressure on the rebels.

The Imbert government radio this morning urged people from both the city and the countryside to attend a "huge mass meeting" at 4:00 p.m. EDT today. Imbert apparently hopes to put on a show of popular enthusiasm which will justify the continuance of his regime. Reports on public reaction to his call have not yet come in.

Loyalists forces continued to advance into the rebel-held area of the city today. Rebel resistance was light, except in the vicinity of the radio station, and loyalist casualties were reported to be few.

50X1

After being off the air part of yesterday and this morning, a rebel radio station--identified as "Radio-TV Santo Domingo"--was heard in the capital at 3:00 p.m. EDT

The station is putting forth the usual propaganda against the US and the Organization of American States (OAS). Jamming efforts so far have been ineffective.

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DAILY BRIEF
18 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

The Viet Cong political front organization is claiming credit for the explosions at the Bien Hoa air base on Sunday. There is no evidence to support this claim, which the Communists presumably are putting forward as self-aggrandizing propaganda.

It is now clear that the major actions last week at Song Be and in An Xuyen Province involved Viet Cong forces under regimental control. Commitment of Viet Cong forces of such size has hitherto been very infrequent. Another indication of intensification of the fighting last week is evidenced in the heavy Viet Cong losses.

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2. India-Pakistan

British efforts to mediate a formal cease-fire agreement in the Rann of Kutch have all but bogged down. Both sides are being fantastically finicky over minor details and appear at the moment to be drifting even further apart.

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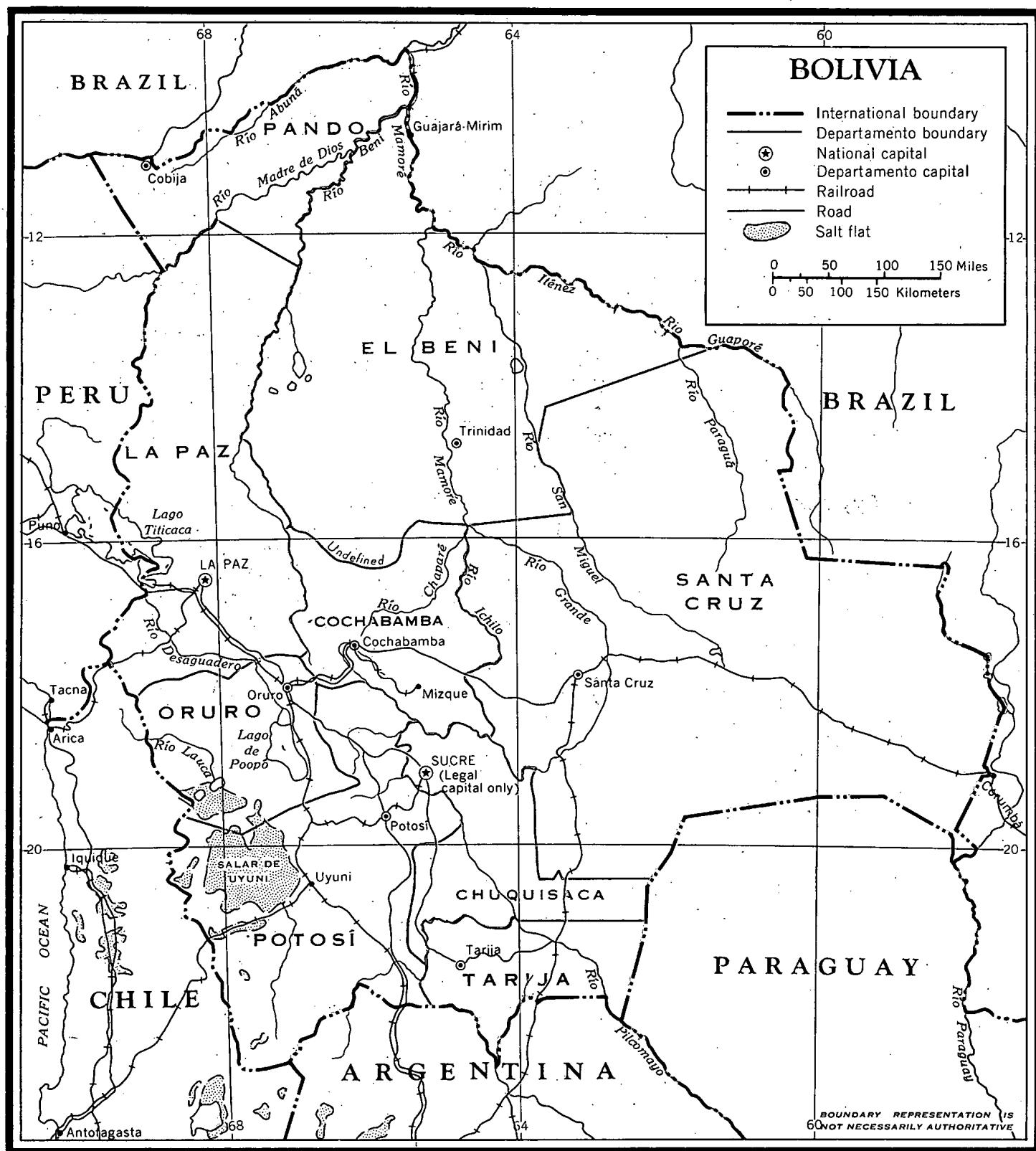
The military situation is perhaps less inflammable than two weeks ago, but this could quickly change for the worse if some incident occurred.

50X1

3. Guatemala

Widespread reports that the Peralta regime intends to cancel plans for fall elections have increased the chances that a terrorist campaign might set off a chain reaction of subversive activity.

50X1



4. Bolivia

The junta is standing firm, but the crisis is far from over. More Communist-directed demonstrations in La Paz are expected late this afternoon, and the situation remains explosive.

The non-Communist opposition is holding back, but would probably jump in if the junta showed the slightest disunity or irresolution.



5. Cyprus

The firing incident at Limassol

[redacted] did not 50X1 get out of hand, and the situation is quiet today. The US Embassy at Nicosia comments that this incident--in a town where Greek-Turkish Cypriot relations have been comparatively good for some time--demonstrates that peaceful conditions cannot be taken for granted in Cyprus.

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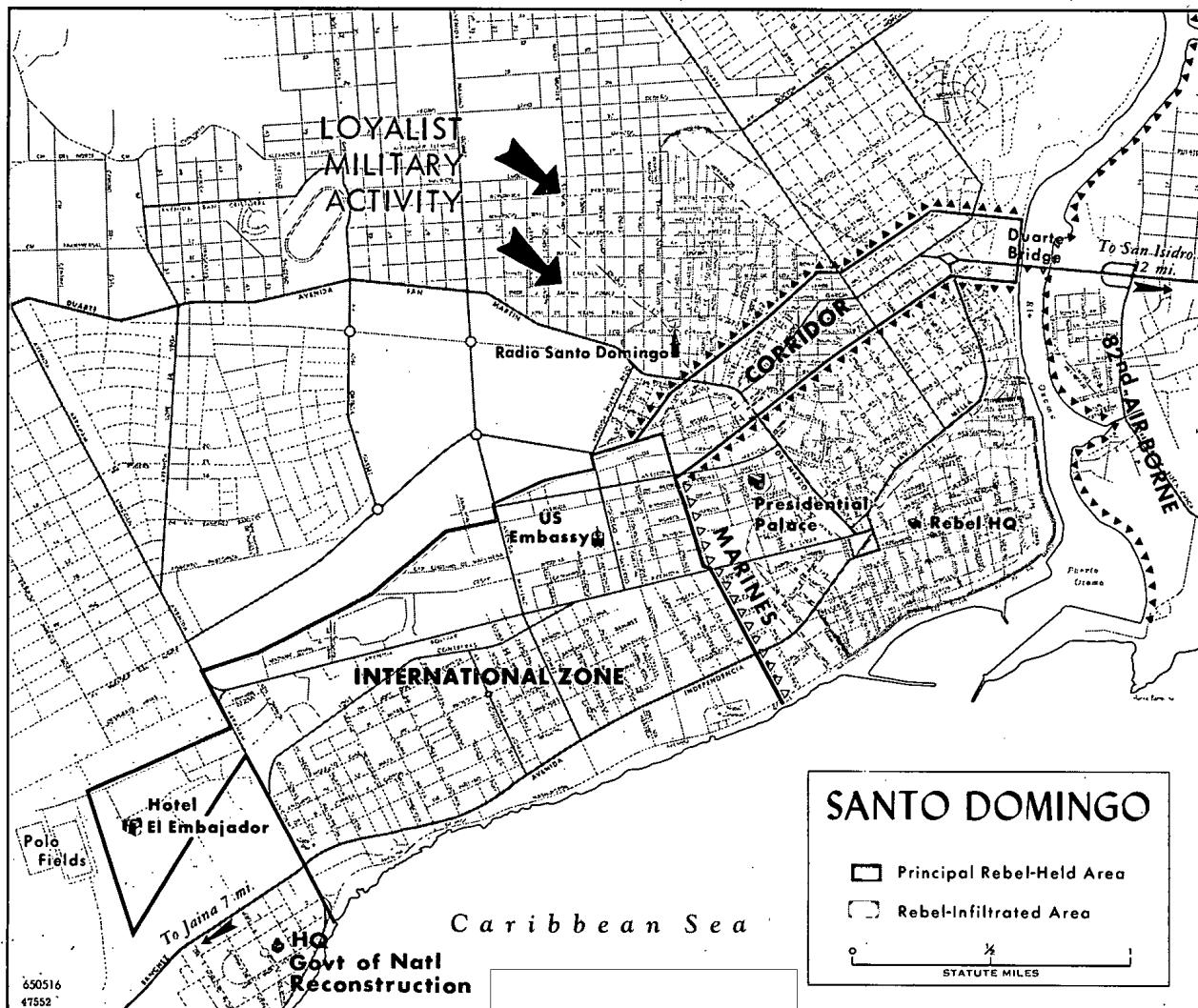
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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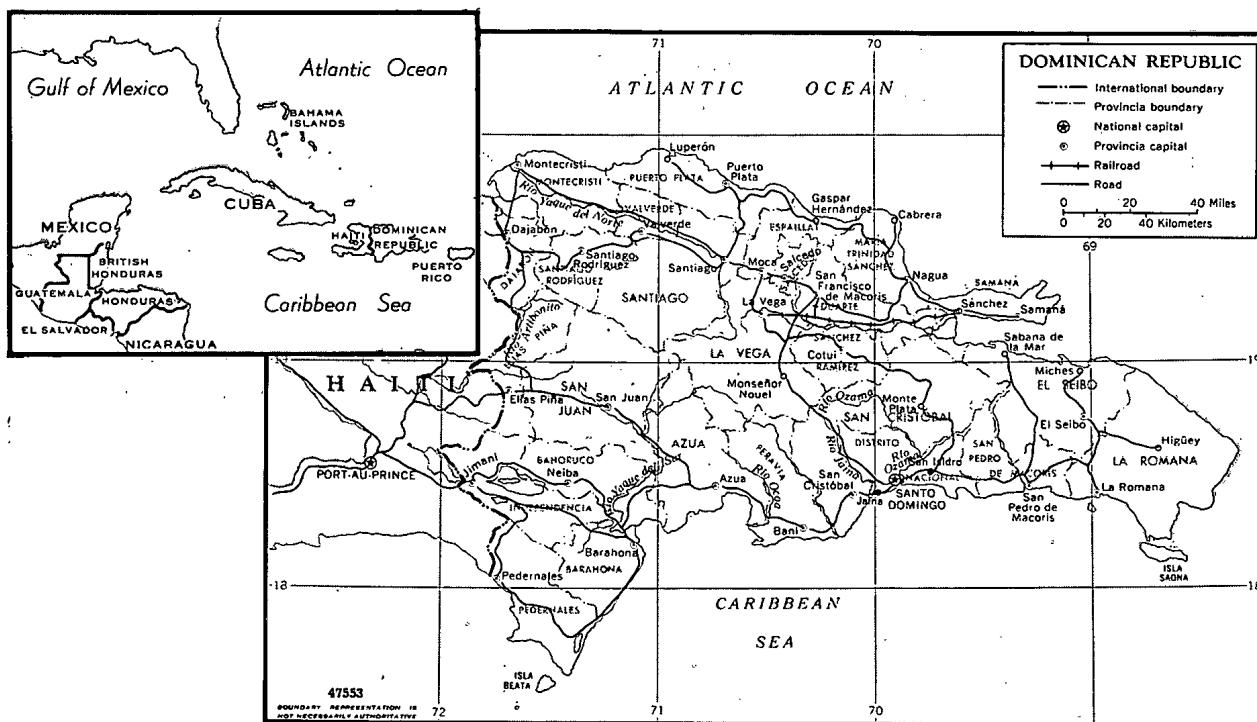
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19 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
19 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Loyalist opposition to a compromise settlement may harden as they continue military gains in the northern sector of Santo Domingo.

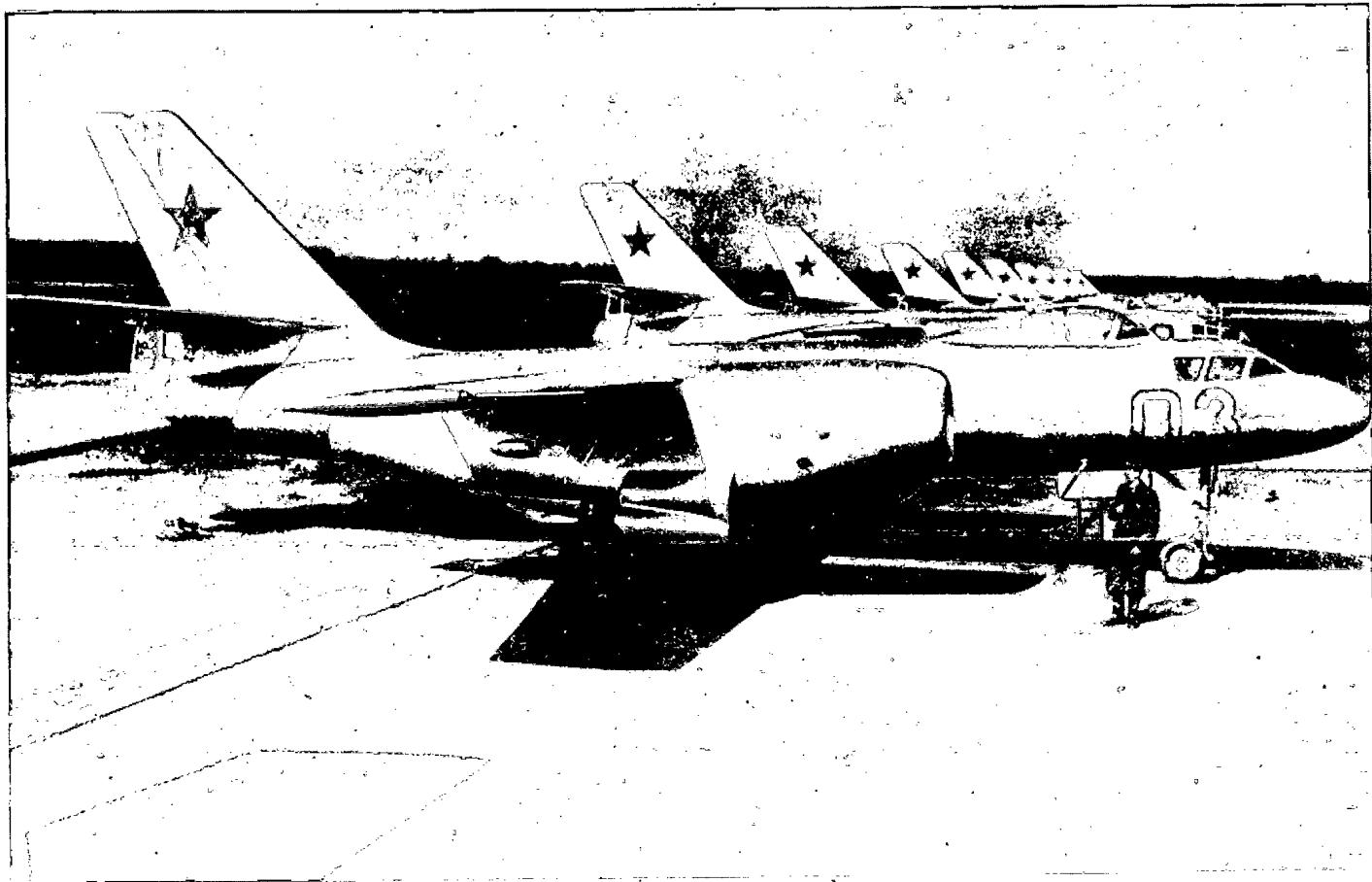
The loyalists took the rebel-held "Radio Santo Domingo" this morning and the US Embassy says they are "flushed with success."

There is no clear indication yet that the rebels will make the kinds of concessions that might interest Imbert's group. 50X1

U Thant's representative, Jose Mayobre, has impressed US officials in Santo Domingo as leaning toward the rebels. Ambassador Bennett thinks, however, that discussions with our people may have straightened him out somewhat.

Rebel "foreign minister" Cury has sent a virulently anti-US message for circulation among various European and Latin American capitals. US forces in the Dominican Republic are accused of indiscriminate killing of women and children and of assisting "General Wessin's" forces.

Castro again lashed out violently at the US in a speech yesterday. The Organization of American States was also one of his targets, and he condemned the Inter-American Force as a force of "gorillas."



DAILY BRIEF
19 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

The first surface-to-air missile site near Hanoi now appears to be occupied. U-2 photography of last Saturday shows five launch revetments and the central guidance area covered with protective material. At least four revetments contain missile-associated equipment. A possible missile transporter was sighted at one revetment.

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2. Communist China

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3. USSR

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4. Pakistan

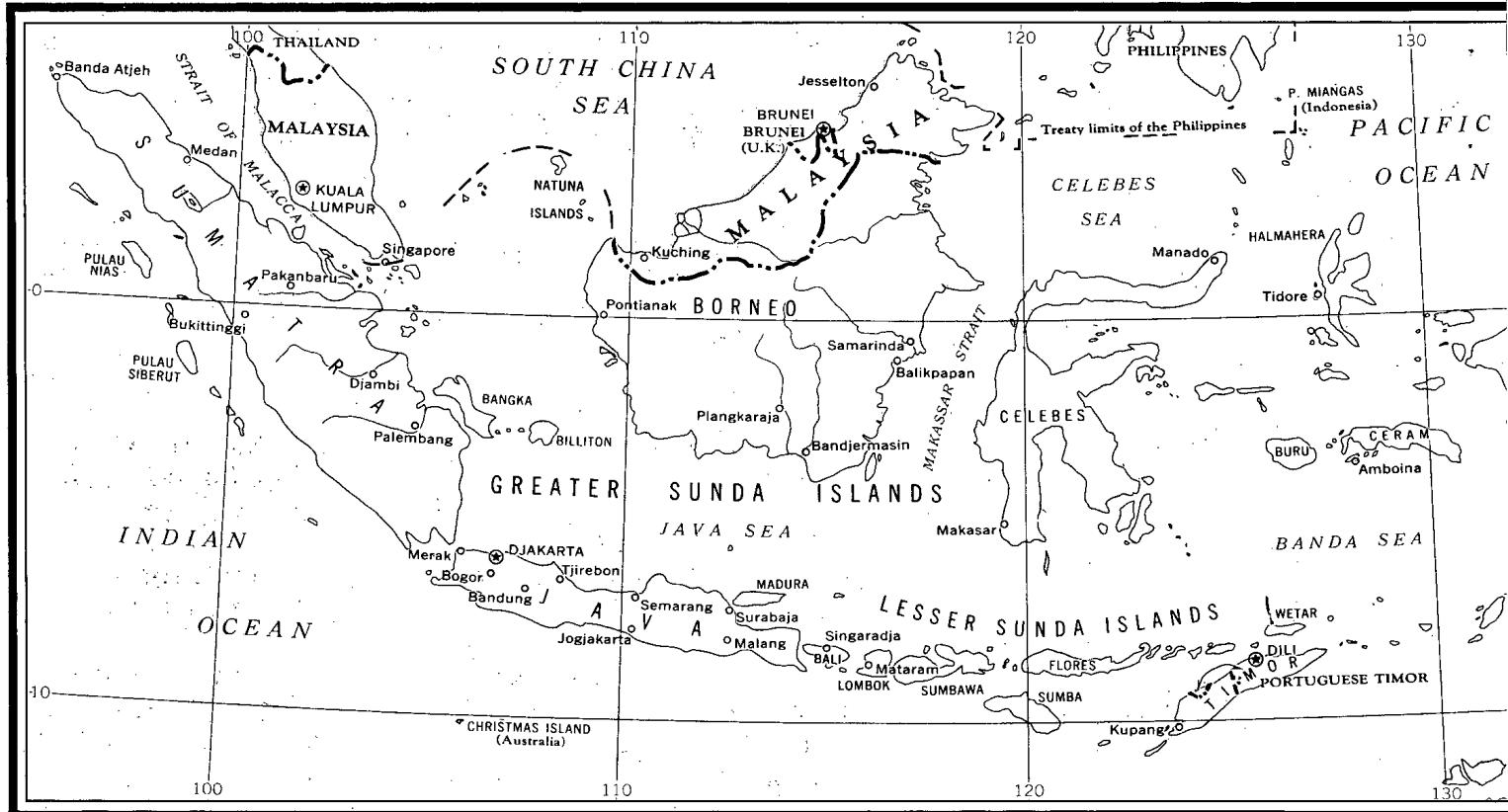
The Pakistani Government may be considering the possibility of fostering anti-Indian activities inside Kashmir.

Some circles in Karachi are arguing that the time is ripe for some sort of Pakistani-sponsored terrorist campaign. They apparently feel that the ferment in Kashmir following the arrest of Sheik Abdullah creates a climate, lacking before, in which such a Pakistani drive might yield results.

Foreign Minister Bhutto is apparently among those who favor such an effort. However, President Ayub has not yet given his approval.

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5. Indonesia50X1
50X1**6. Ghana**

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the Ghanaian press has kicked off a sharp new anti-American campaign, the opening gun of which the embassy calls "one of the most vindictive" yet. The Afro-Asian "solidarity" meeting just concluded in Ghana was largely an exercise in anti-Americanism.

7. Bolivia

Barrientos is bracing for further trouble.

Heavily armed government patrols are being sent into the streets of La Paz.

50X1

Factory workers in the capital are out on strike and have set up road blocks between the city and the airport. Anti-junta elements are trying to whip up several antigovernment rallies this evening.

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ANNEX

Moscow's Communications Satellite Program

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Molniya I was launched on 23 April into a highly elliptical orbit. It was the first Soviet success in four or five tries dating back to November 1963. In fact, Soviet activity in the satellite relay field dates back to at least 1962.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

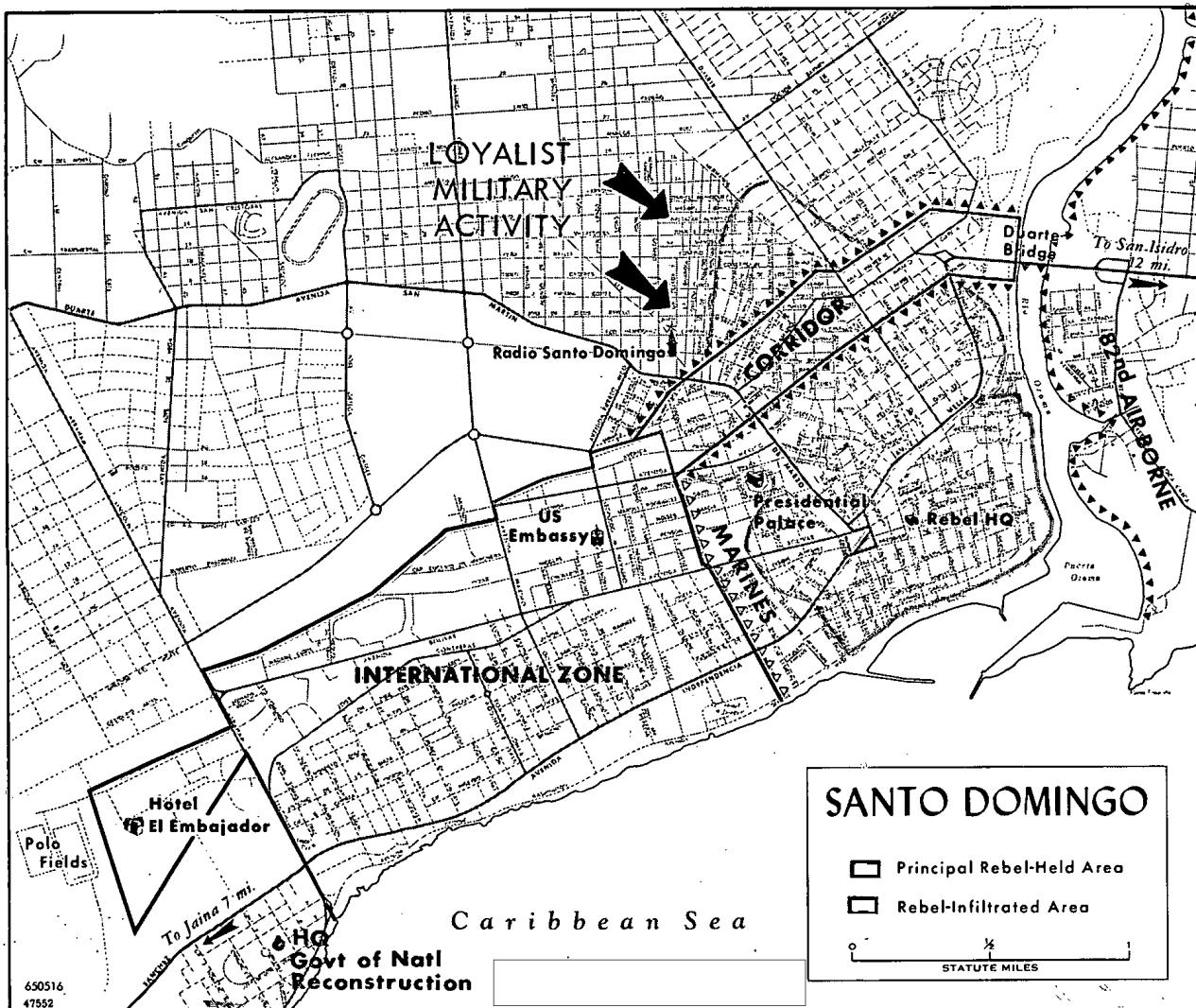
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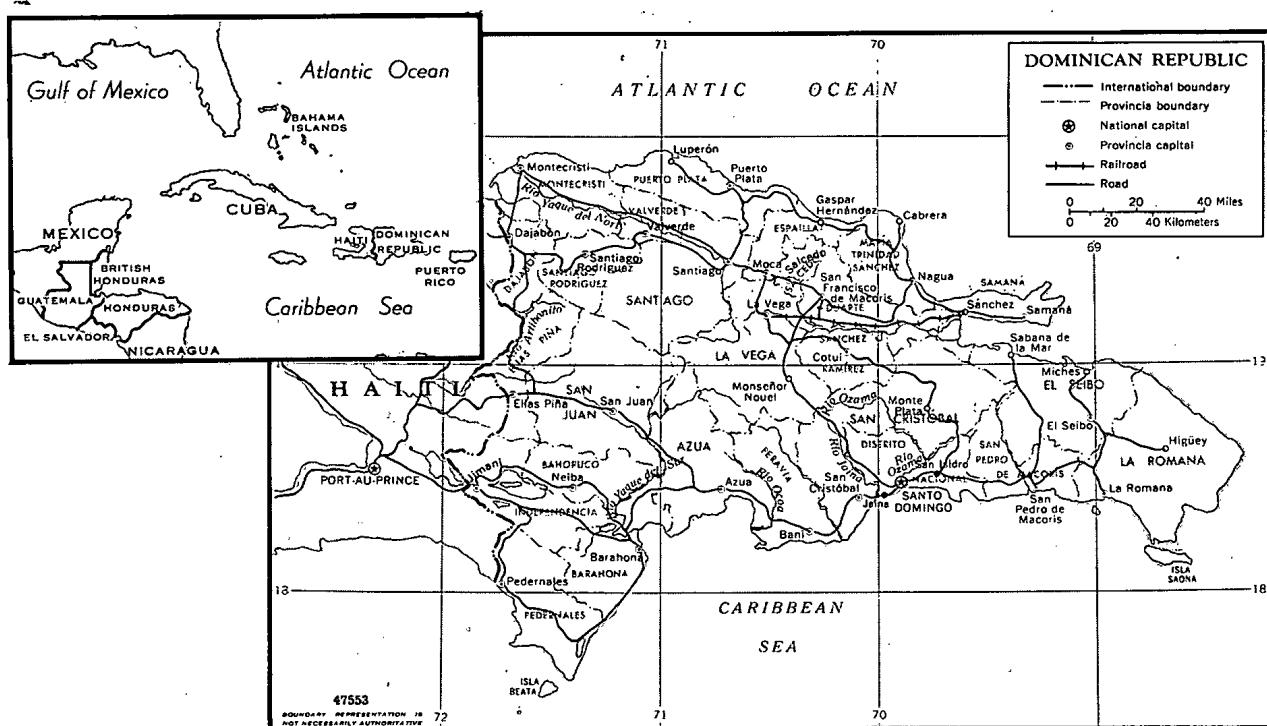
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DAILY BRIEF
20 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

The situation appears little changed in its essentials.

Loyalist forces advanced eastward again during the day in the northern part of the city against light rebel opposition, but the rebels retain their grip on the center. Tomorrow, both sides are supposed to observe a 12-hour truce to permit the Red Cross to evacuate the dead and wounded.

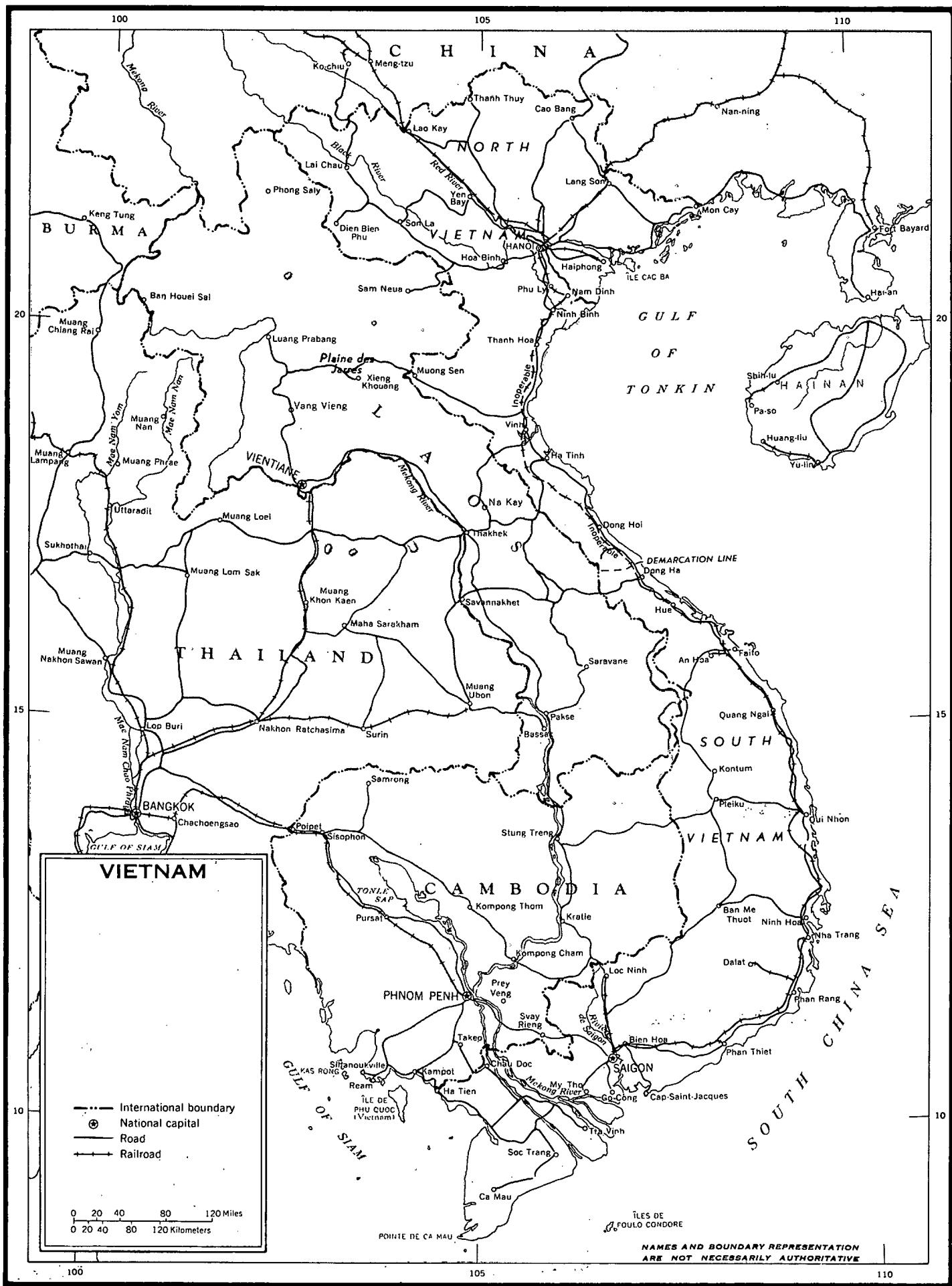
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Last night, a rebel radio broadcast an appeal for the troops to hold out "just one day more." Victory was at hand, the broadcast said, and "many nations" were said to be on the verge of granting diplomatic recognition to the Caamano "government."

On the loyalist side, Imbert told the press today that he expects peace will come "tomorrow or the day after." He implied that this would come about as a result of the conquest of the rebels by his forces.

The interior of the country remains calm. The food situation--while tight--in some places seems to be better than it was a week ago, and late reports from towns in the north and east say sugar workers there are back at work.

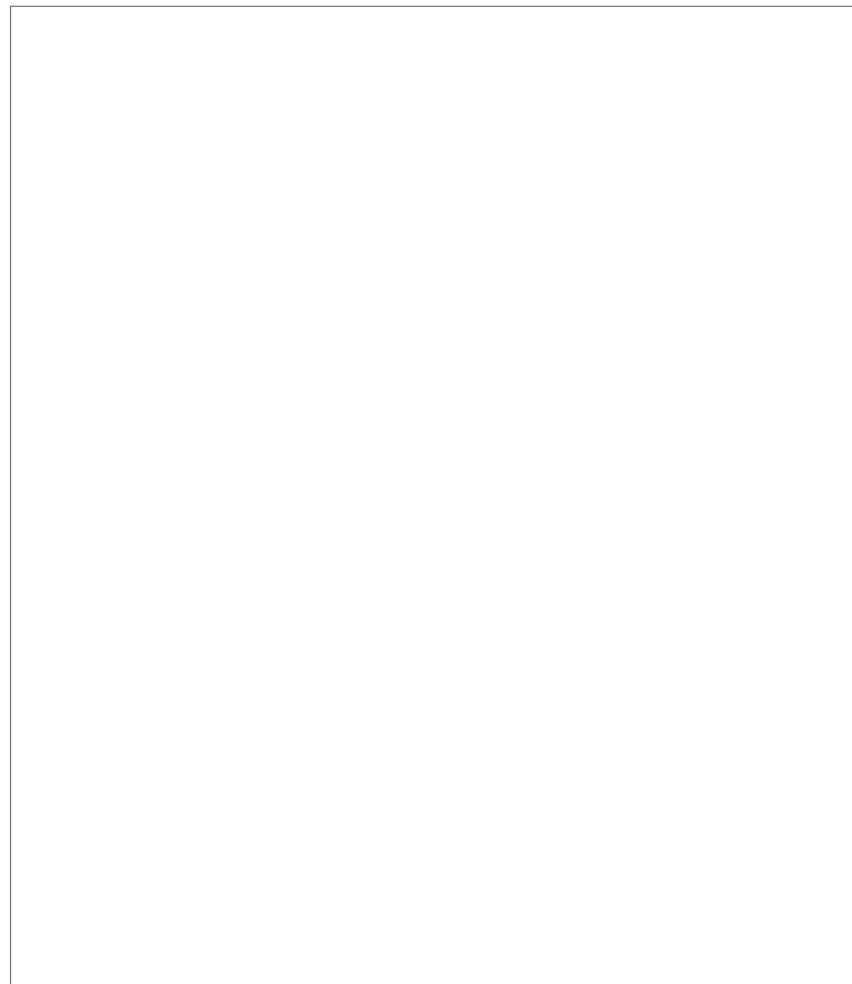
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DAILY BRIEF
20 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

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2. South Vietnam

The government received police reports of a possible coup attempt by Colonel Thao today and took precautionary measures. This probably accounts for today's press stories of military alerts in the Saigon area. The chances of a successful coup appear slim.

3. Communist China

Peiping's continuing purchases of gold in London may reflect concern over the Vietnamese situation.

Since January the Chinese have turned [redacted] sterling into gold and shipped it to Peiping. The earlier purchases were thought to be a reaction to rumors of devaluation of free-world currency. The steady buying, however, now suggests Peiping may fear its assets in Western countries might be seized if the Vietnamese war is widened.

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4. USSR

Moscow is adopting an even harder public line toward the US on Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

TASS today made one of its strongest attacks on President Johnson to date. The statement seemed aimed at impressing on the US the Soviet determination to continue assisting Hanoi. The statement also claimed that the USSR was still ready for "serious negotiations to lessen tensions," but its tone suggests that Moscow is prepared to accept further deterioration of US-Soviet relations.

On Tuesday, a Pravda article bitterly criticized US actions in Santo Domingo. The article was in marked contrast with Moscow's previously low-key commentary on the subject.

5. Colombia

Colombian Communists are urging a national student strike to put more pressure on the already shaken government of President Valencia.

Student demonstrations during the past week were small and reasonably orderly. Now, however, the Communist-controlled National Federation of University Students is seeking to recruit non-radical students in a larger effort.

The danger in this situation is not so much any immediate Communist threat, but the likelihood of military intervention in some form if the students should riot.

6. Bolivia

There had been no reports of new incidents late this afternoon, but the situation still remained tense.

7. Argentina

50X1

Argentina's military leaders are losing patience with President Illia.

They are now reported incensed because the government postponed a decision to send troops to the Dominican Republic.

8. Brazil

The Brazilians are holding out the threat of military intervention in Uruguay in an effort to focus attention on that country's deteriorating economic and political situation.

Responsible Brazilian newspapers are predicting a crisis in Uruguay which, they say, will threaten Brazilian security. The Brazilian foreign minister has stated privately that intervention is a serious possibility, especially if the Communists in Uruguay should gain from the developments there.

The US Embassy in Rio reports that the Brazilians are genuinely concerned, and are trying to stimulate US interest and consultation on contingency measures. The embassy sees no signs of imminent Brazilian military action, however.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

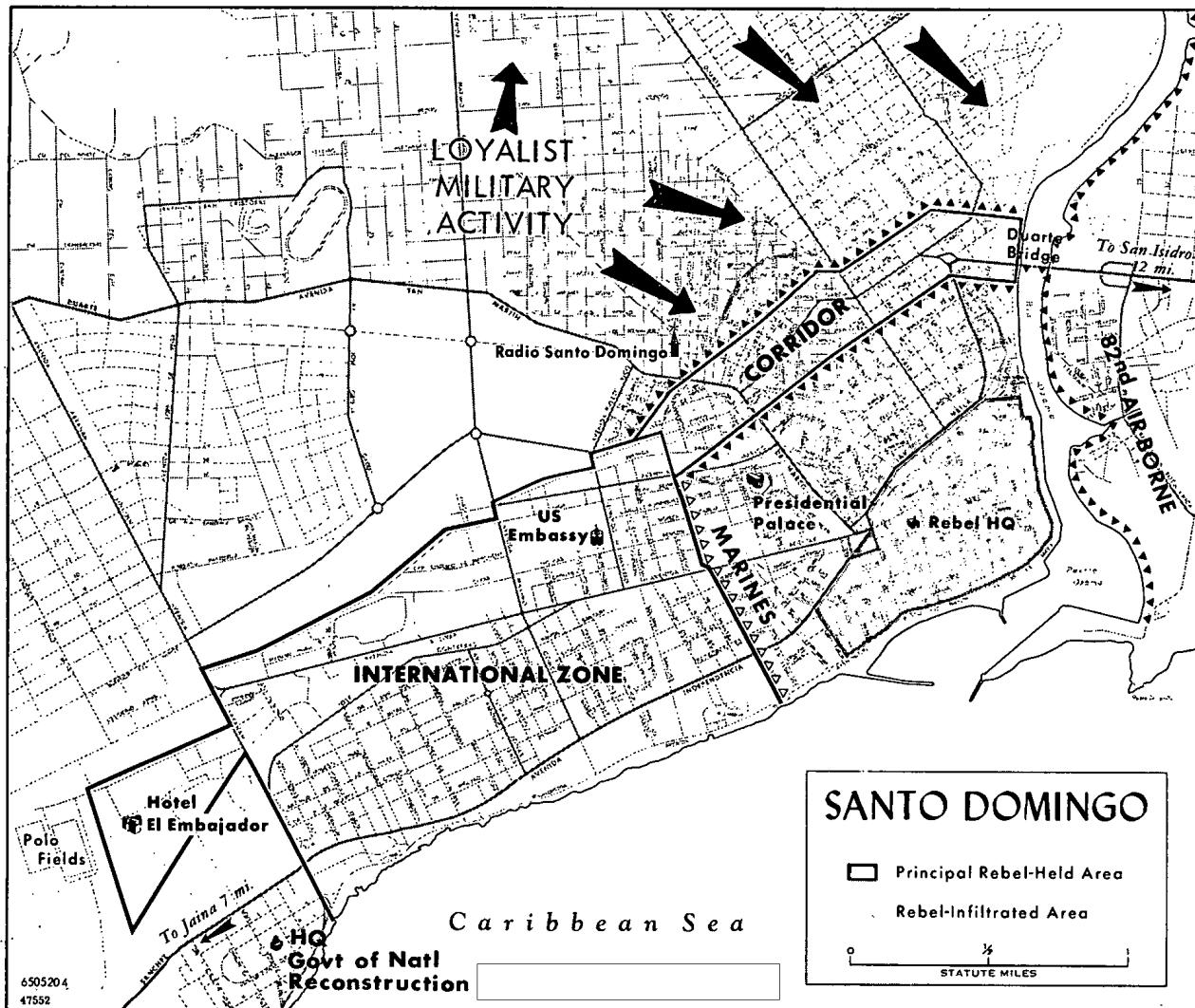
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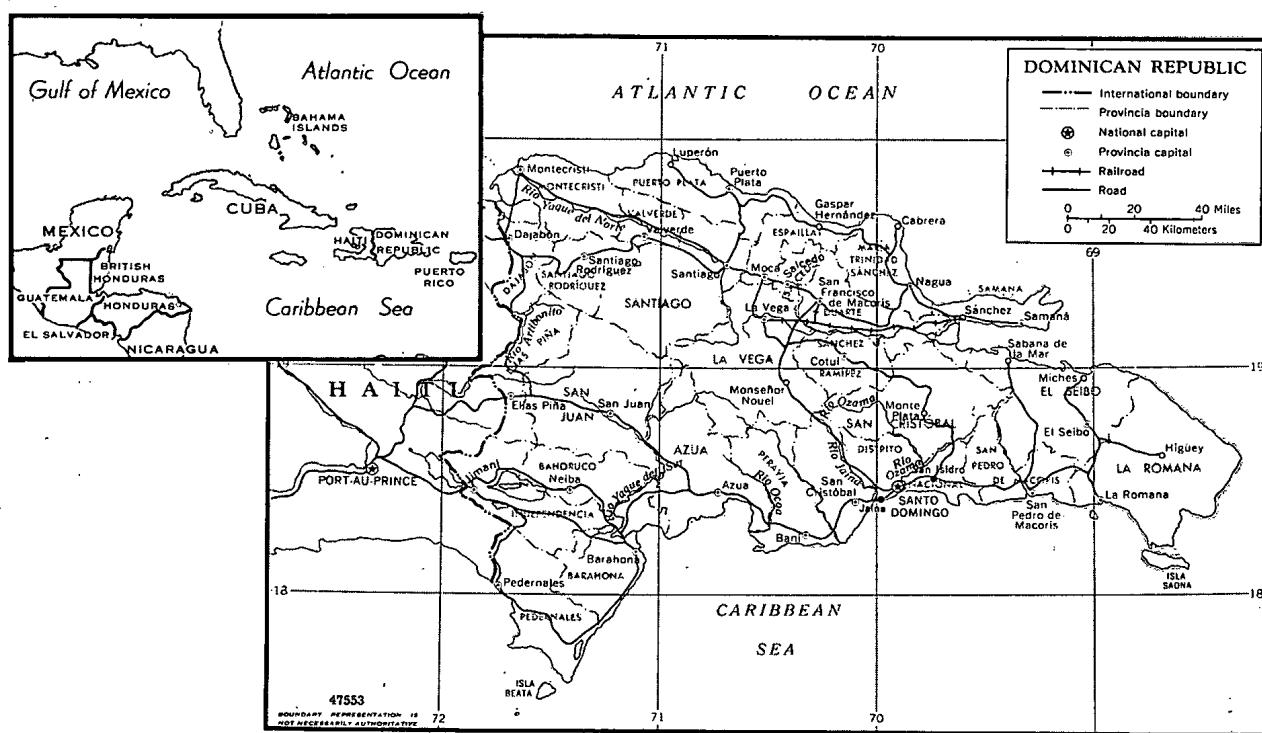
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DAILY BRIEF
21 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

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[redacted] loyal-
 ist military forces continued their gains
 up to the time of the 1:00 p.m. EDT cease-
 fire.

Imbert's men reached the river in
 the northern part of the city this morn-
 ing and mopped up along the line of com-
 munications. They seem to have had lit-
 tle trouble.

Loyalist gains are apparently dam-
 pening rebel morale even more. One of
 the Bosch Dominican Revolutionary Party
 (PRD) leaders--Jose Pena Gomez--told
 Ambassador Bennett that his party co-
 horts believe the rebels are finished
 militarily. He says the PRD is ready
 to negotiate on everything but the 1963
 constitution. He added, however, that
 there were still some hard-core rebels
 ready to burn down the city before giv-
 ing up.

Colonel Caamano and "foreign min-
 ister" Cury struck a somewhat concilia-
 tory pose in a press conference this
 morning. Caamano said there could be
 no elections before Bosch's term runs
 out in December 1966, but that he him-
 self might step down before then if it
 would "serve the revolution." Cury said
 that while there had been no rebel nego-
 tiations with the US about a settlement,
 discussions might be possible in the fu-
 ture.

Conditions in the rebel stronghold
 in the city may well be chaotic.

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[redacted] armed gangs
 were firing guns in the hospital.

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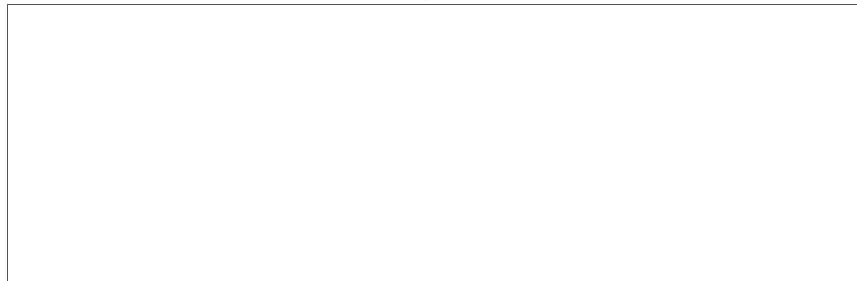
SA-2 SAM SITE B17-2
HANOI AREA, NORTH VIETNAM
20-47-00N 105-54-33E



DAILY BRIEF
21 MAY 1965

50X1

1. North Vietnam



There is no new information on the status of the Hanoi surface-to-air missile sites. Our graphic today is the 15 May photo showing apparent partial occupation of the site first detected on 5 April.

2. South Vietnam

Police yesterday rounded up some 40 military personnel and civilians charged with plotting a coup attempt to have been mounted last night. Colonel Pham Ngoc Thao, allegedly its ringleader as well as that of the abortive 19 February effort, is still being sought. Information is still coming in and it is not yet clear how genuine was the alleged plot. However, Thao has indeed been engaged in plotting and Premier Quat was apparently genuinely concerned that something was in the wind.

50X1

3. Cyprus

There has been no change in the Greek Cypriot intent eventually to set up surface-to-air missile sites. So far, however, there is still no good evidence that missiles themselves have been received on the island.

Athens

has refused to provide Greek troops to man the sites but that, until Greek Cypriots are trained, Egyptians will be brought in to set up and man them.

50X1

4. Yemen

Egypt has recently built its troop strength in Yemen to a new high

50X1

It is not yet clear whether this represents a reinforcement or a phase of a troop rotation. Some observers reason that the build-up indicates that Nasir intends one more effort at a big military victory in Yemen. So far, however, there is no good evidence that this is imminent.

5. Colombia

Rioting students, egged on by left-wing extremists, clashed with police in Bogota and several other cities yesterday. Early today, however, after a night session with government and military leaders, President Valencia declared a "state of siege" and military units were deployed to strategic spots on at least the Bogota streets.

Valencia's declaration gives him the power to govern by decree. This will help him to cope with other domestic problems if he takes advantage of it and may serve to mollify impatient military leaders who have been urging him to be more forceful.

50X1

6. Bolivia

Barrientos and the junta are still managing to keep the lid on. Some workers, but not the miners, are returning to work. According to the press, police today put down one small demonstration by factory workers and students apparently protesting arrests of political and labor leaders. Otherwise, the country was reported calm.

7. Venezuela

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

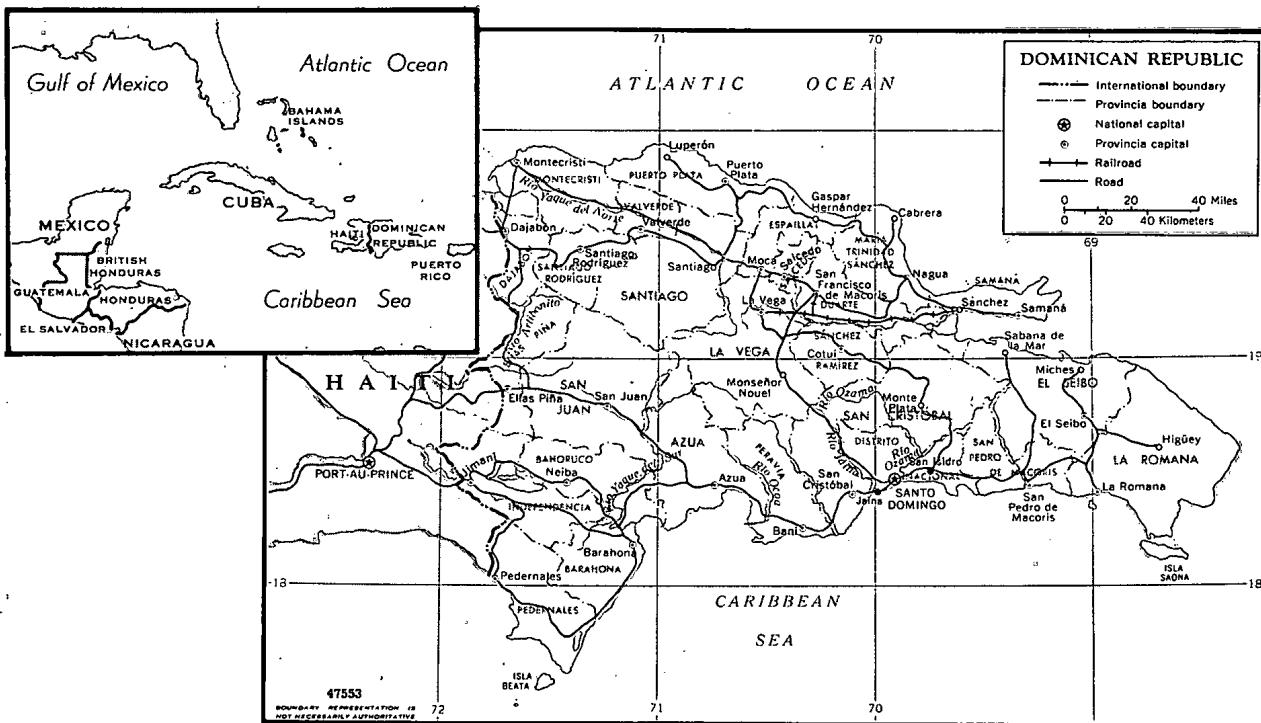
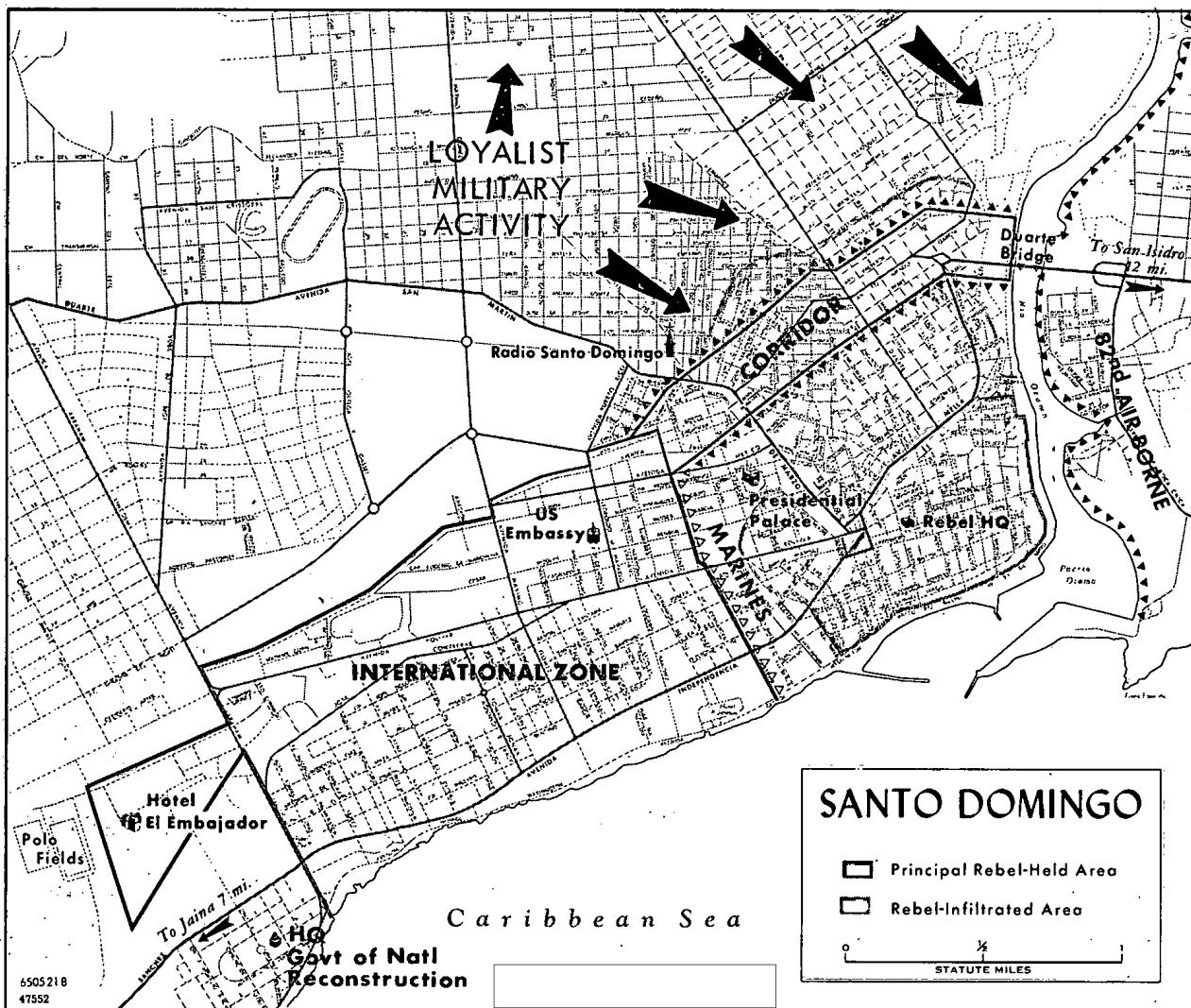


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22 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
22 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

According to press reports, General Imbert has refused to extend the truce, which ended at 1:00 p.m. EDT. The junta's announcement of its refusal did not say whether a full-scale resumption of the fighting is in prospect. This leaves doubt about Imbert's immediate intentions.

Imbert has still not turned over the radio station his forces have occupied to the Organization of American States representatives. The station is continuing to broadcast statements to the effect that a loyalist push against the rebel-held downtown area is in the works.

Another rebel attack on a police post in the interior took place at 2:30 a.m. EDT this morning. Like the two earlier incidents, it failed. These raids may foreshadow a full-fledged rebel effort to start a guerrilla campaign in the interior.



DAILY BRIEF
22 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

US planes today hit a North Vietnamese barracks area some 55 miles south of Hanoi and an ammunition depot farther south with good results. (See map.)

No aircraft were lost. No enemy fighters were sighted from the strike aircraft.

50X1

In South Vietnam Premier Quat told Ambassador Taylor this morning that there had been no further developments in connection with Thursday's coup scare.

2. France

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50X1

50X1

3. Bolivia

The Barrientos government has moved vigorously to put down its labor troubles.

Yesterday it arrested most of the major labor leaders who have been instrumental in keeping the antigovernment general strike alive. The junta has also declared that the leading posts in the various unions were now vacant.

The reaction of the rank and file to these moves has been slow in developing. Previously some urban workers had begun to drift back to new jobs and there were reports that many tin miners were not disposed to stay out on strike indefinitely.

4. Colombia

No new student outbreaks have been reported, but the situation remains tense.

The government is keeping large numbers of security troops visible on the streets as a means of dissuading the students from more violence.

US officials in Bogota believe that the remedial actions taken by the authorities have gained general acceptance from the man in the street.

5. Guatemala

Unidentified local terrorists yesterday machine-gunned and killed Guatemala's vice minister of defense on the streets of the capital city.

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US officials have taken precautionary measures.

6. Canada

Negotiations with the French for the sale of 50,000 tons of Canadian uranium oxide are in the final stages. The major roadblock still to be overcome is the French refusal to agree to the usual safeguards that the uranium will be used only for peaceful purposes. Ottawa could turn a little soft on this issue in order to protect a major mining industry.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

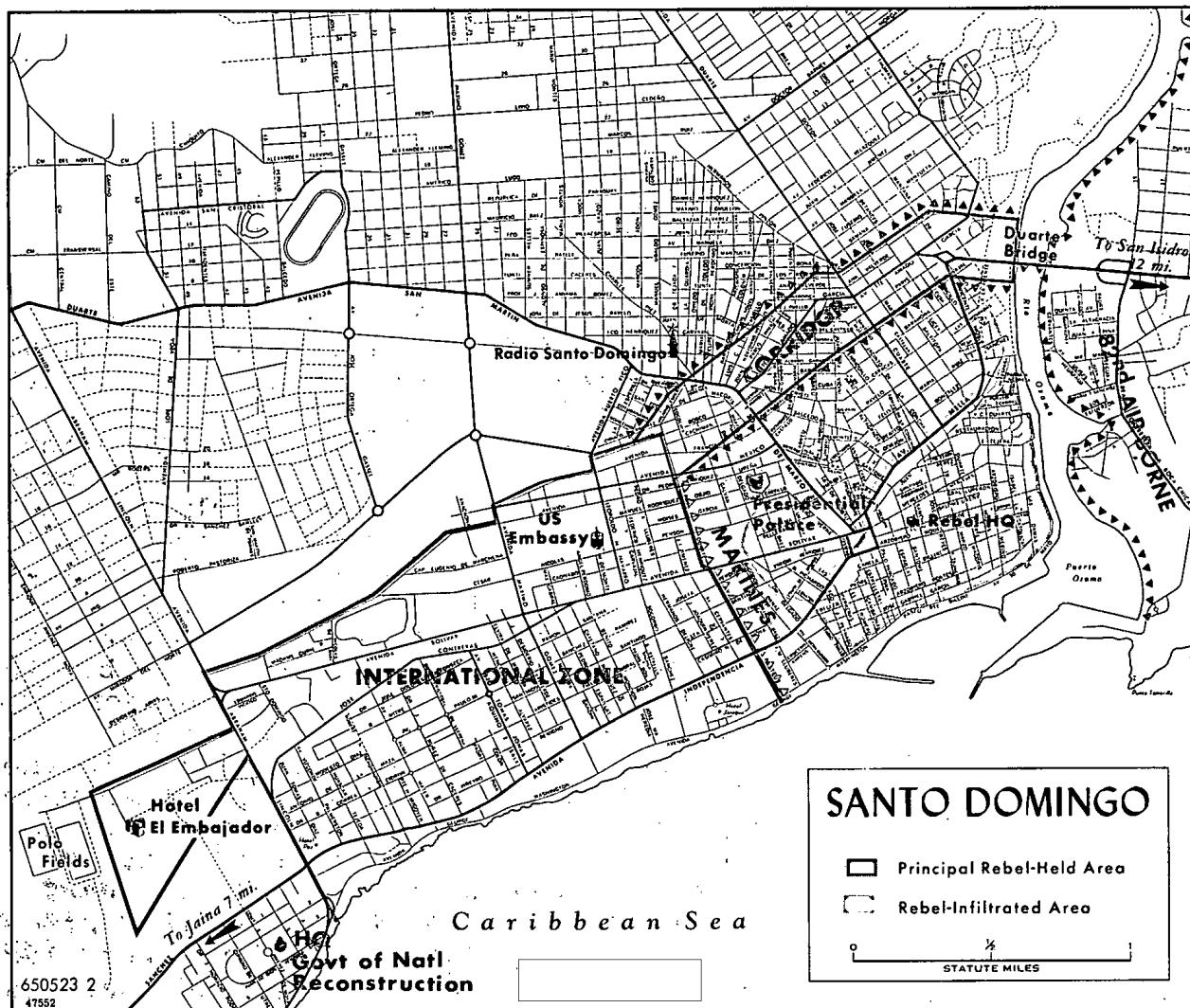
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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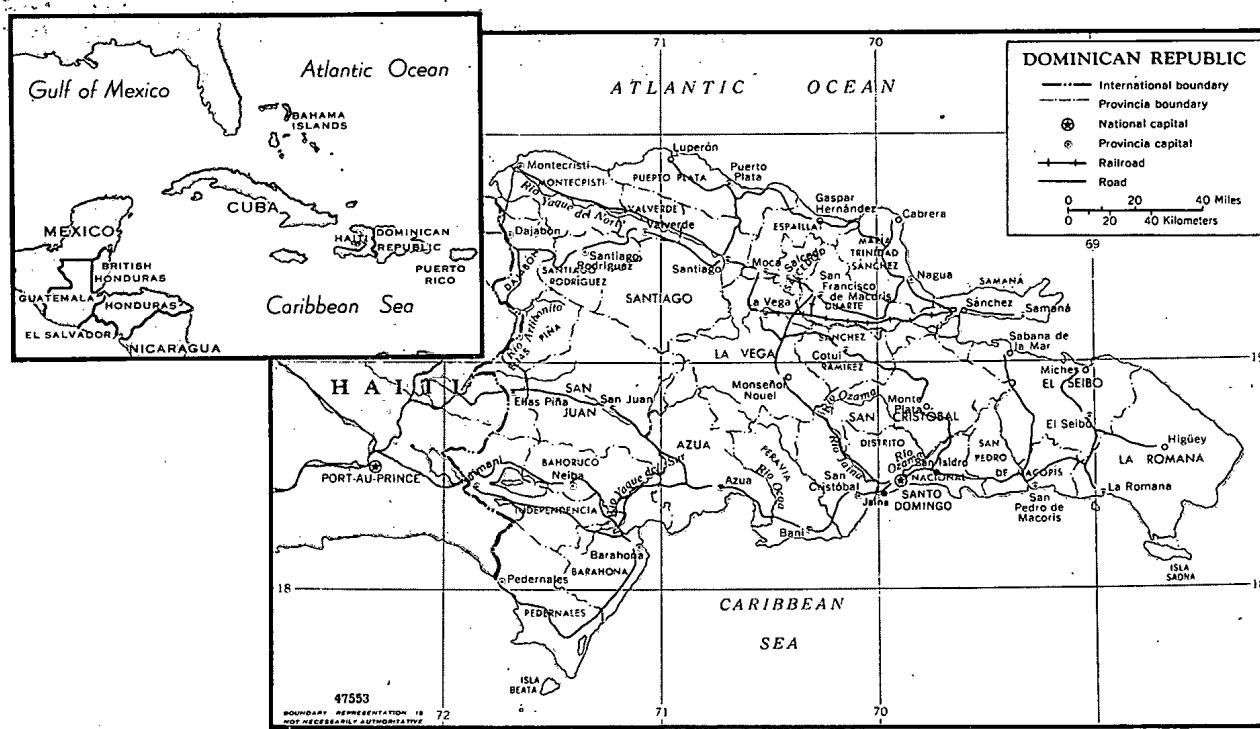
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24 MAY 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
24 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

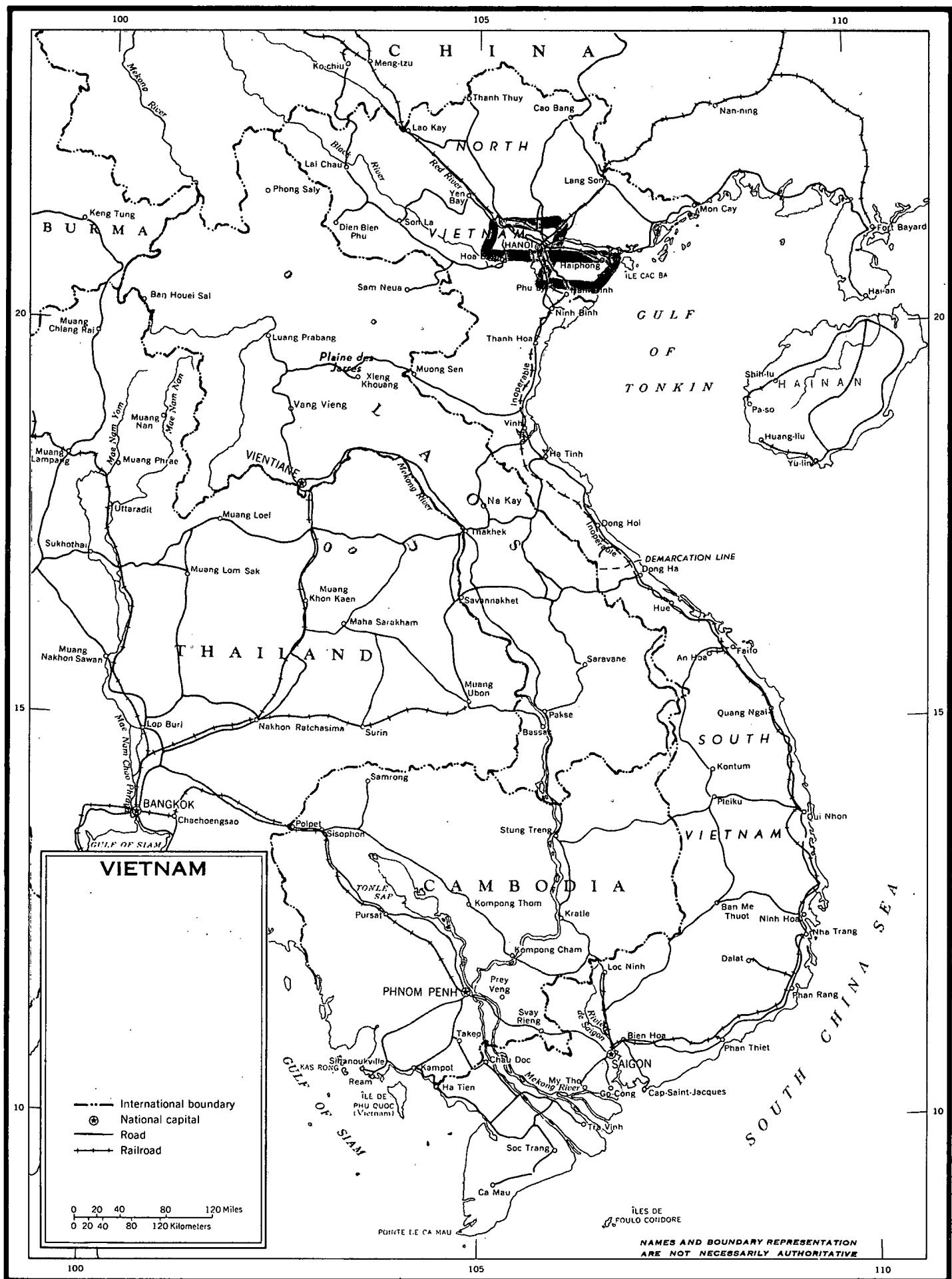
Dominican Republic

Aside from occasional shooting incidents, there is little military activity in Santo Domingo, and people are once again beginning to move about.

Outside the capital, the situation has remained generally calm. There are reports, however, of an underlying popular uncertainty as people in the interior towns wait to see how the political negotiations develop. There continue to be sporadic reports of Communist preparations for violence outside the capital, [redacted]

[redacted] and there have been no new 50X1 rural attacks since early Saturday.

The Imbert regime is holding to the line that the rebels must surrender unconditionally. Its radiobroadcasts stress increasingly that no compromise can be made with Communists. Rebel president Colonel Caamano, on the radio this afternoon in an appeal designed to capitalize on popular aspirations, claimed that his goal was to guarantee the constitution of 1963. He promised that his group would not retreat because "it has the majority of the people behind it."



DAILY BRIEF
24 MAY 1965

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1. Vietnam

Soviet military equipment is continuing to arrive in North Vietnam.

High-altitude photography has confirmed the arrival of the three IL-28 bombers at Phuc Yen airfield near Hanoi. Communications intelligence has provided tentative indications that two more are on their way through China.

Photography has also disclosed a total of 63 MIG 15/17 jet fighters at Phuc Yen, six of them in the process of being assembled. The previous count was 57, with a possible four more at Cat Bi airfield near Haiphong.

2. South Vietnam

Premier Quat says that the long-delayed cabinet changes will be announced tomorrow. He also says that the decision has been made to replace General "Little" Minh as chief of the joint staff.

Quat told Ambassador Taylor that the principal generals had insisted on ousting Minh. He will be replaced by II Corps Commander, General Co. No date was mentioned, nor was anything said about Minh's future prospects.

The premier said that Chief of State Suu has approved the cabinet reshuffle. He complained, however, that Suu continues to insist on the need for national assembly elections, which Quat considers impractical at this time.

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3. Argentina

Senior military officers are now

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so dissatisfied with the Illia government that they are planning some form of military intervention.

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the decision to intervene has been made, but the timing has not been determined. Also undetermined is the form--possibly a military takeover or some "constitutional move," such as putting up a military candidate for election.

The dissatisfaction springs from several causes, the latest being the government's procrastination on sending troops to the Dominican Republic. Illia's delay in providing a badly wanted military pay raise is a particular irritant to the officers.

4. Colombia

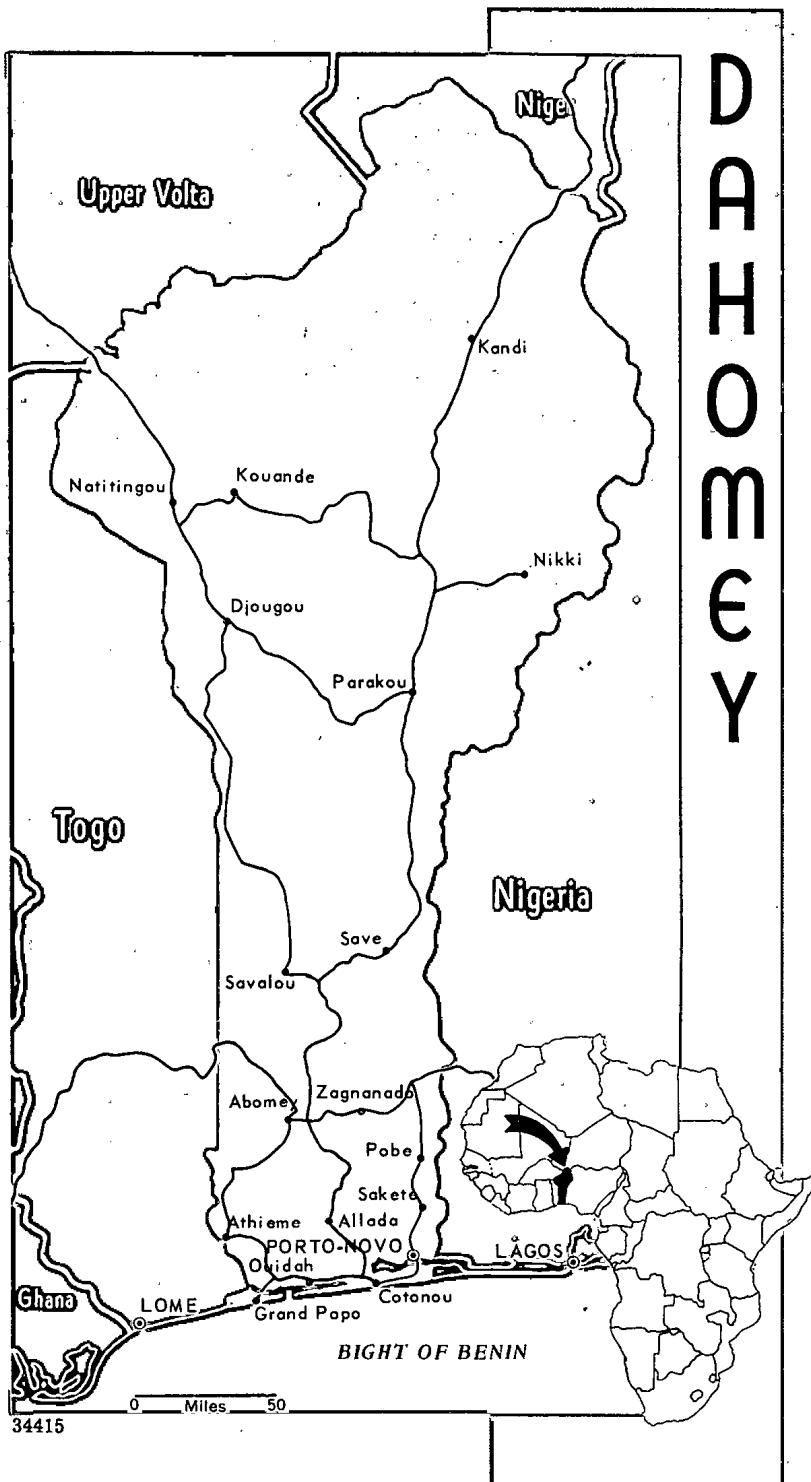
Security forces are keeping a tight lid on throughout the country. Although the students and leftists had made plans for more demonstrations, they appear to be having second thoughts as a result of the government's strong stand during the past few days.

5. Bolivia

The military forces of the junta began yesterday to move into the tin mining complexes, and there have been some clashes with the armed miners' militia.

The junta's military intervention, designed to re-establish government control as a step toward economic rehabilitation, was originally planned for later this week. It was probably precipitated by provocative acts by the miners, such as the attempted ambush of junta president Barrientos on Saturday.

The junta seems confident of its ability to pull off the operation, and the morale of its forces will be bolstered by today's defeat of a heavily armed miners' militia unit holding a mine complex near La Paz. The next few days, however, will be crucial. An analysis is at Annex.

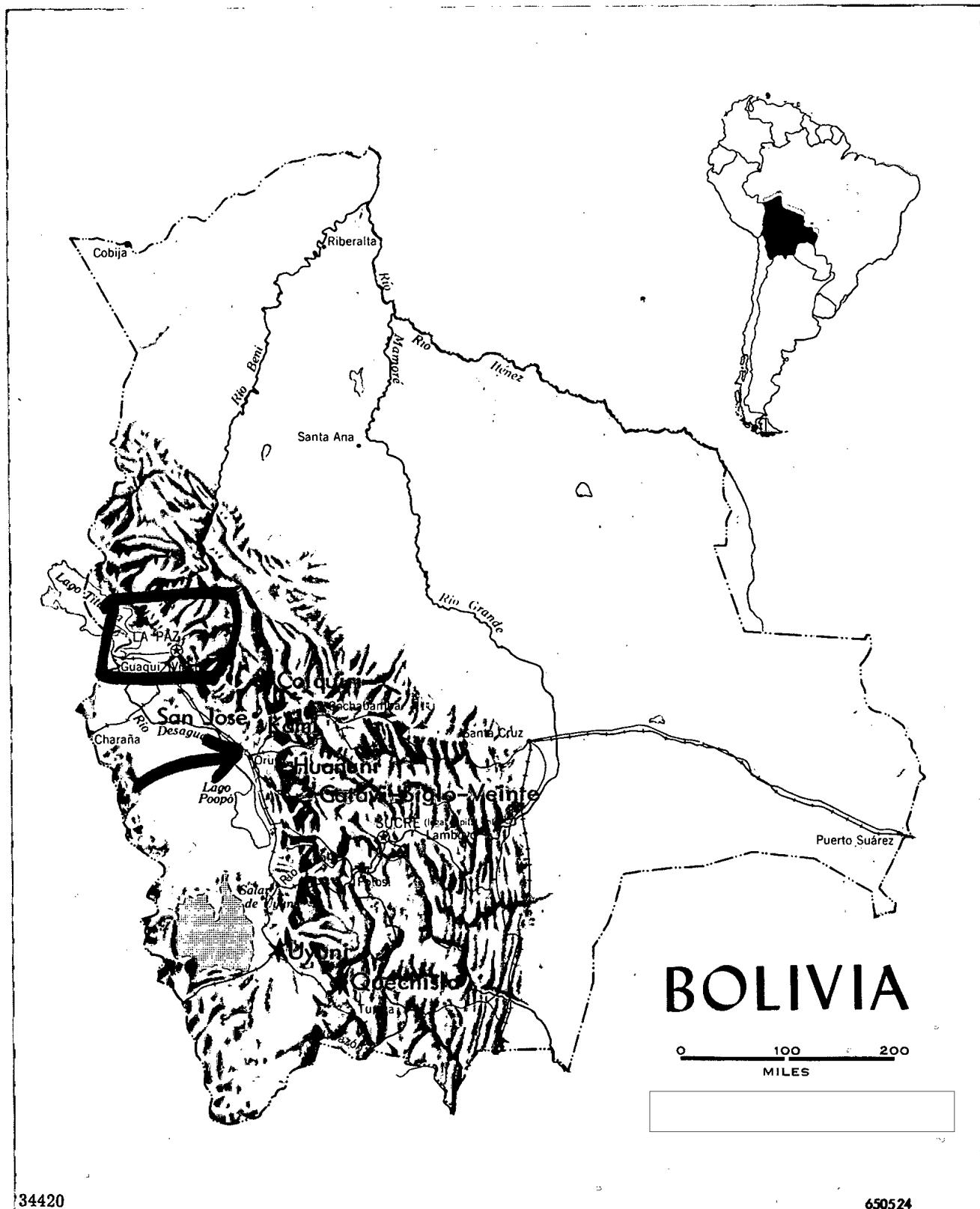


6. Dahomey

Premier Ahomadegbe's recent arrest
of suspected plotters against his regime
may soon bring things to a head.

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ANNEX

The Situation in Bolivia

Since the 1952 revolution and subsequent nationalization of the mines, the 28,000 Bolivian tin miners, armed and controlled by extreme leftists, have had a hammerlock on operations at the mines. Such control, combined with years of poor management, falling tin prices, and the degradation of ore deposits, has resulted in lowered production and operation at a loss. This is critical for a country where tin exports have traditionally contributed between 55% and 70% of total export earnings.

The Triangular Plan, devised in 1961 by the US, West Germany, and the Inter-American Development Bank as a rescue operation to finance the rehabilitation of the tin-mining industry, was suspended in the summer of 1964. At that time it became apparent that the government of Paz Estenssoro was not going to establish civil authority in the mines. When the military junta under Barrientos took power last November, it announced its intent to undertake sweeping economic reforms.

This spring, junta leaders tried to arrange a boost in production through negotiations with the miners. They met with no success. Early this month they began at last to discuss a military intervention to clear the way for an implementation of reforms. A decree providing for increased labor discipline and more economical mining operations was also drafted. Originally, the plan was to issue the decree, and to follow it with military action only if necessary to enforce it.

On 15 May, the government arrested and exiled Juan Lechin Oquendo, the miners' leader. This produced a sharp reaction among the miners and led to the subsequent strikes and the present crisis. Violent action by the miners stimulated the government to start its military intervention before various contingency plans could be implemented.

ANNEX (Cont'd)

The junta gives every sign that it will stick to its guns and carry through with its plan to secure outlying areas and then to move into the main mine region near Oruro. Major mine areas have been declared military zones and so far one truce proposal--to end the strike if the troops are called off--has been rejected. However, a successful operation to assert control over the mines will require civil order throughout the rest of the country; the armed forces would be hard put to cope with a fight for the mines as well as urban disorders in La Paz and elsewhere. Some trouble was reported from La Paz today from students and factory workers.

So far the junta, in which Barrientos and military commander Ovando are rivals for power, has stuck together. It managed last week to keep order in La Paz and to restore a general strike situation. In addition to army units and the police, the junta can throw in armed peasant militia units. This combination may, with the initial success near La Paz, serve to discourage the miners from prolonged resistance.

The outcome of this struggle will have far-reaching significance for the country and government of Bolivia.

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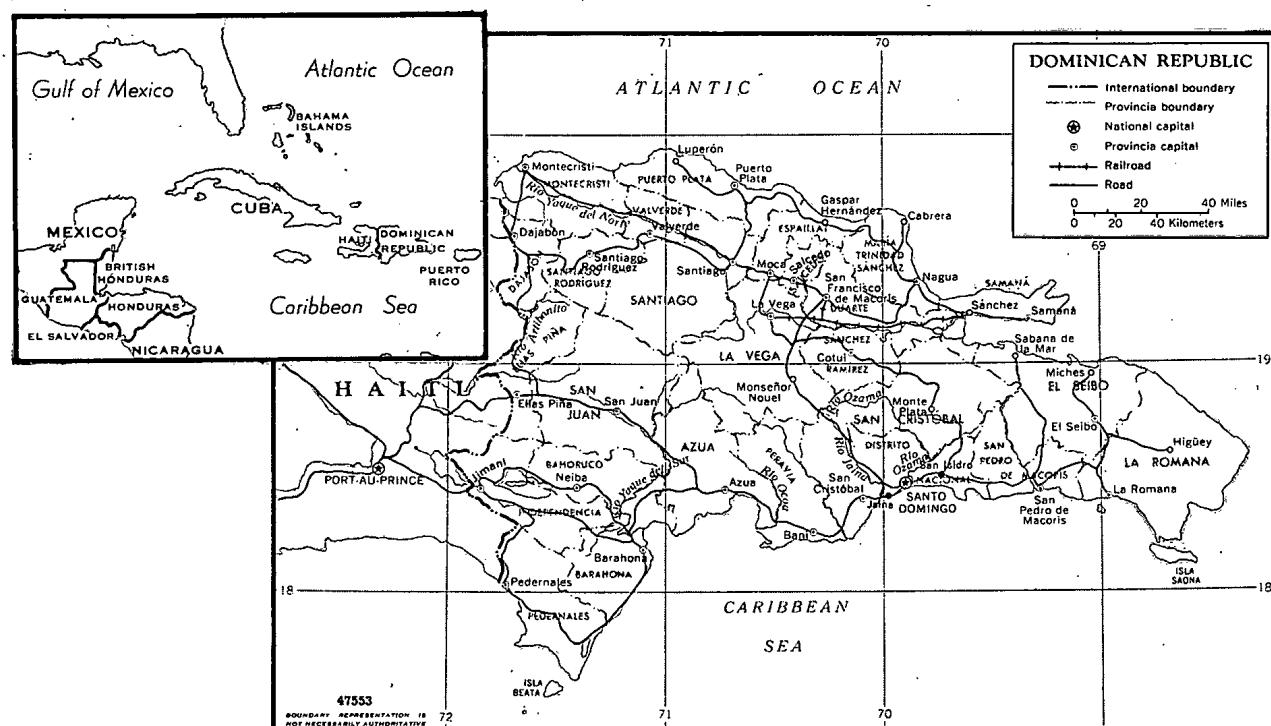
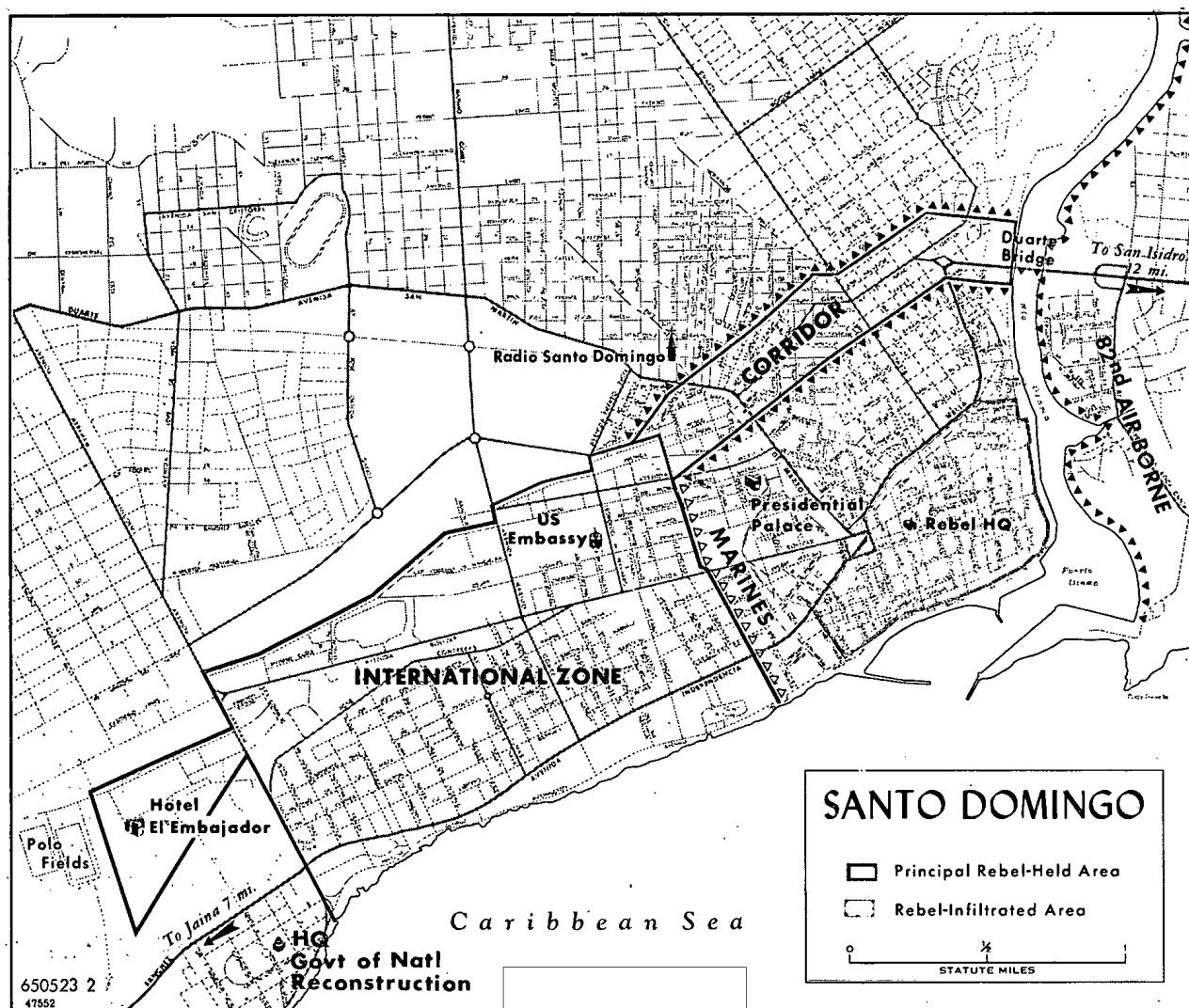
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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25 MAY 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
25 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Imbert has made yet another bid for broader political support.

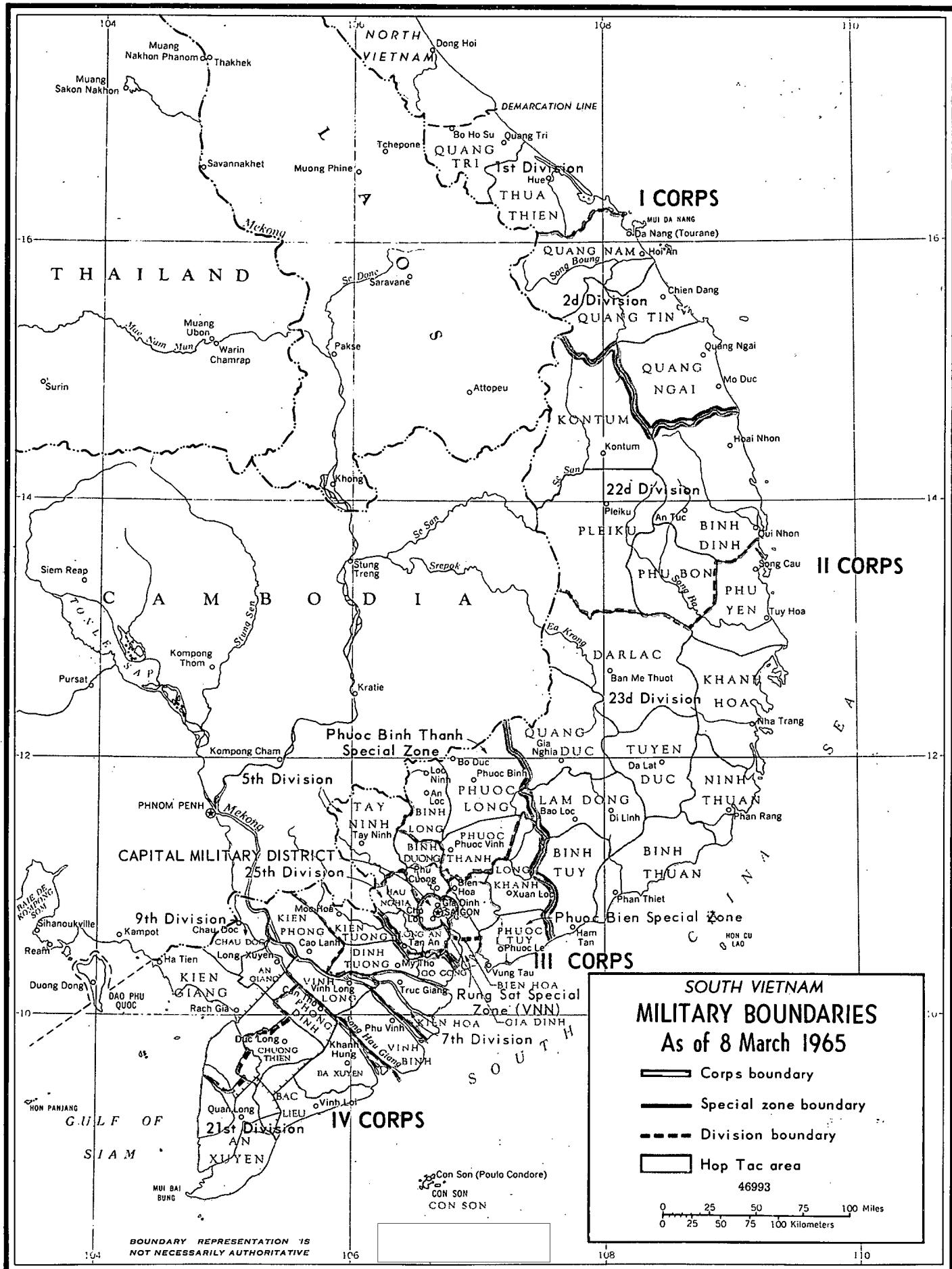
He has suggested that, in place of "foreign formulas," a provisional legislative council be set up. He probably has in mind a format somewhat similar to the Council of Government set up after the Trujillo assassination.

It is fairly certain that Caamano and company will reject this latest Imbert gambit out of hand.

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The interior remains generally quiet. The people in the provinces seem to be waiting the outcome of the military and political confrontation in the capital. Some food shortages continue to be reported.

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DAILY BRIEF
25 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

Premier Quat today finally announced his long-awaited cabinet changes to the National Legislative Council. They have apparently not yet been formally approved by Chief of State Suu, as required by the provisional charter.

There may be trouble about this. Suu's actual motives are not apparent, but he told Ambassador Taylor he feels Quat's procedure in the matter has been unconstitutional. Suu thinks the whole cabinet must resign in order to be changed.

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2. Indonesia

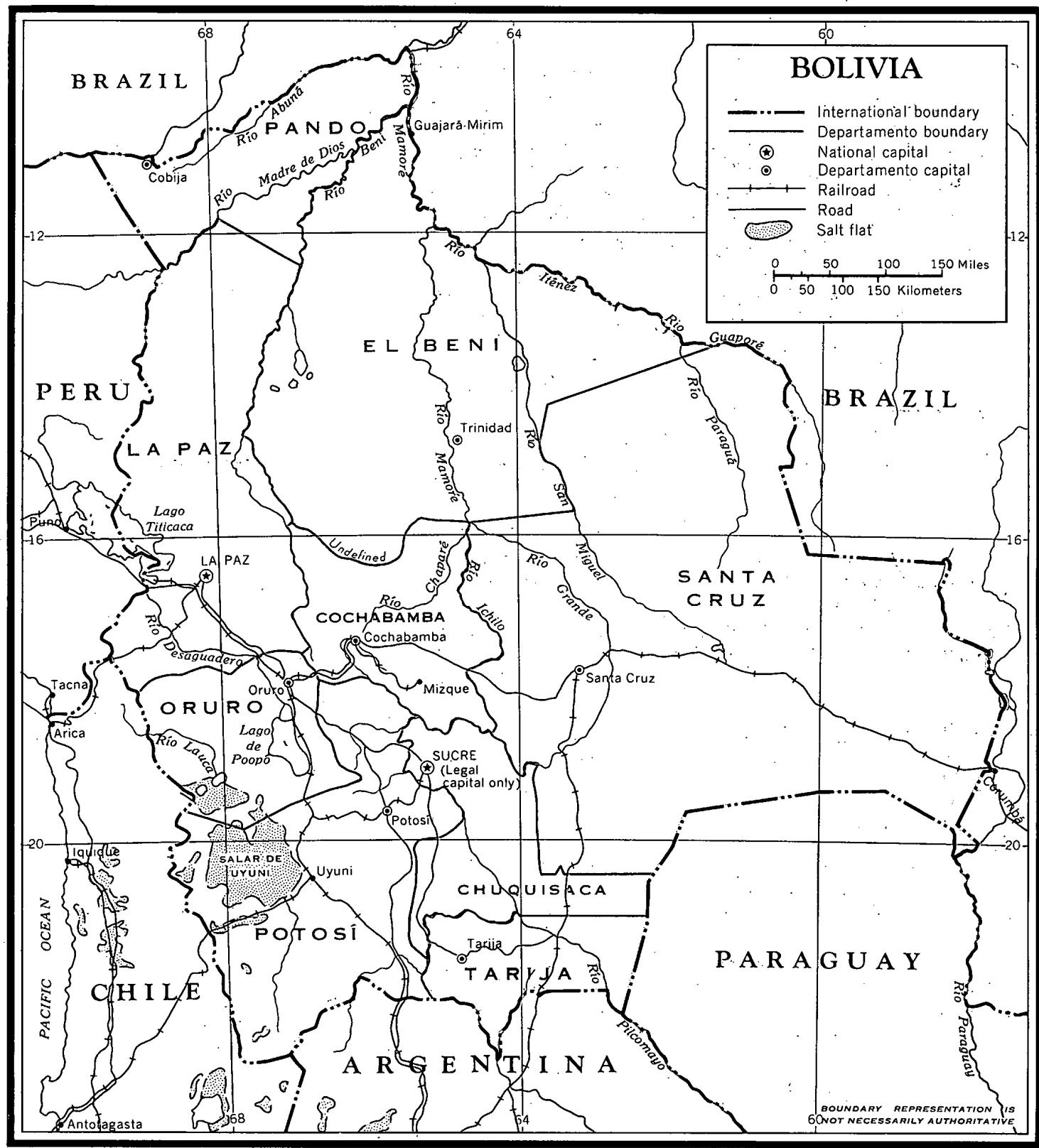
Sukarno today appointed two more Communist Party members to his cabinet. There are now five known Communists and four pro-Communists in Sukarno's government.

Last Sunday, in a speech at the Communist Party's 45th anniversary celebration, Sukarno praised the party to the skies as the "most revolutionary progressive group" in the nation. He called party chairman Aidit a "fortress" of Indonesia, and concluded by telling the Communists to "go ahead, go ahead, go ahead."

3. Brazil

According to the press, there was a terrorist bomb incident today in the port city of Porto Alegre. It appears to have been locally generated and presents no threat to President Castello Branco's regime.

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4. Bolivia

The situation has been relatively quiet today, but remains acutely dangerous.

The standstill agreement signed last night by General Ovando and student and labor leaders has been under discussion all day in the government, but no details about this have come in.

It is still not clear why Ovando halted the military occupation of the mines. It may be that he lost his nerve in the face of signs of disaffection in the army. Some 200 troops surrendered their arms to civilians in one of the battles on the outskirts of La Paz yesterday. Today, a group of junior and noncommissioned officers met to express their opposition to the government's plans.

Barrientos' position in the events of the last twenty-four hours is unclear. A member of the junta is reported to have indicated today that unspecified changes in the armed forces leadership and the junta are imminent.

5. Colombia

Although Bogota is quiet under the state of siege, political pressure is high. The Communist and other adult instigators of the student agitation of the past several days have run for cover, fearing a government crackdown.

President Valencia still seems disposed to dictate into law certain reform measures. The mood of Congress, however, and of the Liberal party leadership is opposed to this.

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6. United Kingdom

Foreign Office planners have started mulling over what should be done in case of a decision by De Gaulle to pull out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. So far, they have taken only a preliminary cut at the problem, but definitely feel that nothing should be done to force the issue until after the French elections in December.

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The French say they will not participate in "Fallex 66," the huge exercise now in preparation for next year.

7. Cyprus

Interior Minister Georkatzis says President Makarios is thinking seriously of asking what the US would be prepared to undertake to bring about a solution of the Cyprus problem. Georkatzis says that he himself thinks a solution can only be achieved through US initiative.

According to Georkatzis, the Cypriot "special approach" would be made either through Ambassador Belcher or by a Cypriot Government representative to Secretary Rusk.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

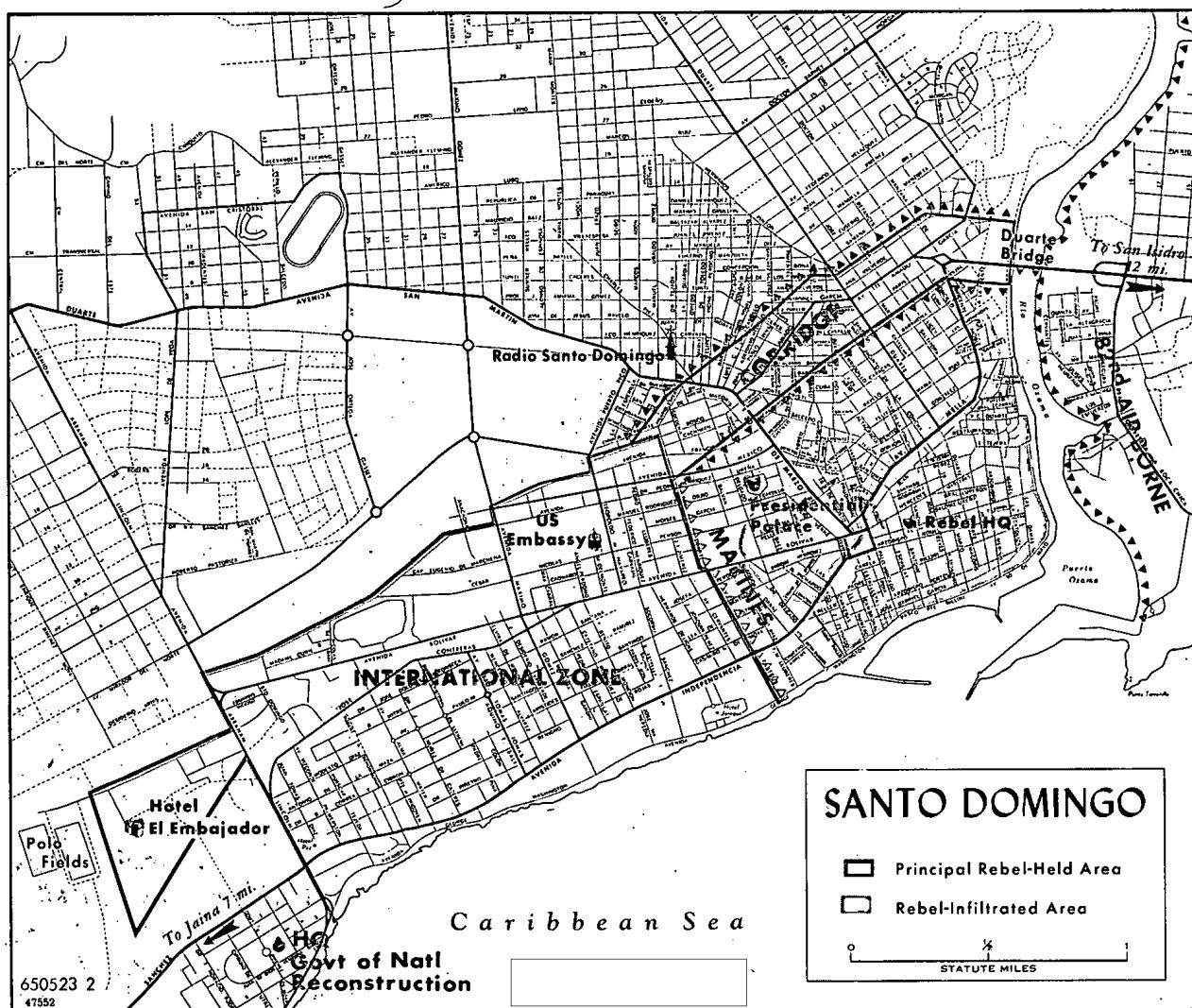
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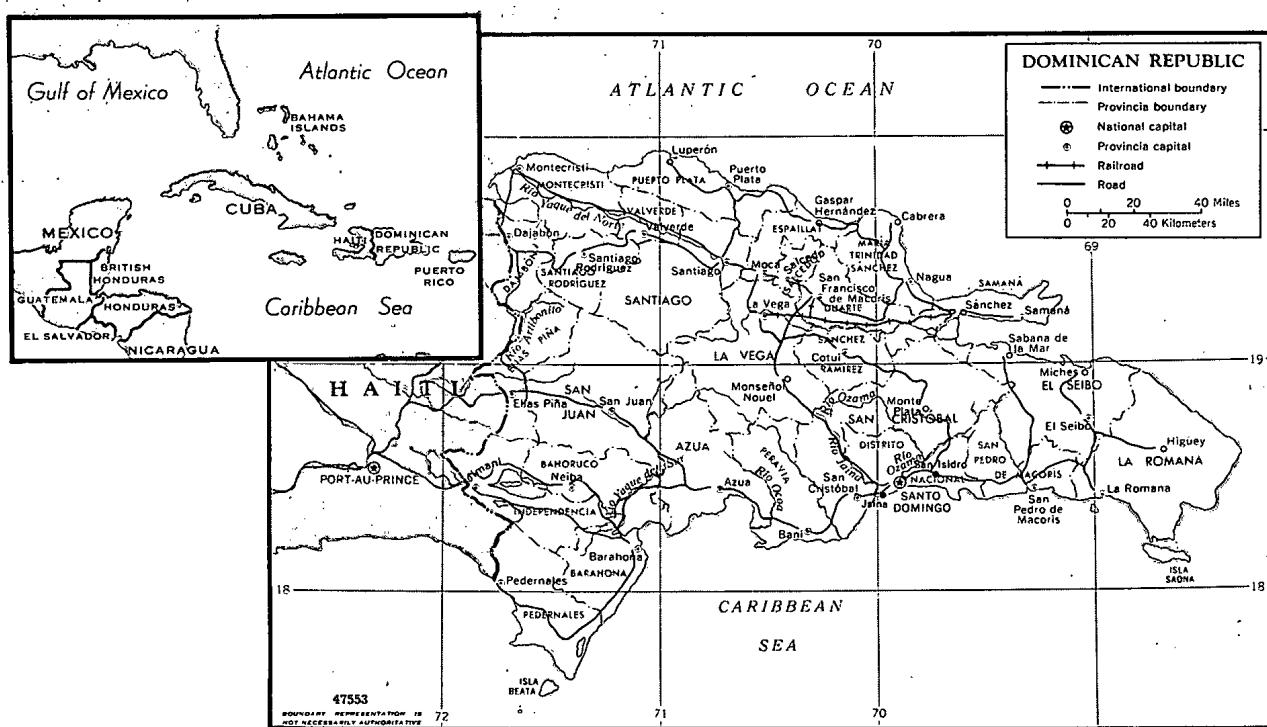
26 MAY 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF
26 MAY 1965****LATE ITEM****Dominican Republic**

Both sides are clinging tightly to rigid positions. The prospects for an early compromise still appear dim.

Imbert apparently feels he has made some political progress lately and is encouraged by signs of support from the countryside. Most of the business community and lay church leaders are with him, and an increasing number of them now subscribe to a policy of "wipe out the rebels."

The loyalist armed forces continue to believe that any solution that favors the Bosch party would result in disgrace, or worse, for most of the military.

There is no sign of a break in the rebel front against Imbert. Rebel leader Hector Aristy made a radio speech last night blistering the loyalist regime and reiterated the rebel demand for a return to the 1963 constitution. This is the type of continuing public pronouncement our embassy points to as hardening the positions of both sides.

Last night the rebels launched a brief attack against the loyalist-held National Palace, the only ammunition storehouse in the rebel zone. The rebels are apparently feeling the pinch of an ammunition shortage.

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DAILY BRIEF
26 MAY 1965

1. Vietnam

A third surface-to-air missile site near Hanoi has now been found, in photography of 24 May. Four of its six launch revetments appear well along in construction. Thus far, apparent missile-associated equipment has been found at only one of the three sites.

In Saigon, the impasse continues over Premier Quat's cabinet changes. Despite all argument Chief of State Suu still hesitates to sign a decree authorizing Quat's new appointments.

Suu apparently is sincere in his preoccupation with constitutional interpretations of the Provisional Charter, which is implicit rather than explicit concerning the premier's right to revamp his cabinet. However, he is being used by two incumbent ministers slated for dismissal.

Premier Quat, who apparently believes that his opponents are seizing on the issue to maneuver his own ouster, is thinking of taking a strong stand, possibly calling on the military for support.

2. USSR

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3. Bolivia

Junta president Barrientos may today have narrowly averted a coup attempt by armed forces commander Ovando, and thus avoided a situation which could have blossomed into civil war.

Ovando has been maneuvering with both the extreme left and the extreme right to line up support for a move against Barrientos

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Barrientos' countermove was to have Ovando today named co-president of the junta in order to remove him from direct control of military elements. Should this fail, Barrientos could still call on the air force, certain armed peasant groups, and perhaps half the army. Moreover, ex-president Hernan Siles, a ~~key~~ political leader, was reported today to be lining up support for Barrientos in La Paz worker districts.

Ovando could probably count on the La Paz police and some civil groups there, including the Communists, and probably the balance of the army.

A tense calm appears otherwise to have settled over the country. Work has resumed in the cities, and the schools are open. The situation in the mining areas is confused; most miners are still out on strike

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The junta may still resume its military intervention in the mines.

4. Communist China

Péiping has just contracted for about 1.6 million tons of grain from Canada, for delivery between July 1965 and April 1966. Chinese grain purchases thus far this year total between 5.5 and 6 million tons. Last year the Chinese bought about 6.5 million tons.

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5. Guatemala

There are signs within the Guatemalan Army of increasing disenchantment with Chief of Government Colonel Peralta.

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So far the discontent does not seem to have gone beyond the talk stage within the army, which is the principal prop of the regime. If the army's unity begins to break down, however, other groups opposing Peralta might be tempted to move.

6. Ghana

Conditions favoring some move against Nkrumah continue to ripen. Ordinary Ghanaians are subject to a greater economic squeeze. A recent riot protesting a government slum-clearance scheme may indicate growing popular willingness to resort to violence.

A port and rail strike is being worked up in western Ghana for next month. If the workers actually go out then, antiregime military and police elements might at last be emboldened to make a try at removing Nkrumah.

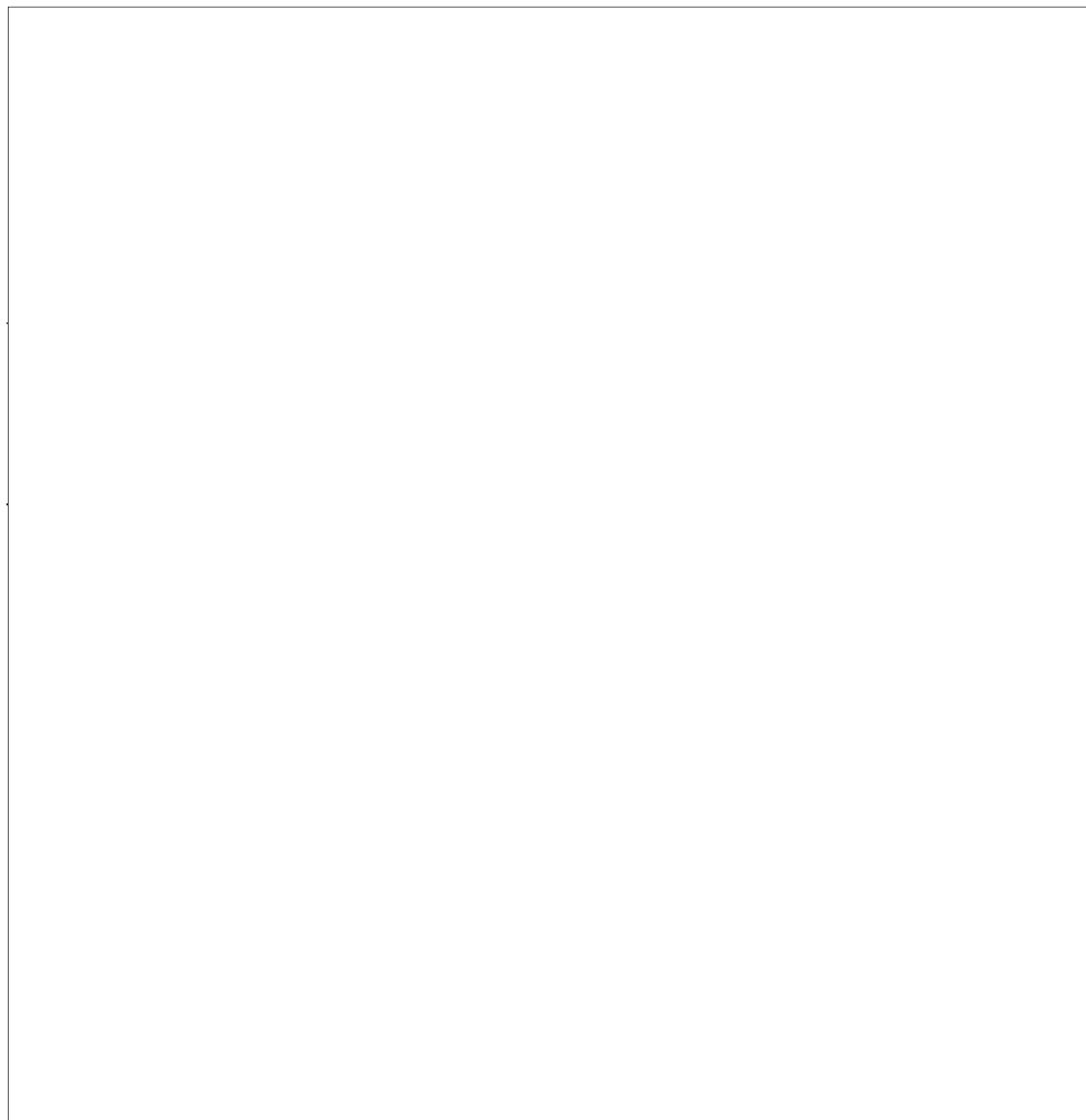
7. France

De Gaulle seems to be moving forward his timetable for a confrontation with NATO.

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De Gaulle wants a series of bilateral defense arrangements with the United States, Britain, and West Germany to replace NATO.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

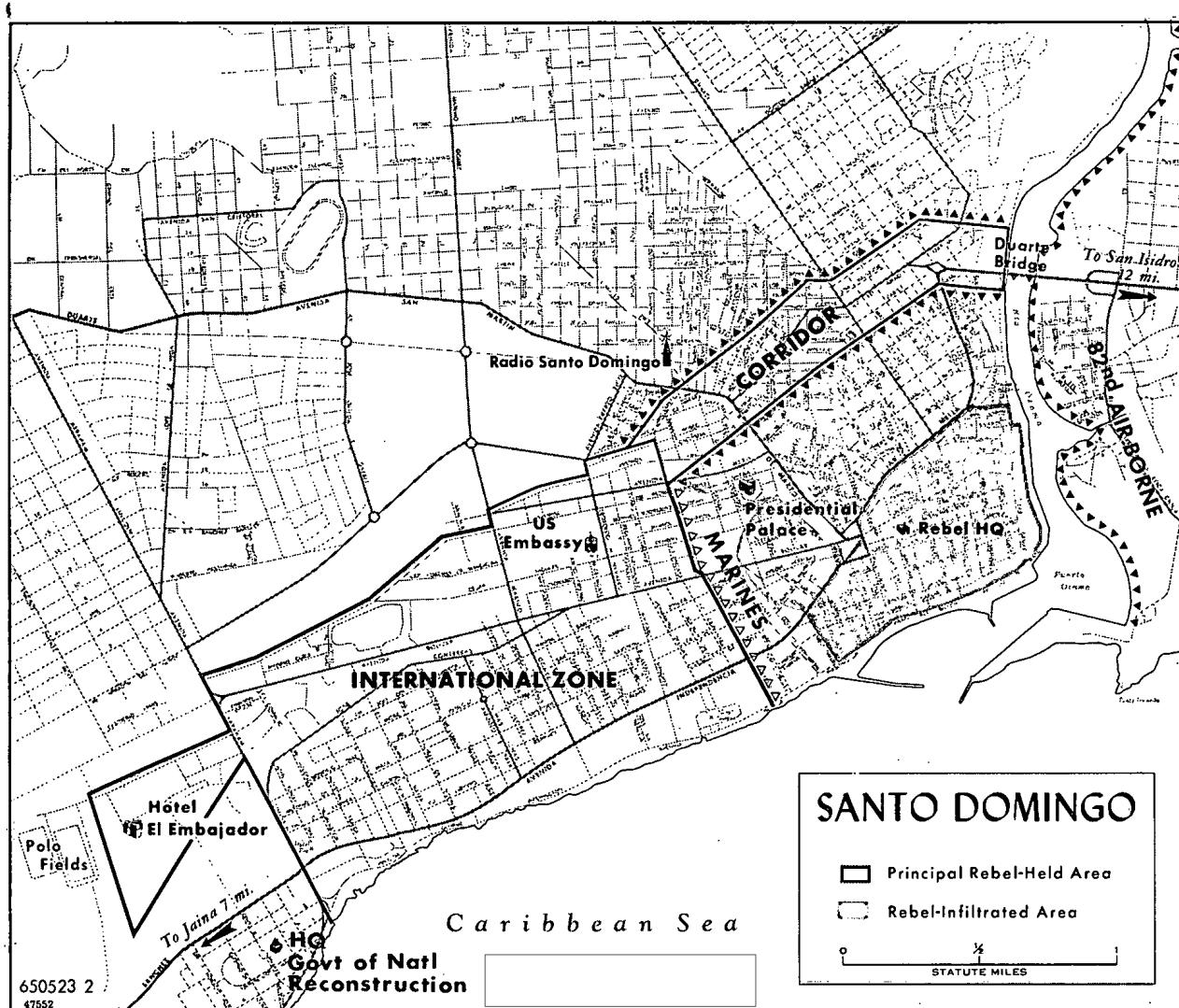
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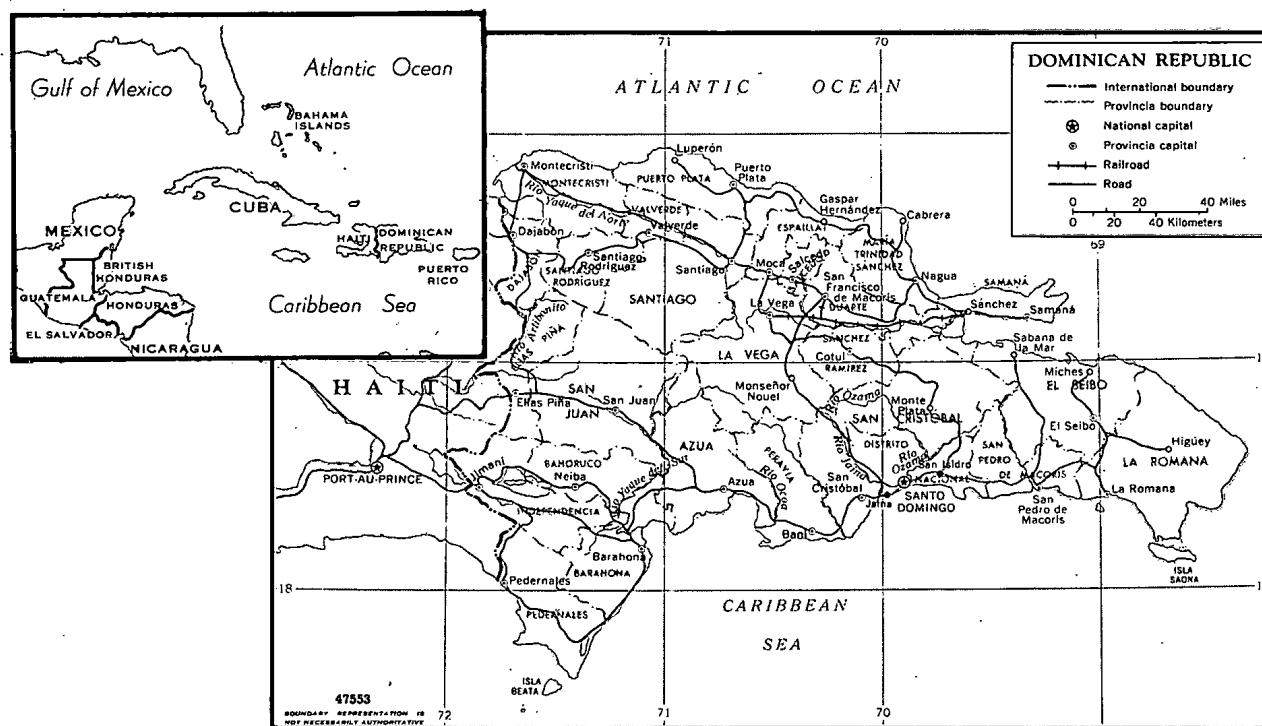
27 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
27 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

The Imbert regime held another big rally this afternoon. Upwards of 6,000 people are reported to have attended. Portions of the proceedings, which were designed to show that the regime has a firm national hold, were broadcast on a countrywide hook-up.

Most of the speakers dwelt on the themes of anti-Communism and opposition to foreign "interference." Imbert was fairly temperate in his remarks, saying that a Communist victory in the name of "constitutionalism"--the rebels' original watchword--must not be permitted.

Otherwise, there appears to have been no great change in the situation today. Police in at least one provincial town are on the alert for possible rebel attempts to start trouble, and have searched private houses for arms--without result--and set up roving patrols.

On the rebel side, the remnants of the Congress elected with Juan Bosch in 1962 last night sent out a circular denouncing the US to some 37 governments.

DAILY BRIEF
27 MAY 1965

1. Bolivia

A balance seems to have been struck between junta leader Barrientos and army commander Ovando, but it is a highly precarious one. There is little reason to believe that either man will cease his efforts to dominate the other.

La Paz was functioning normally today, after an outburst of firing just before dawn. Martial law remains in effect and the city is on edge. A survey is Annex 1.

2. Vietnam

The impasse over Premier Quat's cabinet changes has not been broken. Chief of State Suu stubbornly refuses to give his approval to the shifts. The stand-off threatens to broaden into a full-fledged political crisis. Already, militant Catholics are in full cry for Quat's scalp.

Communist guerrillas launched a series of mortar attacks early today against several government positions in the northern coastal provinces. These attacks appear to be a continuation of the limited-scale operations pursued by the Viet Cong lately. US Marines have launched their first long-range mechanized patrol in an attempt to clear the 50-mile road between Da Nang and Hué. A survey of military developments during the past week is Annex 2.

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3. USSR

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The Moscow grapevine has been passing rumors of a meeting on industrial problems in June or July. A meeting now could mean that other more urgent matters, perhaps of a political nature, are being taken up as well. These cannot be identified at this time.

4. Germany

The meeting Monday between the German and French foreign ministers failed to narrow existing differences.

The two discussed such issues as European political and economic integration and recent French moves to "Europeanize" the German unification question. The French say that the talks were "cordial," but that relatively little was accomplished.

These subjects almost surely will come up again when Erhard and De Gaulle meet on 11 June. Ambassador Bohlen predicts that the result could be a further souring of relations.

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5. Indonesia

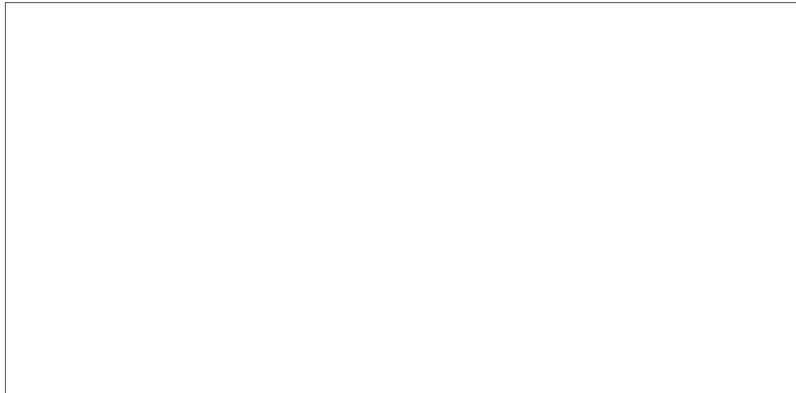
Yesterday two small groups trying to set off bombs in Singapore harbor were foiled by Malaysian and British naval patrols. The Indonesians have also attempted to blow up two bridges near Kuala Lumpur. Their efforts, described as "amateurish," caused no significant damage.

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6. France

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7. Uruguay

Public dissatisfaction with the unwieldy and inept nine-man ruling council is growing as the economic squeeze gets tighter.

After several weeks' procrastination, the government has finally taken over the scandal-ridden national bank. The banking system is largely paralyzed, however, and the Uruguayan peso is weakening. This political and economic deterioration, of course, provides the country's leftists and Communists with an opening.

Uruguayan leaders are showing great concern over the possibility of intervention, either singly or together, by Argentina and Brazil.

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The Brazilian press has hinted at intervention, probably to bring psychological pressure on the Uruguayans.

8. Rumania

Soviet Marshal Grechko, commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, has again turned up in Bucharest, very likely to deal with difficulties between the Rumanians and the pact organization. There have been a number of reports of Rumanian dissatisfaction with the pact.

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The nature of the dis- 50X1
agreement is not known for sure, but probably grew out of Rumania's assertion of a greater measure of independence.

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ANNEX 1

The Situation in Bolivia

The populace relaxed slightly today after Barrientos' moves yesterday appeared to have been successful in neutralizing General Ovando, at least for the moment.

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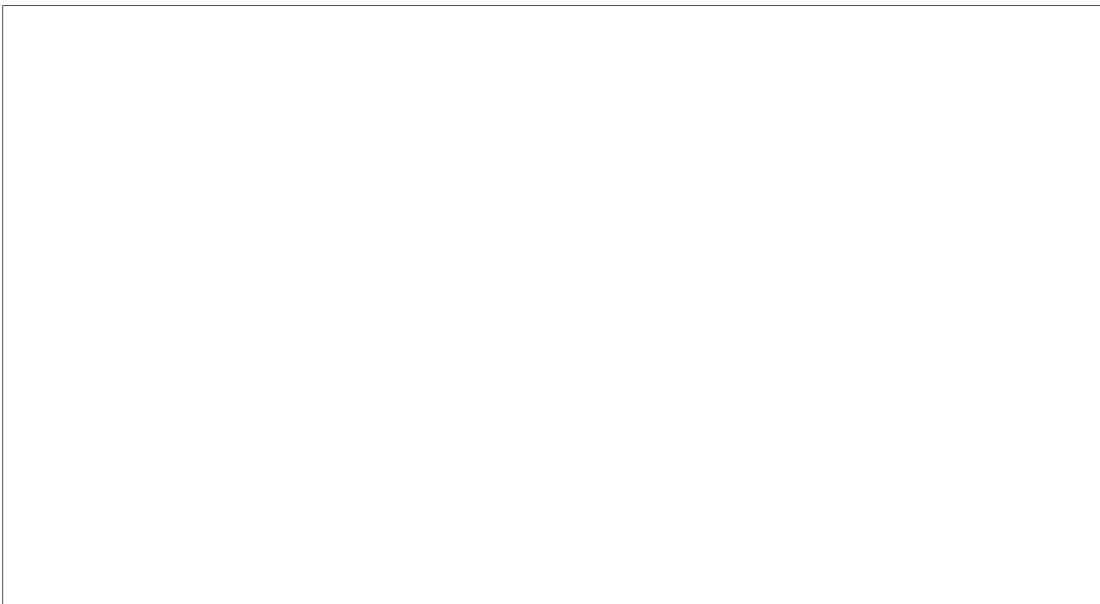
[redacted] In any event, neither man is likely to rest until the other has been removed from the scene.

In a crucial cabinet session yesterday, Ovando nervously defended his unilateral ceasefire agreement with the miners on the grounds that it was a military matter. He argued that his forces could not handle students and workers in La Paz and miners outside the capital at the same time.

The cabinet rejected his explanation and he was ordered to Oruro today to survey the situation at the tin mines. The cabinet reiterated its decision to enforce its will over the recalcitrant miners. Miners at the Huanuni and Siglo Veinte mines near Oruro continue to defy the junta.

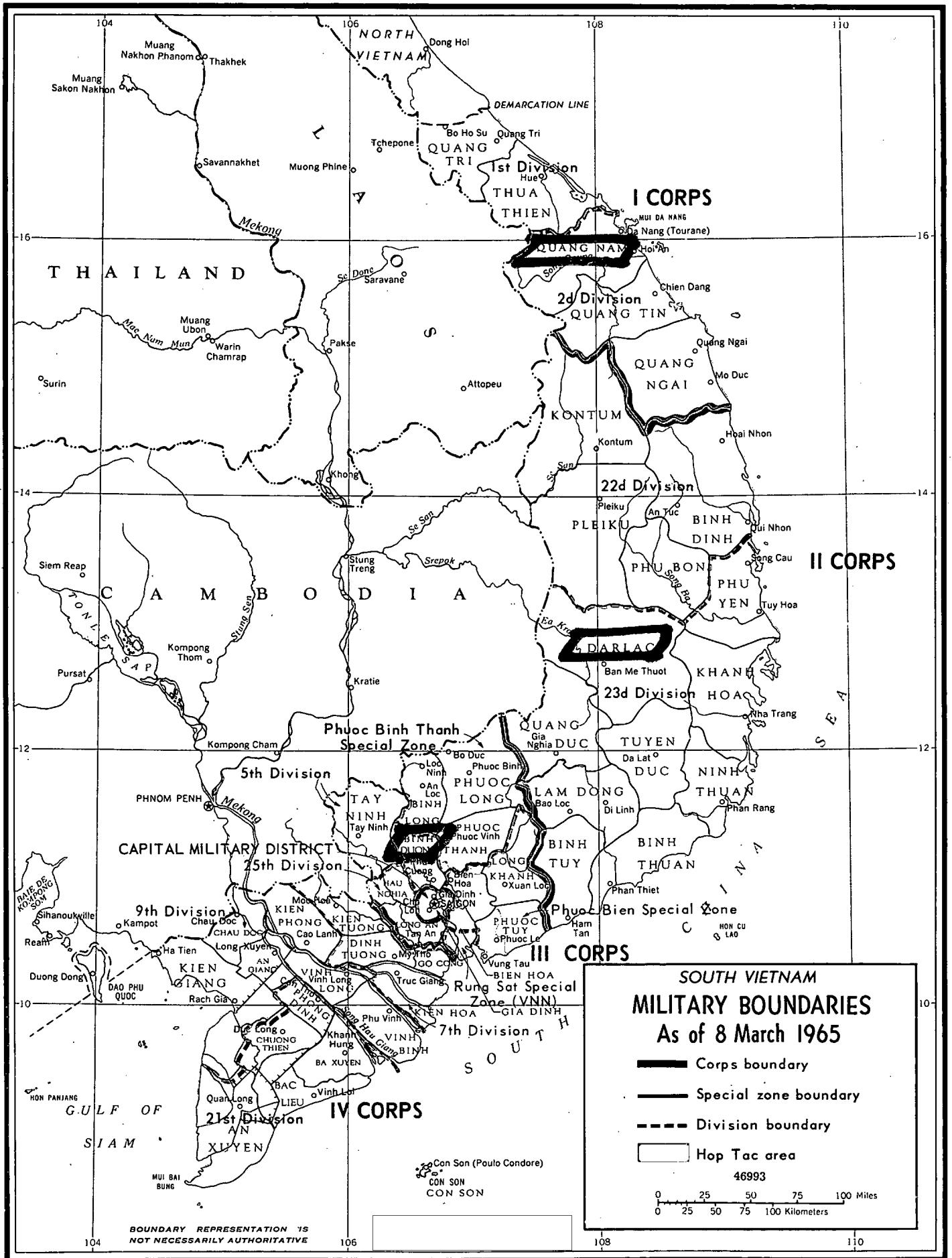
In La Paz this morning, the socialist falange and followers of the exiled leftist leader, Juan Lechin, started a brief outburst of street fighting between their activists and the regular armed forces. The fighting lasted about six hours before an uneasy calm settled in about town.

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ANNEX 2

The Military Situation in South Vietnam

Overt Viet Cong military operations during the past week continued on about the same scale as the week before. A good deal of the activity was in the nominally government-controlled provinces just to the north and northeast of Saigon, but the Communists are still trying to improve their tactical situation farther north.

- The Viet Cong successfully brought off several damaging ambushes at small cost to themselves. One by a Viet Cong battalion in Binh Duong Province north of Saigon all but wiped out a government patrol.
- Road and rail sabotage increased, particularly in the III and IV corps areas, and between the II and III corps areas.
- The 35,000-kilowatt electric power line into Saigon--furnishing about half the city's needs--was sabotaged for the 46th time.
- Terrorist pressure on the rural population continued. During the week, at least two local officials were assassinated, and seven kidnapped.

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The Viet Cong continues to avoid contact unless it is sure it can win, but government forces nevertheless had two successes last week. In Darlac Province, a government force surprised two companies of Viet Cong mountaineers, killing 39. A similar surprise attack in Quang Nam Province farther north killed 57 Viet Cong.

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ANNEX 2 (Cont'd)

US Navy destroyers for the first time were used to provide naval gunfire support of friendly positions ashore.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

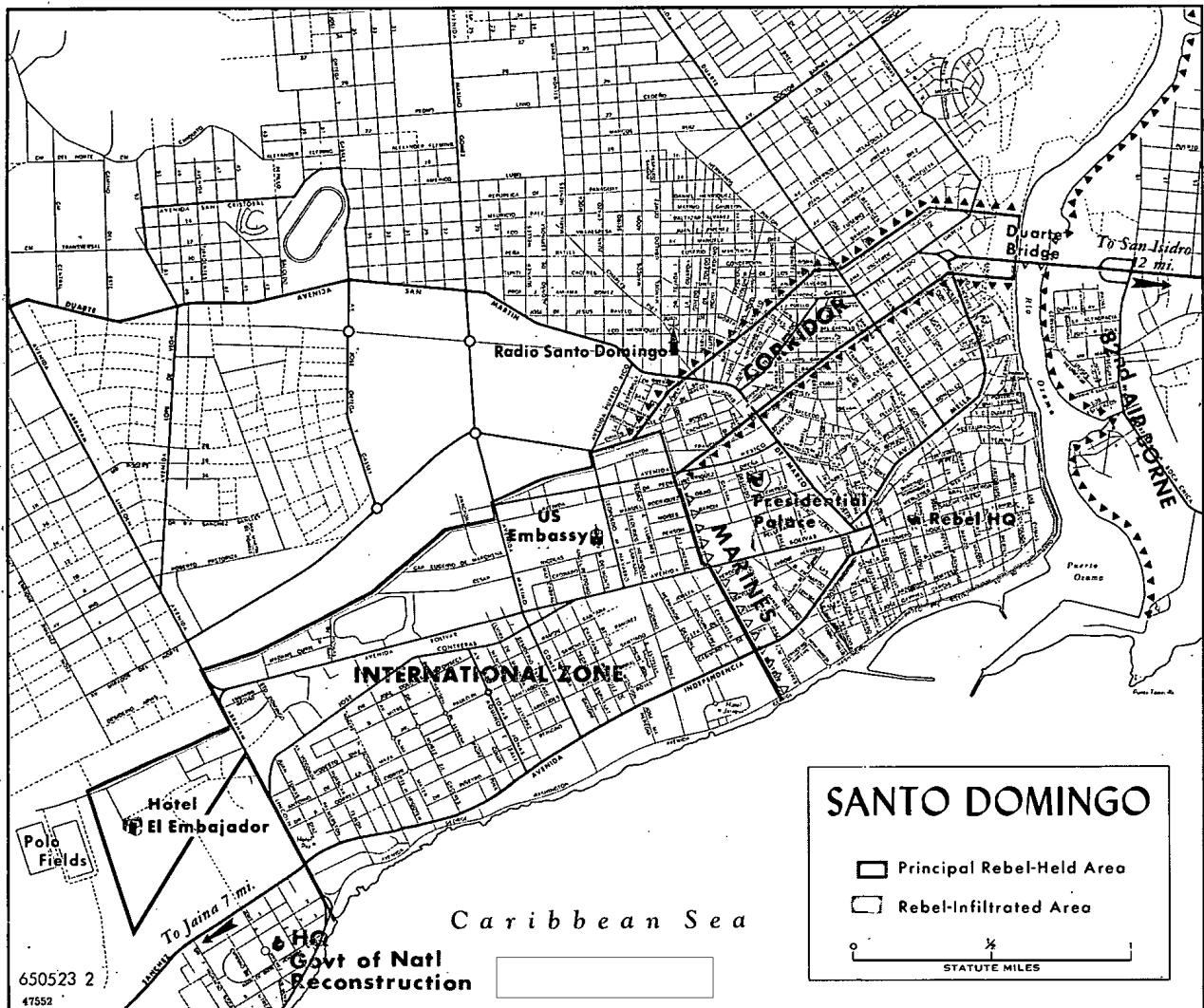


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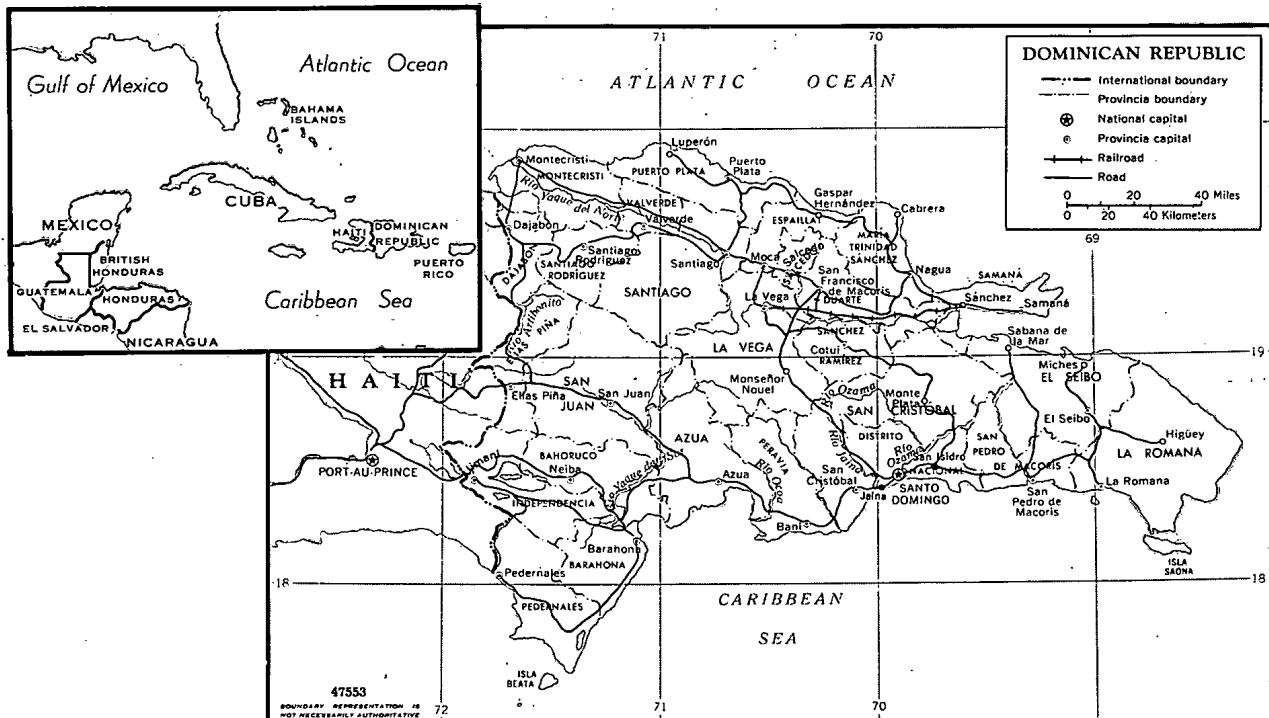
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DAILY BRIEF
28 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

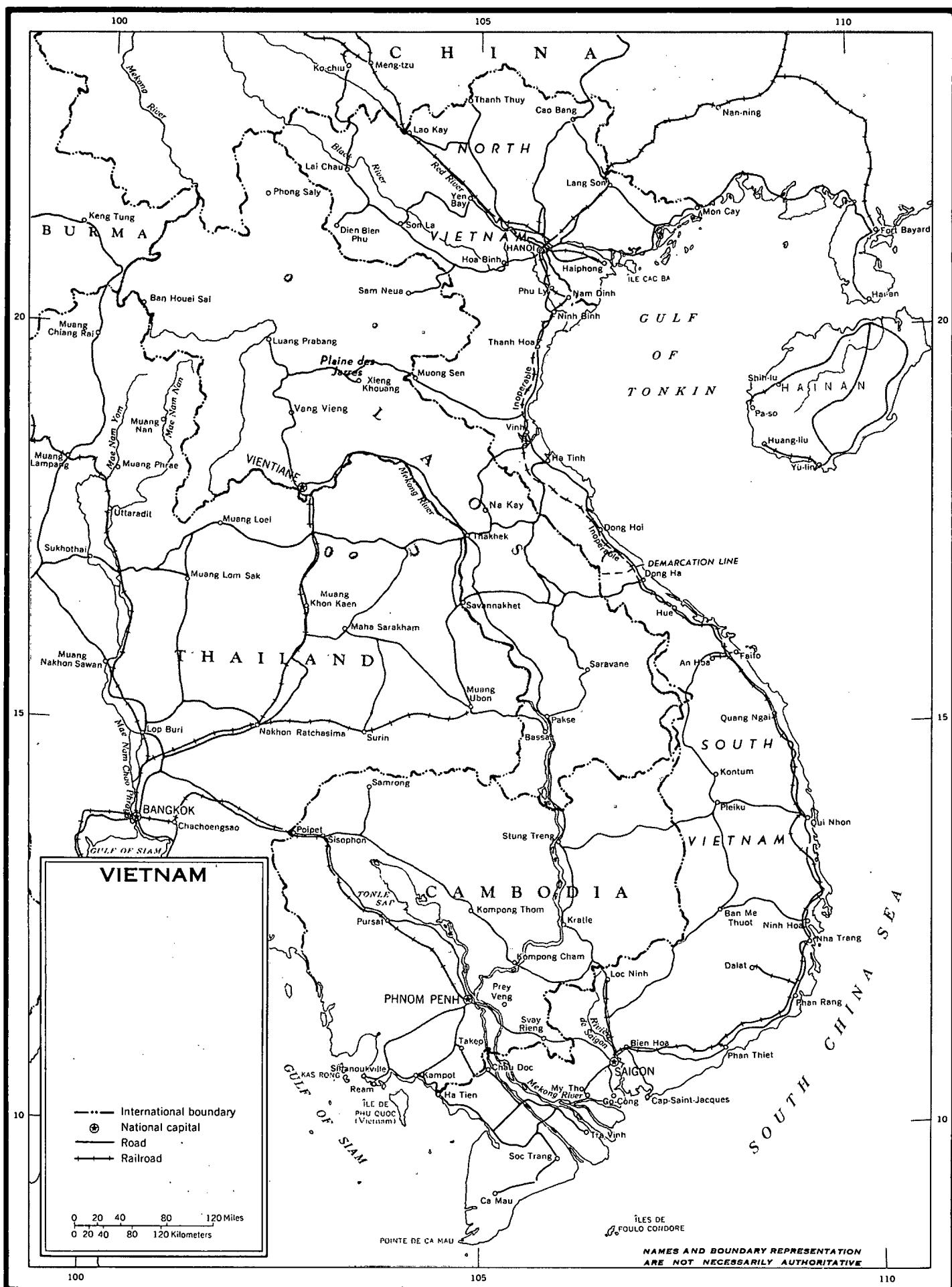
Dominican Republic

The political impasse continues, as both the Imbert and Caamano camps maintain their intransigent attitudes toward a negotiated settlement.

[redacted] US observers indicate that a significant portion of the Dominican middle and upper classes is opposed to both the Caamano and the Imbert groups and would welcome a new, moderate alternative. [redacted] the Reformist Party of former president Joaquin Balaguer, which believes that Balaguer would easily win in an honest election, has indicated [redacted] distaste for either an Imbert or a Guzman regime. The latter [redacted] would be the same as being governed by Bosch. 50X1 50X1 5U&I

There have been no recent reports of rebel military actions in the outlying areas, despite rebel threats yesterday in talks with OAS and US negotiators. Several rebel bands have been reported as roaming the countryside, however.

World reactions to President Johnson's speech at Baylor today are just beginning to come in. The US consul in Santiago, in the Dominican Republic, reports an enthusiastic reception by lower middle class Dominicans with whom he listened to it. Radio Havana has stressed the President's "request" that the OAS set up an "inter-American police force."



DAILY BRIEF
28 MAY 1965

1. South Vietnam

The impasse between President Suu and Premier Quat over cabinet changes remains unresolved.

Quat told Ambassador Taylor today that he believes Suu is deliberating creating a crisis, aided and abetted by a medley of Catholics, some supporters of the former Huong government, and some elements involved in the coup attempts of last February and last week.

Quat has asked a delegation of ranking military officers to call on Suu tomorrow. They are to ask the president to drop his insistence on strict constitutionality in the interests of political stability.

If this fails, Quat may ask the National Legislative Council to amend Vietnam's national charter and spell out the premier's unrestricted right to choose his own cabinet.

Suu is also opposing Quat's recent replacement of General "Little" Minh.

2. Vietnam

Hanoi and Peiping have again denounced the Indian efforts toward a Vietnam settlement.

Hanoi radio yesterday dismissed President Radhakrishnan's plan as "absurd," Peiping's People's Daily on the same day took India to task for being "wedded" to the US and serving as the "political broker" of Moscow and Washington. One reason for the continued pillorying of the Indians may be to head off any effort by New Delhi to sell its ideas at the upcoming Afro-Asian conference.

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The Chinese have lifted most of the restrictions on rail travel by foreigners imposed early this month. Presumably whatever shipments the Chinese were trying to hide have been delivered.

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3. Bolivia

La Paz has been uneasy but quiet since yesterday morning.

The Barrientos-Ovando co-presidency has temporarily shelved the political problem. The two generals made a public show of solidarity today.

The tension will rise again, however, if the junta goes through with reported plans to move against the miners early next week. Mine union leaders are still urging their followers not to comply with the government's new reform decrees. If military action in the mining region is resumed, the miners are likely to resist with force, and terrorist incidents in La Paz may start again.

4. Guatemala

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5. Israel

Yesterday's Israeli raids into Jordan are unlikely to draw any immediate military response from the Arabs. King Husayn has turned the problem over to the United Arab Command, where Arab differences over dealing with Israel are still unresolved.

The raids were reprisals for Arab sabotage of Israeli border settlements. The Israelis believe the sabotage was conducted by an Arab terrorist organization called "Fatih."

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The drastic Israeli action may also have some relation to Prime Minister Eshkol's political troubles. He is anxious to avoid giving former prime minister Ben Gurion an excuse for charging him with softness in dealing with the Arabs.

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6. USSR

The USSR may be preparing for another space launch.

One of the Soviet space-support ships in the Pacific has recently left its home base and is proceeding to sea at a speed greater than normal. Its two sister ships were still in port at last word,

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

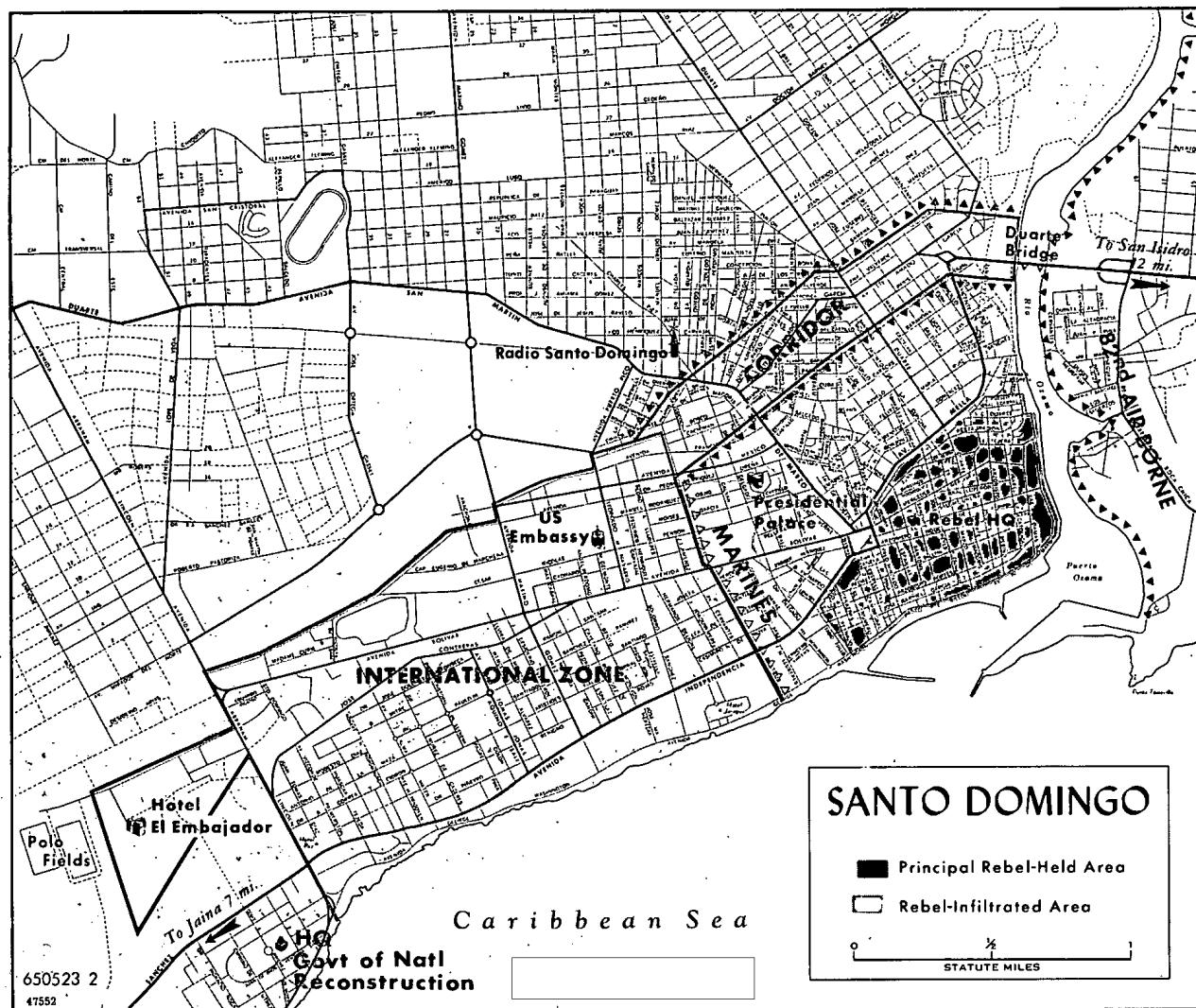
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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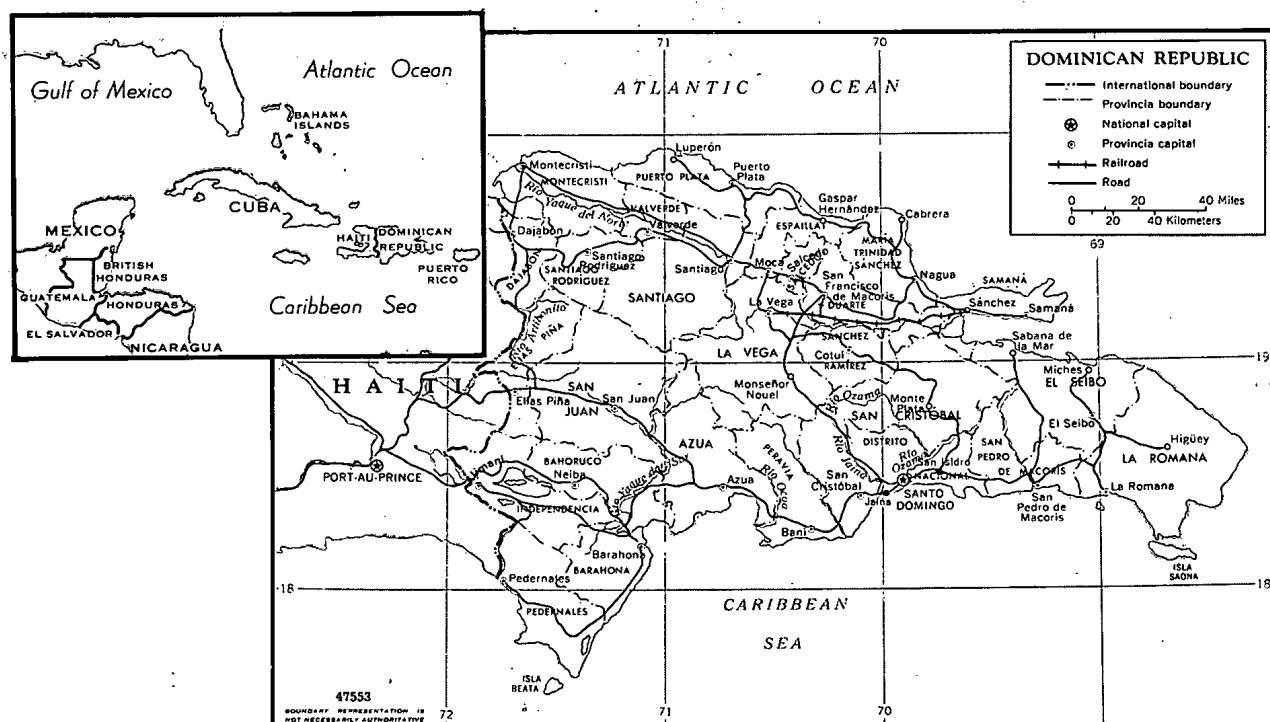
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29 MAY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
29 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

The political stalemate continues. The Imbert regime yesterday formally withdrew its offer to turn over Radio Santo Domingo to the Organization of American States. This suggests that Imbert and Alejandro Zeller, now clearly the number two man, mean to put on a radio propaganda campaign against "foreign intervention." Imbert can probably get the station operating in a day or so, even without the US equipment presently in use.

A group of business and farming people from Santiago consulted the US ambassador yesterday in quest of political alternatives. They fear that things will get worse if the stalemate continues, and particularly fear possible rebel violence in the countryside.

The rebel government sponsored a demonstration yesterday in downtown Santo Domingo which drew an estimated 1,000 to 1,200 people despite a downpour of rain. A leading member of Bosch's party also spoke. Prominently participating were a number of Communists, including several ranking leaders.

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DAILY BRIEF
29 MAY 1965

1. North Vietnam

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[redacted] four large and nine small aircraft flew from Communist China to Hanoi today in five separate flights.

The small planes were probably MIG fighters, possibly high-performance MIG-19s, but it is too early to determine their exact designation. The flight characteristics of the larger aircraft suggest Soviet-made IL-28 bombers. All the aircraft in these flights are presumed to be Chinese, not Soviet.

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2. South Vietnam

Saigon is still waiting for some break in the Suu-Quat confrontation over cabinet changes.

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the planned meeting today of the military delegation and Suu. There is some chance that the National Legislative Council may vote "no confidence" against the two cabinet ministers Quat wants to oust. This might satisfy Suu's constitutional demands.

The US Embassy says that Buddhist and Catholic leaders are thus far keeping their followers in line. The generals appear at present to be watching from the sidelines.

3. Bolivia

La Paz is quiet, and no significant new political developments have been reported.

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4. Cuba

The Castro regime's ideological mentor, Che Guevara, is apparently in trouble.

Guevara has not been seen in public since last March. Rumors abound on his present status and whereabouts, but nothing solid has been reported.

The most likely explanation is that Guevara's hard-line Marxism has at some point come into conflict with Castro's less orthodox approach to policy matters. There is no evidence, however, that a dispute has assumed such fundamental proportions as to shake the stability of the regime.

5. India

6. Argentina

Military plotting against the Illia government appears to be spreading.

Thus far, coup preparations of all groups remain in the talking stage.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

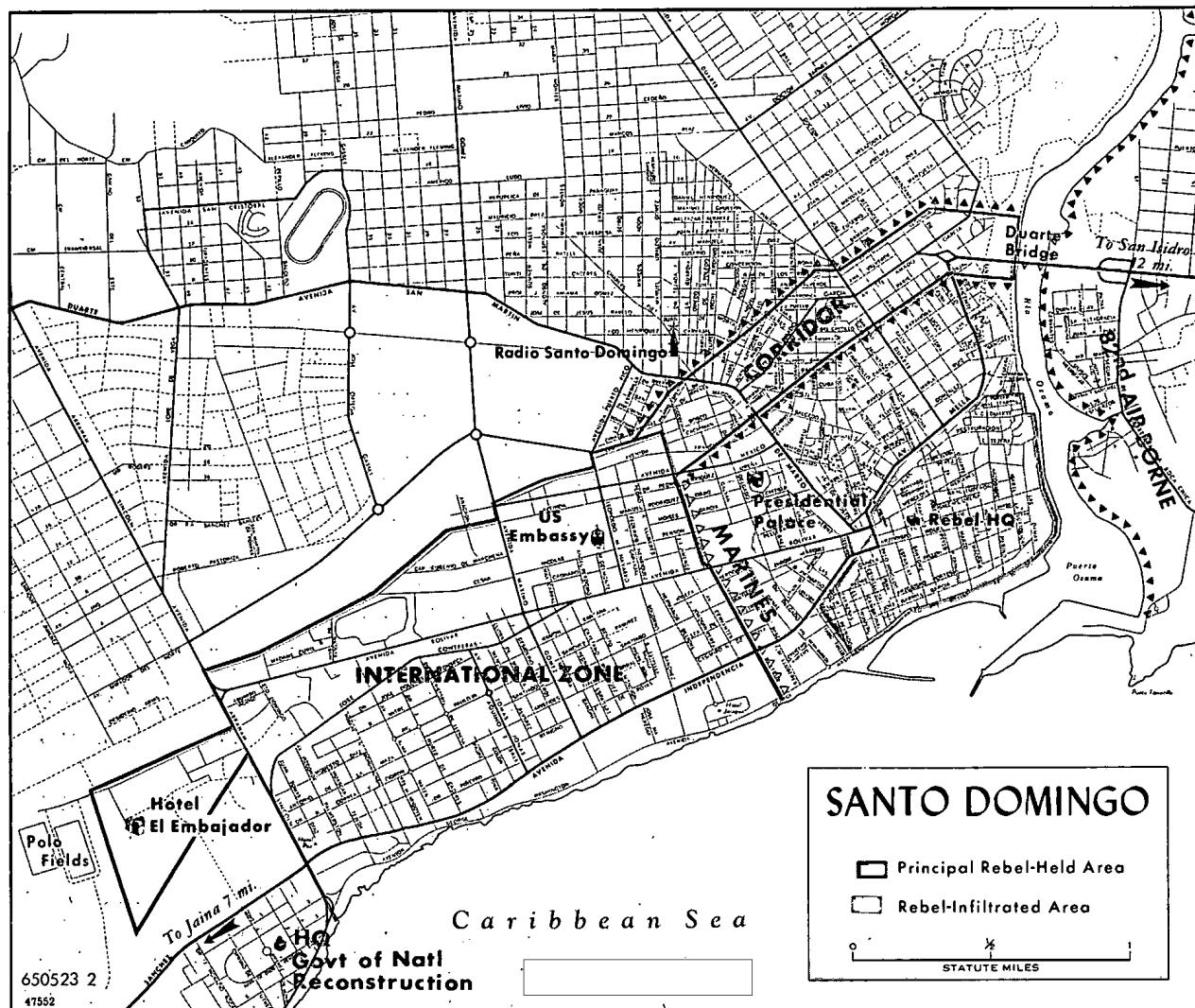
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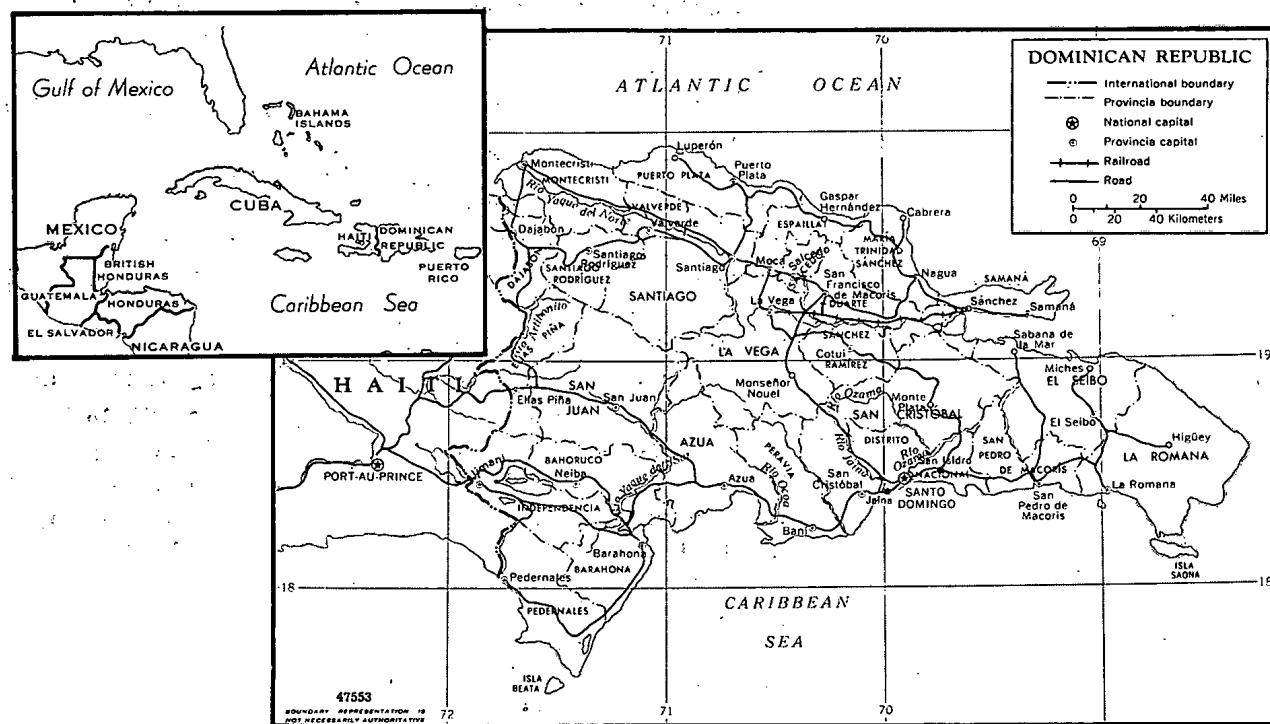
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DAILY BRIEF
31 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

There have been no new disturbances outside Santo Domingo, since yesterday's leftist-inspired demonstration at San Francisco de Macoris. Here, while police tried to control a crowd demonstrating before the police building, a group trying to enter from the rear to capture arms lost one member to police fire.

The longer the political stalemate endures, as the populace grows restless for a solution, the more likelihood there is that demonstrations of any stripe can lead to trouble. The heavy rains, however, may serve as a deterrent factor.

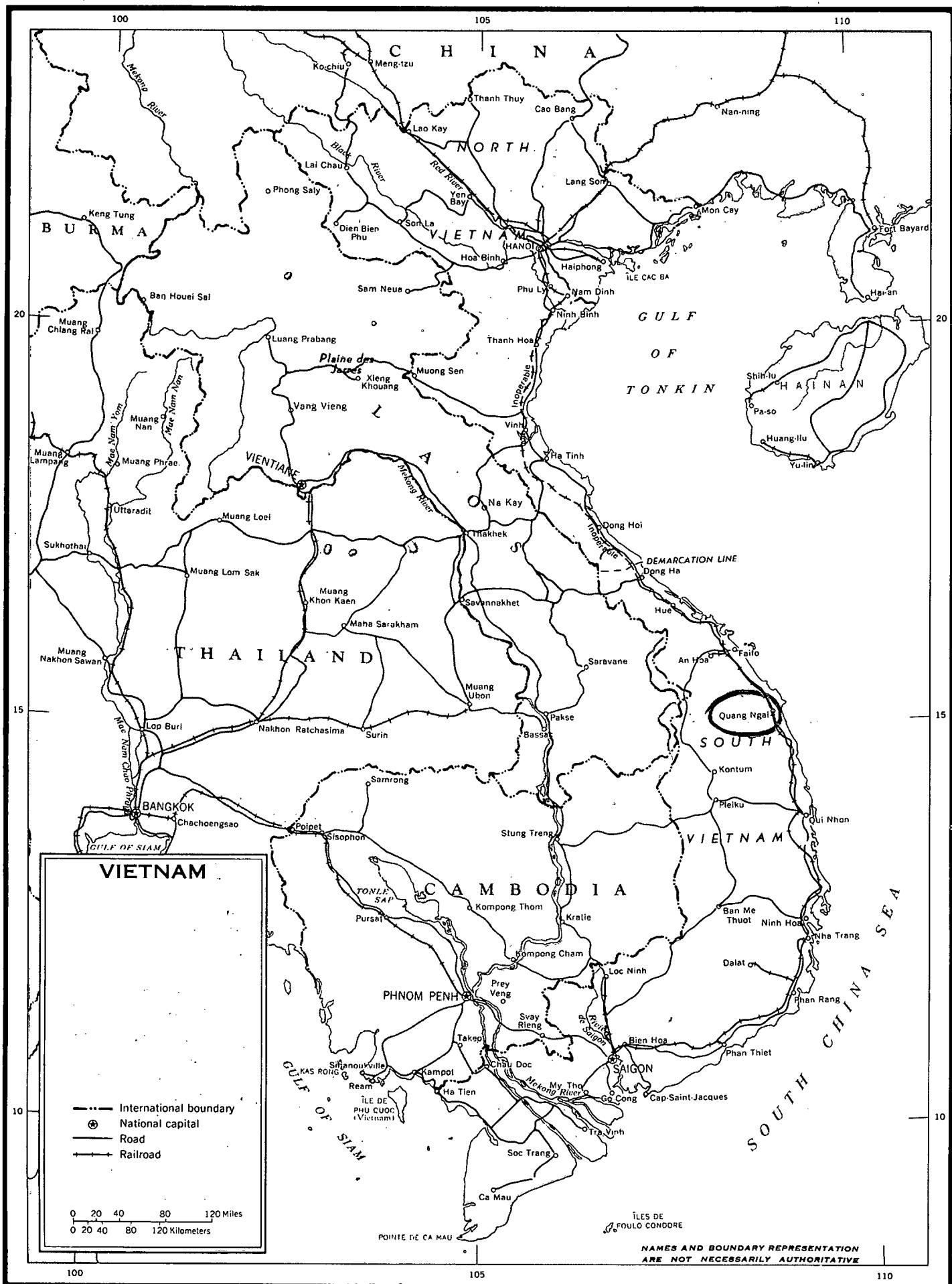
No reports have been received of any new incidents in Santo Domingo itself.

There is some indication that pressures may be growing for an expanded United Nations role in the search for a settlement, particularly now that both the Imbert and the Caamano camps are railing increasingly at Jose Mora of the Organization of American States.

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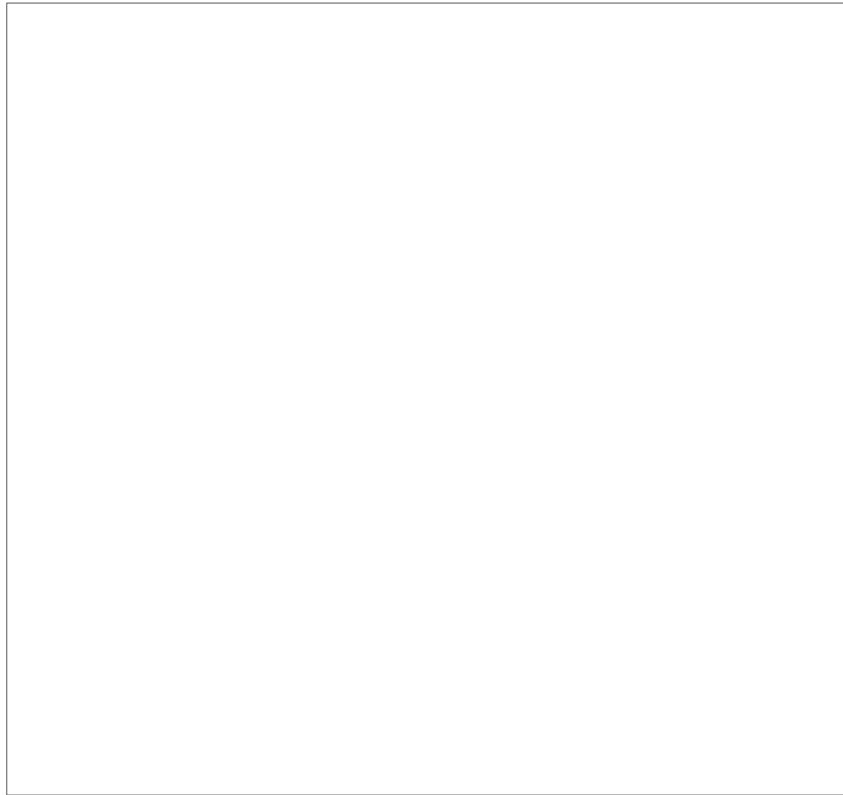
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DAILY BRIEF
31 May 1965

1. North Vietnam

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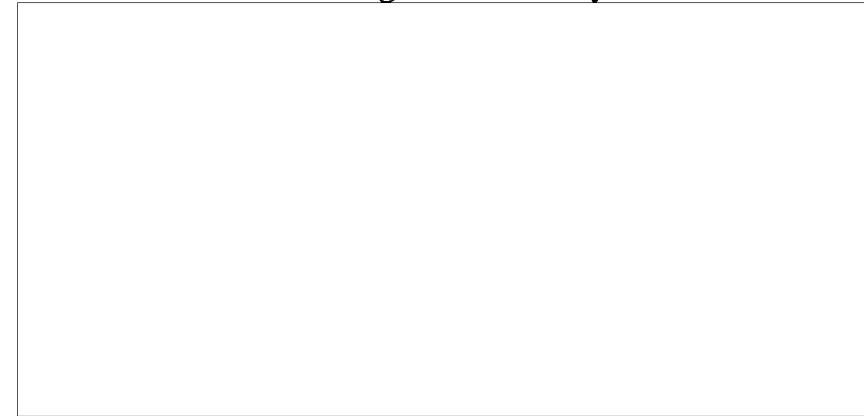
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2. South Vietnam

The cabinet crisis is still unresolved.

The National Legislative Council was to meet today on the constitutional question. No results of its outcome have been reported. The Council president, after a talk with Ambassador Taylor this morning, appeared prepared to push for a vote backing Premier Quat.

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South Vietnamese reinforcements have been brought into the area of Ba Gia in Quang Ngai Province, the scene of this weekend's heavy engagement.

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3. Bolivia

Barrientos has assured the US ambassador he intends to carry out reforms in the mines, and he appears determined to use force if necessary.

Mine leaders are reported searching desperately for some means to preserve their power and positions. They appear anxious to buy time by a truce or some other face-saving agreement, which they would probably break at the first sign of government weakness.

The miners may be counting on a Barrientos-Ovando showdown to give them new life. A victory by Barrientos would probably mean continued government control of the mines. If Ovando wins out, however--

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--the

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[redacted] ensuing instability would work in the miners' favor.

4. Communist China

Despite Peiping's denial, there is considerable circumstantial evidence suggesting that Mao Tse-tung may be ill.

Mao has not been seen in public since 14 March. He apparently did not receive North Vietnamese leaders during their visit to Peiping last month. He did not attend the 13 April funeral of politburo member Ko Ching-shih, a close colleague. Mao's picture was not included in a newspaper photo of a visiting Egyptian delegation, an exceptional omission. He also missed the May Day activities, but this has happened before.

Mao could be merely on vacation. These peculiarities of reporting on his activities, however, along with his advanced age (71) [redacted]

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[redacted] justify speculation that his health has suffered a serious decline.

5. Syria

The power struggle within the Syrian Army may be coming to a head. The contest between radical and relatively moderate elements has been smoldering for a long time. A controversy over policy toward Israel and the handling of the recent trial of an Israeli spy appears to be pushing the dispute to a climax. The result is unlikely to change the basic Baathist--Arab socialist--nature of the government, but a shuffling of the top military leadership may occur.

6. Japan

Japanese leftists are trying to capitalize on the widespread public opposition to US bombings of North Vietnam. Leftist intellectuals, socialists, and trade union leaders are now working with Communist Party officials to sponsor a protest demonstration on 9 June. This is the first united leftist effort on the national level since the riots of 1960, which caused the cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit.

7. France

The underground nuclear test in the Sahara has been postponed. The test was apparently first scheduled for today, but

[redacted] there will be at least a few days' delay.

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