



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

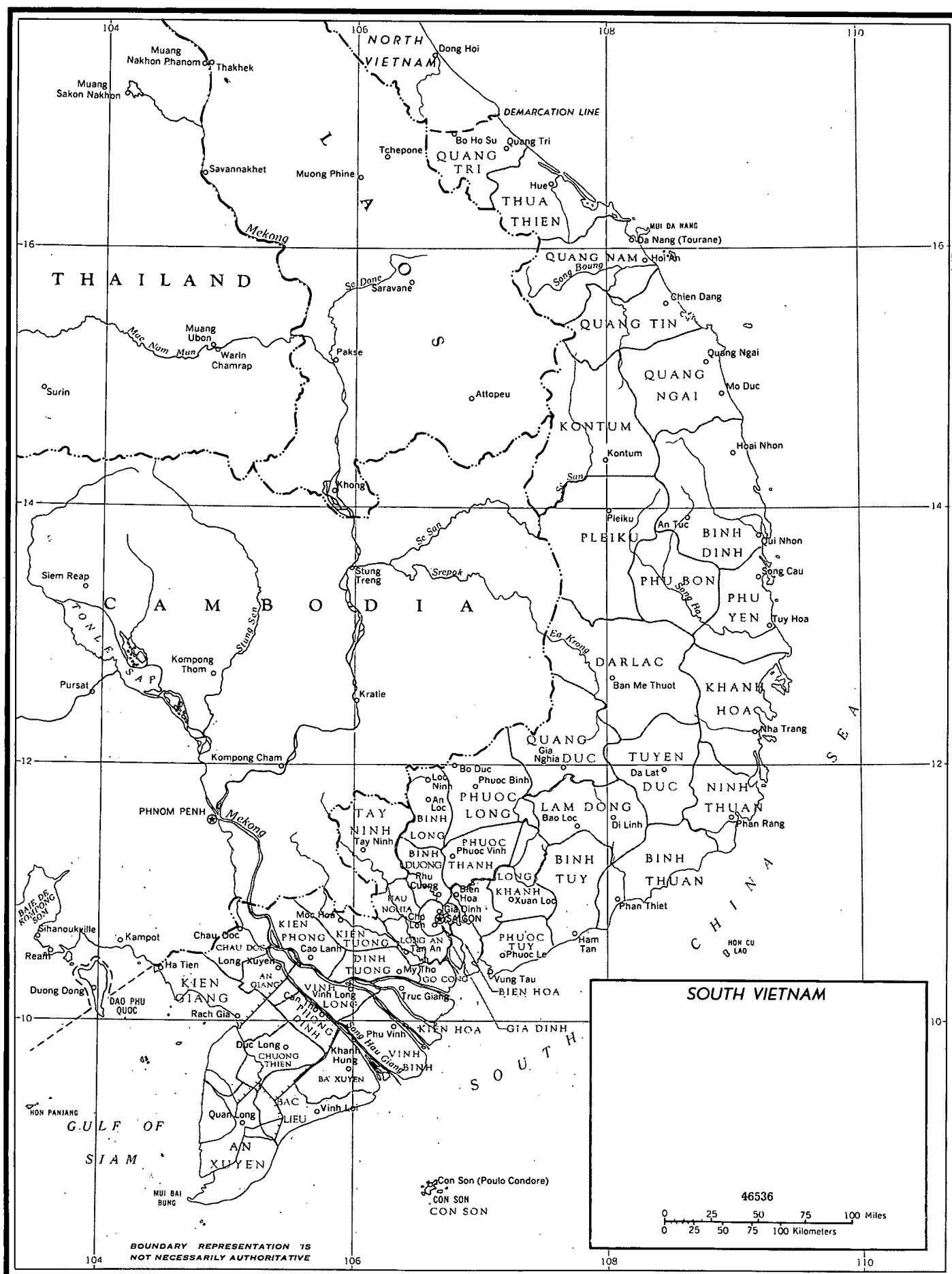
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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1 MARCH 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
1 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

Ambassador Taylor comments regarding a 26 February meeting between US mission chiefs and the Vietnamese Internal Security Council that "for the first time there appeared to be something approaching a single team on the other side of the table."

Premier Quat today issued a strong policy statement rejecting a negotiated settlement under present conditions. In his accompanying oral remarks he spoke conciliatingly of the Buddhist position on peace as being quite separate from those who seek a negotiated settlement. He presumably did this because he is not sure of Buddhist support on this issue.

There have been no changes in the indicated attitudes of the principal Communist capitals on the subject of a negotiated settlement. The Chinese Communists today broadcast another blast--in English--calling on the US to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam. Once this is done, the statement added, "the South Vietnamese people will be able to settle their own problems."

2. UAR

There is still no firm information on the call up of Egyptian reservists which has been reported in the press during the past day or so. This could be only a rumor.

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3. Congo

It now appears that the air attack on a school in Ugandan territory, which was reported in the Daily Brief of 24 February, was almost certainly not the work of a Congolese aircraft.

The whole episode remains murky, but there is some evidence suggesting the attack was a staged provocation.

In Nairobi, the OAU talks continue in camera. Tshombé is still studiously unconcerned, and the chances that he will eventually attend the Nairobi meeting are rated only as a little better than even.

4. Laos

Prime Minister Souvanna has again proposed talks in Vientiane about a cease-fire between the rightist, neutralist, and Communist factions. Souvanna says his motive is simply to recapture the initiative in the diplomatic sphere and kill off the Pathet Lao's standing proposal for meetings in Paris.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
2 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

There is so far no information on changes in Communist military dispositions which might constitute reactions to today's air strikes on North Vietnam. Intercepts indicate that North Vietnamese military units had been alerted to the possibility of air attacks several hours before the event. It cannot be determined whether this was based on specific information or on general apprehension over the increasing pace of US air action.

Communications intelligence shows continuing but gradual measures in southern China and in North Vietnam toward bettering air and coastal defense capabilities.

In reaction to this morning's air strike, Hanoi and Moscow radios accuse the US of new aggression. Moscow's domestic radio said that the US has cast aside "all legalistic pretenses based on the notorious doctrine of retaliation." The initial Chinese Communist domestic report recited the facts, and, in reporting US losses, suggested that "US imperialism" was "once again punished."

2. South Vietnam

Buddhist leaders continue to make equivocal public statements which couple calls for an end to the fratricidal strife with the suggestion that those preferring Communism go north and those preferring the "free nationalist ideology" come south.

However, before today's action, Tri Quang and several Buddhist laymen said privately they hoped to see the air strikes on North Vietnam continue, as well as those on Viet Cong bases inside South Vietnam.

3. USSR

V.S. Yemelyanov, Soviet representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, told the US representative last Saturday that "in his opinion" Moscow would "do anything possible" to "avoid conflict with the West." Yemelyanov--probably exaggerating to prove his point--claimed that Soviet economic problems were too acute, finances too weak, and the government organization insufficiently vigorous.

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Yemelyanov is not regarded as an authoritative Soviet spokesman outside the nuclear field. In any event, his remarks do not exclude the possibility that Moscow may provide significant military aid to North Vietnam.

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4. Cyprus

The Turks are putting off their rotation of the Turkish military contingent on Cyprus, originally scheduled for tomorrow, until at least 20 March. This will help keep the persistent tensions simmering on the back burner for a while.

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5. UAR



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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
3 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

In South Vietnam, Viet Cong activity last week rose somewhat in both scale and intensity, concentrating on small-scale attacks and terrorism directed against government posts, hamlets, and the district towns. This is a campaign designed to undermine civilian and para-military morale.

There have been no indications of significant Chinese Communist or North Vietnamese military deployments.

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2. USSR

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[redacted] there is a preliminary indication that a few Soviet aircraft pilots may now be flying locally in North Vietnam. Today Russian voices were heard in "chatter" between ground and air which apparently emanated from North Vietnam. The role of these pilots cannot yet be determined. Among other possibilities, they could constitute an advance party for the receipt of Soviet military equipment.

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3. France

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4. Indonesia

Dissatisfied junior naval officers at the naval base in Surabaya are refusing to man their ships. They are demanding the removal of the naval chief of staff, Admiral Martadinata. Sukarno has so far supported his naval chief but might give in if the trouble continues.

This difficulty will probably not have any immediate marked effect on the anti-Malaysian campaign.

5. Congo

Tshombé now says he will go to the OAU session in Nairobi. The OAU has not yet formally gone into the Congo problem, but Tshombé's representatives have so far done fairly well with its special Congo commission.

For the moment, at least, the Ugandan-Congo border has simmered down.

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(See map.)

6. Israel

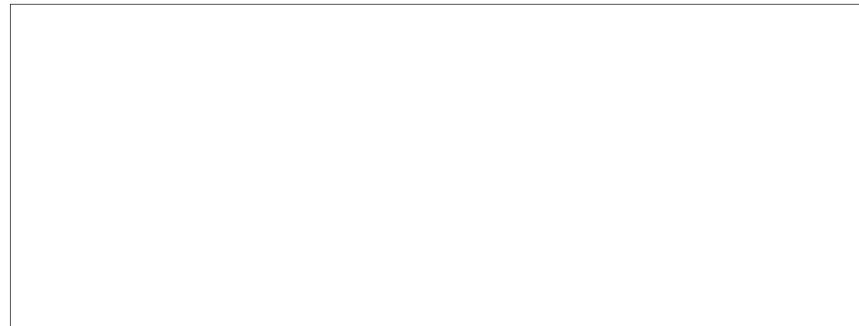
Tension is growing in Israel because of an increasing number of Arab terrorist and sabotage infiltrations into Israel. There have also been continuing occasional border clashes along the Arab-Israeli borders.

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Arab governments are also worried since they expect Israeli retaliations.

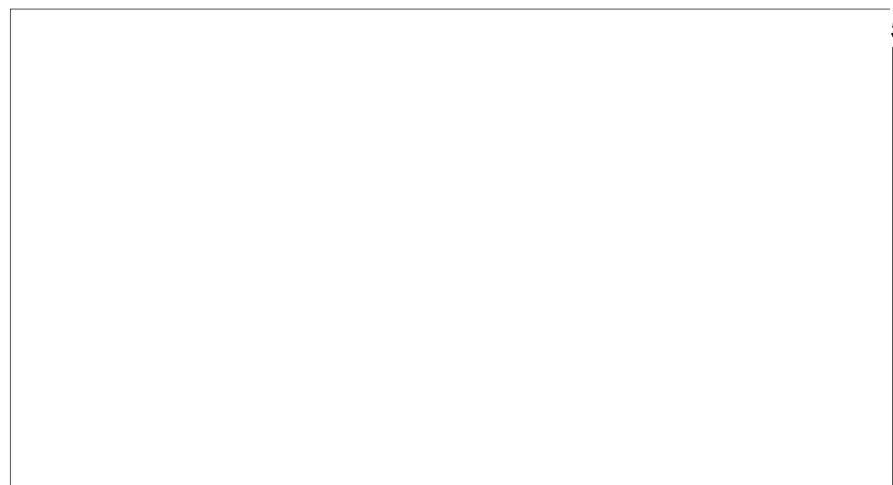
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7. USSR



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8. Communist China



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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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4 MARCH 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
4 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

Saigon today is alive with talk of another coup, and some military and police moves which may be related have been noted. These coup rumors lack specifics but they do reflect the deep uneasiness which infects the South Vietnamese establishment following the departure of General Khanh.

Much of this swirls around General Thi, whose power and ambition seem to be growing. Thi is said to be maneuvering to neutralize some of his fellow "young Turks." Many of them in turn are trying to engineer his ouster.

Buddhist leaders appear to be marking time. The influential Tri Quang says he supports Quat because Quat has "done nothing wrong yet." This is reminiscent of Quang's initial stance toward the Huong government.

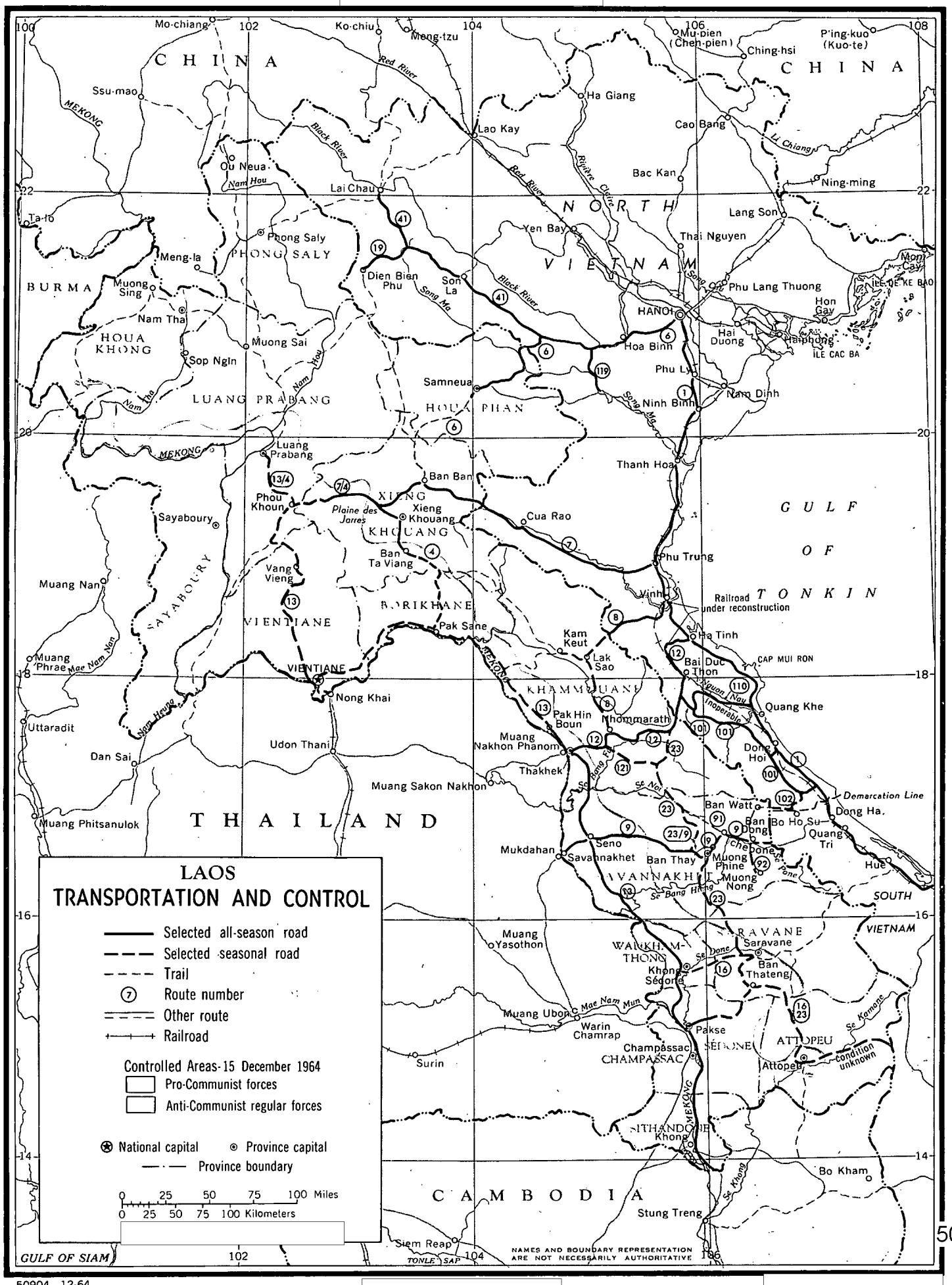
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[redacted] There have been no further reports of Russian-speaking pilots in North Vietnam.

No Chinese Communist or North Vietnamese military shifts which can be tied to the latest US air strikes have been noted. The Chinese have lately ordered that security on aircraft movement be tightened, and this could mask added southward fighter deployments. Hanoi has relaxed the alert its forces have been on for the past few days.

The Soviet statement on Vietnam today went a bit further than previous pronouncements in emphasizing the consequences of US actions to US-Soviet relations. Ambassador Kohler calls the demonstration against the embassy today the "most aggressive and nastiest" in recent memory, despite the fact that protective measures were stepped up in anticipation, and the militia made a serious effort to control the crowd.

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2. Indonesia

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[redacted] Sukarno has ordered a gradual step up in the harassment of American officials in Indonesia until a peak is reached in June. Sukarno reportedly believes that a gradual worsening of US-Indonesian relations will induce Washington to side with Indonesia against Malaysia.

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[redacted] the next goal of the party-led program of anti-American agitation is to force the closure of the US Embassy. Communist-led trade unions have stepped up their efforts to secure the takeover of US oil firms.

A high Indonesian police official today asked Ambassador Jones to caution Americans in Surabaya and Medan not to venture outside the city limits for the next week or ten days. Jones also reports having heard that Russians working in the Medan area are thinking of donning identification disks to avoid being mistaken for Americans.

3. Laos

Meo tribesmen report that large numbers of Communist trucks continue to move southward in the Laotian panhandle. (See map.) The movement was especially heavy during the last week in February. This upsurge could have involved some of the 300 or more trucks spotted moving south in North Vietnam [redacted] a few days earlier.

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4. Cyprus

Soviet tanks, antiaircraft guns, artillery, armored vehicles, and motor torpedo boats have already arrived on Cyprus. Reports [redacted]

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[redacted] that the USSR is also providing surface-to-air missiles have not been confirmed but an intensive effort to check this information is under way. There would be strong Turkish reaction to the arrival of Soviet SAMs on Cyprus.

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5. Iraq

The government [redacted]

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[redacted] is getting ready for yet another major military move against the Kurds. Army units are already on the move north so as to be in a position to kick off the campaign when the spring thaws arrive some time in the next few weeks.

6. Eastern Europe

The gradual loosening of the Soviet Union's iron grasp on Eastern Europe is encouraging a revival of long-dormant territorial and minority problems. So far, Rumania and Hungary have taken the lead in reviving nationalistic interest in lost lands. They are not likely to remain alone since every nation in the bloc has old claims on one or more regions of one or more of its neighbors. A discussion of some of the ramifications of the situation is at Annex.

7. Italy

The Moro government seems to have evaded still another crisis by reaching agreement today on a long-pending cabinet reshuffle. [redacted]

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ANNEX

Territorial Quarrels in Eastern Europe

Hungary and Rumania have been at daggers drawn for some months now over the Transylvania problem. (See map.) Northern Transylvania, with its large Magyar population, has been a part of Rumania since 1918. Now the Hungarians are complaining over the oppression of the Magyar minority. One Hungarian official has gone so far as to term the treatment being accorded the Magyars, "genocide." Anti-Rumanian incidents in the area have been increasingly numerous. Hungarian flags have been raised. A pamphlet predicting the return of the area to Hungary has appeared. There has even been scattered violence. Bucharest, not surprisingly, suspects that Budapest is behind all this. The Rumanians also suspect that the Soviets have lent quiet encouragement to the agitation.

Not to be outdone, the Rumanians have raised old claims on Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now part of the USSR. This has been in a low key so far. For example, the Rumanian leaders have sent historians searching through old texts, where they have uncovered passages in which Marx strongly criticized Russia's seizure of Bessarabia. There are signs that the Rumanians, who have taken up the matter officially with the Soviets, may be prepared to carry their campaign a good deal further.

Other states in the area may not be long in joining the outcry. Thus, Czechoslovakia has been making noises about the return of Ruthenia, now part of the USSR. Wary officials in Budapest have referred to the possible return of Kosice, now in Czechoslovakia.

There is, however, a general recognition that everyone is vulnerable in this game, and this may help keep the lid on. So far irredentist claims have been seized upon essentially as tactical weapons rather than serious goals to be pursued at whatever cost. However, popular feelings on these matters are strong, as for example in Germany over the loss of German land to the Poles. If the forces of nationalism continue to grow, ambitious figures and strong factions may resort increasingly to the espousal of traditional territorial and ethnic claims as a means of broadening their appeal.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

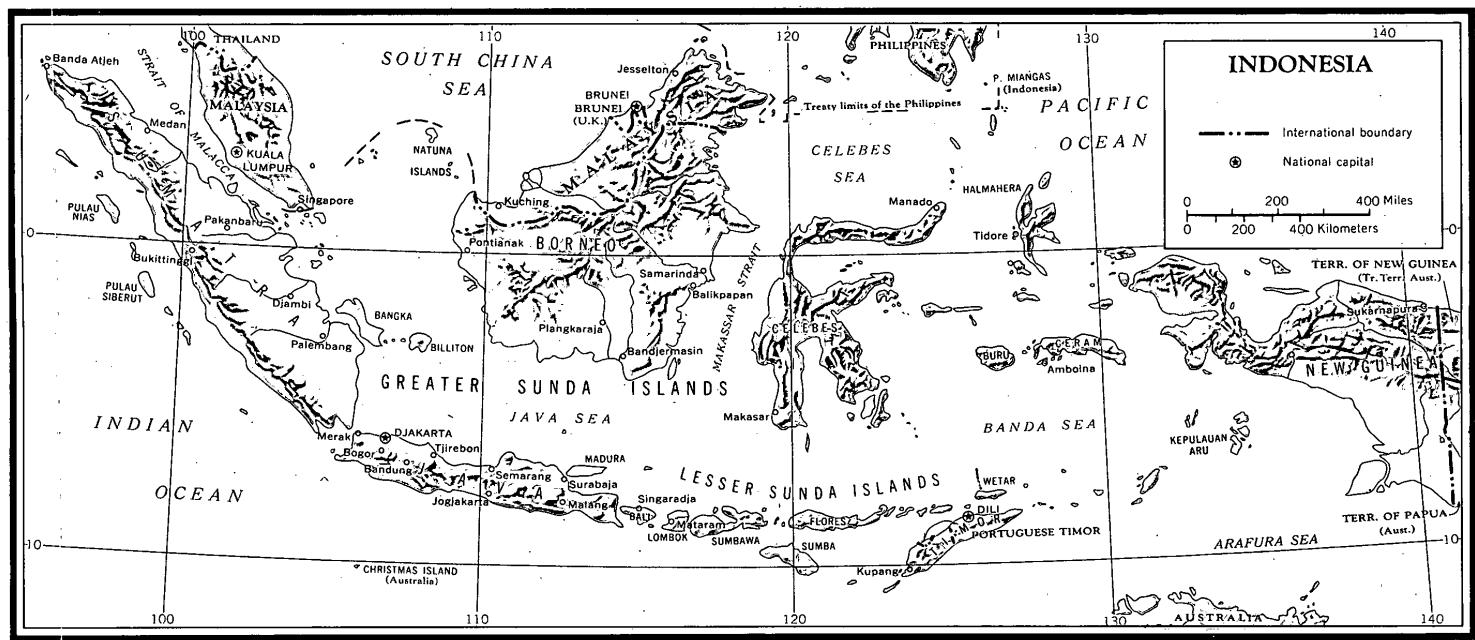
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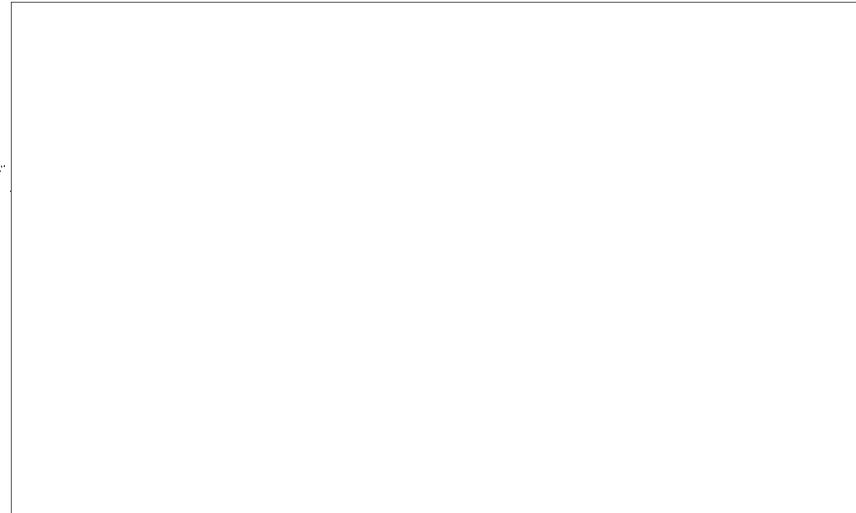


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DAILY BRIEF
5 MARCH 1965

1. North Vietnam



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There have been no significant new propaganda or official statements from Peiping or Moscow.

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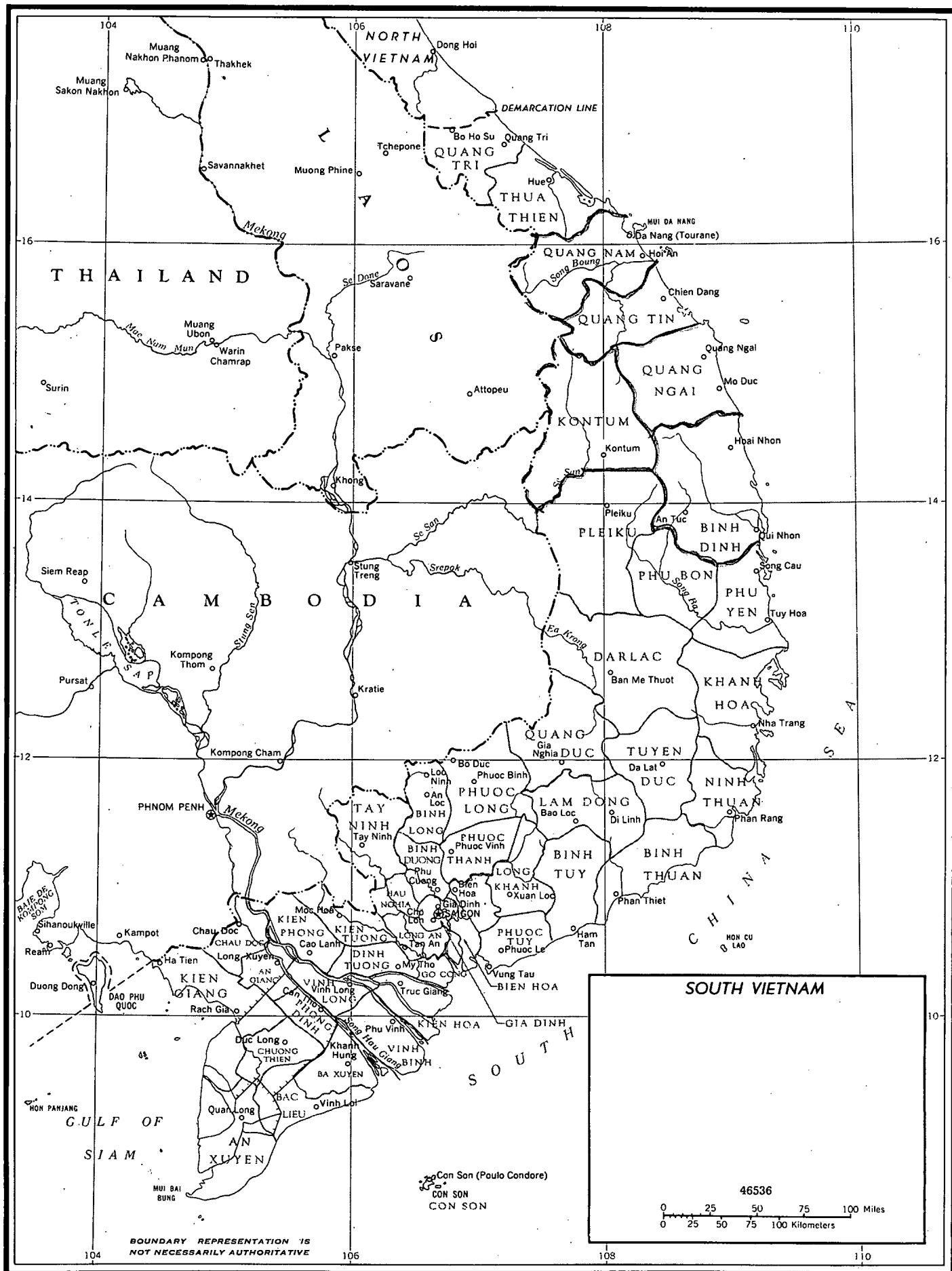


2. Indonesia

Djakarta's military reinforcements in Sumatra--insurance against a possible British retaliation for Indonesian military actions against Malaysia--are increasing. One brigade is now deploying near Medan in the north, and another will begin reaching central Sumatra next week. Reinforcements eventually will total 7-8,000 men. (See map.)

In response to Indonesian Communist demands, Sukarno has also ordered the army commander in Sumatra to arm workers and peasants. This could be a dangerous step toward allowing the Communists to develop a paramilitary capability.

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3. USSR

Soviet naval activity in the western Pacific is returning to normal. Three conventional submarines and a sub-tender which had been operating in the Philippine Sea are now approaching home port. A guided-missile destroyer which was operating south of Japan with two other subs is also nearing home. The latter two submarines will probably terminate their operations soon.

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4. South Vietnam

There has been no new hard information on the swarm of coup reports noted yesterday.

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The security situation continues to deteriorate in some of the northern provinces. In Quang Nam and Quang Tin, US civilian personnel cannot move outside the provincial capitals.

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5. Bolivia

The Barrientos government appears to be heading for serious trouble, but the situation is far from clear.

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The government is aware of this, but has other problems to cope with, including the deteriorating economy and union plans for strikes.

The armed forces hold the key to stability, but their unity and loyalties are uncertain. Both Barrientos and Ovando have strong military support.

6. USSR

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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6 MARCH 1965
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DAILY BRIEF
6 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

There have been no new significant political developments reported from Saigon. The coup rumor mill is still rolling, but nothing of real substance is being turned out.

Peiping is using the recent attack on the US Embassy in Moscow to belabor the Soviets. The first anti-Soviet street demonstration ever held in Peiping was staged this morning by Chinese students protesting against the "brutal" tactics of the Soviet police in suppressing the demonstrators. The Chinese press and radio are playing up the actions of Soviet authorities as an "outrage."

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2. UK

Ambassador Bruce reports that British government leaders--including Prime Minister Wilson--feel the US should show some "movement" toward negotiations on South Vietnam. The British think that, as Geneva co-chairmen, they could appropriately replace the French in taking soundings of the Soviet attitude, provided they had tacit acquiescence from Washington. They are not optimistic that their efforts would bring any immediate results, but think that the US tactical position might be improved.

3. Israel

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4. West Germany

The Bonn cabinet is still bitterly divided over whether to break relations with Nasir. Erhard is giving serious thought to the possibility, but no decision is expected until next week.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
8 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

Ambassador Bohlen says that the French seem "quite discouraged" by the lack of results from their soundings in Hanoi and Peiping about the Vietnam situation. Couve de Murville still seems to have some hope that a Soviet initiative may be forthcoming.

In Saigon, there has been no significant change in the political situation during the past twenty-four hours. Reports last week that the Buddhist high command is against Quang Lien's so-called "peace movement" have been confirmed. The monk has been ordered to give up his leadership of the movement, or lose his position in the Buddhist Institute. If this order sticks, one potentially disruptive influence will have been eliminated.

The Viet Cong is continuing intensive activity in the countryside. Fighting continued yesterday north and south of the US - South Vietnamese air base at Danang. In two days of fighting, 78 government soldiers have been killed or wounded, and 140 Viet Cong. The guerilla force south of Danang is estimated at one thousand men.

2. Greece

Financiers and businessmen are increasingly alarmed over the bad effects of Prime Minister Papandreou's economic policies. Foreign assets fell by about \$50 million last year, and there was a big jump in the import bill. Various other indicators are similarly ominous.

The US Embassy in Athens points out, however, that there are elements of strength in the Greek economic situation. The embassy suggests that Papandreou's adroitness in deflecting attention from the ineptitude of his administration will probably bring him through again.

3. France

Paris plans an official protest against US efforts to prevent the Freuhauf-France firm from delivering some semi-trailers destined for Communist China. The French are using this case to dramatize their accusation that US subsidiaries in France are instruments of US "political domination." Freuhauf-France is 70 percent US owned.

4. West Germany

Chancellor Erhard's announcement on 7 March that West Germany will seek full diplomatic relations with Israel has caught Nasir by surprise and placed him under pressure to take retaliatory action, possibly including recognition of East Germany.

Some plan of action is likely to come out of the Arab League meeting in Cairo tomorrow, in which Nasir has said he hopes to get agreement on a unified approach.

Several other Arab governments are likely to follow Nasir's lead, including initially Yemen, Syria, and Iraq. Recognition of East Germany by Egypt would thus probably lead to a major diplomatic breakthrough for the Pankow regime.

The US Embassy in Cairo reports that some Egyptian officials appear to believe that West Germany's announcement was prompted by the US. This may set off a new wave of anti-US feeling in Cairo.

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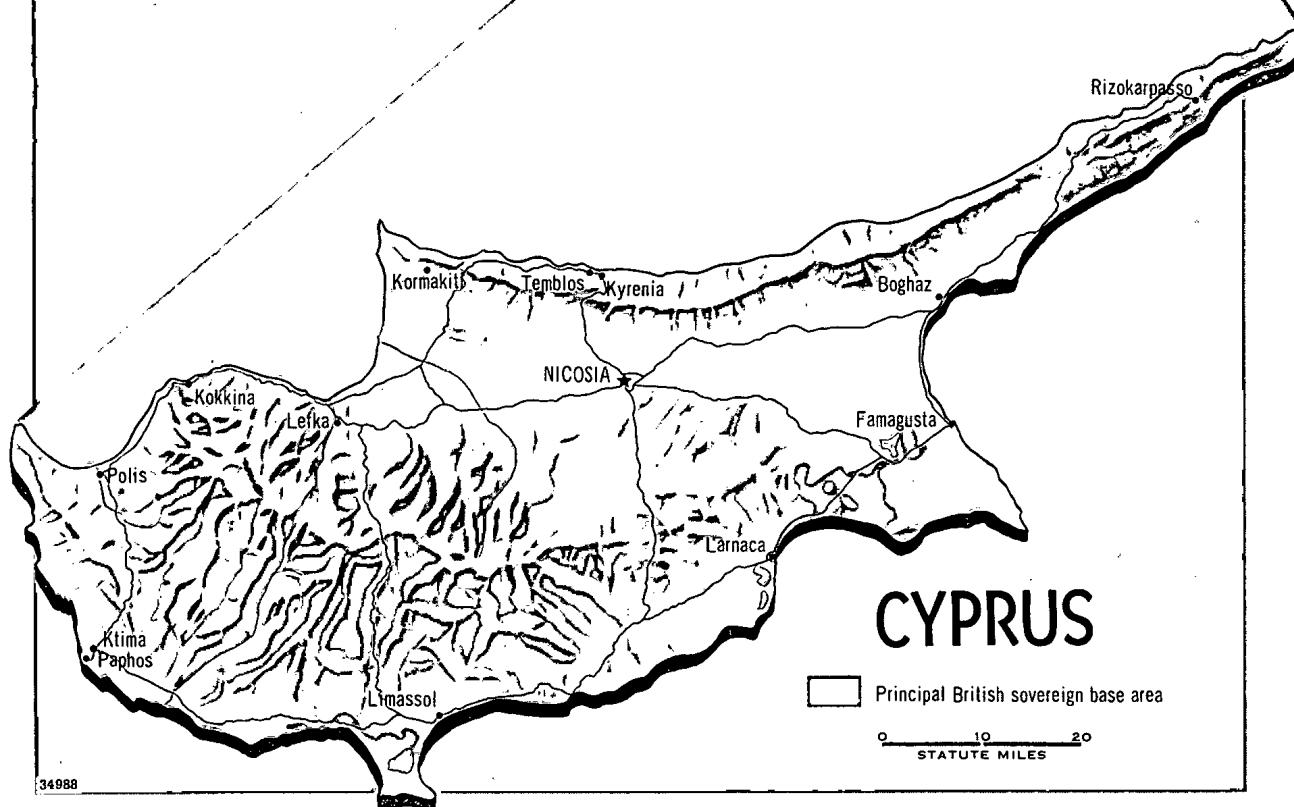
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DAILY BRIEF
9 MARCH 1965

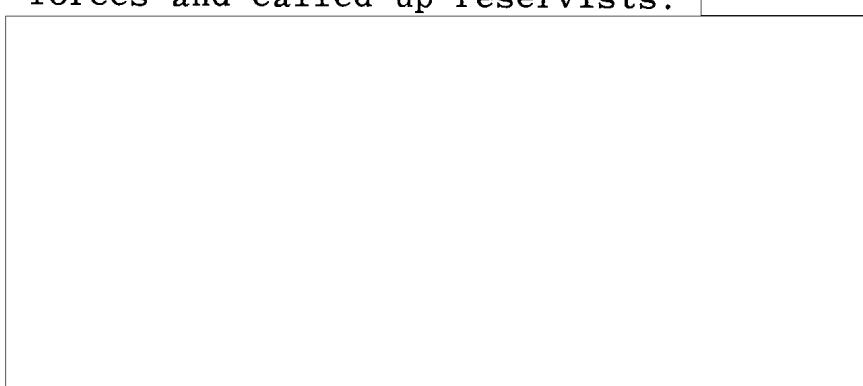
1. Cyprus

There are growing indications that Cyprus is receiving Soviet surface-to-air missile equipment via the Egyptians, probably with Athens' blessing under some arrangement providing for Greek control of the SAMs. There is no indication that any of the equipment has been emplaced or that Greek or Greek Cypriot crews are yet qualified to man it.

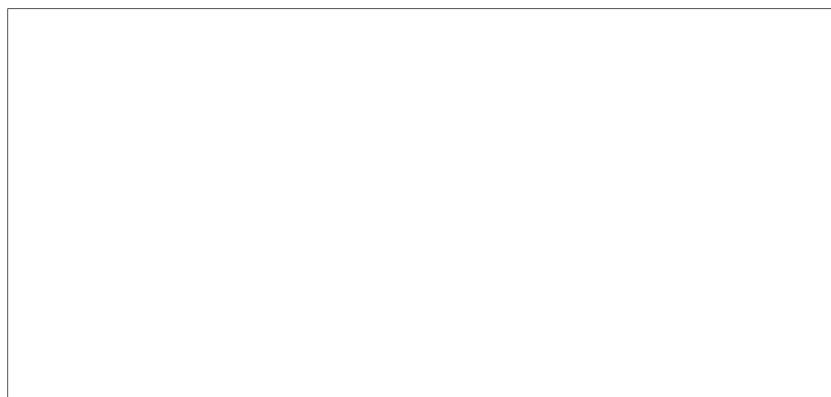
From Nicosia Ambassador Belcher has warned that availability of such air defense weapons could serve to upset the "precarious balance" on Cyprus by reducing the threat of Turkish air attack as a major restraint on Makarios and the Greek Cypriots. (See map.)

2. UAR

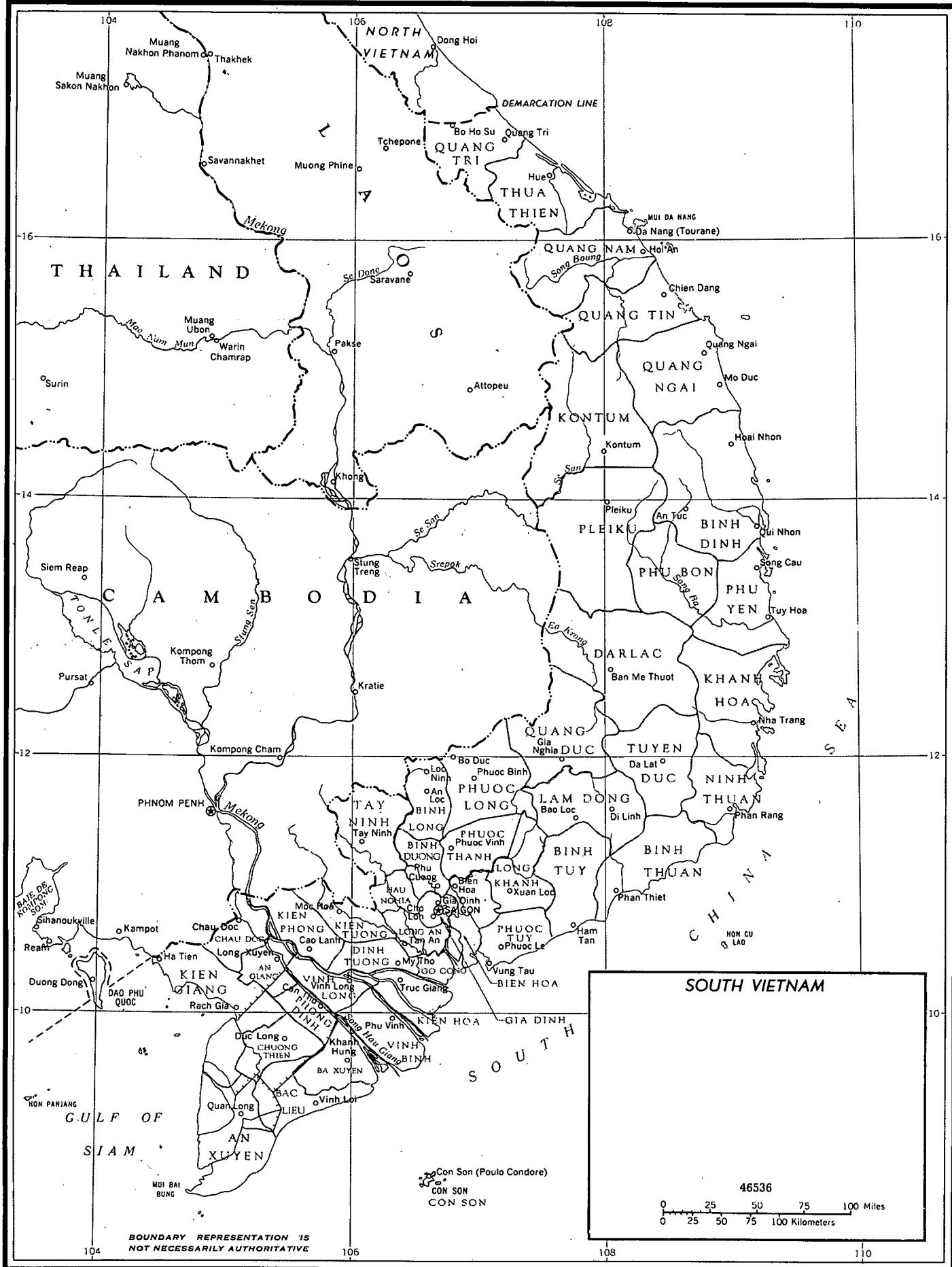
There are persistent reports that Cairo, fearing some Israeli military action during the present tension, has during the past week alerted Egyptian forces and called up reservists. 50X1



3. Communist China



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4. Vietnam

In Saigon, the generals continue to snipe away at each other. Premier Quat, in seeking ways to end this, is still exploring the possibility of a joint US - South Vietnamese military command as one means for keeping them in line.

Information is developing on the presence of a major Viet Cong tactical command headquarters in western Kontum Province. On past Viet Cong performance this could presage a major Viet Cong effort in this and neighboring provinces. (See map.) Viet Cong propagandists have been active in Kontum, Pleiku, and Darlac provinces forecasting attacks on the towns.

This tactic is also reported from the area around the Danang air base. The Viet Cong are said to have warned inhabitants to leave before attacks start against military installations.

The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese continue to voice an intransigent and confident line, most recently at Sihanouk's Indo-Chinese People's Conference in Cambodia. They claim the Viet Cong are on schedule and that they will soon announce a "victory" in central Vietnam.

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5. USSR

6. Indonesia

Sukarno reiterated publicly yesterday that he "will not withdraw one guerilla" before there is a political solution to the "Malaysia problem." There appears to be no further progress toward negotiation, and his statement will not help. Sukarno, protesting the US military credit to Malaysia and "insults" by the US press, also seemed to be encouraging more anti-American demonstrations.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
10 MARCH 1965

1. South Vietnam

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Quat seems to be going at his job in a business-like way. He is actively trying to gain acceptance of his authority, but it is too early to tell whether he is making any real progress.

General Co, the commander in the heavily infiltrated north-central provinces (II Corps), has indicated that he is gearing his operations to the talks with the Communists which he thinks are coming, perhaps this year. Co says he is suspending pacification operations in the less populated areas and will concentrate instead on holding district and provincial capitals as bargaining centers.

There is no evidence that these sentiments have infected other key generals, and Co may simply be trying to explain away recent Viet Cong gains in his corps area.

In Paris, Ambassador Bohlen found Premier Pompidou receptive to his suggestion that the French play down public discussion of their views on Vietnam. It is far from certain that Pompidou can convince De Gaulle to go along.

2. USSR

Moscow did not manage to extract much from the consultative meeting of 19 Communist parties just concluded. The conditions attached to the meeting's hesitant call for a new world conference invite a Chinese veto and make it most unlikely that such a meeting will materialize.

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3. Egypt

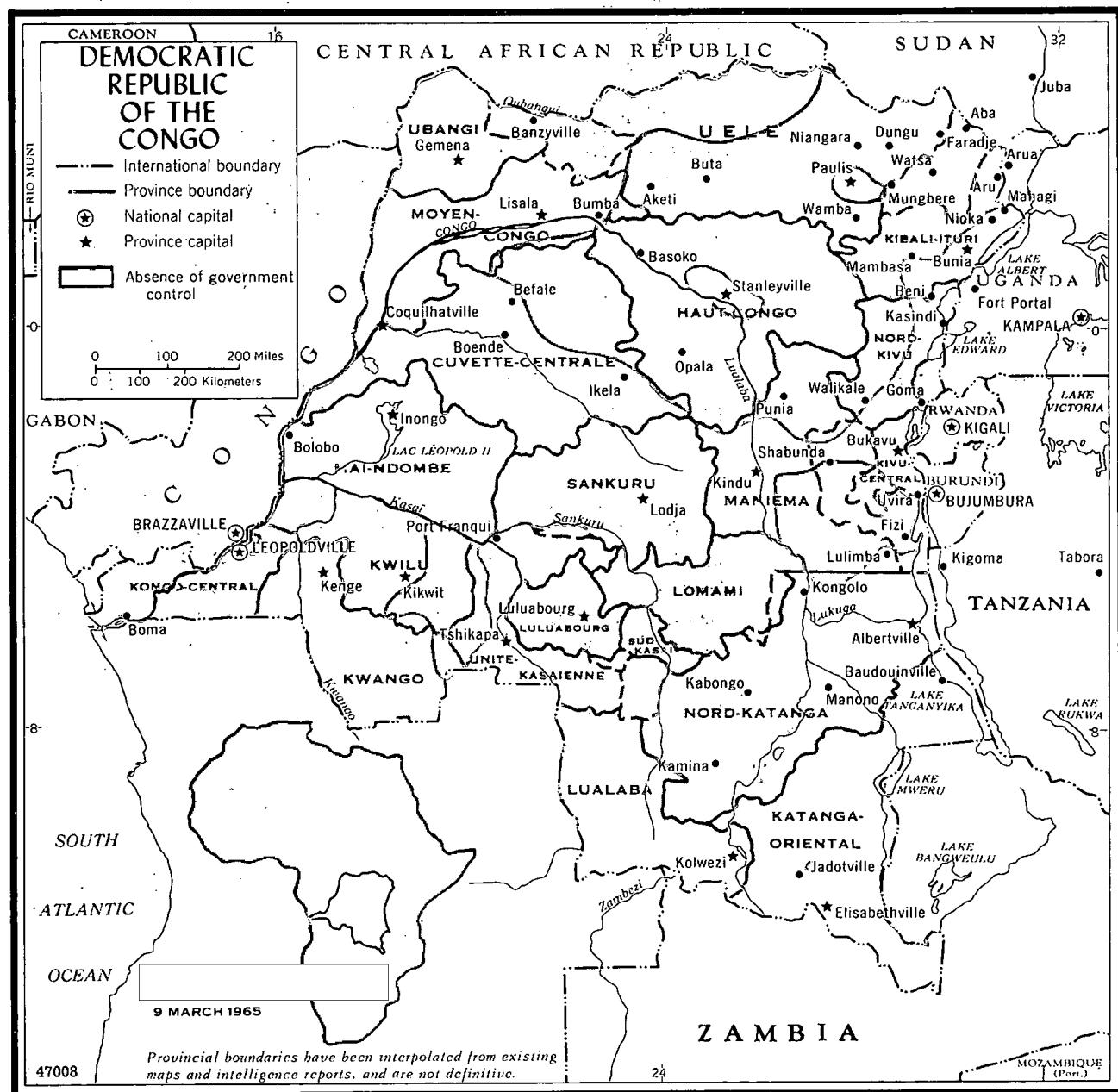
Nasir is professing concern over the threat of an imminent Israeli attack and is communicating his apprehension to his Arab partners. He claims to have received reports from many sources that the Israeli military machine is ready to roll and that the US is encouraging Israel to do so.

Jordan, Syria, and Egypt all claim to be taking countermeasures. Nasir has said he has called up Egyptian reserves, and the Egyptian press is letting it drop that Egyptian troops are returning from the Yemen. He may have called up a few reserves, but we see no signs of a substantial reduction in Egyptian troop strength in the Yemen.

There is no real evidence that Israel is in fact preparing for early pre-emptive attacks, despite its warnings against planned Arab diversion of the Jordan headwaters. Israel's mobilization system is well oiled, however, and capable of rapid response.

4. Indonesia

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5. Congo

Tshombé handled himself well at the OAU meeting in Nairobi. There was no Congo resolution, but the conference did serve to stall the radical Africans' anti-Tshombé band wagon, for the time being at least.

Military aid from these states, however, continues to find its way to the Congo rebels, now via Tanzania. Rebel incursions into northeastern Congo are being mounted nightly from Uganda.

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(See map.)

6. Eastern Europe

An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease is reaching epidemic proportions in Eastern Europe. In Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which have been particularly hard hit, losses to livestock growers and slaughterers will be severe, and recriminations have been exchanged between the two countries. Cuba, too, has seen an outbreak of the disease, but no connection between the two outbreaks can be made.

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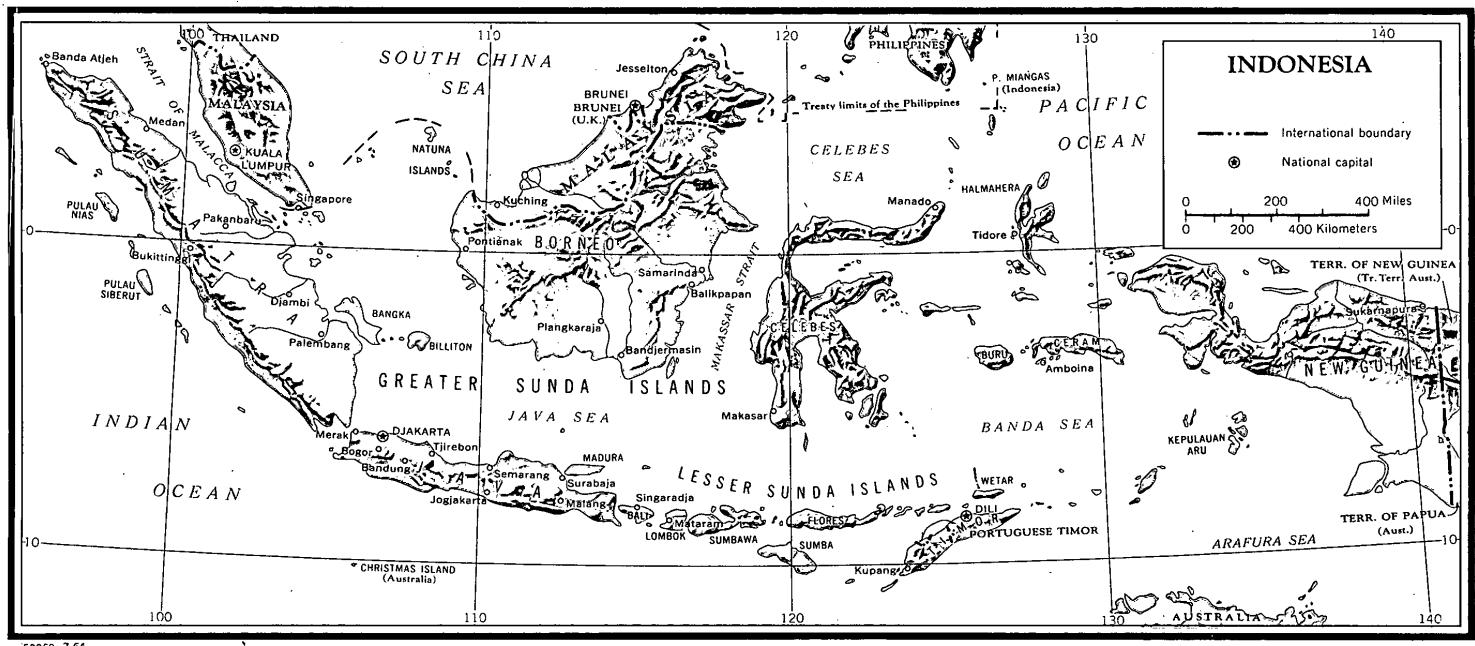
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DAILY BRIEF
11 MARCH 1965

1. Indonesia

Indonesian units have been ordered to intensify their operations to "strike a balance with enemy activities" in the Malaysian Borneo border area.

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2. USSR

The USSR may attempt another lunar probe tomorrow. Soviet space support ships are now in position

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3. Guinea

President Toure has joined the list of African leaders claiming US plotting against their governments. His defense minister says several reports have been received

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The minister asked US help in evaluating the reports. Our embassy considers that Toure may be fishing for some show of US support which he can use against his conservative domestic enemies.

4. Cyprus

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5. Vietnam

Mutual suspicion continues to plague the generals in Saigon.

There have been no significant new Communist military or political moves reported today.

6. Ghana

7. France

De Gaulle has partially reversed himself on restricting US scientific activity in the South Seas. US operations in support of the Gemini-Apollo project and solar eclipse observations will be allowed. Some thanks are apparently due to intercession by French scientists.

8. Pakistan

Ayub's recent visit to Peiping appears to have been only moderately successful, despite the glowing joint communique issued this week. Each side was probably disappointed with the other's statements of support on key issues. The Chinese news agency, in re-laying the text of Ayub's remarks on Vietnam, omitted his call for "peace with honor to all interested parties." Ayub, in turn, was undoubtedly displeased with Peiping's failure to give him more than the usual vocal support on the Kashmir issue.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

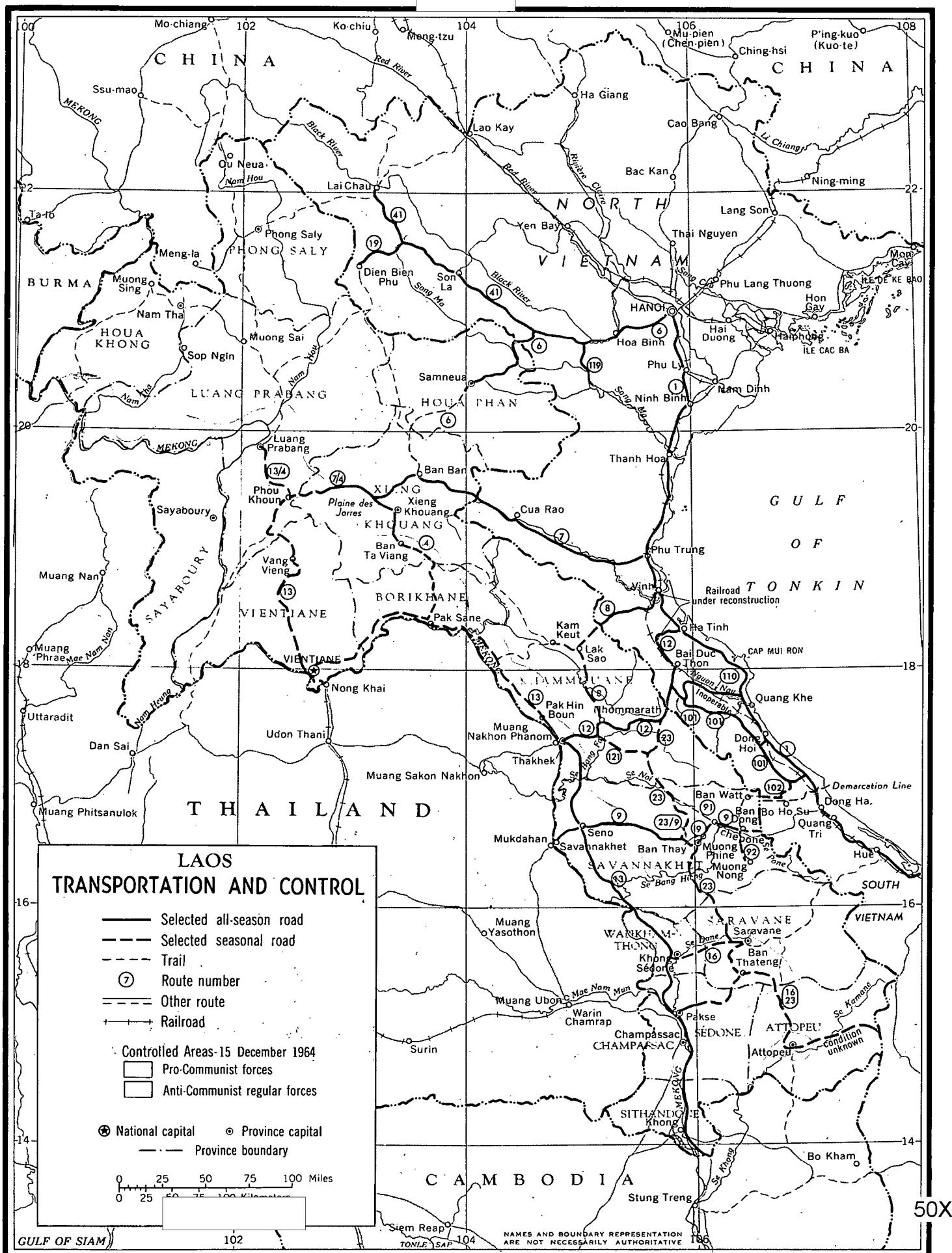
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DAILY BRIEF
12 MARCH 1965

1. Laos

The Communists are keeping up pressure on government positions in widely scattered areas. Inconclusive skirmishing continues southwest of Samneua. The most effective forces containing the Pathet Lao clearing operation in this area continue to be the Meo tribe guerrillas under General Vang Pao.

The Communists are also keeping the pressure on down south, where government troops have gradually advanced well to the east of Savannakhet. A battalion-sized Pathet Lao raid against communications in this area was thrown back on Tuesday. Laotian Air Force T-28s were again apparently highly effective. (See map.)

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2. Cyprus



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3. Vietnam

Premier Quat has issued a "program of total struggle" against the Communists. The program includes army reform, police reinforcement, improvement of youth organizations, and other measures to help defeat the Communists.

The Buddhists open their annual general assembly on Sunday. The so-called "peace movement," led by monk Quang Lien, is likely to cause dissension in the meeting.

The Viet Cong continue a high level of activity throughout the country. Outposts and hamlets in the northern provinces in the central highlands, in the area east of Saigon, and in the delta have been attacked in the past few days.

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No significant shifts in the attitudes of the principal Communist governments involved in the situation have been reported.

4. France

Rumors that De Gaulle is seriously ill continue to crop up. They are to be given another lengthy airing shortly in Newsweek. Embassy Paris repeats that it has no evidence to support these "tales." All evidence available to the embassy--De Gaulle's appearance, his schedule, and the like--point to his being fit and active.

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5. Communist China

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6. Congo

Reports continue to come in of raiding across the Congo frontier from Uganda. The raiders are said to include Congolese rebels, Kenyans, Ugandans, and Tanzanians, often dressed in Ugandan uniforms.

Such intervention, supported by Obote of Uganda, the Algerians, and the Egyptians is likely to continue. The failure of the recent Nairobi conference to call for an end to help for the rebels may even encourage these elements to step up open aid.

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7. USSR

A Soviet lunar probe apparently failed early today

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Since 1962, the Soviets have attempted six lunar probes, only one of which was successfully ejected from parking orbit.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

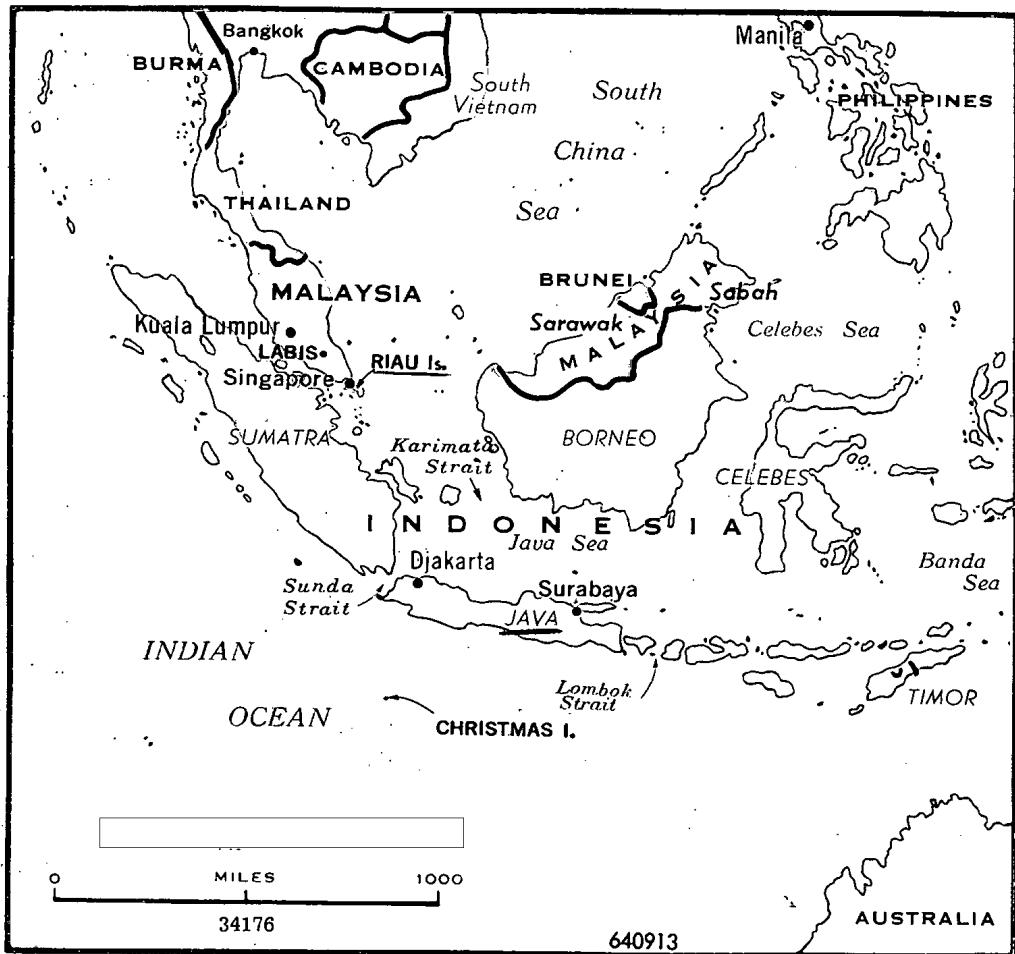
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13 MARCH 1965

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23



DAILY BRIEF
13 MARCH 1965

1. Indonesia

Stepped-up Indonesian infiltration efforts against the Malaysian mainland and Singapore are likely in the near future.

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Sukarno may have decided to improve his military position before maneuvering any further regarding negotiations with the Malaysians.

Malaysian mopping-up operations against Indonesian infiltrators north of Singapore

are continuing.

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(Map)

2. Cyprus

Makarios [redacted] has already begun to tighten the screws on the UN force and the Turkish Cypriots. He has, for example, reneged on proposals for easing tensions at Famagusta that he himself signed in the first instance.

Ambassador Belcher believes that the Cyprus situation is headed for a new period of uncertainty and danger. He feels that the "most critical development" of his tenure in Nicosia may be at hand.

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3. Vietnam

The Quat government continues to display satisfaction with the way affairs are going. Members of the government deny--so far convincingly--rumors of disputes and disloyalties to Quat among themselves.

There has been no change in the level and pattern of Viet Cong activity during the past 24 hours. No official report has been received yet on the firing by US Marines at Danang last night as reported in the press.

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4. Ghana

The Nigerian High Commission in Accra says it has seen documentary evidence indicating that yesterday's demonstration against the US Embassy was staged by the regime. The Nigerians have promised to furnish the details.

5. Argentina

National congressional elections tomorrow are expected to give additional seats to parties sympathetic to Peronism. If the Peronist gains turn out to be substantial, political tensions could rise sharply, possibly leading to a showdown induced by the military.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

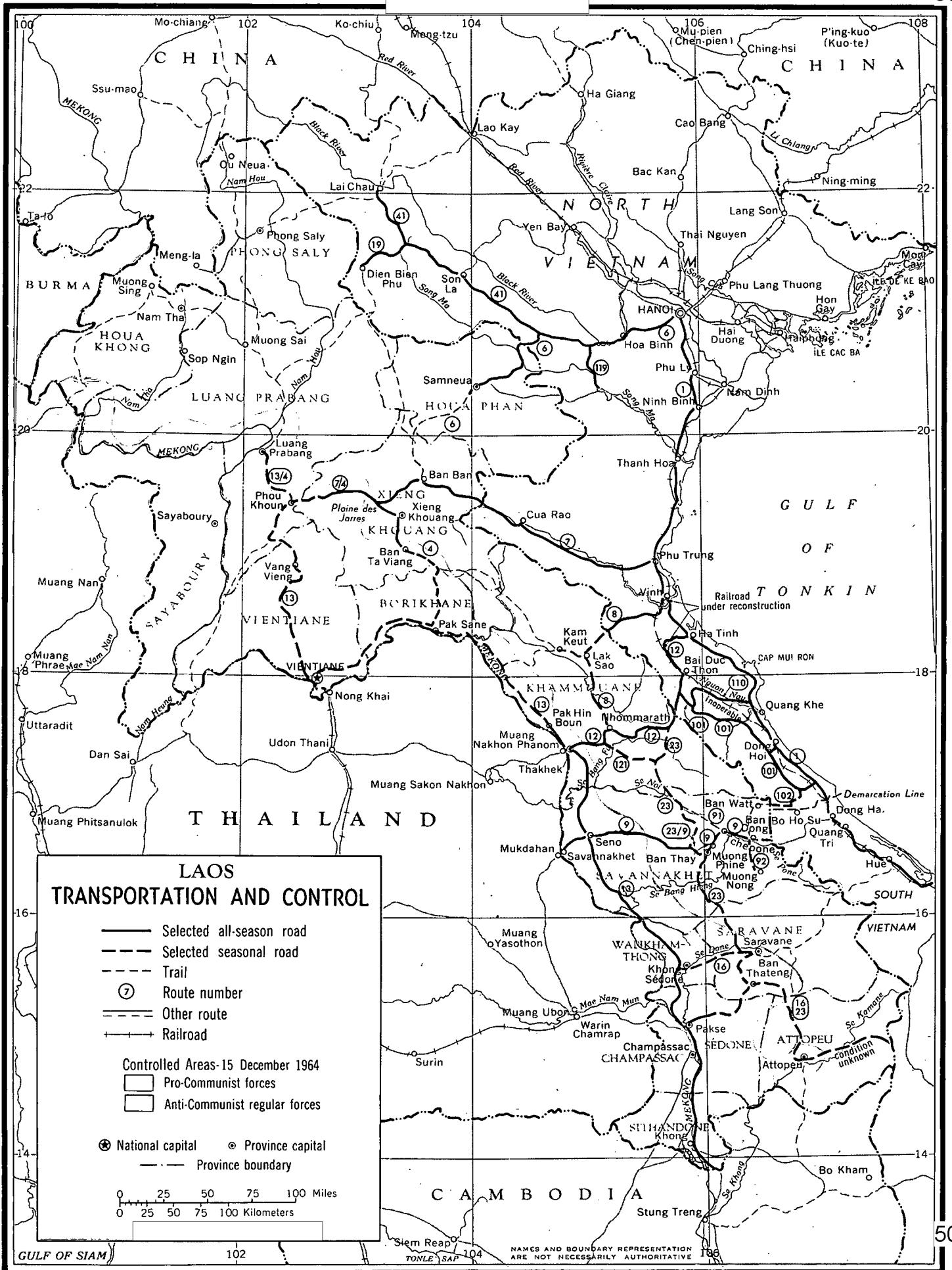


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15 MARCH 1965

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NAMES AND BOUNDARY REPRESENTATIONS
ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

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DAILY BRIEF
15 MARCH 1965

1. Laos

The Communist attack repulsed last week by government troops and planes east of Savannakhet was definitely made by a North Vietnamese Army unit, says the US Army attache in Vientiane.

The attache concludes that Hanoi is using Laos as a training ground for newly formed units before they are committed in South Vietnam. This would help to account for the relative absence of effective Communist activity in south-central Laos despite the apparent build-up in this area over the past several months. (Map)

2. Vietnam

Uneasiness about the Buddhist convention which started yesterday, and the Armed Forces Council meeting scheduled for today, probably caused the weekend flurry of rumors about an impending coup in Saigon. There is no firm evidence of a possible coup in the next few days.

As of the time of this writing, no information has come in about the council meeting, which was to decide on new command assignments. Advance indications were that the meeting might also see a move to oust "little" General Minh as commander in chief.

Viet Cong military and terrorist pressure in the countryside remains intense. The shooting yesterday of three Marines at Danang air base--one fatal--was accidental.

Hanoi's phoney claim that its forces shot down six US and South Vietnamese aircraft, and damaged many others in yesterday's raid, is for domestic consumption. Having asserted that the invaders were adequately punished, the regime needs to furnish some sort of proof.

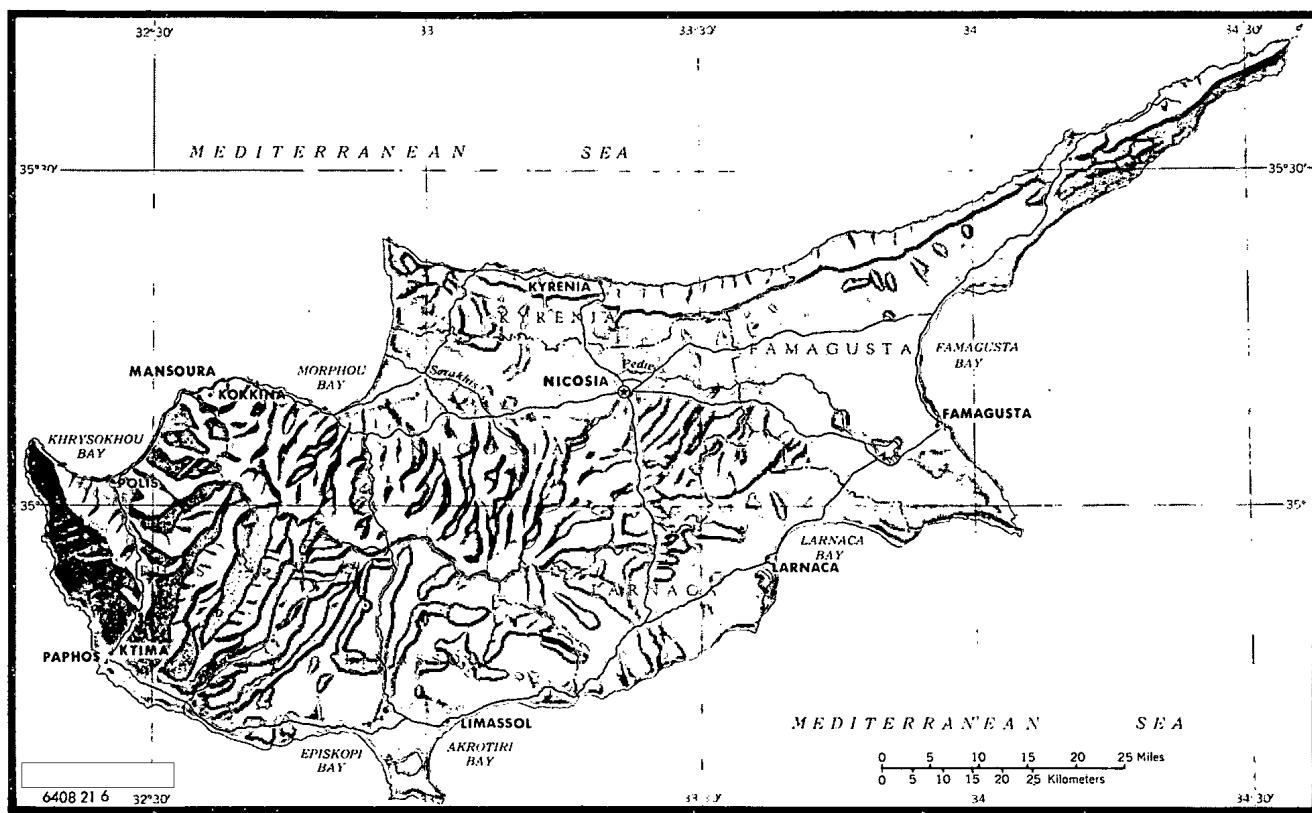
No changes have been reported in the attitudes of the principal Communist governments concerned in the situation.

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3. Cyprus

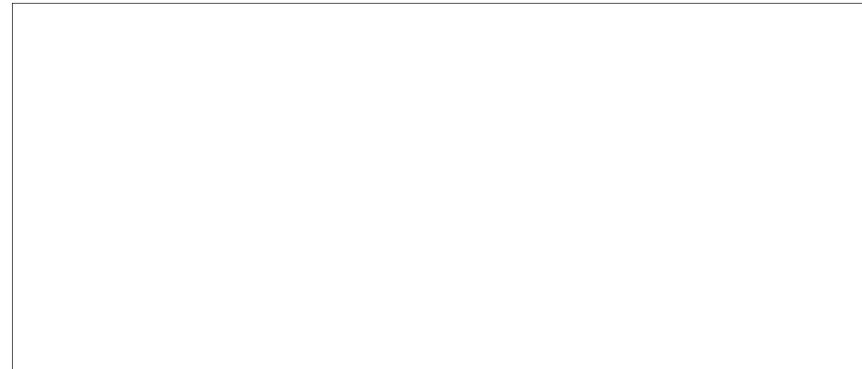
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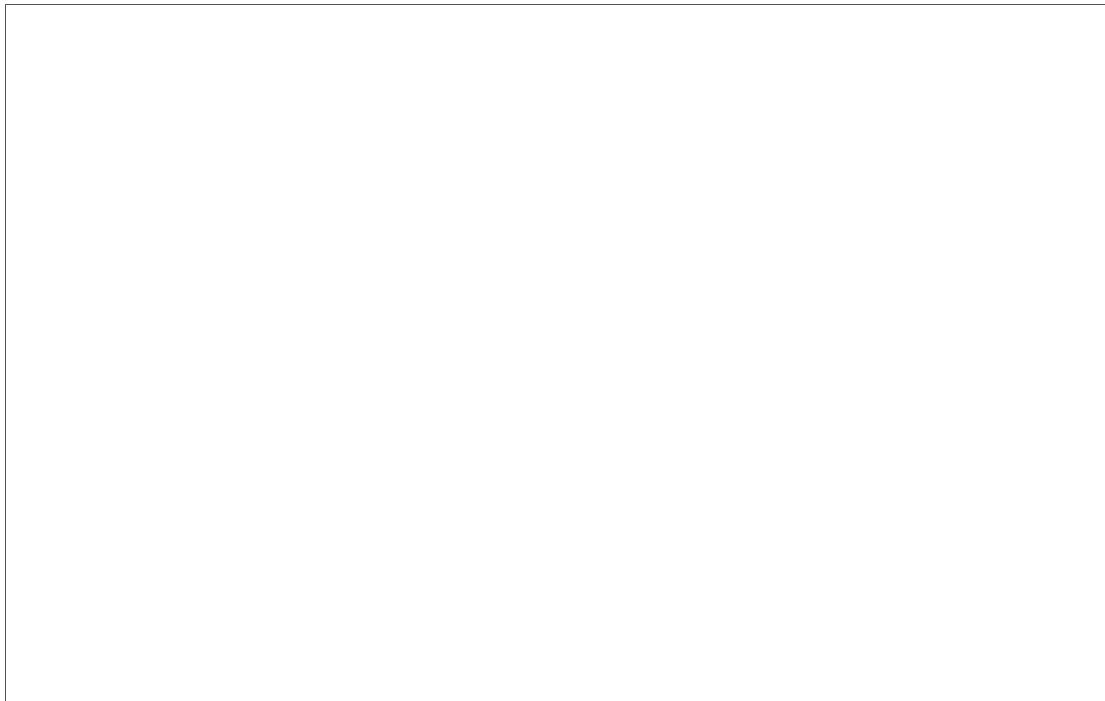
In Cyprus, the situation remains tense near Lefka in the northwest, where firing between Greek and Turkish Cypriots took place on Saturday. The Greek Cypriot pressure seems to be part of Makarios' general tendency of the past few days to heat up the situation. (Map)

4. USSR

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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16 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
16 MARCH 1965

1. Congo

The long-awaited government campaign to seal off the Congo's north-eastern borders got under way yesterday. A mixed column of mercenaries and Congolese troops under an able South African, Col. Hoare, is pushing up the road from Bunia to Mahagi and the Ugandan frontier. (See map.)

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2. Vietnam

The Saigon scene was quiet today, but the tempo promises to pick up before the week is out.

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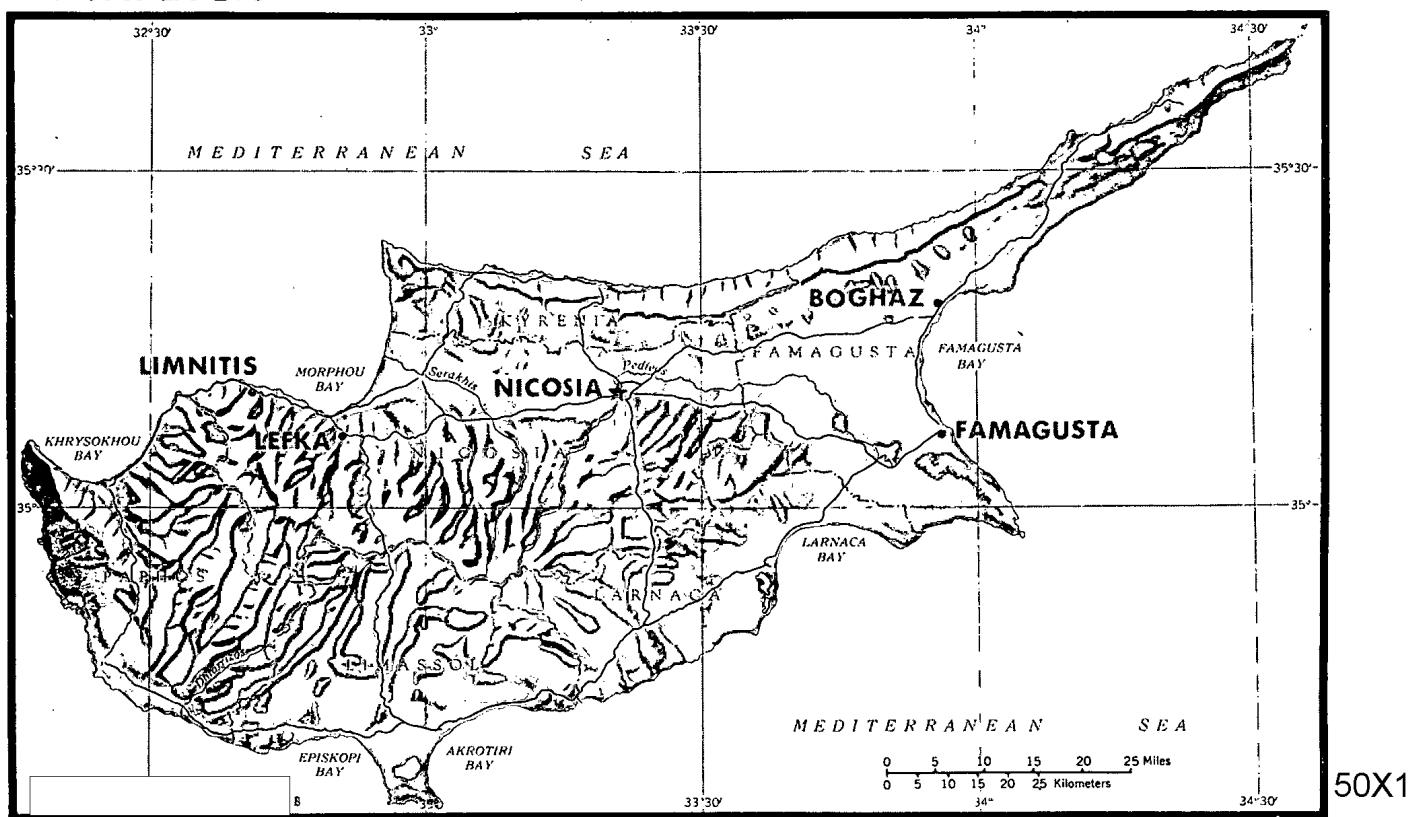
The Armed Forces Council meeting, scheduled yesterday to discuss possible command changes, was apparently postponed.

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3. Latin America

Latin American Communists

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[redacted] Party leaders are now emphasizing the need for interparty coordination. Also, they are increasing cooperation with non-Communist "liberation" movements.

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[redacted] Plans are now going forward for a Latin American "solidarity with Cuba" conference. Details are at Annex.

4. Cyprus

Greek and Turkish Cypriots are still firing on one another near Lefka in the western part of the island. (See map.) Communal tensions are building up elsewhere.

Turkey has reacted characteristically, ordering a number of highly visible military moves designed to intimidate the Greek Cypriots.

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5. Israel

Small-scale fire fights between Israeli and Syrian border guards have become an almost daily occurrence. Most of these incidents are taking place in a section of the northern border where Israel is trying to set up a buffer zone to protect its Lake Tiberias pumping station. Tensions are mounting and so is the danger that one of these local affairs may get out of hand.

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ANNEX

Latin American Communist Activity

Last November's Havana meeting, held under exceptionally tight security, was an effort to end divisions that have long plagued Latin American Communists. Subsequent press statements by various party leaders have stressed the importance of coordinated effort in place of "piecemeal" revolutionary tactics. In December, Cuba's Che Guevara and Chile's pro-Castro Senator Allende called for formation of a Latin American "internationale."

The new generation of pro-Castro Communists has caused much of the friction within the Latin American parties. Their militancy, patterned after the Chinese Communists, had alienated them from their old-line, Moscow-oriented comrades.

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How well the various parties will carry out this new strategy is not yet clear. Their chronic tendencies toward fractionalization will be difficult to overcome. Nevertheless, the evidence at this point suggests that a rise in Communist strength and effectiveness throughout Latin America is in store.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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17 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
17 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

Premier Quat continues in an optimistic and determined mood. Yesterday he told Deputy Ambassador Johnson that he will soon convene the National Legislative Council, which he believes will provide additional popular underpinning for his regime. He also plans to enroll several prominent South Vietnamese in an all-out campaign against "neutralism and defeatism."

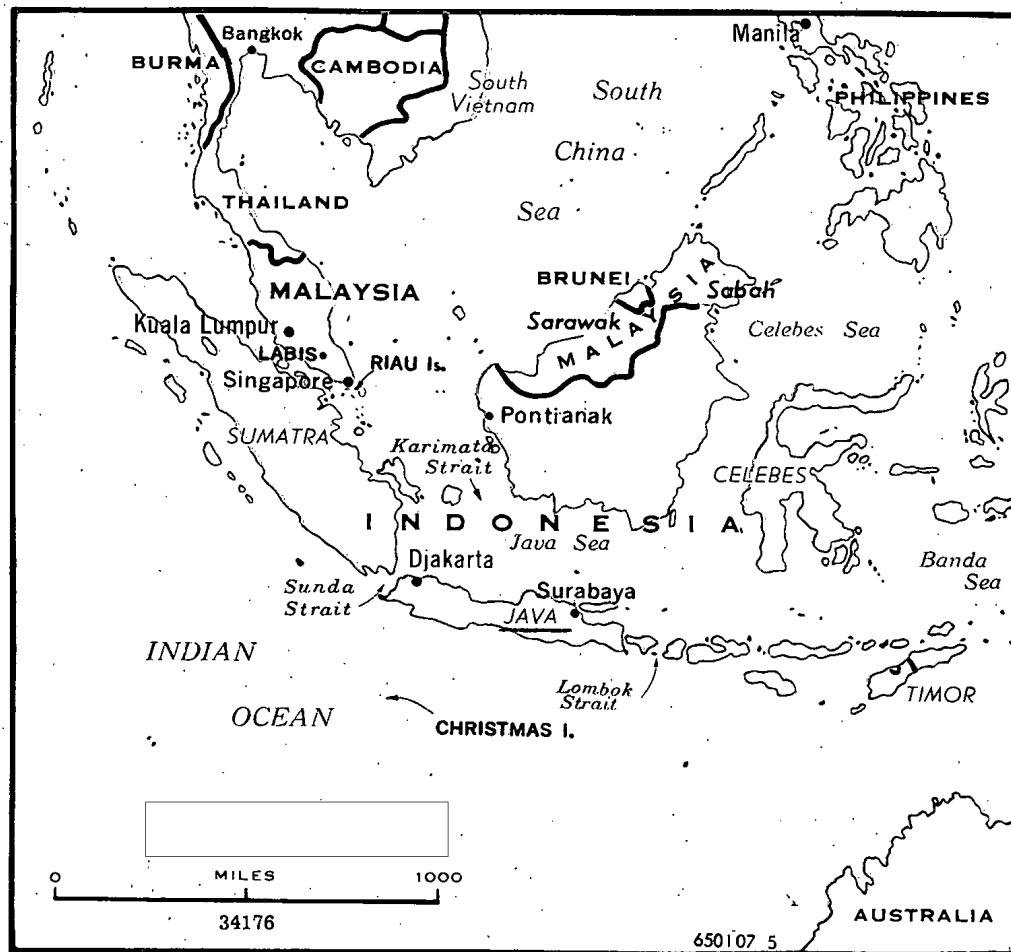
Press reports say that police have prevented a new "peace" group in Saigon from holding a press conference. Quat had told Ambassador Taylor earlier that he had information of a new, large peace movement which he hoped to nip in the bud.

There is some tenuous evidence in North Vietnamese communications that a Soviet transport plane may soon visit Hanoi. The information is not yet firm, but the plane is of a type which suggests it would be carrying Soviet VIPs.

Additional post-strike photography of Phu Qui taken on 16 March indicates that damage was more severe than was revealed earlier. It now appears that there were 55 buildings in the target complex. Eighteen were completely destroyed and 11 severely damaged.

2. North Vietnam

North Vietnam's antiaircraft capability has substantially increased during the last year, particularly since the Tonkin Gulf affair. Most of its approximately 1,000 antiaircraft weapons are believed to be 57 and 88-mm. or lighter. No heavy weapons--100-mm. or larger--have been detected, but their introduction is expected. Several new AAA sites are under construction, but no SAM sites have been observed.



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3. Cyprus

It is now apparent that the Turks have been aware of the presence of SAM equipment on the island for several days,

Turkish forces have been alerted, there is no sign so far of the strong reaction which we have expected from Ankara.

4. Indonesia

Political and religious unrest continues to grow in Indonesia. Besides the recently suppressed naval mutiny in Surabaya, there have been several clashes between rival political and religious groups and between peasants and government authorities. The conflict between Moslems and Communists in Java has reached major proportions

(See map.)

These disturbances are symptomatic of the long-run deterioration of the Indonesian regime. They do not, however, pose an immediate threat to Sukarno, as long as he retains the loyalty of the armed forces.



5. Congo

Ugandan forces, presumably in Congolese territory, are reported to have fired on Col Hoare's column of mercenaries and Congolese Army troops just north of Mahagi. The column had left Bunia on Monday in its drive to seal off the Congo's northeast border. (See map.)

Hoare has asked Tshombe's government to warn Uganda that he will retaliate for any further attacks. Ambassador Godley has sent a US military officer to urge restraint on Hoare.

6. Arab States

Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya do not intend to break relations with West Germany, despite the allegedly unanimous resolution issued by last Sunday's Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Cairo. Egypt has apparently carried along the remaining eight Arab states on the issue, however. Five of them say they will also recognize East Germany. In addition, Arab economic sanctions may be levied against the West Germans if Bonn takes any more "hostile" actions.

7. USSR

The Soviets may attempt a manned space launch in the next day or so. A large number of instrumentation and support ships are on station,

. The Moscow rumor mill is active as it was before the three-man shot.

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The ships have been deployed for nearly a month, and the failure of what we believe was a trial run--Cosmos 57--on 22 February probably set back Soviet plans for an earlier manned flight. The pattern of ship deployment, however, is somewhat different from that on 22 February. The Soviets may be trying to beat the well-publicized US Gemini flight scheduled next week.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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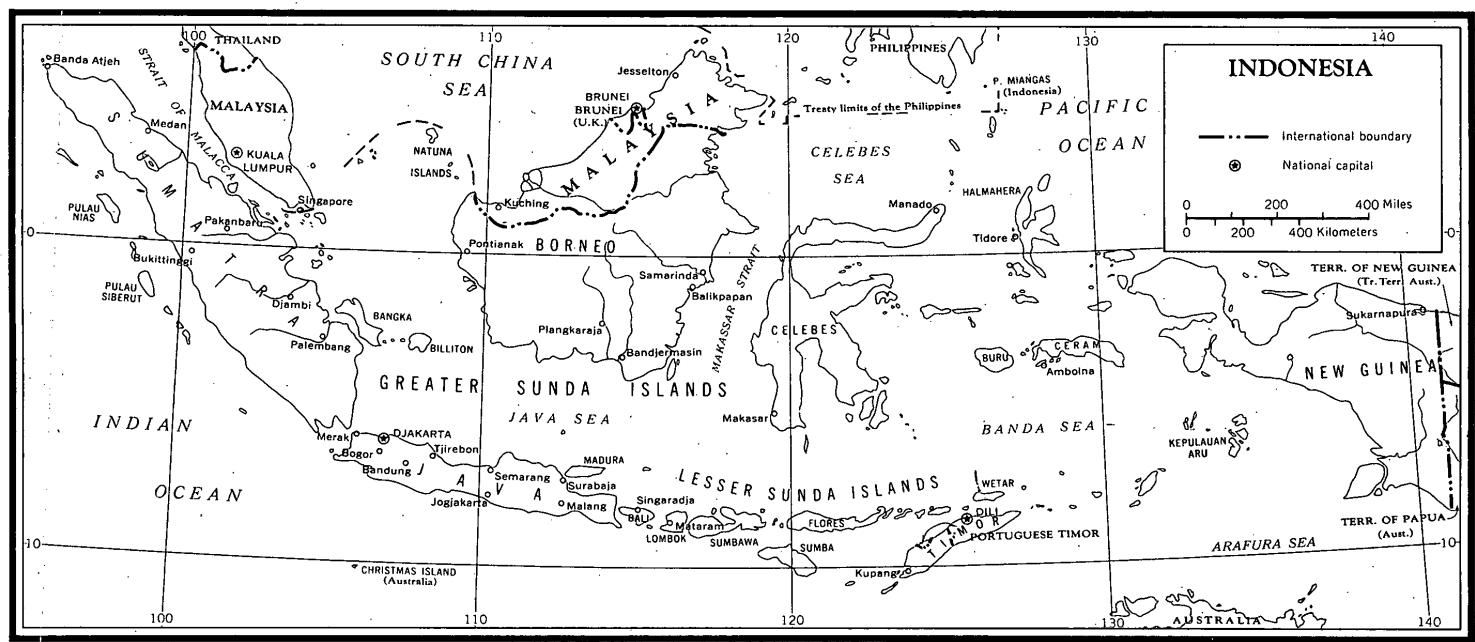
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18 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
18 MARCH 1965

1. Indonesia

Security measures, including black-outs, air raid precautions, and restrictions on foreigners, have been imposed in northern Sumatra and the city of Medan. This suggests that Djakarta remains nervous about possible Malaysian-British retaliation for Indonesian raids.

(See map.)

The Peace Corps may soon be subjected to intensive harassment. The Djakarta press says that the country's largest trade union federation--Communist led--has called on Sukarno to expel all Peace Corps members. Today, Sukarno said he did not have time to discuss the "big question" of withdrawing the Peace Corps with Ambassador Jones, but would do so next week.

2. Vietnam

The Armed Forces Council meeting to discuss command changes originally scheduled to meet on Monday and postponed until today has again been pushed back. This suggests that the generals are having trouble making up their minds about keeping General Minh as commander in chief. The indications are that he will stay on.

Hanoi has issued its clearest statement to date on the impossibility of negotiating. The statement asserts that the US "aggressor" must end his aggressive war and withdraw all US troops from South Vietnam. The statement also denounced the exchange of letters between President Johnson and Tito as a "peace farce," calling Tito a "stool pigeon."

3. Cyprus

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Turkish Prime Minister Urguplu says that the feeling in his government and parliament is such that he would not be able to restrain those in favor of war if there is a single attack on Turkish Cypriots. Urguplu, lacking Inonu's prestige, is in a weaker position vis-a-vis the army.

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The arrival of Soviet arms in Cyprus may bring to an end Ankara's brief flirtation with Moscow. The Turks view Soviet denials as taking refuge in a technicality.

In Athens, the government has evidently provided the press with the line that the Soviet arms are purely defensive. One editorial implied that the US is "hypocritical" in objecting.

4. Western Europe

Foreign Minister Fanfani has proposed an EEC foreign ministers' meeting in May on procedural aspects of European political unification. De Gaulle and Erhard agreed in January that unity talks this spring would be desirable, but have said little about this since. Spaak told his parliament this week that the European political community will become a reality in three to five years. In an apparent warning to the Wilson government, Spaak also said that time is working against UK membership in the EEC.

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5. Congo

Voting in the parliamentary elections, which will continue province-by-province until the end of April, begins in the Katangan provinces this weekend. As yet, no foreign governments have taken up Tshombe's invitation to send observers.

One of Tshombe's campaign aides says that candidates allied with him will win 150 of the 180 seats, and that parliament will then elect Tshombe president.

Although various other sources have reported that Tshombe plans to replace President Kasavubu, this is the first time one of his close political henchmen has mentioned it to the US Embassy. Even if these reports are false, they may well cause trouble, since Kasavubu commands broad political power and guards it jealously.

Col Hoare's force of mercenaries and Congolese is advancing northward toward Aba from Mahagi in the border-closing operation. No further brushes with the Ugandans have been reported.

6. Ghana

The US Embassy in Accra reports that public resentment against Nkrumah is becoming more pronounced because of increasing unemployment, shortages of consumer goods, and government austerity measures.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

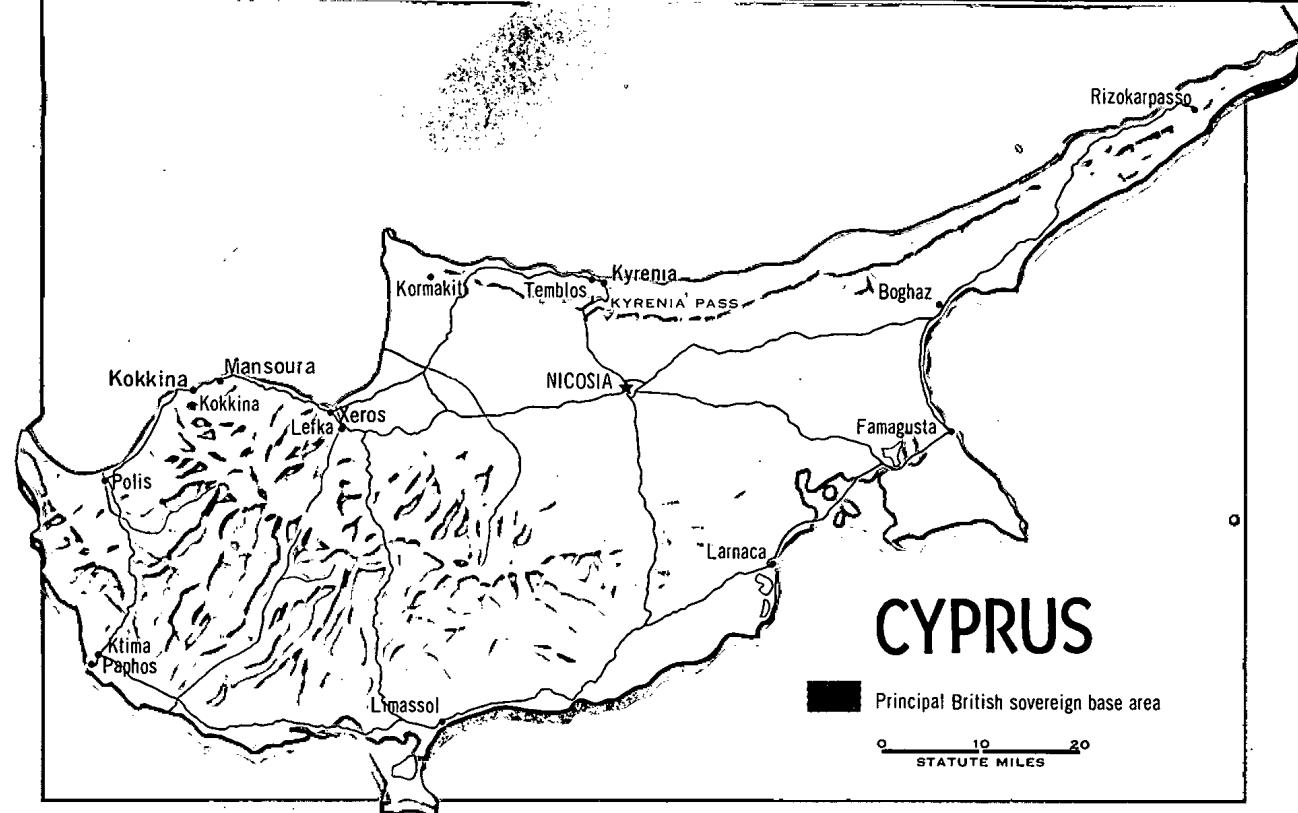
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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19 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
19 MARCH 1965

1. USSR



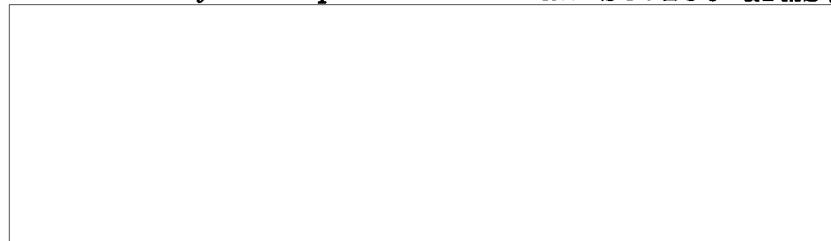
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2. Cyprus

The Greeks say they will delay for at least ten days any further move of SAM equipment to Cyprus. The behavior of the Greek freighters involved is consistent with this promise.

Athens contends, however, that unless Makarios is given some sort of guarantee against Turkish attack, he must eventually accept additional Soviet arms.



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These preparations may be for Turkey's "largest exercise ever," scheduled for 24 March, or the rotation of the Turkish contingent on Cyprus which Ankara is determined to carry out before the end of the month.

3. Western Europe

Initial reactions to the Italian foreign minister's proposals for a May meeting on European political unification, noted in yesterday's Brief, have been notably unenthusiastic. Most capitals applaud the idea of unity talks, but feel that the time is not yet ripe.

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4. Vietnam

The British got the impression from their talks with Gromyko that the Soviets recognize they have little influence in either Peiping or Hanoi with respect to Vietnam. This, together with the fact that Moscow is reluctant to run counter to Hanoi's wishes, probably contributes to the Soviet hesitancy to move toward negotiations just now.

Paris says that it has had only passing discussions with the Chinese and Vietnamese in recent weeks, and these have disclosed no departure from their hard public stands.

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The Viet Cong's "Anti-American Day" produced only minor incidents directed against US personnel and installations.

5. South Korea

The negotiations for a package settlement of Korea's long-standing differences with Japan are finally nearing a successful conclusion.

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Pak has said he will use strong measures against any attempt to take the issue into the streets.

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6. Congo

Ground and air operations against the rebels are being hampered by a lack of ammunition and equipment. New, urgent requests for more have been sent to Brussels with a warning that failure to fill them could bring action to a halt. Belgium, which seems to be dragging its feet, has just received a report from Col. Van der Walle urging further Belgian material assistance.

7. Japan

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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20 MARCH 1965

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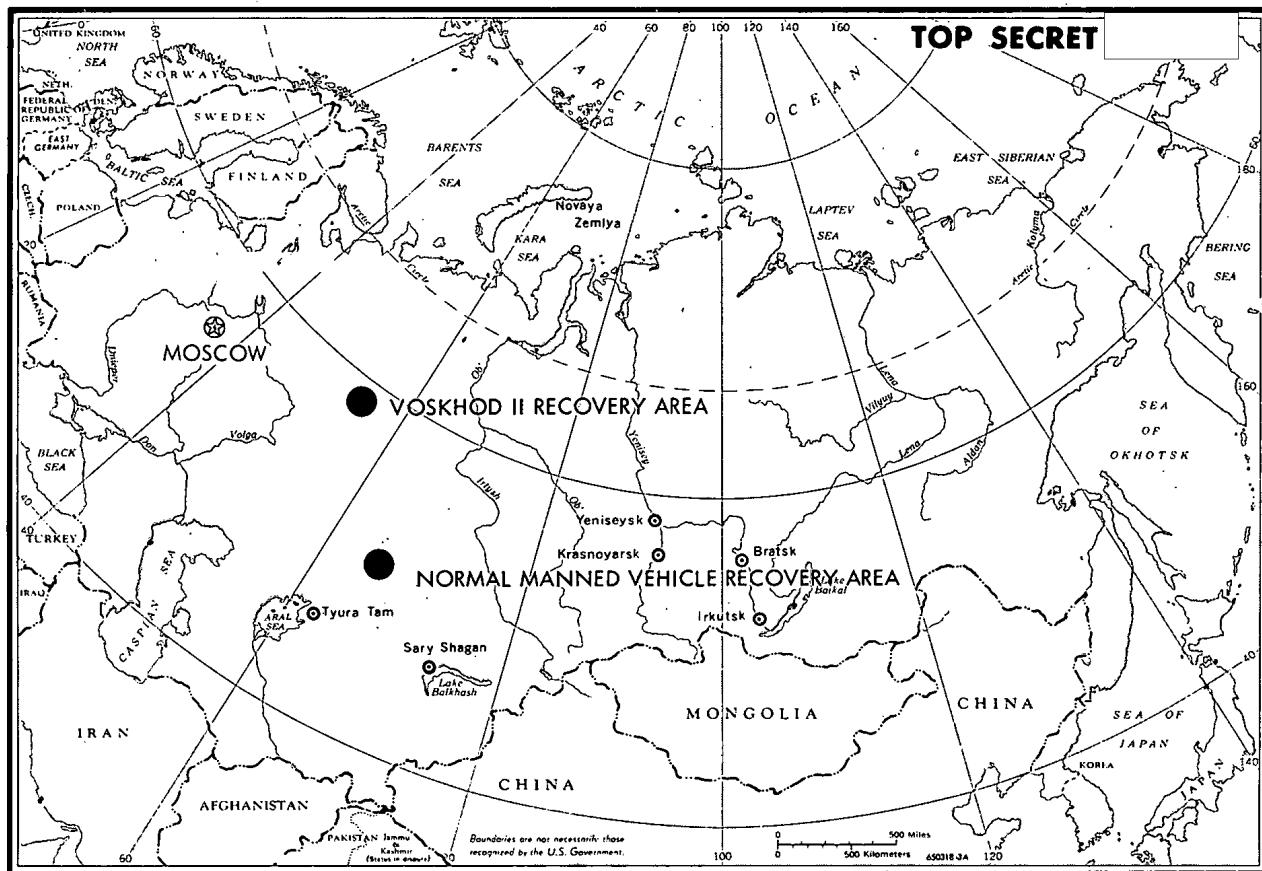
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SOVIET MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS

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FLIGHT	DATE	PILOT	DURATION	CAPSULE WEIGHT	ACHIEVEMENTS
VOSTOK I	12 Apr 61	Col Yu. A. Gagarin	1 hr, 48 min	10,425 lbs	First man in orbit.
VOSTOK II	6 Aug 61	Maj G. S. Titov	25 hr, 18 min	10,432 lbs	Extensive testing of man's performance under weightlessness, including control of capsule.
VOSTOK III	11 Aug 62	Maj. A. G. Nikolayev	94 hr, 22 min	10,364 lbs	Proved ability to accomplish a near pass of two vehicles (about 3.5 nm). Scientific data on prolonged weightlessness. Simultaneous tracking and control of two vehicles. Extensive experimentation with manual control.
VOSTOK IV	12 Aug 62	Lt Col P. R. Popovich	70 hr, 57 min	10,364 lbs	
VOSTOK V	14 Jun 63	Lt Col V. F. Bykovskiy	119 hr, 6 min	10,412	
VOSTOK VI	16 Jun '63	Jr Lt V. V. Tereshkova	70 hr, 50 min	10,425	First woman in space. First non-pilot in space. Comparison of male and female. Capsule to capsule communication.
VOSKHOD I	12 Oct 64	Col V. M. Komarov Crew: K. Feoktistov Dr. B. B. Yegorov	24 hr, 17 min	Est. approx. 12,000 lbs	First multi-manned flight. First scientific personnel in orbit.
VOSKHOD II	18 Mar 65	Col P. Belyaev Lt Col A. Leonov	26 hr 2 min	12,000 lbs	Leonov first man to leave capsule in space.

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DAILY BRIEF
20 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

Post-strike photography shows that heavy damage was inflicted on several North Vietnamese targets in yesterday's raid. Nearly half the buildings at the Phu Yen supply depot were destroyed. A nearby ammunition dump and army barracks were severely damaged.

So far no Communist military reaction to the strike has been noted. It is possible that the Chinese Communists in the past few days have moved additional high-performance jet fighters to South China airfields.

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A Chinese transport made a nonscheduled flight to Hanoi yesterday.

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The Viet Cong are keeping up the pressure, especially in the northern provinces of South Vietnam where activity has been at a high level for some weeks now.

The Armed Forces Council reportedly met today and decided to return General Minh as commander in chief of the armed forces. His other job as chief of staff was given to General Cao.

2. USSR

As of noon EST it cannot be established that the two Voskhod-2 cosmonauts have been found.

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and we may not be getting all reflections of the rescue operation.

The weather in the area (nearly 60°N-- see map) is poor again today with a low ceiling and poor visibility. It was snowing this morning.

Tass has acknowledged that there was trouble with the descent. The Soviet agency has given the impression that the two men are well, but has been chary of post-impact detail.

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3. Cyprus

Papandreou has rejected the Turkish proposal for direct Greek-Turkish talks on Cyprus, according to a press report from Athens. The Greek prime minister has long felt that such talks would be unproductive.

In Ankara, press and radio treatment of the Cyprus impasse seems designed to acclimatize Turkish opinion to the possibility of forceful action.

Some of the heat seems to have been drawn out of the confrontation between Turkish and Greek Cypriots in the western part of the island, but the situation there and elsewhere remains tense.

4. Bolivia

The Bolivian constitution requires that President Barrientos resign by next Friday if he wishes to run in this year's election. He is reluctant to do so, fearing that he would quickly lose control of the government and the situation, most likely to armed forces chief Ovando. The maneuvering among contending figures promises to be intense next week, and, since Bolivian politics are rough and tumble, events could take a violent turn.

5. Ceylon

The Ceylonese go to the polls Monday to choose between Prime Minister Bandaranaike's leftist coalition and the relatively conservative parties backing Dudley Senanayake. Most observers are inclined to give the edge to Senanayake. If elected, he would likely continue Ceylon's nonaligned policy but would be considerably more sympathetic to US positions than was Mrs. Bandaranaike.

6. USSR

The signs are still indistinct, but it looks as if Soviet party chieftain Brezhnev is beginning to whittle down his chief rival, Podgorny. Podgorny has been getting less public attention for the last few months and, recently, the party press has started to snipe indirectly at him. Brezhnev, however, is probably not yet in a strong enough position to move openly and directly against his colleague.

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TO ITEM NO. 2.

PRESS INFORMATION INCLUDING OFFICIAL TASS RELEASES WHICH HAS BECOME AVAILABLE EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON WASHINGTON TIME SUGGESTS THAT THE SOVIET COSMONAUTS BELYAYEV AND LEONOV HAVE BEEN RESCUED. TASS HAS REPORTED THAT "THEY ARE RESTING AMONG FRIENDS" BUT "THAT THEY ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DOCTORS." IT IS FURTHER STATED THAT THE COSMONAUTS THANKED OFFICIALS IN PERM ALTHOUGH THEY MADE SPECIAL MENTION OF THE COLD WEATHER CONTRASTING IT TO THE CORDIAL HOSPITALITY.

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A SISTER PAPER IN MOSCOW HAS STATED THAT THE COSMONAUTS WILL ARRIVE IN MOSCOW IN "NO SOONER THAN 3 OR 4 DAYS." IN COMMENTING ON THE TASS RELEASE REUTERS NOTED THAT GRANDSTANDS ARE BEING ERRECTED IN RED SQUARE.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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22 MARCH 1965

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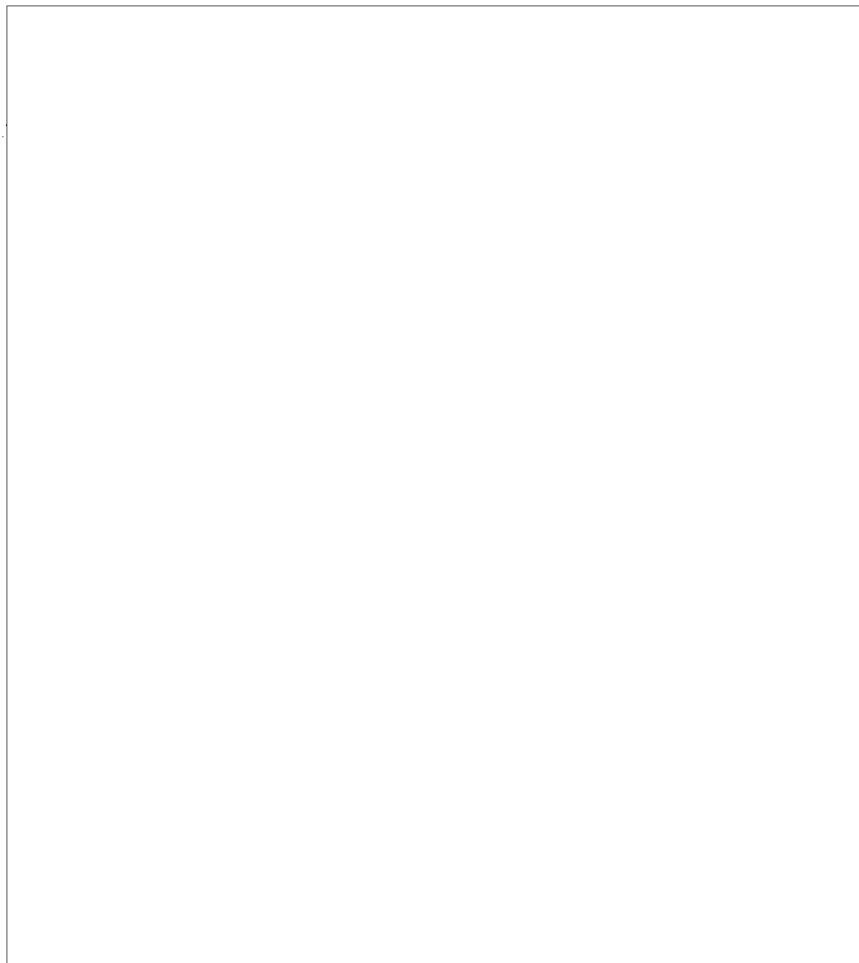
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DAILY BRIEF
22 MARCH 1965

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1. Vietnam.



2. Communist China

Peiping today came down hard on the 1 March meeting of Communist parties in Moscow. Condemning Moscow's sponsorship of this "divisive meeting" in bitter terms, Peiping declared that the Sino-Soviet dispute has now entered a new phase and called on Moscow to capitulate with a public admission of its errors. Moscow's call for a cessation of polemics is explicitly rejected, and Peiping obviously intends to go all out.

The Soviet dilemma in Vietnam is worsened by this outburst. Any gesture of aid to Hanoi will now appear as a capitulation to Chinese pressure, while a continued delay of aid will seem to prove the Chinese charges.

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3. South Vietnam

Ambassador Taylor had another generally encouraging talk with Premier Quat this morning. Quat says his government's relations with the military remain "satisfactory," and the civilians were giving him no difficulties.

Quat reiterated previous statements that the air strikes are having an "excellent" effect on South Vietnamese morale. The recent speed-up, he said, had quieted some local discontent over what he called the previously slow pace. He thinks the leadership in Hanoi is now probably confused and uncertain over how to respond.

When queried by Taylor about the progress of plans to solve South Vietnam's military manpower shortage, Quat seemed less optimistic. He shunted aside the question of introducing foreign--including American--combat forces, saying he would like to discuss it later. Ambassador Taylor says he received the impression that Quat had not thought this question through.

4. Cyprus

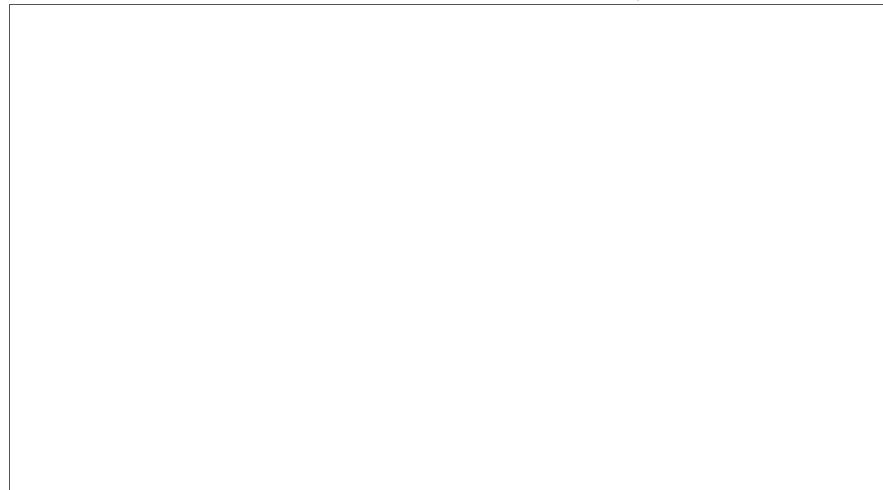
Ambassador Hare's talks late last week with Turkish leaders Urguplu and Isik were not encouraging. Their earlier restraint had changed to truculence, and Ambassador Hare concludes that they seem to be ready to "shoot the works" if they do not get from the Greeks satisfactory assurances that the Turkish Cypriots will be left alone. Urguplu warned that should the US seek to restrain Turkey as it did in 1964, the results would be "catastrophic" for US-Turkish relations.

A brief survey of the situation is at Annex.

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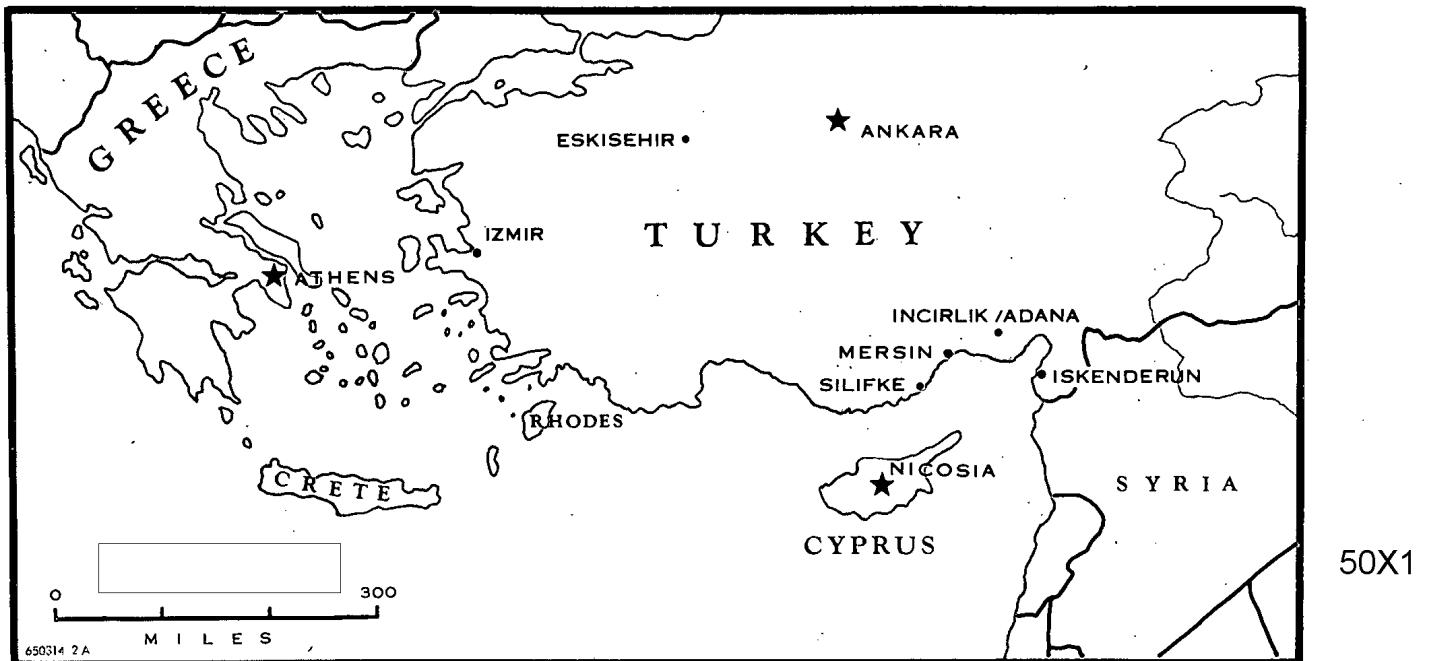
5. Indonesia



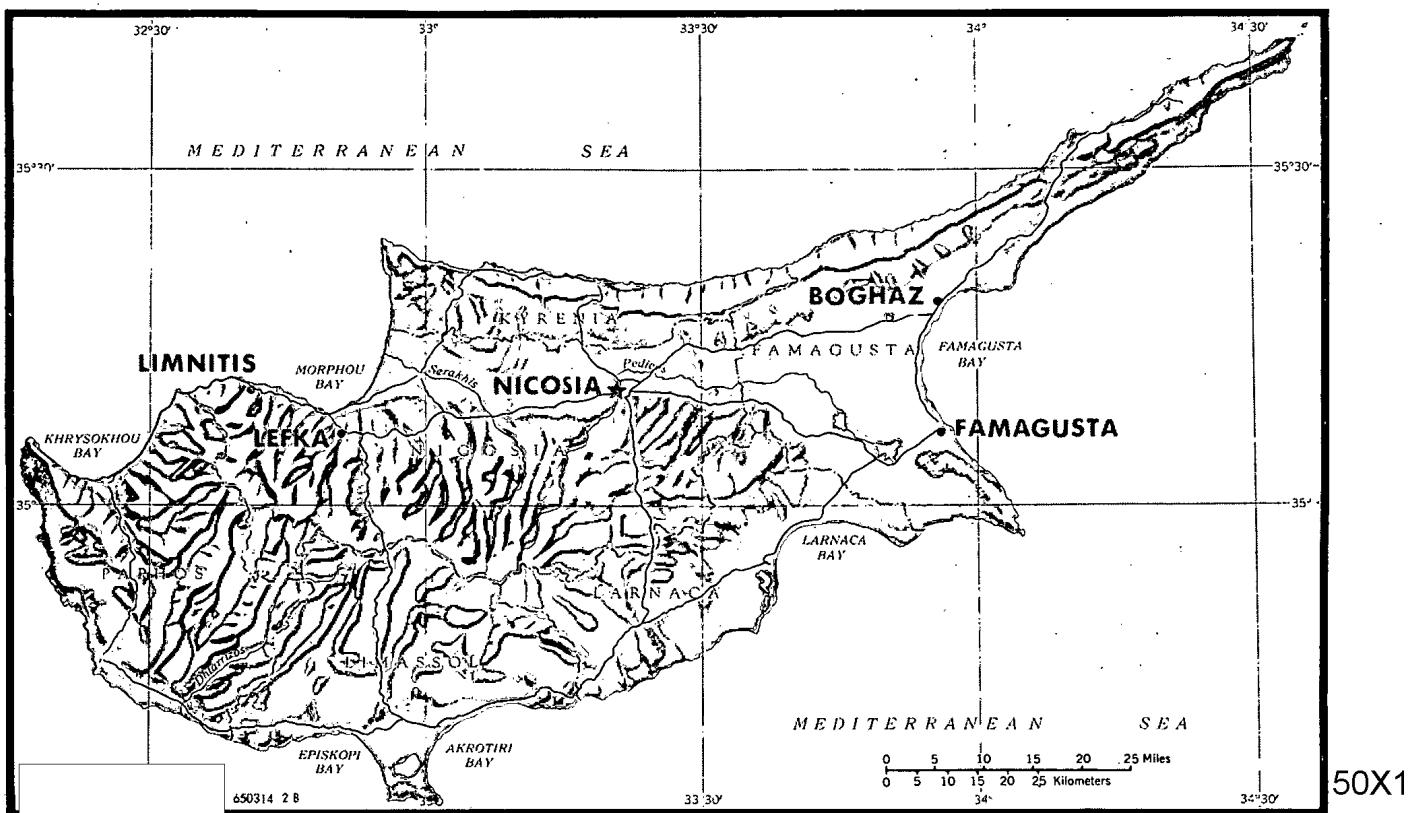
6. Rumania

Nicolae Ceausescu has been elected as the new party first secretary to succeed Gheorghiu-Dej. Ceausescu will probably follow the independent line of his predecessor in foreign affairs and may introduce some relaxation of hard-line policies at home. The rapidity of his selection suggests the top party leadership remains strongly unified.

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CYPRUS



ANNEX

The Situation in Cyprus

The abrupt change in the Turks' attitude probably results from domestic pressures on the leaders of the new government. Both the military and civilian politicians seem determined to force an early showdown, regardless of the cost. Ambassador Hare rates very low the possibility that Urguplu may still be bluffing.

High-level government meetings on the crisis have been in progress over the weekend and will continue through tomorrow. The product of these deliberations will probably be what amounts to an ultimatum to Athens demanding an end to "inhuman" treatment of the Turkish Cypriots, cessation of arms imports, and a reduction of Greek military strength on the island. The Turks have warned that the Greeks will be given but a short time in which to give a positive response. Otherwise, the Turks propose to intervene.

In Athens, the Greeks have seized on US proposals to end the crisis. Premier Papandreou has agreed "without reservations" to a six-month moratorium on provocations from the Greek side, if the Turks will undertake not to intervene by force. General Grivas has agreed "in principle," and a high-level delegation has gone to Nicosia to try to obtain Makarios' acceptance. Athens reports that Makarios has already agreed to rotation of the Turkish contingent on 28-29 March.

It seems doubtful that these indications of Greek goodwill will be sufficient in themselves to satisfy the Turks in their present mood. Moreover, it would be politically impossible for Papandreou to extend such concessions once it became known that the Turks had issued an ultimatum of the kind they are considering. The idea of direct Greek-Turkish talks has disappeared for the moment

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

Ankara may have a distorted impression of the current situation. UN and other observers agree that the Turkish Cypriots, while undergoing occasional harassment, are in fact not living under the "inhuman" conditions which Turkish officials in Nicosia are describing

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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23 MARCH 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
23 MARCH 1965

1. Cyprus

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In
Cyprus, the security situation remains generally quiet.

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There have been no major developments on the diplomatic front.

In Ankara, leaders of the former government now in opposition say they believe the present crisis is "somewhat artificial." They say they are puzzled by the Urguplu government's "sudden" moves to raise tension to the critical point.

The Greek ambassador to Moscow--formerly close to Turkish Foreign Minister Isik--is being transferred to Ankara. Athens may hope that this gesture will help matters. There is no indication that Athens is any more interested in bilateral talks with the Turks than before.

2. Argentina

As expected, rumblings of dissatisfaction among the military are beginning to be heard as a consequence of the substantial Peronist gains in last week's congressional elections.

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Of the 53 seats now held or controlled by the various Peronist parties, 36 are held by personal followers of Juan Peron.

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3. Vietnam

Communist military activity during the past few days has been considerably lighter than previously. Such lulls occur from time to time in the normal cycle of Viet Cong activity, and it is not clear what significance this present lessening of action may have.

Viewed against the perspective of the past six weeks, Viet Cong activity reached a peak during the week of 20-27 February. Since that time there has been a gradual reduction in the number of Viet Cong incidents as reported weekly. In the past, such declines in the cycle of activity have been followed by renewed bursts of intensity.

In Saigon, there have been no new developments on the political scene.

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Soviet party leader Brezhnev in a speech today said the Soviet Government is receiving "applications" from Soviet citizens expressing their willingness to "take part in" North Vietnam's struggle. The propaganda effect of this remark was of course intentional, but this is the closest the Soviets have yet come to raising the possibility of sending "volunteers" to Vietnam.

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4. Congo

The Sudanese are again involved in supporting the Congolese rebels. Two Egyptian transport aircraft arrived at Juba in the Sudan on 21-22 March, presumably carrying more arms destined for the Congolese rebels. The last such flights occurred in early February. There are also indications that arms arrived in the southern Sudan by rail earlier this month.

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[redacted]
an exchange of fire with Congolese forces occurred on the frontier at Mahagi last Friday. The Ugandans said the Congolese had crossed over, but this is not confirmed. (See map.)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
24 MARCH 1965

1. Communist China

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2. Cyprus

The Greek Cypriots reacted unfavorably to the attempts by Papandreou's emissary to secure their approval of certain steps toward a six-month truce.

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Papandreou reportedly believes that the UN mediator's report, due this weekend, will force Greece to think in terms of talks with Turkey. Makarios has warned that such talks can solve nothing on Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriots anticipate that the mediator will call for talks between the two Cypriot communities. They think that little will be accomplished in this way.

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3. Bolivia

Signs calling on the "traitor" Ovando to leave the country have appeared on the streets of the Cochabamba stronghold of President Barrientos. Chief of the armed forces Ovando, normally a most cautious man, is said to have tried Monday to take over the ruling junta in the absence of the wounded president who was the target of an assassination attempt on Sunday. Although the two may still be able to compromise, their differences could split the armed forces which is the only stable, organized force in sight.

4. Vietnam

The Quat government seems secure enough for the moment, but a growing number of critical voices are beginning to be heard.

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Though the Buddhists are standing aloof, militant Catholics are said to be contemplating some sort of antigovernment action.

Military activity remains at the relatively reduced level of the past few days.

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5. Malaysia

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6. Israel

Negotiations in Tel Aviv have cleared the way for the establishment of Israeli - West German diplomatic relations in the next week or so.

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Ambassador Barbour sees signs that the Israelis are concerned at the high level of tension prevailing in the Middle East and wish to calm things down somewhat. Bonn is also trying to damp down Arab reaction.

7. Morocco

Yesterday's riots in Casablanca were the largest and most violent manifestations of opposition to the King and government since Morocco became independent in 1956. The disorders have continued today, but the government has moved 1,200 troops into the city and should be able to handle the trouble, at least for the time being.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
25 MARCH 1965

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1. Vietnam

There is still no evidence that Moscow has actually delivered any aid to Hanoi.

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Peiping's People's Daily editorial of 25 March was the most explicit warning yet of possible Chinese military intervention in Vietnam. However, the Chinese appeared to be using a cautionary hedge, saying that troops would be sent "whenever the South Vietnamese people want them."

Soviet officials are continuing their campaign of sending expressions of concern to the US through third-country diplomats. At a recent reception in Moscow, both the French ambassador and the British charge were told of the need for a political solution and the difficulties caused by US actions.

2. South Vietnam

Catholic discontent with the Quat regime continues to simmer. The militant Catholics say the Buddhists are trying to eliminate Catholic influence from the government.

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3. Congo

Colonel Hoare's mercenary column has taken Aru, the main entry point of rebel-bound arms from Uganda. (See map.) Unexpectedly, the rebels offered no resistance and fled north.

There have been more reports of arms shipments arriving at Juba in the Sudan, but it is not clear whether much of this is reaching the rebels. At this stage, however, it is unlikely that anything less than foreign "volunteers" will be able to halt the rebellion's decline.

4. Cyprus

The Turks are going ahead with plans to rotate some of their troops on Cyprus this weekend. Makarios has said he will not oppose this.

No significant new diplomatic moves have been reported.

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5. Eastern Europe

The ineffectiveness of the 1 March meeting of Communist parties in Moscow has strengthened the independent attitudes of most East European leaders.

6. Morocco

The riots which started in Casablanca on Tuesday spread to other major Moroccan cities yesterday. Nearly all government opposition elements joined in the protest against widespread unemployment and inflation.

Security forces appear to have things under control, but the incidents may signal the beginning of a long period of political agitation.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

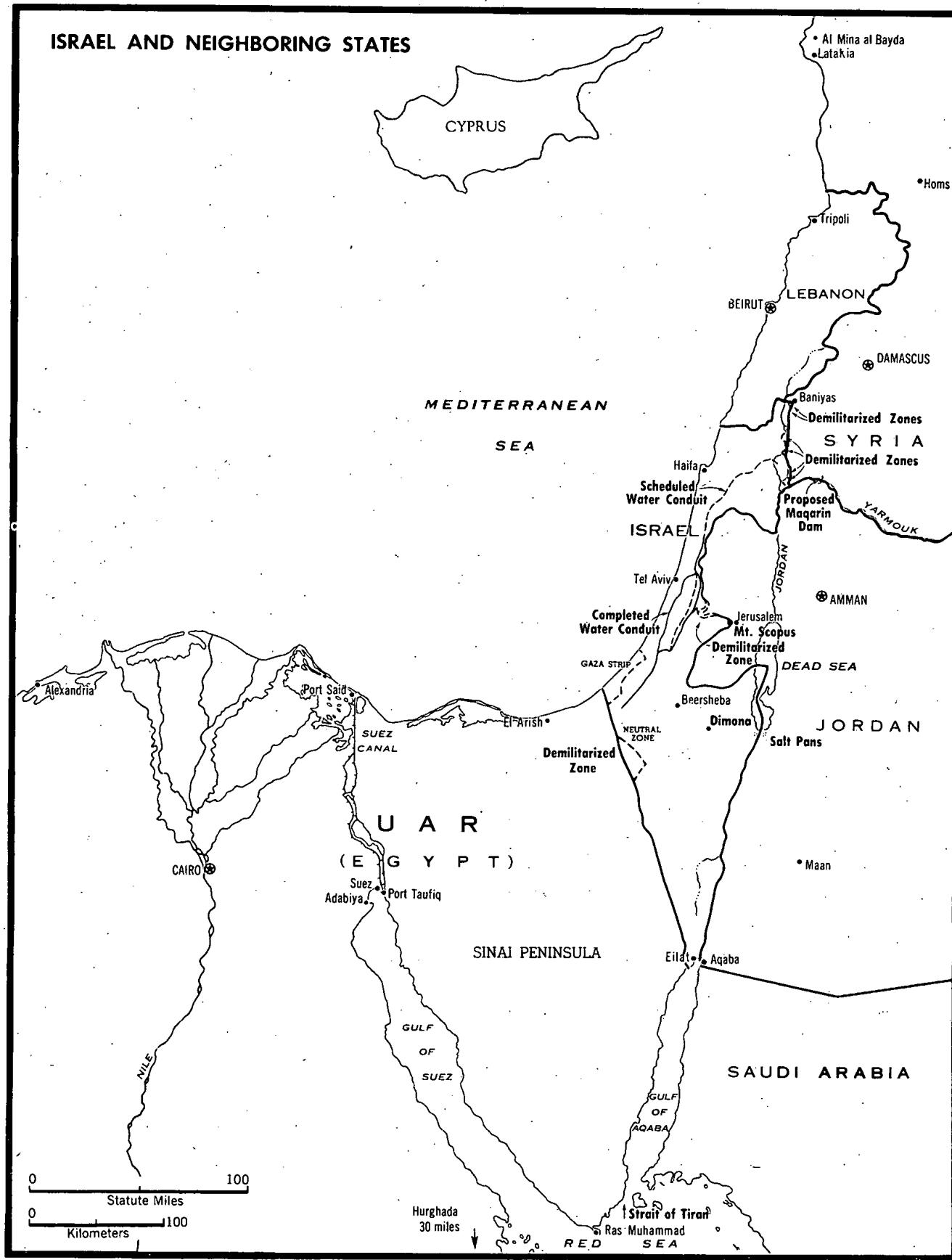
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DAILY BRIEF
26 MARCH 1965

1. Cyprus

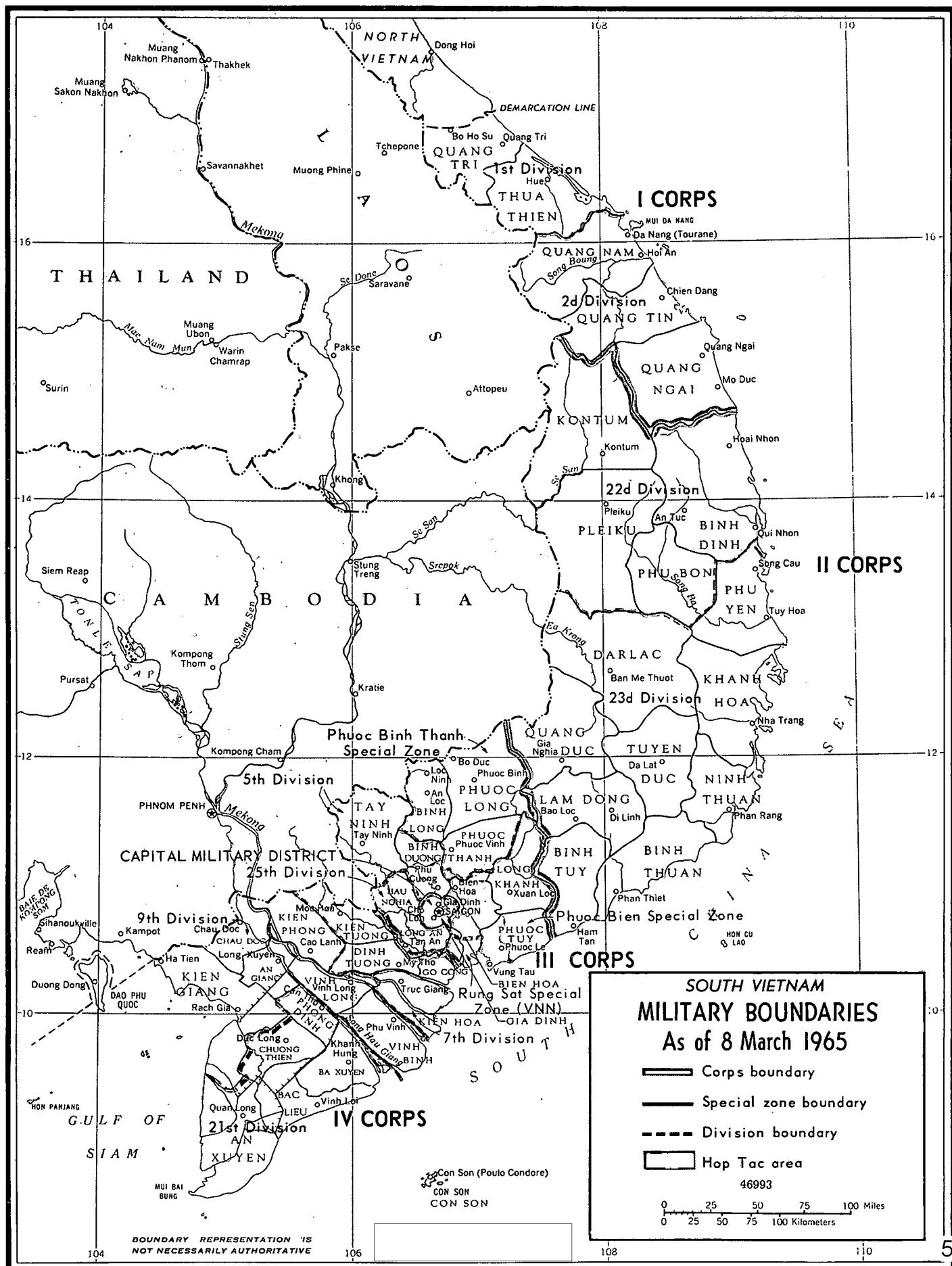
Neither the Greeks nor the Greek Cypriots appear to have any clear idea of what steps should be taken next and seem to assume that the US will now approach the Turks with reassurances. The Greek Cypriots are feeling very confident. Little diplomatic activity is likely until UN mediator Plaza's plan to deal with the situation is published in New York early next week.

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In Cyprus, the situation is quiet. Trouble may arise this weekend, however, because Greek Cypriot inaction has brought wheat and flour stocks for the Turkish community down to one day's quota. The weekly wheat shipment due next Monday cannot be milled before Tuesday, and the US Embassy fears that "some panic" may develop.

2. Jordan

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3. Vietnam

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[redacted]

there has been a noticeable improvement in South Vietnamese morale as a result of the air strikes against the north. Foreign Minister Tran Van Do also says he thinks the strikes are "causing concern" in Hanoi.

A measure of the new sense of optimism in Saigon is Tran Van Do's further remark that consideration should now be given to an acceptable basis for ending the war at a proper time.

[redacted]

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Viet Cong activity has picked up slightly in the past day or so, but is still well below the peak reached last month. It is too early to tell whether a new burst of activity is coming.

Soviet and Chinese propaganda and diplomatic responses to the situation show no change in basic attitudes. Private Soviet probings about US intentions continue, with Soviet officials taking the line that Moscow does not understand US motives in the crisis and that the degree of Soviet assistance to North Vietnam will depend on an "accurate evaluation" of US intentions.

4. USSR

Another Soviet signal intelligence ship has arrived on station in the South China Sea, presumably to continue the close surveillance the USSR has been maintaining over US Seventh Fleet units off Vietnam.

[redacted]

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5. Bolivia

The junta has published a decree cancelling the 26 September elections. Junta President Barrientos proposes to call a constituent assembly to name a new president and vice president, and write a new constitution, [redacted]

[redacted] He is also said to be planning to outlaw all "Communist-oriented" parties, including that of leftist former vice president Juan Lechin. There is no way of telling what effect these measures will have on the immediate situation, but Barrientos seems to feel that the substitution of indirect elections for the presidency will help matters in the longer run.

6. Indonesia

Sukarno has banned all demonstrations of any sort until after the celebration next month of the anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference. This may mean that anti-US activity will now abate somewhat. The take-over of the US oil companies and rubber estates is continuing. On 25 March, labor union representatives took over the premises of a US-owned industrial concern in Java, even though it was already under Indonesian management.

7. Cuba

There apparently has been a sharp deterioration in Sino-Cuban relations.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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27 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
27 MARCH 1965

1. Cyprus

The possibility of disturbances this weekend within the Turkish community because of a shortage of wheat and flour

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has been averted by a government decision to issue an advance ration from next week's quota. This is another example of Makarios' virtuoso touch in judging when to ease pressures on the Turks.

Both Papandreu and Makarios expect that UN mediator Plaza's report next week will recommend new negotiations. Papandreu, in conversation with Ambassador Jernegan yesterday, was evasive on the question of negotiations with the Turks, although he said that with the submission of Plaza's report, the period in which talks are "inadvisable" would be "drawing to an end." Makarios, on the other hand, reportedly is all set to call for bilateral negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots alone.

Ambassador Hare reports that the Turks, despite the absence of emotional public drum-beating, are united in believing that the time has come for a showdown. He points out that this consensus embraces the government, the parliament, and the military, and has been achieved during the past week or so "seriously, stolidly, and resolutely." The Turks are considering military action against Greece itself as a last resort.

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2. Vietnam

No significant changes have been reported since yesterday in the military and political situation in South Vietnam.

Couve de Murville told Ambassador Bohlen yesterday that the French have heard nothing recently on the Vietnamese situation from Hanoi or Peiping. He gave the impression that Paris has for the moment abandoned any hopes of eliciting 50X1 a favorable reaction on a conference.

3. Laos

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4. Lebanon

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5. Congo

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6. British Guiana

The Burnham government may have found a solution to its rice surplus, thanks to the Puerto Ricans, who have tentatively agreed to buy 10,000 tons now and up to 40,000 tons annually. The deal will freeze Cuba out of this trade and give Burnham a boost at the expense of Cheddi Jagan, who is even now in Havana.

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ANNEX

"Volunteers" for Vietnam

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statements on this subject by the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (issued Monday), the USSR (Tuesday), and Communist China (Friday).

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Hanoi: "The Front statement is a major one. It would not have been issued except at the direction of Hanoi. It makes clear that the North Vietnamese have not been deterred by US air action from continuing the war in South Vietnam. It may, however, reflect a growing awareness among the authorities in Hanoi of the likely painful consequences if the US air attacks are continued and gradually increased in intensity.

"The statement itself rehearses the well-known North Vietnamese and Liberation Front aims; namely, 'to drive out the US imperialists, liberate the South and reunify the country.' No mention is made of an independent or neutral Vietnam. On 'volunteers,' the Front says it will call for them if the US continues to commit combat troops and extend the war to North Vietnam and Laos."

Moscow: "Brezhnev's statement on Tuesday did not refer to the Front statement and was studiously vague about volunteers. He said that Soviet citizens were expressing their readiness to take part in the struggle of the Vietnamese people, but said nothing about the Soviet Government being ready to send them. He did, however, specifically state that the Soviet Union was already taking the necessary measures to help the defensive capacity of North Vietnam. We still are convinced that the Soviet Government is likely to wish to avoid going beyond sending military equipment which the North Vietnamese can operate themselves. We consider that the Soviet Government will be reluctant to commit personnel in a situation where their control of events is so limited and where the North Vietnamese and Chinese are in a position to continue the war if they so wish."

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Peiping: "The Chinese waited until Friday, but then went further than the Russians. They responded directly and almost word for word to the Front statement (which suggests prior consultation), promising to send all necessary material aid, including arms and all other war materials, and expressing readiness to send their own men 'whenever the South Vietnamese people want them.' We consider that the Chinese, like the North Vietnamese and indeed the Russians, are aiming mainly to raise the temperature and thus to bring pressure to bear on the United States. Nevertheless, the Chinese have thus deliberately taken a small step nearer direct Chinese involvement (which would not necessarily, if decided upon, be in South Vietnam)."

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

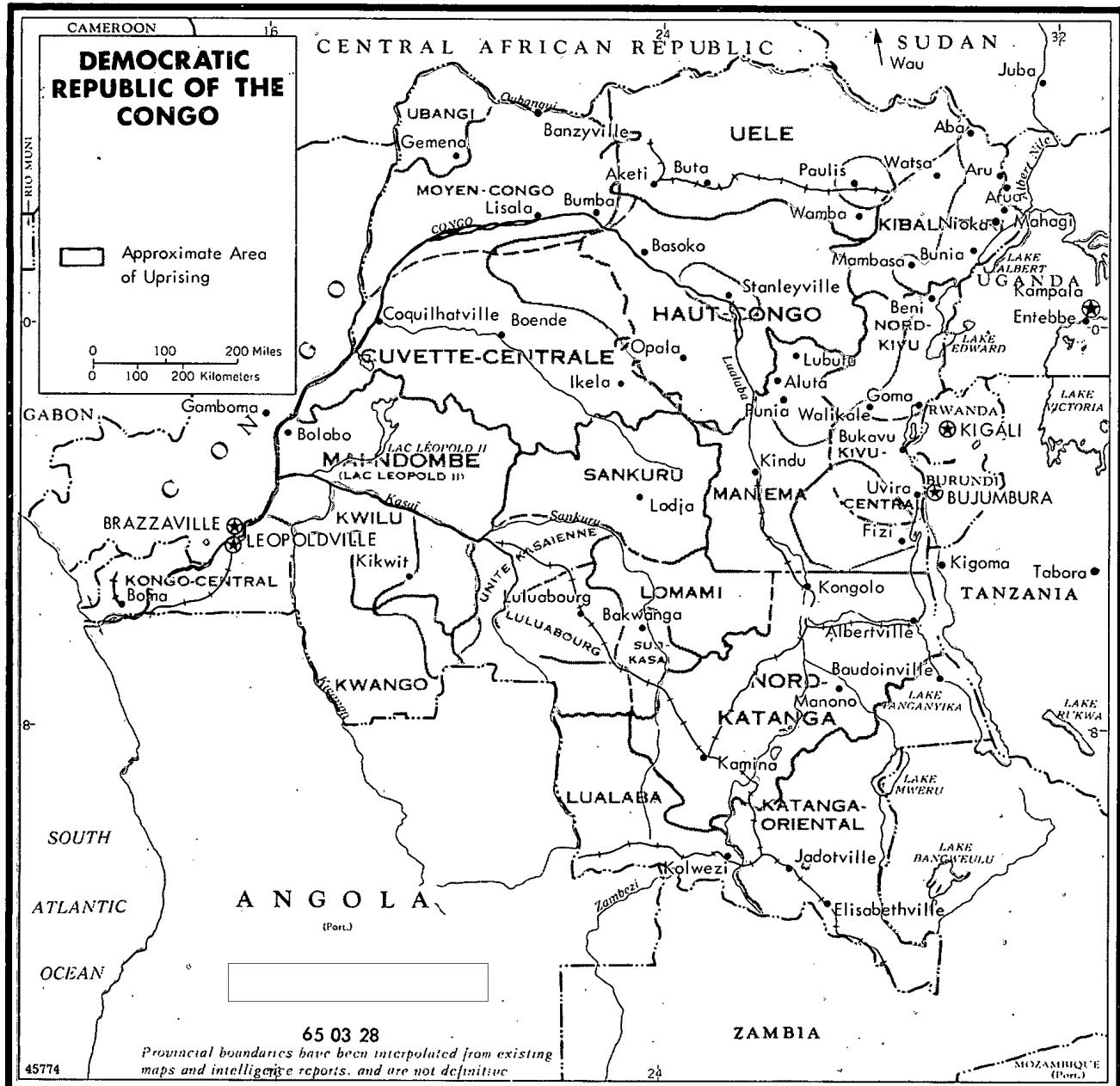
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29 MARCH 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
29 MARCH 1965

1. Cyprus

The rotation of the Turkish detachment on Cyprus so far has proceeded without incident.

Eyewitnesses in Alexandria report that Soviet SAM equipment was being unloaded today from the Greek freighter Constantis Bousses. This equipment had been destined for Cyprus, but the vessel has been held in Alexandria for the past two weeks on orders issued by Athens at US urging.

The Greek defense minister has said he would do his best to prevent the SAMs from reaching Cyprus, but implied that he might not be able to keep the Greek Cypriots in line on this matter. The defense minister said that Greek Cypriots would probably be sent to the UAR for training on the missiles.

2. Congo

Col. Hoare has taken Aba, and this should all but choke off the supply of weapons to the rebels via Sudan. (See map.) Many rebels are still at large in the northeast. Their morale is low, however, and the news of Aba's fall will further discourage them.

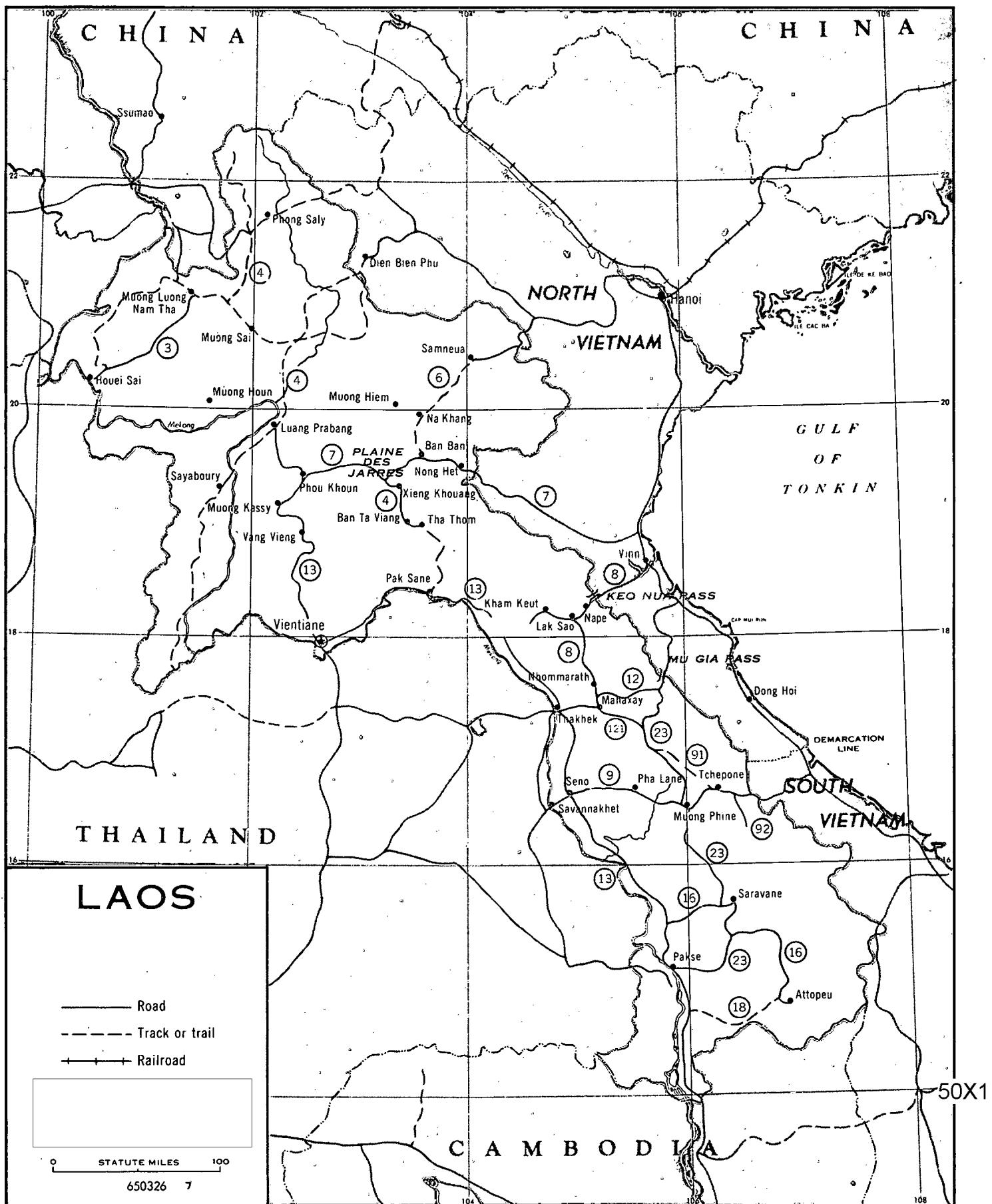
The presence of Congolese Government troops on the border will cause considerable uneasiness in Khartoum.

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3. British Guiana

Premier Burnham's government is threatened by a bitter dispute over tax policy between Burnham and his principal coalition partner, Peter D'Aguiar. The two are long-time political opponents, but they both hate ex-Premier Jagan more. This should keep the coalition afloat for the time being.

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4. USSR

The new agricultural plan announced by Brezhnev last week is the first major economic move by the post-Khrushchev leadership. In essence, it represents a relatively hard-headed and long-overdue attack on some persistent agricultural problems.

Khrushchev's reliance on administrative reorganizations and panaceas like the corn program has given way to a recognition that massive investment is necessary over several years. Moreover, the leadership has acknowledged that the resources necessary for this program can only be provided by cutting budgetary allocations to other priority claimants.

While Brezhnev did not specify where the cuts would come, a further moderate decline in the rate of industrial growth seems probable. Also, it is possible that certain military hardware procurement schedules will have to be adjusted downward. We do not expect outlays for military research and development to be affected.

5. Laos

Exiled General Phoumi's rightist supporters are still in control of Thakhek in central Laos. (See map.) They have plans to expand this foothold north to the Pak Sane area and south to Savannakhet and Pakse. So far, the commanders there have not rallied to the Phoumi cause, and the government is moving to reinforce them. These events again open the Vientiane regime to Communist attack.

6. UK

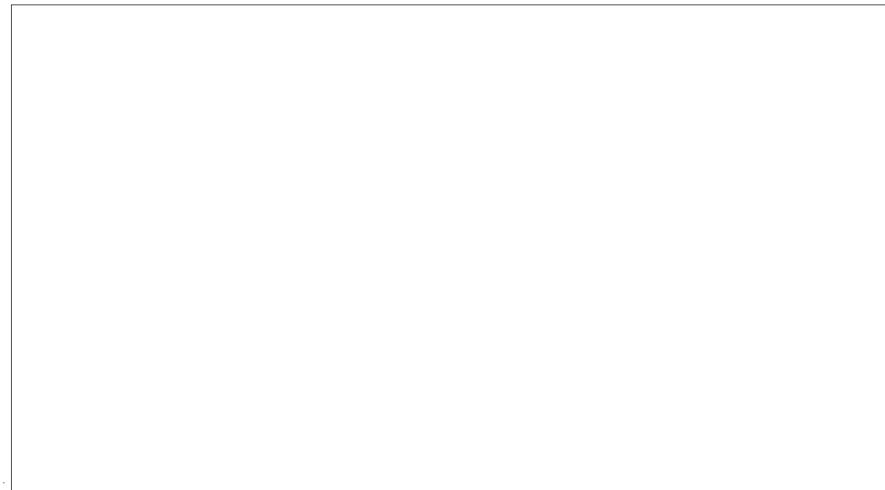
Wilson's visit to Paris later this week. The prime minister plans to emphasize the advantages of Anglo-French cooperation in the computer and aviation industries, and he may find the French receptive. Wilson will also make a bid for Britain's inclusion in West European talks on political union and defense matters.

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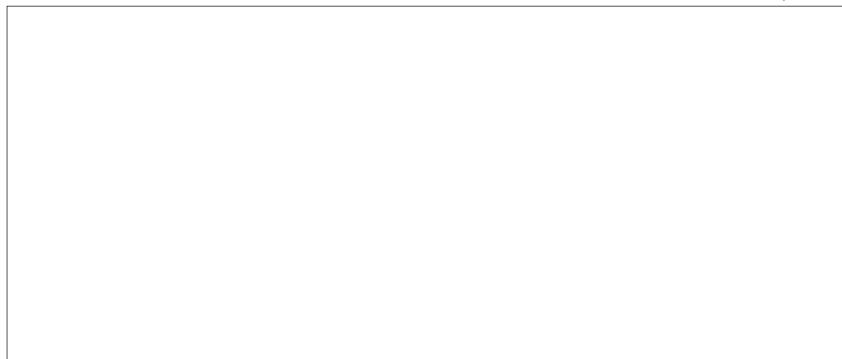
7. Vietnam



In South Vietnam the lull in Viet Cong terrorist and military activity continues. There are some indications that a new attack may be brewing in the northern province of Binh Dinh.

Although Premier Quat has voiced concern about a possible coup effort during Ambassador Taylor's absence, both the Buddhist and Catholic hierarchies have moved to ease pressure on his government. The Buddhist leadership has warned Buddhist youths against taking part in pacifist activity, while top Catholics have issued orders to all priests to take no part in demonstrations or coup plots.

8. Yemen



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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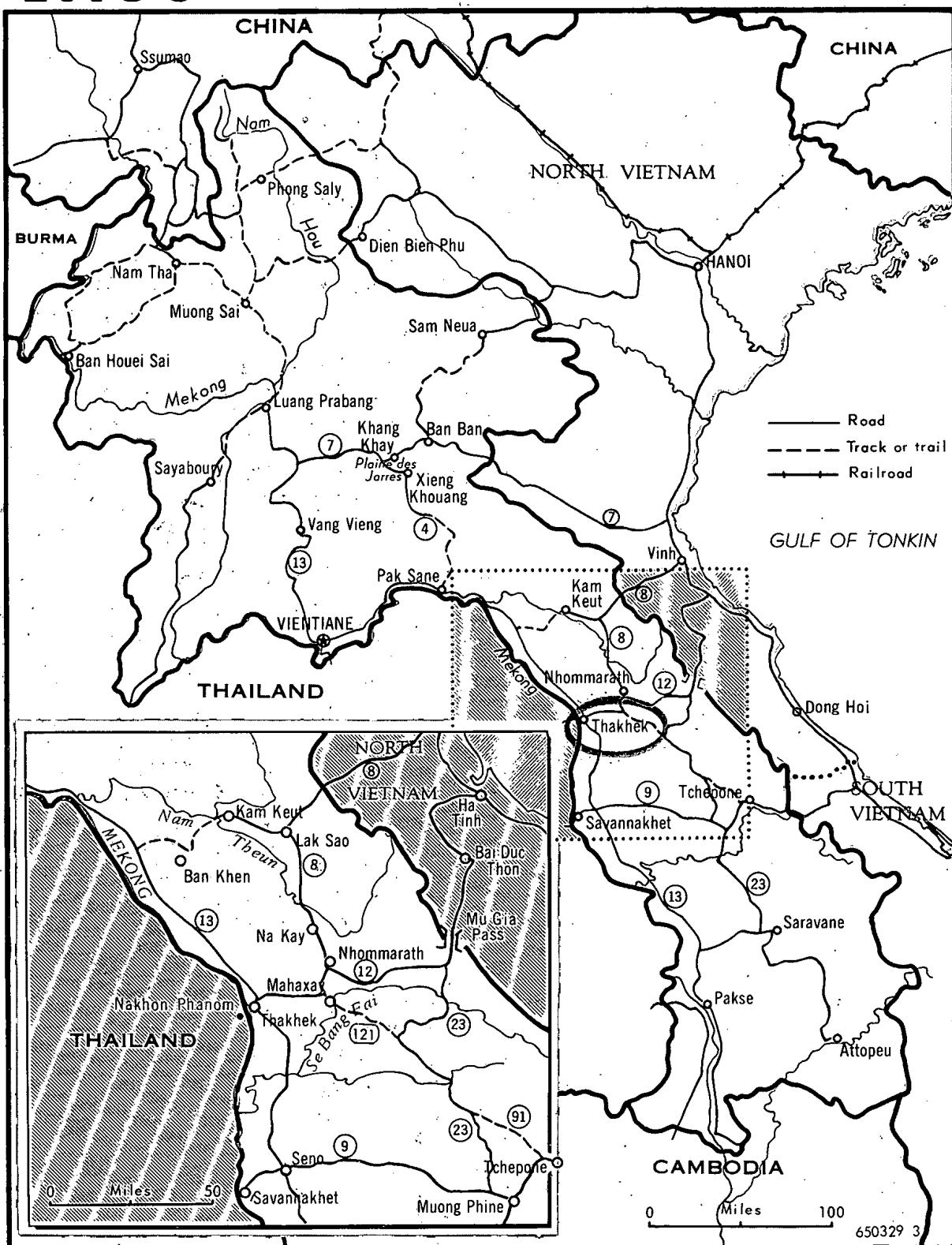
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LAOS



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DAILY BRIEF
30 MARCH 1965

1. Vietnam

The Communist "Liberation Radio" has acknowledged that the bombing of the US Embassy in Saigon was the work of the Viet Cong. The broadcast at noon today called the bombing a "very great exploit of the armed forces" in response to a central committee directive.

Hanoi radio proclaimed today that if the US commits "further crimes" against the North, it will meet "increasingly painful" results.

A curious incident near Saigon suggests that the Viet Cong are trying to counter any uplift to local morale springing from the air strikes to the north. Viet Cong personnel stopped a bus recently and lectured the passengers to the effect that the air strikes have been ineffective.

Other than the bombing in Saigon, no major Viet Cong actions have been reported. However, small-scale terrorism, sabotage, and harassment continue in the countryside.

No political developments of importance have been reported in the past twenty-four hours. Coup rumors circulating in the past few days still seem to have no substance.

So far, there is nothing to suggest that the impending transfer of Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko from Peiping to Prague reported in the press is other than routine. It is true, however, that the Chinese have given Chervonenko a rough ride lately on the Vietnam problem and other sticky issues.

Peiping and Hanoi continue to raise the possibility that volunteers, as well as arms, may be sent to South Vietnam. So far, however, they have not actually committed themselves to any new levels of involvement. Further analytical comment is at Annex.

2. Cyprus

All Greek Air Force personnel detailed for training on the Soviet surface-to-air missile have been recalled from Cyprus to Greece [redacted]

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[redacted]. None of these people had gone on to Egypt, where the actual training was to have been administered.

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3. Laos

[redacted]
Thakhek has now been recovered, and the rebellion seems to be contained.

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Meanwhile, Ambassador Sullivan says it would take only one or two more "monkey shines" by Phoumi to cause serious friction between Bangkok and Vientiane. Efforts continue to get Phoumi and his cohort, Siho, out of Thailand.

4. Saudi Arabia

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5. USSR

The Soviet-Turkish rapprochement appears to be continuing despite the recent furor over Soviet arms aid to the Greek Cypriots.

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Last week a Turkish delegation in Moscow completed a deal that will significantly expand trade between the two countries during 1965-66. Soviet diplomacy has apparently skillfully exploited the appeal of a joint opposition to enosis.

6. USSR

The Brief of 29 January reported the discovery in satellite photography of extensive trench networks at a strategic point on both sides of the Sino-Soviet border. Re-examination of earlier photography now suggests that those trenches may have been built as early as World War II. Close examination of gun emplacements on the Soviet side indicates they are empty.

7. UAR

The Egyptians are in a serious bind with respect to wheat and other foodstuffs. Deputy Premier for Economy Quaysuni says that they have only one month's stock of wheat available. He told Ambassador Battle that Egypt would be "quite interested" in buying from the US provided the price was right and credit terms "reasonable."

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ANNEX

Volunteers for Vietnam

Talk of "volunteers" to aid the South Vietnamese "people" continues. This talk was given further prominence by Chinese Foreign Minister Chen I's 28 March message to the DRV foreign minister, which stated that the Chinese people will exert every effort to send the South Vietnamese people "the necessary material aid, including arms and all other war material, and stand ready to dispatch their men to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese people whenever the latter so require." This warning was picked up in a People's Daily editorial on 29 March, which asserted that following the US "occupation" of South Vietnam and "aggression" against North Vietnam, "its next step will be aggression against China."

The NLF, Hanoi, and the Chinese Communists are apparently trying to boost the morale of Communist forces in South Vietnam. More importantly, they are trying to raise the spectre of general war on the Indochinese mainland in order to increase the diplomatic and political pressure on the US and to deter the US from continuing, and perhaps increasing, its present policy line.

These statements do not appear to signal any overt infusion of North Vietnamese or, especially, Chinese strength into the war in South Vietnam though there may be some increase in North Vietnamese support to the Viet Cong. As the Communists must certainly realize--indeed Peiping is almost certainly counting heavily on just this--current Chinese and Vietnamese statements raise recollections of Korea in the fall of 1950. Actually, the Korean situation of a decade and a half ago and the present situation in Vietnam differ in many material aspects. In Korea, US forces had either actually reached or were rapidly advancing towards the very borders of China itself, and all indigenous (i.e., North Korean) opposition to such US advances had been virtually eliminated. No comparable situation exists in Vietnam, north or south, at the present time. Peiping and Hanoi almost certainly intend to play heavily on US and free world fears of another Korea, but the chances of the Communists' responding in Vietnam within the near future as they responded in Korea in 1950 now appear considerably less than even.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
31 MARCH 1965

1. South Vietnam

No major developments have been reported today.

Viet Cong military activity generally remains light and widely scattered. There are press reports, however, of a battle in progress for control of a government post 35 miles south of Danang.

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2. Communist China

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3. Thailand

Peiping is stepping up the pressure on the Thais. A liaison officer of the "Thailand Independence Movement" has shown up in Peiping. Chinese propaganda has been warning against the use of Thailand as a "base for attacks" on North Vietnam.

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4. USSR

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5. Indonesia

Communist influence continues its creeping expansion at the national level. Anti-Communist Trade Minister Adam Malik has been moved into an apparently meaningless post. A pro-Communist who is possibly a secret party member has been given a new cabinet post in charge of mining, a responsibility previously held by third deputy prime minister Chaerul Saleh.

6. Bolivia

New trouble is brewing for the junta in the form of a nationwide petroleum workers' strike, apparently backed by Juan Lechin and his leftist followers. The strike climate, which also affects the nationalized mines and other industries, could spark violent incidents as the military attempts to maintain order.

The junta has recently succeeded in mending its own fences. Junta chief Barrientos agreed to withdraw his presidential candidacy for the time being.]

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6. Congo

Recent successes by mercenary-led Congolese Army forces in northeast Congo have put what remains of the rebels there in an increasingly difficult position. Ugandan Premier Obote appears to backing further away from his support for the rebels.

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Efforts were still being made last week to get arms to the rebels in the northeast via the Sudan, but the fall of Aba to Congolese forces makes this exceedingly difficult. The focus of external support is shifting to Tanzania and the remaining concentration of rebels around Fizi in the eastern Congo. [] a new rebel attack against Uvira is being prepared. (See map.)

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7. France

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