



# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

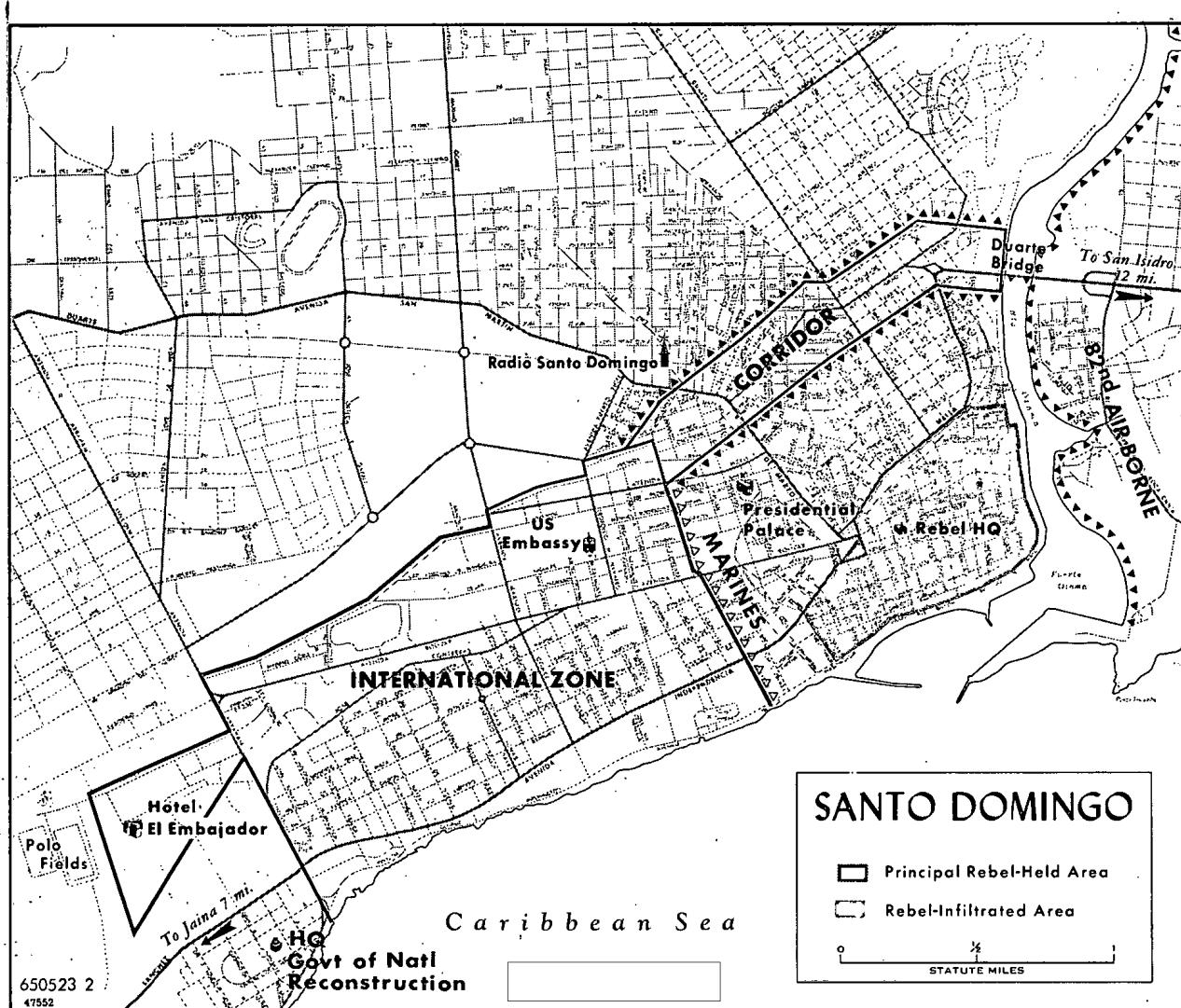


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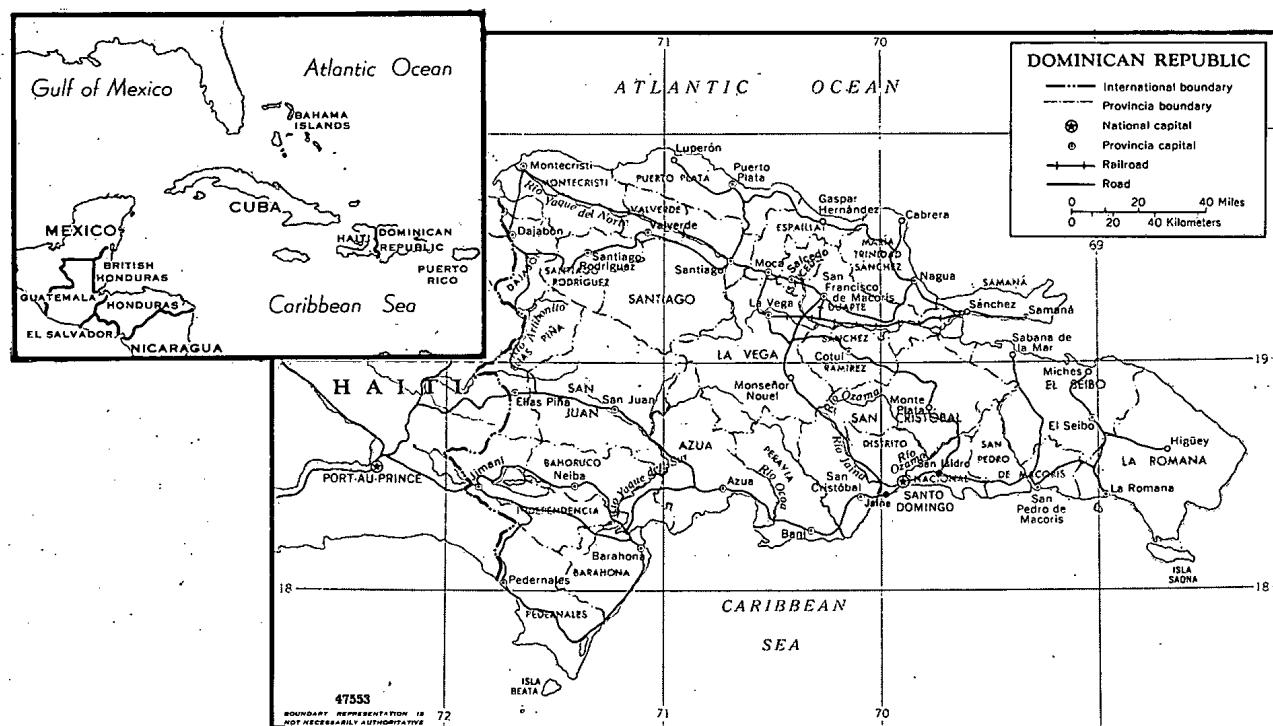
1 JUNE 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**1 JUNE 1965**

**1. Dominican Republic**

Imbert this afternoon launched a major political initiative designed to garner increased domestic and foreign support and undercut the rebels. In a talk with the US ambassador and Secretary General Mora, Imbert and his colleagues offered to turn over to the Organization of American States the decision to fix the date and nature of elections, and the entire responsibility for their conduct. The group specifically accepted the participation of all democratic parties, including those of Bosch and Balaguer.

The Imbert group has also agreed to neutralization of the National Palace--which has all along been a bone of contention with the rebels--and sent off a telegram to the Organization of American States requesting the continued presence of Mora.

No report on the reaction of the Caamano group to these fast-breaking developments has come in.

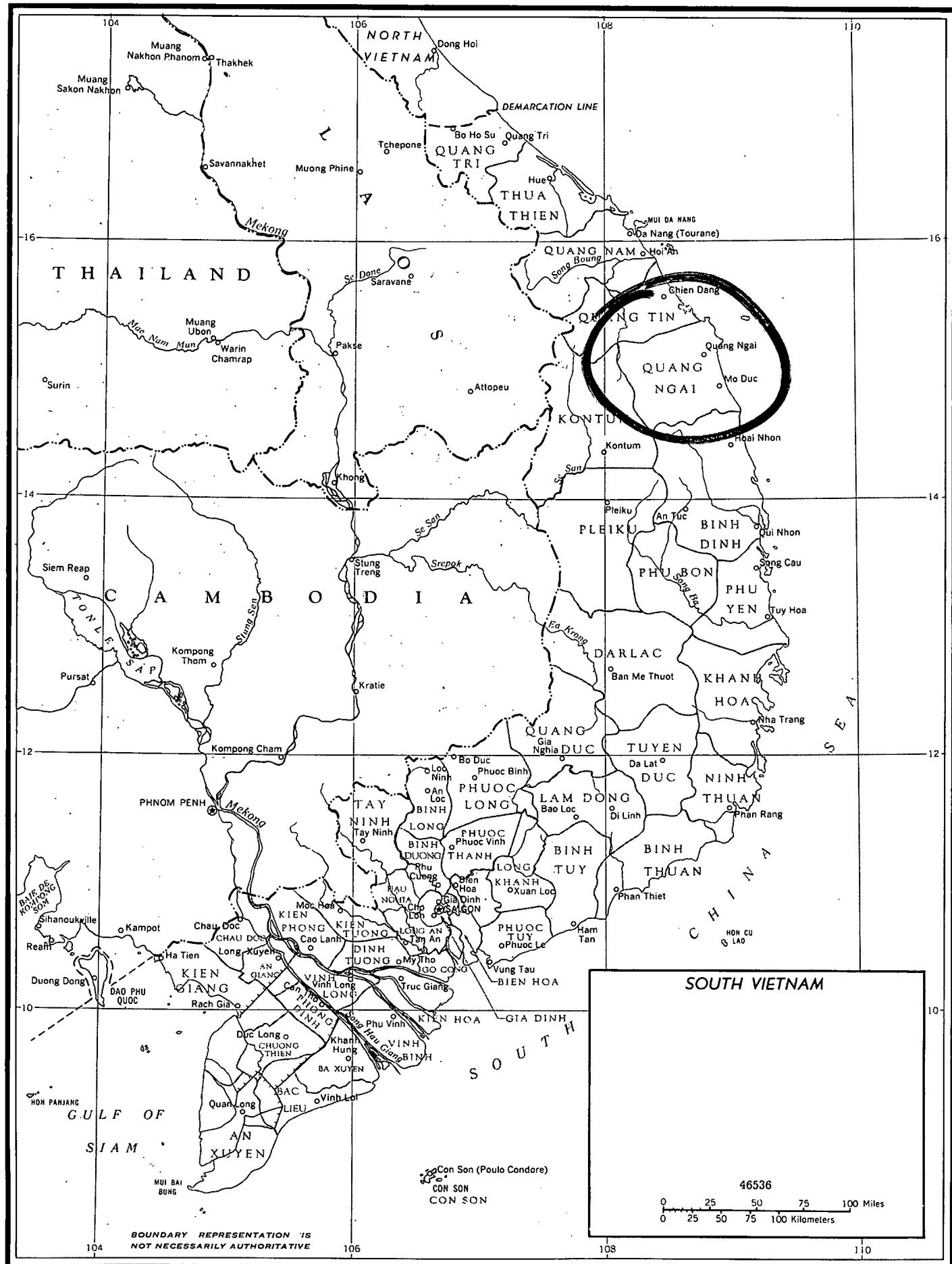
The generally quiet security situation remained unruffled today.

**2. Egypt**

Nasir apparently feels beleaguered and somewhat on the defensive in the Arab world at the moment.

In a speech yesterday, Nasir referred frequently to the "campaign of contradictions between Arab states." In a rare moment of frankness and in an effort to emphasize that now is not the time to fight Israel, he rather exactly identified the strength of his military involvement in the Yemen at 50,000 troops.

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### 3. Vietnam

There is still no good evidence that North Vietnamese regular units took part in the recent fighting around Ba Gia in Quang Ngai Province which resulted in government casualties unofficially estimated at 400 to 600 killed, wounded, or missing. (See map.) According to late reports, counterattacking government units have not yet re-established contact with the Communist force.

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In Saigon, the impasse over Premier Quat's cabinet changes continues. To move it along, Quat is attempting to pressure Suu by threatening a public statement implying that Suu's over zealous legalism is forcing Quat to retain incompetents in office.

Ambassador Taylor comments that the longer the dispute drags on, the more it seems likely to jeopardize Quat's chances for survival.

Militant Catholics are pressing for Quat's removal. From Hué, influential Buddhist leader Tri Quang has let it be known that any "concessions" by Quat in these circumstances will lead to a strong Buddhist "reaction." In these circumstances there are signs that pressure for another military intervention is growing.

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**4. North Korea**

Moscow has taken another step in its efforts to reassert its influence in Asia at Peiping's expense. On 31 May, TASS announced that agreement had been reached for a military aid program to North Korea.

This apparently is a follow-up to Kosygin's visit to North Korea in February, after his much-heralded visit to Hanoi. There is so far no information on what is involved.

Military aid shipments to North Korea were heavy during the 1950s, but tailed off after 1961 as North Korea leaned toward China in the Sino-Soviet dispute. [redacted]

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50X1**5. USSR**

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**6. France**

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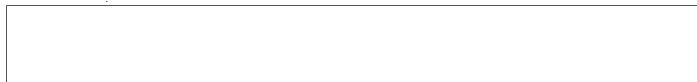
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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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2 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
2 JUNE 1965

1. Dominican Republic Santo Domingo has been exceptionally quiet today.

The rebels have not responded to Imbert's initiative yesterday offering to put the whole problem of elections in the hands of the Organization of American States.

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[REDACTED] The rebels may be waiting for further clarification of the Imbert proposals, or it may be that they have not been able to agree on what response to make.

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[REDACTED] The military situation is unchanged.

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2. Vietnam

The political deadlock has not yet been broken.

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[REDACTED] Commenting on the recent upsurge in Viet Cong activity, US military officials in Saigon observe that Viet Cong main force units are being used in increasing numbers.

They are being used charily, however, and are quickly withdrawn once heavy contact is made, indicating a desire to avoid heavy casualties from air strikes. Most main force units are being withheld.

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### 3. Bolivia

Government teams are being sent into the tin mines to oversee implementation of the junta's reform decree.

So far, they have met little resistance from the miners,

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The large mines near Huanuni and Catabi, where the greatest miner resistance was expected, have not yet been taken over by government teams.

[redacted] the miners are now apathetic and [redacted] some of their leftist leaders have already pulled out.

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Trouble could still develop when the government begins to lay off large numbers of redundant miners. The number to be discharged could reach 7,000 for whom some alternative employment must be found.

### 4. Venezuela

A team of Venezuelan Air Force officers are scheduled to depart next week for Paris where they will look into the possibility of buying supersonic Mirage III jet fighters. The French can be expected to make the Venezuelans an attractive offer since this would be the first sale of high-performance French military aircraft in Latin America.

No Latin American country has so advanced an aircraft, and, if Venezuela obtains the Mirage, other Latin countries will surely want comparable aircraft.

### 5. Kashmir

A UN observer, after looking into a recent clash between Indian and Pakistani troops near Kargil (see map), says that the situation along the cease-fire line is "explosive as hell." Both sides have indeed been taking a more belligerent stance along the line, and there is a real danger of larger clashes.

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**6. Cyprus**

Direct Greek-Turkish soundings on a Cyprus solution have begun in Athens, and already Cypriot President Makarios is out to torpedo these efforts.

For one thing, Makarios has asked U Thant to send UN mediator Galo Plaza back to Cyprus to facilitate talks between Cyprus and Turkey, a move which has embarrassed Athens and annoyed Ankara.

Secondly, Makarios is toying with the idea of announcing new elections on the island. The Turks have warned they would strongly resist this. The Greeks thought they had the archbishop's promise not to take such an action.

Makarios is probably worried that bilateral Greek-Turkish talks will lead to undue concessions to the Turks and Turkish Cypriots.

**7. Congo**

Government columns from Paulis, on the move again after being resupplied and regrouped, have captured Buta, the headquarters of the largest remaining rebel band in the northeast. (See map.) The rebels were holding some 110 white hostages. At least 17 and probably many more were killed or maimed. Others were carried off into the nearby jungle, which is inhabited by tribes hostile to the central government.

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**8. Ghana**

Plotting against Nkrumah continues.

There would probably be substantial support in the army for Nkrumah's ouster.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

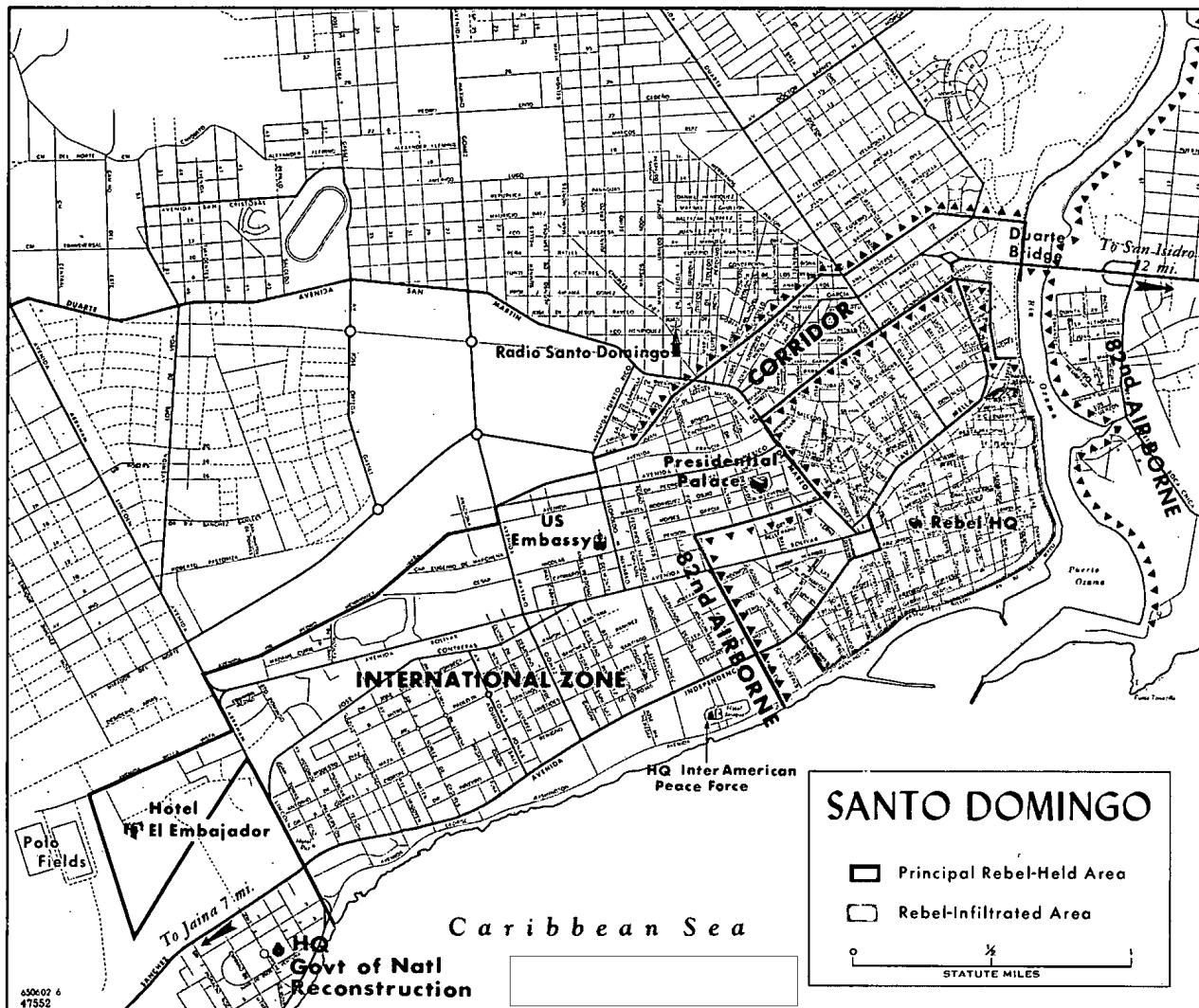


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3 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
3 JUNE 1965

LATE ITEM

Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo remains relatively quiet.

However, two disturbances in the interior of the country at San Juan and at Higuey (see map) last night reflect the tensions still growing there pending resolution of the political deadlock in the capital. The first of these included a raid on a police headquarters and an army barracks, presumably to seize arms for use at some later date. This objective seems to have characterized a number of other such attacks in recent days.

The rebel camp, itself now reported subject to some dissension between the Communists and Bosch adherents, is reported to be banking on word of an impending military coup against Imbert. This, however, remains so far only a rumor.

Since Caamano's flat rejection of Imbert's proposal for elections under the supervision of the Organization of American States, there has been no word of new major initiatives toward a political solution. In New York, UN observer Mayobre, who returned Wednesday from Santo Domingo, is still airing his view that a government under Guzman remains the only solution.

DAILY BRIEF  
3 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

The military are edging back onto the stage as the political crisis persists.

The top generals sat in on today's generally inconclusive negotiations between Suu and Quat. They appeared irritated by the squabbling and did not take sides.

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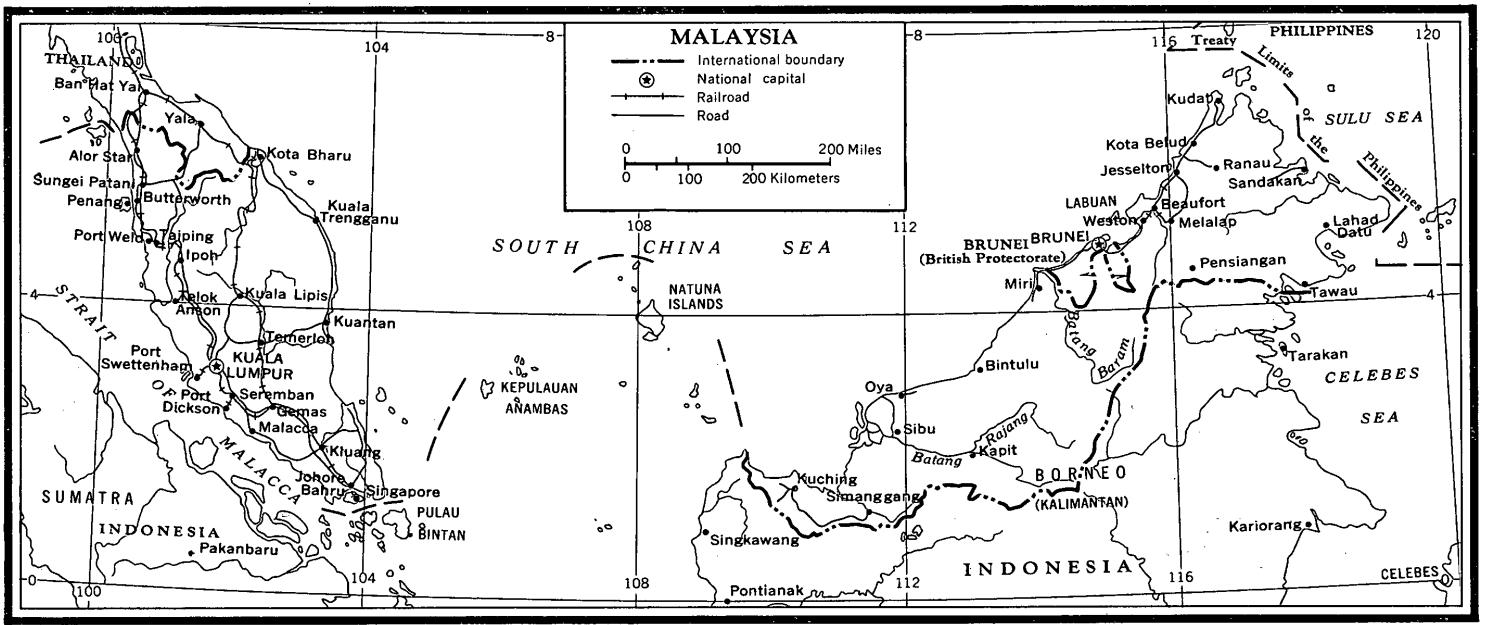
Ambassador Taylor talked to Quat at the end of the day's discussions. He found the Premier tired, indecisive, and lacking in self-confidence. Quat gave the impression of wishing to brush the cabinet problem under the rug. The discussions will continue tomorrow, and military impatience is likely to grow until some clear-cut decision is reached.

2. Communist China

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## 3. Guatemala

Plotting against the person and government of Colonel Peralta is becoming more widespread.

Both rightists and leftists appear to be involved.

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The regime is probably alert, and none of the plots appears to offer the genuine threat of an overthrow. Any attempt against Peralta, however, could spark disorders which an assortment of antigovernment elements would join.

## 4. USSR

The USSR may be preparing for a large-scale military exercise centered in East Germany.

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## 5. Malaysia

A sharp new confrontation looms between the central government in Kuala Lumpur and authorities in Singapore.

Singapore leader Lee Kuan Yew threatens to push matters to the point of a partition of Malaysia unless Prime Minister Rahman breaks with his more extremist Malay followers. These elements in turn are demanding strong actions against Lee.

This sort of back and forth could well bring a new outbreak of violence between the Malays and Chinese.

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## 6. Bolivia

The extremist mine union leadership appears to be giving up the fight against the junta.

A large number [redacted]

[redacted] of the leftist leaders are reported asking to leave the country.

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Barrientos' troubles in the mines are not over yet, however. Much will depend on how persuasively the government presents its bundle of reforms to the miners and then how effectively it carries them out.

## 7. Uruguay

The government decision to ban the meeting this month of a Communist-sponsored Cuban Solidarity Conference will probably trigger a new storm of leftist agitation against the shaky ruling council. In addition, its recent decision to suspend certain imports will probably lead to a loud outcry from businessmen and the public, all of whom will be quick to feel the pinch.

## 8. Cuba

Soviet air defense advisers will probably remain in Cuba until at least the end of 1966,

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[redacted] Cuban personnel are still unable to operate and maintain Soviet surface-to-air missile equipment proficiently.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

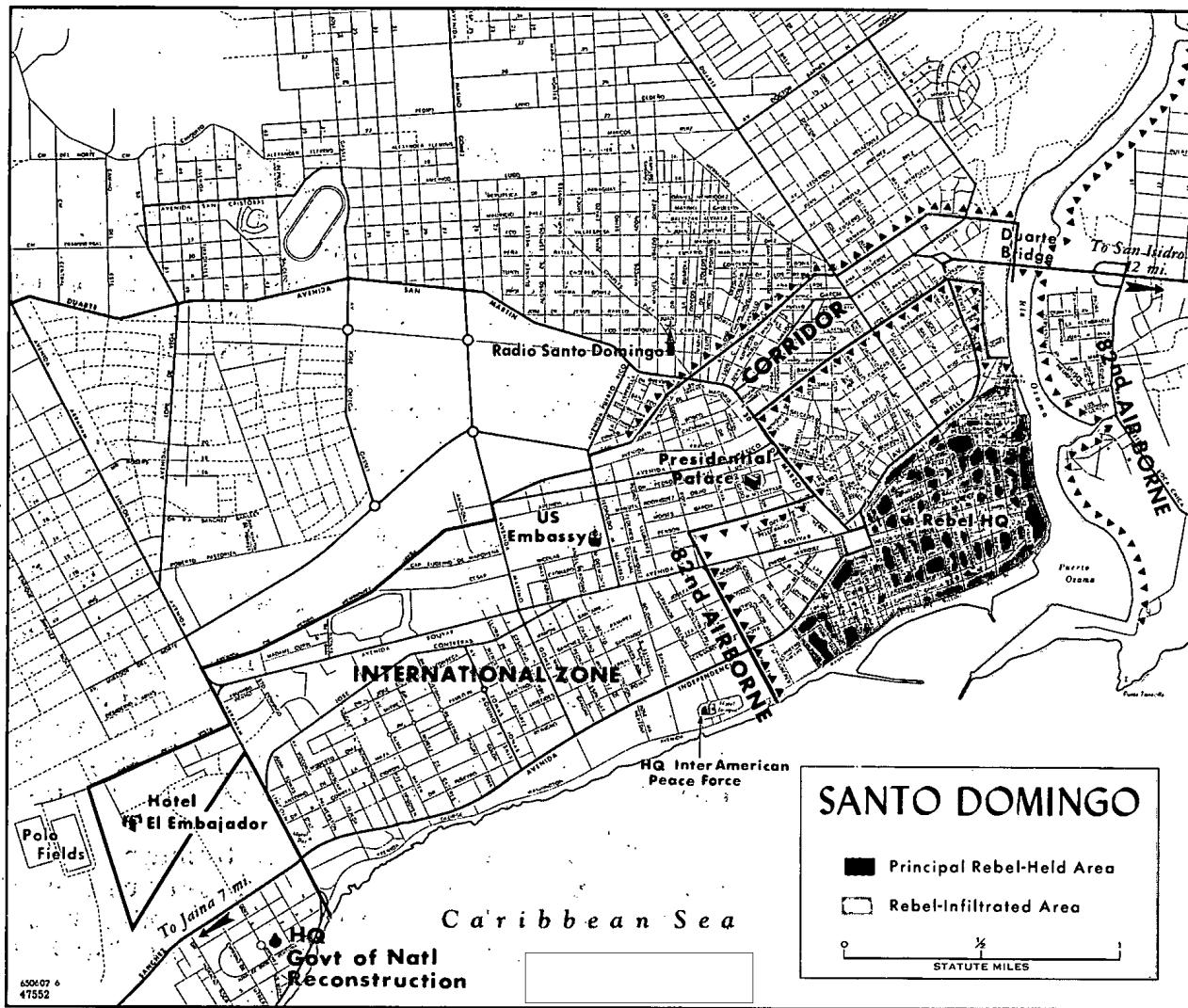


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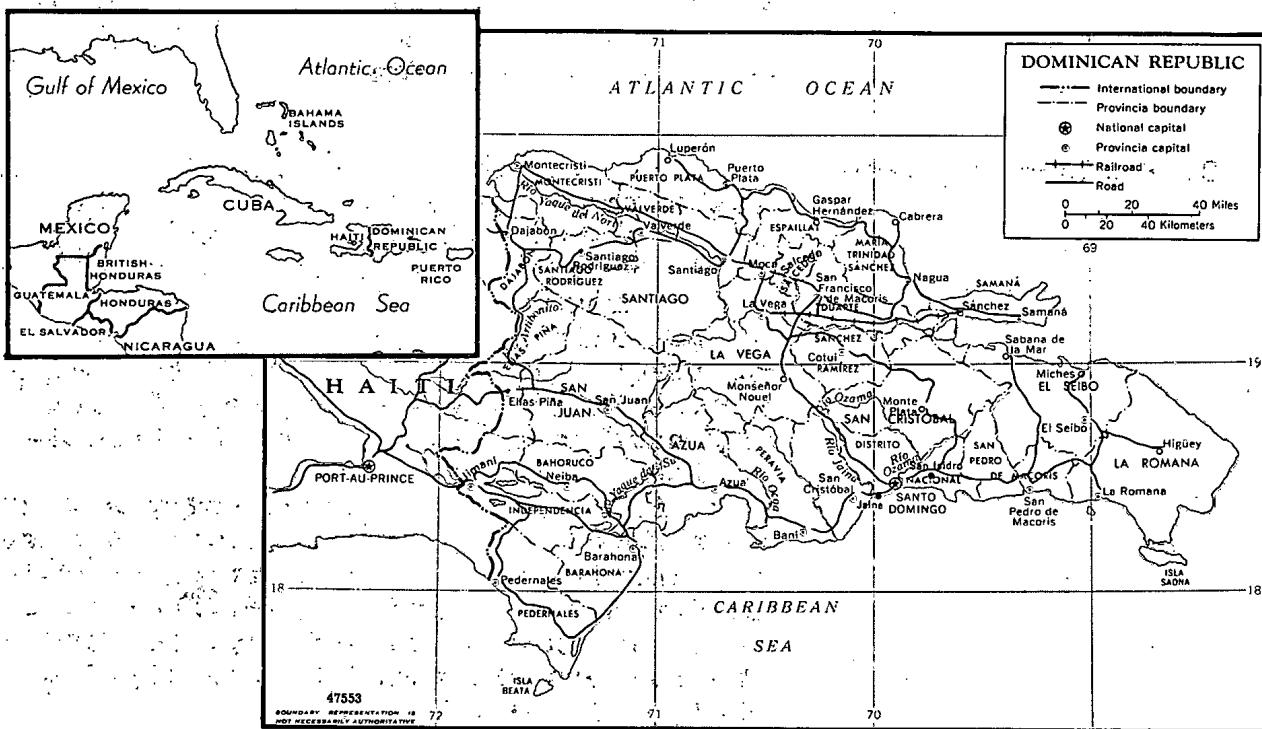
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DAILY BRIEF  
4 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

The press reports that the cabinet crisis in Saigon has been settled by compromise. Premier Quat is reported to have gotten his way on the dismissal of the two ministers who refused to resign, but Chief of State Suu seems to have won his point that Quat may not do this sort of thing in the future.

If this turns out to be the accurate picture, nothing much has been accomplished, and the issues and the deep religio-political cleavages which led to the crisis have simply been swept under the carpet.

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Viet Cong guerrillas brought off three more ambushes in the central highlands yesterday. This raises the total of such operations to 16 in the last 18 days.

US Marines early today repulsed two attacks by a Viet Cong force of about 50 men against two highway bridges six miles from Da Nang air base.

2. Dominican Republic

The committee of three from the Organization of American States is getting down to work, but the outlook for an early political settlement is dim.

Ambassador Bennett terms the range of possible solutions "discouragingly narrow." He says that moderate Dominicans seem to believe that a solution may have to be imposed by the Organization of American States.

The military picture today was undisturbed.

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**3. Bolivia**

On the surface, co-presidents Barrientos and Ovando appear to be working together in reasonable harmony for the moment, but this probably is not destined to last long.

They told Ambassador Henderson on Wednesday evening that they believe continuation of the military junta is the only alternative for the time being.

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**4. Colombia**

President Valencia's political support may be crumbling.

Yesterday, he suffered a serious defeat in Congress in the first test of support for the measures he has taken, and proposes to take, under the state of siege. The House voted overwhelmingly to have the Supreme Court rule on the constitutionality of Valencia's decree regarding the use of military courts martial. If the Senate agrees, the decree may be nullified.

The voting pattern yesterday suggests that the same fate may very likely overtake Valencia's contemplated decrees on monetary exchange and other important reforms. The US Embassy in Bogota warns that if this happens, the reaction might be so severe as to bring down Valencia or even the present constitutional system.

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**5. France**

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**6. France**

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**7. Greece**

The national political situation is becoming increasingly rancorous, even by Athenian standards, and is evolving in a manner beneficial to the extreme left. The latest scandal involves the issue of army officers in politics, and has drawn in King Constantine.

Prime Minister Papandreu is also warring politically by means of a parliamentary move to blacken the reputation of his predecessor, Karamanlis.

The US Embassy in Athens points out that as conservative elements blacken each other in public, popular respect for the Communist-front United Democratic Left, already the third largest party in the country, is undoubtedly rising.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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5 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
5 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

The political situation remains fragile, despite yesterday's alleged "settlement" of the cabinet crisis.

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**2. Haiti**

A flurry of unsigned and unattributed antigovernment pamphlets has again appeared in Port-au-Prince and environs, and the government has made them the excuse for many arrests, mostly of peasants. This sort of thing has happened before, accompanied--as now--by rumors that the Communists are responsible.

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**3. Dominican Republic**

Ambassador Bunker, after the first session of the Organization of American States Committee of Three with the Caamano group, repeated his impression last night that the rebels do not yet realize how weak their position is. Bunker thinks their hope for further UN intervention is largely responsible for their continued intransigence.

The source of the apparent mortar rounds which landed in the rebel zone last night, resulting in several casualties, still has not been determined. Preliminary examination of one shell fragment indicates that it was not of US manufacture. Nonetheless, the rebels and their international supporters are expected to try to exploit the incident with the UN and the press.

There was also some rifle fire near the US Embassy last night. Otherwise the situation has been quiet, although there are continuing reports that extremists are trying to work up new demonstrations in several outlying towns.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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7 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
7 JUNE 1965

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1. Dominican Republic      The Communists in Santo Domingo are apparently becoming more active as the morale of the other rebels declines.



Both sides are keeping up the radio propaganda war. The rebels today reiterated claims of US atrocities, apparently timing them to coincide with this afternoon's UN Security Council meeting. The rebel radio is also inviting desertions from the "Wessin" forces, while the loyalist radio is claiming that some of Caamaño's followers are plotting his assassination.

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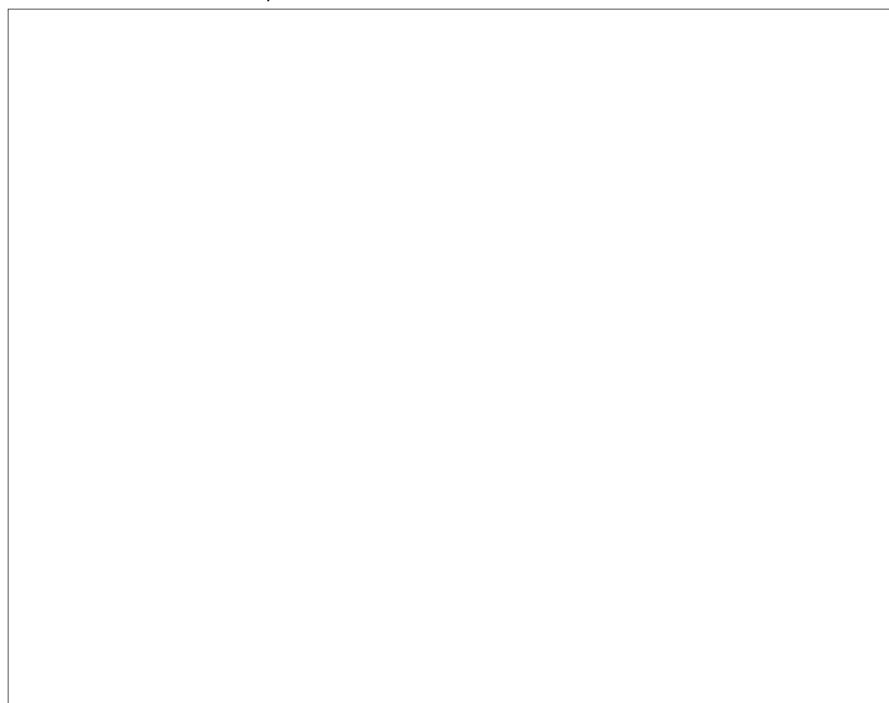


The provinces are quiet.

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**2. Vietnam**

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**3. Bolivia**

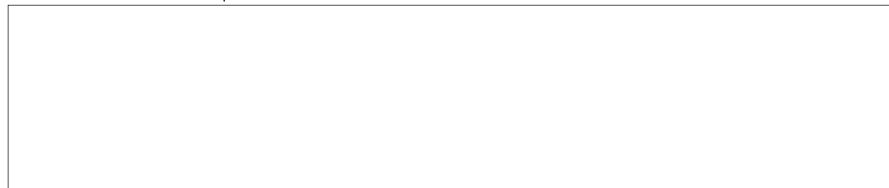
The government has still not made its military move against the key tin mines near Huanuni and Catavi.

Junta leader Barrientos has moved additional troops into the general area, and has had his commanders there make a show of force in the hope, perhaps, of convincing the miners that resistance to the government's reform plan is useless. He has also given the miners an ultimatum to turn in their arms.

Reports conflict on the miners' reaction to all this. Some say that the miners are unlikely to oppose militarily occupation of the key mines. Others say that extremists at the mines are again trying to stimulate the miners to defy the government.

**4. USSR**

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5. Jordan

Any new incident along the Jordanian-Israeli border could flare into a serious clash.

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6. Malaysia

Indonesian efforts at terrorism and sabotage on peninsular Malaya continue,

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Meanwhile, observers in Malaysia are concerned at the increasingly racial tone creeping into the disputes between Singapore and the central government. They fear it provides fertile ground for bloody communal clashes.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

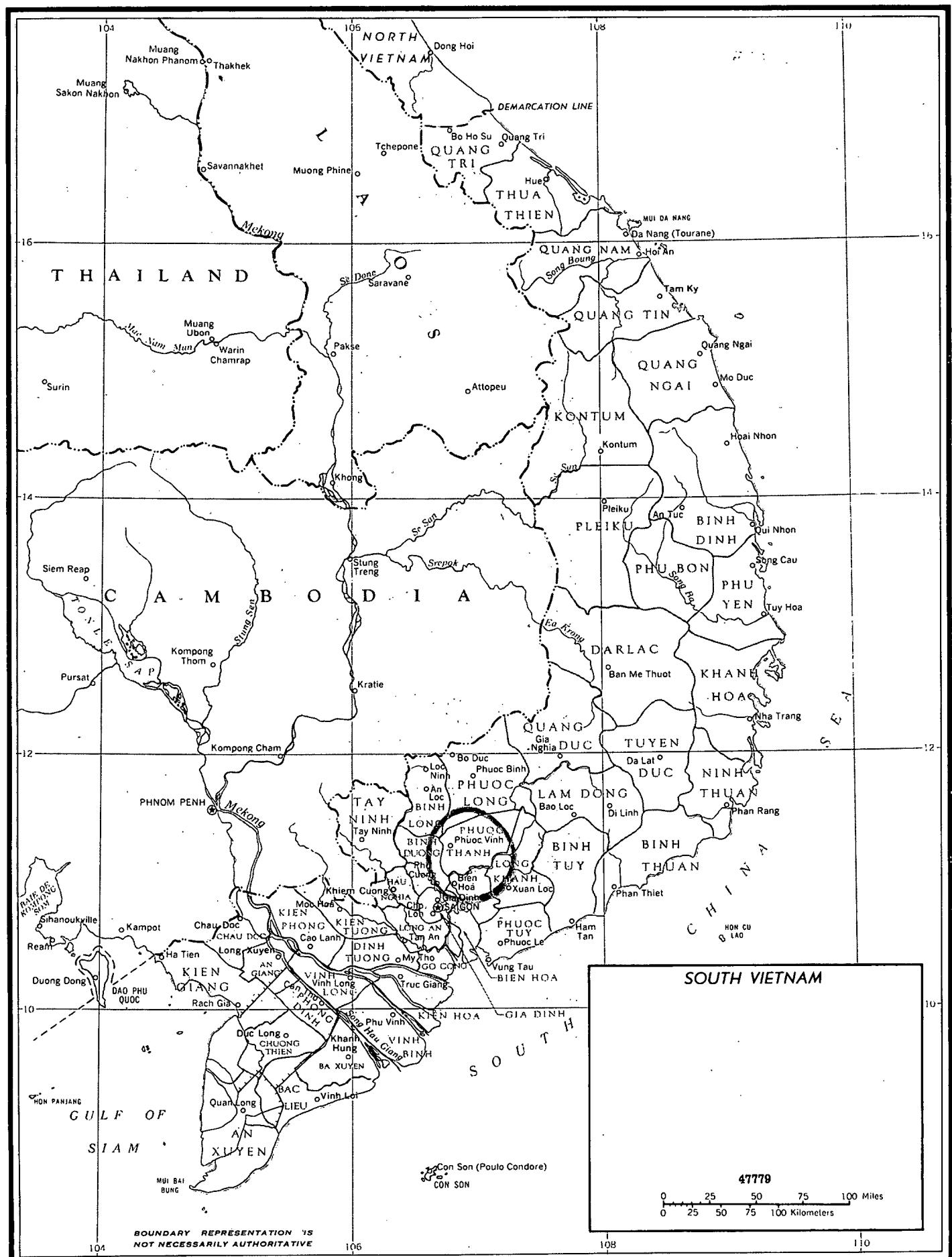
## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF  
8 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

The political crisis threatens to get sharper.

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Anti-Quat agitation by Catholic extremists has reportedly reached the stage where small paramilitary groups are being formed. One Saigon observer says that Quat has "no chance" of surviving the combined opposition of Catholics and disgruntled southerners.

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2. North Vietnam

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LAUNCH AREA G1-G2  
TYURATAM MISSILE TEST CENTER, USSR  
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MISISON ACT 78 MAY

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### 3. USSR

The satellite photography mission flown 28 May - 1 June has brought back the best quality photography yet taken by the high-resolution KH-7 camera system. The photography is being studied intensively and should improve the state of our knowledge on Soviet military developments.

The excellent detail provided on the Tyuratam test center reaffirms our earlier judgements that the Soviets are putting considerable effort and expense into improved intercontinental missiles and space boosters.

The photography shows two and possibly three missiles being readied for launch. One of these is about 95 feet long (see photo) and could be one of the several intercontinental missiles being flight tested.

Another missile is being worked next to a 205-foot gantry. Booster parts nearby suggest a vehicle with a 2 to 2.5 million pound booster--adequate for delivering heavy warheads or space payloads.

### 4. USSR

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### 5. China

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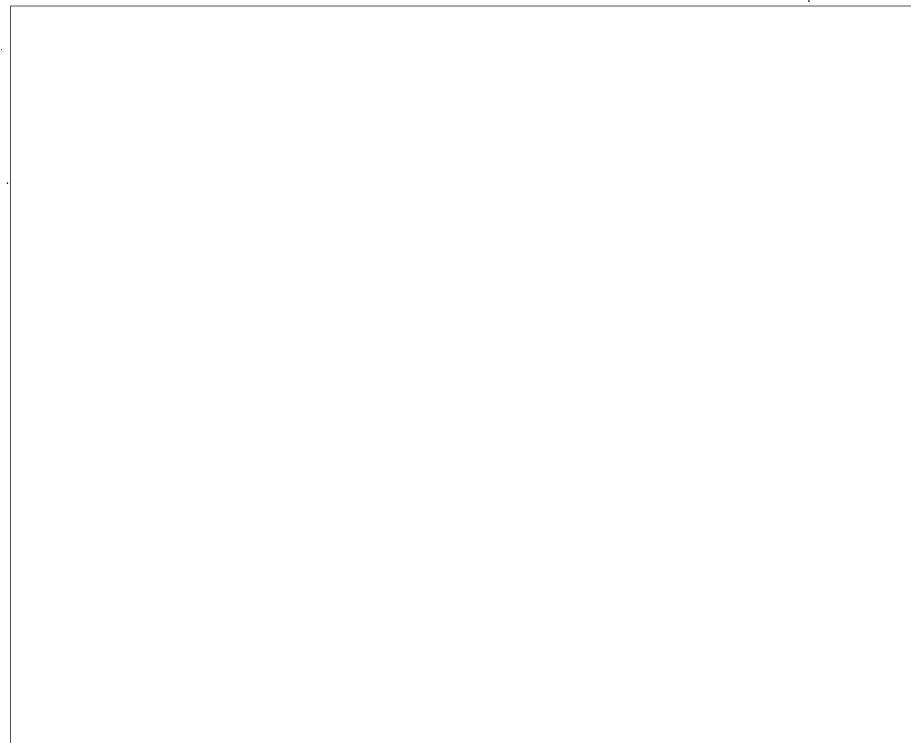
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**6. France****7. Argentina**

US Consul Wanamaker is still in serious condition and awaiting more surgery.

Yesterday's machine gunning in Cordoba was the second attack on him in a month. On 12 May his car was damaged by an incendiary bomb, placed there [redacted] 50X1 [redacted] by the Argentine Communists as a warning to the US. 50X1

[redacted] 50X1 the Peronists and extremists of the right were also planning attacks on US personnel and property in connection with the Dominican situation. 50X1 [redacted] 50X1

**8. Chile**

The Chilean interior minister has given permission for the Communist-oriented Cuban Solidarity Congress, recently banned from Uruguay, to meet in Santiago. This seems to be still another effort by the Frei government to follow what it considers a nonaligned foreign policy.

9. Dominican Republic      The Organization of American States committee held hearings with business and civic leaders in Santiago today. These hearings will complete the committee's preliminary survey of the situation, and it will now set about devising recommendations that might provide a basis for negotiations.

There has been no change in the expressed attitudes of either the loyalist or the rebel leaders on their conditions for a settlement.

The security situation remains quiet. 50X1

10. Colombia

The usual student commemoration of Martyr's Day tomorrow could, considering the state of relations between the Valencia government and the students, result in violence. Any trouble could spread rapidly given the widespread dissatisfaction with the "do-nothing" Valencia government and discontent spawned by economic problems.

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11. Cuba

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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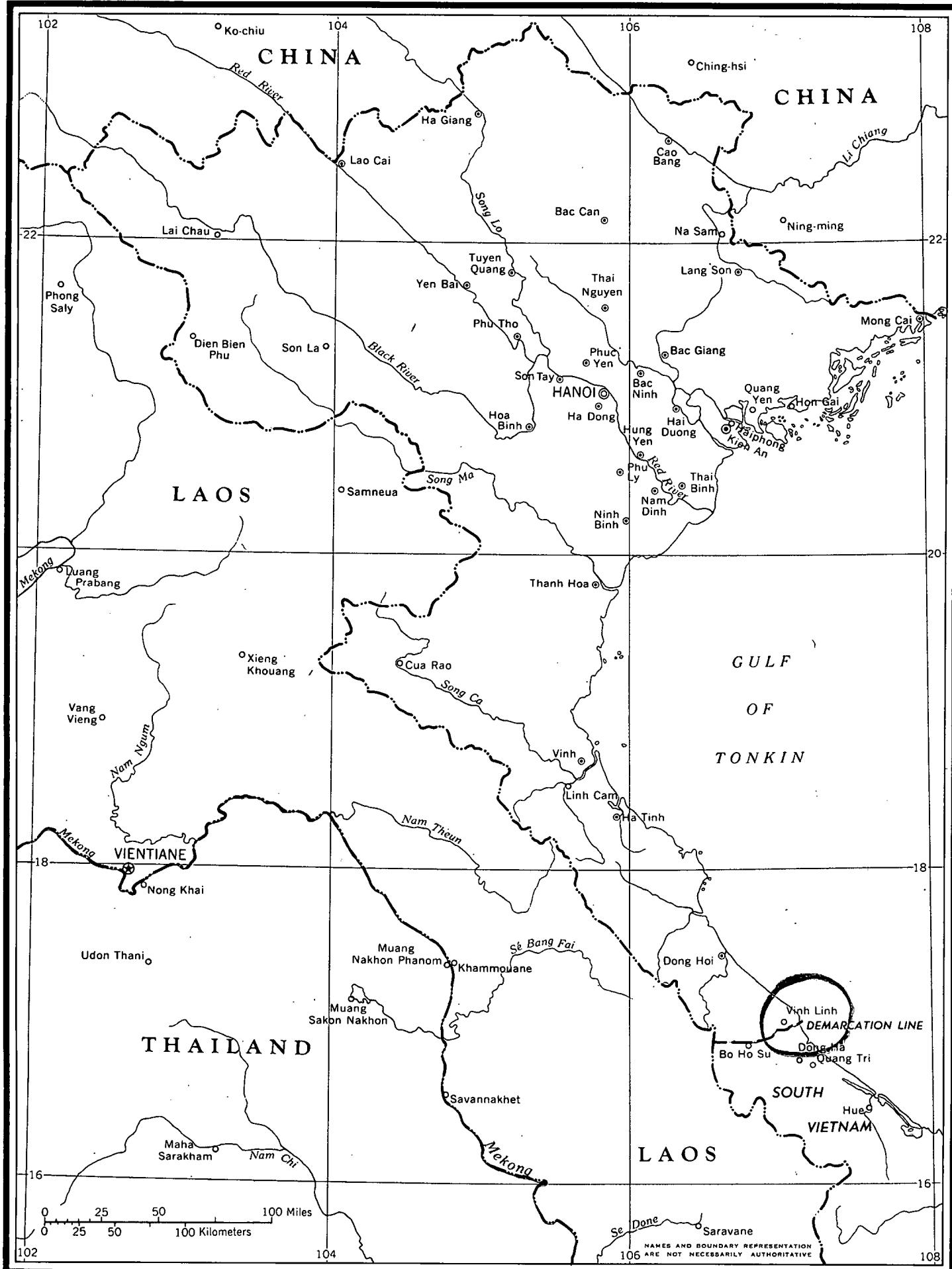
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## NORTH VIETNAM



**DAILY BRIEF**  
**9 JUNE 1965**

**1. South Vietnam**

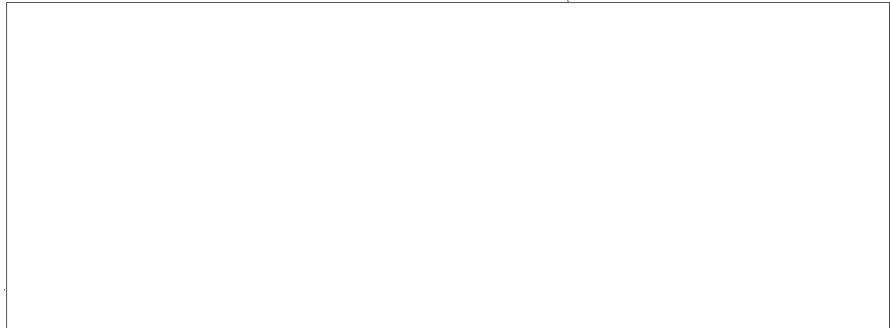
Quat has asked the military to arbitrate his dispute with Chief of State Suu, thereby admitting his inability to deal with the crisis. He is meeting with the generals today to try to work out a solution.

Quat says he is confident the generals support him "in principle" and want to maintain a civilian government. He indicated to Ambassador Johnson today that he hoped the military would work with him on a plan that could lead to Suu's removal from office. His plan seems complicated, and there is no assurance the impatient generals will go along. At the same time, there is little evidence yet that they have considered assuming control themselves.

A US Embassy officer talked to the Papal Nuncio today and was assured there would be no Catholic demonstrations. The Nuncio said he had told Catholic leaders it is against their interests to agitate for a "Catholic government" which would only evoke a strong Buddhist reaction. Whether he can really speak for the militant and emotional Catholic leadership is not certain.

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**2. Vietnam**



A captured Viet Cong has provided additional information on the North Vietnamese maritime system of infiltration into South Vietnam.

The prisoner claims the 103rd Viet Cong Transport Battalion is stationed near Vinh Linh in North Vietnam. (See map.) The battalion includes about 640 men and 12 junks. The junks were sailing to supply North Vietnamese forces in the south when the prisoner's vessel was forced ashore by a storm.

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**3. Iraq**

Serious trouble is brewing in Baghdad. Coup rumors are multiplying, and there is increasing speculation that the decrepit government of President Arif may be on its last legs.

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The background on this is complex. The Kurdish war, which Arif has insisted on continuing, is unpopular. It was a major factor in the downfall of his predecessor Qasim in 1963. Moreover, the deep and bitter division between pro- and anti-Egyptian factions seems to be getting worse.

**4. Dominican Republic**

While the interior is reported as generally calm, the war of words goes on.

Rebel leaders are displaying an increasing bitterness and belligerency toward both the US and the Organization of American States. This appears to flow from their apprehension that some political compromise solution without them may emerge as well as from the increasing influence of extremists among them.

Imbert's military and police units are apparently being braced against the possibility of rebel-fostered demonstrations on Monday celebrating the sixth anniversary of the abortive Cuban-supported invasion of the Dominican Republic.

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# THE MIDDLE EAST

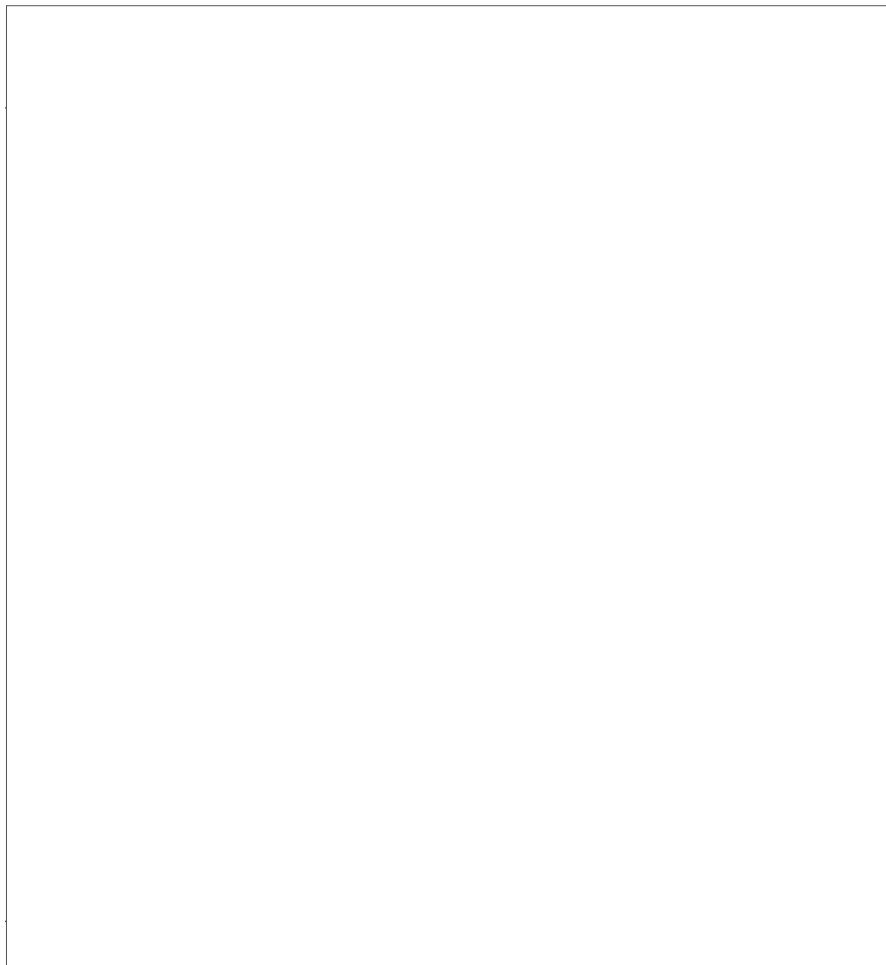


5. Bolivia

The miners continue to resist scheduled layoffs and salary cuts, and some of them may want to force the junta to seize the mines. The regime is making its troops highly visible, for psychological reasons, but is still holding back on a military takeover of the mines as negotiations continue. It must bring the miners under control, by persuasion or by force, or its authority will be severely damaged.

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6. Aden



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7. Colombia

No incidents have been reported so far in connection with today's student commemoration of "Martyr's Day." The army is still alerted, however.

The government's economic and political troubles are getting wide attention in the press, with some of the stories predicting a state of chaos in the near future. While these seem over-played, the government has squeezed through several tight situations in the past year without solving any of its pressing problems. This cannot go on forever.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

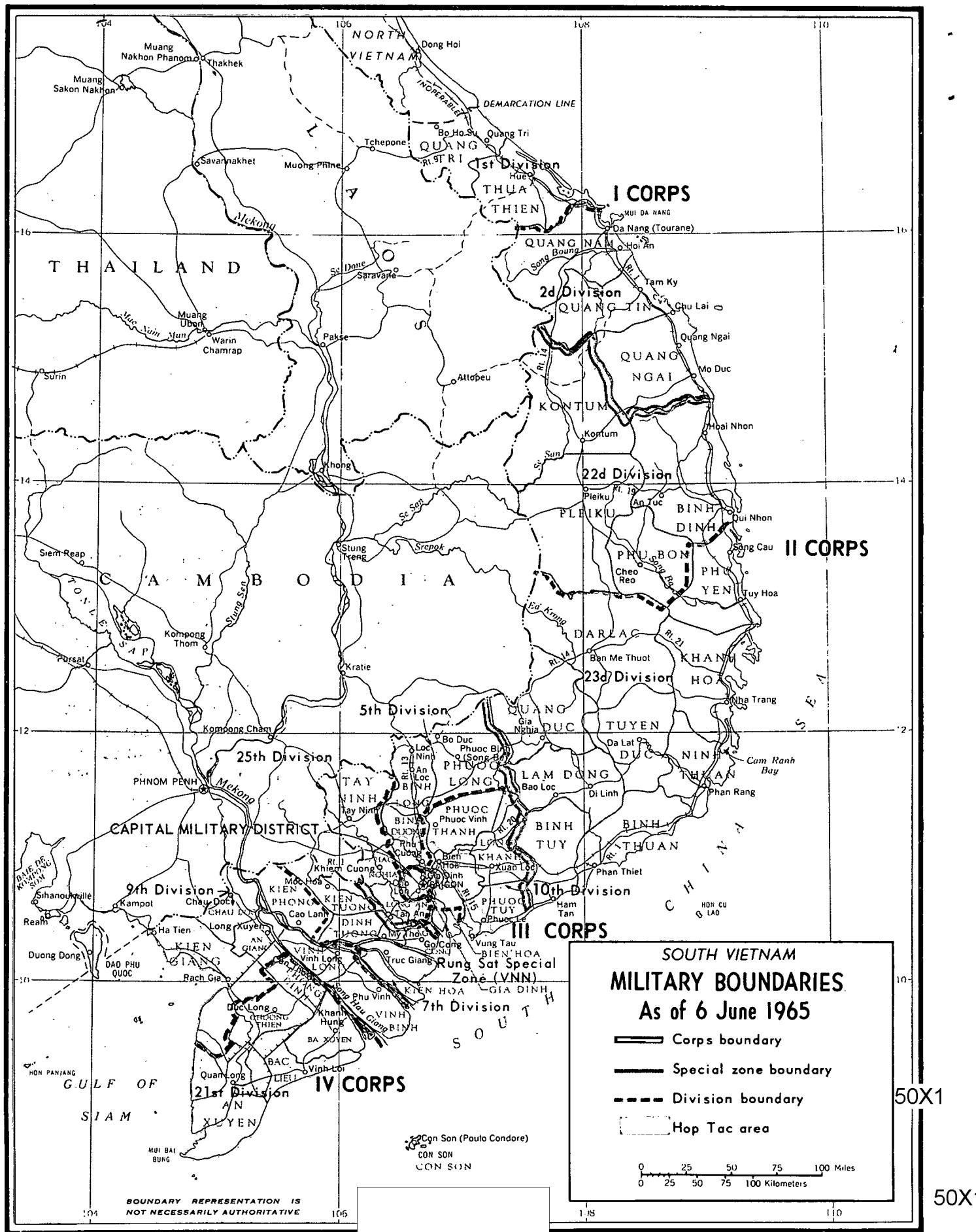
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DAILY BRIEF  
10 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

The major battle at Dong Xoai, in Phuoc Long Province sixty miles north of Saigon, is continuing. US and South Vietnamese casualties have been heavy. The Viet Cong attacking force was at least a regiment, 1,500 men or more. During the day, the third South Vietnamese relief force dispatched to the area--two preceding waves apparently were badly hit--has succeeded in recapturing some positions, but the town itself apparently remains in the hands of the Viet Cong, which is capable of renewing the attack despite heavy air attacks.

In Saigon today, three Vietnamese were killed and four wounded by a charge of plastic explosive hidden in a bicycle.

On the political scene, Catholic groups continue to press for Premier Quat's resignation. Various generals, whom Quat has asked to mediate, are beginning to consult the Catholics and other opposition groups. In conversation with Ambassador Johnson this afternoon, Quat said that the generals were even then meeting to discuss the situation, but that he had no information about their deliberations. Quat seemed to have no clear ideas about what to do next.

The Communist National Liberation Front for South Vietnam, responding to press stories about US forces engaging in combat in South Vietnam, declared yesterday that if this should occur, the front reserves "the right, when necessary, to call for volunteers from the armies of North Vietnam and of friendly countries." This marks the first time that the front has intimated it might call for "volunteers" from regular military units.

## 2. Dominican Republic

The military situation both in the capital and the provinces remains quiet.

The negotiation committee from the Organization of American States was back in Santo Domingo today after a visit to Santiago, which Ambassador Bunker describes as "fruitful." Bunker says the committee found more backing for the rebel cause than Imbert has let on, but that this fell far short of majority support. The committee was scheduled for another round with Caamano today.

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## 3. Cuba

Cuba appears to have made major progress toward economic viability.

[redacted] the sugar crop last year was close to 4.6 million tons, somewhat above our estimate of 4.1 million tons. Fidel Castro said in a speech on Monday that this year's harvest hit 6 million tons. This is probably a true statement, and indicates that sugar production is now back to or slightly above the pre-Castro annual average.

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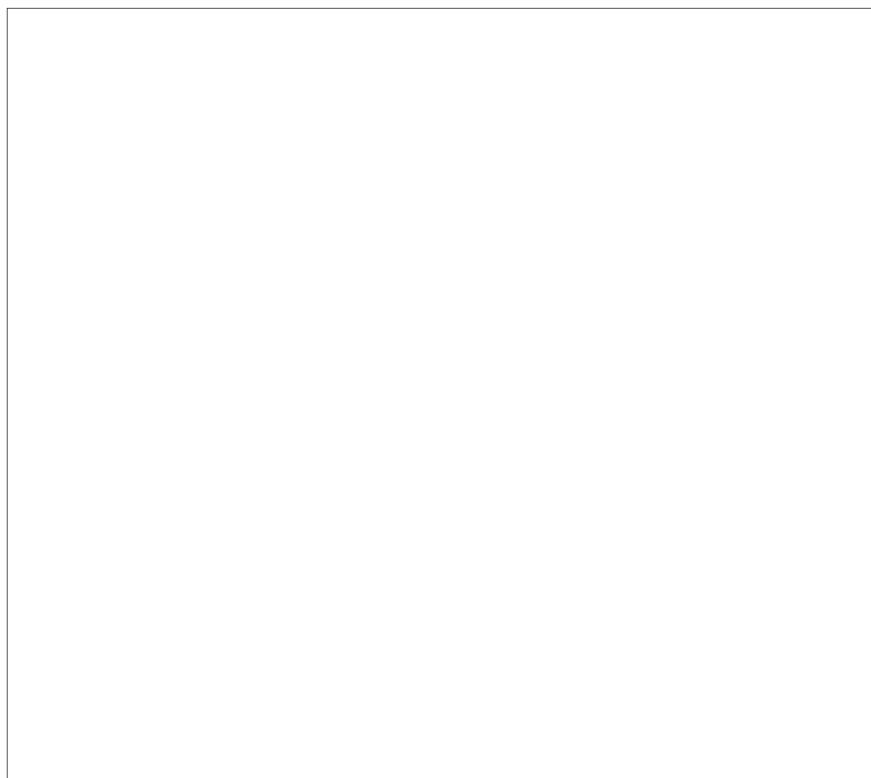
## 4. Brazil

The latest economic returns indicate that the recession which has afflicted business for the past four or five months has not yet reached bottom, and public dissatisfaction with the government's program is increasing. On the other hand, prices last month increased less than in preceding months, so that the rate of increase in the cost of living may be slowing.

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## 5. Bolivia

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## 6. Colombia

President Valencia--who intended his views to reach the US--told [redacted]

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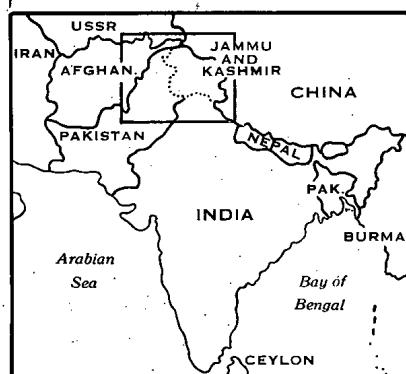
[redacted] on Wednesday that the economic situation is critical but he thinks "any significant devaluation" of the currency in present circumstances would lead to political chaos.

He said devaluation would "put not only the always-ready students but also their parents and their teachers and their local shopkeepers in the streets with stones in their hands and violence in their minds."

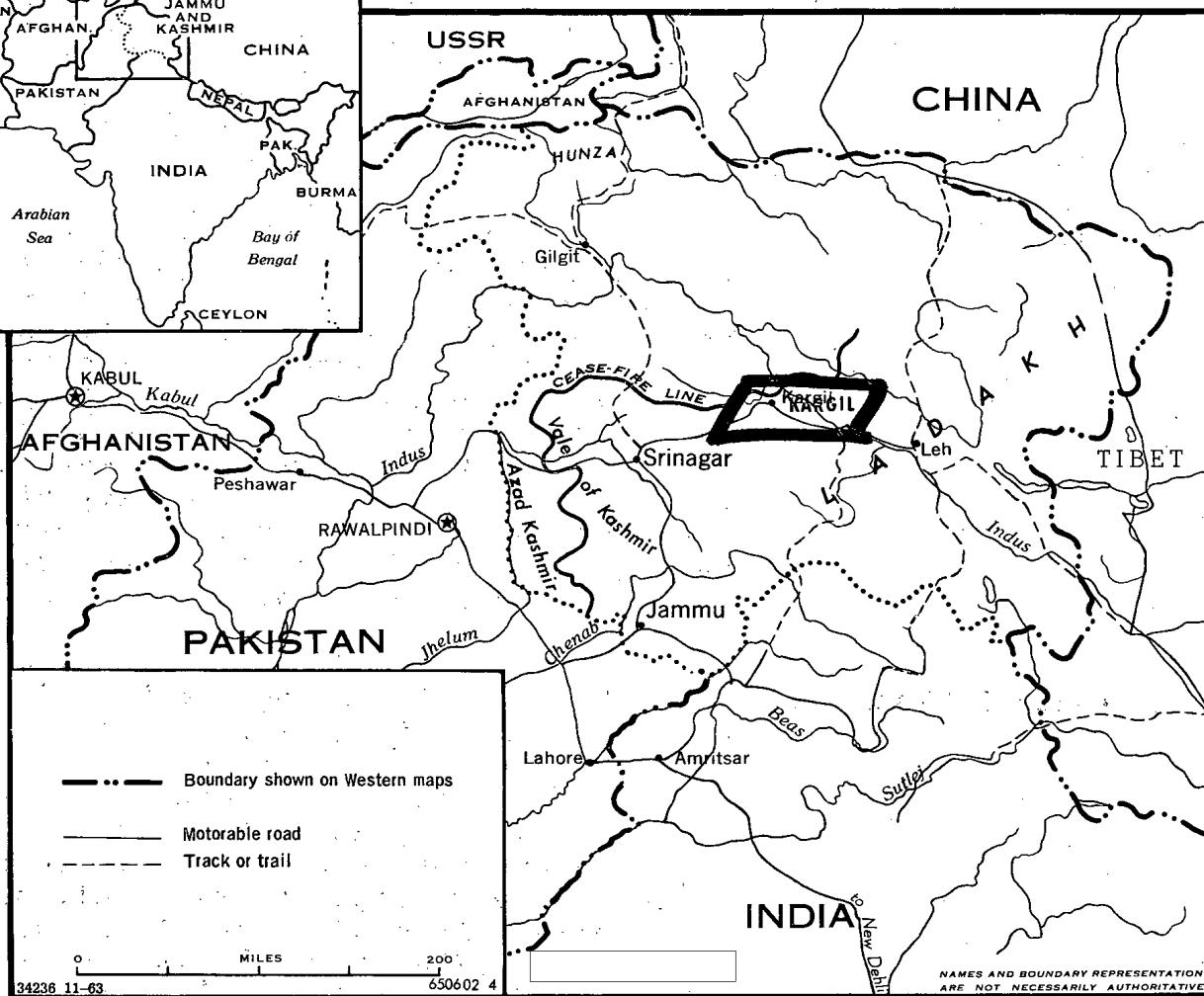
Instead, President Valencia said the US should help devise a compromise formula excluding devaluation for the time being but including stabilization assistance and certain conditions, such as stiff luxury and use taxes, and alleviation of the position of foreign oil companies.

The US Embassy comments that Valencia's fears about the consequences of devaluation are shared by many middle-class as well as wealthy people.

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## JAMMU AND KASHMIR



## 7. USSR

In today's announcement of the failure of the moon probe Lunik-6, Moscow still did not specify what it was supposed to accomplish had it been successful. A soft landing was a likely objective.

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Lunik-6 was launched under the least favorable circumstances of any of the Soviet moon probes. This suggests some urgency in the program and if so, the failure must have been particularly disappointing to Soviet officials.

## 8. USSR

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This high level of activity appears to be a consequence of a general policy of keeping a larger portion of the Soviet Navy at sea than was the practice in former years, and does not seem related to the current international situation.

## 9. India-Pakistan

The situation along the Kashmir cease-fire line is getting worse. Indian forces--ignoring the presence and orders of UN observers--have in the past few days expanded their perimeter in the area they overran last month near Kargil. The Pakistanis are likely soon to retaliate in kind, probably at some other point along the line where terrain or other advantages are in their favor. (See map.)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

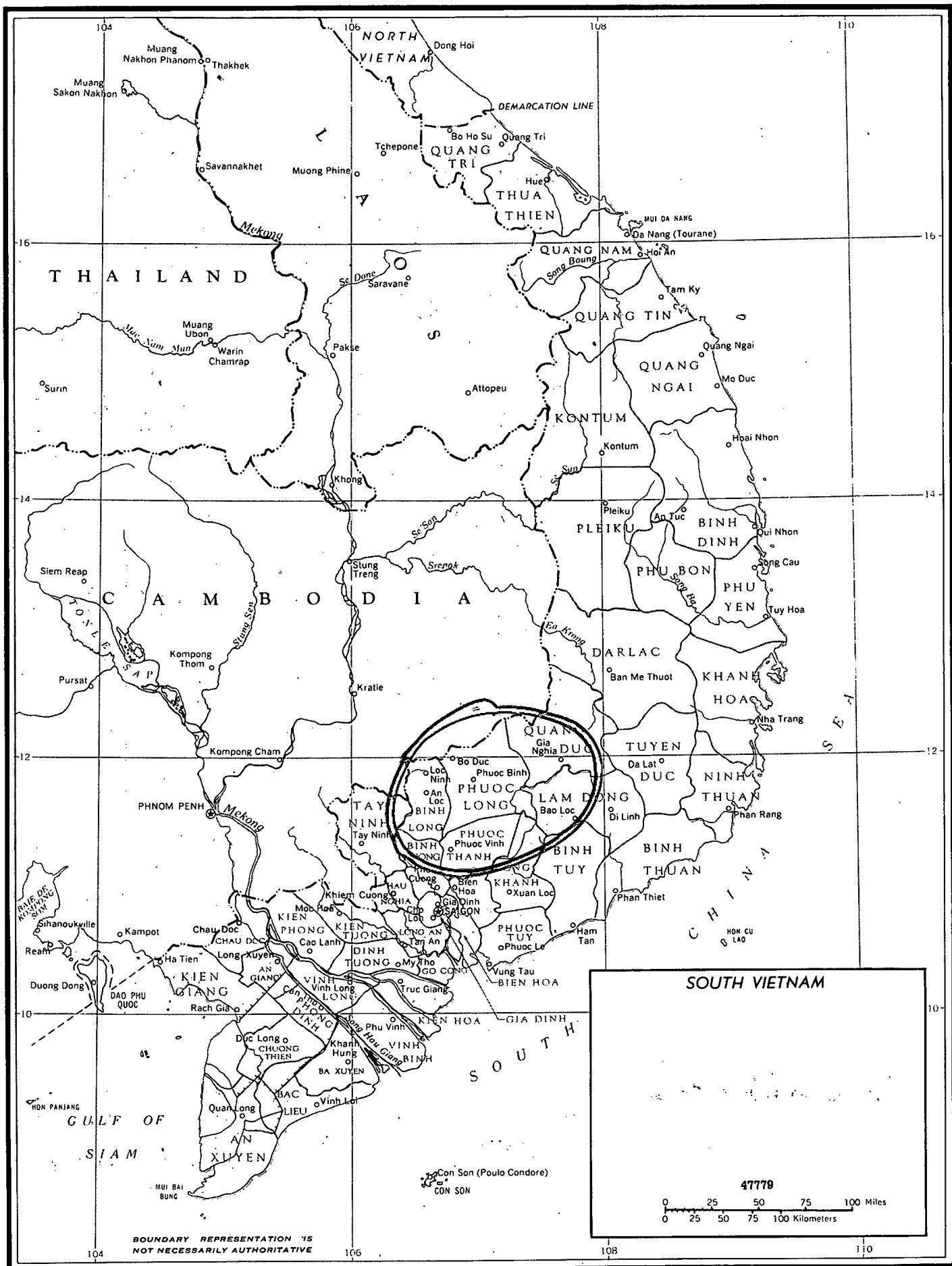
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11 JUNE 1965

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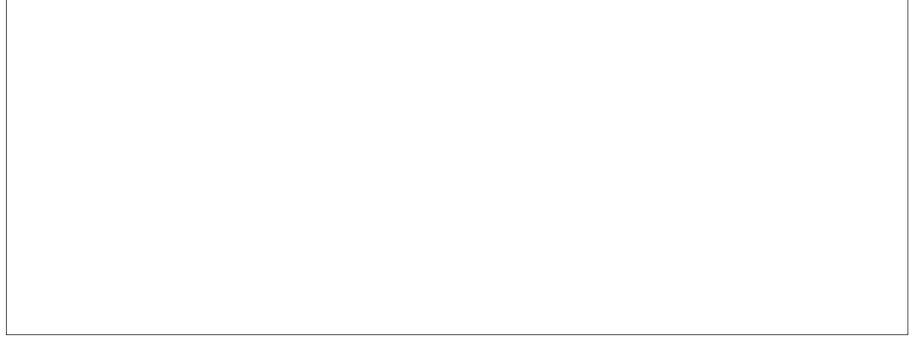


**DAILY BRIEF  
11 JUNE 1965**

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**1. Vietnam**

Preliminary analysis of 9 June photography shows one of the three surface-to-air missile sites south of Hanoi still to be under construction, with no missile equipment seen. The other two were obscured by clouds. When last photographed, in late May, one was still under construction and the other was nearly finished and partially occupied.



In Saigon, military leaders have resumed direct control of the government. According to a formula apparently worked out amicably between Premier Quat and the generals, Quat, his cabinet, and Chief of State Suu will stay on in a caretaker basis until they work out details on the governing apparatus to be set up.

The leaders appear to be taking a relaxed attitude toward both Buddhist and Catholic reaction to this, but three marine battalions have been brought into Saigon as a precaution.

Dong Xoai, in Phuoc Long Province, has been recaptured. Sweep operations throughout the battle area have not yet resulted in significant contacts with Viet Cong units. Still unconfirmed South Vietnamese estimates place Viet Cong dead at 700.

**2. Communist China**

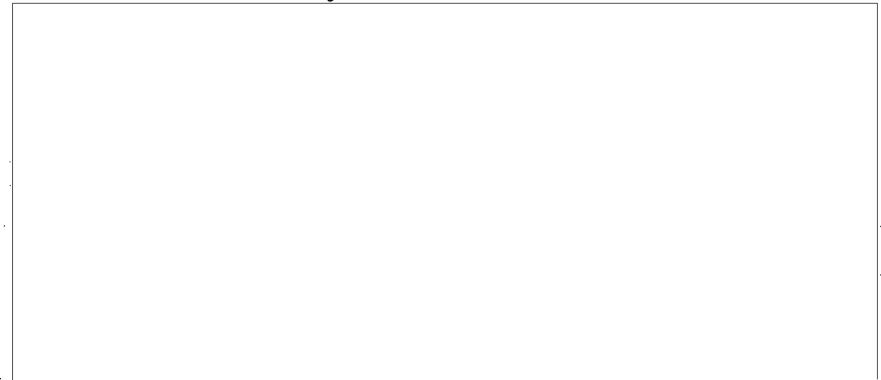
Peiping has reacted strongly to announcements on the US combat role in South Vietnam, but has not strengthened its existing conditional commitment to send men "if needed." Its press comments that "friendly countries" have a greater right to send "volunteers at any time, as the Liberation Front requires."

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## 3. Dominican Republic

The rebels are planning moves which could lead to renewed violence during the next few days.



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The rebels are also going ahead with plans for widespread demonstrations on 14 June. The Imbert regime is braced for this, however, and has ordered its security forces to round up various leftists and be on the alert for disturbances.

Caamano might be willing to sacrifice some of his followers to further the rebel propaganda campaign. Rebel radio charges of "atrocities" have the Imbert regime on the defensive.

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## 4. Peru

On 9 June, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, a small but dedicated pro-Cuban and pro-Chinese party, launched the guerrilla operations it has long been preparing for. The initial action near Huancaya included attacks on two ranches and a mine, where dynamite was seized (see map).

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The attacks Wednesday were the first step in what is envisaged as a long, drawn-out revolution. The party's 150 guerrillas pose no immediate threat to the government, and the party has little popular support. However, its guerrillas will be tough to root out.

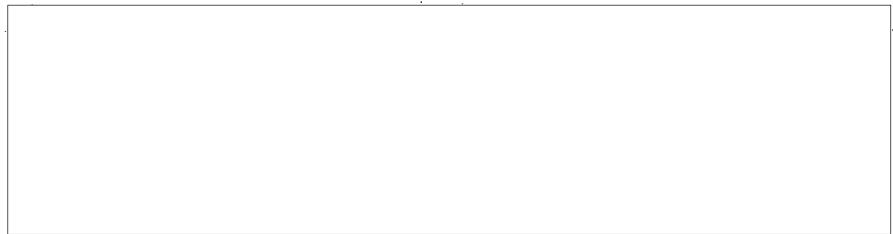
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## 5. Communist China



## 6. USSR



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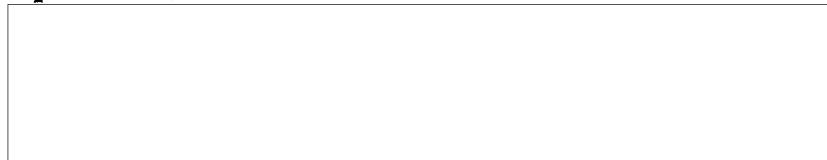
The next period favorable for a lunar probe begins 8 July. We expect the Soviets to try again.

## 7. Cyprus

Greek and Turkish talks are inching along and have reached the point where territorial compensation of Turkey for Ankara's approval of Cypriot-Greek union is being discussed. Makarios, however, will still be a stumbling block, and the Turks expect trouble from him at the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers late this month.

The island itself is relatively quiet.

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## 8. Pakistan

Evidence is accumulating which suggests that an understanding on mutual defense may exist between Pakistan and Communist China. It is likely, however, that any such understanding would be very informal. The Chinese would probably insist on terms which would give them a maximum of latitude in deciding when and whether it would come into force.

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9. Berlin

The East Germans may be launching a new series of pin-pricks directed at West Berlin's access routes.

On 9 June, helicopters made two flights around West Berlin, interfering with the landing pattern for the British airfield at Gatow. Yesterday one overflew a portion of the US Sector. This is an attempt to undercut exclusive Four Power rights to Berlin airspace.

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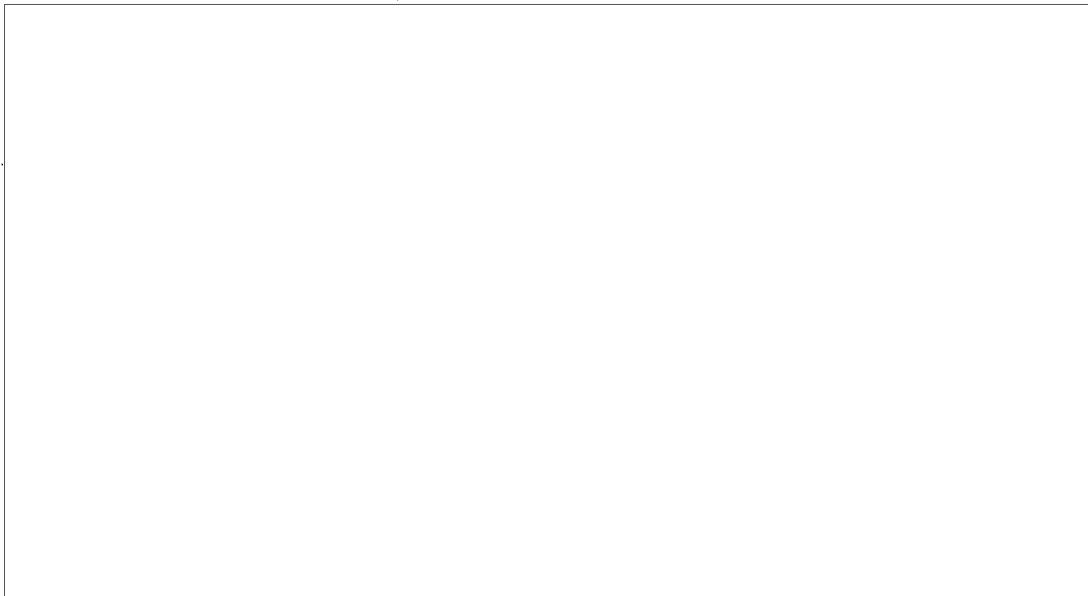
10. Bolivia

Bolivian armed forces have occupied the major tin mines near Huanuni and Catabi without incident. The ease with which the junta pulled off this operation suggests that minimum force will be needed at other mines and that attention can now be turned to the long hard process of making the mines profitable once again.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

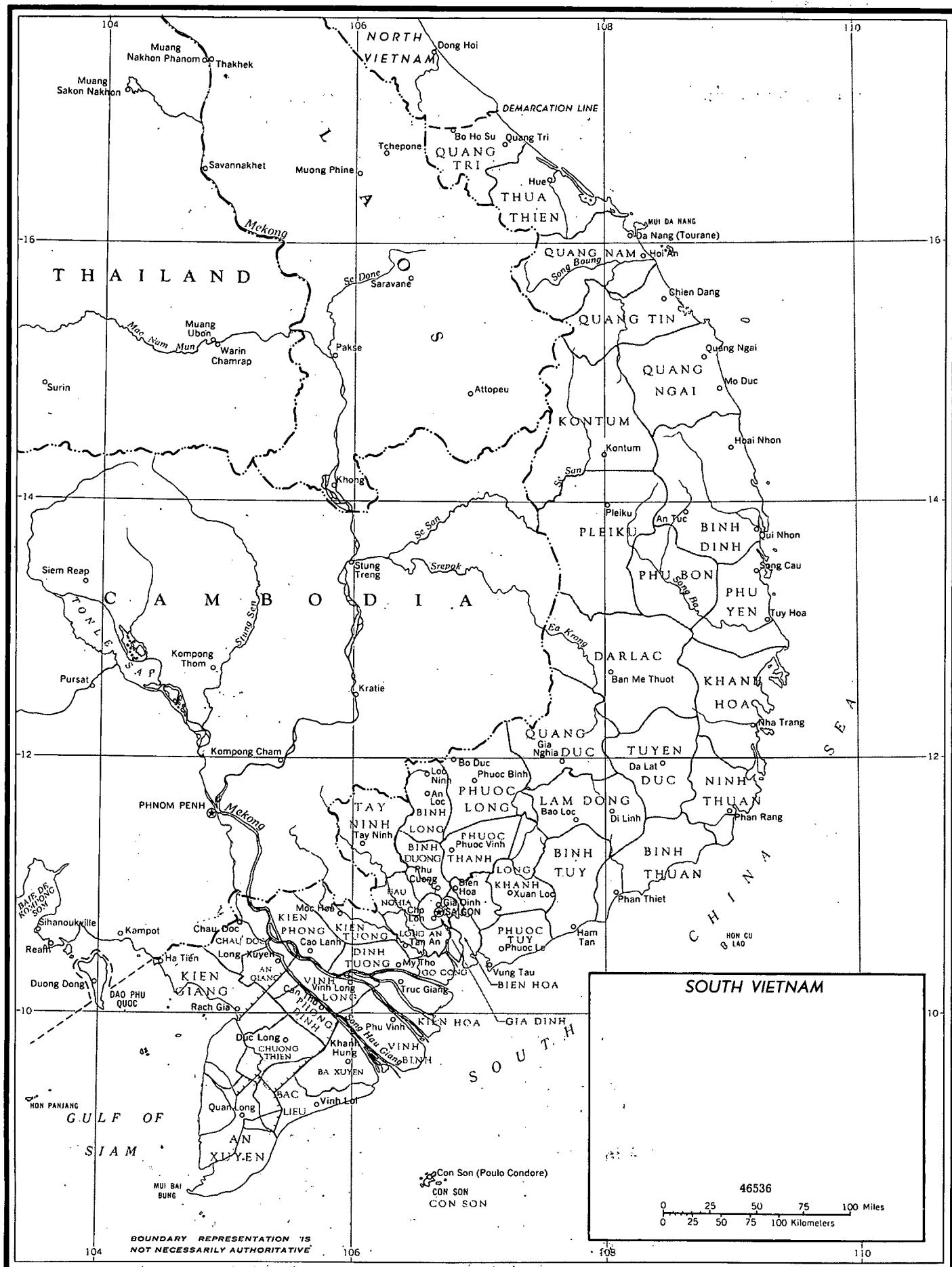
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12 JUNE 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**12 JUNE 1965**

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**1. North Vietnam**

Accumulating information suggests that Hanoi is bringing North Vietnam to a state of semi-mobilization.

This still falls far short of classic military mobilization for offensive operations; we consider it defensive in nature and are therefore inclined to discount the view [redacted] that it points to an early attempt to cross the 17th parallel in force in an overt, large-scale invasion.

Hanoi itself in its propaganda output has described this as "full mobilization" south of the 20th parallel--the area of the air strikes--and "partial mobilization" farther north. [redacted]

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**2. South Vietnam**

The generals are still deciding how they will run the government, and Premier Quat's "caretaker" role will probably continue for a few days.

At the moment, there are signs that a supreme military council, possibly headed by present Defense Minister General Thieu, may emerge to set policy. A mixed military-civilian executive council, possibly headed by Air Force Commander Ky, would carry it out.

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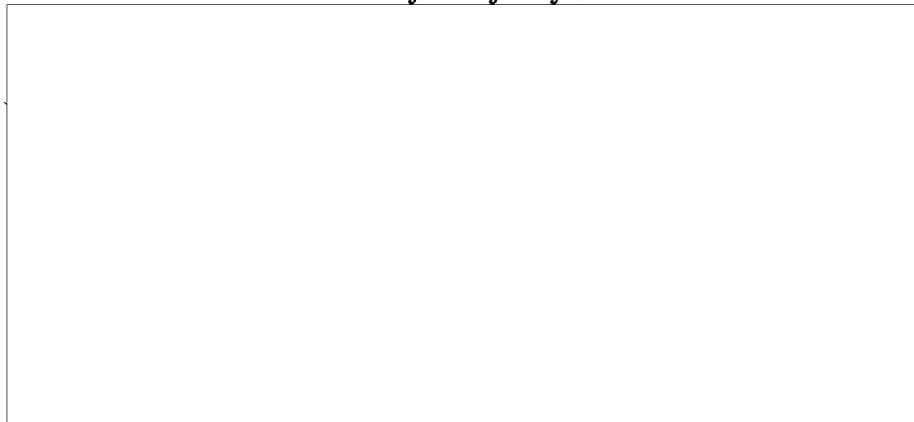
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3. Dominican Republic

The country is calm but full of reports about trouble to come, either tomorrow, when both sides plan large demonstrations, or during the week.

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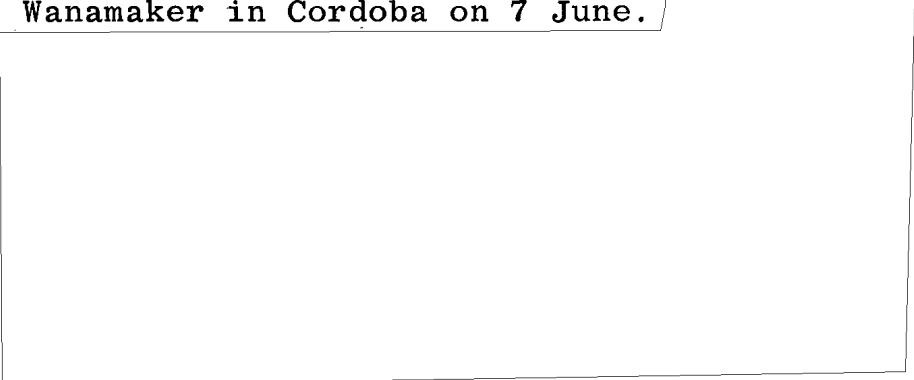
The Imbert forces continue to chafe under restrictions on military action to wipe out the rebel enclave in Santo Domingo. There are rumors that they may be planning some sort of a foray anyway.



4. Argentina

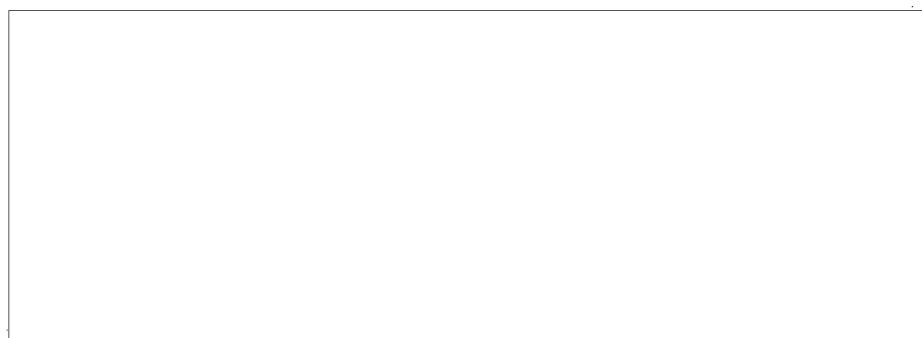
Federal and local police still have made no headway in their search for the perpetrators of the attack on US Consul Wanamaker in Cordoba on 7 June.

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5. Venezuela

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6. Cuba

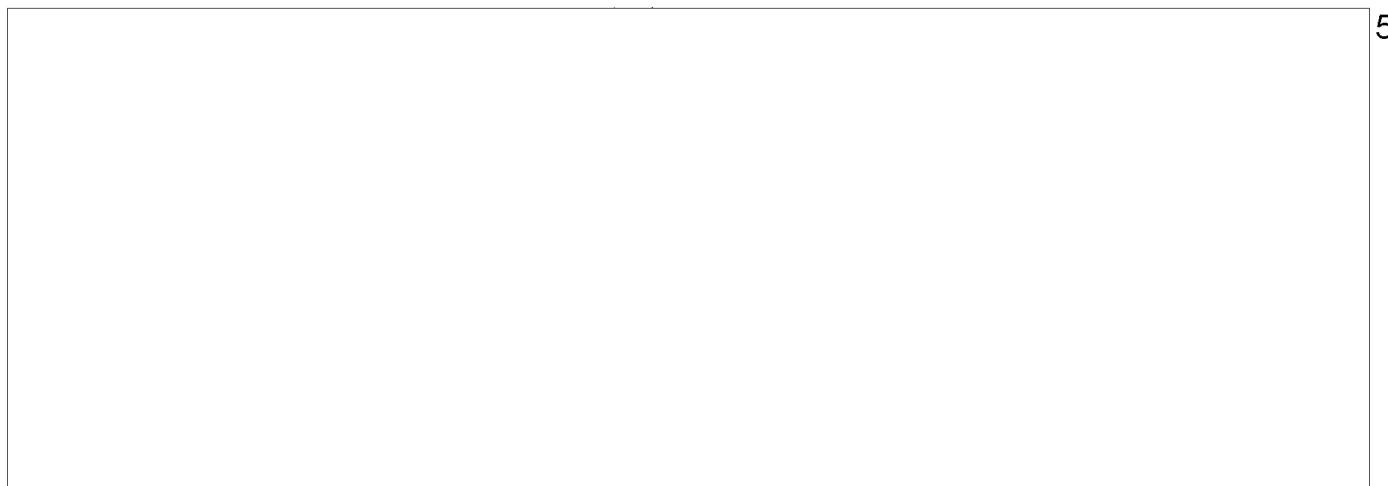
According to the press, Che Guevara has been replaced as Castro's minister of industries. This news comes on the heels of much speculation about his three-month absence from public view.

Castro, in several recent speeches, has praised Guevara's contribution to the fight against Batista, and it seems likely that Guevara will continue to play an important role.

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7. India

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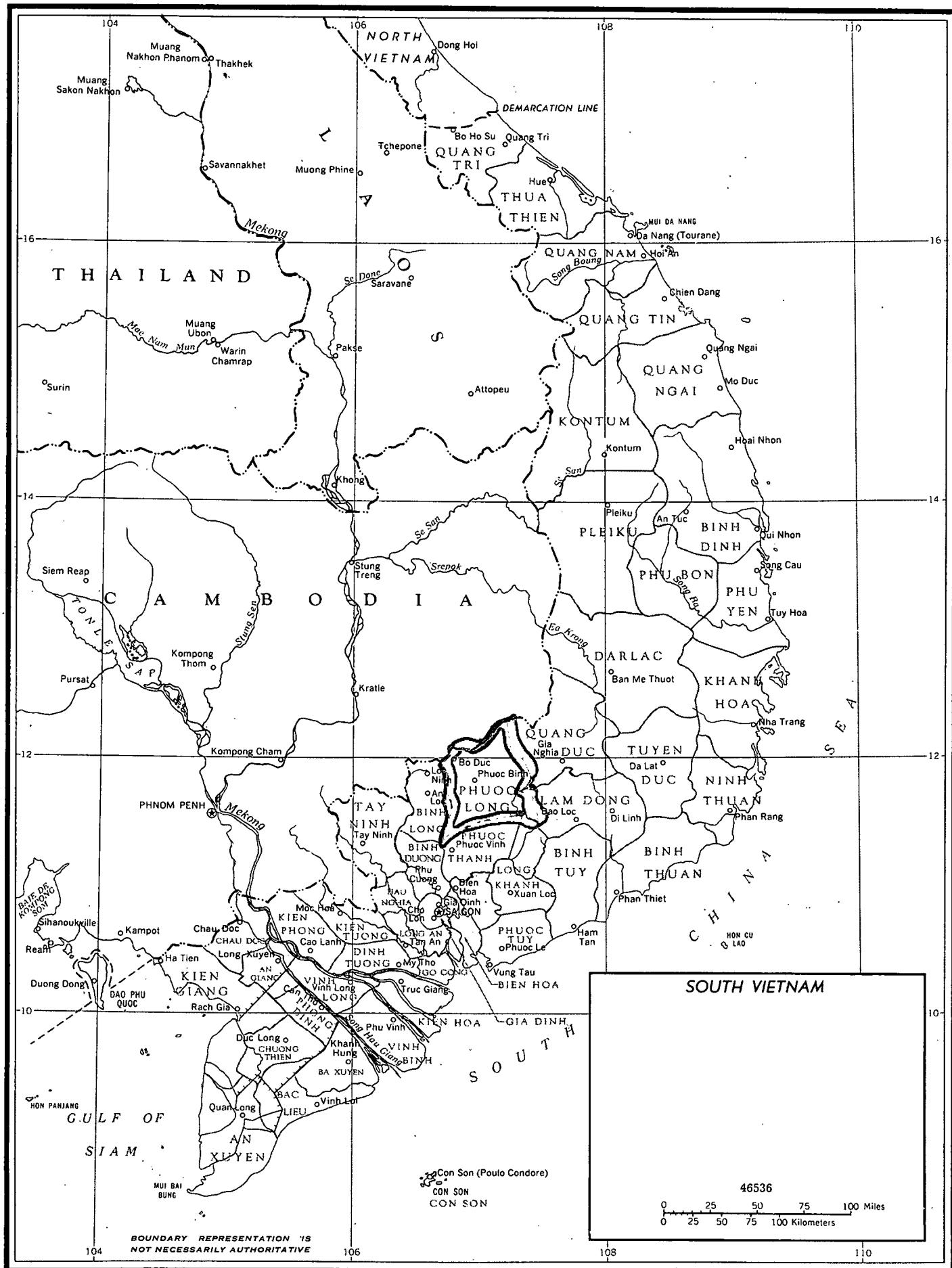
# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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14 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
14 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam  
- political

The generals have formed a ten-man military "leadership committee" chaired by General Thieu. This is to be the new supreme organ of government.

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2. South Vietnam  
- military

No significant new contact has been reported with the regimental-strength concentration of Viet Cong in the area around Dong Xoai in Phuoc Long Province. (See map.)

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3. USSR

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4. USSR

The Soviets are moving ahead on an early warning system against ballistic missiles.

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Equipment similar to that now being tested at Sary Shagan may eventually be installed in the facility under construction at Olenegorsk in the northwestern part of the Soviet Union.

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The location and orientation of the Olenegorsk facility suggests that its primary function will be early warning of ballistic missiles from the US.

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These radars and similar ones at Angarsk in Siberia could also be used as components of a space tracking system.

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5. Rumania

The Rumanians are exploring ways to end their membership in the Warsaw Pact.

The Rumanian ambassador in Paris has formally asked the French Foreign Office for precise information on how France proposes to "disassociate" itself from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization while maintaining its Western alliance. Bucharest, he says, wants to "get rid of the Warsaw Pact" while keeping its alliance with the Soviets.

Rumania has been unhappy with the Pact for some time, but this is the first time they have indicated an interest in terminating this tie.

6. Venezuela

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[redacted] details are at Annex 50X1

7. British Guiana

Former premier Jagan has taken over direction of all sabotage and terrorist activities by his People's Progressive Party and its supporters. The move probably foreshadows more such operations in an attempt to demonstrate Premier Burnham's inability to keep order. Jagan would hope thus to frustrate the premier's efforts to secure early independence.

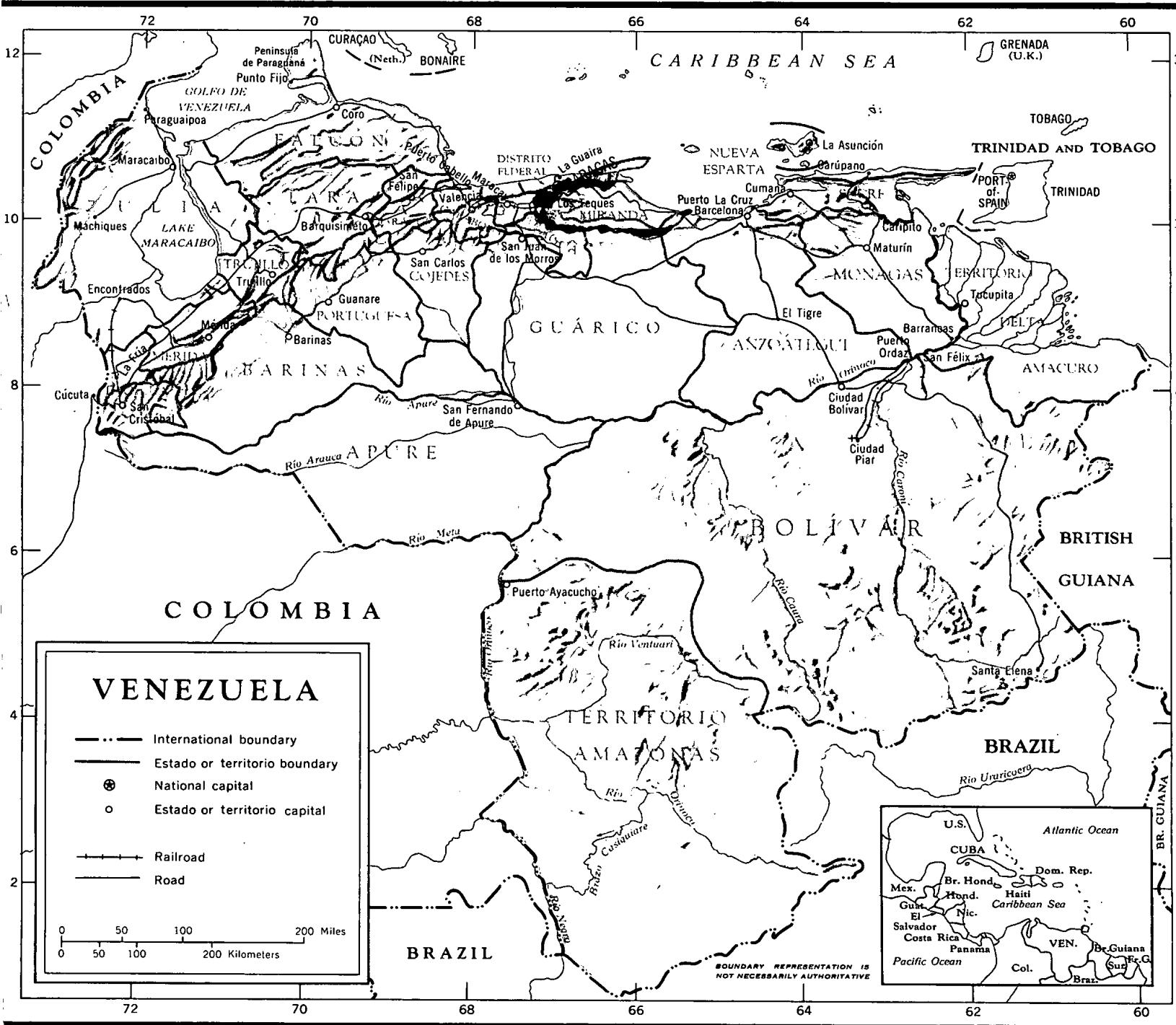
8. Dominican Republic

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The violent pro-rebel demonstrations that [redacted] might occur today have not come off so far. The rebels held a big rally to commemorate the sixth anniversary of Castro's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Trujillo. However, the situation in Santo Domingo and in the interior of the country remains relatively quiet.

There is still reason to believe, however, that some rebel-initiated violence is likely during the next few days.

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## ANNEX

Anti-US Terrorist Activity by the  
Venezuelan Communists

Anti-US activity last month by the Communist-dominated Armed Forces of National Liberation included the following:

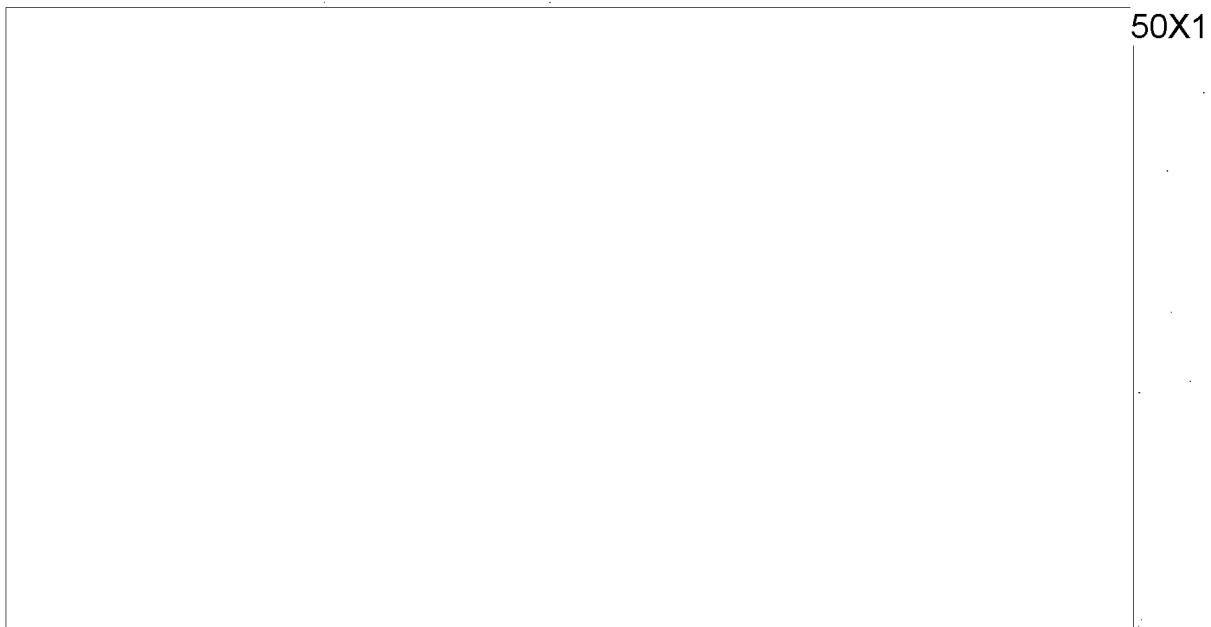
- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 3 and 5 May | Bomb attempts on Gulf Oil Company pipeline.<br>No damage.       |
| 4 May       | Machine-gun attack on US-Venezuelan Binational Center, Caracas. |
| 4 May       | Attempt to dynamite US Embassy, Caracas.                        |
| 5 May       | Machine-gun attack on US Embassy.                               |
| 8 May       | Attack on Inter-American Geodetic Survey garage.                |
| mid-May     | Ink bottle attack on US Embassy.                                |

Also during the month there were bombings of the Rockefeller supermarket chain and three other stores, and attacks on the premises of the Remington Rand Company, Pan American World Airways, and a US-owned telegraph agency, which was set ablaze. This activity was in addition to continued operations by Communist guerrillas, principally in the mountainous state of Miranda. (See map.)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

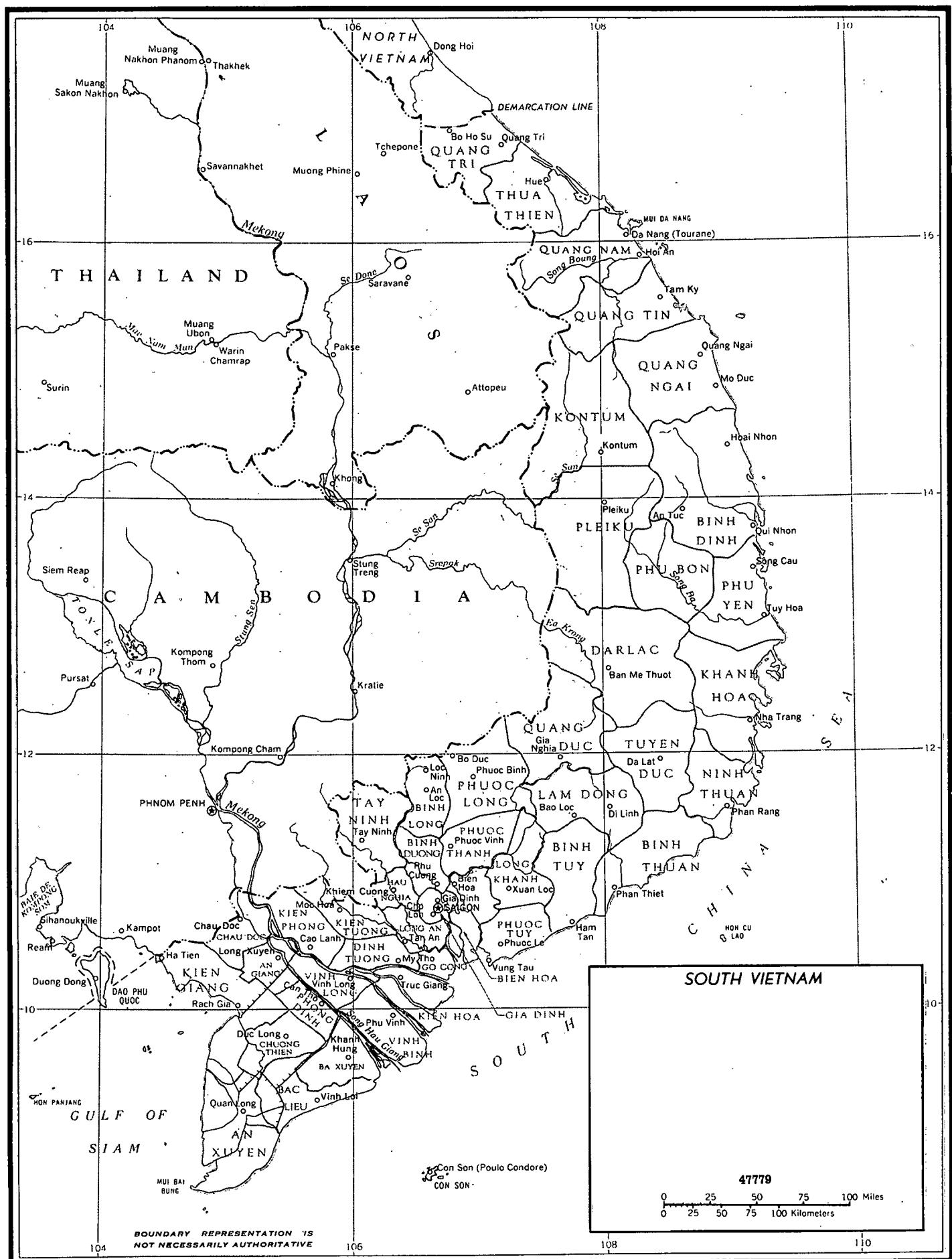
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15 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
15 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

The generals may drop their plan to make General Ky the chief of the proposed executive council.

Quat's secretary of state, Bui Diem, told Ambassador Taylor today that Ky may be "talked out" of it. He says the cool reception Taylor and Ambassador Johnson gave to the idea was partly responsible.

Vice Premier Tran Van Do, a possible substitute for Ky, says Ky is himself having second thoughts. Do says Ky might retain his present title of "Commissioner in charge of directing the executive branch," however, and oversee a civilian premier and his cabinet.

The Catholics are voicing their concern over the possibility of a military regime. One priest has told the US Embassy that there will be trouble if a military dictatorship is formed. 50X1

Clearing and evacuation operations are continuing in the Dong Xoai area of Phuoc Long Province but no ground contact with the Viet Cong has been reported.

(See map.)

2. North Vietnam

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3. Yemen

Nasir has apparently decided to accept at least a temporary military stalemate in Yemen.

Egypt's top military man in Yemen says that a military solution has been ruled out and the Yemeni problem must be settled by political means. He has told US Embassy officers in Yemen that Egyptian troops are being pulled out of forward areas and concentrated in major population centers to await political developments.

Nasir, Faysal, and Yemeni Prime Minister Numan are to meet in Algiers this month to discuss a Saudi proposal for a settlement. Details of the proposal have not yet been revealed.

4. Congo

There has been a new outbreak of fighting in the Lake Tanganyika area.

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## 6. Dominican Republic

Rebel forces fired on US paratroops in Santo Domingo this morning using automatic weapons and mortars. The paratroopers returned the fire, and the exchanges continued into the afternoon.

The details are not all in, but the action has the earmarks of a rebel provocation. Shortly after the first shots were fired, the rebel radio was on the air charging that the US was attacking and killing children.

The rebel behavior is in marked contrast to yesterday when a rebel commander apologized for firing on the Brazilian contingent.

The Imbert radio late this afternoon announced that loyalist forces were advancing on the rebel zone in the capital and would wipe the rebels out in a few hours. This may be no more than another move in the war of nerves. However, loyalist generals have been chafing under existing restrictions on their activities and may feel that today's events give them an opening.

## 7. Chile

President Frei has reversed his government's earlier decision to host the hemisphere meeting on "Solidarity with Cuba." Frei told Ambassador Dungan he was annoyed when his interior minister granted permission last week. The Communist-oriented group was previously banned from holding its session in Uruguay.

## 8. Brazil

The Soviets are flooding Brazilian college campuses with high-quality, low-cost technical books.

The Russian texts, covering a wide range of subjects translated into English and French, are sold at "giveaway" prices and dominate sales at several institutions. In at least one technological institute, the Soviets provide the only English-language materials available.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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16 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
16 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

According to press reports, General Ky has said that military representation in the new cabinet will be limited to defense and security posts. Ky and Thieu told Ambassador Taylor today that they expect to complete the cabinet and a draft of the government charter by Friday. They appear to be thinking along authoritarian lines.

Ambassador Taylor reports that as a result of the heavy fighting recently the number of combat ineffective army units has gone up. At present, four regiments and nine battalions are on the ineffective list, whereas only a few weeks ago the numbers were two regiments and three battalions.

In Communist China, popular apprehension over possible air attacks seems to be growing. [redacted]

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2. Peru

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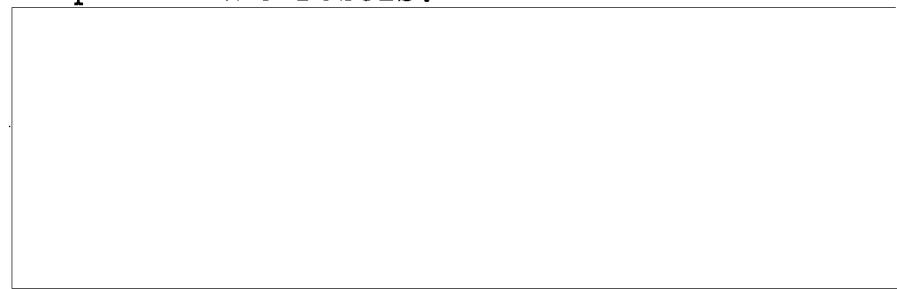
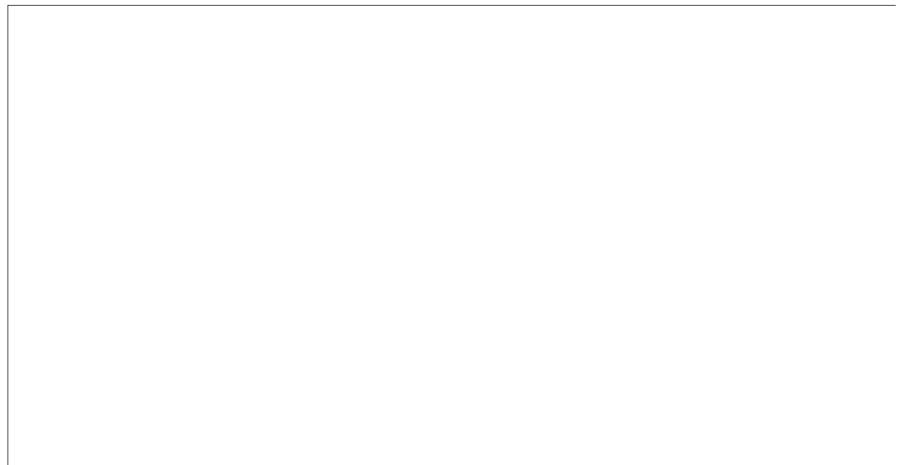
**3. Guatemala****4. Dominican Republic**

Scattered firing in Santo Domingo stopped this morning, but there has been no letup in the rebel propaganda war against the US and the Organization of American States.

Two of the 30 US paratroopers wounded yesterday have died. One Brazilian officer was wounded, the first Latin American casualty. Reports on rebel losses are confused, but they apparently suffered several fatalities.

Rebel spokesmen today again threatened to "fight to the death." Caamano told the press today that the US and the Inter-American Force were trying to "destroy democracy" in the Dominican Republic. He sarcastically challenged the Imbert regime to follow up on its propaganda threats to wipe out the rebels.

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**5. Venezuela**

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6. Afro-Asian Conference

Despite rosy press releases from the Algerian hosts, the physical and administrative preparations for the "Second Bandung" Afro-Asian conference scheduled to 50X1 convene in Algiers on 29 June are not going at all well.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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17 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
17 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

The Saigon generals are falling behind schedule in setting up a new government. They appear to be having trouble getting qualified civilians to serve.

In addition, General Ky, who has been charged with the task, has misgivings about leaving the air force for the uncertain future of a civilian official.

There are signs of uneasiness in both Buddhist and Catholic circles over the nature of the emerging regime. The Buddhists in Hué threaten to demonstrate if General Thieu emerges as Chief of State.

The major five-day battle at Dong Xoai this week probably sets the pattern for the expected Viet Cong summer campaign. A brief description of the general military picture as it seems to be taking form is at Annex.

2. Communist China

For the past several months the Chinese Communist leadership has been trying [redacted] to make a convincing impression of their determination to intervene in Vietnam, under certain conditions.

The determining factor, as the Chinese have presented it, would be the use of US military power against mainland China or the establishment of US power on China's frontiers.

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3. North Vietnam

[redacted] US Navy pilots 50X1  
may have shot down a third MIG fighter  
in this morning's action south of Hanoi.

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4. Dominican Republic

No reports of further fighting in  
Santo Domingo today have come in. Else-  
where, the situation is quiet.

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No significant developments on the  
political scene were reported today. 50X1

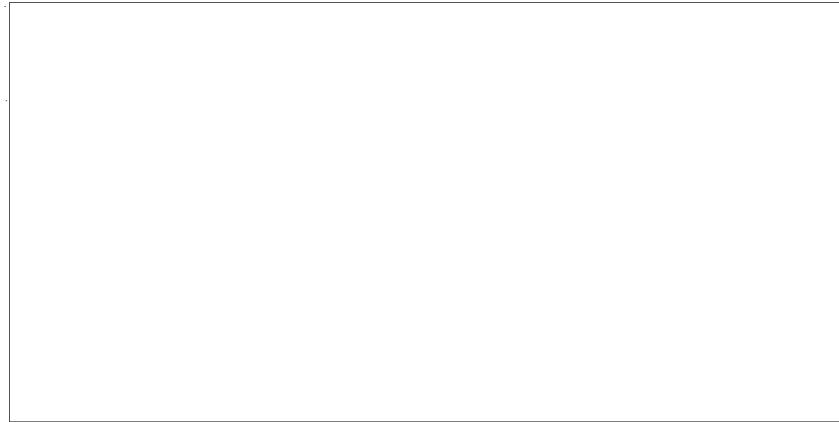
5. Cuba

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6. USSR

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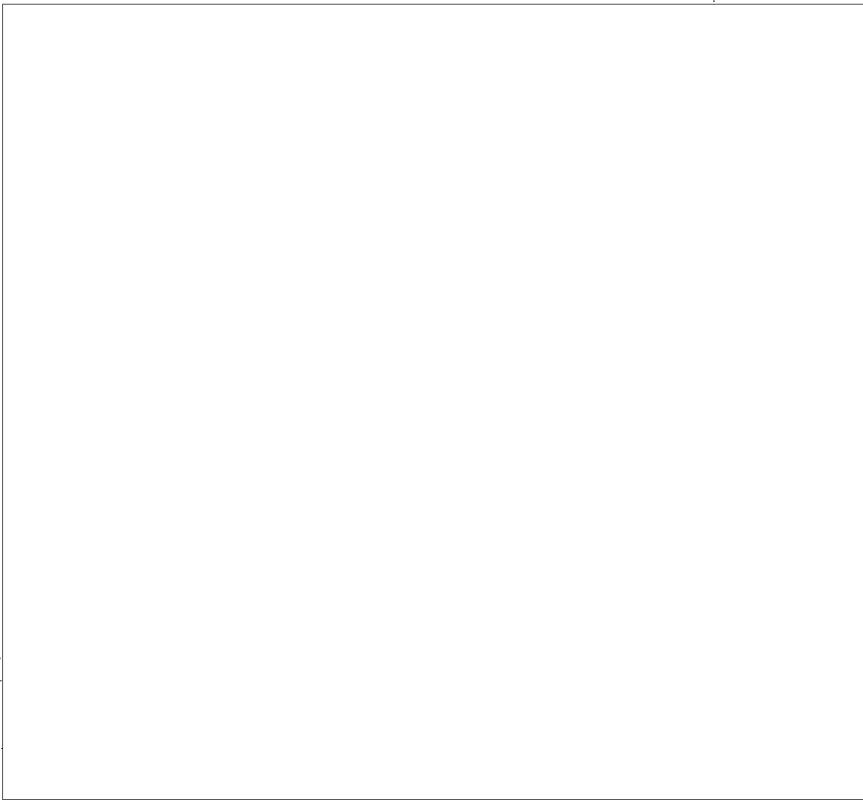
7. Indonesia

The press and radio in Indonesia are loudly condemning fictitious US and British naval exercises in the Indonesian waters.

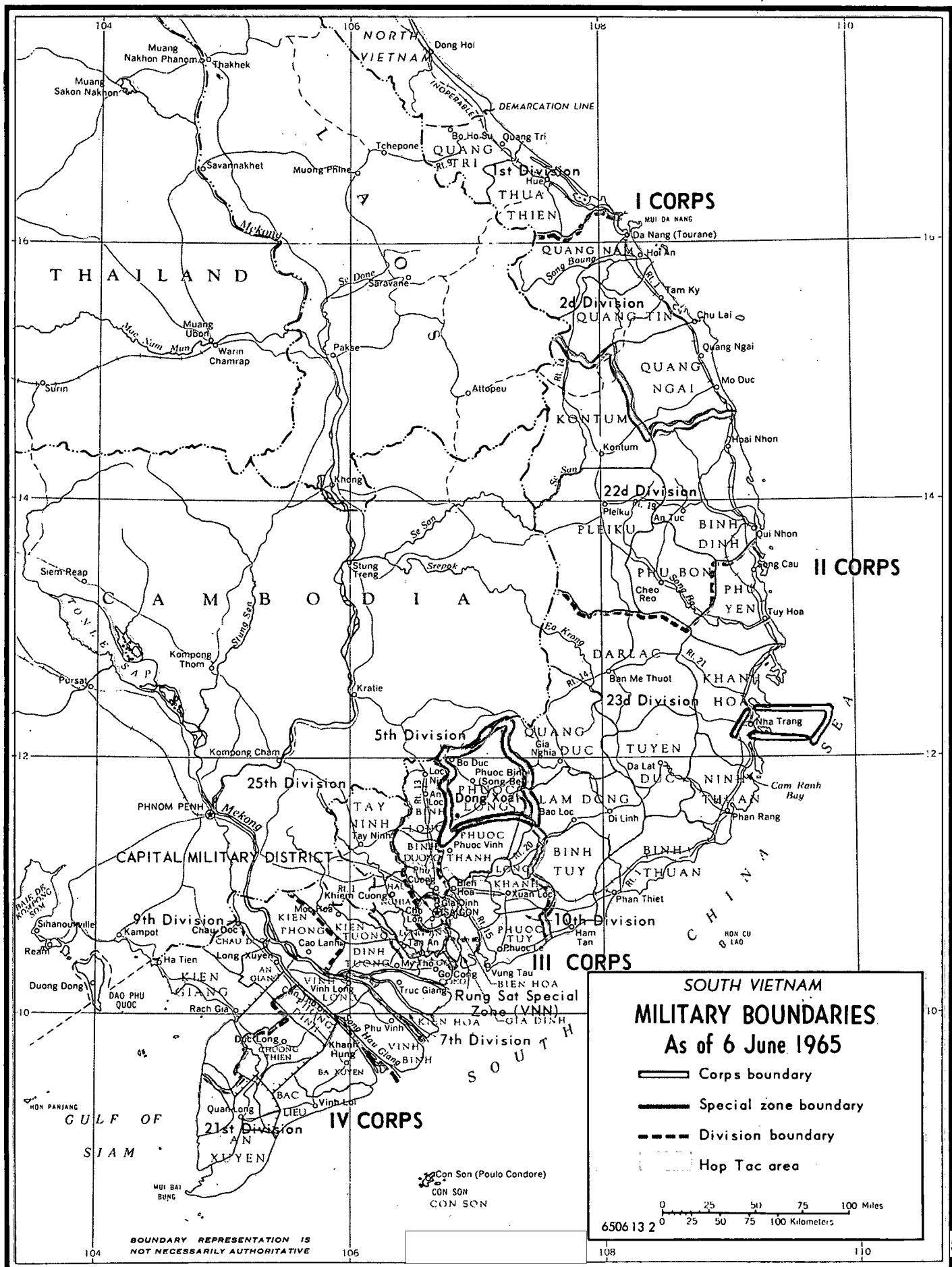
Such charges, like last week's stories about a British shelling of an Indonesian island near Singapore, are part of an Indonesian attempt to portray themselves as under immediate threat of "imperialist" attack. They help keep the home front quiet while Sukarno attends the Afro-Asian conference.

8. South Arabia

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## ANNEX

The Viet Cong's Emerging Summer Campaign

Since 14 June, friendly clearing and evacuation operations have made no further contact with the elements of two Viet Cong regiments that attacked Dong Xoai.

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In future engagements this summer the Viet Cong is likely to attempt to repeat the pattern of the Dong Xoai operation. Its chief characteristics were:

- The Viet Cong committed a heavily armed attacking force, large enough to elicit a major response.
- The Viet Cong deployed numerous ambushing forces at all likely helicopter landing zones and around all likely avenues of approach.
- The ambushing forces [redacted] were able to inflict heavy casualties on government relief forces which were once again committed piecemeal by helicopter.

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50X1

The objective of the operation appeared to be to undermine the will to fight of the government forces by inflicting heavy losses. Another Viet Cong objective discernible in recent operations is to isolate the major cities--especially Saigon--by inflicting permanent damage on communications. This is a new development. Until a few weeks ago, the Viet Cong seemed content to inflict largely temporary or readily repairable damage.

Over the last few weeks Viet Cong attacks on roads and bridges have cut and made unusable long stretches of main highways, both those along the coast and those leading into the interior. The often-cut coastal railroad is now operable only from Nha Trang southward for a distance of about 35 miles. (Map)

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

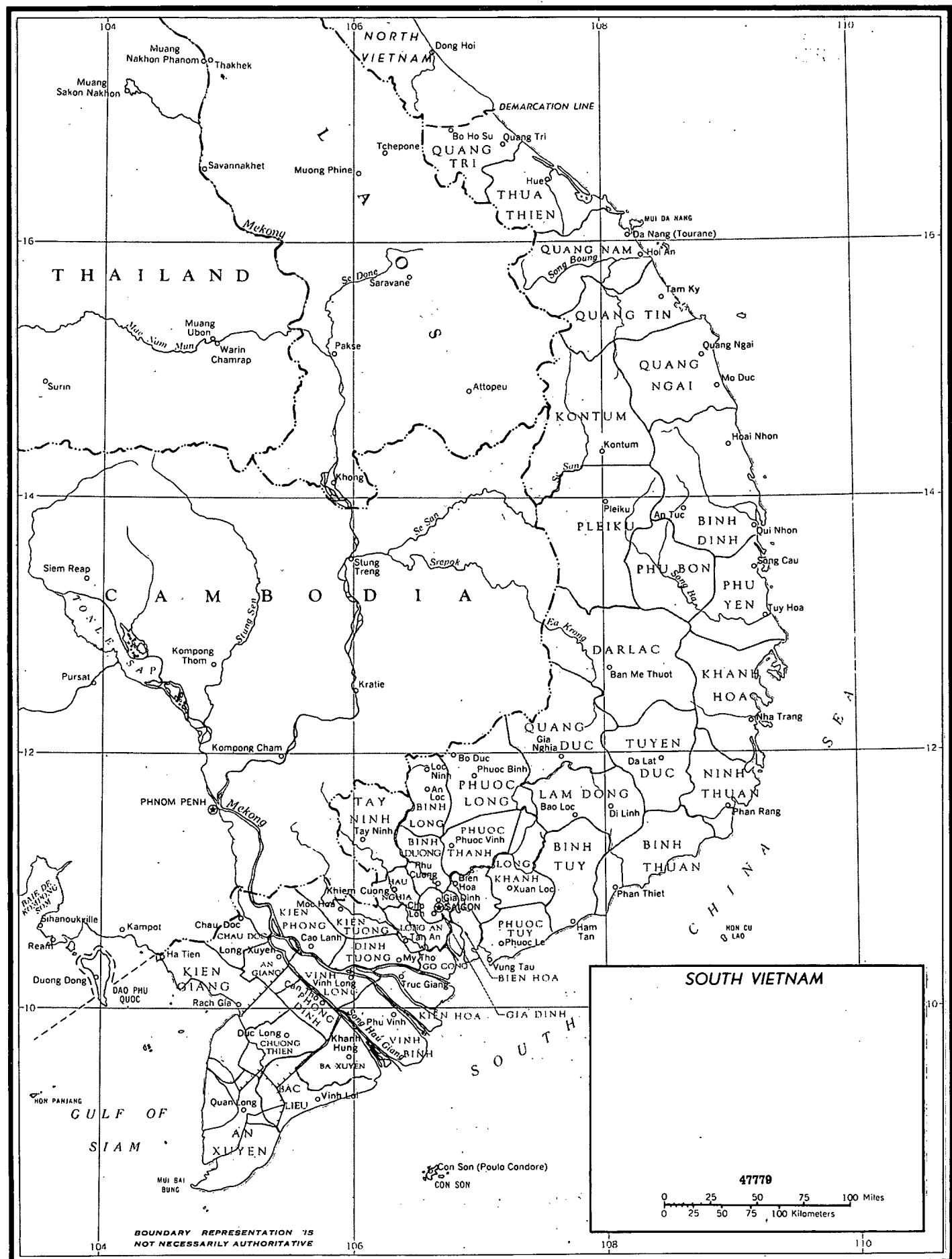
## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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18 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
18 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

The new government setup--with General Ky as premier--may be announced tomorrow.

General Chieu, who is to be Secretary General of the military "Council for the Leadership of the Nation," gave Ambassador Taylor the scenario today. Chieu is not considered a member of the innermost circle of the military, but has apparently sat in on some of the planning sessions.

According to Chieu, the old Armed Forces Council will meet tomorrow morning Saigon time and confirm the appointment of the 10-member leadership council. Ky will then present his cabinet selections, which will include some holdovers from the Quat government. Chieu says the Ky government will operate under the direction of a steering committee from the leadership council.

The Papal Nuncio in Saigon also told Ambassador Taylor today that the Vatican has sent him instructions to keep the Vietnamese Catholics from agitating against the new government. The nuncio seems confident he can do this, but his control over some of the more radical Catholics may not prove as firm as he would like.

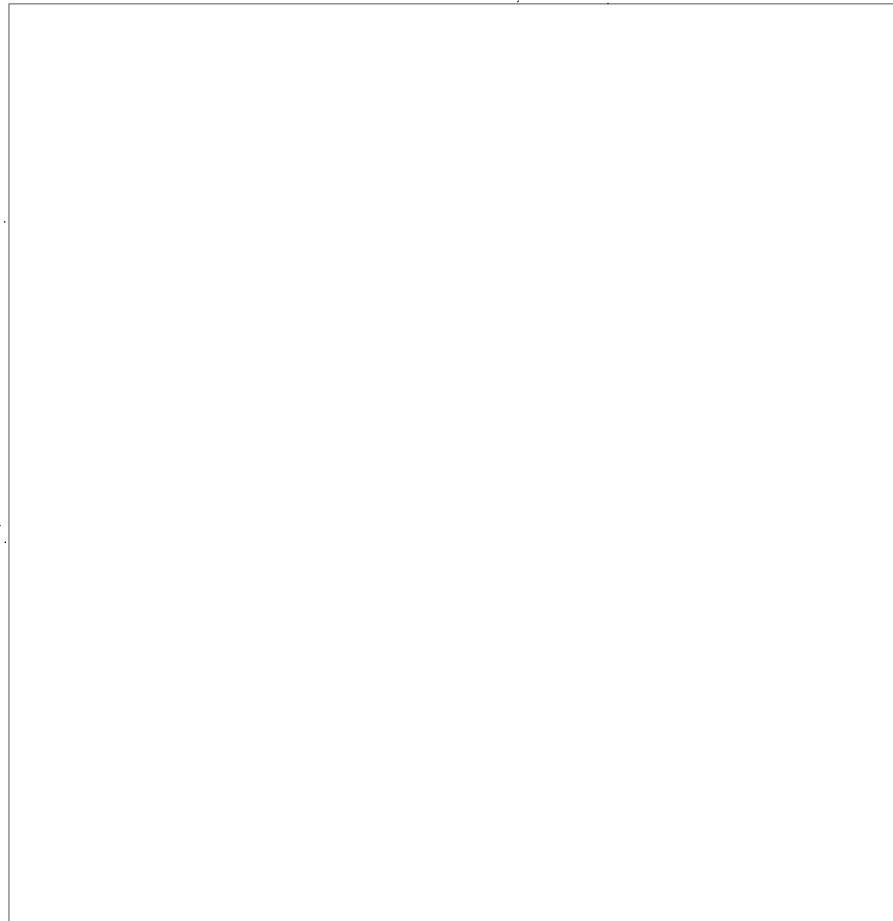
2. Vietnam

The South Vietnam "Liberation Front" may be preparing to claim the status of a provisional government.

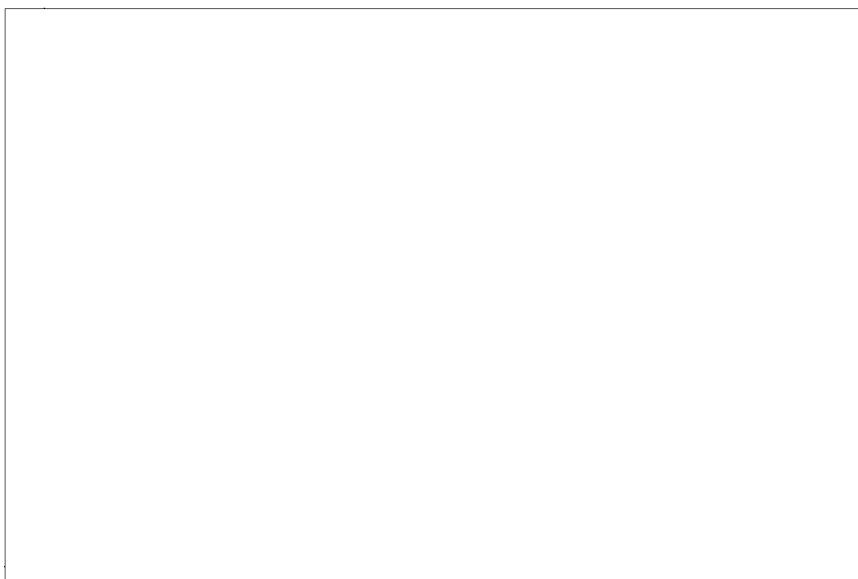
The head of the front delegation now visiting Egypt was quoted in yesterday's Cairo press as saying that he had asked for recognition from "friendly states." No similar statements have appeared in the Peiping or Hanoi press and radio, but an announcement could come at any time. The Afro-Asian Conference might furnish the occasion.

Prime Minister Wilson's peace mission plan has received a frosty reception--but not a rejection--in the Moscow press. Peiping is noncommittal and will probably wait to coordinate with Hanoi before replying.

3. Latin America



4. India



5. Ghana

50X1

6. Dominican Republic

The three-man committee from the Organization of American States today made public its proposals for ending the Dominican crisis.

They call for the establishment of an interim, nonpartisan government followed by elections within six to nine months. Little in the way of reaction has come in, although the rebels did indicate they found "positive elements" in the proposals and would study them.

50X1

Santo Domingo and the provinces were quiet today.

7. South Korea

The Korean student demonstration today is the beginning of a new round.

the students are still agitated by the upcoming Korean-Japanese treaty and are also protesting the Korean-US status-of-forces agreement. The police were on the job today and are confident they can handle the situation.

50X1

8. Afro-Asian Conference

Something approaching complete confusion has attended the preparations for a second Afro-Asian Conference. Its opening in Algiers is only ten days off, and arrangements for housing and feeding the roughly 50 chiefs of state or their representatives are still most uncertain. Radical anti-Western states like Communist China and Indonesia are geared up to dominate the proceedings and turn them into an anti-US show. So far, moderate opposition has been disjointed. An examination of the prospects is in Annex 2.

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## ANNEX 2

The Second Afro-Asian Conference

The first Afro-Asian Conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. It was a triumph for Sukarno and for Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai. Not surprisingly, they have been the moving spirits behind the upcoming meeting.

The conference has had a checkered past. The Chinese and Indonesians tried to convene it a year ago, but were outmaneuvered by the UAR, India, and Yugoslavia who arranged for the Cairo conference of the nonaligned to be held first. A number of states are coming to attend this month's meeting in Algiers only reluctantly. A number of former French colonies in Africa may not attend at all.

In fact, the issue of who will attend, and in what capacity, is still up in the air. Communist China is determined to exclude the Soviet Union, South Vietnam, and South Korea. Indonesia insists that Malaysia not be invited, and the radical African states wish to see Tshombé's Congo left out. None of these was included in Ben Bella's original invitation list sent out in May.

The issue was considered but not settled by the preparatory committee which met in Algiers from 4 to 8 June. It will come before the foreign ministers who are scheduled to meet next Thursday. There is considerable sentiment in favor of both Moscow and Malaysia, and if it comes to a straight vote, they will most likely be seated.

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(Cont'd)

## ANNEX 2 (Cont'd)

Radical success in this endeavor depends on keeping the moderates disunited and on the defensive. The Chinese and their radical colleagues managed to do this at preparatory meetings. They had the help of an Algerian chairman who favored them at every turn.

Since then, the moderates have made a little progress in preparing themselves to deal with the radical steamroller. They are, however, by no means prepared for concerted action, and some of them show little stomach for the fight. There is, for example, no effort comparable to the large delegations which China, Indonesia, and Algeria have fanned out through Africa and Asia to line up support.

In Algiers, physical preparations for the conference have lagged so badly that alternate arrangements are being made to take care of the foreign ministers. They will meet in the National Assembly building in Algiers and be housed in hotels within the city.

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If the Algerians can keep the conference from degenerating into a shambles, and this is by no means certain, the proceedings will probably still take a marked anti-Western and anti-American slant. The conference may well prove a sobering experience for the more responsible participants.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

50X1

19 JUNE 1965

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29

DAILY BRIEF  
19 JUNE 1965

1. Algeria

Defense Minister Boumedienne has seized power in Algeria in a swift and bloodless coup.

President Ben Bella has been arrested and charged with treason. The President's key backers have been neutralized and it is unlikely he can make a comeback.

50X1

A brief sketch of the new leader and the implication of his take-over is at Annex.

50X1

2. Greece

A political storm is building up around Prime Minister Papandreu.

He is coming under increasing fire from members of his own party largely because of his habit of temporizing over major issues. The most recent example of this is his decision not to press the case against former prime minister Karamanlis, which has enraged the left wing.

Some of his followers have threatened to withdraw their support and tumble his government. They are held back from this course by the widespread fear of Papandreu's prowess at the polls.

Perhaps a greater threat comes from the military. There are reports that disillusioned generals are talking about possible moves to topple Papandreu, perhaps in conjunction with Karamanlis' political supporters. Any such move would need the backing of the King, who so far has preferred to hoe a strictly legal row.

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### 3. South Vietnam

General Ky, in his new role as premier, introduced the new government at a rally this morning. All were dressed in shirtsleeves to signify this would be a working government.

The list as presented by Ky has a more marked civilian flavor than the generals had earlier indicated would be the case. The military is clearly in complete control, however.

As of today, the generals were planning to issue a tough proclamation in a day or two. It will prohibit public assembly, strikes, the distribution of leaflets, rumormongering and economic profiteering.

### 4. North Vietnam

50X1

### 5. Communist China

The Chinese are hewing to an unbending line on Vietnam.

The official People's Daily today calls the use of B-52s "further proof" that the US position on peace talks is a "sham."

There has been no direct response to Wilson's proposed mission, but a pro-Peiping paper in Hong Kong indicated that the response when it comes will be negative.

The paper, which doubtless is speaking for Peiping, also hinted that the Chinese would reject recent suggestions that the Viet Cong could be included in Hanoi's delegation to any future conference on Vietnam.

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## 6. Latin America

The split between the pro-Moscow and pro-Peiping Communists in Latin America is widening.

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Early this month, representatives of Chinese-oriented groups in Colombia, Ecuador, and Chile met in Bogota to coordinate activities. They agreed to resist the "revisionist" policies sponsored by Cuba and the Soviet Union and to set up a "war council" to foster a "war atmosphere" in all Latin countries.

A meeting of like-minded groups from eight Latin countries has been scheduled for Santiago, Chile, in October.

## 7. Guatemala

[redacted]

military leaders, who have been hatching a plot to overthrow the Peralta government, may make their move tomorrow. There is no other information to suggest that a coup will take place so soon, but there is plenty of evidence that high military officers are concerned that their close identification with Peralta's repressive tactics make them a target for reprisals by disgruntled elements.

## 8. Dominican Republic

The country is quiet as the two sides continue their study of yesterday's proposals by the Organization of American States.

Imbert's group has said it can accept "almost all" the proposals, but will have more to say later.

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[redacted]

The Organization of American States has granted the rebels' request to have "three or four" days before giving a formal reply.

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## ANNEX

Houari Boumedienne, Algeria's New Leader

Boumedienne is 41. He was educated in the traditional Islamic style and attended military school in Egypt. He was, of course, active in the Algerian revolution, though he spent a good deal of it in Morocco and Tunisia.

At independence he controlled the so-called army of the exterior and his support was instrumental in ending the post-liberation struggle for power in favor of Ben Bella. His reward was to be named defense minister. Under his aegis, the army became the most cohesive force in the country, a process which was aided by the divisive tactics pursued by Ben Bella. Boumedienne has always insisted that the army had a political role to play in protecting the revolution.

It is not yet clear what prompted him to move against Ben Bella at this time. It may have been connected with Ben Bella's recent maneuvers against Foreign Minister Bouteflika. The latter is Boumedienne's protégé and the two once shared a bachelor flat.

[redacted] he  
may lean toward the autocratic solution for problems.

50X6

There are as yet no details on the makeup of the new government or how it will act. On past performance, we would expect no abrupt changes in course. Boumedienne's government will not be pro-Western, but it may be less anti-US. The new leader has been especially critical of his predecessor's affinity for Cuba and China. He may try to bring Algeria back to a more truly nonaligned position.

He will most likely also try to bend his government's efforts inward to press for solutions to Algeria's many and pressing economic and social problems.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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21 JUNE 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF  
21 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

No significant change in the military situation has been reported today. South Vietnamese forces on 19 June achieved good results in two large search-and-destroy operations, killing 63 and capturing 18 Viet Cong. Widespread Viet Cong terrorist and harassing activity continues.

In Saigon, Generals Thieu and Ky formally took over power today. The US Embassy points out that the new regime has made a fresh start as far as the country's political institutions are concerned. Among the new government's most formidable problems the embassy lists those of maintaining the unity and support of the military, and handling opposition groups, such as the Catholics. The government's future also will depend on how successfully General Ky can shed his reputation as a swashbuckler and on the degree to which it can implement a program of genuine importance to the people. 50X1

2. Algeria

There were more student demonstrations in favor of Ben Bella in Algiers this afternoon. They were evidently on a small scale, and cannot be considered indicative of how the country as a whole is reacting to Defense Minister Boumedienne's takeover.

The new regime today again emphasized that "nothing will hinder" the Afro-Asian Conference scheduled to open on 29 June. Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi arrived in Algiers today to attend the conference and the foreign ministers meeting which will precede it on 24 June.

There is still no firm word on Ben Bella's whereabouts.

3. Syria

Evidence continues to come in that Nasir is determined to bring down the Baathist (Arab Socialist) regime of Prime Minister Hafiz.

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4. Dominican Republic

The rebel call for a general strike beginning this morning has so far received only scattered support, and no violence has been reported. Earlier reports had indicated that extremist elements hoped the strike would provide the opening for further armed action.

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Neither side has so far come out with a formal response to the proposals of the Organization of American States.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

22 JUNE 1965

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23

**DAILY BRIEF**  
**22 JUNE 1965**

**1. Algeria**

The new regime appears to have things under control.

There are no signs of any potentially effective opposition, although the protests of students at home and abroad have been vigorous. A rumored strike in Algiers has not come off.

Press reports say "hundreds" of Communists have been arrested. Communist newspapers in Rome and Paris are criticizing the regime, but Moscow has remained silent.

Prospects for the Afro-Asian Conference remain dubious. At least some of the foreign ministers will meet tomorrow, but several chiefs of state have already canceled plans to assemble on the 29th and others are hesitating.

Foreign Minister Bouteflika left hurriedly for Cairo today. There is speculation this may have to do with the disposition of Ben Bella, Nasir's longtime friend. The Egyptian press has suggested Cairo might offer asylum to the deposed president. Ethiopia has also offered asylum.

**2. Dominican Republic**

There is no confirmation from official reporting of press stories, attributed to the rebels, of an outbreak of fighting today in Santiago. The US Consulate there reported this morning that the situation was calm. The 72-hour nationwide strike called by the rebels yesterday has had no further repercussions, although one or two local strikes are still in progress.

The rebels appear unable to agree on how to respond to the proposals of the Organization of American States.

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### 3. Vietnam

The Ky government displayed its new, hard line today.

Early this morning it publicly executed a Viet Cong terrorist in Saigon. Six more are said to be awaiting the same fate as a warning to their kind and to political and economic speculators. Ky followed the execution with a belligerent speech threatening to use an "iron fist" against all such persons. Ky has assured US officials, however, that he will not execute the terrorist whose death the Viet Cong say would also mean the death of Gustav Hertz.

Foreign Minister Tran Van Do also spoke, outlining Saigon's conditions for peace. They include the withdrawal of Communist troops and cadres and an effective guarantee of South Vietnam's independence. Friendly troops would be withdrawn eventually, with Saigon reserving the right to recall them. All this is in line with plans discussed with US officials.

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### 4. France

A US official who recently visited the French missile test center in Algeria believes the French may try to orbit a small satellite during the next few weeks. Previous intelligence had indicated the French satellite launch vehicle "Diamant" would not be available until 1966.

For prestige reasons, however, the French might try a launch this year before the vehicle is fully tested.

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5. Bolivia

The new "Second Republic of Bolivia" announced last Sunday by co-Presidents Barrientos and Ovando could mean a complete reorganization of Bolivia's executive and legislature.

The announcement gave no details, but last month--during the labor and mine crisis--Ovando presented a scheme involving a thorough government shakeup, including a new president and assembly. Ovando believed his plan would give at least the appearance of a new start in solving Bolivia's many economic and social problems. It is not certain, however, that Ovando's plan has been completely bought.

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6. Ghana

Ghana's military plotters are procrastinating again.

7. Iraq

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

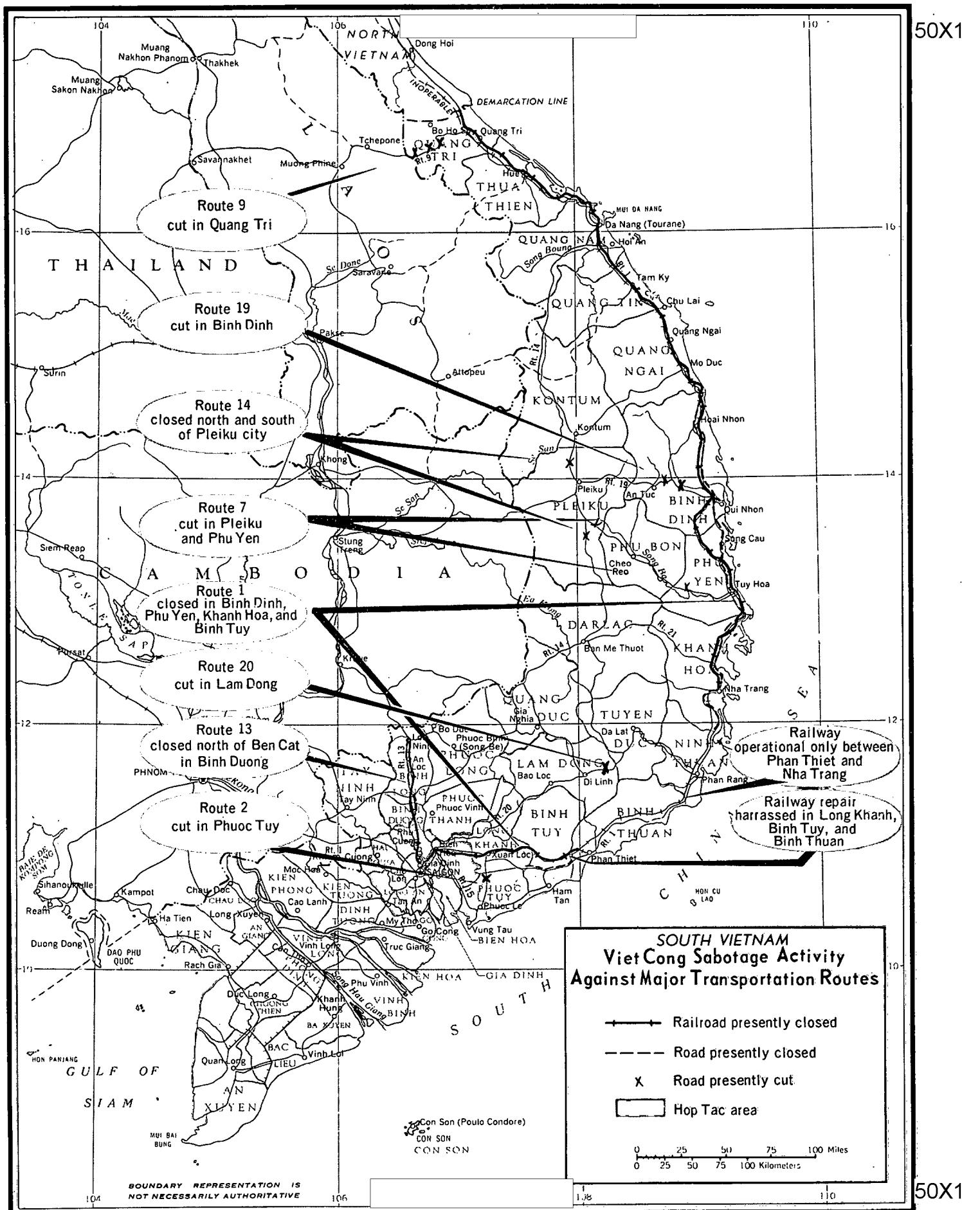
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23 JUNE 1965

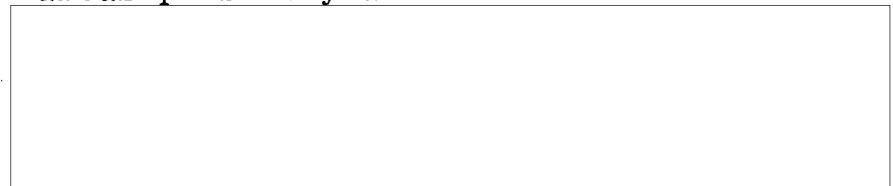
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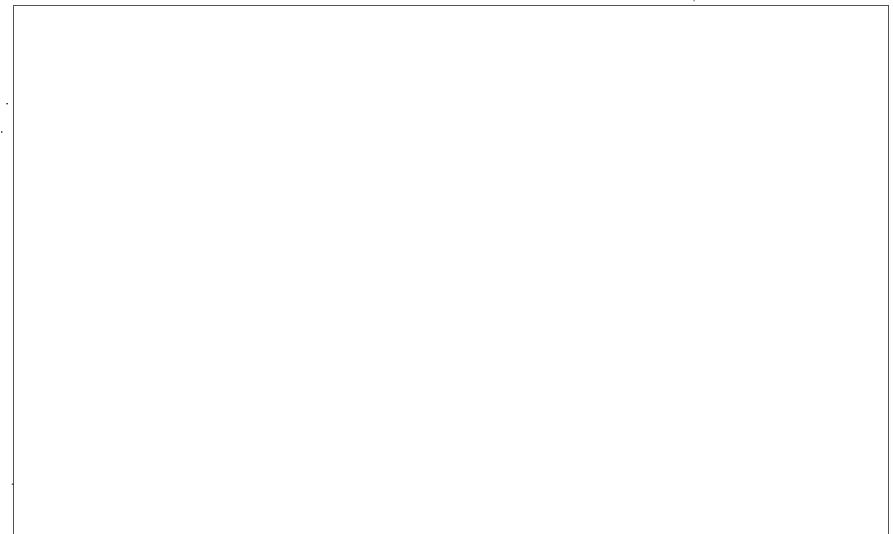
**DAILY BRIEF**  
**23 JUNE 1965****1. South Vietnam**

Throughout the cyclical ups and downs in Viet Cong military activity, they have carried out a persistent campaign to disrupt road and rail communications. Over and above military and strategic implications this is serving increasingly to separate the populace from an effective central government presence and to disrupt the country's economic lifelines. Our map shows the principal routes and areas presently affected.

**2. Vietnam**

Moscow has now turned down the Commonwealth mission proposed by Prime Minister Wilson. There is so far no word from London on British intentions following this rebuff.

According to a Soviet news statement on this, the USSR was "not authorized by anybody to conduct talks on a settlement in Vietnam." 50X1



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### 3. Indonesia

50X1

#### 4. Algeria

The new Boumedienne regime, which is still organizing itself, remains in the saddle although its seat may be becoming somewhat uneasy. So far, the general populace has remained on the sidelines, but the US Embassy is now reporting "signs of effervescence" in the poorer quarters of Algiers.

French officials are taking the line that the coup regime will be an "impermanent" one. Franco-Algerian oil negotiations, however, have been resumed.

Chou En-lai is pushing for progress on the schedule for the Afro-Asian Conference, but there is considerable disarray. A number of chiefs of state have backed out, while others are eyeing warily both the situation in Algiers and the line set by the larger nations.

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## 5. USSR

## Vessels of the Northern Fleet

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50X1

have come out into the Norwegian Sea for the first major Soviet naval exercise of the year. If the exercise follows previous patterns, it will highlight a defense of the homeland against an attacking enemy naval task force.

In the Pacific, Soviet naval medium jet bombers are keeping watch on the US aircraft carrier Bennington, en route north to Hokkaido through the Sea of Japan. At least 20 bombers appeared to be training yesterday for practice strikes against the Bennington.

This has become a fairly standard reaction to operations of US carrier task forces, apparently always of major concern to the Soviets.

## 6. Dominican Republic

The rebels accepted the proposals of the Organization of American States today, but with reservations that are probably unacceptable to the loyalists.

The rebels' counterproposals included a demand that military members of their ranks be reinstated in their old jobs in the Dominican armed forces. They also want to turn in their arms to the future provisional government, not to the Inter-American force.

The loyalist response to the OAS proposals is expected later today. Imbert, under pressure from his military chiefs, may take a hard line.

## 7. Colombia

President Valencia is still putting off needed economic reforms, and public confidence in his regime continues to decline.

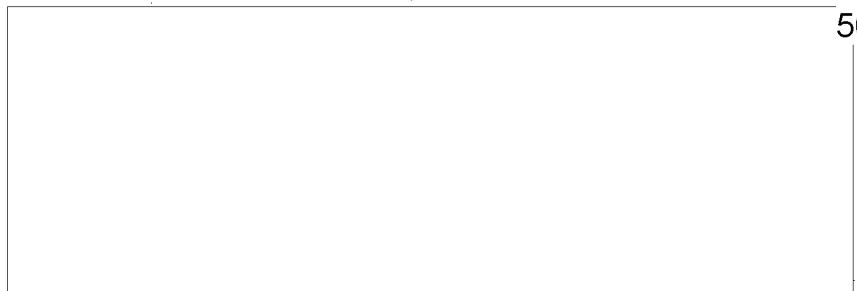
Last Sunday, Finance Minister Duran Dussan resigned after Valencia shelved widely recommended proposals for currency devaluation. The resignation has led government bank and monetary board officials to consider taking the same action, which would cost the government some of its best economic talent.

There is also a report that labor is planning a protest strike. This could lead to a repetition of last month's violence.

A further commentary is at Annex.

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8. Guatemala



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## ANNEX

Colombia

Finance Minister Duran's resignation was precipitated by President Valencia's refusal to act on a proposed tax on foreign exchange which amounted to currency devaluation.

Most officials from international advisory agencies have advocated some form of currency devaluation in Colombia. They consider this imperative to stop the serious drain on foreign exchange. Devaluation would be generally unpopular with the Colombia people, however, and Valencia fears the political repercussions.

Nevertheless, the failure to devalue is also losing Valencia popular support. His hesitation is being taken as just another example of his government's incapacity for action in dealing with critical economic problems. The Congress has also dawdled with such issues, and spends most of its time squabbling over domestic politics.

The result is a swelling of discontent among businessmen, labor leaders, and the general public.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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24 JUNE 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF  
24 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

A battalion of the US 173rd Airborne Brigade was lifted by helicopter today into a Viet Cong-held area in Binh Duong Province 25 miles north of Saigon. Preliminary reports indicate only light contact with the enemy. Elsewhere, the military situation was little changed today, although widespread Viet Cong terrorist and harassing activity continued.

Viet Cong activity, particularly the interdiction of transport routes [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] is doing increasing damage to the national economy. There are local shortages, hoarding, and price rises--an incipient inflationary situation to which increased government military expenditures contribute. An assessment is at Annex. 50X1

The Saigon government's announced decision to break diplomatic relations with France will presumably have little immediate practical result. Consular relations are to be maintained, and South Vietnam contemplates no seizures of French interests or breaches of cultural and economic ties. The French appear unconcerned.

General Thieu has told Ambassador Taylor that the new regime plans to rule by committee, and that General Ky's position will be something less than a true chief of government.

2. Algeria

The Boumedienne regime is dealing firmly with continuing but scattered opposition demonstrations. The military appears to have matters under control, but dissident propaganda is circulating in Constantine as well as Algiers.

The new government has not yet revealed its purposes or its international affinities. There is some reason to believe it is having trouble getting organized, and in particular establishing relations with various personalities and factions estranged by Ben Bella.

The Afro-Asian foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to start today has been postponed until Saturday. Further slippage in the schedule would not be surprising, and the meeting may not come off at all.

50X1

**3. Cambodia**

The "protocol" signed yesterday in Phnom Penh providing for limited Chinese Communist military technical assistance to Cambodia takes Sihanouk a little closer to Peiping, but not much. He will probably keep the number of Chinese technicians to a minimum, being well aware that neither South Vietnam nor Thailand will view this development with equanimity. For Peiping, the transaction probably amounts to another excursion in cautious--and inexpensive--trouble-making, designed to keep Cambodia's pro-Western neighbors uneasy.

**4. Greece**

The clash which has been brewing between King Constantine and Prime Minister Papandreou may erupt in the next day or so.

Papandreou, who seems certain to win the parliamentary vote of confidence scheduled for today or tomorrow, is reported planning to announce the replacement of the right-wing army chief of staff without consulting the King. The King, [redacted]

[redacted] would view this as a direct threat to the throne, and might well force a major crisis by asking for Papandreou's resignation.

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50X1

The US ambassador comments that it is not certain whether the King has in fact decided to throw down the gauntlet at this time. If he does, Papandreou may--as he has threatened in the past--take the issue "into the streets."

**5. Cyprus**

Greek-Turkish negotiations over Cyprus are now hung up over how much land Turkey should be ceded in return for its agreement to union of Cyprus with Greece. The Turks have asked for 1,170 square kilometers along the Greek-Turkish border; the Greeks are thinking of a counteroffer of 450. The bargaining, temporarily in recess, will be resumed soon when the Greek ambassador to Turkey finishes consultations in Athens.

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**6. Latin America**

Uruguay is seeking to coordinate opposition to the establishment of a permanent inter-American peace force. Foreign Minister Vidal has been in touch with Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Mexico, all of which--along with Uruguay--opposed creation of the force for the Dominican Republic. Chile has already indicated that it could not support the proposed permanent force, which will be considered at the upcoming Inter-American Conference.

**7. Berlin**

Despite the recent tendency of some Western correspondents to cry alarm, there seems so far to be nothing out of the ordinary about routine Soviet and East German troop maneuvers along the autobahn west of Berlin. Specifically, there is nothing to indicate a relationship to recent East German helicopter activity over the city, nor to the 1 July deadline for changes in the regulations covering international rail and barge traffic.

**8. Communist China**

The last sizable contingent of Chinese receiving technical training in the Soviet Union--a group of 47 scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research near Moscow--left for home on 17 June, according to the Chinese press. This training, although not directly concerned with weapons, has been valuable for junior Chinese nuclear scientists. Its termination is symptomatic of the state of Sino-Soviet relations.

## 9. Dominican Republic

The Organization of American States team has now received mutually unacceptable counterproposals from the rebel and the loyalist camps, and a new critical phase in the negotiations has been opened.

Imbert's response maintains that his government adequately fulfills the role of an interim regime and that there is no need for the formation of yet another provisional government. There are moderate notes, however.

Imbert, speaking privately to Ambassadors Bunker and Bennett, indicated yesterday that he was not yet ready to step out of office voluntarily. He insisted that he "could not leave now," and that his job "was not yet finished."

The rebels are probably under stronger pressure to get an early settlement.

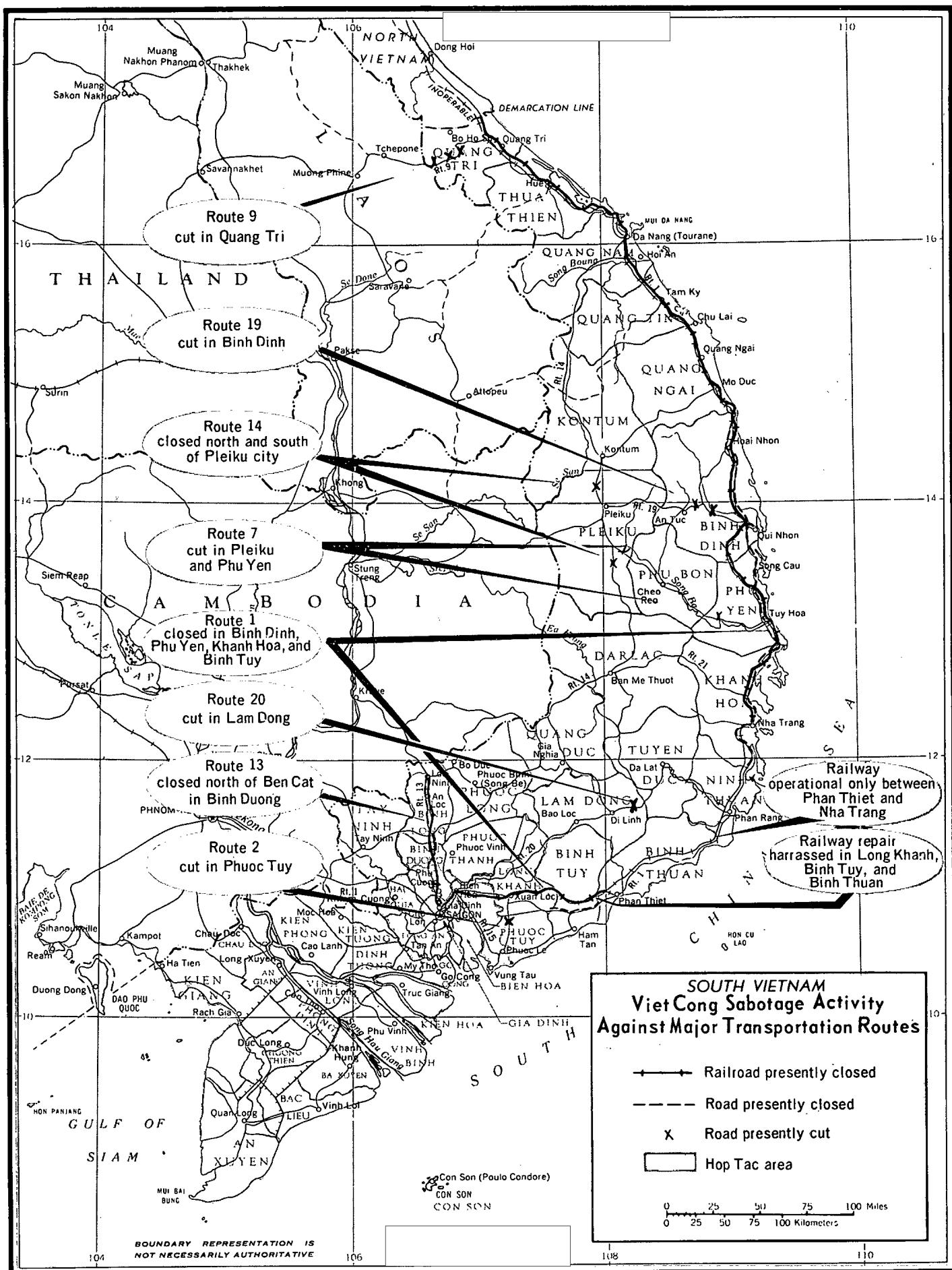
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The general strike much touted by rebel extremists has all but fizzled out, and several sniping incidents have been the only recent violence.

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## ANNEX

The South Vietnamese Economic Situation

The cut in Route 20 between Saigon and Dalat has interrupted the supply of vegetables to Saigon. (See map.) Some 20 percent of the rubber plantation workers are estimated to be idle because of interference with shipments to and from the rubber growing areas. The rice situation has continued to deteriorate as stocks in Saigon and the Mekong Delta have decreased further, and the collection of rice paddy from the countryside has become more difficult. Actual and expected shortages have brought about sharp increases in the prices of vegetables, fish, eggs, rice, charcoal, condensed milk, and wheat flour.

The economy is also under pressure from US and government military requirements. Labor costs in Saigon and the coastal cities have risen significantly, particularly in construction activities. There have been greatly increased complaints from Vietnamese about the inability of the government and private individuals to compete with higher prices paid by the US military and by local contractors working on US projects.

Transportation difficulties have created a large backlog of supplies in Saigon which are needed in the provinces. Current provincial stocks range from only one week in Thua Thien and Quang Ngai to eight weeks in Da Nang city. Coastal shipping is hindered by the slow turnaround time at Da Nang; six of eight chartered vessels have been withdrawn from the Da Nang run by their owners. The US mission is attempting to meet the problem by the transfer of barges from Saigon to Da Nang to facilitate off-loading and by plans to utilize junk craft to carry cargo to the ports north of Saigon.

While the Viet Cong are continuing their attempts to disrupt the South Vietnamese economy, they are also taking more extensive economic measures in areas under their control. South Vietnamese currency

(Cont'd)

## ANNEX (Cont'd)

is being replaced by North Vietnamese banknotes in more areas, and the Viet Cong are issuing receipts in various denominations for forced loans by the populace; the quality of paper and printing used for these receipts suggest an intention to carry out the program on a broad scale and on a permanent basis. The Viet Cong are also offering good prices for rice purchases and are encouraging farmers in the delta to hoard rice not sold to the Viet Cong by advising them that price increases are likely.



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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

[Redacted box]

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25 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
25 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

Today's explosion at a floating restaurant in Saigon may be the beginning of a new Communist terrorist campaign.

At last report, the waterfront blast had killed 14 persons (9 US) and wounded 28 (9 US). The Viet Cong also announced today that a captured US sergeant had been executed in retaliation for the government's execution of a terrorist last Tuesday. A Soviet news correspondent who recently visited the Viet Cong is said to be predicting more attacks against US personnel and installations.

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No serious public reaction to the new regime's austerity and mobilization program has been noted.

2. North Vietnam

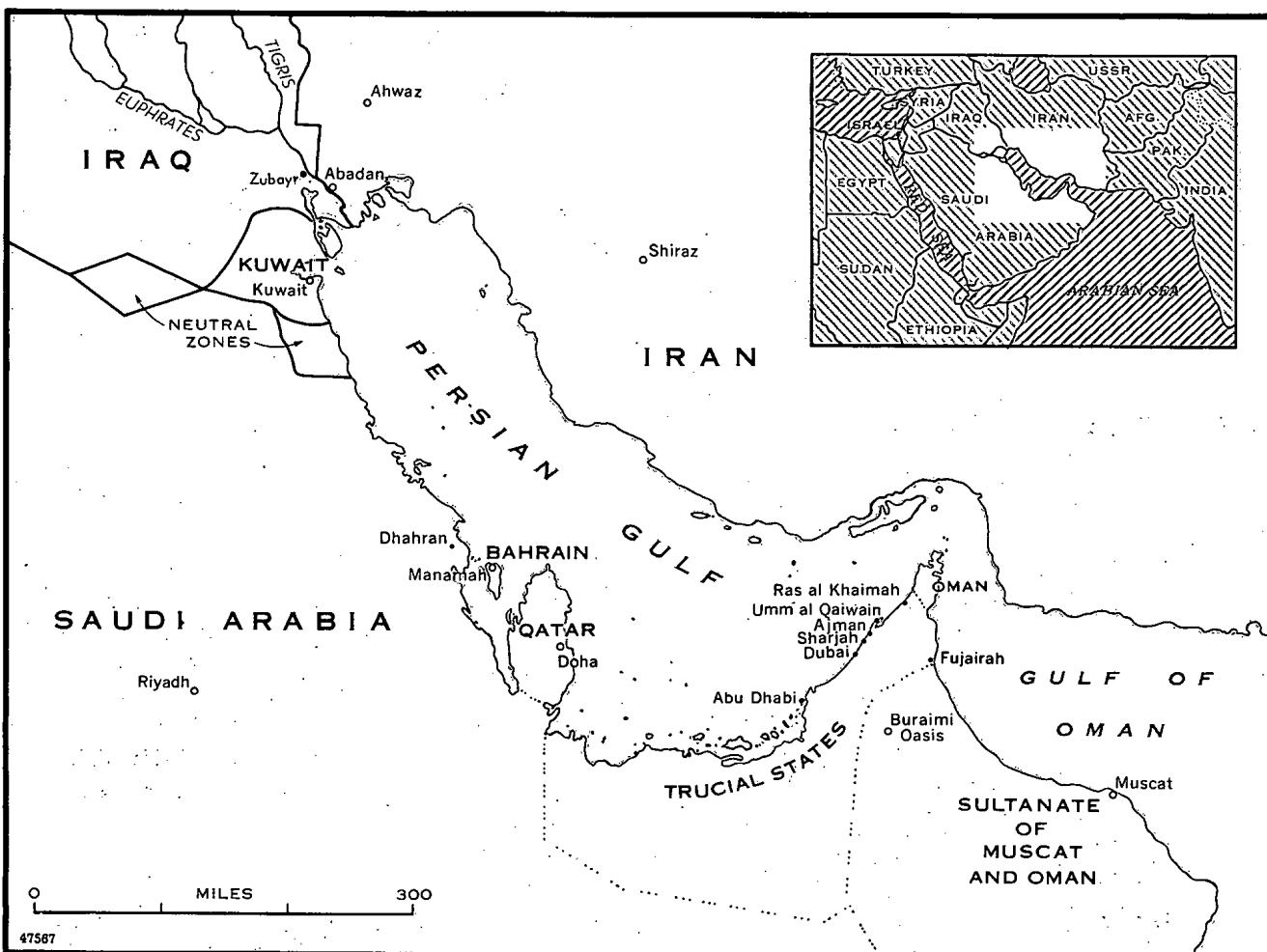
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3. Algeria

No major new developments were reported today.

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## PERSIAN GULF AREA



**4. Indonesia**

Sukarno and Communist Party chairman Aidit are scheduled to visit Moscow next month. Aidit is also scheduled to visit Peiping in late July, and Sukarno may also turn up there. Aidit's travel plans seem consistent with the Indonesian party's set policy of keeping up fraternal relations with both antagonists in the Sino-Soviet dispute. An assessment of the Communist Party's growing role in Indonesia is Annex 1.

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**5. USSR**

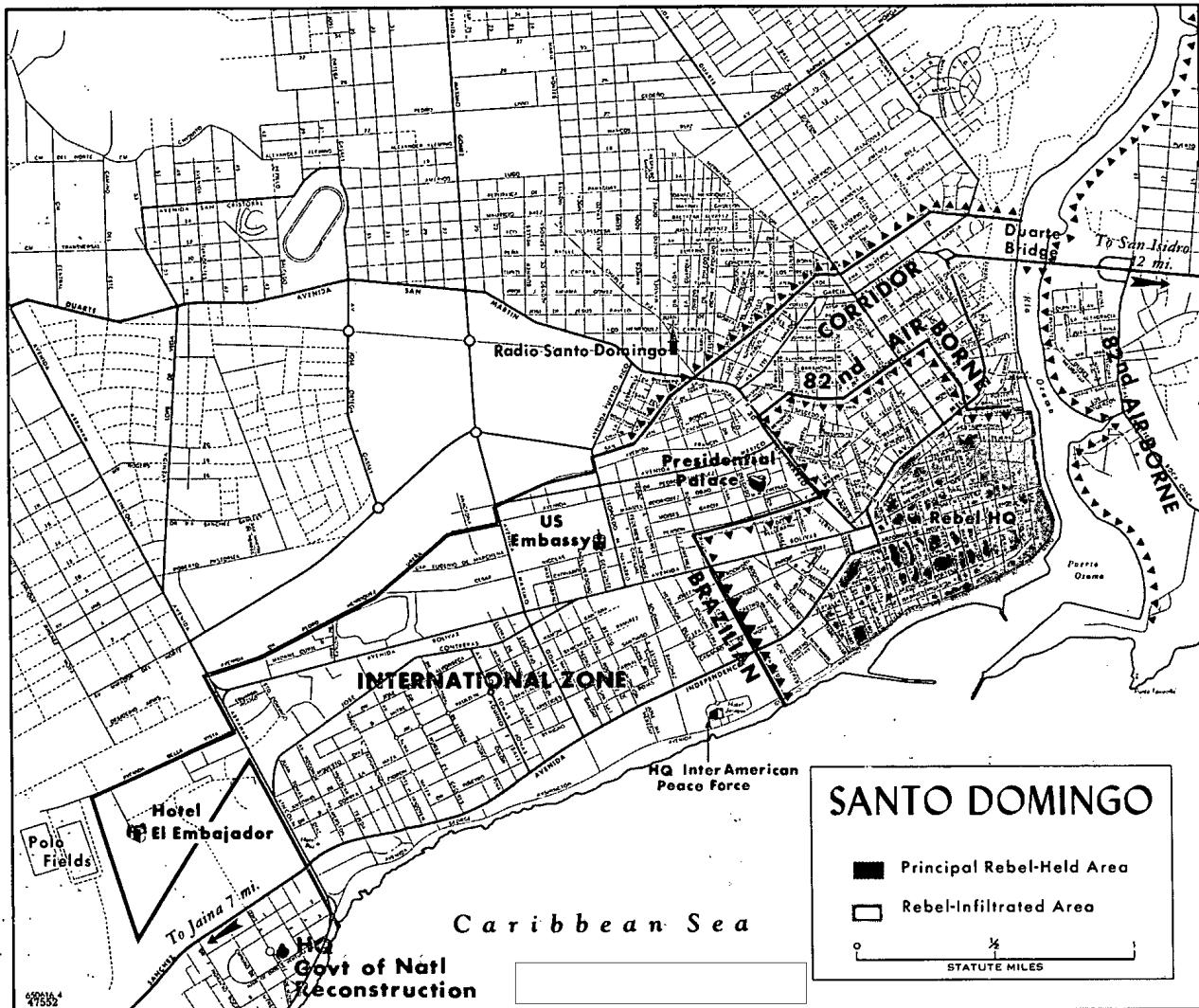
The USSR is apparently stepping up its reconnaissance satellite program. Cosmos 69 was launched this morning, only ten days after Cosmos 68. The usual period has been about twice that.

50X1  
50X1**7. Trucial States**

The British may have stalled an Arab League effort to extend its influence in the Persian Gulf area.

The league had been offering the Trucial States economic aid. The British opposed this, and the five local sheikhs had threatened to break their longstanding Protectorate Treaties with the US unless London acquiesced. Now, however, their ringleader--the Sheikh of Sharjah--has been ousted, almost certainly with British connivance. The other four are likely to take the hint. (Map)

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**8. Jordan**

King Husayn told Ambassador Barnes yesterday that the French have said they are unable to fill his request for supersonic jet fighters. The King said he is now appealing again for US assistance. He feels that he must have a contract by September, or bow to Arab League demands that he either buy Soviet fighters or allow other Arab states to station their Soviet-equipped air units on Jordanian soil.

**9. Ecuador**

Local police have warned the US Consulate in Guayaquil of a plot by a pro-Communist youth organization to bomb the consulate and kidnap a US official. The police say they expect "city-wide" trouble during the next two weeks and are taking precautions.

**10. Dominican Republic**

Loyalist police and military repulsed rebel attacks this morning in the town of San Francisco de Macoris, reportedly killing seven and wounding 40. The rebels, some of whom may have exfiltrated from the rebel stronghold in Santo Domingo, had a number of automatic weapons. There was trouble in this town back in May, but elsewhere, rebel hopes of inciting disorders have so far come to nothing.

Last night, Imbert for two hours lectured a group of business and professional leaders in Santiago on the successes of his government. His manner--that of a chief of state--did not go down well, nor did his neglect of the efforts which members of his audience had been making to find some way back to national order.

In Santo Domingo, representatives of the third-ranking Dominican political party in point of size, the conservative National Civic Union, have provisionally accepted the Organization of American States' proposals, with a number of general reservations.

## ANNEX 1

Communist Gains in Indonesia

The Communist Party of Indonesia has substantially expanded its governmental influence during the past year. Sukarno seems to feel the need for haste

50X6

in pressing toward his "socialist" objectives for the country, and is increasingly relying on the Communist Party to help him. During the same period, the military--hitherto the main brake on the Communists--has loyally supported Sukarno's policy, with the result that its ability and will to resist Communist encroachment has been seriously eroded.

The results today are:

- Pro-Communists head several important ministries, and hold a number of provincial governorships and municipal and other local government offices throughout the country.
- The Communists have demonstrated their power by their recent successful efforts against US official and economic enterprises.
- The political fortunes of anti-Communist elements have declined. The most prominent anti-Communist politicians are in eclipse, shorn of their once considerable administrative authority. Sukarno has in effect made anti-Communism a species of felony, thereby discouraging all but the most determined oppositionists.
- The army has been forced to accede--after long opposition--to a limited program of training and arming a "people's militia." By Sukarno's fiat, military doctrine taught in the army's schools now holds that "Western imperialists" rather than the Communist Chinese are the likely national enemy. Senior officers, hitherto pro-Western, are trimming their sails, or have already succumbed to the new line. In the lower ranks, it is fair to conclude that significant Communist influence exists.

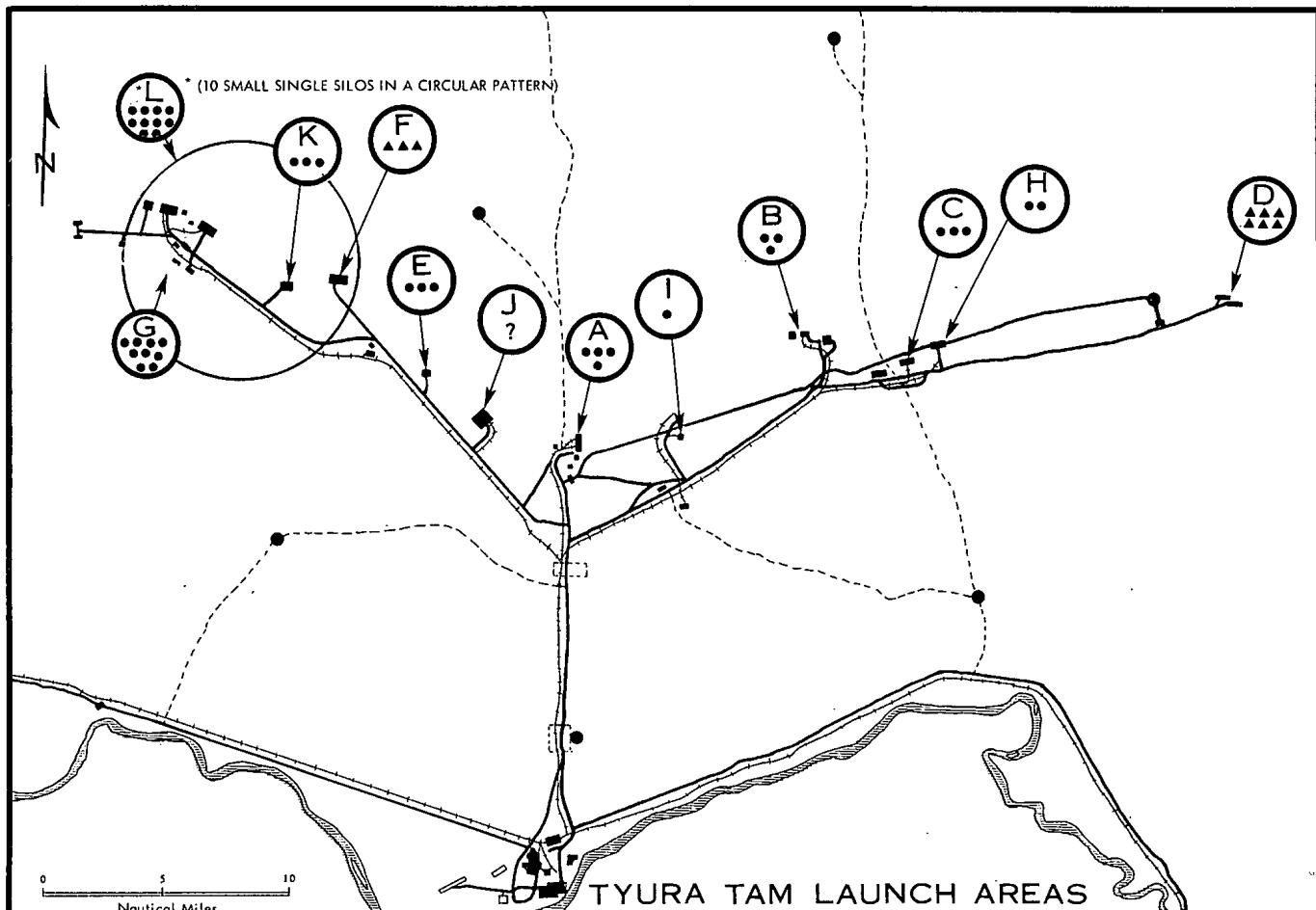
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## ANNEX 1 (Cont'd)

While Sukarno lives, the likely prospects are:

- The trend toward increased Communist power under Sukarno's sponsorship will continue.
- Sukarno will appoint more Communists and pro-Communists to national and local government offices.
- Sukarno will probably continue harassing and gradually confiscating remaining US and other foreign economic interests.
- The Indonesian economy will continue to deteriorate seriously, though 80 percent of the population which lives a relatively self-sufficient rural life will not be greatly disturbed. In any case, Sukarno will not be gentle in using the army and police to put down any civil disorders that may ensue.

However, Sukarno's main object is probably not to create a Communist state in Indonesia, but rather to create a genuinely unified radical-nationalist community loyal to himself and his policies. He probably regards the Communist Party as a fitting instrument handy to his purposes. As long as the army remains essentially hostile to the Communists, Sukarno will feel no danger that they will threaten his personal dominance. For their part, the Communists are probably counting on present gains to place them in entrenched positions from which they cannot be dislodged when Sukarno leaves the scene.



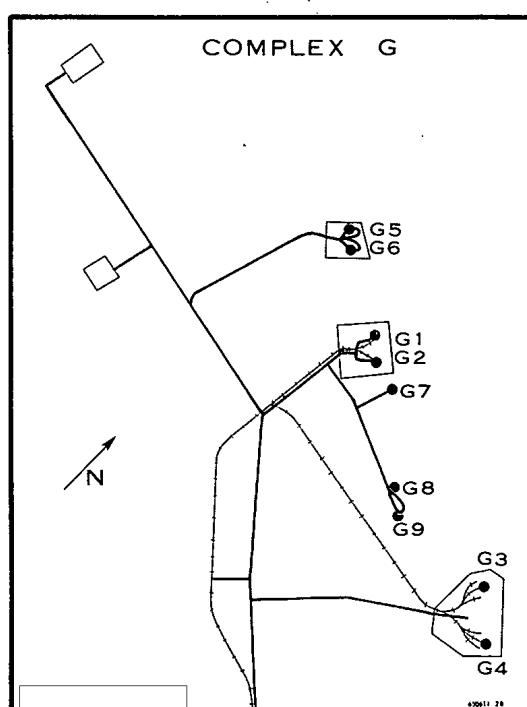
## KEY

ROAD  
--- TRACK  
++ RAILROAD  
● SAM SITE

● SOFT LAUNCH PAD  
● SMALL SINGLE SILO  
● LARGE SINGLE SILO  
▲▲ OLD TRIPLE SILO SYSTEM

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| A LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | G LAUNCH AREA  |                       |       |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| A1  | Soft pad          | SS-6 & Space      | G1 & 2         | 2 Soft pads           | SS-10 |
| A2  | Soft pad          | SS-8 & ?          | G3 & 4         | 2 Soft pads           | ?     |
| A3  | Large Single Silo | ?                 | G5 & 6         | 2 Soft pads           | ?     |
| A4  | Soft pad          | ?                 | G7             | Large Single Silo     | ?     |
|   |                   |                   | G8 & 9         | 2 Small Single Silos  | ?     |
| B LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | H LAUNCH AREAS |                       |       |
| B1  | Soft pad          | SS-6 & Space      | H1 & 2         | 2 Soft pads           | SS-9  |
| B2  | Large Single Silo | ?                 |                |                       |       |
| B3  | Soft pad          | ?                 |                |                       |       |
| C LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | I LAUNCH AREA  |                       |       |
| C1 & 2  | 2 Soft pads       | SS-7              | I              | Large Single Silo     | ?     |
| C3  | Soft pad          | SS-7 & Poss. SS-9 |                |                       |       |
| D LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | J LAUNCH AREA  |                       |       |
| D1  | 3 Silos           | SS-7              | J              | Undetermined          | ?     |
| D2  | 3 Silos           | SS-9              |                |                       |       |
| E LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | K LAUNCH AREA  |                       |       |
| E1 & 2  | 2 Soft pads       | SS-8              | K1             | Large Single Silo     | ?     |
| E3  | Soft pad          | SS-8              | K2             | Large Single Silo     | ?     |
| F LAUNCH AREA   |                   |                   | K3             | Small Single Silo     | ?     |
| F   | 3 Silos           | SS-8              | L              | 10 Small Single Silos | ?     |
| 1. Silos A3, B2, & I are a single system<br>2. Silos K1, K2, & G7 are a single system similar to A3/B2/I system.<br>3. Silos G8 & G9 are a silo system similar to soft system at G5 & G6. |                   |                   |                |                       |       |

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## ANNEX 2

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The Soviet ICBM Development Program

[redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1  
as many as four liquid-fueled ICBM development and modification programs are going forward at the Tyuratam rangehead.

Some of these programs may also be related to space launch systems.

Additional test programs may become evident soon. For example, at the last Moscow parade we saw one new liquid-fueled and one new solid-fueled ICBM, neither of which has yet been identified in Tyuratam testing.

From satellite photography we know of three types of soft launch pads recently completed at Tyuratam, and two types of hardened single silos under rapid construction there. (See graphic.)

Also from photography we know that similar silos of both types are being deployed in substantial numbers at operational sites.

We are still sorting out and correlating these various developmental and deployment programs. They are clearly designed to give the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces a more effective, less vulnerable arsenal of long-range missiles. [redacted]

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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26 JUNE 1965

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**DAILY BRIEF**  
**26 JUNE 1965**

**1. Vietnam**

Communist guerrillas attacked a government battalion yesterday 12 miles west of Saigon. South Vietnamese casualties were heavy. No US casualties have been reported from this action. The Viet Cong withdrew when the government unit was reinforced.

During the week, although there have been no large-unit Viet Cong attacks, heavy Communist pressure on lines of communication has persisted, and the number of Viet Cong - initiated incidents rose substantially above last week's total.

No significant change in the political situation has been reported since yesterday.

**2. Dominican Republic**

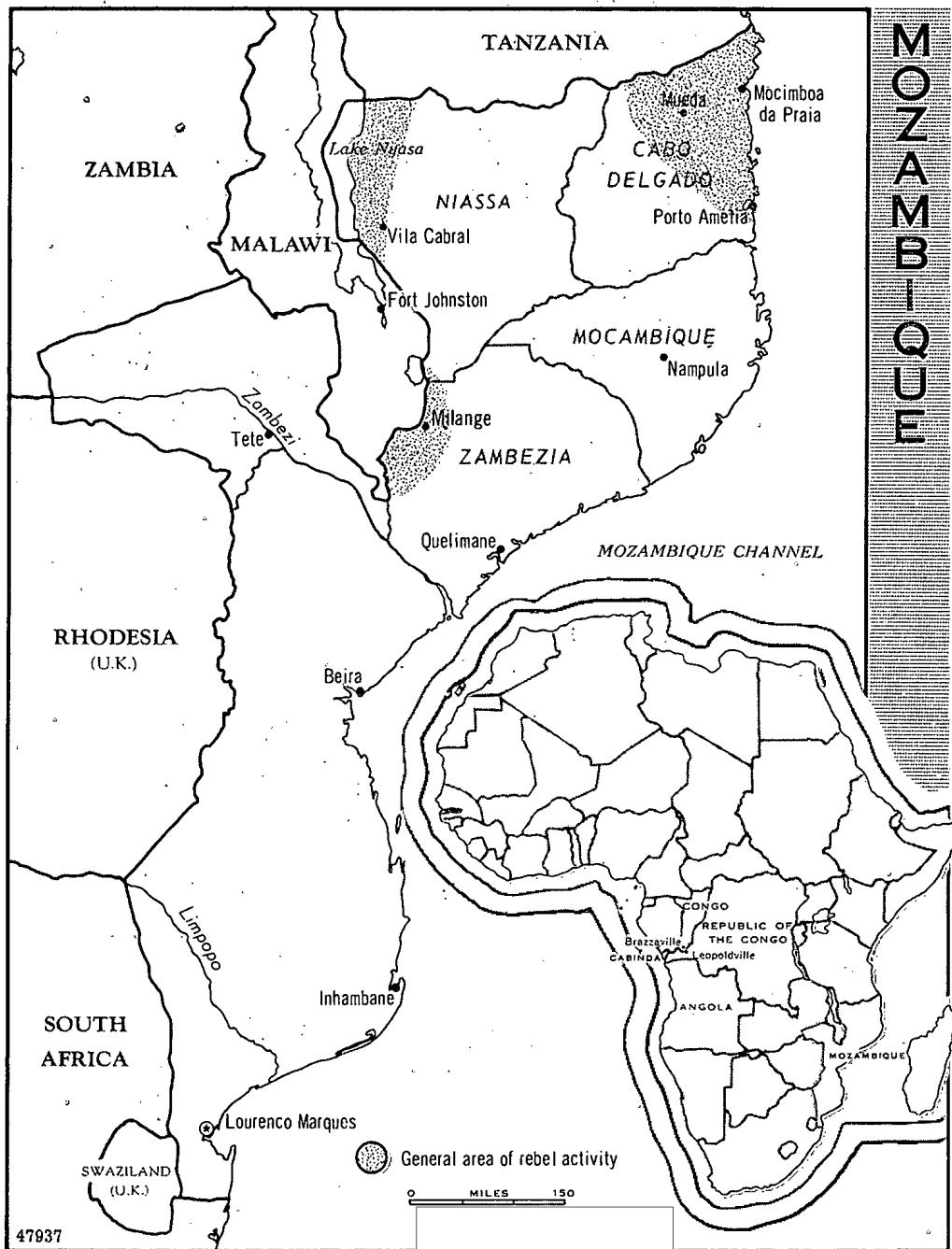
The Imbert regime has taken further security precautions throughout the interior 50X1 following yesterday's rebel attacks at [redacted] San Francisco de Macoris. Although [redacted]

[redacted] that hard-line elements among 50X1 the rebels are planning similar forays in several other interior towns, no new disorders have so far been reported. Provocative attacks against US personnel are reportedly also envisaged, but US forces are alerted to this.

The attack yesterday has served to bolster those elements within the Imbert group who want to clean out the rebels in 50X1 Santo Domingo.

Information continues to come in on splits among the various rebel groups, including even the Communist-oriented factions, between those who want to continue the struggle and those who want a settlement.

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**3. Mozambique**

Anti-Portuguese rebel activity is increasing in Mozambique (see map). The rebels are still no match for the Portuguese troops, but their forces are becoming larger and their attacks more frequent. They are also receiving new weapons of Communist origin, apparently by way of Tanzania.

**4. Indonesia**

The unsuccessful demolition operation by Indonesian frogmen in Singapore reported in today's press was part of a campaign Djakarta proposes to wage every night until an explosion is achieved, or until 29 June, the day the Afro-Asian conference is supposed to convene in Algiers. [redacted]

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**5. Greece**

King Constantine has reached an "irrevocable decision" to have a showdown with Prime Minister Papandreu [redacted].

Constantine will insist that Papandreu give up his intention to relieve the conservative chief of the army general staff, and insist on a thorough investigation of recent scandals involving political activity by officers on active service.

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[redacted] Constantine believes Papandreu will yield on these issues, but if he does not, the King will "fire" him. Constantine is probably over-optimistic on this. Papandreu still has strong popular support and may resist being dismissed. If he does, a major political crisis will result.

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**6. British Guiana**

Prime Minister Burnham says that for each new incident of violence in the colony he proposes to lock up one or more of Cheddi Jagan's principal henchmen in the People's Progressive Party. Three were put under indefinite detention last night. Burnham says he has definite information that Jagan is personally directing the sabotage campaign which began with the bombing earlier this week of the US Consulate.

**7. Afro-Asian Conference**

Despite frantic behind-the-scenes efforts by the Chinese Communists to whip up support for holding the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers next week on schedule, its fate is in the balance.

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**8. Cuba**

[redacted] on 19 June a Cuban IL-14 transport aircraft was shot down by a Cuban surface-to-air missile east of Havana. [redacted]

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the plane appears to have been one frequently used by Fidel Castro. However, there is no evidence suggesting that Castro was on board and it seems virtually certain that he was not.

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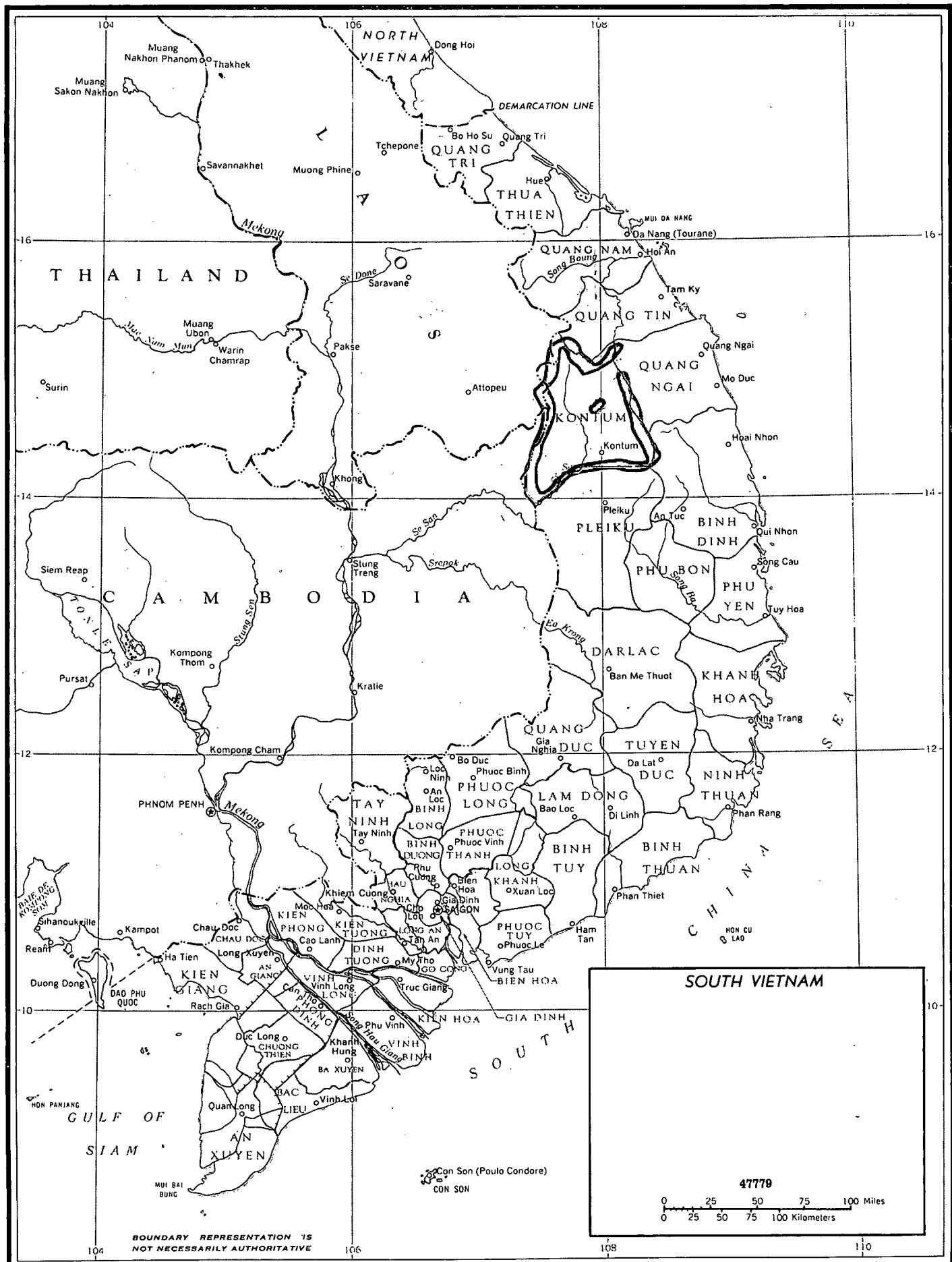
# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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28 JUNE 1965

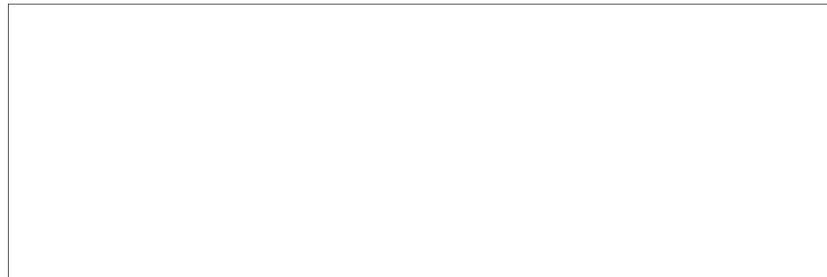
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DAILY BRIEF  
28 JUNE 1965

1. North Vietnam

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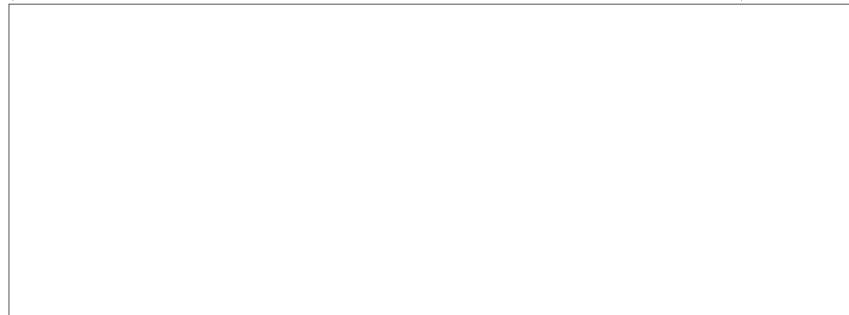
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[redacted] during the past few days North Vietnamese jet fighters have been flying defensive patrols in the Hanoi-Haiphong area during US air strikes. They are receiving information on US aircraft in the area, but apparently await favorable circumstances before attacking.

Photography now shows that construction at three of the four surface-to-air missile sites near Hanoi is nearing completion, with a fourth about half finished. The evidence available so far indicates that only one site is partially equipped with missile-associated gear. One of the four sites, however, has not been photographed since 24 May.

2. South Vietnam

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The intensified Viet Cong summer military campaign is continuing with a widespread series of harassing actions. Tou Marong in Kontum Province, which was overrun on 25 June, has not yet been retaken by government forces.

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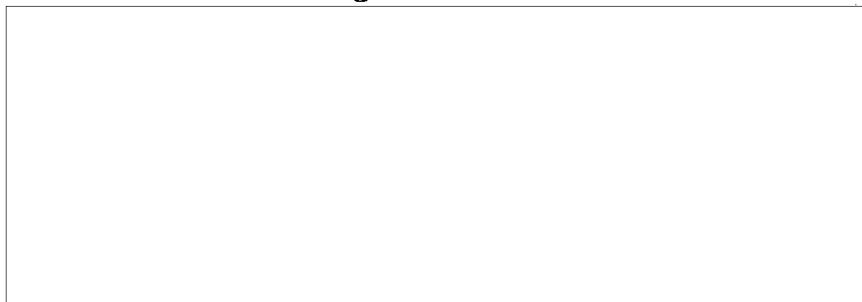
## 3. Berlin

Soviet diplomats are trying to dampen Western reaction to East Germany's efforts to advance its claim as a sovereign state.

The counselor of the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin last week downplayed "rumors" of a "crisis over Berlin." He told a French diplomat that "nobody" intends to modify the situation in Germany. Nonetheless, he implied that East German administrative harassments against West German access to Berlin will continue.

While the military exercises along the autobahn west of Berlin appear to have terminated, new exercises in the northeast part of East Germany appear to be beginning. These may include the deployment of Soviet airborne and amphibious forces, possibly in a joint maneuver involving East German units.

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## 4. Ecuador

There is sketchy information indicating a military mutiny in southern Ecuador, apparently over living conditions of the units involved. So far, there appear to be no political implications, but Ecuadorean politicos may attempt to exploit the situation to embarrass the ruling junta.

## 5. Iraq

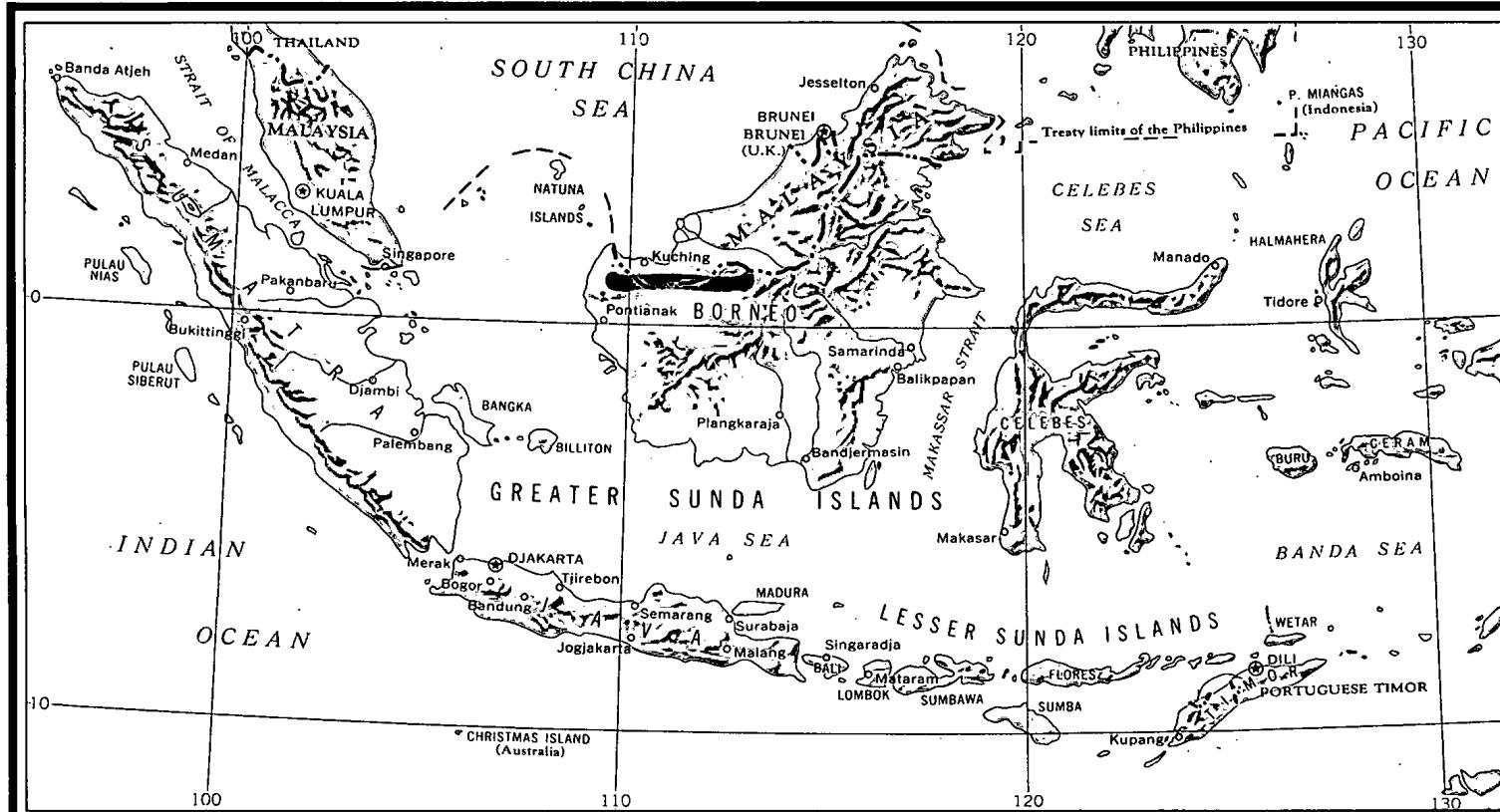
A shake-up in the Iraqi Government appears to be in the offing.

[redacted] President Arif may be about to pull a power play against pro-Nasirists in various key government positions. He is reported lining up support from leading army officers for this purpose.

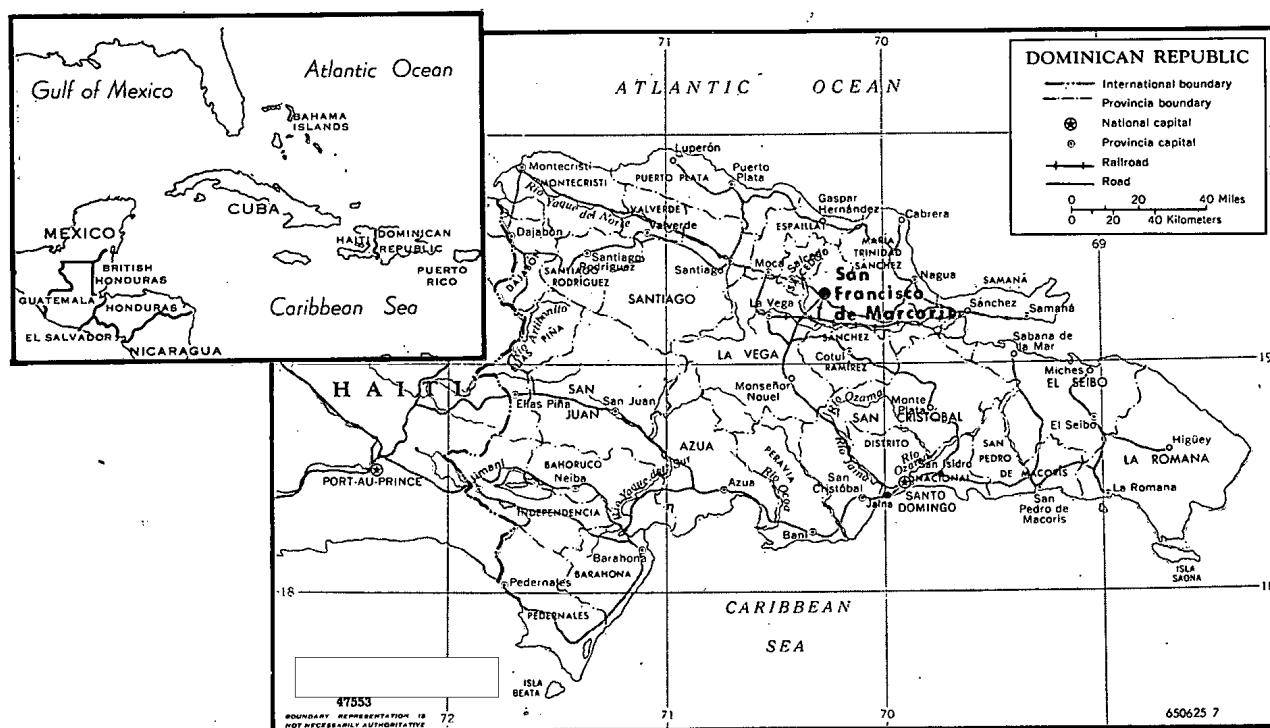
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## 6. Malaysia

Indonesian operations against Malaysian Borneo may now be entering a new phase.

Last night for the first time, Indonesian troops combined with local Chinese to overrun a Malaysian police station 18 miles outside Kuching, state capital of Sarawak (see map).

Up to now, pro-Peiping Chinese in Sarawak, while organizing and training, have refrained from armed opposition to the government. Their "Clandestine Communist Organization" has an armed potential of some 4,000 men.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian military build-up for the confrontation continues in Borneo and Sumatra.

## 7. Dominican Republic

There have been no further reports of rebel attacks since the encounter yesterday morning in a small town near San Francisco de Macoris. (See map.) The 50X1 situation, however, appears to be tense.

Imbert seems to be losing the support of some of the military leaders. General Wessin y Wessin and his immediate advisers are said to hold Imbert at least indirectly responsible for the loyalist executions that are coming to light. The generals also accuse him of adopting Trujillo's "strong-arm" tactics. There has been some talk of removing Imbert by force.

Former president Joaquin Balaguer--in exile since 1962--arrived in Santo Domingo today to visit his seriously ill mother. He will be permitted to remain for 72 hours. Balaguer's supporters are fearful of physical attacks against him. He will be under strict guard during his stay.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

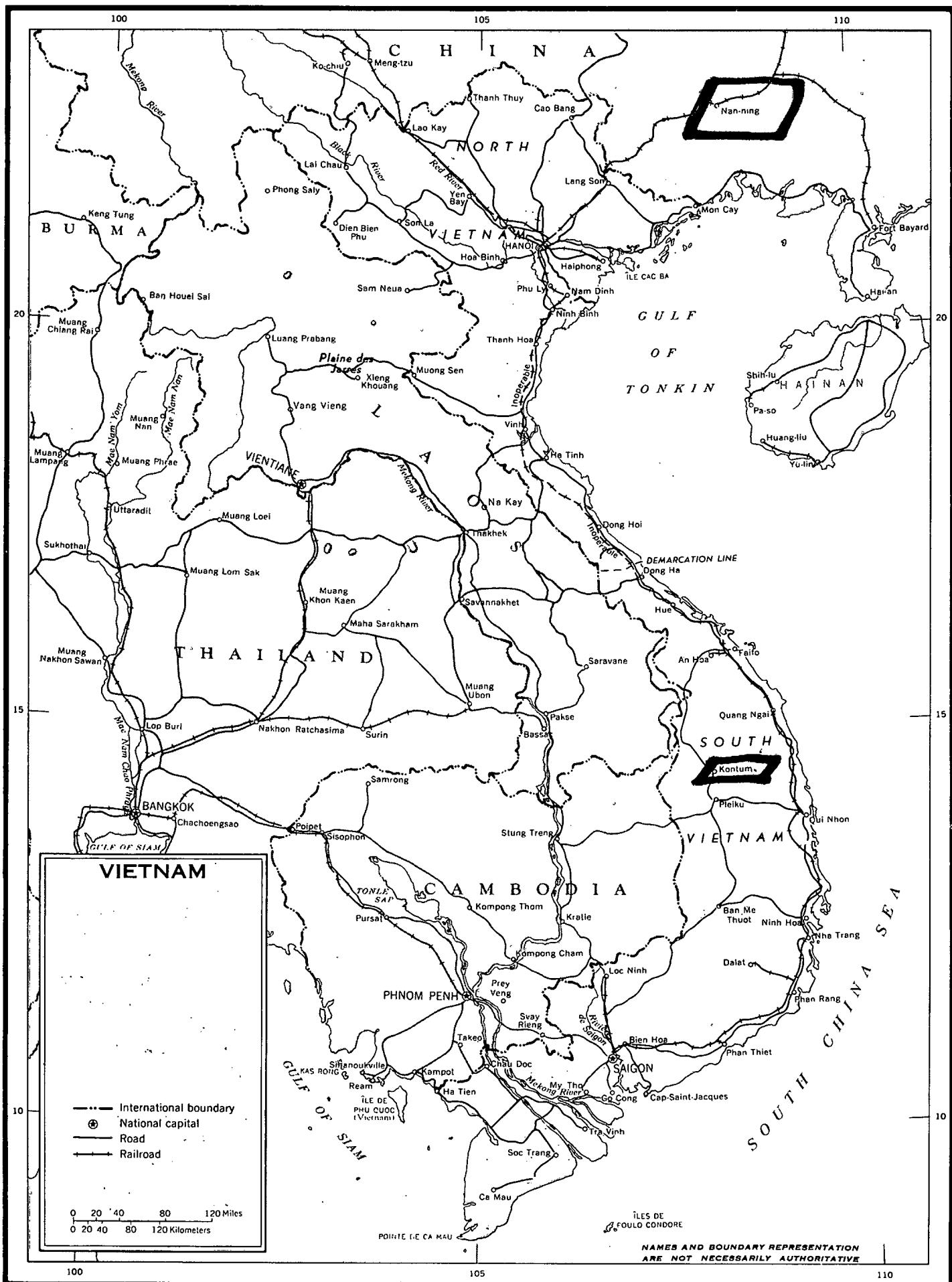
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29 JUNE 1965

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23



DAILY BRIEF  
29 JUNE 1965

1. Vietnam

Soviet efforts to deter a US escalation of the war are continuing.

Ambassador Kohler reports that a colleague in Moscow has passed along a comment from a Soviet official that if the situation in Vietnam continues along present lines, Moscow may have to "counter-attack the other side where it is most vulnerable--that is, Germany."

The Soviet added that both Moscow and Washington want to prevent Chinese domination of Southeast Asia. The solution, he said, is an independent, neutralized Vietnam, guaranteed by the US and the USSR, "as in Laos."

Kohler's source gathered that Moscow wants discussions, but cannot see 50X1 how to participate without laying itself open to Peiping's attacks.

2. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong are keeping up the pressure in Kontum Province. They shelled two district capitals last night and are still apparently in control of the town of Tou Marong. Government forces in Kontum town have not attempted to retake Tou Marong because they anticipate a large-scale attack against the provincial capital. (See map.)

Viet Cong sabotage of roads and bridges continues to increase. For the week ending last Sunday, there were 36 incidents reported, a rise of 8, most of them in the II Corps area of north-central Vietnam.

**3. France**

De Gaulle appears to be taking cautious steps toward closer French-British relations.

Since the cordial De Gaulle - Wilson discussions in April, the two countries have exchanged views on a variety of issues and stepped up cooperation in industrial affairs, including joint military aircraft production.

De Gaulle may have in mind something beyond the more obvious benefits of close French-British ties. He may be beginning to lay the groundwork for replacement of NATO with a series of bilateral treaties, a plan he has broached in several recent conversations.

**4. Rumania**

Rumania has told the USSR that its armed forces are no longer considered directly subordinate to the Warsaw Pact command [redacted].

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Marshal Grechko, Soviet Commander of the Warsaw Pact, visited Bucharest in mid-June to complain of Rumania's insubordination. Rumanian officials replied that decisions of the pact must be approved first by the Bucharest government before Rumanian armed forces can comply.

The Rumanians also rebuffed Grechko's efforts to have them order more equipment from Moscow. He was told the Rumanian armed forces were adequately equipped and that local industry would take care of future needs as much as possible.

**5. Ecuador**

The army mutiny noted in yesterday's Brief was short-lived. It was caused by local troop grievances, and is now under control.

Other trouble may be in store, however. Civilian elements opposing the ruling military junta are threatening to hold demonstrations in Quito and Guayaquil on 9 July. They hope to pressure the regime into speeding up the selection of a civilian president, now scheduled for mid-1966.

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**6. Dominican Republic**

Juan Bosch still is planning to leave Puerto Rico, but apparently not for the Dominican Republic. Although he has been trying to get to Venezuela, French officials still believe he is going to Paris, as reported in Saturday's Brief.

Rebel spokesmen claim that fighting broke out yesterday in a small mountain town about 40 miles north of Santo Domingo,

The Organization of American States team has now received expressions of willingness to serve in a provisional government from a number of respectable and respected Dominicans. This does not include former president Joaquin Balaguer, now creating a popular stir in Santo Domingo while he visits his mother. Balaguer has stated publicly that, while he endorses the proposals of the Organization of American States, he wants to be a presidential candidate in the next election. This would rule out his serving in a provisional government.

**7. India**

Today's signing of an Indian-Pakistan cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch takes the issue out of the crisis category and relieves serious domestic pressure on Shastri. The boundary remains to be settled, however, and the expected drawn-out negotiations may well bring new frictions.

**8. Ethiopia**

The US Embassy believes that Ethiopian recognition of Communist China--an issue that has been blowing hot and cold for more than a year--will be delayed until at least 1966. The embassy's optimism is based on signs of Ethiopian satisfaction with the recent US decision to honor the Emperor's request for budgetary aid.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

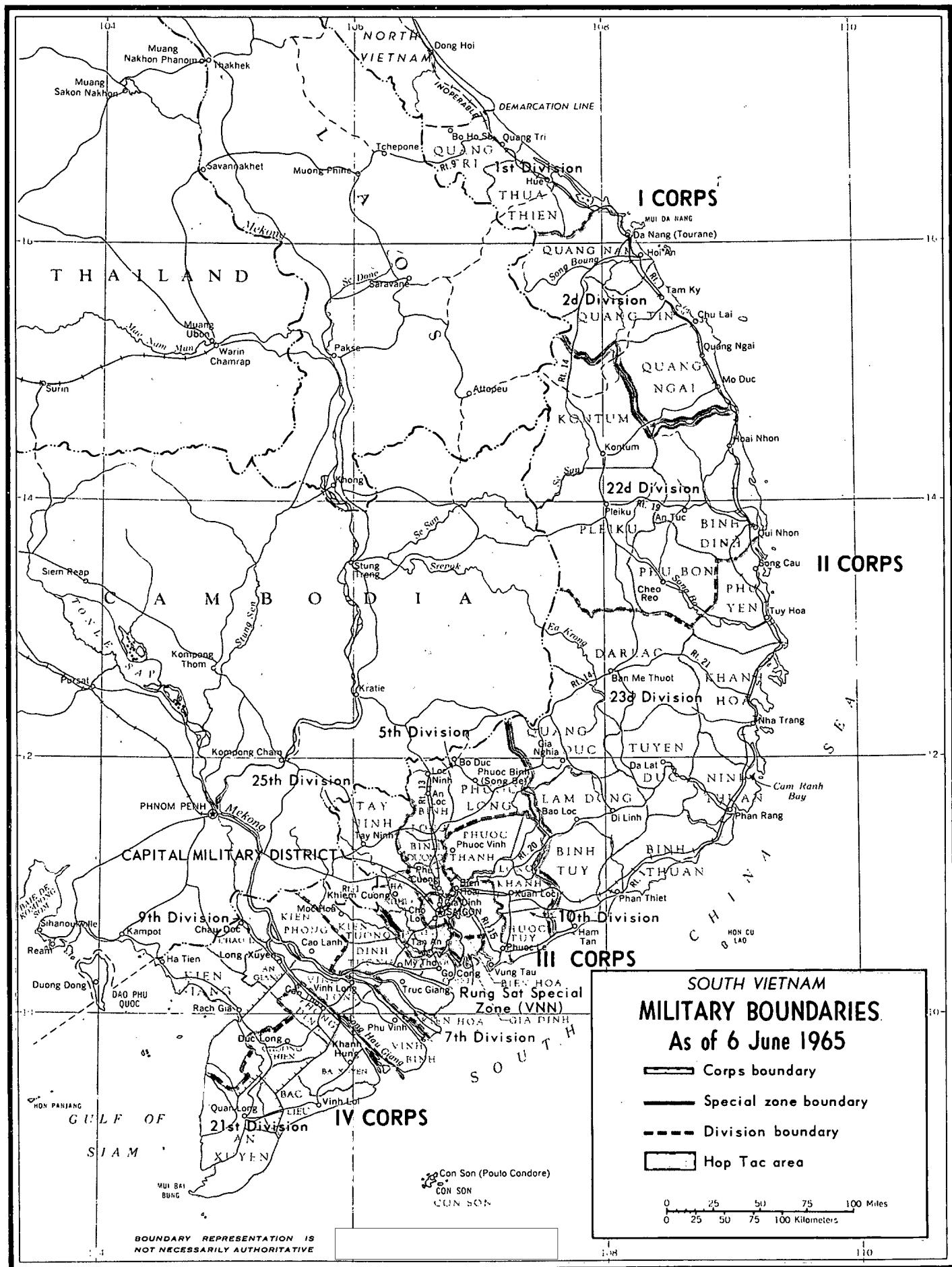
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30 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF  
30 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

Attention in South Vietnam continues to center on military developments.

In addition to mortaring Da Nang airbase, the Viet Cong overran a district town eight miles from the capital of Phu Bon Province, and fighting here has been heavy.

The Viet Cong apparently still hold the town of Tou Morong in Kontum Province. (See map.)

Government forces have inflicted heavy casualties on the Viet Cong near Cai Lay, in Dinh Tuong Province, 55 miles southwest of Saigon. The guerrillas lost 255 known dead; friendly losses stand at 6 killed (1 US) and 33 wounded (1 US).

2. Vietnam

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## 3. Communist China

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## 4. Algeria

Boumedienne is apparently still having trouble trying to get his government off the ground.

There is almost total paralysis of the state administration. The near blackout of official information is causing widespread fear among government employees about the intentions of Boumedienne and the army.

Boumedienne may be under pressure to allow more civilian control of the government. Ferhat Abbas, the respected former provisional president, is said to be demanding free elections and civilian control over the military. Boumedienne is likely to fight such a move.

The regime continues to maintain a tight security hold. The pro-Ben Bella demonstrations, carried out mostly by leftist student groups, have petered out.

The new regime's international orientation is still murky. With so many pressing domestic problems, Boumedienne is likely to delay making any decisive foreign policy moves for some time while sticking to his already declared posture of "nonalignment."

5. Dominican Republic      Political developments are moving slowly as consultations over the Organization of American States' proposals continue.

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