

The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 1 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
1 NOVEMBER 1967

1. South Vietnam

Police authorities in Hue say they have learned that the militant Buddhists are preparing to renew anti-government activity there; this is to include immolations. The local police, who claim to have substantial evidence of Viet Cong efforts to manipulate Buddhist organizations in Hue, are taking steps to head off serious trouble.

2. Israel

[redacted] signs during the past few days of a limited Israeli call-up. Neither we nor they think this is preliminary to an out-and-out Israeli offensive. The more likely reason is to improve Israel's military posture should Egypt mount a strong raid across the canal. A partial call-up would also put the Israelis in a better position to slap back in the event of more terrorist raids from Syria through Jordan.

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3. South Arabia

The terrorists are now shooting at anyone even faintly resembling a British citizen. A number of Europeans have been killed or wounded in recent days and a US Consulate employee [redacted] barely escaped being gunned down late last week.

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4. Soviet Union

[redacted]

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5. Soviet Union

We expect the Russians to unveil both offensive and defensive missiles at their anniversary parade next week. A Soviet official has claimed as much, and the US attaché team in Moscow has already spotted what appear to be several new pieces of missile equipment under canvas.

6. Nigeria

Prospects for peace are not good.

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On the military front, federal pressure against Biafra continues, but the action has slowed down.

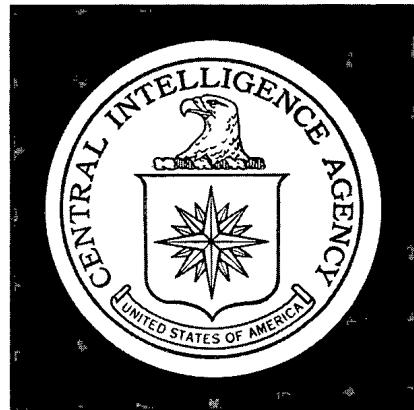
7. Uruguay

President Gestido has formed a new cabinet in which most factions of his divided party are represented. Gestido should be able to dominate this group. One faction of his party, however, will probably refuse to give legislative support, and this will force Gestido to negotiate with the opposition for the necessary votes to get his program through Congress.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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1 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

1 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Hanoi Sensitive on Sino-Soviet Matters: Hanoi evidently is irked by Moscow's handling of Ho Chi Minh's article on the Bolshevik Revolution which appeared in Pravda the other day. [redacted] yesterday, Pravda carried a full version, including the portions complimentary to the Chinese, but Soviet broadcasts have deleted these sections. Apparently the Soviets even tampered with the Vietnamese language version.

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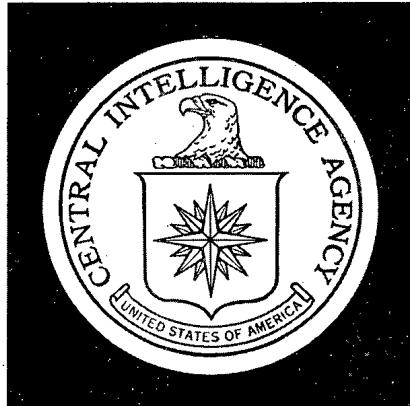
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Hanoi on South Vietnamese Inauguration: The "Saigon election farce" culminated in an inauguration which took place in an "atmosphere of terror," according to a 31 October Hanoi English language broadcast to Southeast Asia. The broadcast noted that extreme security measures were taken and that Vice President Humphrey was present to give "necessary instructions" to the South Vietnamese. According to Hanoi, the inauguration cannot bring any legal status or political stability to the "puppet regime."

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 2 November 1967



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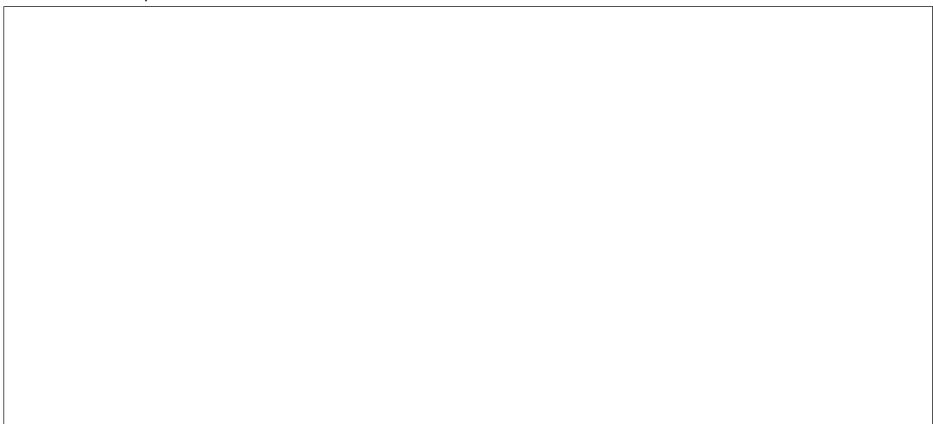
DAILY BRIEF
2 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Congo

An excited Bomboko called in Ambassador McBride in the middle of last night to say that Congo army units and "mercenaries" were fighting along the Katangan-Angolan border. Fragmentary reports indicate that there has in fact been some fighting, but apparently only in one small area.

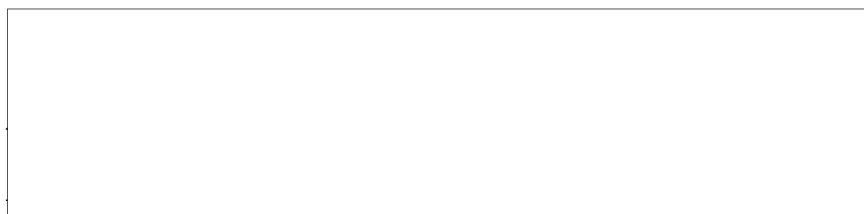
This could be the beginning of the "invasion" mercenary leader Denard has been dreaming up. The "mercenaries" could, however, merely be Angolan nationalists chased across the border by the Portugues50X1

2. Nigeria



3. South Vietnam

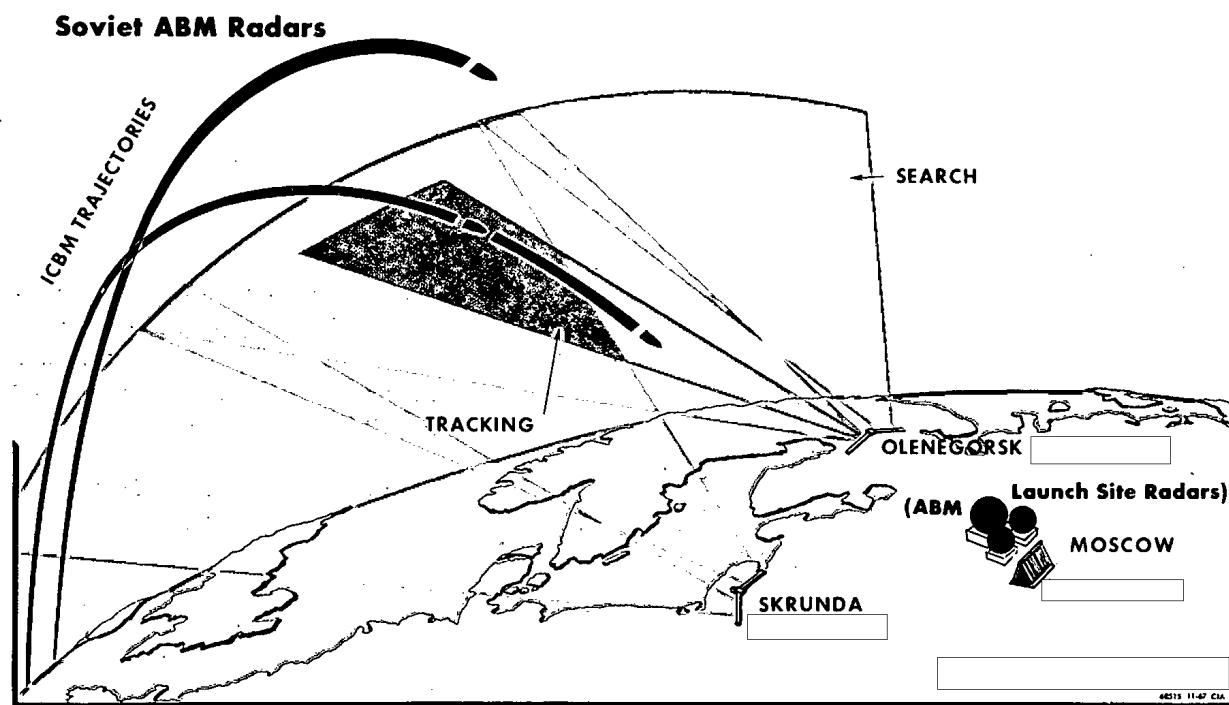
The Cambodians are protesting the decision taken by Saigon in mid-October to close the Mekong River to convoys bound for Phnom Penh. These convoys are made up of ocean-going ships and deliver a good share of Cambodia's imports.



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On Monday the South Vietnamese defense minister said the river would be opened shortly, but we think the Vietnamese are stalling.

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4. Panama

Four of the eight parties in President Robles' ramshackle coalition are most unhappy over his choice of a presidential candidate for next May's election. They are threatening to form an alliance with opposition leader Arnulfo Arias, a shift which could produce an Arias victory. Robles may yet try to salvage the situation by settling on another candidate.

All this infighting has forced the canal treaty issue into the background, where it will probably stay during the final months of Robles' administration.

5. Soviet Union

The Soviets continue to move forward on the Moscow antiballistic missile defense system. The second of the two large early warning and tracking radars in the northwest USSR apparently became operational last month (see map).

These radars could detect and track intercontinental ballistic missiles coming over the North Pole from the US, and feed the data to the Moscow complex. The full system could be operational by 1971, although it would have but limited effectiveness against a sophisticated ballistic missile attack.

6. Soviet Union

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7. Egypt

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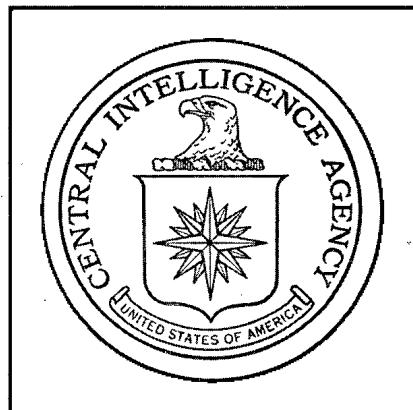
8. Ecuador

The central government is trying to remain aloof from the mounting disorders in Guayaquil, which are aimed at forcing the mayor to resign. If the situation continues to deteriorate--army tanks have already been called in to protect the municipal palace--it could cause some headaches for President Arosemena.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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2 November 1967

**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

2 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi VIPs to Moscow: The North Vietnamese fielded a top-drawer delegation for the Moscow anniversary celebrations. Headed by Party First Secretary Le Duan, the delegation included General Vo Nguyen Giap and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. This group was met by Soviet brass at the airport-- Brezhnev, Kosygin, and President Podgorny.

All this display of senior personalities is intended to dramatize the close relations between Hanoi and Moscow. Behind the show of solidarity, however, have been some pretty clear indications that the North Vietnamese do not want to get caught in any Moscow-Peking crossfire during the festivities.

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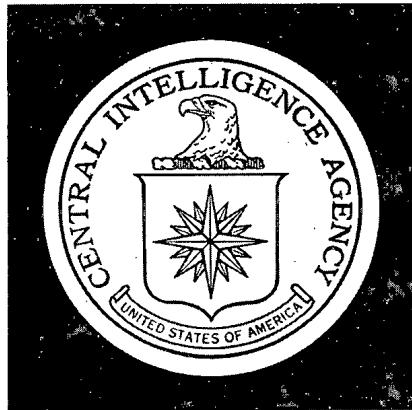
II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Nothing significant to report.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 3 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
3 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Soviet Union

A small group of US scientists has been invited to Moscow in late December for informal talks with members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The subject is to be arms control, and the antiballistic missile race in particular.

We do not know when the Soviet scientists got permission to do this, but they seem to have been trying since late last year.

[redacted] the Soviet military

[redacted] opposed any such talks. Moscow's decision to give them a go-ahead, however, seems consistent with its cautious public approach to Secretary McNamara's antiballistic missile announcement.

[redacted] the Soviet Academy, who extended the invitation, wants to keep the Chinese Communists from getting wind of the talks.

[redacted] Peking could seriously embarrass the USSR with charges of Soviet-American "collusion."

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2. Peru

President Belaunde has another crisis to face as the Peruvian economy continues its downward spiral. General lack of confidence in the economy has brought a run on the Central Bank, and reserves are now dangerously low. Further devaluation may be necessary, a step which would be extremely unpopular.

3. Cambodia

Sihanouk's friendship with China appears to be on again.

Sihanouk has been complaining mightily about Peking's propaganda activities in his country. In fact, he has threatened to end Chinese aid programs in Cambodia. A suave letter from Chou En-lai, however, seems to have turned the tide. Sihanouk announced on Wednesday that he is willing to let bygones be bygones--so long as the Chinese cut out the export of Mao-think to Cambodia.

We suspect Sihanouk, always acutely aware of Cambodia's exposed position, is grateful for an opportunity to balance off the visit by Mrs. Kennedy.

4. Israel

Arab terrorists continue to infiltrate Israeli-held territory. While Tel Aviv holds the Syrians chiefly responsible, the terrorists are using Jordanian territory. At least twice this month Jordanian troops--probably without authorization from Amman--have covered the retreat of infiltrators with machine-gun fire. There is an increasingly good chance the Israelis will retaliate. When they do, they are not likely to draw fine distinctions between Syria and Jordan.

5. France

De Gaulle apparently believes he can make some political mileage at US expense by selling weapons to selected Arab states while maintaining his embargo on arms sales to Israel. 50X1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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6. Congo

The white mercenary invasion of copper-rich Katanga Province remains shrouded in rumor and conjecture.

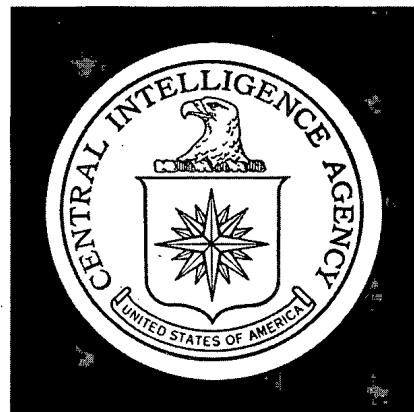
The Congolese claim the invaders entered the country at Dilolo, seized a train, and set out toward Lubumbashi, the provincial capital. Late yesterday they were reported about 70 miles west of Kolwezi. Congolese troops have been ordered to tear up the tracks and ambush the invasion force, but an effective defense is unlikely.

Although so far there has been none of the inflammatory propaganda that whipped up antiwhite sentiment last summer, the behavior of Congolese troops is unpredictable. The American consul in Lubumbashi is evacuating dependents this morning.

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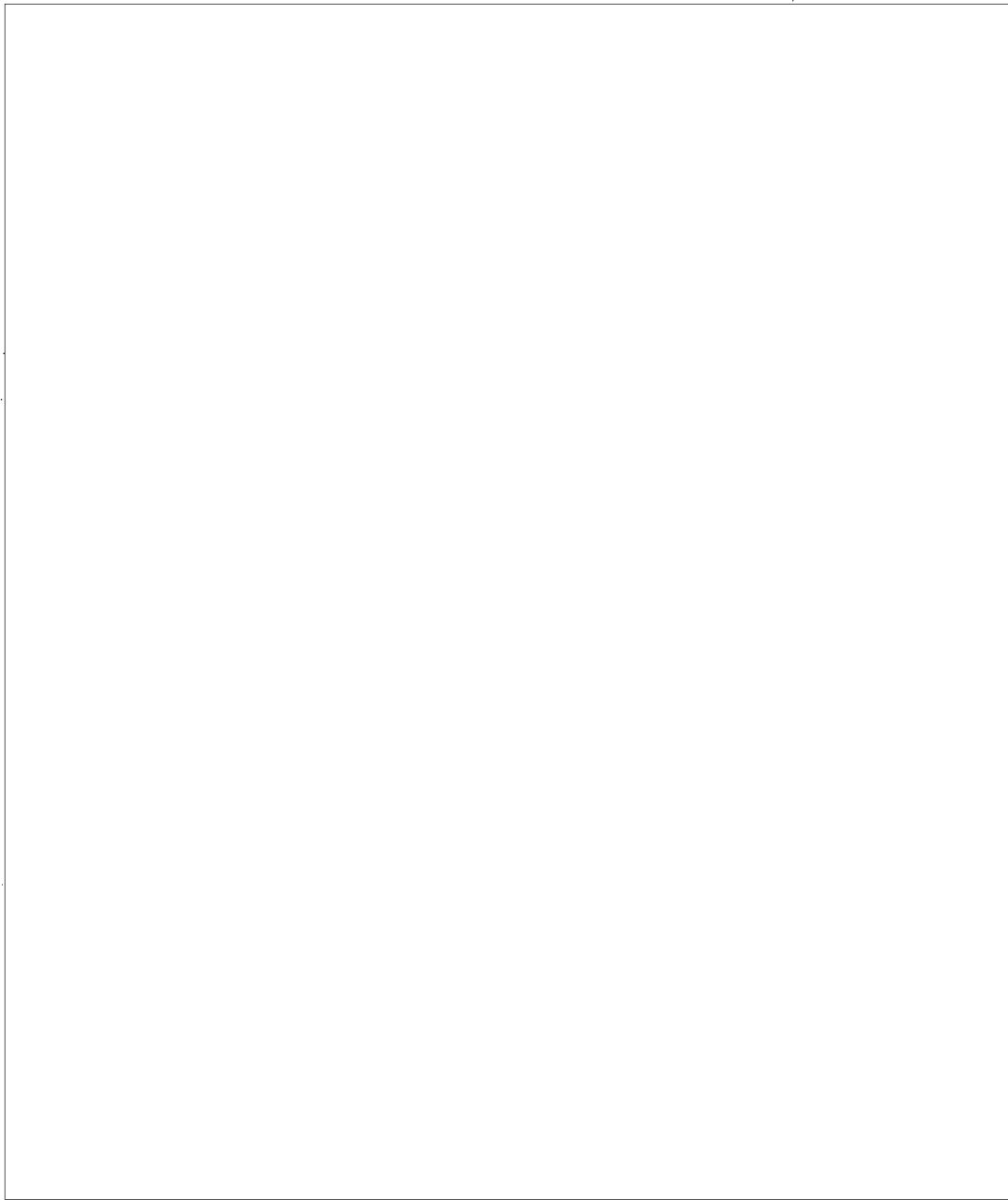
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3 November 1967

**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

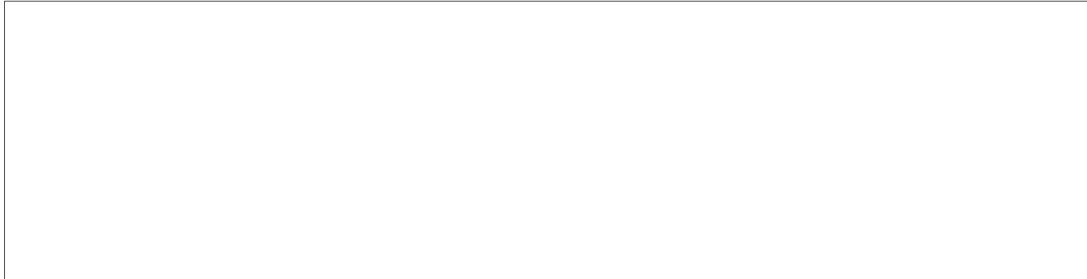
3 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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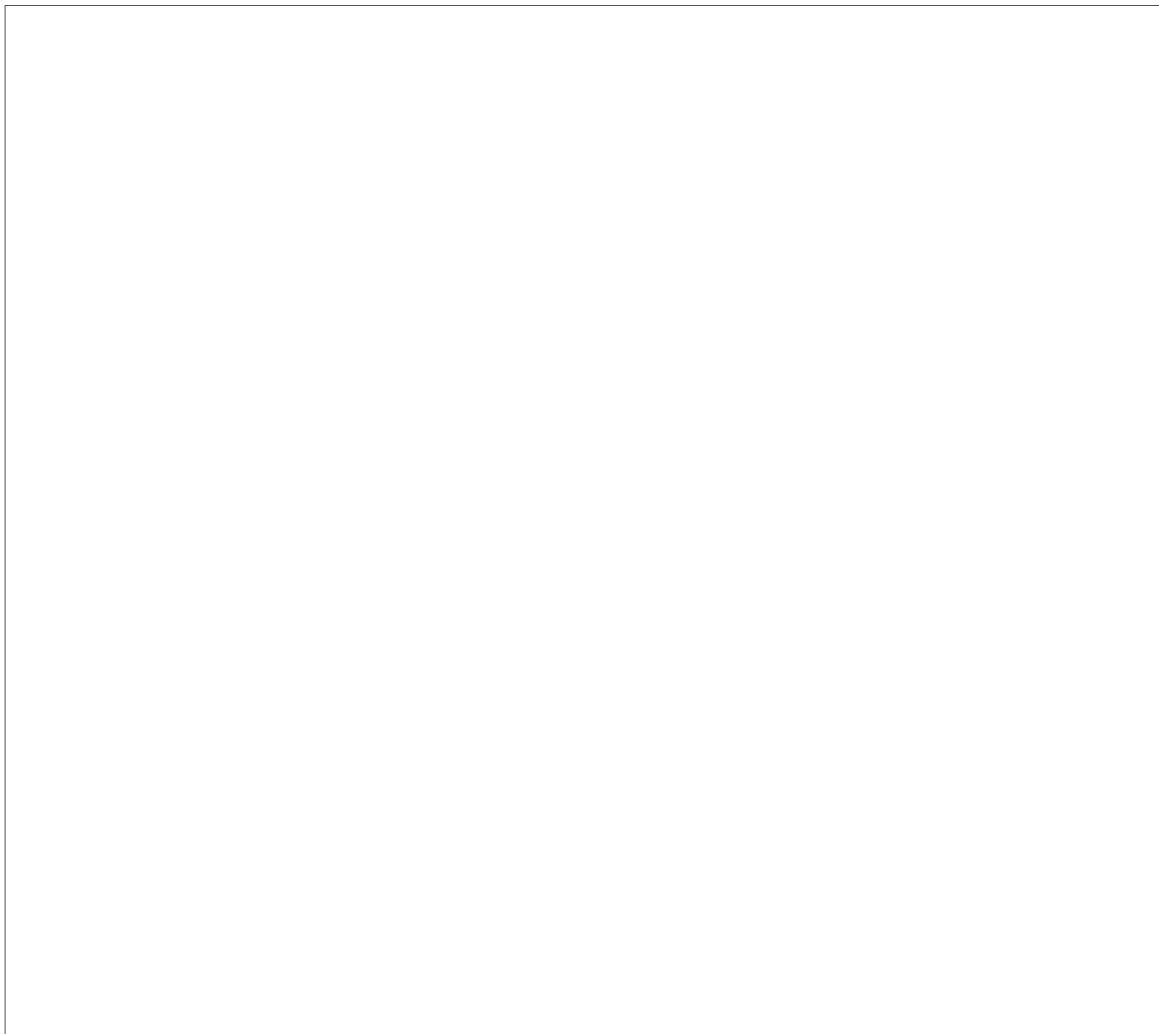


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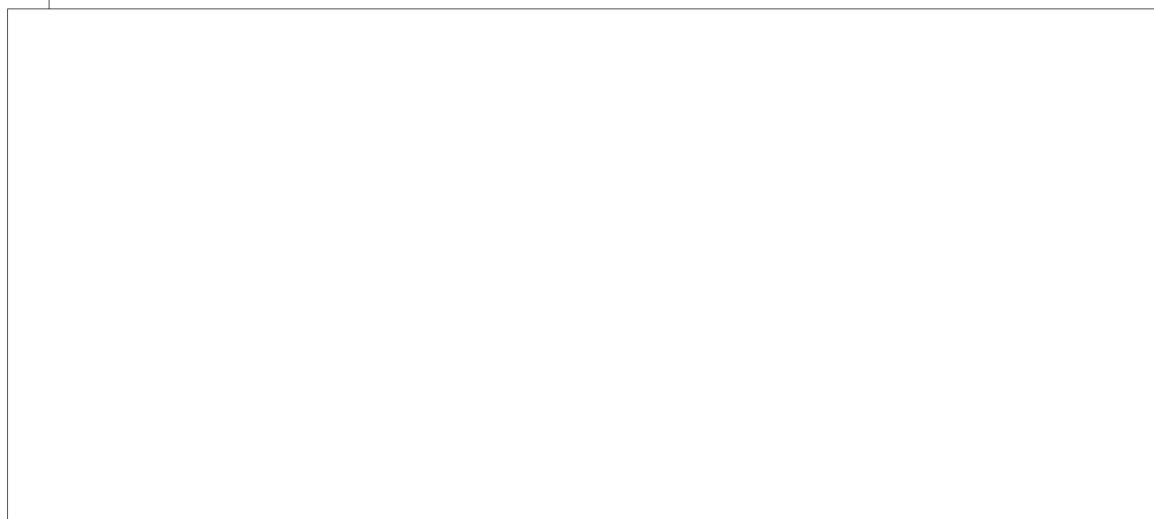


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Paul Doumer Bridge: Details of the effects of the latest attacks on the Doumer bridge

[redacted] the 25-26 October air strikes dropped two spans of the bridge. [redacted] in addition that the central piling on the island in the middle of the river had been cracked.

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[redacted] a trip across the river on one of the ferries substituting for the bridge. Each ferry boat reportedly can carry 20 cars and 40 to 50 passengers and makes the crossing in about 45 minutes, traveling upstream part way and then returning with the current. [redacted] people wanting to cross the river must wait about three hours.

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Effects of Bombing: [redacted]

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[redacted] bombing attacks against Hanoi and the coastal cities of Haiphong, Thai Binh, and Hon Gai were "devastating" and that hardly a building in any of these cities remained untouched. [redacted] the bombings have had a "telling effect" on production of coal at Hong Gai and that coal exports to Japan in 1967 will definitely be affected.

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[redacted] the North Vietnamese are experiencing difficulties in meeting commitments for coal shipments to Japan.

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[redacted] although the bombing has adversely affected the lives of the North Vietnamese, they do not seem to be disheartened. They appear resigned to a prolonged war and "fully confident" of ultimate victory.

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[redacted] although not plentiful, food, plain clothing, other daily necessities, and even luxury items such as liquor and tobacco could be purchased from peddlers.

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French Newsmen Arrive in Hanoi: A three-man team from the French television system arrived in Hanoi on 31 October, according to a French news service report from the North Vietnamese capital. The report stated that the team will remain in North Vietnam for about a month.

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Shakeup of Economic Officials in Hanoi: North Vietnam announced on 2 November a series of changes in its governmental structure. The chief one is a readjustment in the economic establishment by the promotion of second echelon technicians to more important positions. Politburo member Le Thanh Nghi, who was appointed minister of heavy industry last February, was replaced in that role by Nguyen Huu Mai, who has been vice minister of communications and transport since 1955. Nghi probably is being relieved of his routine tasks in order to concentrate on more important matters.

Other changes in the economic field involved Hoang An, who relinquished his post as minister of agriculture to a man who has been vice minister of agriculture since 1960, and Hoang Quoc Thinh, who has been acting minister of home trade and has now been appointed to that position in his own right.

The most unusual of the shifts is the appointment of Nguyen Con, chairman of the state planning commission, to the post of vice premier. There is nothing in Con's background or present duties that single him out for elevation to such a relatively major post. Con's appointment brings to seven the number of vice premiers, five of whom are members of the party's Politburo.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

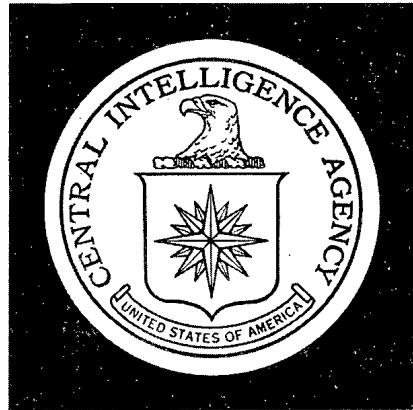
Hanoi on Recent US Antiwar Activity: A Hanoi domestic service broadcast on 1 November in Vietnamese summed up recent antiwar protests in the US. The broadcast reported that Secretary of State Rusk was jeered and booed at Indiana University on 24 October and that almost every sentence of his speech

on Vietnam was interrupted by shouts of "murderer, stop bombing North Vietnam." Hanoi also reported that the chairmen of 34 Democratic youth organizations sent a joint letter to the Democratic Party condemning President Johnson's Vietnam policy. The broadcast cited an article by George Gallup in a recent issue of the Washington Post, which alleged that 25 percent of the people think the government has concealed the truth about Vietnam.

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Hanoi Reports Remarks of American Visitor: Hanoi has again exploited the visit of an American who is opposed to the war by broadcasting his impressions of North Vietnam. On 1 November, in a broadcast in English to Southeast Asia, Hanoi reported the remarks of Robert Allen, a staff reporter for the National Guardian, who was recently in North Vietnam. Allen's statement, which was read by a North Vietnamese announcer, indicates that he was greatly impressed by the North Vietnamese people, who have "strength, courage, and determination to win" despite the US bombings.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 4 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
4 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Soviet Union

There was much 4th of July-type oratory in the speech Brezhnev gave yesterday. This is what the occasion called for. It was not his function at such a time to generate turbulence, but rather to depict the Soviet ship of state sailing grandly through calm waters. At several points, however, Brezhnev felt obliged to climb down from the level of platitude to give his audience some idea of what preoccupies Moscow now.

On China, he was direct in his criticism of Mao's "nationalist aberrations" but he wound up on the note that present events in China are transient and that "socialism" will ultimately triumph. This is sanctimonious guff at best. Moscow's real posture was expressed in a separate passage on defense in which Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union "will not flinch if someone is mad enough to make an attempt, from whatever direction--north or south, west or east...."

Brezhnev used the occasion to renew the call for an international Communist party conference. He laid it on thick about strengthening Communist unity, but nowhere did he deal trenchantly with the real causes of division among the world's Communists. There will probably be some serious talk about a world conference in private sessions with visiting Communist leaders.

On Vietnam, Brezhnev said about as little as he could have under the circumstances, and nothing new.

The Soviet leader said nothing that would qualify as an assessment of the present climate of US-Soviet relations. A nod of thanks to the World War II allies, including the US, was more than balanced by a condemnation of US "aggression."

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2. Cuba

Castro has failed to heed repeated Soviet warnings that his revolutionary policies in this hemisphere are damaging to broader Communist interests.

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[Redacted]

Brezhnev was clearly talking about Castro in that passage of his speech yesterday in which he declared that "Marxist-Leninists have always understood that socialism cannot be transplanted from one country to another by means of armed force."

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3. South Vietnam

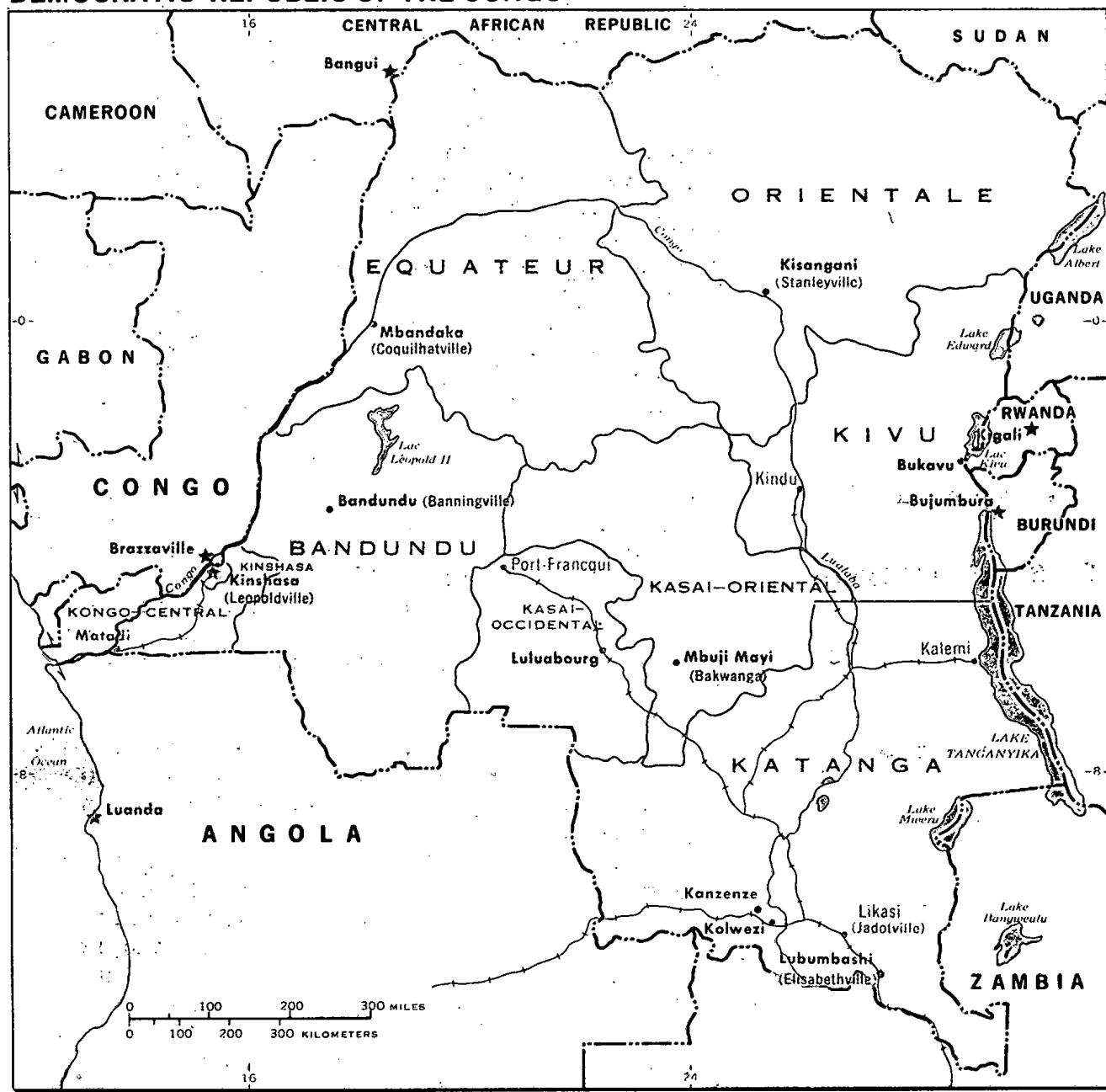
Our embassy was told yesterday by South Vietnamese navy sources that an eight-ship convoy had started up the Mekong for Phnom Penh. This will be good news for the Cambodians, who have been hot under the collar ever since Saigon halted their convoys in mid-October.

4. Venezuela

President Leoni's big Democratic Action Party is badly, perhaps irreversibly, split over who is to be the party's presidential candidate a year from now. The struggle is between party Secretary General Gonzalo Barrios, who is favored by top party leaders, and Luis Beltran Prieto who has a large popular following, particularly among the younger, more militant rank-and-file.

If the party breaks in two, which seems likely at this point, Leoni will lose his majority in Congress and be reduced to the status of a lame duck.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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5. Congo

The mercenary group that moved into Katanga Province night before last has made some headway. At last word it was near Kolwezi, about half way to the provincial capital from its starting point on the Angolan border.

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The invaders are few in number and we suspect their main purpose is diversionary. The aim may be to take the heat off Schramme's forces at Bukavu, but this could be simply the opening phase of a bigger operation yet to come.

In the meantime, the Congolese army offensive in Bukavu seems to be making progress

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6. Nigeria

The federal government, confronted with major reconstruction costs, is now weighing a renewed Soviet offer of \$56 million in economic aid credits. Whether or not the Nigerians snap up the offer, they will likely use it to pry more aid from Western sources.

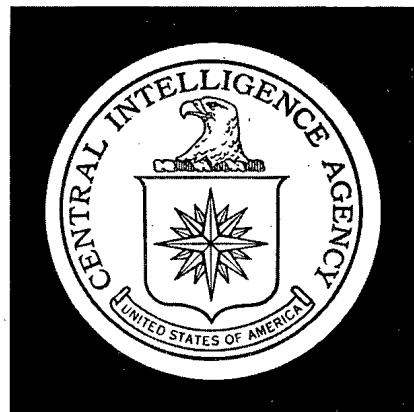
7. Tanzania

President Nyerere will look darkly on Stokely Carmichael's efforts to set up a permanent "Black Power" mission in Tanzania when he hears some of Carmichael's latest rantings. Carmichael, in Tanzania this week on a busy schedule arranged by the Cuban embassy, told local reporters, among other things: "Julius Nyerere is a clown...African leaders disgust me... all this talk about African unity is a joke...the Congolese are scum."

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Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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4 November 1967



**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
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4 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi Turns Down Request of American News Agency:

the North Vietnamese deny permission for an American Broadcasting Company news staff correspondent and camera crew to visit North Vietnam.

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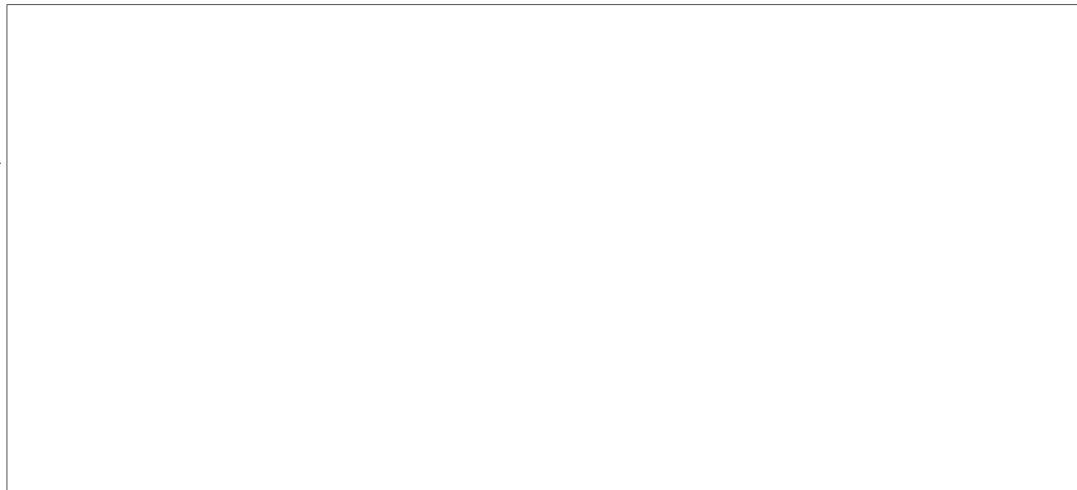
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More on Hanoi's Attitude: Xuan Thuy, former North Vietnamese foreign minister and member of the party central committee, recently expressed Hanoi's usual hard line position on the war. His remarks came in an interview with a Cuban correspondent [redacted]

[redacted] on 2 November. The harsh tone of Thuy's statements may have been dictated by this forum, but it was in keeping with virtually every recent North Vietnamese pronouncement on the war.

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Thuy concentrated on North Vietnam's demands for a settlement. He said the US must "unconditionally and finally" put an end to the bombings and other activities against the North, it must withdraw all its forces from the South, and it must allow the Vietnamese people to resolve their problem for themselves. He said that "only in this way can the problem of Vietnam be solved," and added that any proposal for talks must be made by "those mainly guilty of the aggression against Vietnam."

Thuy declined to predict what actions the US would take in the future, but said that although the US is "bogged down" and "unable to find a way out," it is not yet ready for a "reasonable solution." He said that President Johnson insists the US has been seeking peace for a long time, and that Hanoi remains silent, while in fact, "Hanoi opened the door to peace a year ago" when Foreign Minister Trinh said talks could take place after

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an unconditional cessation of the bombings. The US, he claimed, has "sought all kinds of pretexts in order not to enter that door."

Thuy ridiculed US talk about the 1954 Geneva Agreements, saying the US is silent about the most important part of the agreements referring to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. He accused the US of wanting to turn the 17th parallel into a "state frontier between the two countries."

He said that North Vietnam's position is that if the US sincerely wants "talks which are consistent with our position," then "let us talk," but that if the US wants to continue the war Hanoi is prepared to "accept the challenge."

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Brezhnev on Vietnam: Brezhnev's comments on Vietnam in his keynote speech at the Soviet anniversary celebration were neither extensive nor particularly striking. He condemned the crimes of the US military, "which bring to memory the sinister deeds of the fascist monsters," and lauded the courage of the Vietnamese. He reasserted Moscow's determination to keep assisting the Vietnamese, called attention to the solidarity of socialist aid, and then took the expected slap at Peking for allegedly preventing the coordination of aid from the socialist countries. He castigated this as an action which is rendering the military successes of the Vietnamese less effective.

Brezhnev obviously had no desire to make the Vietnamese section of the speech a controversial one. The delegation from Hanoi may have been somewhat discomfited at the charge that Chinese intransigence was hindering the progress of the war, but the charge was nothing new.

II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

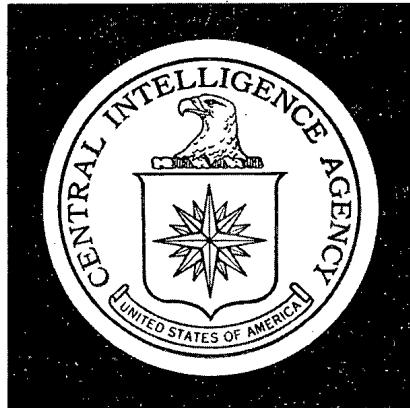
Vietnamese Communists Thank American Anti-War Groups: The Viet Cong's "Committee for Solidarity With the American People" has sent messages to groups of Americans living in France and Britain

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who are opposed to the war. According to a 2 November Hanoi International Service broadcast in English, the Viet Cong committee thanked the Americans for their "active participation" in the 21 October anti-war protest and called on the American people to step up their activities to compel the US government to end its "aggressive war" in Vietnam.

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~~Top Secret~~ 6 November 1967

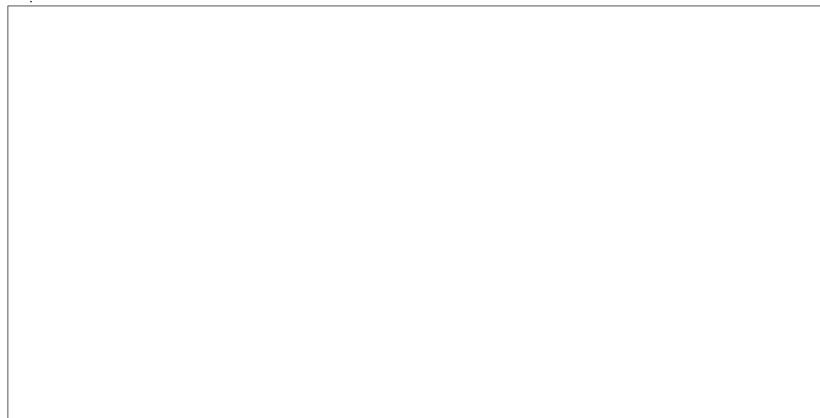


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DAILY BRIEF
6 NOVEMBER 1967

1. South Vietnam

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2. Congo

Part of the Kinshasa garrison has been flown down to Katanga Province. This leaves the Congolese capital vulnerable to a direct attack by mercenaries still in Angola. So far, however, there has been no solid indication that a move on Kinshasa is imminent.

The military situation in Katanga remains murky, with the small mercenary band [redacted] apparently holed-up waiting for reinforcements.

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To the north, efforts are being made to get Schramme and his troops out of Rwanda, where they fled Saturday night. Counting the mercenaries, their Katangan allies, and assorted hangers-on, about 2,000 people are involved. The evacuation is still hampered by a shortage of aircraft and by Mobutu's demand that the entire Schramme force be returned to Congolese authority.

3. South Arabia

Rival Arab nationalists are now at each other in a "war of extermination." At least 70 persons have been killed and 250 wounded in the last two days, and the hoodlums are ignoring their leaderships' pleas for a cease-fire.

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4. Yemen

The men who overthrew President Sallal's regime yesterday have considerably more tribal support than did the deposed president. This may provide some sense of unity among republican Yemenis and, once the Egyptians are gone, a basis for dealing with the royalists, many of whom share the same tribal allegiances.

Yemen's new leaders are all former republican cabinet officers who have resented the strong Egyptian hand in Yemeni affairs. In time they may look to renewed relations with the US.

5. Spain

Rumors that Franco's health is failing are going the rounds in Madrid again.

Ambassador Duke notes various stories that the Generalissimo has had a stroke, or suffers from fainting spells, or has circulatory problems. The ambassador also notes that the 75-year-old Spanish leader keeps a fairly active public appearance schedule, which probably would not be the case if he were really in bad shape.

There are some indications, however, that Franco's hand is less firm on the throttle when it comes to the details of government operations. As the ambassador put it, "there are signs of drifting."

6. Ecuador

President Arosemena, who has never been very popular with the military, is trying to curry favor in that quarter by offering to buy [redacted] French Mirages. In view of Ecuador's limited financial resources, Arosemena will get little support from the civilian side of the government. Even the Ecuadorean air force is somewhat chary and wants time to compare the French fighters with the F-5.

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I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION:

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Ho Chi Minh Gets Award: As part of the Soviet 50th anniversary celebrations, Moscow has given its highest award--the Order of Lenin--to Ho Chi Minh. In announcing the award Saturday, the Soviet press called Ho an "outstanding revolutionary and leader of the world Communist movement, consistent fighter for socialism and for strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese friendship." Hanoi has made no comment as yet on the award.

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No Comment: Neither Hanoi nor the Liberation Front has as yet offered any commentary on Ambassador Goldberg's proposal to include the Front in any UN Security Council debate of the Vietnam problem.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

More From the Women for Peace: Hanoi is continuing to broadcast statements on the war by leftist Americans who have recently been in North Vietnam. These broadcasts are in English and beamed to US troops in South Vietnam. The latest such broadcast was on 3 November and comprised remarks attributed to Dagmar Wilson, national chairman of "Women Strike for Peace." Mrs. Wilson was in Hanoi in early October.

The broadcast consisted of her views of American "antiwar activities." Mrs. Wilson expressed the belief that the best way to support the boys in Vietnam is to bring them home and related how people like herself must try to turn the minds of people who support the war effort. This was being done, she claimed, by making heroes out of the young men who have refused to fight. Mrs. Wilson said she believes it is more important to live and work for what you believe in than to "sacrifice and die."

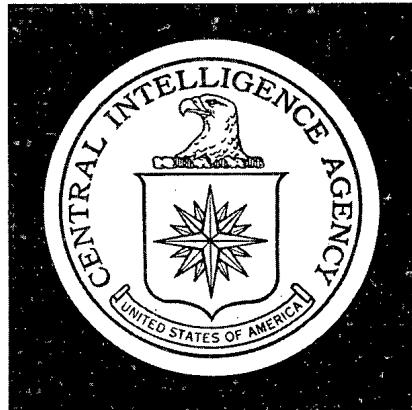
In another broadcast in English to American servicemen in the South, Hanoi on 3 November carried excerpts from what is described as "letters left behind on the battlefield." These were letters

from a mother to a young Marine who, the broadcast pointed out, died on 22 April, less than one month after he had been promoted.

* * *

Hanoi on the President's Press Conference:
Hanoi has denounced President Johnson's 1 November press conference statement that US objectives in Vietnam are limited. A Hanoi broadcast in English on 4 November claimed that the President's declaration actually means the US wants South Vietnam to be "a new type colony and a US military base for aggression." "This colonialist stand of the Johnson administration," the broadcast asserted, "has shed more light on his hypocritical announcement about a peaceful settlement, his readiness to negotiate, and the conditional cessation of the bombing." Because of this "hypocritical policy," the broadcast said that the protest against US policy in Vietnam has mounted throughout the world.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 7 November 1967

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DAILY BRIEF
7 NOVEMBER 1967

1. South Vietnam

Signs are appearing that rank-and-file members in both the moderate and militant Buddhist camps are becoming fed up with their intransigent leaders. A prominent Buddhist layman says he thinks this points the way toward a solution of continuing factional strife. He explains that if both Tam Chau and Tri Quang are removed, the two factions could then be amalgamated into a "third force" and the Buddhists would be united.

We do not expect this to happen right away, but trends do seem to be in that direction. President Thieu is said to be prepared to look favorably on any changes in the Buddhist charter recommended by a new, reconciled Buddhist grouping.

2. Soviet Union

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3. Uruguay

Devaluation of the peso yesterday is the most significant move Gestido has yet made to combat Uruguay's economic problems. The new rate is 200 pesos to one US dollar; the old rate was 99:1. This is a step recommended last spring by the International Monetary Fund.

4. Peru**5. West Germany**

6. Congo

Last week's mercenary incursion into Katanga appears bogged down, at least for the moment.

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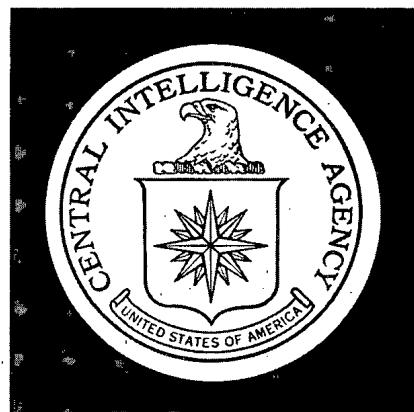
Mobutu remains adamant about getting his hands on Schramme and the white mercenaries who fled to Rwanda. At last report, the Congolese president was willing to let Schramme's Katangan supporters take a roundabout way home, but he wants to make an example of the whites.

Mobutu may have to look elsewhere for an example, however, as Rwanda's President Kayibanda apparently has decided to go ahead with the evacuation of both mercenaries and Katangans.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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7 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

7 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Vietnamese Speeches Commemorating Soviet Anniversary: Statements by Vietnamese Communist officials in both Moscow and Hanoi over the weekend were full of high praise for the Soviet revolution, its example for Vietnam and the world, and the importance of Soviet assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. Vietnamese spokesmen also used the occasion to spell out once again Hanoi's unbending terms for a settlement of the war, and to state their conditions for talks with the US.

First Secretary Le Duan, head of Hanoi's delegation to Moscow, provided the major Vietnamese statement in a speech to the Supreme Soviet on Friday. Le Duan recounted the successful course of Communism since the October Revolution, claiming that the Soviet victory has helped the Vietnamese people to find a way to liberation. He said that the Vietnamese people are determined to gain complete victory, chiefly by relying on their own resources but with the help of material support from the fraternal socialist countries.

Le Duan ridiculed what he termed "profuse talk about a false peace" and restated Hanoi's demand that the four points and the program of the Liberation Front serve as the basis for a settlement of the conflict. He added, moreover, that if the US "wishes to reckon with talks with the government, it must first of all, once and for all, and without any conditions, stop the bombing and other acts of war against North Vietnam."

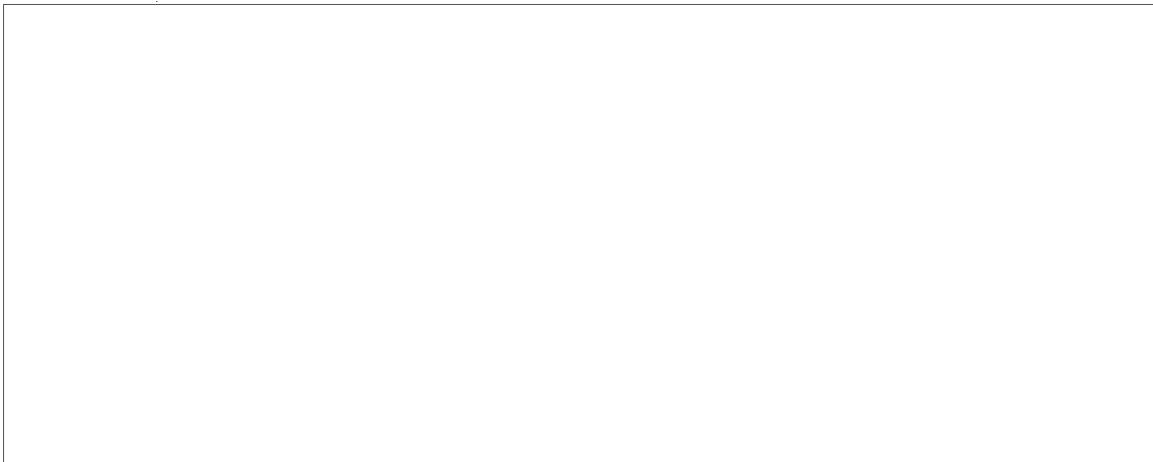
Le Duan's formula for achieving talks--if accurately translated and broadcast--suggests that a further note of rigidity has been injected into Hanoi's position on the war. In the past, authoritative Hanoi spokesmen when speaking specifically of the possibility of talks have called simply for an

"unconditional cessation of the bombing and all other acts of war against North Vietnam." Phrases such as "once and for all," suggesting a permanent halt, have not been used. Should Hanoi report Le Duan's statement on this point as broadcast by Moscow, the North Vietnamese would then appear to be demanding as a prerequisite for talks not only that the US stop the bombings unconditionally, but that such a halt be declared permanent as well.

Back in Hanoi, Politburo member Truong Chinh expressed many of the same sentiments in a speech broadcast on 5 November. Chinh claimed that the success of the Vietnamese revolution is clearly assured by the support of the socialist camp. He stressed that the assistance of the Soviets was of "special importance" and that the services rendered the people of Vietnam by the Soviet Union were "truly great." The occasion for Chinh's speech was a meeting held in honor of a visiting anniversary delegation from the Soviet Union. Vietnamese rhetoric and attendance at this meeting, while in keeping with the occasion, were nonetheless similar in many instances to that afforded a Chinese delegation present during Peking's National Day early last month.

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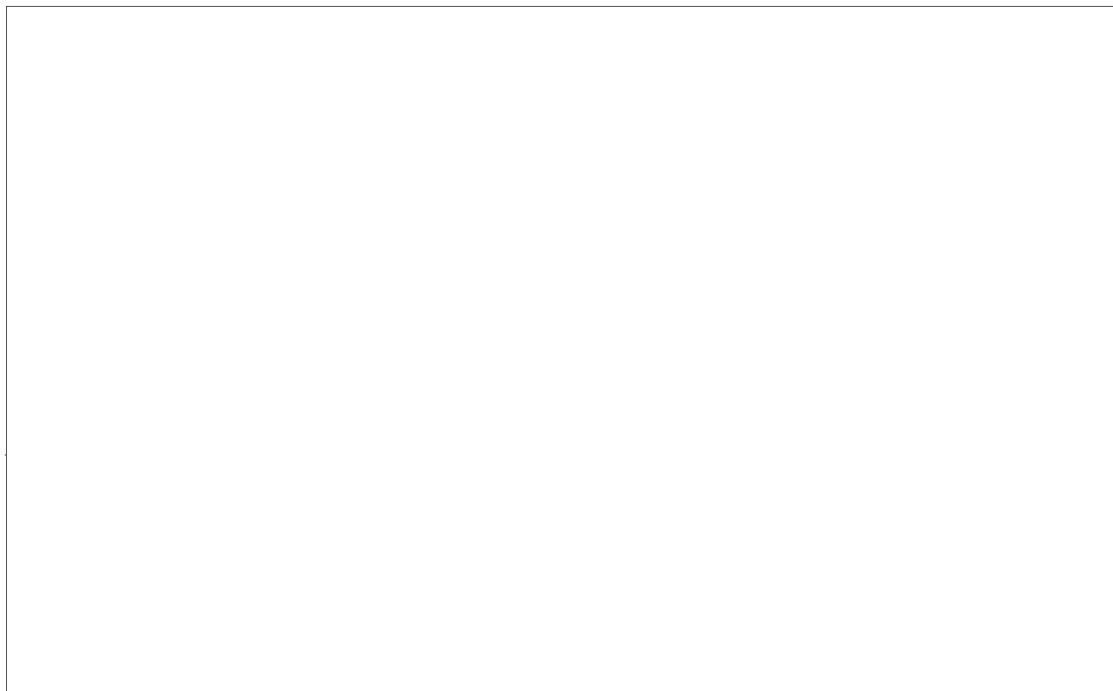
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More from Haiphong: A reporter for the Manchester Guardian filed a report from Haiphong on Sunday describing a harrowing automobile trip he had made one night recently out of Haiphong. Hundreds of trucks were on the road. Suddenly, one of them had an accident and a huge gasoline fire flared up. The reporter's car was stuck in a mile-long tie-up. "I felt that the soaring flames could be seen even in Washington and any minute I expected to hear the diving planes; so, obviously, did the Vietnamese." Before anything happened, however, mobile antiaircraft units roared up the road, "coming out of the darkness from little side roads to take up positions in the column." Then, the police arrived, the flames died out, and traffic went on.

The reporter claimed to have been given a guided tour of some of Haiphong's heavily bombed areas. He reported seeing "hundreds" of destroyed homes along with the bombed-out factories. He added that the bombing of this populous area may have been a mistake, but, if so, "American marksmanship has fallen off notably."

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North Vietnamese Officer Criticizes US Troops: American soldiers are easier to fight than the French and without helicopters they cannot do much more than five miles a day, according to Colonel Ha Van Lau, North Vietnam's liaison officer to the International Control Commission. The colonel's remarks were made in an interview in Hanoi with Joergen E. Peterson, and reported in the 3 November Manchester Guardian. Lau labeled US troops as "playboys" and claimed that they had to have water flown in from Hawaii. He also asserted that the US did not have enough experienced pilots and claimed that the pilots now bail out before their planes are hit by missiles.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

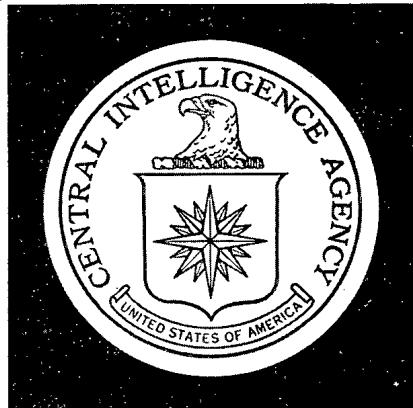
Hanoi on Americans Against the War: On 5 November, Hanoi International Service broadcast in English that "more and more" Americans have come out against the war. As examples, it cited an article by Linus Pauling condemning US policy in Vietnam, and a statement by US Navy pilot James C. Child, who said he had returned the air

medal he won in Vietnam because the war was "immoral and largely futile." The broadcast also took note of protest demonstrations held in US colleges against the draft and against recruiting by firms which made napalm for use in Vietnam.

* * *

Hanoi Broadcasts Another Statement by American Visitor: On 4 November, North Vietnam broadcast another recorded statement by Tom Hayden, an American who recently visited Hanoi. Speaking in English to US troops in South Vietnam, Hayden denounced US policy in Vietnam. A similar statement by Hayden was broadcast by Hanoi on 29 October.

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DAILY BRIEF
8 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Arab States -
Israel

Egypt's sudden call for an urgent Security Council meeting is an effort to break the continuing deadlock over an acceptable resolution. The Arabs probably still do not have sufficient support for the Indian resolution they favor. Neither does the US resolution seem yet to have the backing of the necessary nine Council members. The Japanese have now complicated the picture with a proposed resolution of their own.

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2. Algeria

Boumediene may be in serious trouble. Army chief of staff Z'Biri, long considered his chief rival, has fled Algiers for the eastern part of the country

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Z'Biri's chances will depend on which way other regional military commanders jump.

3. Congo

Mobutu thinks most of the mercenaries who invaded Katanga last week have now slipped back into Angola. He may be right. What their next move might be, however, is anyone's guess.

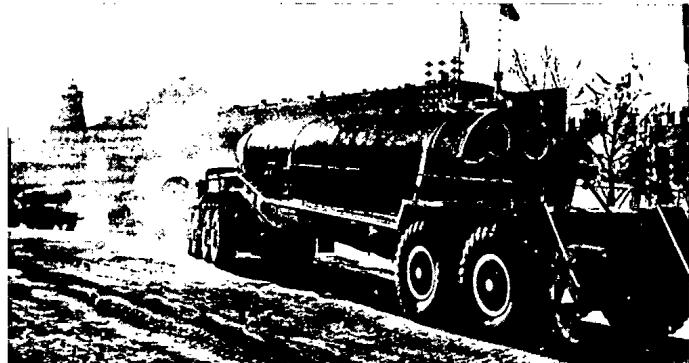
Continuing efforts to arrange the evacuation from Rwanda of both the Katangans and the white mercenaries are making but slow progress.

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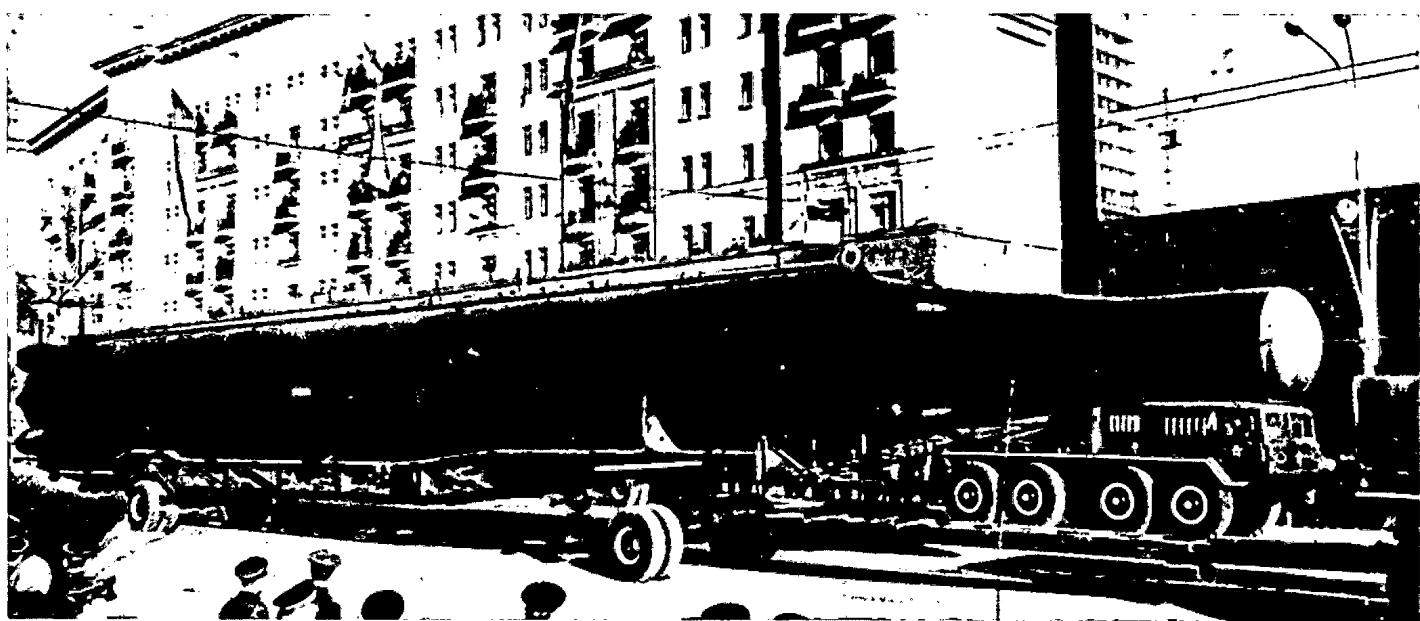
Soviet Weapons Systems Unveiled in 7 November Parade



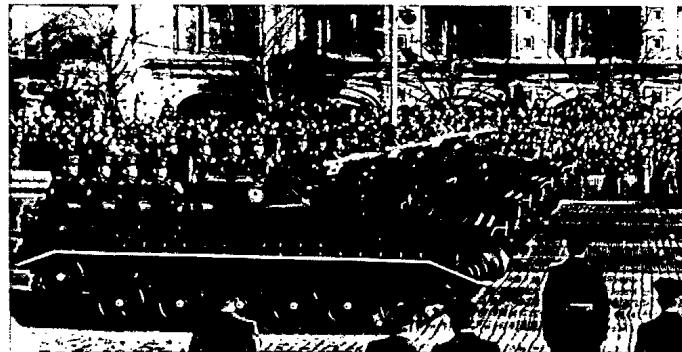
2-STAGE MRBM/IRBM



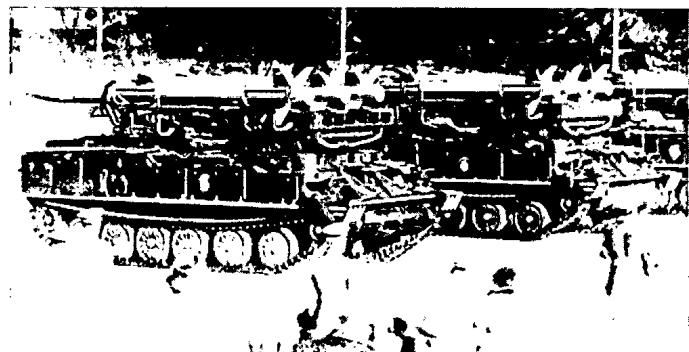
NAVAL MISSILE



ICBM



COMBAT VEHICLE



TRACKED AA MISSILE

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4. Soviet Union

The big Moscow parade yesterday gave us our first close-up look at some Soviet missile hardware. Analysis of the pictures will give us much new information on weapons being deployed in the Soviet Union.

The intercontinental ballistic missile in the parade was probably the widely deployed SS-9. Another weapon was said by the commentator to be a naval missile for underwater launching. It is too big to be sent up from a submarine, however, and we are not yet sure what the truth of the matter is.

Other missile systems in the parade included a two-stage medium or intermediate-range missile and a short-range one, possibly the SS-12 which has a range of 450 miles. A tracked vehicle carrying three antiaircraft missiles was also shown, as was a combat vehicle mounted with an antitank missile.

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[redacted] there was no new antiballistic mis- 50X1
sile hardware shown off yesterday.

5. South Arabia

Events have moved rapidly in the past two days. British authorities in Aden now believe the way is open for peaceful turnover to an independent government before the end of the month. The change came when the local army, abandoning all pretense of neutrality, declared its support for the bigger of the two rival nationalist factions. It thereupon clobbered the other faction, leveling its headquarters with artillery fire.

The only remaining area of opposition strength is in the Crater District of Aden where the remaining British troops are holed up. There may have been some trouble there late yesterday.

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6. Sweden

Relations with the US are likely to continue sliding downhill. The main reason is the government's exploitation of popular aversion to the Vietnam war for its own political gain.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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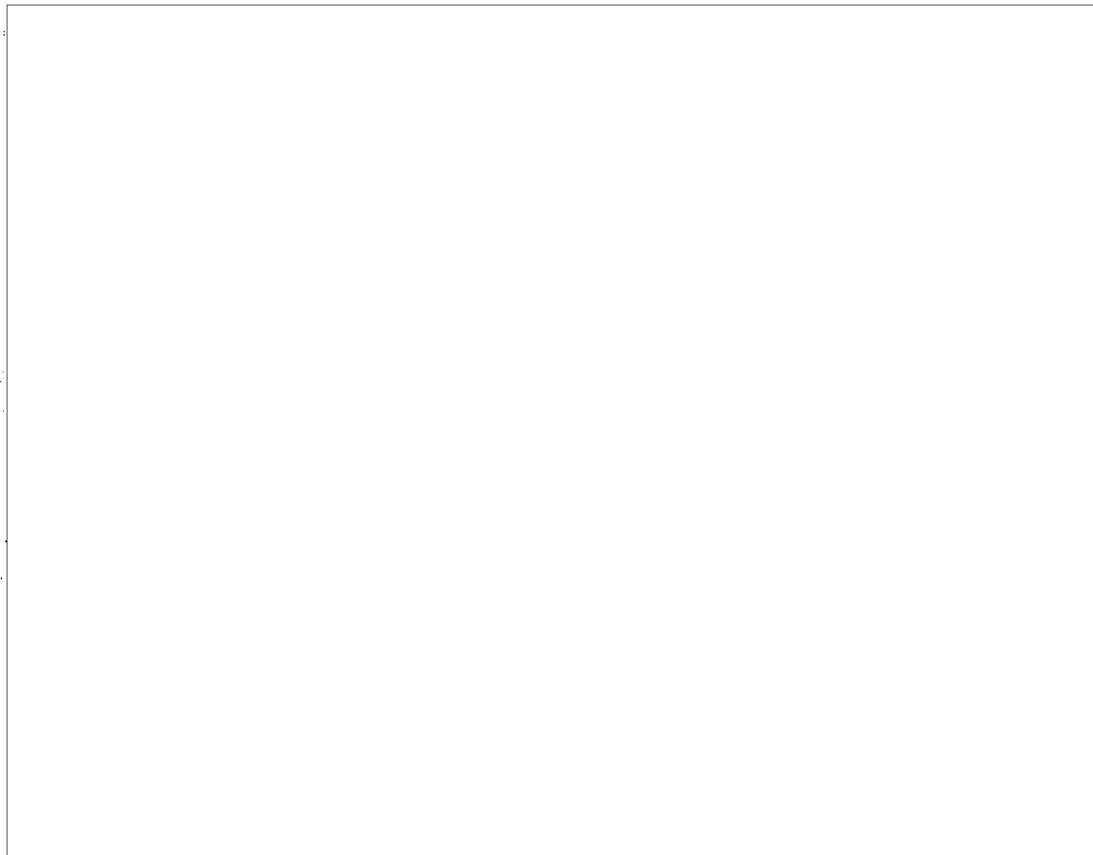
I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Viet Cong Claims US Troops are Disobeying Orders: The Communists have issued one of their periodic statements about the insubordination of US military units in South Vietnam. A clandestine Liberation Front broadcast on 4 November said that an "antiwar movement" against orders to move troops to the northern provinces was spreading among US units. The broadcast also reported that many US units stationed at various points throughout the I Corps area had violently participated in the anti-war movement and that "US Negro troops sharply struggled against orders" thereby "throwing their commanders into a confused state."

* * *

Le Duan on Communist Unity: North Vietnam has issued a lengthy article in praise of the Bolshevik Revolution and its lessons for today's struggle against the US. The article was written by Party First Secretary Le Duan, now in Moscow as head of

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Hanoi's delegation to the anniversary celebrations, and was published in the party daily Nhan Dan. It is much broader and more pointed than the pro forma items by Ho Chi Minh and Defense Minister Giap which appeared recently in the Soviet press.

Le Duan comes down hard on the need for Communist unity in pursuing the struggle in Vietnam. He employs more specific language on this point than any Vietnamese Communist spokesman has recently used. Today's "urgent problem," he says, "is to consolidate and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp," and the "unity of the international Communist movement" in order to continue the "common struggle for socialist revolution." Le Duan calls for the "establishment of a world united front" against the United States similar to that used by the USSR in the 1930's against Nazi Germany. He asserts that setting up such a front is one of the "most basic problems" facing the Communist movement.

While his call for Communist unity doubtless will please Soviet leaders, Le Duan also reaffirms North Vietnam's insistence on revolutionary violence as an indispensable ingredient of national liberation movements. He emphasizes the responsibility of all Communist countries to support these movements wherever they exist, but makes it clear that the present task is focused on the struggle in Vietnam. The "world revolution," he reminds his audience, will surely enter a new phase "provided the socialist camp and other revolutionary forces in the world prove resolute" in further promoting the "offensive spirit of the October Revolution and follow the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism."

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

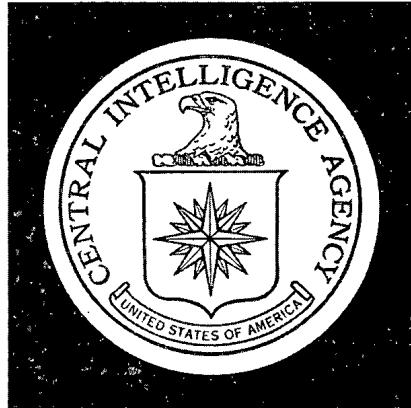
Hanoi Appeals to US Negro Troops: A recent broadcast in English to American servicemen in South Vietnam--purporting to be "especially designed for the Negro GI"--claimed that the "colored" troops in the South are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the war is "not their war." The broadcast cited a number of examples of injustices by the military against the Negroes and concluded that "many colored GI's in South Vietnam are wondering for whom they are fighting and dying," and that Stokely Carmichael, "well-known leader of colored Americans," will "deal with the matter."

A similar broadcast presents an appeal by Carmichael to Negro troops. Carmichael's tirade contains assertions that the Vietnam war is the "white man's war" and that Negroes should not fight in it.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 9 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
9 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Congo

Mobutu has called an emergency committee meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for tomorrow to discuss the evacuation of the mercenaries now in Rwanda. He has also asked the Rwandans not to allow any evacuation until the meeting considers the matter.

Mobutu has backed down somewhat in his demands for extradition of the mercenaries, and now says he will allow them to leave if he can get a guarantee that they will not return. Whether the Rwandans will allow the mercenaries to stay in their country until the OAU acts, however, remains uncertain.

2. Nigeria

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3. West Germany

Chancellor Kiesinger is holding firm to the middle ground on the delicate question of Britain's entry into the European Communities.

His recent public statements have been so vague as to lead the press into contradictory interpretations. Thus, one West German newspaper concludes "Kiesinger supports De Gaulle," while another maintains that the Chancellor is demanding "De Gaulle, give in."

Embassy Bonn views Kiesinger's mugwump tactics as further evidence of his determination to avoid a crisis and continue gentle persuasion tactics vis-a-vis the French.

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4. Communist China

There are a number of signs that Peking is having trouble convincing militant Red Guards to abandon violence and return to school.

Tensions between opposing Red Guard organizations remain high in many areas and clashes between rival groups appear to have increased recently. The level of violence, however, is still far below that of last summer.

5. Vietnam

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6. Cuba

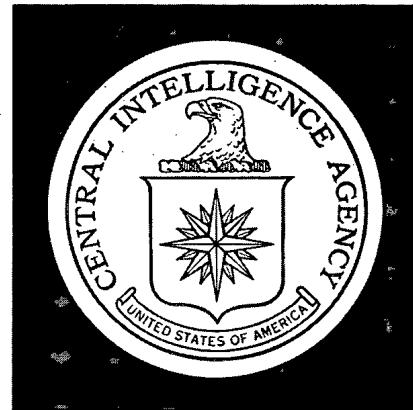
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[redacted] a large number of "old-line" Cuban Communists have been arrested recently. We are not yet sure whether this means a renewed campaign against the pre-Castro Communists. If so, it will certainly inflame the grievances between the old guard and the "new" types and probably further damage Havana's relations with Moscow.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
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9 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi Reaffirms Terms for Settlement: Premier Pham Van Dong has reaffirmed Hanoi's standard terms for a settlement of the war and for talks with the US. At a reception honoring a visiting Soviet anniversary delegation on 7 November, Dong told his audience that the basis "to settle the Vietnam problem is the four points of the North Vietnamese Government and the political program of the Liberation Front--the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people." He further declared that if the US wants talks with Hanoi, it "must act on the 28 January statement of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh." That statement called on the US to halt unconditionally the bombings "and all other acts of war" against North Vietnam as the conditions for talks. Dong gave no indication that Hanoi is now demanding that such a bombing halt be "definitive" (i.e., final or permanent) as did Party First Secretary Le Duan in a 3 November speech before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

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The Premier also provided a similar statement on negotiations and a variety of other subjects to a British reporter. These were published on 8 November. Dong told the reporter that the North Vietnamese expect further escalation of the war and that they are ready to cope with it. He pointed to the forthcoming second session of the Bertrand Russell war crimes tribunal as an event of "great international importance," claiming that it will throw more light on the "monstrous crimes of the US." Dong also went to some length in stressing the importance of the Liberation Front's new program and that organization's claim to be the "only true representative of the South Vietnamese people." Dong termed the present Saigon administration "quislings" who are not taken seriously, and asserted that the struggle against the Americans compels everyone to take a stand--either in favor of or against the US--"there is no third road."

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Construction Continuing at Yen Bai Airfield:
Photography of 29 October shows construction is continuing to the runway at Yen Bai airfield northwest of Hanoi. Concrete appears to have been laid on part of the runway and the parallel taxiway. Three parking aprons, 13 aircraft revetments, and a dispersal taxiway were also observed. This is the first progress noted at the field since 20 June when it appeared that preparations were under way to surface the runway.

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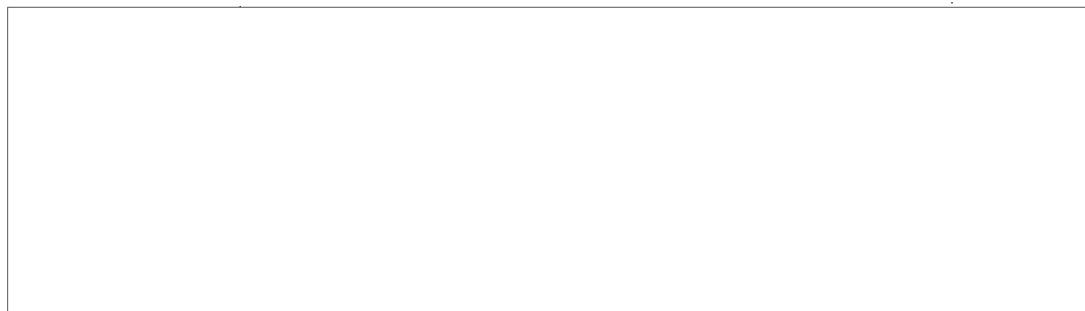
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Effects of US River Mining Operations: A [redacted] correspondent stationed in North Vietnam has told US officials that, as of early August, the people of North Vietnam were distressed by the fact that mines had been dropped into rivers. The mines had not been removed because the North Vietnamese Navy was not familiar with minesweeping methods. The traffic of river craft carrying rice and vegetables was restricted and river navigation appeared to be greatly obstructed, especially on rivers between Hanoi and Haiphong.

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Hanoi Says "Get in the Rice": On 5 November, Hanoi issued its seasonal exhortation to mobilize labor in the countryside to harvest this month's rice

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crop.

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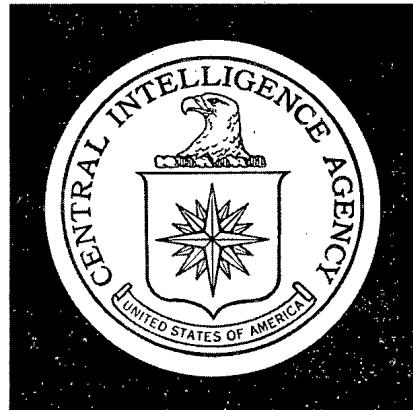
Largely because of a long period of drought, it is estimated that this year's important 10th month crop--about two-thirds of a 4.5 million ton average yearly crop--will be about 10 percent or 200-300 thousand tons short. The crop harvested in early summer had an estimated 200 thousand ton shortfall. Grain imports this year have been running far ahead of 1966 imports.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi on Negro Servicemen: A 6 November Hanoi English language broadcast to US troops in South Vietnam asserts that American Negroes are not only "suffering racial brutality and denied their freedom in the ghettos," but are also "discriminated against in the armed forces and in Vietnam." The broadcast claims that few Negro soldiers can get officer's rank and quotes Senator Edward Brooke as saying that "the Negro is not given the authority to attain command." Hanoi also cites a 28 May report in the US magazine Tan claiming that a Negro colonel was given a desk job that never existed before, "simply to keep him from being assigned to a field command."

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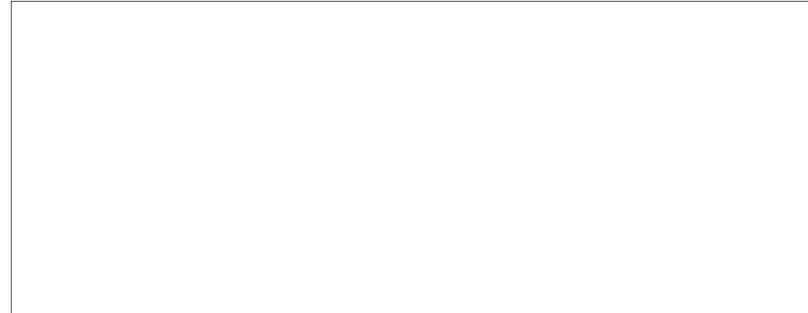
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DAILY BRIEF
10 NOVEMBER 1967

1. South Vietnam

The new cabinet appears to be a competent one. Of the 17 ministers named, nine have served in the previous government. All key posts--defense, interior, revolutionary development, foreign affairs, and economy--are held either by generals or those who served in the Ky government.

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2. Hong Kong

The police--the prime targets--are finding it hard to control terrorist violence by militant Communists. They are particularly handicapped by the more powerful bombs now being used and by the difficulty of identifying hit-and-run bombers.

Moderate Communist leaders, who still seem committed to their long-term strategy of wearing down the British through political action, will probably try to keep the terrorists under some control. Peking, for its part, apparently wants to protect its economic interests in the colony.

3. Israel

US defense attachés who visited the Suez Canal area this week say the Israelis are really dug in. Their positions have been hardened with extensive revetments, additional water pipelines are being constructed, and they appear ready to stay until the Arabs agree to negotiate.

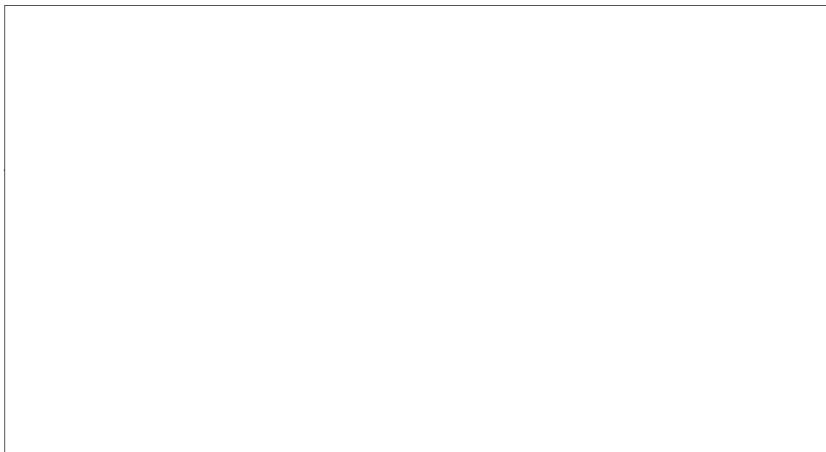
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4. Congo

The mercenary invasion of Katanga has fizzled out. In Rwanda, President Kayibanda, expecting at any moment a formal Congolese request to extradite Schramme and his group, is begging the Red Cross to evacuate them--just anywhere, but fast.

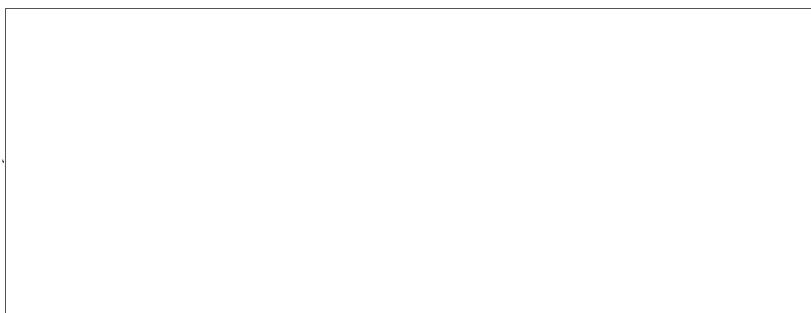
5. Communist China

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6. Cuba

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7. Panama

The squabbling over the presidential nomination within Robles' divided coalition is getting worse. The president has backed off from his first selection and suggested a compromise candidate. His proposal has infuriated powerful National Guard Commandant Vallarino, who expected to be the compromise candidate himself.

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Robles may end up by having to endorse Vallarino, a staunch member of the oligarchy.

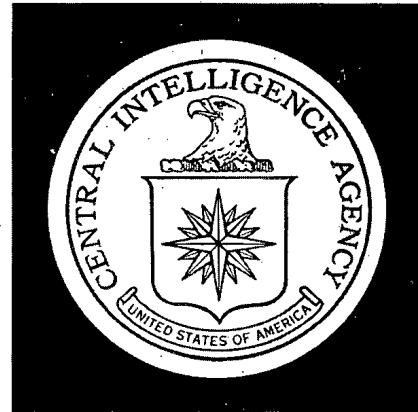
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8. Ghana

The ruling junta may soon have to do something about one of its more influential, but impetuous, members. In a speech at the crowning of Miss Ghana, he criticized the qualifications of the contestants, intimating that his grandmother could have won over this collection. The papers quoted him as saying, "For Christ's sake, don't send any of them to London" for the Miss World contest.

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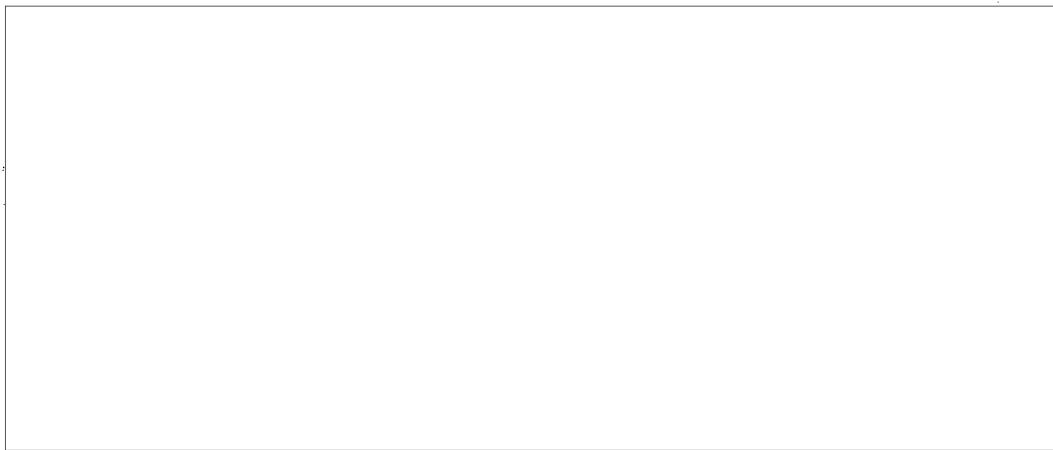
**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

10 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Ho Misses Celebration: Ho Chi Minh played no role in the rather elaborate Hanoi ceremonies surrounding the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. His only contribution to the occasion was to write a bland article on the revolution for the Soviet party paper. Given the importance the Communists have attached to this anniversary, Ho's absence from the festivities is unusual and suggests that illness may have prevented him from attending.

There was no reference to Ho during the festivities. At meetings and receptions where he would normally play the key role as head of state or perhaps more importantly as a living link with the period of the revolution, his position was filled by the insignificant and aged Vice President Ton Duc Thanh. Further evidence of Hanoi's reluctance to associate Ho with the anniversary is the failure to give any public notice to his receiving the Order of Lenin from the Soviets. Presentation of the same award to Ton Duc Thanh was publicized.

During the past several months, Ho has been reported to be in poor health and resting outside of Hanoi. His erratic pattern of appearances in the past nine months has also suggested that he is ailing. He has made only three public appearances in recent months--the latest at North Vietnam's national day on 1 September. [redacted]

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77.)

(He is [redacted])

Despite Ho's inactivity and his apparent aloofness from the political scene, there has been no indication in the past year that his subordinates have had any difficulty in running the country without his immediate leadership and direction. The evidence also suggests that the regime's major policies--particularly on strategy for the war and on possible peace negotiations--are the result of collective decision-making and are not dependent on Ho's presence.

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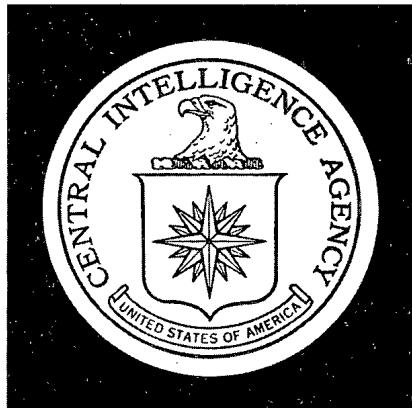
II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi on Antiwar Activities in US: A Hanoi Vietnamese language broadcast of 8 November reports that a group of writers and journalists have signed a statement expressing their determination not to pay 23 percent of their taxes as a protest against the war. The statement reportedly urges the American people to join in refusing to pay their taxes. The broadcast also notes that a group of professors at Iowa University has issued a statement urging the US to end the "aggressive war" in Vietnam. Hanoi quotes the Toronto Star as revealing that about 75 American soldiers have deserted to Canada and that about 6,000 Americans have sought refuge from the draft in Canada.

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"War Crimes" Trial: The second session of the Bertrand Russell "War Crimes" tribunal will be held from 20-29 November in Roskilde, Denmark, a suburb of Copenhagen. The tribunal held its first session in Stockholm earlier this year.

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DAILY BRIEF
11 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Egypt

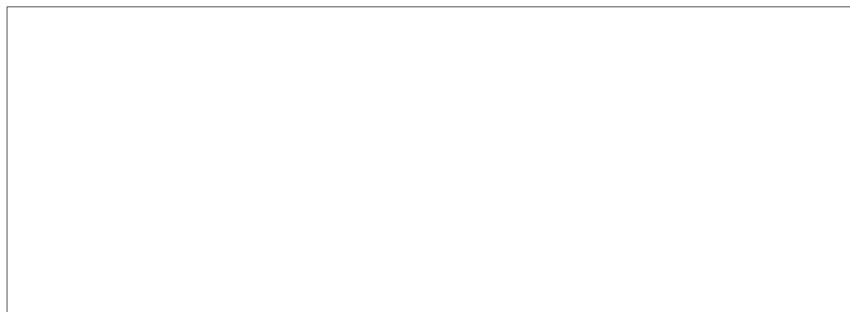
Moscow cannot meet Cairo's urgent request for 600,000 tons of refined petroleum products to cover Egyptian needs through November and December.

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The Egyptians had asked for help after the Suez refineries were destroyed last month. Cairo is haggling to get Egyptian crude processed at an Aden refinery, but even if this deal goes through it would take care of only the most essential requirements.

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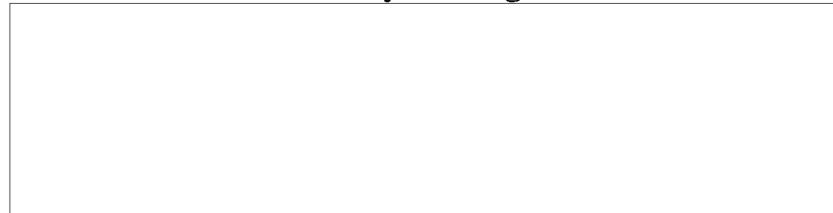
2. West Germany



3. Rhodesia

No progress was made in the latest round of talks on a Rhodesian settlement between Ian Smith and British Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson.

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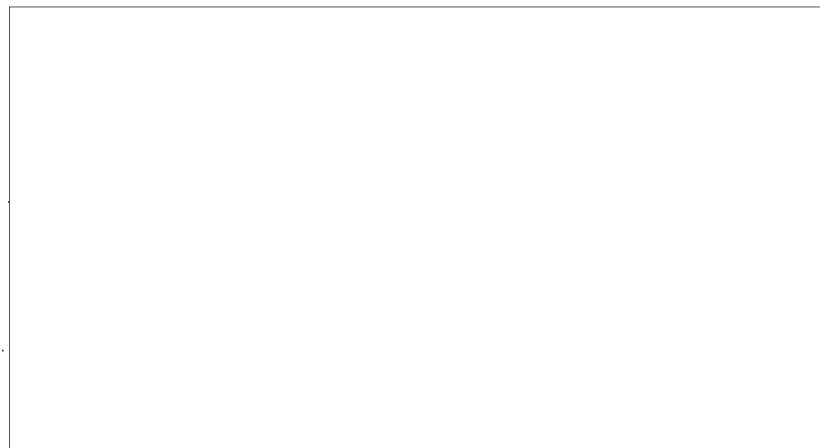
4. Japan

Sato arrives in Washington with a solid power base in his own Liberal Democratic Party. The prime minister successfully led the party through a national election last January and feels this was an endorsement of his determination to keep close relations with the US.

Sato also saw the election as giving him a mandate to go forward in gradually expanding Japan's economic and political role in Asia. South Korea is one beneficiary. By 1975 Japan will have invested \$1 billion in Korea's economic development and replaced the US as the largest source of external assistance.

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5. Congo

The emergency committee session of the Organization of African Unity called by Mobutu to consider the fate of the mercenaries and their Katangan cohorts is finally meeting now.

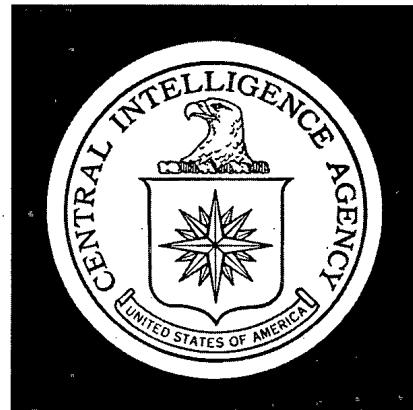
[redacted] a draft resolution [redacted] probably will be put before the committee--if Mobutu approves. It does not demand outright extradition of the mercenaries, but it does claim compensation must be paid for the damage they have done. Payment would be "by the mercenaries or by the states they claim to belong to."

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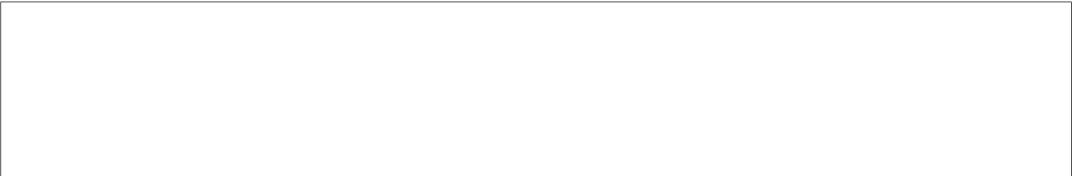
**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

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I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Interviews with Captured US Pilots: The Hanoi press yesterday carried interviews with Lieutenant Commander McCain, son of Admiral McCain, commander of US Naval forces in Europe, and another captured pilot, Air Force Colonel John Flynn.

McCain was quoted as having said, "The morale of the Vietnamese people is very high. The Vietnamese people are very strong--present events are moving to the advantage of North Vietnam, and the United States appears to be isolated."

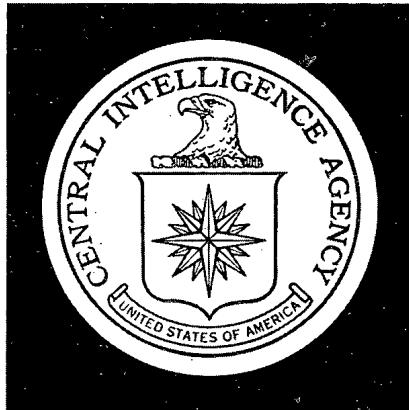
Both pilots are said to have commented on the density and accuracy of antiaircraft fire over Hanoi. Flynn was quoted as saying, "Your ground-to-air missiles are really dangerous. As for your MIGs, we could hardly tell where they were coming from, and after firing, they disappeared."

Flynn is also said to have remarked that young US pilots, despite their outward bravado, were frightened at having to fly over the North, particularly Hanoi. "Many young pilots want to leave the Air Force to become civilian pilots, and the old pilots like me want to retire and return to our families."

These excerpts were broadcast by the French Press Agency. Texts of the articles are not yet available.

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~~Top Secret~~ 13 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
13 NOVEMBER 1967

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1. Vietnam

The American soldiers released on Saturday by the Viet Cong are expected to arrive in the US by commercial flight this evening. Two of the men are in fair shape; the third is weak, but has already shown some improvement.

During their stopover in Lebanon, two of the soldiers--Sergeants Pitzer and Jackson--are quoted by Embassy Beirut as saying, "The sooner we get back to the Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg, the better." Sergeant Pitzer said repeatedly that he wants to return to Vietnam to continue the fight.

The Viet Cong's interest in getting as much propaganda mileage as possible from the release is underlined in a recently received official Cambodian document. According to the document, the Viet Cong representative in Phnom Penh told the Cambodian foreign minister in late September that the prisoners would be released for "humanitarian reasons," but with the ultimate aim of encouraging US antiwar groups and demonstrating that the Viet Cong had always treated prisoners well.

2. Israel-Jordan

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3. Congo

The meeting of the Organization of African Unity over the weekend voted in favor of repatriating the mercenaries. It imposed stiff conditions, however, including a demand for payments to the Congo for the damages which the mercenaries have done, and for guarantees that they will not be allowed to return to Africa.

These conditions will probably be rejected by the mercenaries' home countries. A period of extensive haggling--with the mercenaries sweating it out in Rwanda--will probably ensue.

4. Greece-Turkey

The Greeks have put their air force on alert, charging that the Turks have repeatedly violated their airspace during the past week. Ankara has already rejected a Greek protest over the incidents; it maintains that the flights are for "training" purposes and that they will continue.

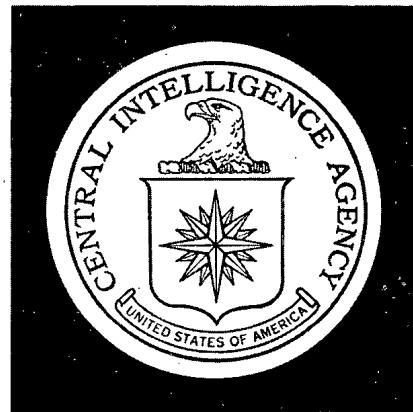
Turkish motives here are still not clear.

5. Egypt**6. Indonesia**

A seasonal rice shortage and resulting price spiral may well create a major political problem for the Suharto regime. Suharto effectively blunted demonstrations last week by youth groups protesting high prices and corrupt officials, but continuing political pressures seem likely.

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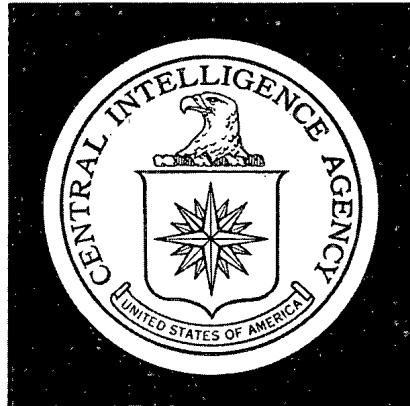
I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Viet Cong Thank Americans Who Participated in Antiwar Demonstration: A recent Hanoi broadcast in English reports that the Viet Cong's Committee for Solidarity with the American People has sent a message thanking the Americans who participated in last month's antiwar week in the US. The message asserted that the protests--especially the demonstration on 21 October at the Pentagon--"greatly impressed" the South Vietnamese people. The Viet Cong also expressed appreciation to the "thousands upon thousands of American youths" who destroyed their draft cards or "encircled the military induction centers for many days." The message closed with a prediction that Americans in "yet greater numbers" would take part in the antiwar movement.

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DAILY BRIEF
14 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Soviet Union

Ambassador Thompson notes that during the Soviet anniversary celebration Brezhnev emerged more than ever as the "first among equals" in the leadership. He ran the show (as be-fitted his job description), and the seemingly endless speeches contained only scanty references to the principle of "collective leadership." The ambassador adds, however, that it would be premature to infer that Brezhnev's leadership is unquestioned or that his views necessarily carry the day.

As for Kosygin, he appeared tired and ill. The Moscow rumor mill says he has offered to resign.

2. Soviet Union

A "preparatory" meeting for the world Communist conference Moscow wants so badly has finally been scheduled for Budapest, possibly late this year. The Soviets, however, had to promise that the session will steer clear of ideological discussions aimed at Peking. Hence, the meeting will do little more than strengthen Soviet claim to leadership of the Communist movement and keep the Chinese on the defensive. Having this kind of a meeting is no guarantee that a full-dress international conference will ever come off.

3. Algeria

Army chief of staff Z'Biri is apparently still at loggerheads with Boumediene. We reported last week that Z'Biri's chances would depend on which way the regional military commanders jumped. None of them have jumped yet.

4. Iraq

When Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Anderson was recently in Baghdad, Iraqis without exception told him they would follow Nasir's lead on an Arab-Israeli settlement. The man in the street still regards Nasir as "the only Arab leader."

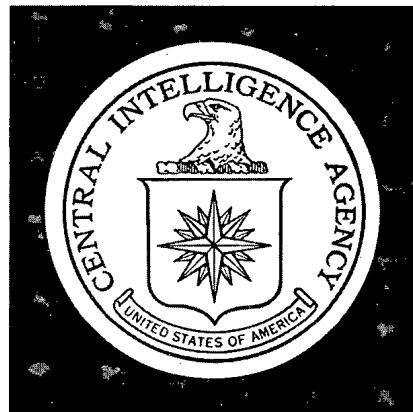
Iraqi moderates told Anderson that unless a "reasonable" Arab-Israeli solution was secured soon (by the US), they would have no chance of survival in the militant radicalism that would dominate the Arab world.

5. South Vietnam

A halt in bombing North Vietnam would not lead to talks with the National Liberation Front, a Front spokesman said last week. Interviewed by a Japanese reporter in Moscow, Dang Cham Thi took the same line both Hanoi and the Front have taken in trying to draw a sharp distinction between the air war in the North and the guerrilla war in the South. To talk with the Front, Dang said, the US would have to accept the Front's conditions.

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Aid to North Vietnam: A Western press report from Moscow quotes Soviet officials telling visiting Japanese that the Soviet Union is now providing some 80 to 85 percent of all foreign aid going into North Vietnam. This almost certainly is a considerable exaggeration by the Soviets, who frequently try

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to play down the significance of Chinese Communist support for Hanoi.

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Ho Cannot Now Accept Order of Lenin: Hanoi radio in English this morning finally acknowledged the Order of Lenin the Soviet Union conferred on Ho Chi Minh as part of the Soviet anniversary celebration. Hanoi first quoted the Soviet message to Ho, and then gave Ho's reasons for declining the award.

What purported to be Ho's message read:

"Dear Comrades: It was with boundless emotion that I learned of your decision to confer on me a Lenin Order, and I wish to thank you with all my heart.

"May I make the following suggestion: At present the U.S. aggressors are stepping up their war of aggression against our fatherland, Vietnam. They are massacring in the most barbarous manner tens of thousands of my compatriots in the South as well as in the North. Our armed forces and people throughout the country are shedding their blood to fight off U.S. aggression and save the country.

"In these circumstances, my mind would not be at rest should I accept now the particularly great honor of receiving a Lenin Order. For this reason, while thanking you with all my heart, may I ask you to postpone the presentation of that infinitely high and noble award until the day our people have driven off the U.S. imperialist aggressors and completely liberated our fatherland, Vietnam. Then I shall, on behalf of all my compatriots, receive with honor and joy the Order bearing the name of the Great Lenin.

"With Communist greetings, Ho Chi Minh."

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North Vietnamese Delegation Still in Moscow:

Although most foreign delegations to the anniversary celebrations in Moscow had left by last weekend, the North Vietnamese delegation apparently was still there as of yesterday. The Soviet press reported that Foreign Minister Trinh met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Novikov yesterday. We assume that other members of the delegation, including Defense Minister Giap and Party First Secretary Le Duan, are also engaged in substantive discussions with the Soviets now that the festivities have ended.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi Broadcasts Interview with "Women's Strike for Peace" Officials: Hanoi is continuing to broadcast taped interviews with Dagmar Wilson. The latest, as all the others, was in English to US troops in the South. The theme of this 11 November program was marked only by its lack of anything new.

* * *

Hanoi Broadcasts Another Carmichael Statement: North Vietnam has broadcast another recorded message from Stokely Carmichael to American Negro troops in South Vietnam. The statement was broadcast by Hanoi in English on 12 November, and is the third message from Carmichael to be presented by Hanoi since late October. Carmichael asserts that "black people" are fighting for "liberation" in the US and that Negroes should not fight in Vietnam.

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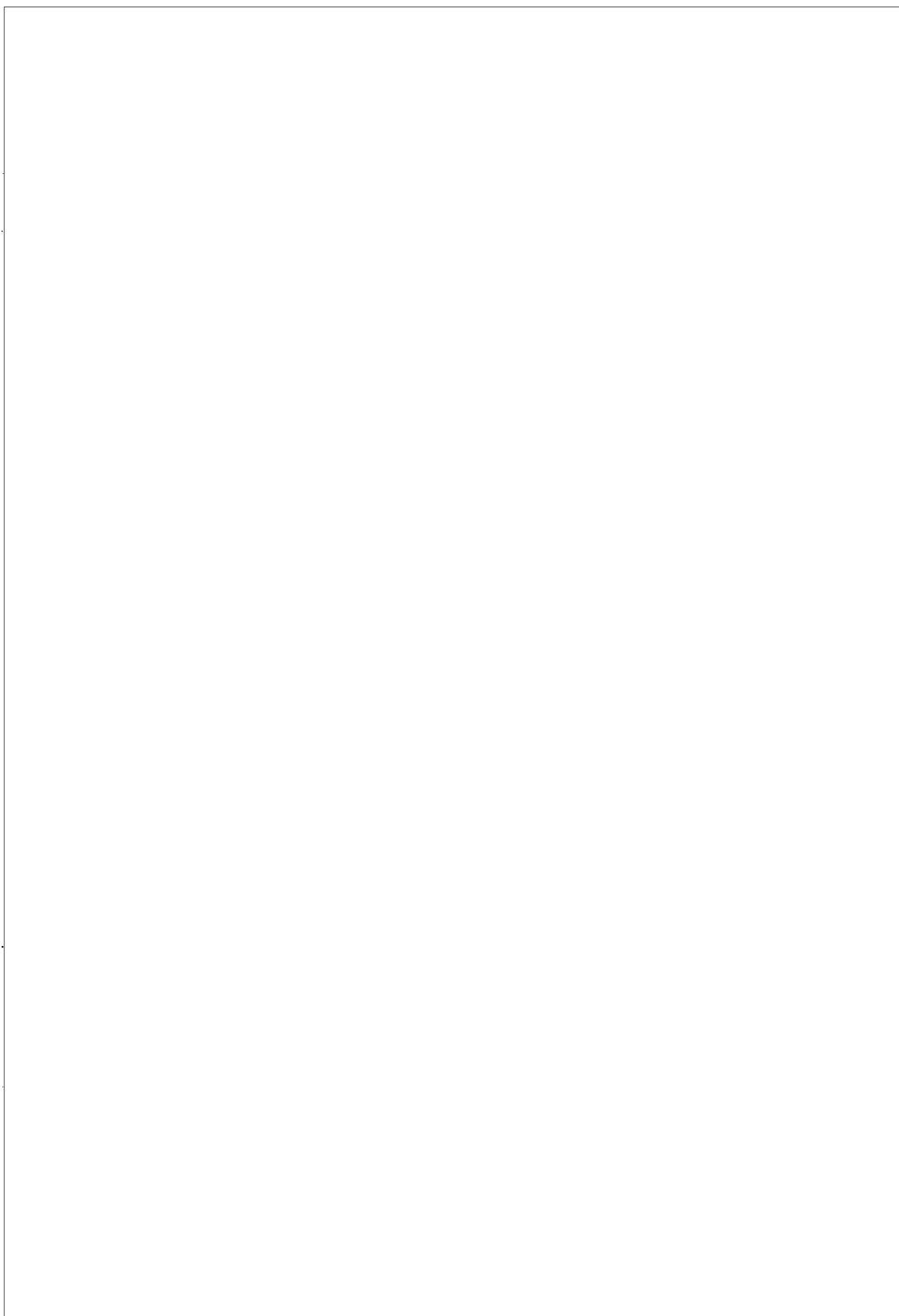
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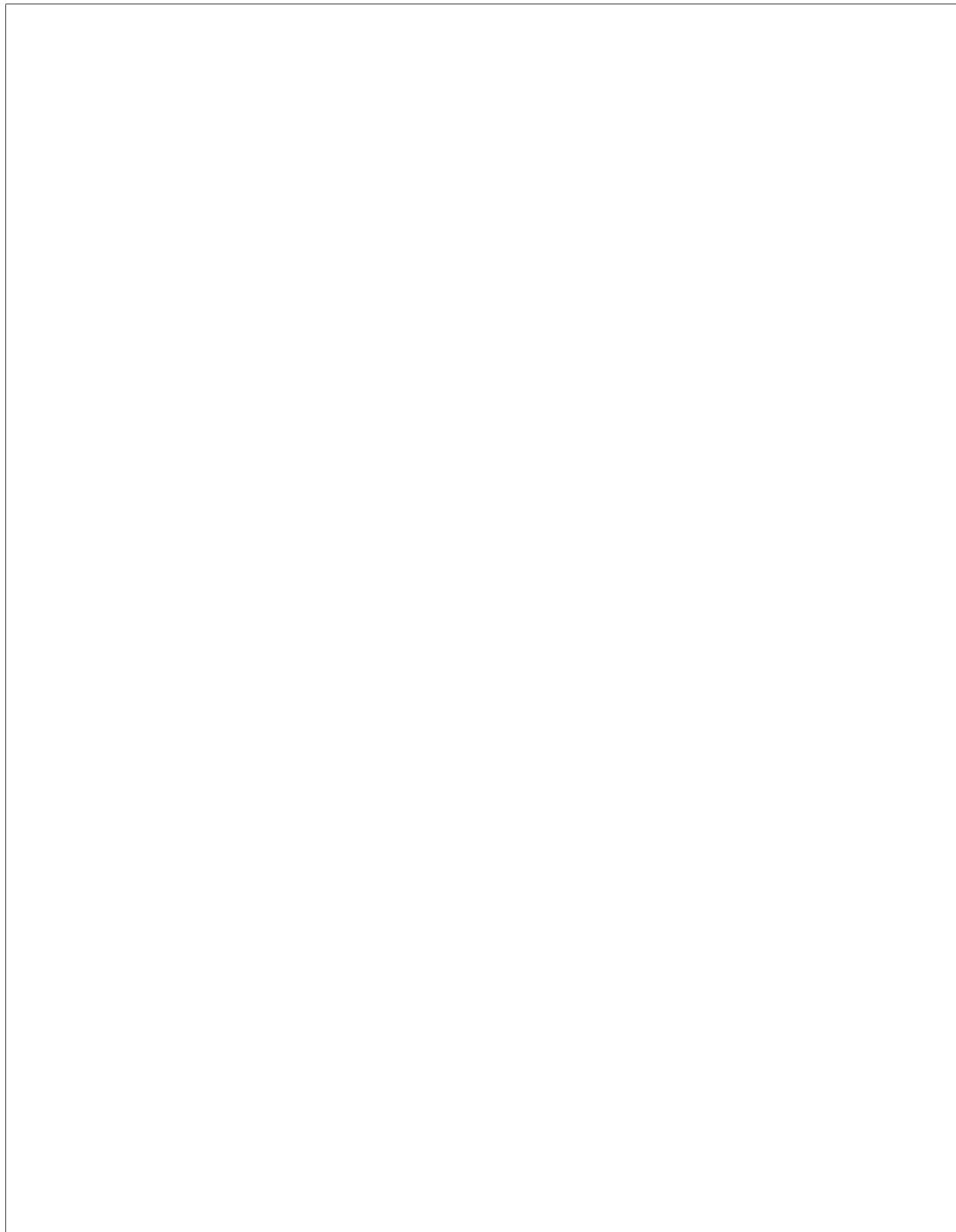
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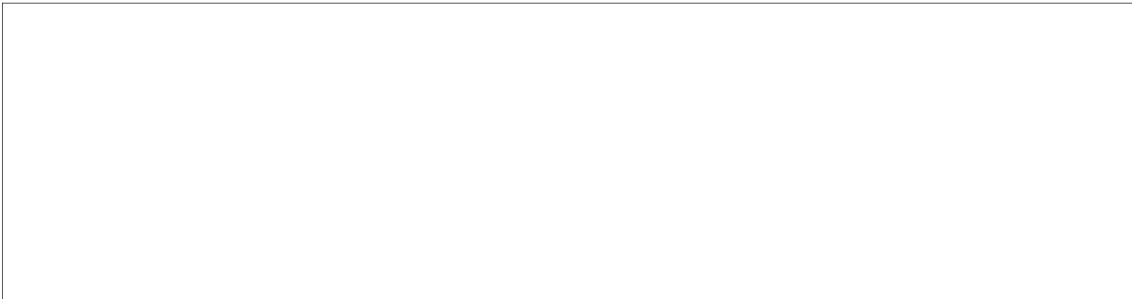


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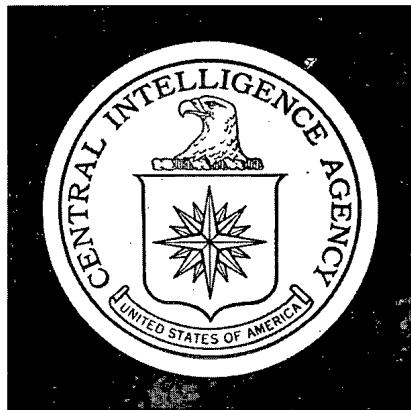


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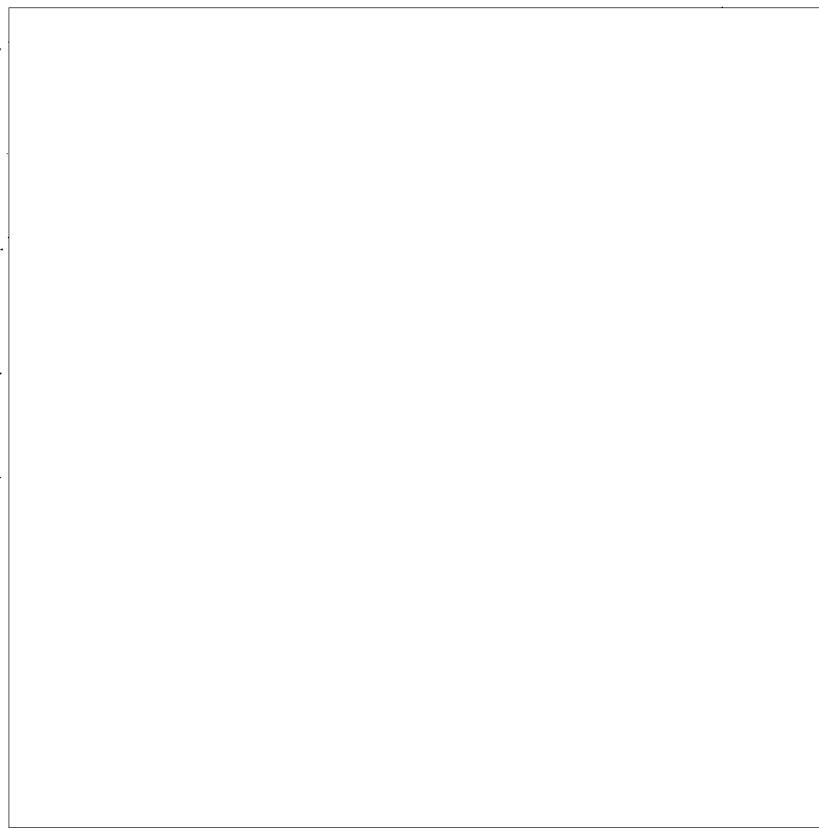
~~Top Secret~~ 15 November 1967

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DAILY BRIEF
15 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Syria

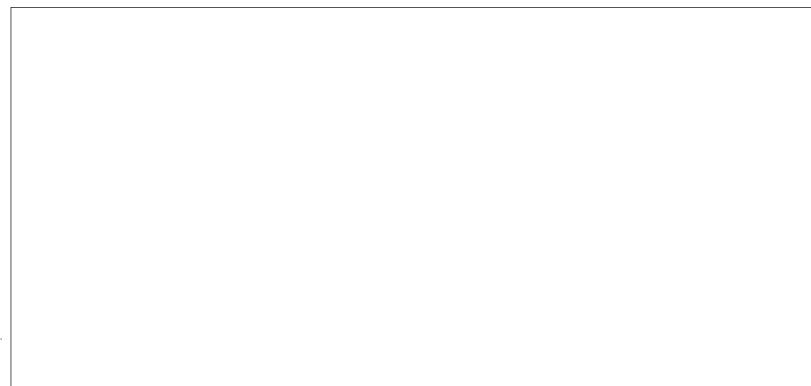
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2. Dominican Republic

The political calm of the past six months is threatened by feuding between senior military officers.

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Whichever way Balaguer moves, he is going to displease one military faction or the other.

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3. Communist China

Brawling between rival Red Guards
is increasing again despite government
efforts to quash disorder.

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4. United Nations

Brazil has now taken a cut at a
draft resolution on the Middle East.
The text, which may be tabled soon,
calls for Israeli withdrawal from all
occupied territory, but provides for
demilitarized zones.

The Brazilians think they have a
good chance to get their resolution
adopted. It would not be acceptable to
Israel, however, because it goes too
far on withdrawal and does not provide
for direct negotiations between the Is-
raelis and Arabs.

5. Soviet Union

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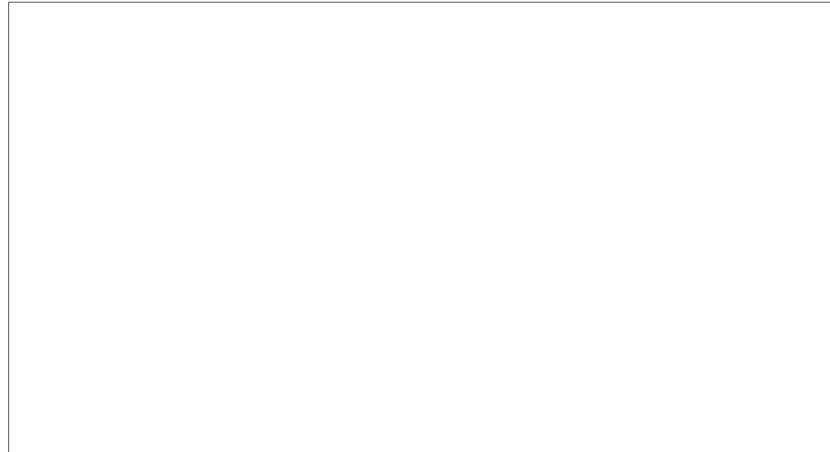
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6. Soviet Union



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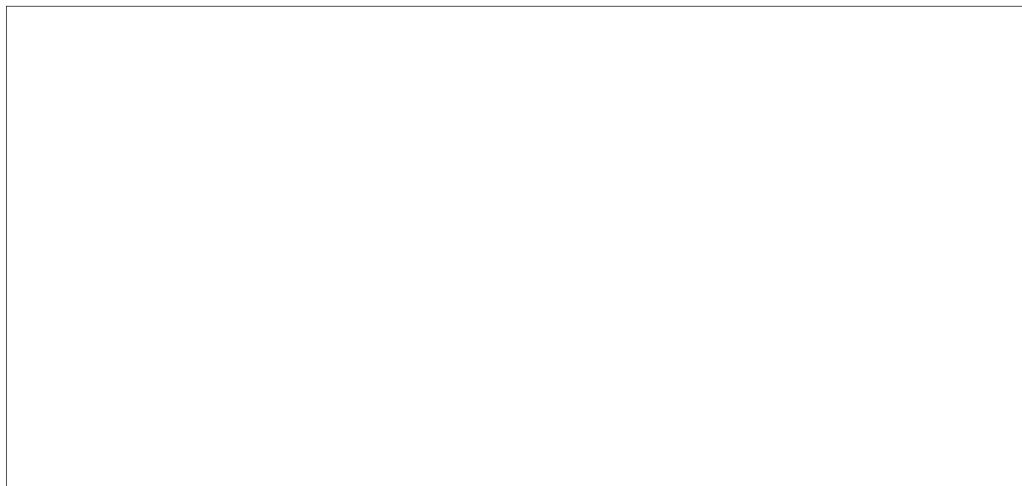
Life in Hanoi: A Soviet correspondent for Pravda reported on 14 November that life goes on in a "well-organized" and "normal" manner in the North Vietnamese capital. He stated that Hanoi has absorbed and dealt with practically all the consequences of bombing and that needs for electricity and water are "in the main satisfied."

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More on the Role of Women: Last month, Hanoi put on a particularly intensive propaganda campaign to "liberate the full revolutionary capacity" of North Vietnamese women. The importance of woman-power in industry was stressed.

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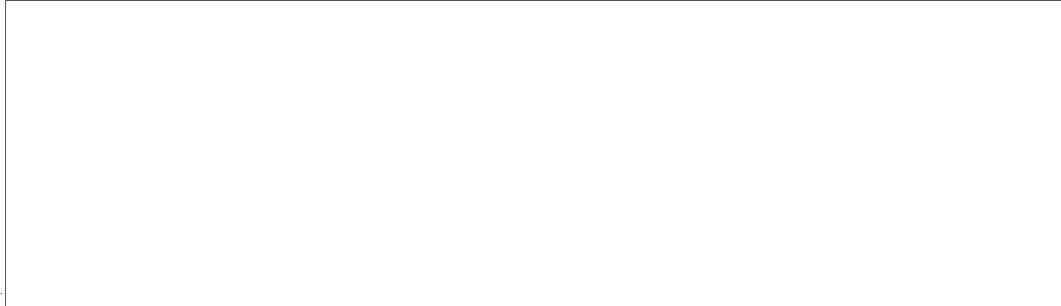
[redacted] as a further encouragement, Hanoi has promised that women would be given the leading administrative positions in any production unit with more than 70 percent female membership.

The Hanoi press claimed that Hanoi's engineering plant, set up with Soviet assistance just outside the city limits, has 30 percent female employees and that many executive positions are held by women.

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Quakers Will Not Deliver Medicine to North Vietnam: The yacht Phoenix sailed for Da Nang from Hong Kong yesterday after plans to deliver medical supplies to North Vietnam were changed. The American Quaker crew said it had been informed by the North Vietnamese that it would not now be convenient for the ship to come to Haiphong because of intensified US raids. The crewmen announced that they had decided instead to go to South Vietnam and deliver the medicines to the militant Buddhists and the South Vietnamese Red Cross. Saigon authorities have agreed to grant visas to the crew provided the medicines are turned over only to South Vietnam's Red Cross.

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Week of "Solidarity" with Vietnamese People: The International Union of Students (IUS), a Communist Front based in Prague, has declared the week of 10-17 November as the "week of world solidarity with Vietnam." On 12 November [redacted]

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[redacted] IUS announced that the week would be observed in numerous countries with demonstrations before American embassies and a student strike on 17 November. Hanoi can be expected to play up the demonstrations in its propaganda, as it has similar events in the past.

* * *

II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi Blasts Latest US "Phony Peace Talk": Hanoi has condemned President Johnson's Veterans Day weekend appeal as "phony peace talk designed to mask a widening of the criminal aggression against the

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Vietnamese people." An article in the party daily, Nhan Dan, of 14 November rejected the President's call for peace talks aboard a "neutral ship in a neutral sea" and other recent statements by US leaders about settling the war. Nhan Dan claimed that the President "shed crocodile tears" over the deaths of American servicemen in the South, but that the real aim of his speaking tour was to justify an "accentuation and extension of the Vietnam war." The article claimed that "the cream of the administration" has been mobilized for more than a month to justify "the criminal acts committed in Vietnam." Referring specifically to the President's call for peace talks, Nhan Dan said that "a neutral ship is not necessary since the US can get enough ships to take every one of its soldiers away from Vietnam." Nhan Dan concluded by reiterating Hanoi's long-standing contention that a settlement of the war must be based on its four points and the political program of the Liberation Front.

* * *

Hanoi on US Antiwar Protests: On 14 November, Hanoi International Service broadcast in English on recent opposition to President Johnson's Vietnam policy. The broadcast states that the President faced "angry crowds of antiwar demonstrators" in front of the Bruton Parish Church on 12 November. According to Hanoi, opposition to the President's policy within the Democratic Party is also growing. The broadcast states that some Democrats are planning a national campaign aimed at defeating the President in next year's primaries, but makes no mention of Senator Eugene McCarthy. In addition, Hanoi notes an 11 November antiwar protest meeting in New York's Union Square and an antiwar meeting of labor leaders in Chicago.

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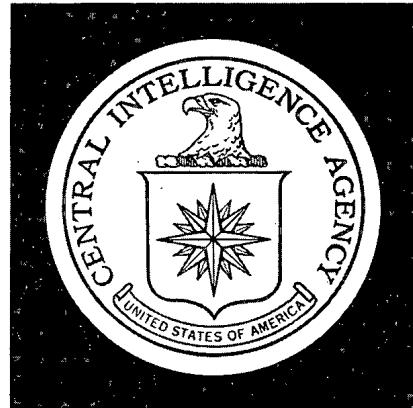
Hanoi's Appeal to US Soldiers: Hanoi has issued an appeal to US servicemen in South Vietnam to heed the Liberation Front's offer of lenient treatment for those US soldiers who "cross over to the people's side." An English language broadcast on 14 November claimed that the Front would help such soldiers return to their families "when conditions permit" and pointed to the recent release

of three US servicemen in Cambodia as an example of such treatment. The broadcast also discounted allegations that the Front employed terrorist tactics or brainwashing against captured US soldiers and claimed that soldiers previously released by the Front had in fact received brainwashing only after they had been returned to US control.

* * *

Puerto Rican Servicemen Now Singled Out by Hanoi: In another of its broadcasts to US servicemen in South Vietnam, Hanoi on 13 November appealed to soldiers of Puerto Rican extraction to recognize the fact that their homeland is a dependent territory of the US and that they, like "other colored Americans," are suffering racial brutality and being used to fight other colored people far from home. The broadcast went on to recount the story of a young Puerto Rican in New York who defied the draft regulations and concluded by asking, "How can you justify fighting for those who deny your country's independence and against the people who do no harm to your own people."

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DAILY BRIEF
16 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

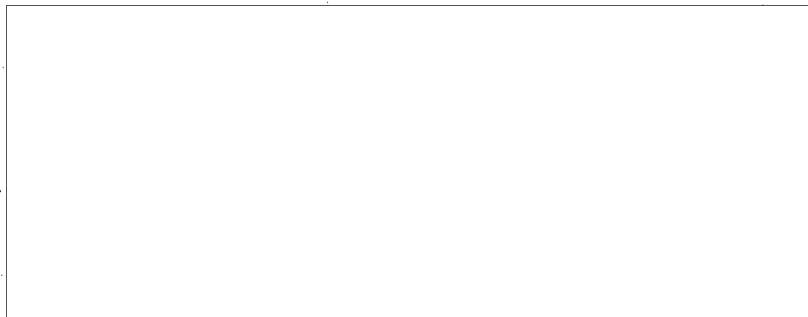
A tenuous cease-fire was arranged last night after the most serious outbreak of fighting in at least two years. Hostilities erupted after General Grivas, the Greek who commands the Cypriot armed forces, insisted on sending police patrols through a tense Turkish-Cypriot area that had been free of such patrols since last July. Turkish-Cypriots resisted, but were overwhelmed by Grivas' National Guard before the cease-fire came into effect.

Athens' role in this flare-up is still not entirely clear. It had apparently approved Grivas' plan to resume the patrols, but--after urgent US and British representations--did order the cease-fire and Grivas' withdrawal from positions gained in the day's fighting. At last word, Grivas was apparently withdrawing.

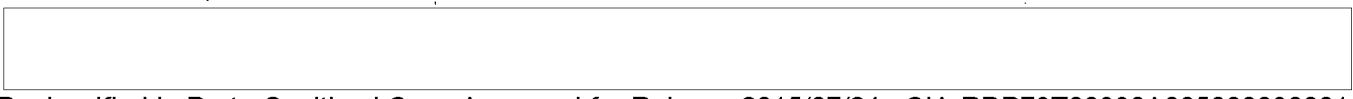
The outbreak came at a time of heightened tension between Athens and Ankara, caused in part by the recent Turkish air force intrusions over Greek islands in the Aegean. The Turks reacted quickly to yesterday's events, warning that they might have to intervene. The US military attaché in Ankara noted obvious Turkish military preparations and saw bombs being loaded on Turkish aircraft.

2. France

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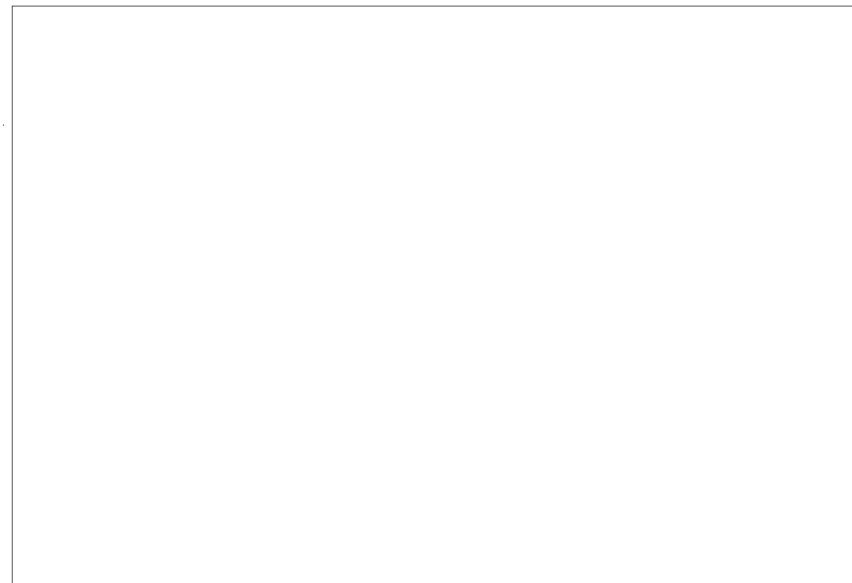


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3. Communist China

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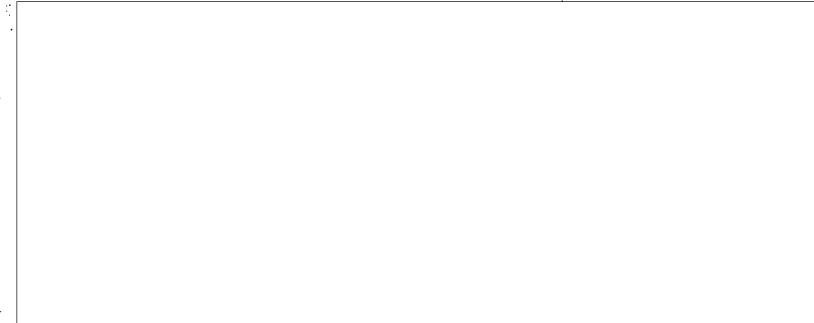


4. Mongolia

The presence of Soviet combat troops in Mongolia was openly acknowledged for the first time last week when Soviet tanks and surface-to-air missiles took part in the 50th anniversary parade in Ulan Bator. The Chinese are sure to look on this as a further affront by the "revisionist puppets" running Mongolia.

5. United Kingdom

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6. Singapore

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Lee Kuan Yew [redacted] thinks his recent trip to the US was "very successful," even though he did not get the security guarantee he had hoped for from the US. He is still talking of the long-term threat he fears Indonesia poses for Singapore.

7. Philippines

From all accounts, Tuesday's elections were among the bloodiest and perhaps the dirtiest in recent Filipino history. At last word, the death toll was 62 and still rising.

Returns are coming in slowly, but it is already obvious that the two-party system is still a going concern. Marcos' party is doing well in many places, but one of the President's bitterest enemies is ahead in one of the eight senatorial races and another has won the contest for mayor of Manila.

8. Vietnam

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9. Panama

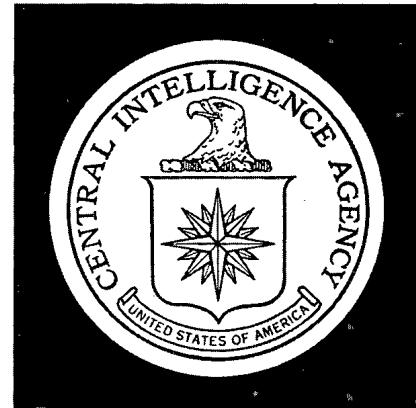
Arnulfo Arias is talking confidently of winning the election next May against whatever candidates President Robles and other politicians put up. Given the continuing angry dissension in the Robles camp, Arias has good reason for his optimism. Moreover, he remains secure as head of the country's only mass-based political party.

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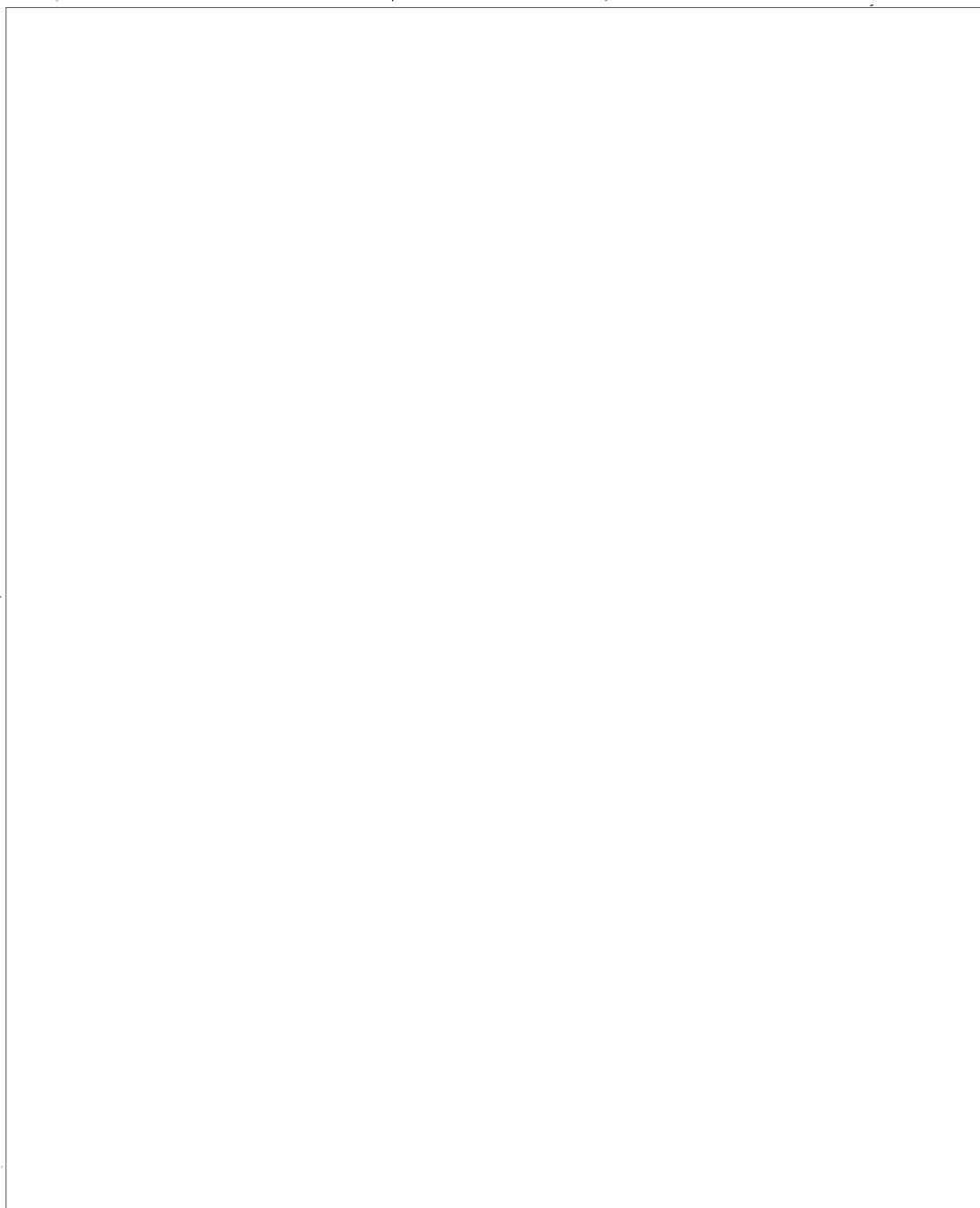
Communists Fail to Comment on Goldberg Statements: Neither Hanoi nor the Liberation Front has yet reported or commented on Ambassador Goldberg's statements of two weeks ago that the US would not block the Front's participation in talks at the United Nations or at a Geneva-type conference. Normally, both are quick to rule out any role for the United Nations in Vietnam talks. The lack of comment suggests that they consider this a modification in the US position.

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III. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL
ATTITUDES ON THE WAR



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Hanoi on US Deserters: North Vietnam has described as "resolute and valiant" the desertions of the four US Navy sailors in Japan. A 15 November Hanoi International Service broadcast in English states that the sailors left their ship in protest against the "US aggressive war" in Vietnam. The broadcast reports a commentary in the Hanoi Daily, Nhan Dan, claiming that the sailors have "clearly seen the truth" of the Vietnam war and the "extremely reactionary and dangerous" policy of the US. The Hanoi paper also says that the desertions were a "heavy blow" to President Johnson and showed that the antiwar movement of the American people was growing stronger.

A separate Hanoi International Service broadcast in English yesterday reports on desertions by US troops in Western Europe. The broadcast claims that during the past year more than 1,000 US soldiers have deserted in Western Europe--70 percent of them to avoid being transferred to South Vietnam "to serve as cannon fodder." According to Hanoi, "disastrous US defeats" in Vietnam have steadily increased the US troops' hatred of the war. The broadcast also claims that the people of the West European countries have aided the deserters and that US authorities are "deeply concerned" and have tried to "cover up the facts."

* * *

Hanoi on Court-Martial of Army Private: A Hanoi International Service broadcast in English yesterday reported that "American youths" held a meeting in New York's Union Square on 13 November to defend [redacted] a US army private who refused to go to Vietnam. The broadcast said that the participants--members of the Dubois clubs--condemned the

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US Government's persecution of Americans who refused to take part in the "dirty war."

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 17 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
17 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The situation has eased, but the truce is fragile and renewed fighting could lead to early military intervention by Turkey. About 25 people were killed in Wednesday's fighting; casualties were about evenly divided between the two sides.

The evidence at hand shows that Turkish air strikes against the positions occupied by Grivas on 15 November might have taken place as early as dawn of 16 November if the positions had not been evacuated. Turkish ground and naval forces also went into a condition of advanced readiness. Both Turk and Greek forces remain on alert.

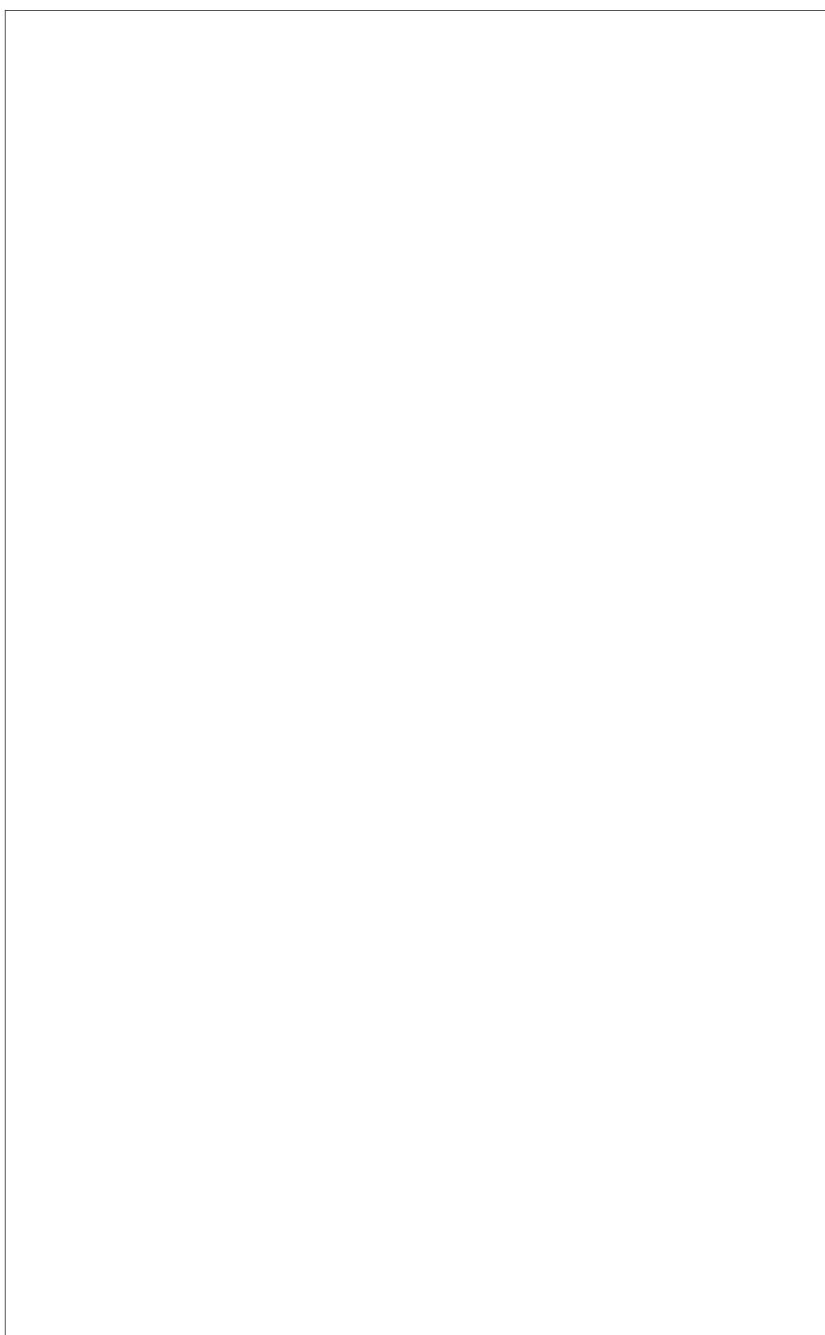
Turkish officials recognize the role US diplomats played in inducing the withdrawal, but anti-US elements are blaming Washington for the whole affair. These elements instigated street demonstrations in Istanbul and Ankara yesterday, and they will probably be able to bring off more.

2. Soviet Union

The Russians in New York are continuing to consult closely with US delegates on how to get a nonproliferation treaty through the UN. The Soviets are saying that their position on non-use of force--a topic likely to come up next week--will not draw US opposition. They have also reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate in heading off moves by non-nuclear nations to scuttle the treaty.

3. Communist China

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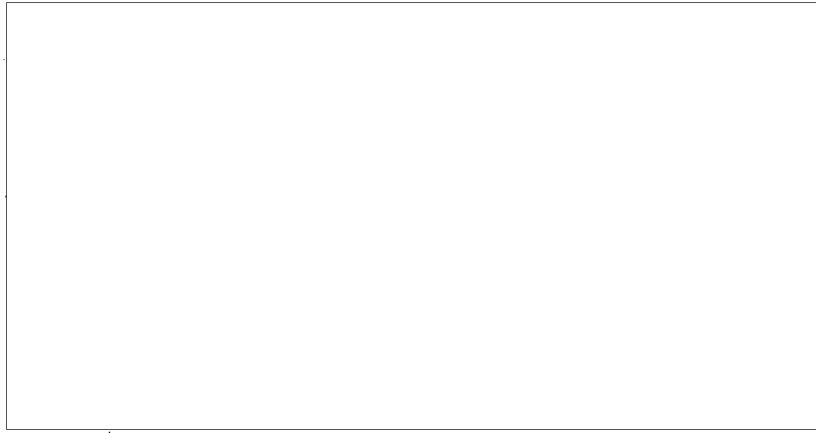
4. France

The second full-scale test of France's intermediate range ballistic missile was conducted a week ago. The French military were not happy with the results. Failure of the first test in July and other difficulties have already forced a delay in the deployment date--from mid-1969 to 1970.

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5. Soviet Union -
Yemen

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6. Carmichael

In a message published in Cuba yesterday, Stokely Carmichael called on Negroes "to create a Vietnam in the US." He also called for "black power for all--from South Africa to Nova Scotia," and for negroes to fight in the streets of Detroit, New York, Chicago, Washington and "Pennsylvania."

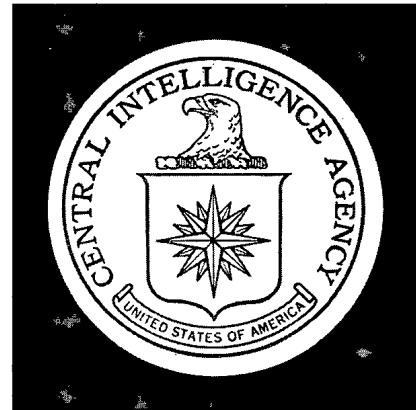
Carmichael is currently in Tanzania. Yesterday he described President Nyerere as a dynamic leader, totally committed to the emancipation of his people.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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17

17 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

17 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Hanoi Reaffirms Its Position: North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, in a recent interview with a reporter from the French periodical Le Nouvel Observateur, reaffirmed Hanoi's standard position on several of the key questions related to the war and voiced the Vietnamese Communists' determination to continue the struggle until "ultimate victory." In his remarks, carried in the 15 November issue of the magazine, the Premier insisted that the "four points" remained the basis for any settlement of the conflict, and he reiterated that Hanoi's demand for an "unconditional cessation of the bombing" means that the Vietnamese will never negotiate under the threat of bombs.

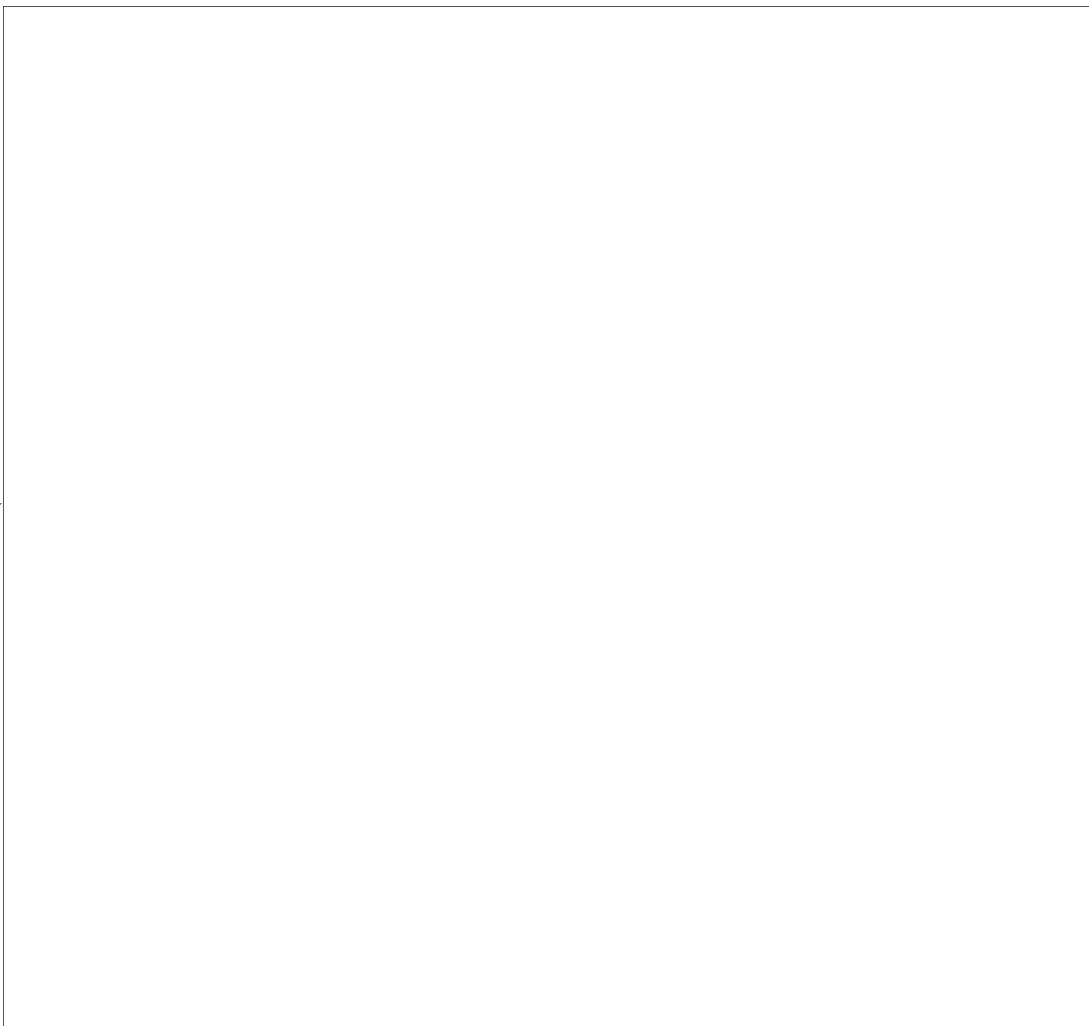
In response to a question about Ambassador Goldberg's recent remarks, he ruled out any UN action in the war, but he made no specific reference to Goldberg's suggestion that the Liberation Front might participate in a Security Council discussion of the conflict. The Premier also underscored the importance of the Liberation Front's new political program and emphasized once again that the Front is "the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people."

The remainder of the Premier's remarks were devoted to defense of the Communist position on the Vietnam conflict. He conceded that the days ahead will undoubtedly be more difficult but insisted that "it does not matter, our people will pursue the war until victory, regardless of the duration or its cost."

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North Vietnamese in Italy: A North Vietnamese trade union delegation was due to arrive in Italy on 15 November for a ten-day visit as guests of a Communist-dominated trade union. The delegation includes Nguyen Cong Hoa, vice president of the North Vietnamese trade union, and several other trade union officials who have recently been in Prague and who attended the Soviet anniversary celebrations in Moscow. According to the Communist paper, L'Unita, the delegation will visit several Italian cities.

This is the first visit of a North Vietnamese delegation to Italy and is another step in Hanoi's continuing effort to establish contact in the West.

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[Redacted]

During the past year, Hanoi has also sent trade union groups to several Scandinavian countries and at present has an industrial delegation touring France.

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Hanoi Trying to Decentralize Economy: North Vietnam is continuing its effort to decentralize its economy in order to make it less vulnerable to bombing.

[redacted] the latest move in this direction has been the approval by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of a government policy granting economic and financial autonomy for the administrative committees in provinces and large cities. In line with government pronouncements over the past two years, these committees were urged to adopt a spirit of responsibility, initiative, and creativity in economic and financial matters. Such local autonomy in economic matters, if successful, would tend to increase self-sufficiency and to cut down on the transportation of goods.

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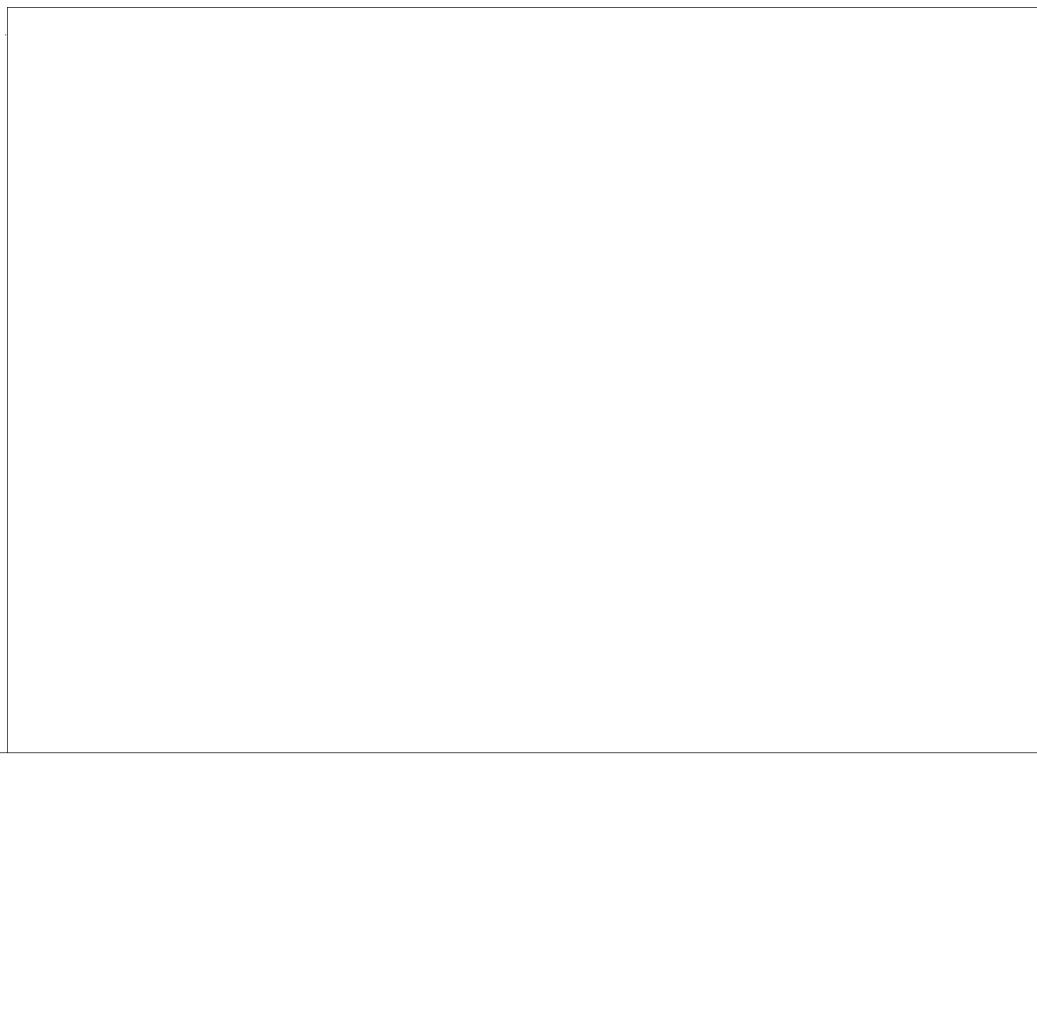
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Rations Control in North Vietnam: According to an August report from a North Vietnamese rallier, Hanoi has two rationing systems--one for the rural and one for the urban population. Agricultural workers receive a share from the harvests on the basis of work points earned during the year. They are issued additional ration books for other rationed commodities not produced in the cooperatives. The urban population is issued two ration books, one for rice and another for other rationed commodities. All livestock, except for poultry, is regarded as government property; livestock cannot be slaughtered for individual consumption but must be sold to the government for rationed distribution.

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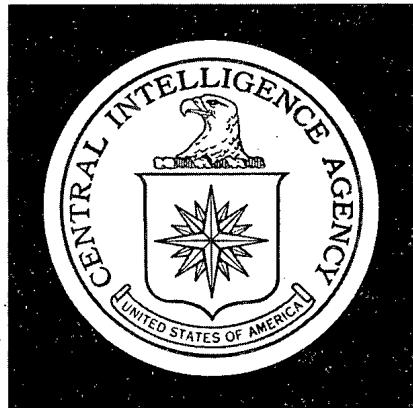


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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 18 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
18 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

Athens has recalled Grivas (whom Ambassador Belcher considers an "un-guided missile") for "consultations," and he is expected to leave the island tomorrow. Even this, however, may not mollify Ankara in the face of reports of Greek Cypriot atrocities and the distribution to the Cypriot police of the Czech arms which have been in storage since last November. Makarios, however, "appreciated" President Johnson's letter and said he will call off patrols for the "next few days."

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[REDACTED]

The Demirel government is still under intense pressure to take firm military action.

2. Middle East

Recent developments in the area are somewhat disquieting.

Israeli accusations that Husayn is condoning terrorism in occupied Jordan are becoming a crescendo.

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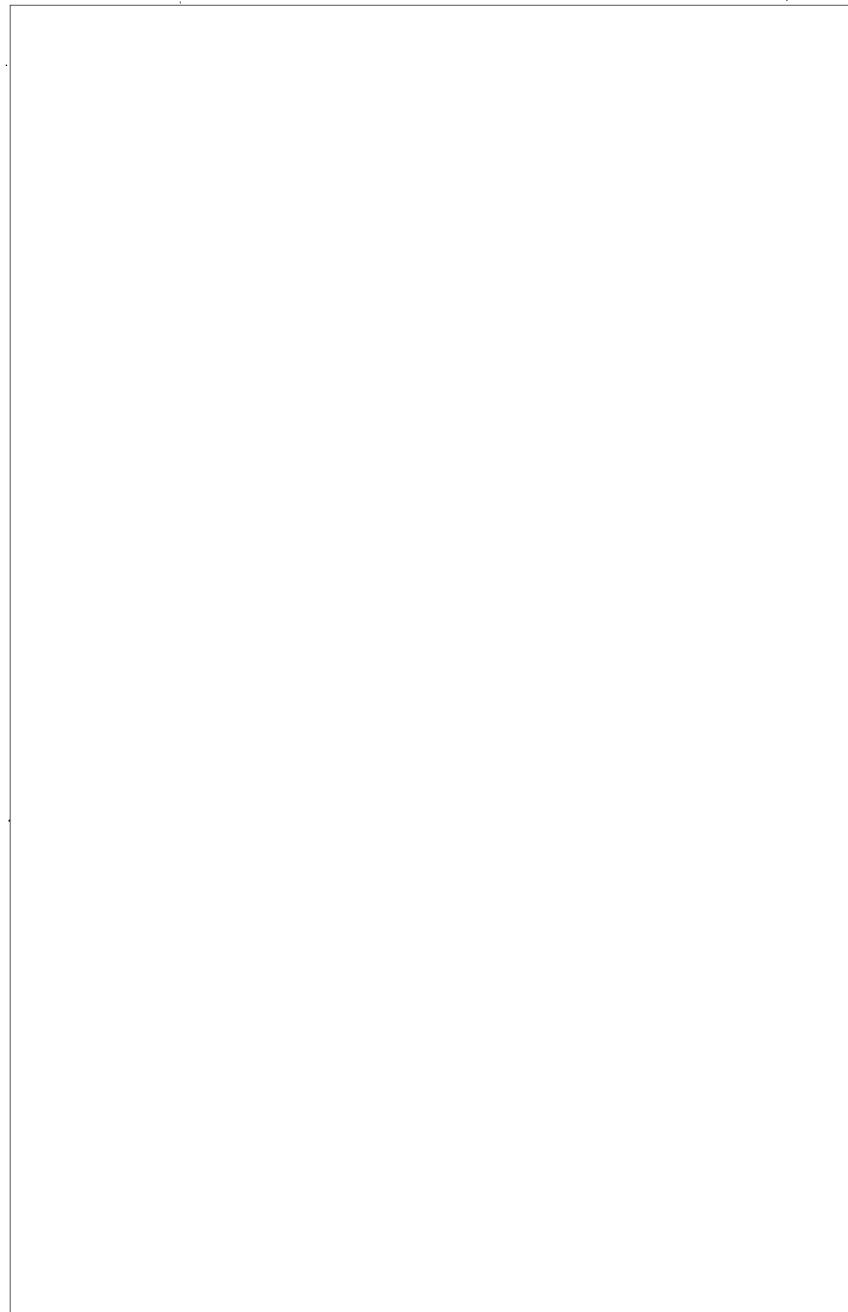
The Arabs, for their part, are alarmed by Israeli troop "rotations" now going on.

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One difference, however, is that the Soviets do not now seem to be feeding Arab fears to the extent they did in May. Rather, they may be trying to worry us with the possibility of a new crisis.

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3. Singapore



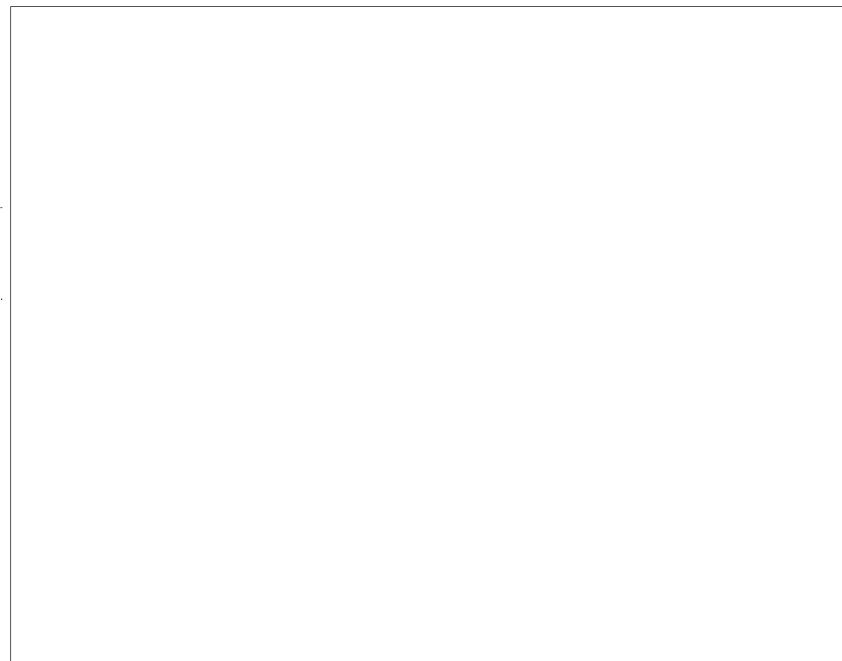
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4. Greece

The junta has twice within a week renewed pressure on the King to make strongman Papadopoulos a deputy prime minister. One of these days the King will have to knuckle under.

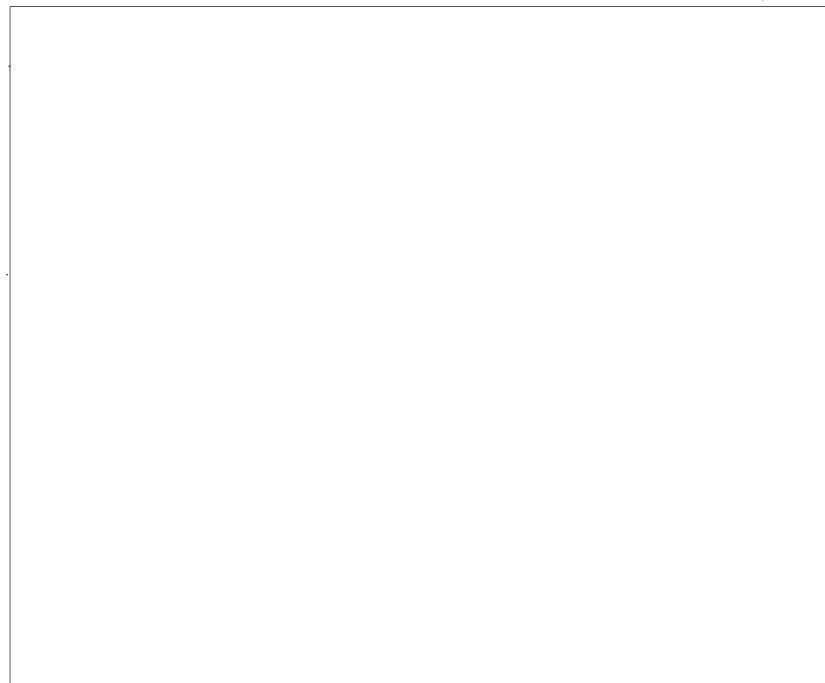
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5. Cambodia



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6. Soviet Union



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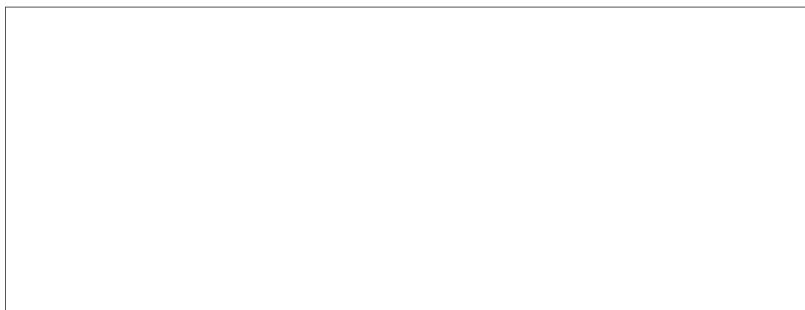
7. Japan

Opposition parties are already jumping on Sato for "capitulating" on the Okinawa issue. They are generally characterizing the return of the Bonins as a sop to Japanese feelings. The press, however, after some initial disappointment is taking the view that Sato's visit was a "step forward."

The opposition will continue to bore in. Its success in arousing popular feeling about Okinawa will hinge on how effectively the government publicizes the concessions made to Japan during the visit.

8. Gibraltar

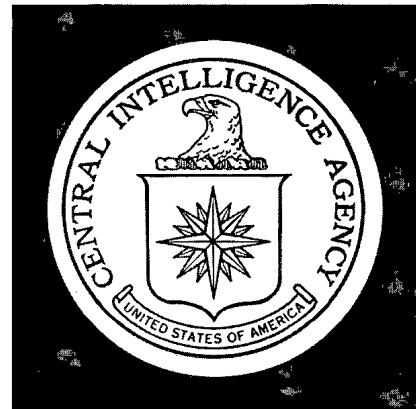
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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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16

18 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

18 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Bomb Damage to the Hanoi Diplomatic Quarter:

[redacted] press sources in Hanoi report that the offices of the Soviet military attache, the International Control Commission, and the British Consulate were hit during yesterday's air raids on targets near the city. Limited damage was reported at the Soviet and British installations, while at the ICC quarters one Indian sergeant was killed and another wounded.

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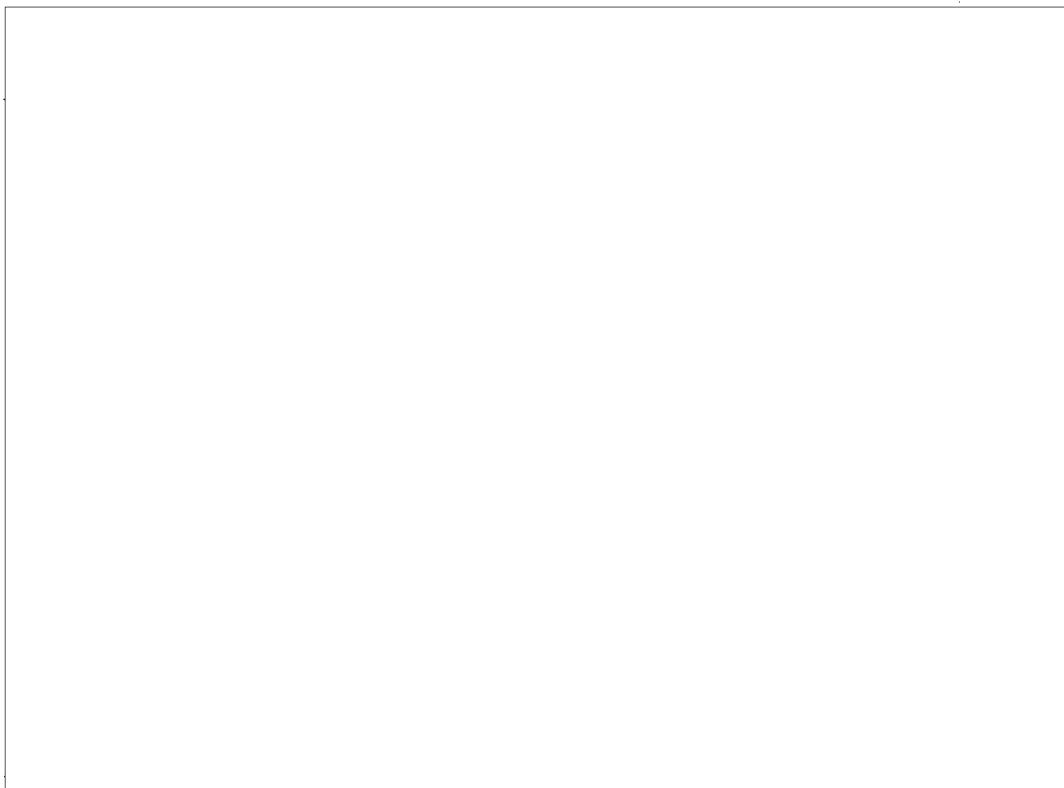
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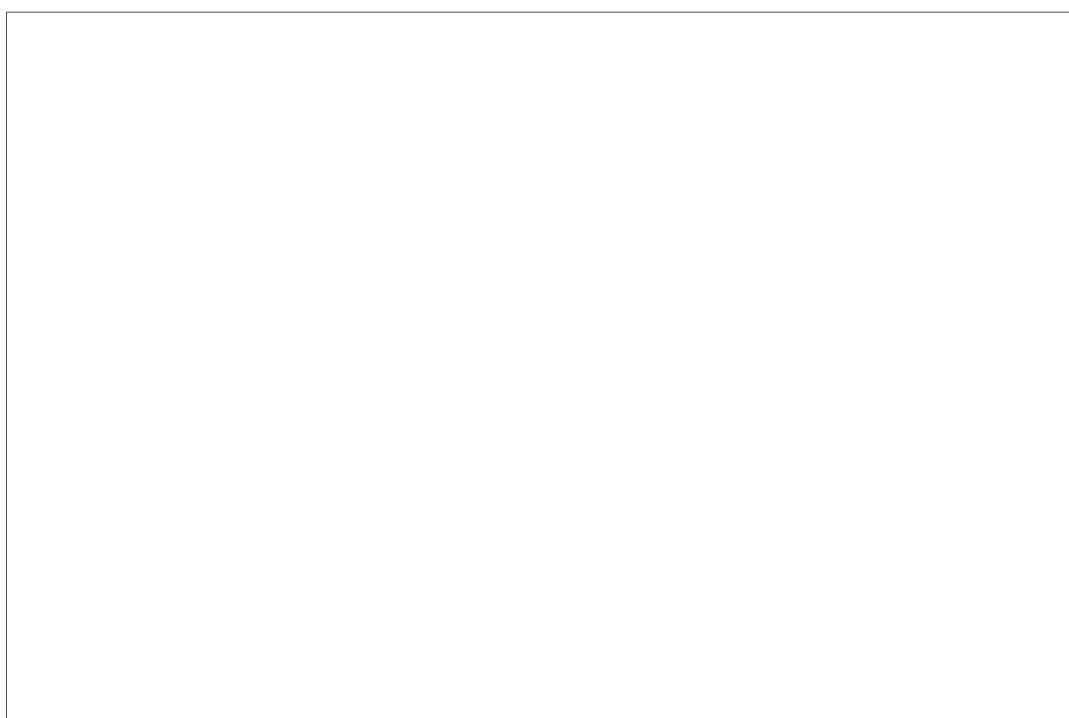
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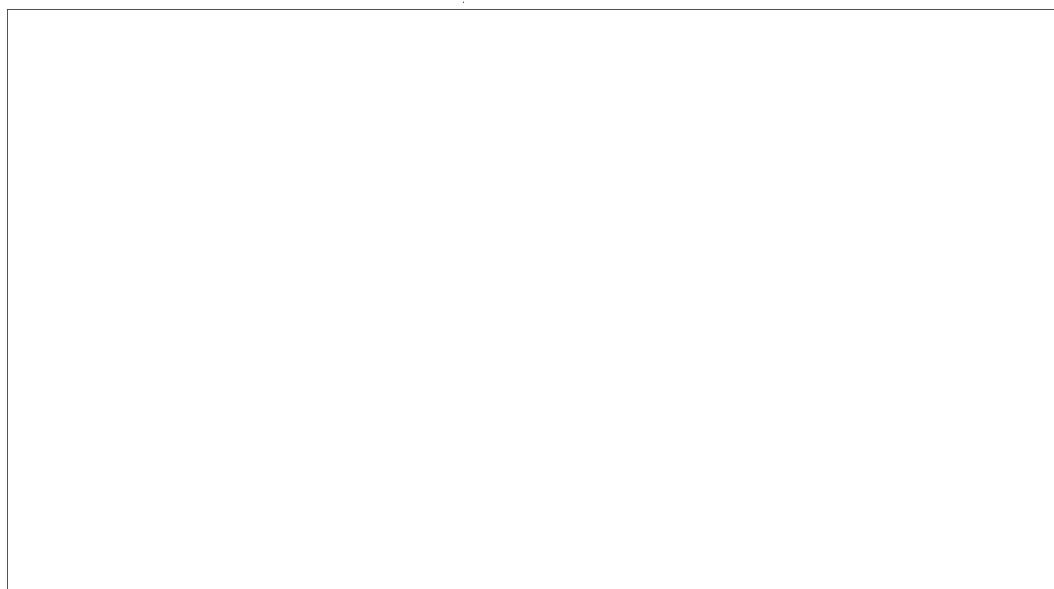
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Hanoi's Comment on Postponement of Executions in South Vietnam: Hanoi broadcast in Vietnamese to South Vietnam yesterday that the Liberation Front's "severe warning" had caused "the US rulers in Saigon to exert great pressure behind the scenes to force the Thieu-Ky clique" to suspend the scheduled execution of "the three patriots."

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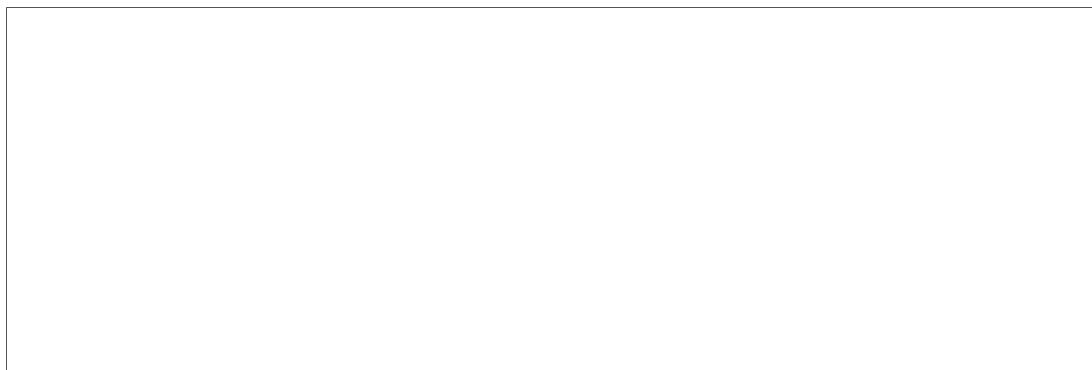


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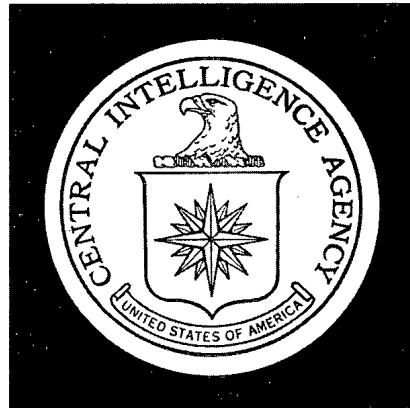
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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL
ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

There was nothing of significance to report
today.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 20 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
20 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Greece-Turkey

Turkey is prepared to risk war with Greece now rather than to permit the Turkish community on Cyprus to continue living under the threat of hostile action. The Turkish foreign minister laid it on the line last night to Ambassador Hart and the British chargé. Either the "illegal" Greek troops leave the island quickly, or Turkish forces will land there. He gave no time limit, but said it is a question of hours, not days.

The foreign minister implied that it is up to the US and Britain to force the Greeks to take out their troops. He said this is the only peaceful way out and repeated that Turkey's only purpose is to protect the Turkish minority on the island.

Both Greek and Turkish military forces remain on a high state of alert. There are "hawks" on each side pressing for rapid pre-emptive military action against the other.

2. United Kingdom

Wilson will probably be able to ride out the domestic storm unleashed by devaluation and the imposition of new economic restrictions. Immediate political reactions were very harsh, however, and criticism of the government will mount as new taxes and other measures begin to be felt. The danger of a serious revolt in the Labor Party will be very real if the economic picture is not considerably brighter by next spring.

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3. Soviet Union

All signs point to an impending Soviet space spectacular late this week.

4. Soviet Union

The facts are not all in yet, but it is clear that the US Army attaché and his British colleague were given some pretty rough treatment on Friday by Soviet goons in Kishinev, a town near the Rumanian border. They were forcibly detained in a hotel room and their notes and film seized--though nothing the attaché considers unusually incriminating. Both officers were roughed up, especially the Britisher. Our attaché thinks they may have been drugged.

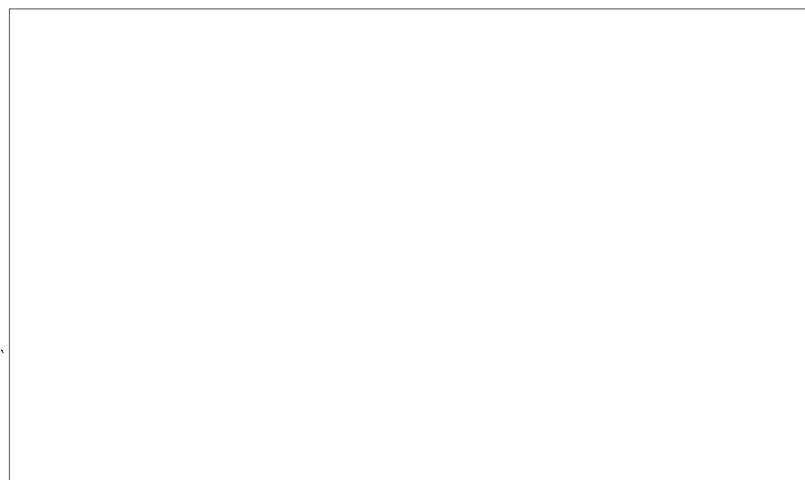
The Department of State knows of no incident here that might have triggered the action.

**5. Soviet Union -
Jordan**

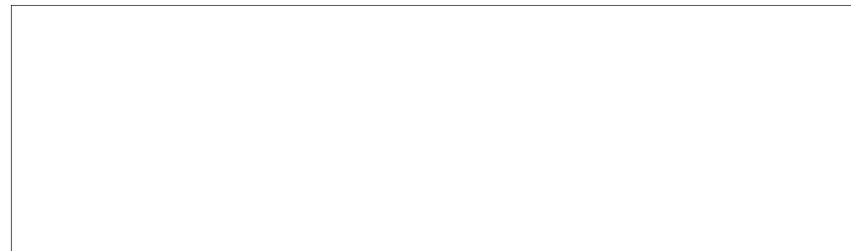
Moscow is already following up on its offer of economic assistance to King Husayn. A Soviet delegation is ready to come next month to survey potential aid projects.

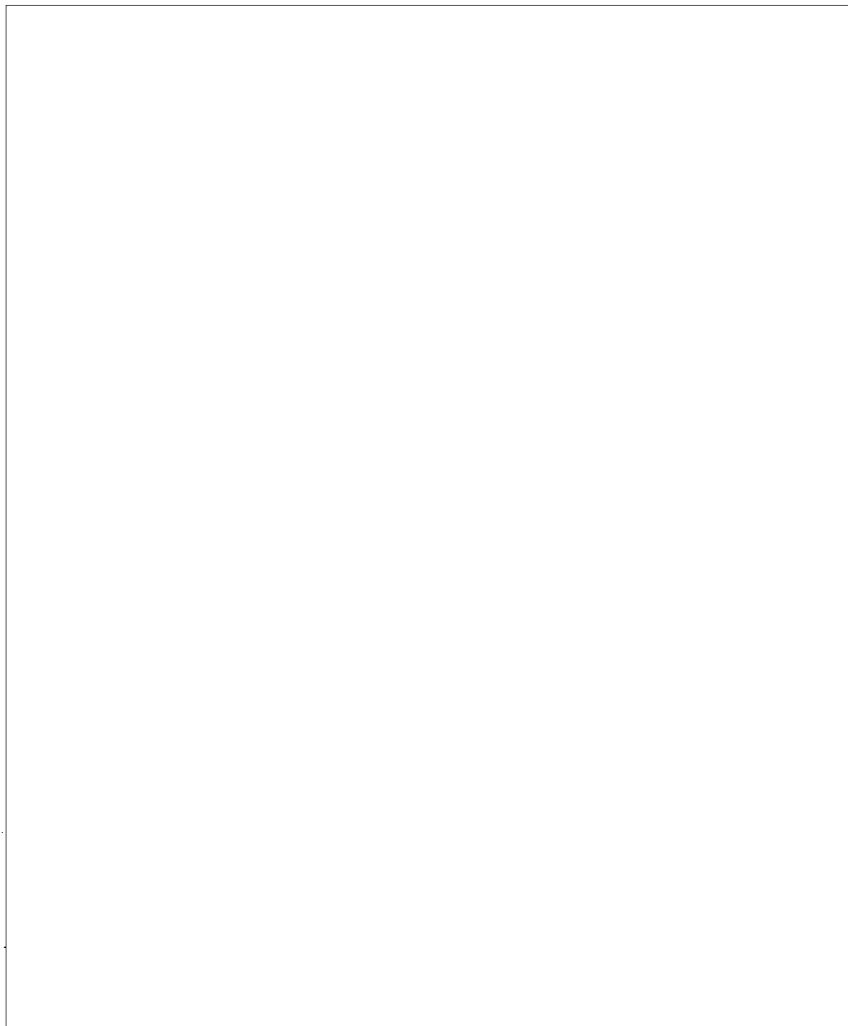
6. West Germany

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**7. Venezuela**

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8. France**9. United Nations**

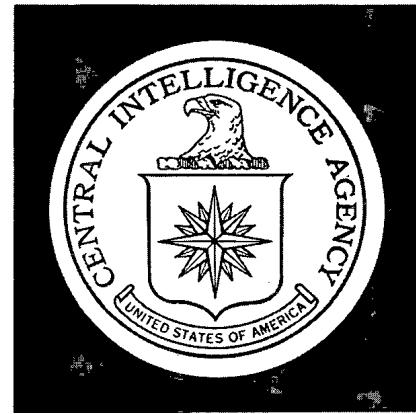
Prospects improved over the weekend for early passage of a Security Council resolution sending a mediator to the Middle East. The British draft resolution has been endorsed by Israel and several Arab states. Egypt is still insisting on some changes, however. If it comes around, a Soviet veto is unlikely.

10. Singapore

Here is a final note on Lee Kuan Yew's reactions to his US trip. When Foreign Minister Hasluck stopped over recently on his way back to Australia, he found Lee grumbling bitterly over what he considered a snub by Senators Fulbright and Robert Kennedy.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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20 November 1967

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**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

20 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi's Account of the Friday Raid: Hanoi broadcast a statement yesterday claiming that at least 33 civilians were killed and another 158 wounded in the capital city on Friday. More than 100 of the casualties were hit in a single area of less than a half mile square as a result of six steel pellet bombs, according to the broadcast.

The Hanoi radio also charged that the Bac Mai hospital, which is adjacent to the airfield, was hit by a large number of steel pellet bombs and by two 750-pound bombs. One patient and several medical personnel were killed, Hanoi asserted.

The French News Agency man in Hanoi seems to confirm the relatively small casualty figure at the hospital. He reports seeing a number of small holes in the hospital area from pellet bombs, but concluded that casualties were minimal because the patients had either taken shelter or been transferred to safer places.

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Hanoi Figures on Earlier Bomb Casualties: Last Wednesday, Hanoi's domestic radio service broadcast another commentary bitterly condemning the raids around the capital. In seven days, the broadcast

claimed, some 200 residents of Hanoi were killed or wounded in the attacks. Another 200 casualties resulted from the series of recent raids on Haiphong, the broadcast went on.

The US Embassy in Saigon comments that this broadcast did not distinguish between civilian and military casualties. If Hanoi's relatively low figures are accepted, the embassy points out, it would mean either that the North Vietnamese shelter system offers extraordinary protection or that the US bombing of military targets is very precise indeed.

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Pham Van Dong's Interview: US press reports from Tokyo last night tell of an interview between Premier Pham Van Dong and French newsmen Olivier Todd which was broadcast by Hanoi radio. Dong was asked whether it would be useful and possible for members of the US Congress to come to Hanoi to observe at first hand the effects of the bombings. The North Vietnamese leader replied: "That is an interesting idea to be closely studied. It raises a

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number of problems to us and also to those eventual guests. We attach, you know, importance to the security of all our guests. Besides, under present circumstances, one may wonder whether American politicians would want to come here. If requests are made, we will consider them very carefully. In any case, everything must be clear, unequivocal."

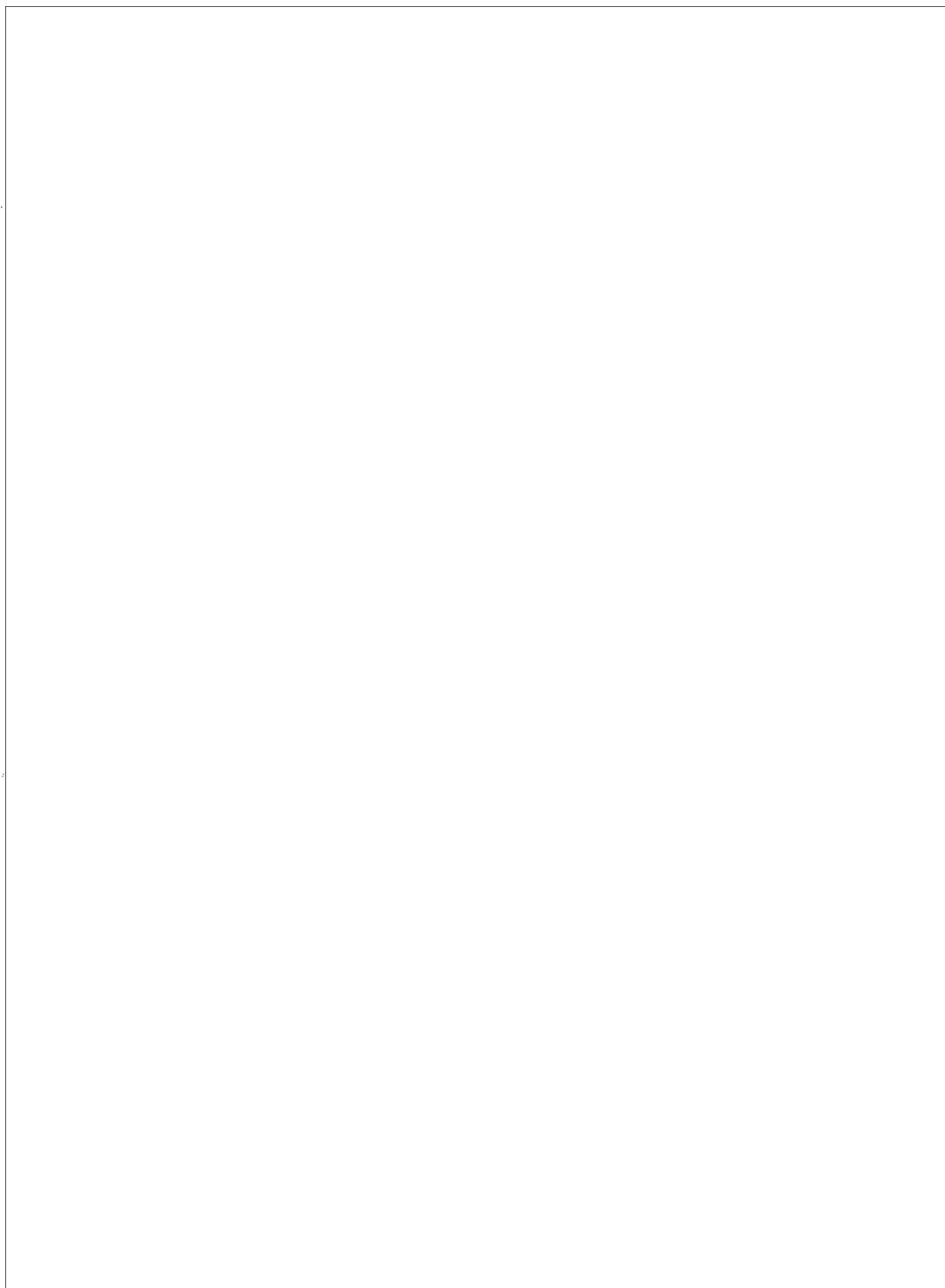
Pham Van Dong also used the opportunity to reiterate Hanoi's uncompromising stand. "Our struggle is a struggle of principle," he said, and "there can not be any compromise." The North Vietnamese, he went on, "will never negotiate under bombs, or the threat of bombs."

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North Vietnamese Return from Moscow: The high-powered North Vietnamese delegation to the Soviet anniversary celebrations in Moscow arrived back in Hanoi on 17 November. All the top Russian leaders turned out to see the delegation off for Hanoi. The Vietnamese stayed on nearly a week after most of the other delegations had left, and we assume they took this opportunity to review the war and related issues with the Soviet leaders. We have no hints of what this may have involved.

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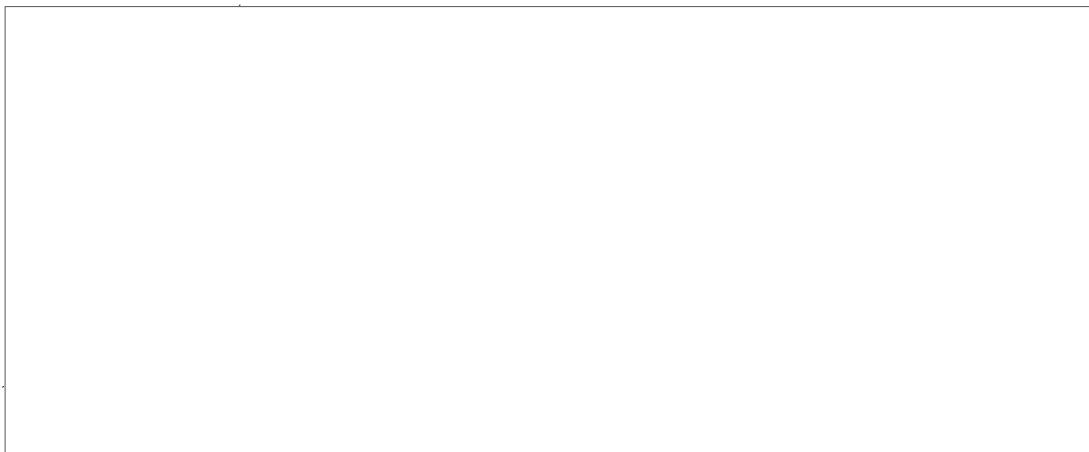
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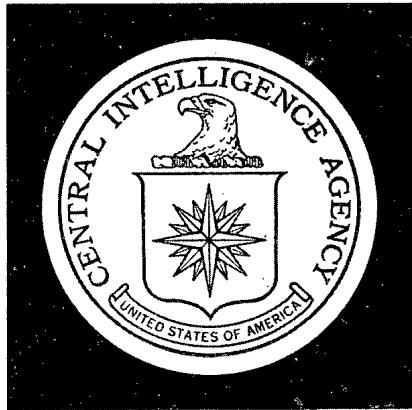


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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL
ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

There was nothing of significance to report to-day.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 21 November 1967



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LATE ITEM**Israel-Jordan**

Israeli planes attacked Jordanian tanks and artillery this morning after firing broke out near the scene of the cease-fire violation yesterday. Firing was also reported in the area of the Umm Shurat Bridge. This is the fifth exchange in four days. Fourteen Jordanians have been reported killed in the clash yesterday.

DAILY BRIEF
21 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The situation has remained essentially unchanged overnight.

Ankara continues to insist that removal of the Greek "illegal" forces is basic to any easing of tensions. Ankara says that unless these troops leave the island, Turkey will land an equal number of her own to protect the Turkish Cypriots.

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[Redacted]

The Greeks say that they have a three-stage plan for resolving the problem. Ambassador Hart in Ankara, however, believes that this formula is unworkable and could lead the Turks into taking action.

According to the defense attaché in Ankara, arrangements for Turkish troop embarkation are now complete.

2. United Nations

[Redacted] the Arabs at the UN were both surprised and dismayed at the Soviets' decision to table their own Middle East resolution.

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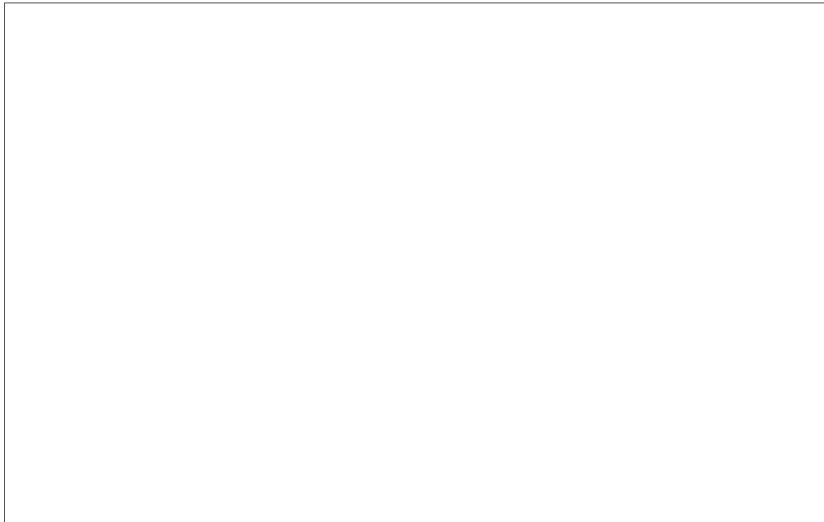
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[Redacted]
These reactions are not far from Ambassador Goldberg's, who sees the Russians engaged in a spoiling operation in order to prevent a Western political solution to the crisis.

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3. South Vietnam

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**4. Thailand**

Bangkok is getting very sticky on the status of forces agreement now under negotiation with the US. The government is under fire from political critics who say that in catering to the US, Thai interests are being sacrificed. This static is likely to get worse before it gets better; political activity is on the upswing in anticipation of assembly elections next year.

5. Dominican Republic

Exiled General Wessin y Wessin's presidential ambitions are creating an uneasy political situation. A right-wing group which is promoting Wessin recently applied for recognition as a political party; this could pave the way for Wessin's return from Miami.

Wessin seems to be fast becoming a rallying point for disaffected political and business elements. He also apparently commands some loyalty in the armed forces, particularly at lower levels.

Unfounded rumors of a less than positive US attitude toward Balaguer are adding to the problem. These allegations have gained wide currency among the rumormongers and have led to charges by otherwise responsible elements that US support is shifting to Wessin.

6. Philippines

The Nacionalista Party of President Marcos has made a strong showing in the elections. With nearly 90 percent of the returns in, Nacionalista candidates have taken six of the eight Senate seats being contested, and in local elections, the President's party has apparently won about two-thirds of the governorships and mayoralties.

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Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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16

21 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

21 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Contingency Planning for Radio Broadcasts: Hanoi is apparently taking steps to assure continued broadcasting services should the country's primary radio station, Radio Hanoi, be knocked out by air attack.

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Relations with Tanzania: Tanzania and North Vietnam have agreed to upgrade the diplomatic representation between the two countries to the ambassadorial level. No new North Vietnamese ambassador

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was named to replace the chargé now in Dar-es-Salaam.

Hanoi already has ambassadors resident in or accredited to the African nations of Algeria, UAR, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, and Mali. In addition, Hanoi has unfulfilled agreements to exchange diplomatic representations with Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Senegal.

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Pig Production Threatened by Disease: During the past three weeks

[redacted] outbreaks of hog cholera, possibly in epidemic proportions, have broken out in several widely separated areas of North Vietnam. [redacted] mentioned the deaths of large numbers of pigs and dogs and called for preventive measures to be taken. In the province of Lai Chau near the Chinese border, for example, the provincial agricultural department informed various districts that shipments of veterinary medicine and preventive medicines were being sent.

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Hog cholera is common in Vietnam and generally harmless to human beings unless there is massive exposure to the disease. Only three human deaths were reported in the recent messages. Nonetheless, the loss of a large portion of the swine population which might result from a severe epidemic of the disease could have a serious effect on the population by removing an important source of protein from its predominantly grain diet.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi on US Antiwar Movement: A Hanoi International Service broadcast in English asserted yesterday that Americans have stepped up their protests against the war. The broadcast stated that Vice President Humphrey faced an antiwar demonstration in New York on 15 November, just after he returned from his "criminal"

trip to South Vietnam. Hanoi also said that Americans showed their indignation at Japan's "complicity" with the US in Vietnam by demonstrating against Premier Sato while he was in the US. The broadcast closed by noting that four editors of Ramparts magazine recently burned their draft cards to protest the war and that the event was pictured on the cover of the December issue.

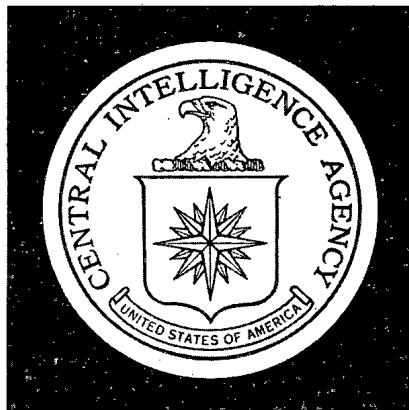
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Viet Cong on US Deserters: Another Hanoi International Service broadcast in English yesterday cited a recent Viet Cong commentary praising four US sailors who deserted in Japan to protest the war. The Viet Cong condemned the US for pressing Japan to arrest the sailors and claimed that their act, as well as similar protests by other US servicemen, were "conscientious acts of genuine Americans." The Hanoi broadcast stated further that the Viet Cong hailed the "courageous" antiwar acts of all American soldiers.

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Hanoi on Viet Cong Release of American Soldiers: On 19 November, a Hanoi broadcast in English to US troops in South Vietnam noted the Viet Cong's recent release of two Negro GI's and another American prisoner. Hanoi claimed that the men were released as an expression of the Viet Cong's "humanitarian policy and leniency" toward its captives, as well as "a manifestation of solidarity" with American Negroes. The broadcast asserted that the Negro in America knows that "no Viet Cong ever called me a Nigger." According to Hanoi, the Viet Cong has followed a consistent policy toward American and other foreign troops who "come over to our side." They are well treated and will be helped to rejoin their families when conditions permit. The broadcast closed with an appeal to US troops to "act before it is too late" because "this is one of the correct ways for you to get out of this war."

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~~Top Secret~~ 22 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
22 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

Time appears to be running out for peace on the island.

Although feverish diplomatic efforts to defuse the critical situation continue in Athens and Ankara, the Turkish war machine--already in a high state of readiness--is being geared both to move rapidly into Cyprus and to respond to any counter-move by Greek forces.

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The Greeks and Greek Cypriots, 50X1 for their part, remain determined, despite Turkish military superiority, to resist any Turkish military move.

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2. Israel-Jordan

Jordan's interest in discouraging terrorism along its borders has been shaken by the artillery pounding it got from Israel Monday.

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3. North Vietnam

The main rice crop now being harvested looks as if it will be below average. A combination of bad weather and disruptions brought on by bombing is responsible. In a normal year, North Vietnam can expect a three-million ton fall harvest. This year's may drop 200,000 tons below that mark. With this shortfall, Hanoi will have to maintain its already high level of food imports and perhaps increase them.

4. USSR-Yemen

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5. Cuba-USSR

Negotiation of the Soviet-Cuban trade protocol for 1968 seems to be going reasonably well despite the tensions between Moscow and Havana. [redacted]

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6. Nigeria

A peace-seeking mission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), authorized last September, is due to arrive today in the federal capital of Lagos. Its prospects are less than good, however, in view of the opposition of federal authorities to any OAU mediatory role.

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7. South Korea

The five-month political impasse in the National Assembly has moved a step nearer resolution.

Opposition representatives have expressed willingness to end their boycott of the Assembly. For its part, the government party has promised that steps will be taken to satisfy opposition grievances, largely growing out of irregularities in last June's elections. But the protagonists ducked some of the major issues at stake--such as the number of seats to be "corrected." These omissions, along with factional struggles in both parties, could make for some further delay in seating the opposition.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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16

22 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

22 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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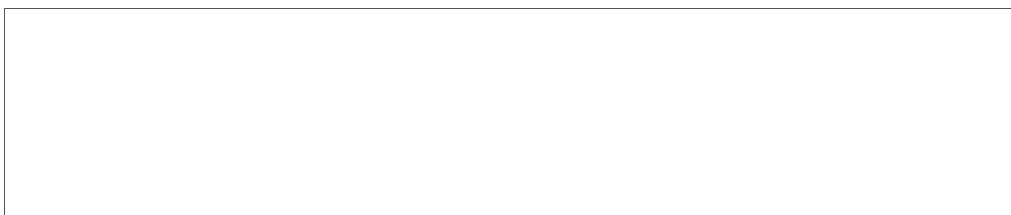
Report on Situation in Hanoi:

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the city's defenses remained alert despite the lull in bombing raids, and that security orders were strictly observed. Loudspeakers continued to announce the approach of enemy planes.

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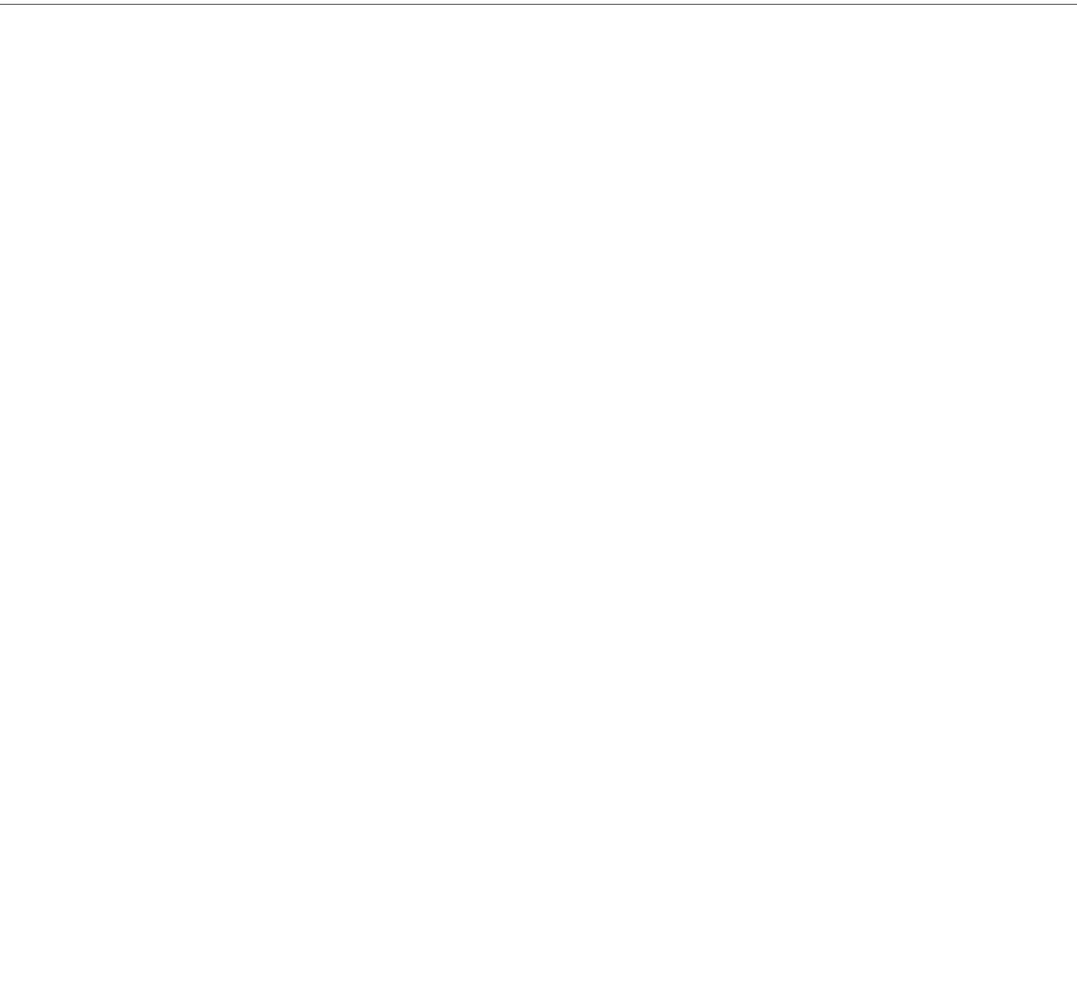
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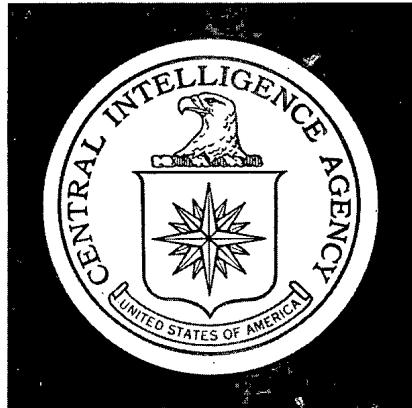


II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi Broadcast Encourages Negroes to Desert:
A 20 November Hanoi broadcast in English to US troops in South Vietnam encourages Negro GI's to "rise up and oppose this Johnson war." Hanoi asserts that there are no reasons to justify Negroes fighting in Vietnam since "the Johnson administration does nothing good for Negroes." The broadcast goes on to claim that the Viet Cong has consistently treated prisoners well and notes the recent release of three US soldiers as an example. Therefore, Hanoi concludes, "the best way for the Negro GI is to let himself be taken prisoner rather than be killed."

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The President's Daily Brief

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DAILY BRIEF
23 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The Turks have not moved and the issue is still in the political arena as of 5:00 AM EST (noon in Cyprus and 1:00 PM in Ankara).

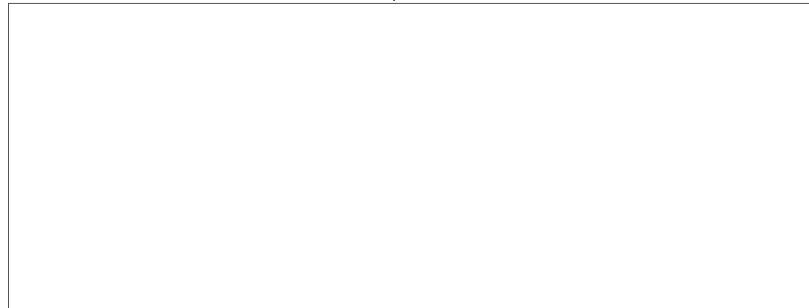
The Turkish cabinet was in session until early this morning considering Athens' reply to the Turkish note of 17 November. "Not satisfactory" was the verdict announced in a statement after the meeting. The Turks still are insisting on withdrawal of Greek forces illegally on the island.

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2. South Vietnam

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3. Soviet Union

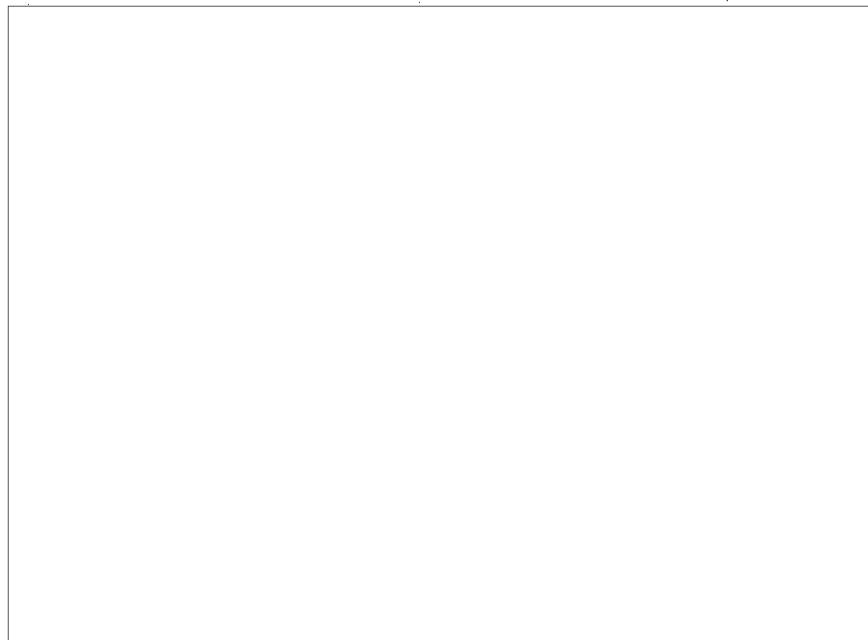
The long-awaited space shot failed shortly after lift-off yesterday. We believe this was to have been an unmanned circumlunar mission. The Soviets could try again in the next day or so, but they probably will want to wait and find out what went wrong.

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There will be another good lunar launch "window" about 20 December.

4. Nonproliferation Treaty

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5. Chile

A general strike has been called for today to protest anti-inflation measures. This will be the first general strike in four years and the government is not taking it lightly. Security forces have been put on alert.

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6. India

The fall of three state governments in two days has, if anything, helped Mrs. Gandhi. The Congress Party had been out of power in all three states (Punjab, Haryana, and West Bengal) and now has a chance to get its hand back in. A Socialist-sponsored no confidence motion will be debated in Parliament today, but it has no chance of passing.

West Bengal, with Communist-inspired mobs roaming Calcutta streets, has the most potential for a nasty explosion, but the new state government seems to be moving in with determination.

7. Syria

Damascus, despite growing isolation in the Arab world, warnings from Moscow, and its own extreme military vulnerability, goes right ahead with a hard-headed rigidity that is quite likely to bring on a serious clash with Israel. The Syrians' latest moves include an open call for another round of fighting and denunciation of all resolutions put before the UN.

8. Japan

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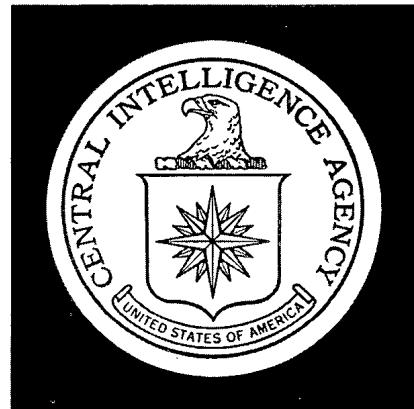
9. Japan

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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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23 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
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I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi's Propaganda in Japan: The North Vietnamese have opened a traveling exhibit in Japan. It consists of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong weapons, publications, and other items.

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Cuban Military Delegation to Hanoi: A high-level Cuban military delegation has arrived in Hanoi at the invitation of the North Vietnamese Ministry of Defense, according to a 21 November announcement by Hanoi. The mission includes the Cuban armed forces chief of staff and probably represents another link in the growing ties between the two countries in their struggle against "Yankee imperialism." While in Hanoi, the delegation will probably inspect the North Vietnamese air defenses--particularly air defense and surface-to-air missiles--and exchange information on guerrilla warfare tactics. The Cuban representation in Hanoi has long included a number of military personnel

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Other Travel Notes: The North Vietnamese trade union delegation which has been in Italy since 15 November received a "rousing welcome" at the headquarters of the Italian United Socialist Party on 22 November, according to a press account. Socialist Party officials reportedly reaffirmed their support for the unconditional cessation of US bombing of North Vietnam at the meeting.

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Soviet Reactions: Interestingly, Soviet propaganda media have not yet taken note of the recent bomb damage to the Soviet attaché office in Hanoi. This has, however, been reported in the press elsewhere.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Viet Cong Comment on the Bunker-Westmoreland Trip: The Liberation Front, in a clandestine broadcast in Vietnamese on 16 November, reported that the recent return to the US of General Westmoreland and Ambassador Bunker "clearly reflects the confusion and panic of these two US aggressors." The broadcast claims that despite their awareness of the "peril and stalemate," the US officials "dare to lie to themselves and to fool the American people by boasting enthusiastically over the situation in South Vietnam." Continuing on this theme, the broadcast recounted the numerous "victories" won by the Communists in the current "winter-spring" campaign. The broadcast asserted that in view of these serious US losses, "it is certain that Bunker and Westmoreland will ask for more reinforcements, aid, weapons, and money to expand and pursue their aggressive war in Vietnam."

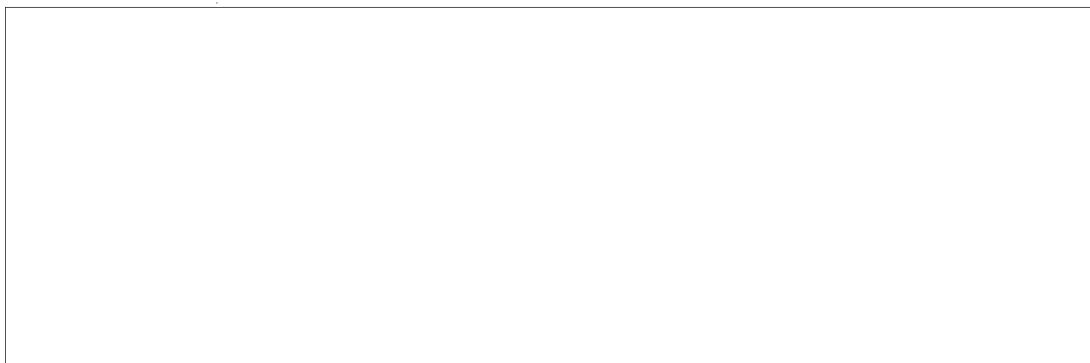
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Liberation Radio went on to ridicule President Johnson's recent tour of US military bases as an effort to "flatter, deceive, and incite US troops to go to South Vietnam and die shamefully," and to contrast this with Governor Wallace's call for a cut in US aid in order to force the US "satellites to send mercenaries to South Vietnam."

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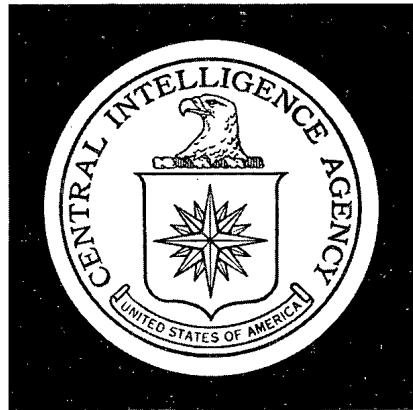
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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 24 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
24 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The threat of war has not noticeably diminished in the last 24 hours, though the Greeks yesterday began showing some willingness to consider troop withdrawal from Cyprus. Whether they can bring themselves to go far enough fast enough to satisfy the Turks is still an open question. The Turkish finger is still on the button.

The latest scheme for accomplishing the job without an unacceptable loss of Greek face is a proposed tripartite statement by Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus calling for the removal of all foreign troops, except the United Nations forces. The Greeks say they could agree "in principle." They insist, however, that they cannot negotiate under duress and say that Turkey must first scale down its military threat.

On Cyprus itself, tensions have grown dangerously.

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This is one factor that led Ambassador Belcher to initiate the evacuation of US dependents today.

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2. Egypt

Nasir's tough speech yesterday is bad news. It will further raise Middle East tensions and make an eventual settlement much more difficult. A key point was his categorical statement that Egypt "will never allow Israel, whatever the cost, to pass through the Suez Canal." This departs from his previous position that Israel could ultimately use the canal if the Palestine refugee question was solved.

We are at a loss to explain Nasir's hardened stand. It could be a reflection of new confidence in Egypt's military strength and perhaps also a bow to popular anti-Israel sentiment.

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3. Soviet Union

Pravda yesterday carried a long editorial again calling for a new world conference of Communist parties. The Vietnam war and the "chauvinistic, great power course of the Mao Tse-tung group" in China were cited as the main factors making such a conference necessary. Pravda's pitch was the familiar one that Mao's actions have caused "serious damage" to efforts on behalf of the Vietnamese Communists.

Some of Moscow's less enthusiastic allies will look dimly on this latest linkage of Mao's apostasy with the world conference. We understand that Moscow was able to get agreement this month for an early "preparatory" conference only after promising that the sessions would steer clear of attacks on China.

4. Soviet Union

The space failure on Wednesday was a significant setback to Soviet plans. We think it means the Soviets will now be unable to send a manned flight around the moon and back until well after the middle of next year.

5. Communist China

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6. Panama

President Robles [redacted]

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[redacted] has washed his hands for the time being of further efforts to get consensus on a presidential candidate. His two months of trying ended only in deeper divisions and greater confusion.

There seems to have been a final break between the President and David Samudio, the man he had chosen as his successor but whose candidacy split the coalition. After Robles withdrew his support from Samudio, the latter defiantly went ahead and got himself nominated for president by two of the eight coalition parties.

Yesterday, the fragmentation proceeded further with the surprise announcement that four other coalition parties had joined with the opposition to back Arnulfo Arias' bid for the presidency.

7. United Kingdom

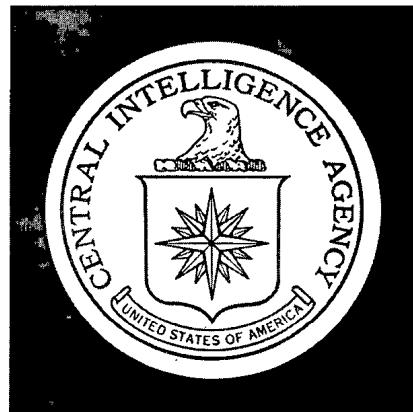
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Special Daily Report on North Vietnam



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24 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

24 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

Burchett on Negotiations: United Press International ticker yesterday carried a summary of an article by Wilfred Burchett for a "forthcoming issue of War/Peace, a liberal journal." Burchett's comments are said to be in answer to a published letter by War/Peace editor Richard Hudson.

"It is not correct to say that the Liberation Front is waiting for an American withdrawal before it will talk with non - Viet Cong South Vietnamese," he said. "Indeed, just this possibility is perhaps one of the main points in the new Front program."

Burchett said the offer of "halt the bombings and talks can start" made last January still holds. He said the talks would be "meaningful as far as the North Vietnamese are concerned."

--"Haiphong is already one-third destroyed as far as residential, commercial, and industrial sections are concerned."

--"All power stations, as they existed before the bombing started, have been destroyed."

--"China is ready to intervene at any moment."

--"Communists have no illusions that a new US President will mean a pull-out."

--"Communists are prepared for a war of 10, 15, or 20 years or more, and have organized accordingly."

--"The Viet Cong never regarded the South Vietnamese elections as serious and therefore did not sabotage them, and in fact voted. Bombing incidents were organized by the Saigon government."

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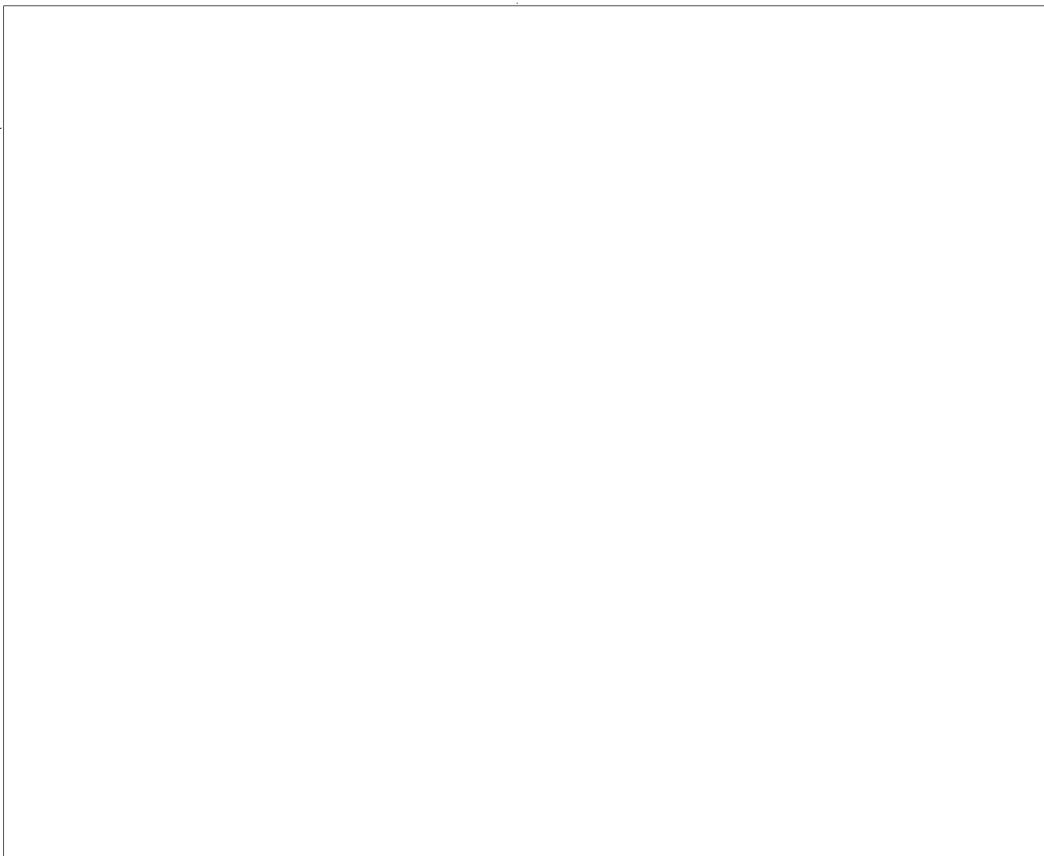
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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi on President Johnson's Press Conference:
Hanoi Radio on Wednesday, quoting Nhan Dan for the same date, had this to say about the President's press conference on 17 November.

"Never before have Johnson and his aides talked so much of peace as recently. Johnson alone made 11 speeches on the Vietnam problem in the first 17 days of this month. The latest was delivered at a White House press conference 17 November in which, as noted by Western press reports, he looked out of temper from beginning to end. This reflected the tragic isolation which has forced him to come out as a pleader for his own policy of war intensification and expansion in Vietnam."

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"Apart from harping on the old theme of commitments in Vietnam, Johnson gave other pleas for the US aggression. He claimed that the United States had dispatched more than 470,000 troops to Vietnam to protect US security and that this is tied in with Southeast Asia. This is sheer sophistry often resorted to by the colonialists.

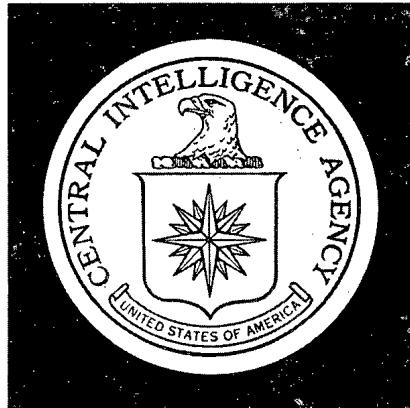
"Another plea used by Johnson to intensify and widen his aggressive war in Vietnam is that North Vietnam has not yet agreed to come to the negotiating table. Johnson once again threatened to use maximum strength against the Vietnamese people. This proves that the US imperialists have not yet given up the illusion of forcing the Vietnamese people into submission by violence. Their peace talk proposals merely serve as a smokescreen to cover their reckless war escalation. Their words have always clashed with their deeds. On the same day, Johnson personally ordered American warplanes to launch new air raids on Hanoi and Haiphong. US planes ruthlessly bombed hospitals, markets, pagodas, churches, and heavily populated quarters, and even fired missiles on the foreign embassy area and the Office of the Indian Delegation to the ICC in Hanoi.

"The intensified raids on North Vietnam cannot save the Johnson clique from its critical situation in South Vietnam, but have only brought it still heavier defeats and greater isolation. So long as the US imperialists have not stopped definitively and unconditionally the bombing of North Vietnam, have not stopped their aggressive acts in South Vietnam and withdrawn their troops from there, the friends of peace, justice, and freedom all over the world will reject with utmost indignation and contempt any professions of peace desires by US imperialism, however attractive a form they may assume.

"The 17 November press conference brought nothing new except that it shed more light on the odious features of the chieftain of aggression, a past master in deception and lying."

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 25 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
25 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The gap between the two sides has narrowed a bit, but not enough to assure that the Turks will not move.

The Greeks now say they are willing to start evacuating their troops from the island--repatriating 500 at once--if Turkey will reduce its military preparedness to the precrisis level. From the Turkish side,

Ankara will drop its demand for immediate withdrawal of all Greek "illegals" if Athens will furnish an "exact schedule" for gradual withdrawal, and if the departures are thoroughly supervised.

the Demirel government cannot hold out much longer against public pressure for a quick solution to the dispute.

There has been no change in the military posture of either side.

There has been no word yet this morning on Mr. Vance's current talks in Ankara.

2. Great Britain

activity in the London gold market has reached panic proportions. Friday sales totaled about 260 million dollars, bringing the total for this week to around 580 million dollars. The major factor in the run on gold is the French Government, which evidently believes that this is a good time to intensify pressures on the dollar.

3. France

De Gaulle's next semiannual press conference will be on Monday. Paris journalists say he has been working on it for the past six weeks and that it will be devoted largely to foreign policy--the Common Market, the Middle East, devaluation, and Vietnam.

4. Soviet Union

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5. Aden

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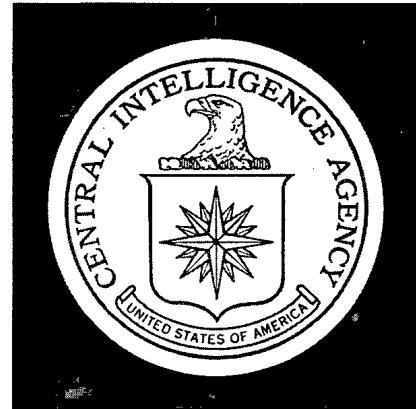
6. Iran

During his three-hour talk with Governor Harriman on Wednesday, the Shah disclosed that Kosygin will be visiting Iran soon--probably in January.

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Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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25 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
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25 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

US Congressmen Interested in Hanoi Trip: Congressmen Fred Schwengel (R. Iowa) and William Cowger (R. Ky.) told the US Embassy in Saigon yesterday that they are going to ask the North Vietnamese for permission to visit Hanoi. The congressmen plan to cable Pham Van Dong from Bangkok, where they are stopping briefly.

* * *

Doumer Bridge: The Paul Doumer Bridge on the main rail-highway route from China to Hanoi appears open to truck traffic again after being closed by the bombings on 25 October.

Photography of 17 November showed what appeared to be prefabricated concrete spans across the gap created by dropping two spans last month. The concrete spans apparently are intended to support rail as well as truck traffic.

* * *

Death of Indian ICC Soldier: After the Indian ICC sergeant was killed last week, Hanoi wasted no time in passing out photographs of the body and the death certificate. Both made front pages all over the world. The certificate, signed by an Indian army doctor attached to the ICC, gave the cause of death as wounds from "shrapnel of a US missile."

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Comments on Four Sailors: In an English language broadcast on 22 November, Hanoi reported the activities of the four US sailors who deserted from the Intrepid. The broadcast quoted the seamen as condemning the war in Vietnam and claiming that if the US desired peace it could simply withdraw its troops and let the Vietnamese settle their own affairs.

* * *

Campus Comment: In a brief English language broadcast on 23 November, Hanoi recounted the details of a demonstration on 20 November at San Jose State College. It said the protest was against "Johnson's war in Vietnam" and the recruiting activities of the Dow Chemical Company. The broadcast reported that the demonstrators burned the American flag and a large three-headed effigy labeled "Dow, LBJ, and Military." "Reactionary" US authorities sent 17 car-loads of policemen to the campus to put down the "heroic" students, according to the broadcast.

Viet Cong Brands US Leaders "Optimism Peddlers":
Liberation Front Vietnamese language broadcast on
21 November accused Ambassador Bunker and General
Westmoreland of concealing the "chaotic situation" in
South Vietnam. The broadcast said that "no one among
the American people" wants to believe what they have
to say. Citing the New York Times, Liberation Radio
reminded listeners that in November 1963 General Har-
kins also stated that victory in Vietnam was only a
matter of months away.

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The President's Daily Brief

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DAILY BRIEF
27 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The spotlight is back on Ankara's side of the stage as the Turks consider the latest counterproposals from Athens. We have not yet heard how Mr. Vance fared at his breakfast meeting with the Turkish foreign minister.

The Greeks are suggesting complete demilitarization of the island, and the Turks, who distrust Makarios, want to keep their 650-man detachment there. This issue is likely to cause a snag. Makarios, too, may prove somewhat difficult once he feels free from the threat of an immediate invasion.

Tensions are still high in Turkey, but there was some moderation noted in press material over the weekend.

2. Japan

Sato's new cabinet is potentially the strongest combination since he took office in 1964. The eleven new men named over the weekend represent different factions of the Liberal Democratic Party and tend to balance the seven ministers Sato kept on.

This solid front combination should be particularly useful in staving off opponents of US-Japanese security ties--the treaty is up for reconsideration in 1970--and for getting the party through upper-house elections next year.

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3. South Vietnam

Brigadier General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, Director General of National Police, has submitted his resignation. He gave fatigue as the reason.

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4. Organization of American States

The OAS will try again to pick a secretary general today. Earlier balloting produced no one candidate--there now are three--with enough votes to carry the election. Galo Plaza, the suave Brooklyn-born Ecuadorean supported by the US, is within a few votes of the necessary twelve.

5. Cambodia

Sihanouk has told all foreign journalists to get out of Cambodia and he will let no more in after 1 December. The Prince's pique stems from the articles written by two American correspondents about Viet Cong bases in Cambodia.

6. International Communism

A conclave of Communist parties has been called for next February in Budapest. The ostensible purpose is to lay the groundwork for a subsequent international party conference.

Invitations to Budapest have gone out to all parties, but several important ones are likely to send regrets. They will see the Budapest meeting as another Soviet try at re-establishing Moscow's leadership over the world Communist movement.

COMMUNIST CHINA

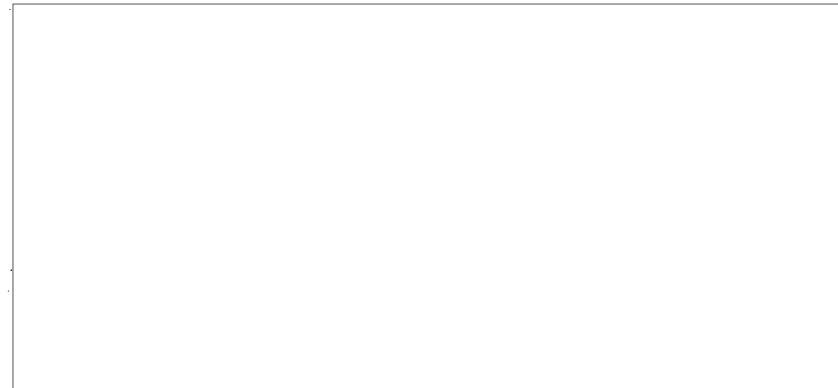


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7. Jordan

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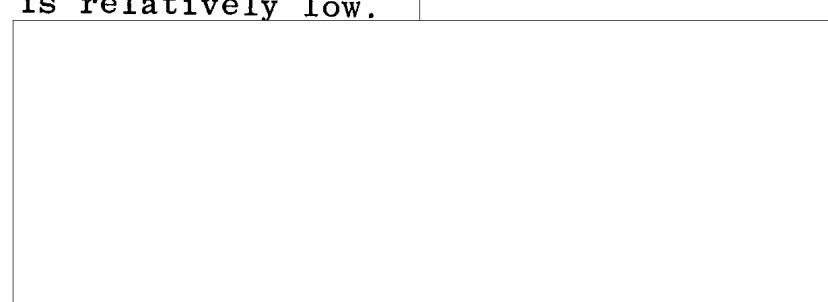


8. Communist China

Militant Red Guards are still making trouble in some areas, although the over-all level of disorder in China is relatively low.

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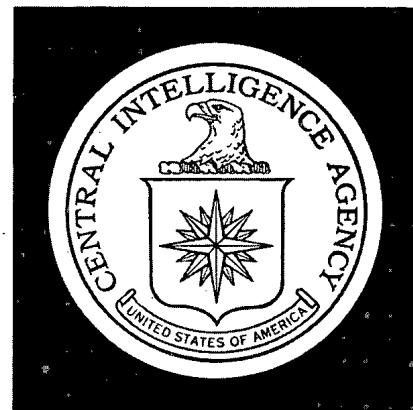
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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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16

27 November 1967

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only

27 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

More on the Hanoi Bridges:

[redacted] both the
Paul Doumer and the Canal des Rapides bridges are
now back in full operation. [redacted] there has
been a sizable increase in the number of antiaircraft
emplacements at both ends of the Paul Doumer Bridge.
[redacted] truck traffic was "extremely
heavy" last Friday night on the road from the Canal
des Rapides toward Hanoi.

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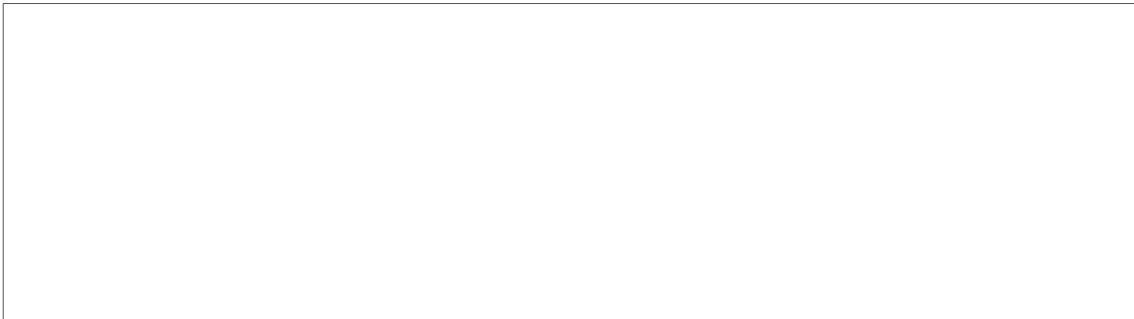
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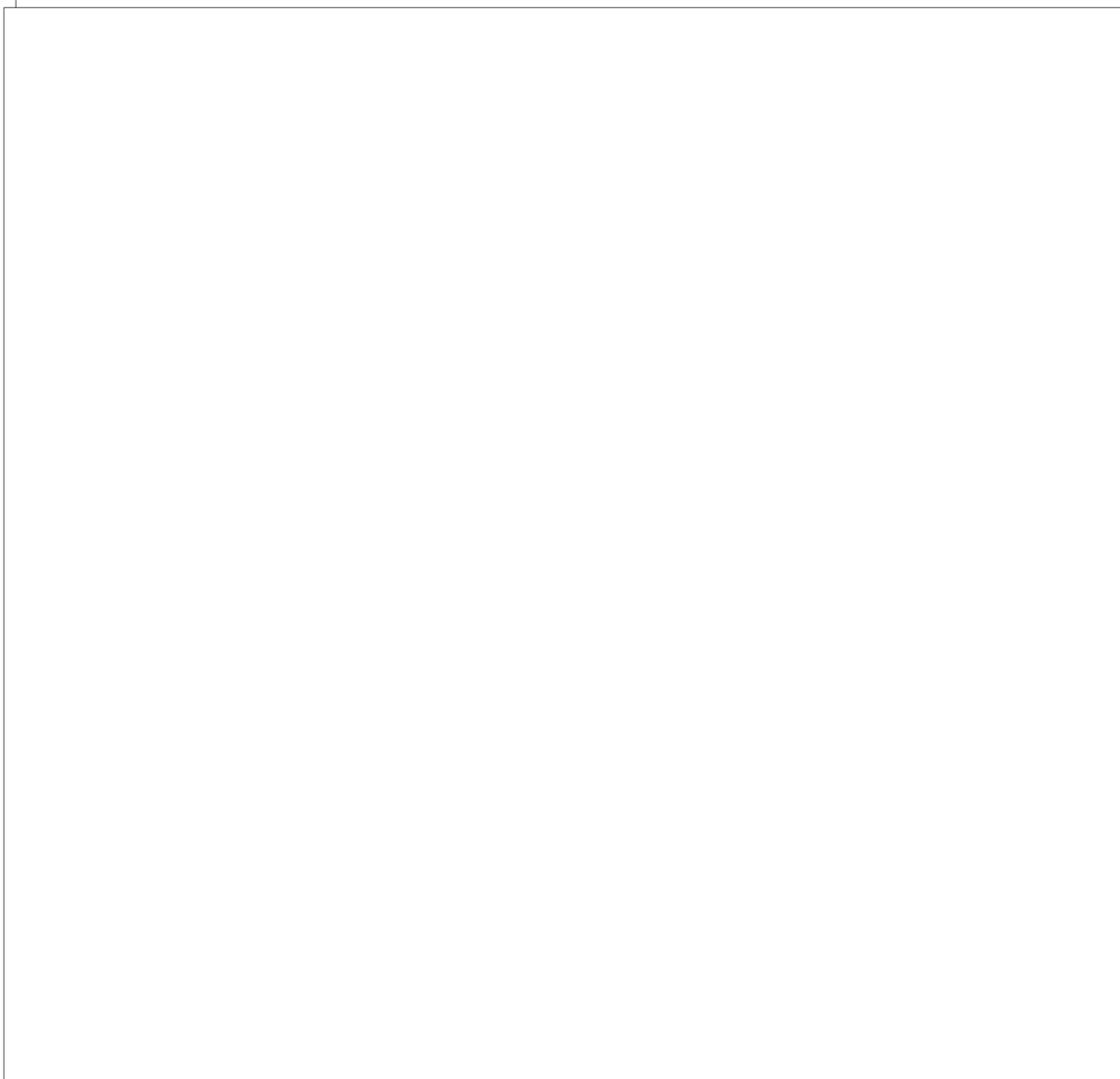
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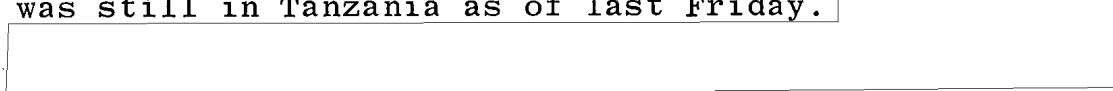
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Stokely Carmichael's Whereabouts: Carmichael
was still in Tanzania as of last Friday.



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There are more signs that Stokely is wearing out his welcome in Dar es Salaam. Last week classroom blackboards at the local university were seen with the message, "Emotional Stokely, Childish Carmichael, go home."

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

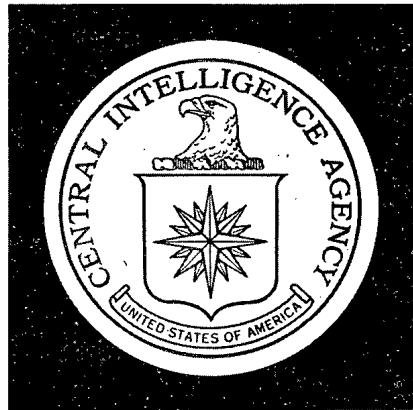
Hanoi Continues on US "False Optimism": Hanoi radio's English language broadcast on Saturday summarized an authoritative editorial of that day in the official daily Nhan Dan. The main pitch was an effort to refute the "chorus of optimism, sung with gusto but undeniably tinted with pessimism" which has been coming out of Washington in recent weeks. Hanoi's editorial quotes the New York Times of 19 November to buttress its argument that the recent statements by US leaders are based on "tall stories" and are designed simply to refute the "spreading wave of national pessimism" in the US. Hanoi also suggested that a desire to strengthen the administration for next year's elections is behind the new "optimism."

The editorial went on to claim that this optimism cannot fool anyone--and it certainly cannot change the facts. It is, Hanoi declared, simply "a product of utilitarianism" and will "boomerang."

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More Hanoi Comment on US Antiwar Campaign: In an official statement in Hanoi's army newspaper on Friday, the North Vietnamese claimed they expect no change in US war policy after next year's elections. The article went on to say, however, that "we highly value the struggle of the American people." The antiwar effort is an expression of the American people's struggle "for their own vital interests" as well as assistance to the "Vietnamese in their just fight." The decisive factor in the war, however, will be the struggle of "our own people," the article concluded.

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The President's Daily Brief

~~Top Secret~~ 28 November 1967



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DAILY BRIEF
28 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

The Turks early today tightened the screws again on the Greeks with a tough counterproposal to Mr. Vance's latest compromise formula. This came after a steady day and night of intensive study and consultation among Turkish leaders.

NATO Secretary General Brosio thinks the new Turkish conditions will be hard for the Greeks to accept, but that Athens would be well advised to do so, given the "very serious mood" in Ankara.

2. France

As we read De Gaulle's press conference, the most noteworthy thing was his sharper tone and the evidence that he is suffering from "hardening prejudices" on almost everything. He said nothing important that was really new. These were some of his points:

--His most aggressive statements were on French Canada. They were focused on resistance to US domination and on the ultimate "sovereignty" of French Canada. He seems bemused by the possibility of closer political ties between France and French Canada than any responsible French-Canadian leader anticipates.

--De Gaulle's principal reference to the US came in his treatment of the Middle East. The big-four solution he envisages is impossible, he reiterated, as long as the US is engaged in "the vile war it is conducting in Vietnam."

--He made a fleeting prophecy of a downward trend for the dollar in the wake of British devaluation.

--He flatly rejected British membership in the Common Market until Britain radically transforms itself into "one of the pillars of a European Europe."

3. Canada

The ax is falling on Canada's defense budget, and it will hurt. Some officials are considering a one-third cutback in Canada's forces in Europe. Defense Minister Cadieux told Parliament last week that he will bring up Canadian force reductions at the NATO meeting in Brussels next month.

4. Rumania

Governor Harriman arrived in Bucharest yesterday in the midst of considerable ferment over the regime's domestic policies. Party boss Ceausescu intends to impose a series of economic and administrative changes at a special party conference next week. He has set aside the intervening time for "public debate" on the issues.

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There are definite nationalistic ramifications in the proposed reforms; they will take Rumania further from the Soviet model. Ceausescu, who has already irritated the traditionalists by "de-Sovietizing" the constitution and other institutions, is obviously not afraid of continuing the process.

5. Pakistan

President Ayub takes his alliance with Turkey very seriously.

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Ankara radio has made several general references to Pakistani support for Turkey in the crisis.

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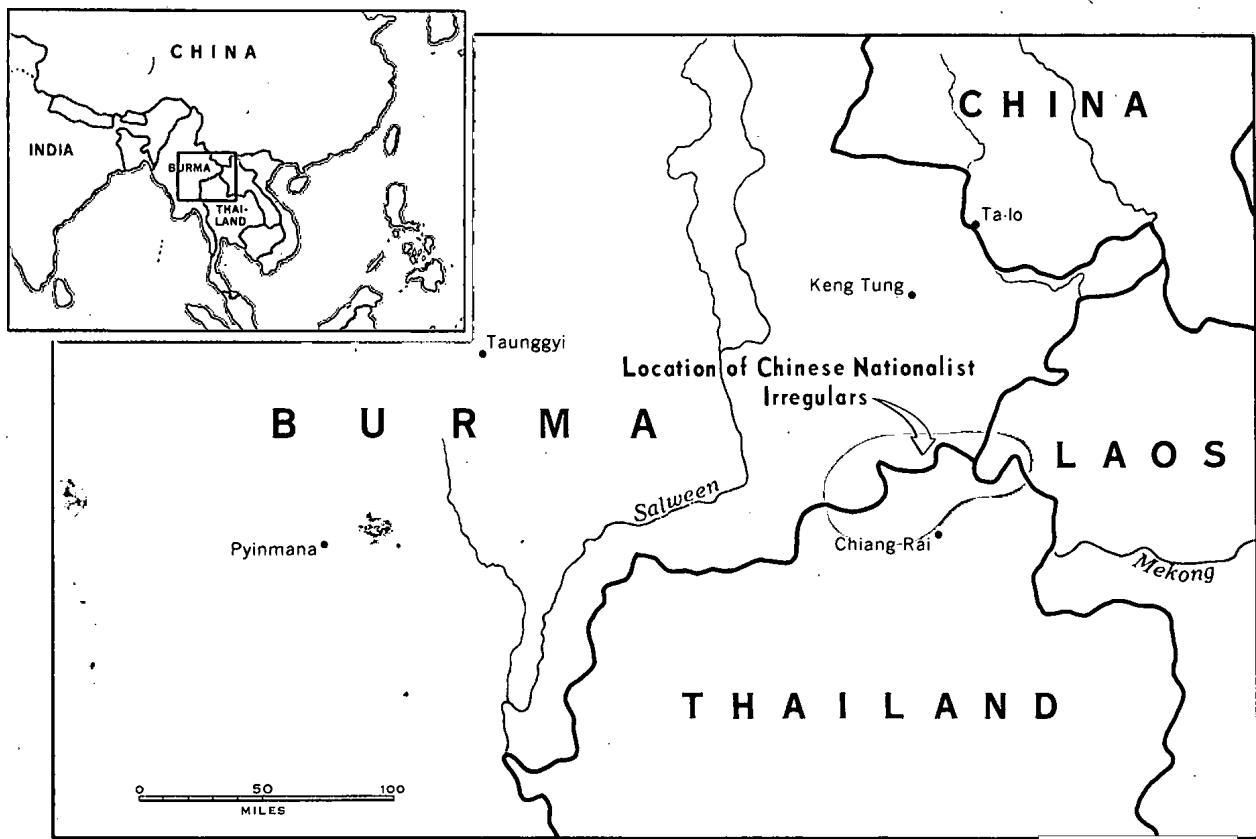
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6. Thailand

The perennial problem of the Chinese Nationalist irregulars is boiling up again in Southeast Asia.

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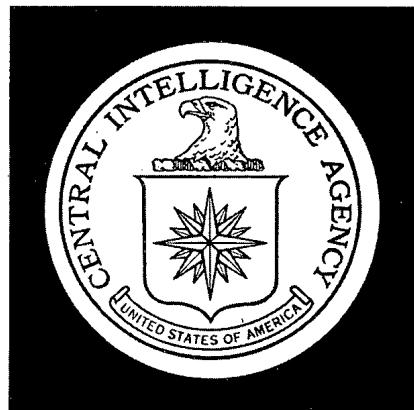
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FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EYES ONLY

Special Daily Report on North Vietnam

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16
28 November 1967

**Special Daily Report on North Vietnam
for the President's Eyes Only**

28 November 1967

I. NOTES ON THE SITUATION

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Hanoi Comments on Delegation in Italy: North Vietnam's initial comment on its trade union delegation's current visit to Italy was contained in a 25 November broadcast. It claimed that the group had been cordially received by leaders of the Italian Communist Party "who reaffirmed its solidarity with the Vietnamese people." The broadcast also reported on the delegation's meeting with other leftist groups in various Italian cities and mentioned the donations received from them.

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Carmichael: Stokely finally left Tanzania late on Sunday. He told the local press on leaving that he was "going back to hell--the United States--via Europe."

Yesterday afternoon, Carmichael showed up in Sweden and made his way to the university town of Uppsala. He will apparently make a speech and a television appearance there.

From Sweden, Carmichael will probably go to Denmark.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi's Interest in US Elections: Hanoi continues to show keen interest in the forthcoming US presidential elections, but it is cautious in assessing evidence of anti-Administration sentiment. North Vietnamese commentary takes pains to show that the regime is not counting on the elections for a change in US policy, and to

stress that the war must be won by frustrating the achievement of US objectives in South Vietnam.

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This theme was taken up recently in Hanoi's army newspaper which commented approvingly on American antiwar sentiments, but asserted that North Vietnam does not overestimate "internal contradiction" in the US. The deciding factor for victory, said the paper, is to "change the balance of strength in our favor on the battlefield by beating the Americans and their allies, militarily and politically." Whatever the results of the US presidential elections, it went on, the Vietnam policy of the US Government "will not change fundamentally by itself."

* * *

Hanoi on Dissent: The North Vietnamese have been quick to report recent actions protesting or criticizing US policy in Vietnam. A recent broadcast in English from Hanoi reported that 300 students and faculty of Yale University published a statement in the New Haven papers registering their refusal to be drafted for the war in Vietnam. The statement, according to the radio, condemned the war as "unjust, illegal, and immoral." The broadcast also reported an open letter from 14,000 members of the Democratic Party carried in the Los Angeles Times urging the President to

stop the bombing and the escalation of the war. The signers were reported as stating that they withdrew their support of the President and would devote all their energy to stopping the bloodshed in Vietnam.

A third letter, from a group of professors at the University of California at Berkeley published in the San Francisco Chronicle, calling on the US to stop "at once, definitively and without condition the bombing of the North," was also included in the broadcast. Finally, Hanoi reported a statement by former ambassador Galbraith asserting that "the American people did not support the war in Vietnam and that the US could not win this war." Galbraith was also quoted as urging the administration to stop "forthwith the bombing of the North and bring the troops home."

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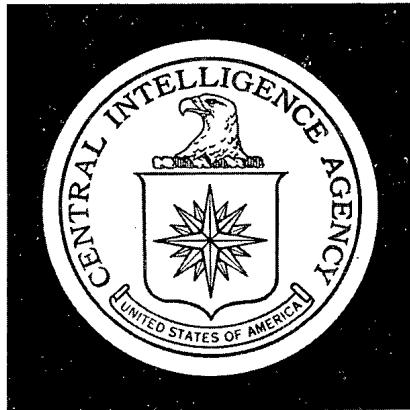
US "Council of War": Hanoi has claimed that the recent meeting in Washington of senior US officials assigned to Vietnam was a "council of war" and that despite official silence on the gathering, President Johnson "stressed accelerating the ground war and the speeding up of the dispatch of additional troops so as to push the war to a new stage." This claim was contained in a Hanoi English language broadcast on 25 November which pointed to the increased January draft call as evidence of the intended "US escalation." The broadcast also pointed out that as the meeting was being held the US was actually experiencing "more serious defeats in the war" and that "ever fiercer popular opposition to the war at home" was confronting the "Johnson ruling group." In conclusion, the broadcast quoted Walter Lippmann's recent lament that "the US is going through the worst time in its whole life."

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Captured US Pilots: A recent Hanoi broadcast in English to US troops in South Vietnam described the "strange rendezvous" of US pilots in North Vietnamese prison camps. The broadcast included the recorded voices of some American pilots relating the details of their capture. The North Vietnamese announcer claimed that the US pilots long for an end to "Johnson's war," and he played songs with antiwar lyrics allegedly sung by the captured pilots.

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DAILY BRIEF
29 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

There is no word yet this morning on Mr. Vance's discussions in Nicosia with President Makarios. We have seen nothing overnight to suggest that the Archbishop will be anything but difficult to deal with.

2. United Kingdom

The latest London Sunday Times opinion poll showed 68 percent professing little or no confidence in the government and 57 percent in favor of an immediate election. If an election were held, 42 percent would vote Conservative, 30 percent Labor, and 9 percent Liberal.

3. Soviet Union

The Russians have evidently given up any idea of another attempt soon at the major space event that failed last week.

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4. Cambodia

Prince Sihanouk is saying that the war may soon be extended into Cambodia. He told a press conference on Sunday that recent US newspaper reports of Vietnamese Communist activities in Cambodia are a form of pressure on Washington to extend the war. He praised President Johnson for exercising restraint but went on to warn the Cambodian people to be prepared for a "struggle to the death against the Americans."

Sihanouk issued the standard denial about permanent Communist facilities on Cambodian territory, but acknowledged that Communist units pass through isolated border areas. He also admitted that Cambodia had made a "verbal agreement" to sell rice and other nonmilitary goods to the Viet Cong.

5. Gabon

The transfer of power to Albert Bongo--President Mba died yesterday--will probably be orderly. Bongo is only 32, but has been groomed for the presidency by the French ever since Mba became seriously ill more than a year ago. There is some uneasiness because Bongo lacks Mba's stature, but Paris will undoubtedly take whatever steps are necessary to keep a pro-French regime in power in its uranium-rich ex-colony.

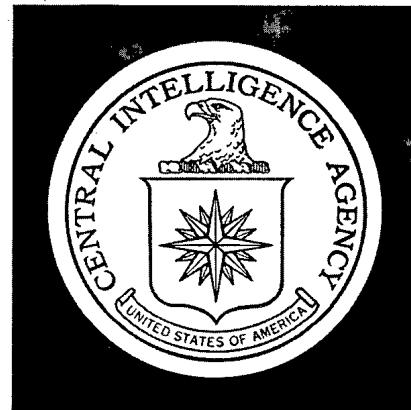
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British Group Plans Visit to North Vietnam: A 25-member British "peace group" plans to leave on 23 December for a visit to North Vietnam, according to a British press report. A spokesman for the group

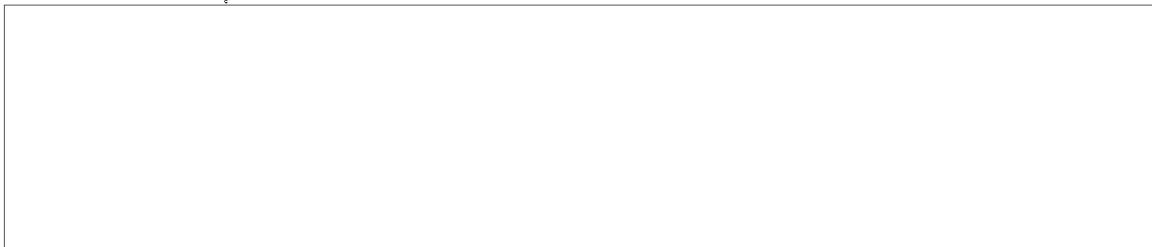
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stated that they planned to "share the dangers" of bombing with the Vietnamese people and to bring medical supplies for those injured in air raids. He claimed that the group did not align themselves with the "military objectives of either side" but said that they hoped their presence in North Vietnam would "bring home to people the killing of human beings who want peace and an end to suffering." The group is currently trying to raise funds to finance the trip.

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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Viet Cong Message to US Navy Deserters: On 25 November the Viet Cong's committee for "solidarity" with the American people sent a message to the four US Navy deserters from the aircraft carrier Intrepid.

The message

welcomes the "courageous act" of the sailors and their statements "unveiling the truth" about the US Government's "unjust, immoral, and illegal war" in Vietnam. The Viet Cong expresses confidence that the deserters will be supported by youths in the US, as well as young American servicemen still serving in the armed forces.

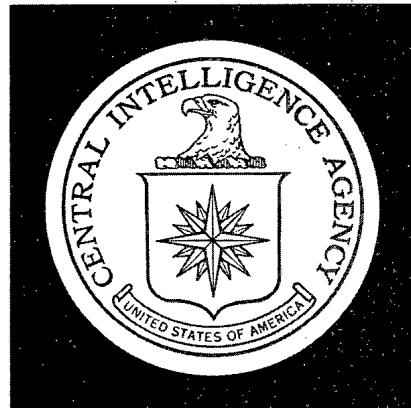
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More on Dissent: A 28 November Hanoi international broadcast in English has listed a series of antiwar demonstrations in the US without providing any further comment. The broadcast reported that 100 veterans of the Vietnam war--including many officers--claimed that the war was "unjust and against the interests of the American people." According to Hanoi, the 100 ex-servicemen demanded that the American Government immediately end the war in South Vietnam and withdraw American troops.

A "Black GI" in San Francisco was quoted as saying that he would risk a five-year prison term rather than fight in the "war of aggression in Vietnam. America is the black man's battleground," he reportedly declared. Finally, the broadcast reported that more than 250 students paraded on the campus of the University of Wisconsin on 20 November "in spite of wet snow" to protest against interviews by US Navy and Marine personnel recruiting "for the aggressive war in Vietnam."

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DAILY BRIEF
30 NOVEMBER 1967

1. Cyprus

Makarios, after a marathon negotiating session last night which Mr. Vance described as "a unique experience," accepted in principle the agreement for settling the crisis. Execution of the agreement, however, must await an appeal by U Thant to all parties to reach an accord.

Tensions on the island eased somewhat yesterday. The Greek military posture has been reduced to a simple "state of readiness." Turkish forces are still on high alert, but Ankara has publicly stated its hope for a peaceful settlement.

2. South Vietnam

There are rumblings of discontent about the new government from some of the senior generals. Most of the complaining seems to be coming from Ky's followers who feel they got short-changed when appointments were made. They also charge that some of the new civilian appointees are soft on Communists. Thus far, the discontent does not seem to pose any imminent threat to political stability.

3. South Korea

Yesterday, opposition members entered the National Assembly for the first time in five months. But the opposition will not come back meekly. They will make things stormy by demanding amendment of some recent legislation as well as early action on the promises the government made in order to end the boycott.

4. Yemen

Republican forces, under heavy pressure from the royalists, are said to be almost out of ammunition. Also, the royalists have surrounded some republican commandos and seized a mountain near Sana.

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**5. Organization of American States**

Yesterday the OAS, in an unprecedented fourth ballot, failed again to elect a secretary general. The Panamanian candidate did pick up another vote, but is still two short of the necessary twelve. Galo Plaza of Ecuador gained one vote, for a total of six.

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**6. Australia**

The Holt government stands to lose three senate seats, according to almost complete returns from Sunday's elections. Government policies are not in danger since the prime minister's party dominates the House of Representatives. The vote does, however, show some public dissatisfaction, principally over the government's lack of firmness and direction.

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7. Communist China

Peking says it has lifted all restrictions on members of the British mission there, and that British dependents are free to leave China.

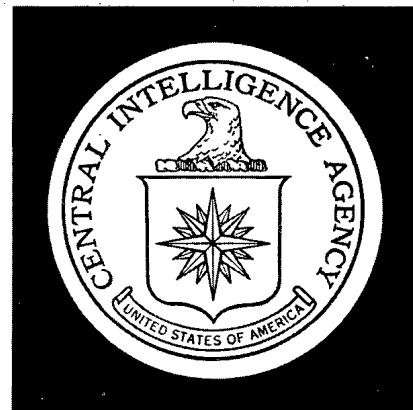
This is another step in reciprocal efforts to tone down tension. Early last week the British relaxed restraints on Chinese diplomats in London. Then on Sunday, after four weeks of talks, the two countries reached an informal agreement concerning the Hong Kong border. Individuals arrested on both sides of the frontier were released, and the British reopened a border crossing. The Chinese, however, made no firm commitment to prevent further incidents along the border.

8. Belgium

Foreign Minister Harmel says that pressure in Parliament has forced him to schedule an open debate on Vietnam to begin in the senate today. Harmel is sure some kind of resolution calling for a US bombing halt will emerge, but claims to have warned parliamentary leaders not to pass a "one-sided" resolution. Ambassador Knight believes Harmel will in fact support US policy, at least in public, but might agree to a resolution asking for the three upcoming truce periods to be extended into one long pause.

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Communist Front Calls for World-wide Vietnam Protest Demonstrations: The Communist front World Federation of Democratic Youth has called for large-scale demonstrations of "solidarity" with the Viet Cong on 20 December. At a 24 November press conference in Budapest, the chairman of the federation asked "progressive youth of the world" to demonstrate on the anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front.

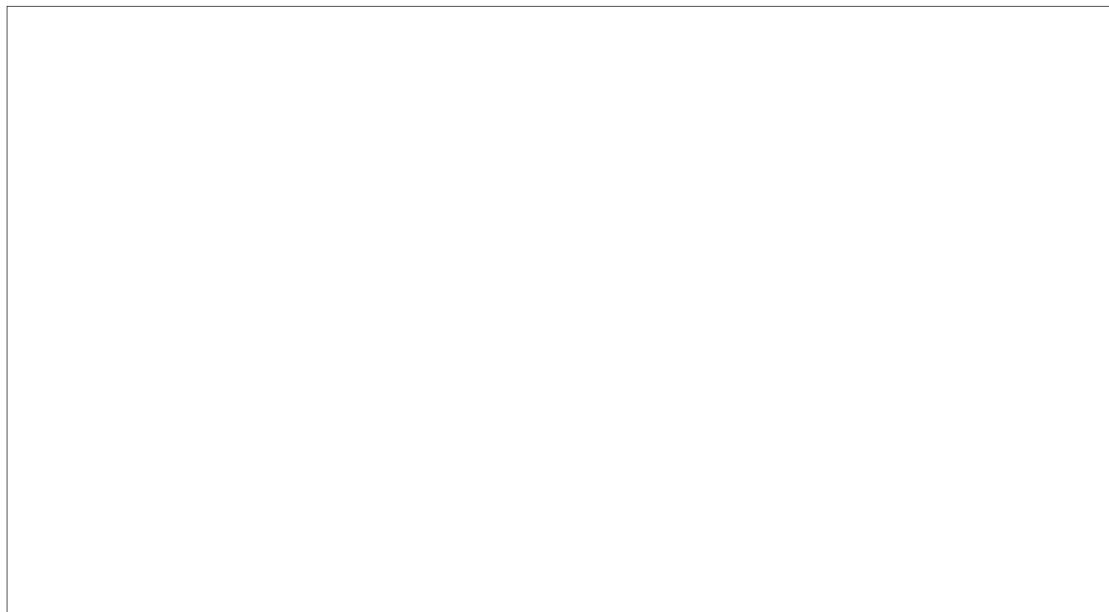
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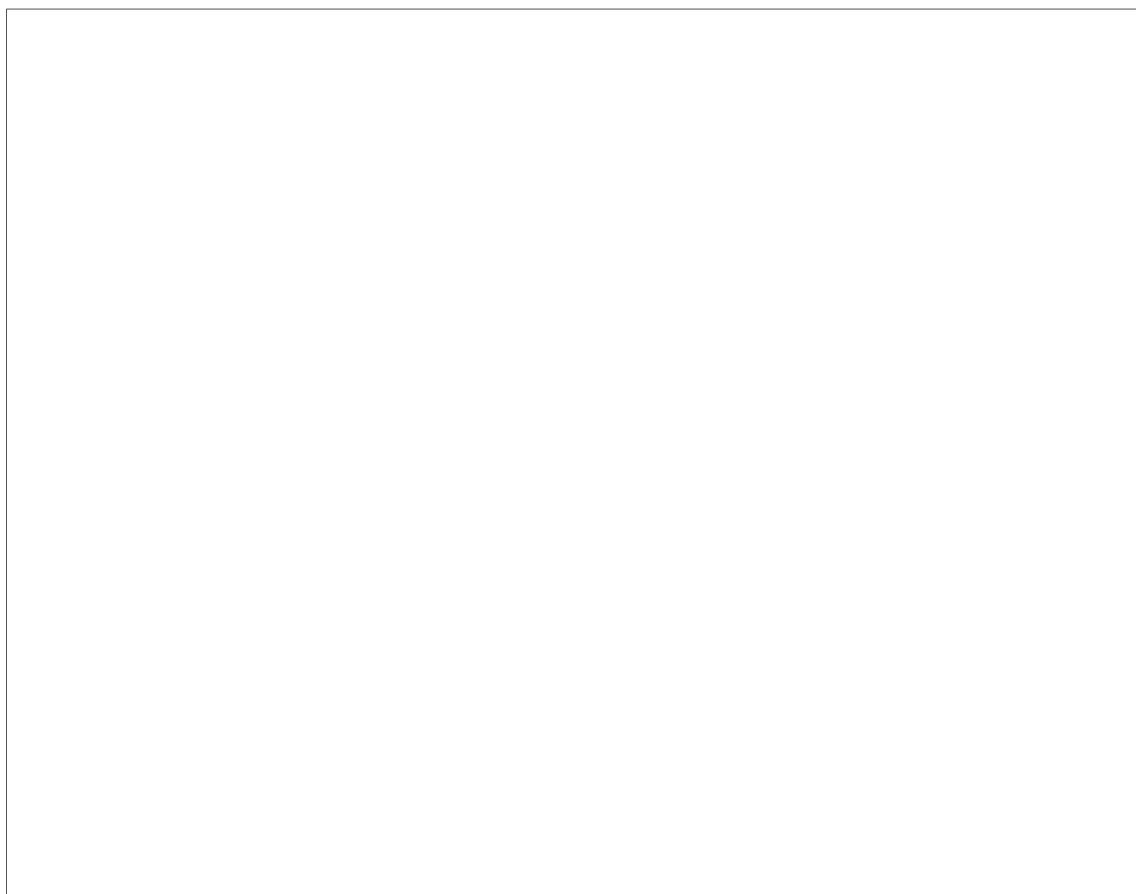
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II. NORTH VIETNAMESE REFLECTIONS OF US POLITICAL ATTITUDES ON THE WAR

Hanoi Hails Former US Servicemen who Oppose War:

The Hanoi daily Nhan Dan welcomed the denunciation of "US war crimes" by American soldiers who had served in Vietnam as a "courageous act in defense of justice," according to a 29 November Hanoi international broadcast in English. The paper was referring to former American troops who testified at the Bertrand Russell War Crimes Tribunal in Copenhagen and to the four American sailors from the Intrepid. Nhan Dan claimed these actions demonstrate the "continual development" of the US antiwar movement. In addition, the paper asserted that the actions reflect the failure of the US Government to "deceive" the American people about the war and are a "hard slap in the face" to President Johnson.

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Hanoi Quotes Critics: Hanoi has broadcast in Vietnamese the full text of a 24 November army newspaper commentary on antiadministration sentiment in the US and its effect on the 1968 presidential elections. The full version contains the same thesis noted earlier: the decisive factor for victory is the Communists' ability to defeat the US. Hanoi views anti-war protests in the US and criticism of administration policy as important but not crucial in influencing US war policy. The paper stresses that whatever the result of the presidential election, US policy on the war would not change.

The commentary contains one of the most detailed lists of statements on the war by prominent US officials. Senator Robert Kennedy, described as a "dangerous rival of Johnson," is quoted as saying, "the Vietnamese war cannot be won." Senator Thruston Morton's

statement that the war has caused the Vietnamese people to hate the Americans is noted, as is Senator Javits' call for an investigation of the Saigon government to see if it deserves further aid from the US.

On the issue of negotiations, the paper cites Walt Rostow and Barry Goldwater as advocating a fight to the end at any cost. Senators Morse, Fulbright, and Gruening are reported calling for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam. The paper also reports what it termed a list of "Johnson's closest collaborators who have decided to quit due to their differences of views." Included in the listing are Bill Moyers, Arthur Sylvester, McGeorge Bundy, and George Ball. In this regard, Hanoi quotes Western news sources on 29 November to the effect that the President "might dismiss" Secretary of Defense McNamara because of differences between them on the strategy for the war.

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