



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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1 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
1 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

We have had no further information on the political situation since Ambassador Lodge reported (this evening, Saigon time) on Ky's claim that the Buddhists have finally agreed to call off their campaign. The ambassador ended his cable by saying that "it all sounds too good to be true and we will need to await further developments."

Later in the evening, the government radio announced plans for the enlargement of the directorate, as Ky had promised, and stated that the change would become effective on Monday. Still later tonight, however, there was another large Buddhist demonstration in the capital, although not a particularly troublesome one.

In fact, we are not sure that the Buddhists' understanding of their agreement with Ky is the same as his. Some of them are still making noises about his stepping down.

Moreover, it is questionable how the Buddhists will react to events today in the north. Ky has given orders to I Corps commander Lam to use First Division troops to restore order in Hue. General Westmoreland has been informed that these troops will begin to move in early tomorrow morning. An airborne battalion is scheduled to move from Da Nang to a position near Hue where it will serve as a reserve for the other troops.

Earlier in the day, there were reports that a South Vietnamese engineer battalion known to be siding with the struggle forces was engaged in mining an important bridge between Hue and Da Nang. General Westmoreland has ordered General Walt to move in here and take over.

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2. Soviet Union

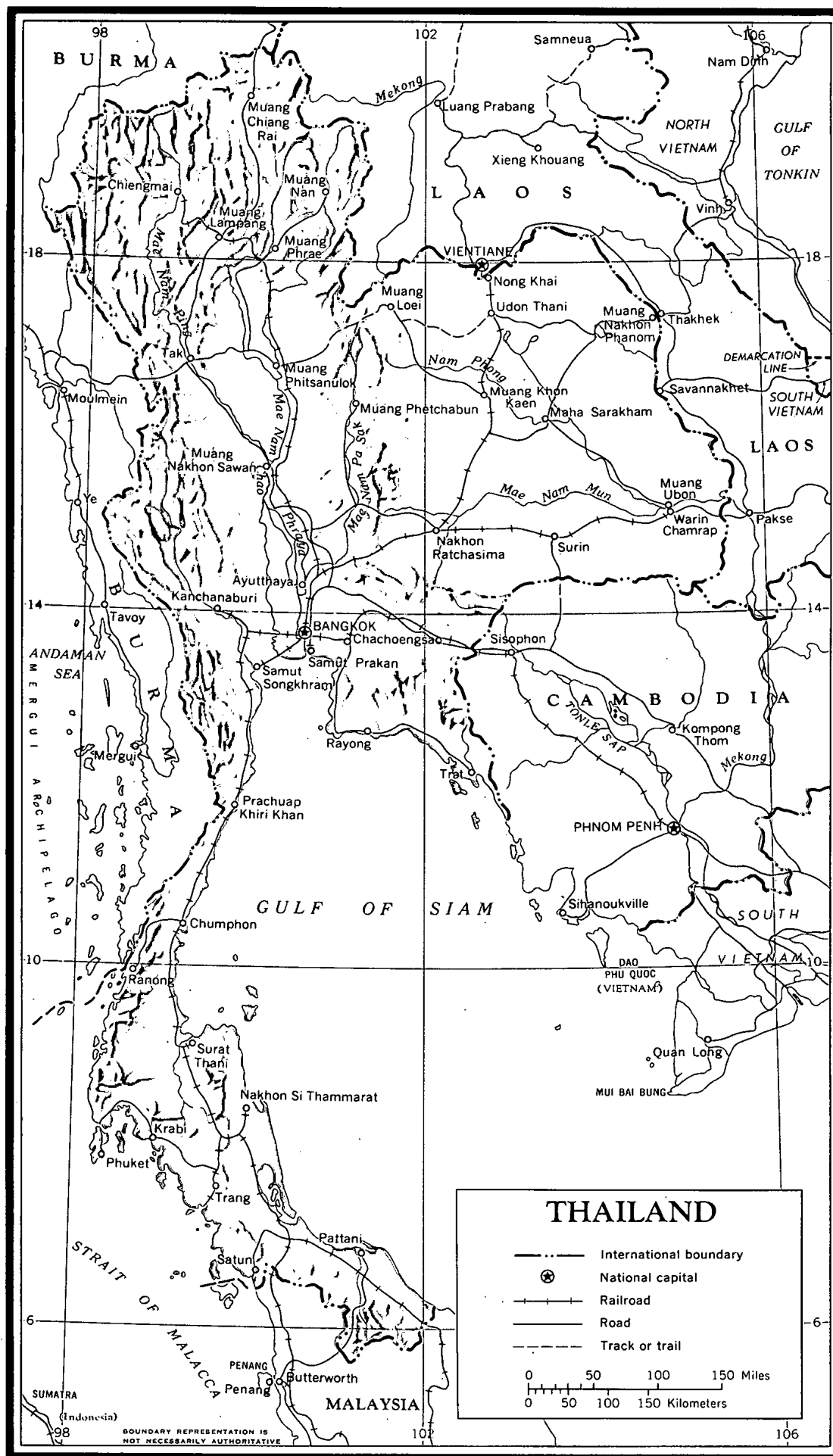
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3. Dominican Republic

Voter turnout has been heavy throughout the day and, so far, there have been no reports of serious incidents. The weather has been generally good, with light showers reported in some areas.

The polls close at 7:00 p.m. Washington time. Election officials promise to have a complete unofficial tally by early tomorrow evening. By late this afternoon there were no preliminary returns.

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4. Thailand

Communist insurgents are reacting aggressively to stepped-up government patrolling in the northeastern part of the country (see map). Insurgents have attacked government forces in three widely separated points in the northeast in recent weeks. An estimated 100 insurgents took part in one of the attacks, the largest to date.

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5. India

Mrs. Gandhi has been moving energetically to win a dominant position over the older, more doctrinaire leaders of the Congress Party and to strengthen her role as a national leader. In Ambassador Bowles' opinion, her success along these lines was the most significant development of the recent national meeting of party leaders.

6. Cyprus

Communal tensions are rising again, further dimming hopes for next week's scheduled meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.

Makarios is reported determined to show who is boss and threatens to impose new restrictions on the Turkish Cypriots if their "provocations" continue. Ankara's efforts to improve living conditions in the Turkish enclaves are described by Makarios people as merely attempts to perpetuate de facto partition of the island.

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7. Nigeria

Serious rioting erupted again today in at least one town in northern Nigeria.

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Many southerners in the town had been injured and many houses were burning.

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This is presumably a sequel to the bloody rioting of last weekend.

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8. Panama

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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2 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
2 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Yesterday's "compromise agreement" is fast coming unstuck. Buddhist leaders in Saigon, including the relatively moderate Tam Chau, are saying today that the agreement included a commitment for General Thieu to step down as chairman when the directorate is enlarged on Monday. The generals are adamant to the contrary.

Ky told Ambassador Lodge today that there was no written understanding with Buddhist leaders yesterday, and that there will be none. He regards the government changes he agreed to then to be for the benefit of all groups, not just the Buddhists.

One of the problems is the power struggle that seems to be developing among the Buddhists. There have been signs that Tam Chau and others may genuinely want to ease up in the pressure against the government. However, more militant leaders under Tri Quang's influence are resisting any compromise.

The First Division commander moved some of his units back into Hué today, but this was far from being a decisive reassertion of Saigon's authority there. The First Division units now in Hué seem more disposed to back the "struggle forces" than Saigon and took no action to stop mobs from sacking several more houses in Hué.

The US consul in Hué believes the situation there will continue to deteriorate until Saigon makes a genuine effort to re-establish its authority. The "strugglers," he reports, now have more weapons than ever.

2. North Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh has apparently visited Peking recently, or may be there now.

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Ho has, in fact, been out of public sight since 15 May, and there have been some special flights between Hanoi and Peking since then which could have carried him. A trip by Ho to Peking now could be related to problems between the two countries, such as the flow of vital Soviet equipment for Hanoi through China.

3. Communist China

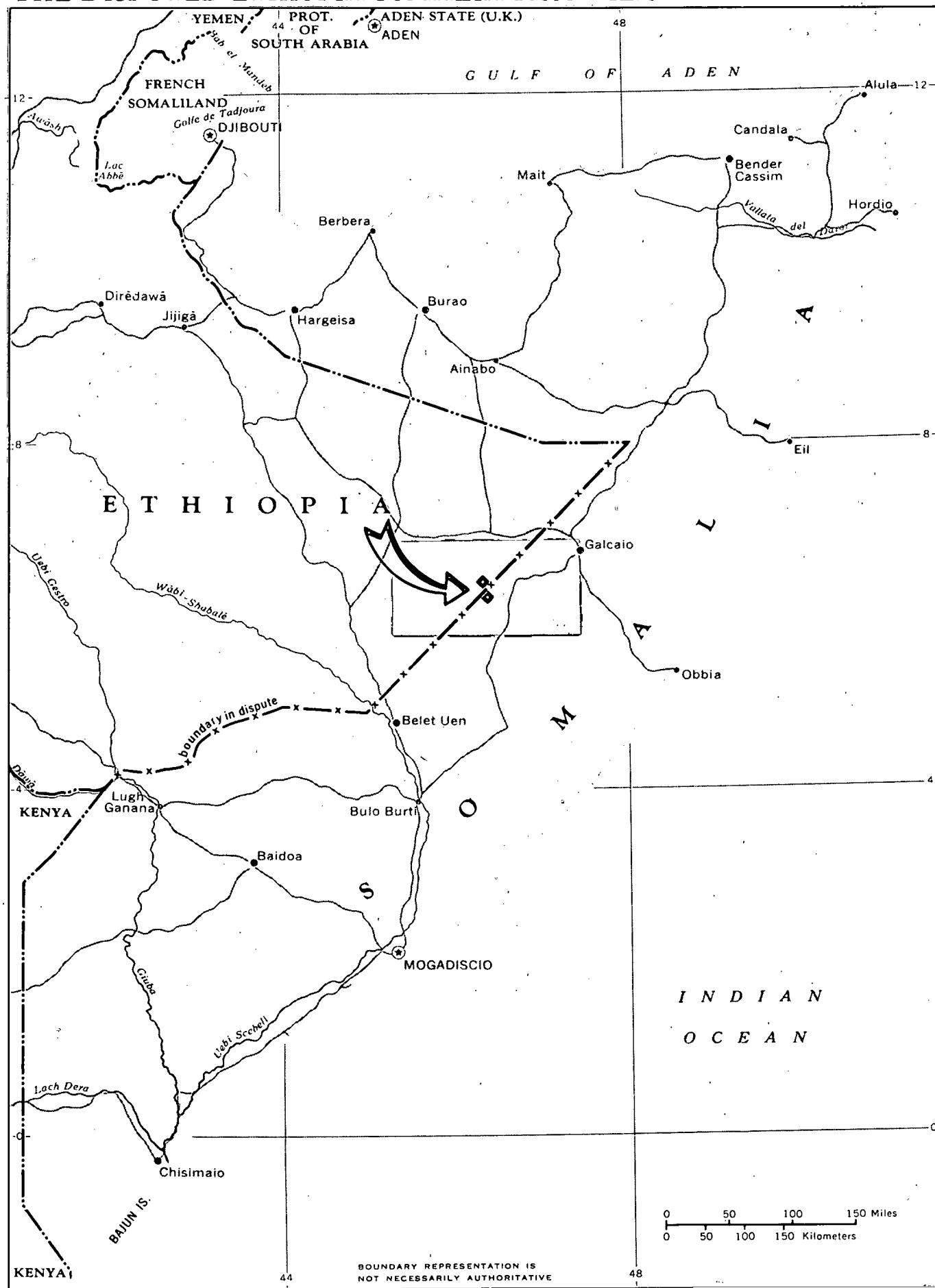
Most of the top leaders have been out of sight for three weeks, presumably in connection with the current leadership shake-up, which has so far toppled Peng Chen, previously fifth or sixth in the power structure.

There have been some signals that the highly militant Teng Hsiao-ping may be supplanting Liu Shao-chi as Mao's chosen successor. Mao's personal position seems still untouched, and he appeared healthy and alert in movies taken during the visit of an Albanian delegation in early May.

New charges against lesser officials in the provinces and in Peking are now appearing in the Chinese press. This was the technique used to build the case against Peng, and suggests that more senior heads will roll.

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THE DISPUTED ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA FRONTIER



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4. Congo

The carrying out today of Mobutu's order to give the four coup plotters a "fair trial and then hang them" will not provoke much popular unrest in the Congo. Rather it will add to the "I run the Congo" image he seems more and more determined to create. It will also underscore Mobutu's dependence on the top echelon of army officers.

5. Somalia

Relations with Ethiopia are again strained. This time the Somalis claim the Ethiopians have been building roads in Somali territory and have moved a 500-man military force across the disputed border--a chronic trouble spot where there were extensive military clashes in early 1964 (see map).

Some fighting could result, since the problem created by the border dispute and the large ethnic Somali population in eastern Ethiopia is a highly charged issue in both countries.

Last Sunday the moderate Somali prime minister shouted at Ambassador Thurston for two hours, trying to blame the tension on US military aid to Ethiopia. On the other hand, Haile Selassie,

[redacted] last month, flatly blamed the trouble on Soviet military aid to Somalia.

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6. France

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7. Indonesia

The agreement reached at Bangkok by Foreign Minister Malik and Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Razak will require further detailed negotiations before confrontation can actually end.

Razak is reportedly now preparing to go to Djakarta, presumably to discuss implementation. Malik for his part still has to cope with obstructionist elements in Indonesia, including Sukarno.

8. Dominican Republic

Balaguer has a strong lead--56 percent, with half the estimated vote tabulated--and appears on the way to victory. He has already issued a victory statement.

Bosch has made no public statement

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There were no major incidents during the balloting. There may yet be violence, however, when Bosch's strong-arm supporters in Santo Domingo learn of Balaguer's lead. There are reports that small groups are gathering in parks, and

of "trouble" for this evening. rumor50X1

The Central Electoral Board seems to be deliberately slowing down the release of returns in order to damp down just such activity.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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3 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
3 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

The resignation of Tam Chau, the moderate chairman of the Buddhist Institute, could signal a takeover of the Buddhist leadership by its militant wing. Chau has been under heavy pressure either to go along with the militants' all-out effort to bring down Ky or be expelled from the Institute.

Chau's "resignation"--it is not clear whether it has been formally accepted--could be a ploy to bring the militants into line. He has tried this gambit before, successfully, but we have some doubt that he could carry it off now. The director of the national police believes it will bring further violence.

Tri Quang is keeping up his anti-government, anti-American fusillade. This evening (Vietnam time) he said Buddhists would be urged to boycott the September elections. 50X1

Saigon, Hué, and Da Nang were quiet today--Buddha's birthday. 50X1

First Division troops in the city do appear to have collected some arms and may have removed some barricades. The US consul, however, still questions whether these troops can or will restore the government's authority in Hué.

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2. Cuba



3. Dominican Republic

Juan Bosch

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[redacted] is upset over what he calls "the election fraud." He rattled off a list of alleged irregularities, but said he does not intend to file an official protest over the matter.

Bosch said he would accept the results of the election and control his followers but warned that "sooner or later" he will "have to inform the people of the fraud." He also indicated that he would not actively cooperate with the incoming Balaguer government, because if he did so, he "would lose the moral authority which enables him to control the people."

There have been no reports of trouble in any part of the country today.

4. Panama

Antigovernment demonstrations broke out in Panama City last night in connection with the death of a Communist student leader. Further trouble is expected in Colon later this afternoon and in the capital tonight. The Communists hope to exploit this alleged murder to the hilt, but the Panamanian National Guard is prepared to act quickly.

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5. Argentina

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6. Belgium

Left-wing extremists in Brussels are to demonstrate during the forthcoming NATO meetings. The first of these incidents may well come on Sunday, and the US Embassy is the most likely target. Belgian officials are promising maximum protection to Secretary Rusk and his party.

7. Soviet Union

The Soviets are building what seems to be a new class of large submarine. Satellite photography of a shipyard near Archangel shows a hull section with a diameter larger than that of any known Soviet submarine. This would be the first new class since the diesel-powered cruise missile J-class began to appear in 1963.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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4 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
4 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Tam Chau's resignation as chairman was rejected today by the Buddhist Institute, according to a leading monk in the organization. It is not yet clear, however, to what extent this is a plus for the voices of moderation among the Saigon Buddhists. The Institute is issuing a communiqué threatening an "appropriate protest" if Ky and Thieu do not carry out their "promise" to step down on Monday.

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The situation in Hue is still in flux. The US consul there believes the outcome will be determined by the maneuvering within the First Division between pro-Saigon officers and those inclined toward the "struggle movement." Troops are now making some effort to disarm the "strugglers" and the regular Hue radio station is off the air.

A clandestine radio is reported to have begun broadcasting today from the Hue area, however. Calling itself the "voice of Buddhist salvation," it is repeating the antigovernment themes formerly carried on the regular station.

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2. North Vietnam

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3. Communist China

Peking is facing poor crop prospects again this year. At this point it seems unlikely that the total early grain harvest will exceed the mediocre level of last year.

China's wheat import requirements in 1966 will probably be at least 6 million tons--4.5 million of which have already been purchased. The tight world wheat situation may make it difficult for China to obtain the full 6 million.

4. Indonesia

Sukarno, as expected, has rejected the agreement recently worked out with Malaysia at Bangkok.

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Sukarno may well come around in due course, but implementation of the agreement is still a considerable time off.

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5. Nigeria

The powerful chiefs in the troubled north are said to be "excited and tough" as a result of their recent meetings with representatives of the military government. The US consul in Kaduna says there are consistent reports that many of the chiefs will push for secession if the government refuses to restore their authority. All of this could lead to another blowup.

6. Guatemala

The Communist terrorists are promising to maintain their campaign of violence, but they may lie low while the state of siege is still in effect.

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7. Dominican Republic

There were several shooting incidents late last night in Santo Domingo. The capital, however, has been quiet this morning.

Bosch, on the radio yesterday evening, announced that his party will investigate fraud in the elections. He said that he would address the nation when the results of this investigation become known, and told the people to stay calm in the meantime.

There are numerous reports that General Wessin y Wessin will attempt to return home from Miami--probably tomorrow. Garcia Godoy, however, seems convinced that Wessin will be kept out.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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6 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
6 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

There has been no specific Buddhist response yet to the announcement of the expanded directorate. However, a large meeting tonight at the Buddhist Institute in Saigon was apparently devoted to antigovernment and anti-US themes. Earlier in the day, the Institute issued a new communiqué demanding that Thieu and Ky resign.

The composition of the expanded directorate is still uncertain [REDACTED]

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At this point, however, it is clear that the group will be dominated by southerners. Furthermore, there is no representative "officially" connected with the Buddhist Institute, although one appointee has had close ties there.

Tri Quang, who was interviewed by US journalists over the weekend, is said to have become exceedingly bitter because the US failed to support the Buddhist struggle in Da Nang. Quang is still adamant that the confrontation between the government and the Buddhist Institute can be resolved only by the resignation or ouster of Thieu and Ky. As for the elections, Quang repeated that he is now opposed to the whole idea.

In Hué, Buddhists responded to an appeal from Tri Quang today and began putting family altars--which believers will hesitate to desecrate--in the streets. Main roads and bridge approaches have become badly blocked. This new tactic is said to be gaining the sympathies of many South Vietnamese troops in the area.

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2. Panama

Very serious rioting erupted today in Colon. At least three have been killed and 25 wounded, most of them students. At last word late this afternoon, the situation was beginning to calm down.

The outbreak followed a weekend of student protests and demonstrations protesting the unsolved killing of a Communist student leader [redacted]

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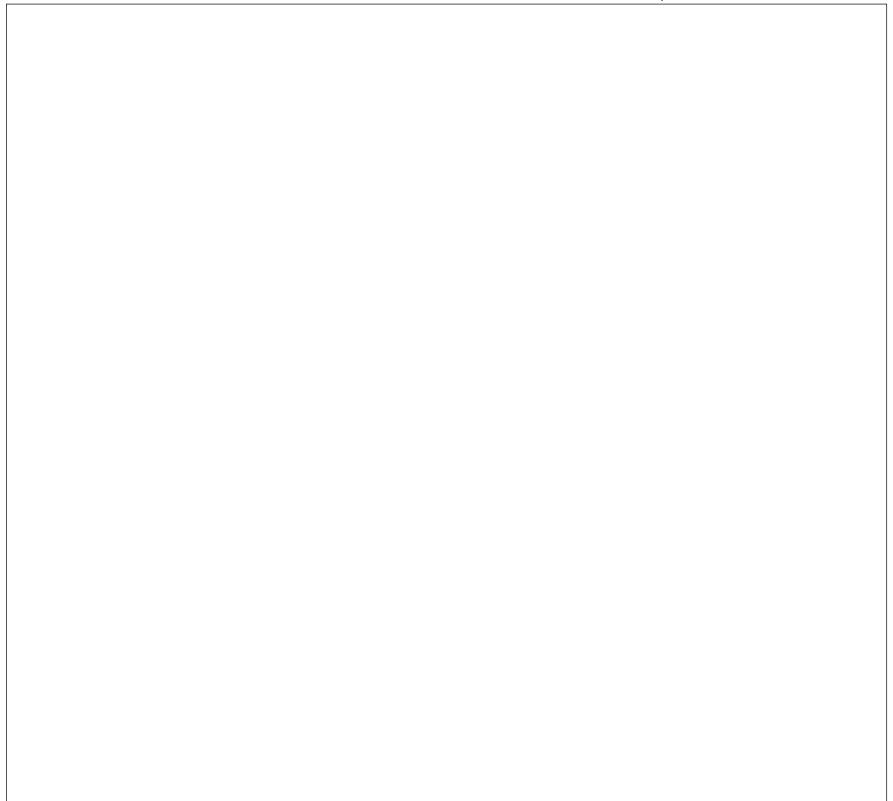
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[redacted] Communists have been in the forefront of the agitation. So far, there have been no reports that US personnel or installations have been threatened.

There is danger that the trouble will spread to Panama City. The Communist-led student federation is meeting this afternoon to decide what to do.

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3. Haiti



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4. Brazil

President Castello Branco's action yesterday in removing Adhemar de Barros from the governorship of Sao Paulo State is unlikely to have serious political repercussions. The ousted governor has not yet reacted, but he probably cannot line up much political or military backing for an attempt to defy the government.

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5. Dominican Republic

The extreme left is still pressing more moderate partisans of Juan Bosch for united action to protest alleged election fraud. Broadcasts today by the radio station controlled by Bosch's party are still crying fraud and claim that the party is formally contesting the election result. This can only further encourage the extremists.

The remnant of the former rebel military leadership, however, appears disposed to accept the election result.

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As the voting tallies near completion, it is clear that Balaguer will have solid backing in the new congress. Present indications are that Balaguer's partisans will have 22 of the 27 senate seats and 48 of the 74 seats in the lower house. Bosch's party will be the only minority party represented in the congress.

6. Communist China

Satellite photography of the Chinese missile test range [redacted] has provided additional information on the recently concluded two-month period of strategic missile testing. A 70-foot missile was erected on a pad in the test area [redacted]

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7. India

Devaluation of the rupee yesterday should enable the government to follow US and World Bank recommendations for the reduction of direct import controls. It will thus contribute to freeing the economy of excessive state controls.

For the short term, however, there will probably not be any great improvement in India's serious foreign exchange situation. Imports have already been severely restricted for some time. There is little prospect for important increases in exports, because of the inelastic world demand for Indian products.

8. Iraq

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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7 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
7 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

There was little change in the political situation today. Buddhist leaders remained adamant against continuation of Thieu and Ky in office.

Tam Chau took a somewhat harder line in his first public statement since the rejection of his resignation as head of the Buddhist Institute. More details on his position may come tomorrow, when the Institute has scheduled a news conference.

The Buddhist tactic of blocking streets with altars continued today to hamper military movements in Hué and a couple of other cities and to hinder vital port operations in Da Nang. There were several near incidents when troops sought to clear the congested streets.

It now appears that the tactic may have been designed to inhibit a Saigon military move against Hué, which the Buddhists thought was imminent. Late press reports claim that Tri Quang has ordered the "temporary" removal of the altars.

The Buddhist-called general strike in Hué was apparently entirely effective today among commercial and other nongovernmental elements, and partially effective among local civil servants. The clandestine radio, which is now believed to be installed in a Hué pagoda, continues to preach defiance of the government. It can evidently be heard throughout the I Corps area and well to the south of it.

2. Pakistan

Foreign Minister Bhutto may be leaving office soon. At least one senior Pakistani official and a friendly diplomat say the anti-Western minister will be finished in thirty days. His departure would remove one major source of irritation in relations with India as well as with the US.

3. Soviet Union

As has been long suspected, some Soviet reconnaissance satellites have been collecting electronic intelligence as well as taking photographs.

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4. Panama

The National Guard remains deployed in force both in Colon, where most of the violence hit yesterday, and in Panama City. There was a minor student demonstration in the interior today which was contained.

Funerals for the students killed in yesterday's rioting are to be held on 8 and 9 June and could be the occasion for more disturbances.

So far, the student proposal for a general strike has not taken fire.

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President Robles has scheduled an address to the country tonight at 8:00 p.m. EDT, which could do much to affect the outcome of the crisis.

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5. Dominican Republic

President-elect Balaguer says he would be reluctant to see the Inter-American Peace Force leave until his government is solidly established. He explained to Ambassador Bunker that he believes withdrawal should be linked with the "re-integration" of the Dominican armed forces and the disarming of the civilian population.

Garcia Godoy, on the other hand, has let it be known for some time that he wants the force to withdraw before he leaves office on 2 July.

Balaguer may try to stall on this issue, believing that he needs the presence of the force as a counterweight to the Dominican military.

There have been no further developments in the Bosch party's efforts to create doubt about the legality of the recent election. Balaguer does not appear concerned in the slightest.

6. Sudan

The shaky coalition government is running into increasing troubles. Next week, Communist-dominated trade unions, with the support of the major opposition party, plan to attempt a general strike aimed at bringing down Prime Minister Mahjoub's government. There are also reports that a strong effort will be made to unseat Mahjoub in the forthcoming session of the constituent assembly if the strike does not do in his government first.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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8 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
8 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

The political situation remains uneasy. The Buddhists are keeping up the pressure on the government. Tri Quang has started another hunger strike.

In a Saigon press conference today, Tam Chau reiterated that the "non-violent" struggle to topple Ky and Thieu would continue. He reportedly said Buddhists would "participate" in the proposed elections "if the government resigns." Chau has an appointment to see Ambassador Lodge on 9 June.

In Hué and Da Nang, the streets are still blocked by altars, and nothing effective has been done about removing them. This is also the case farther north in Quang Tri, where the chief Buddhist monk appears to be in virtual control.

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The Saigon government is making some senior military command changes, the significance of which is not yet clear. One involves the Saigon area commander, who is taking over the Third Corps. [redacted] other shifts are in store, perhaps including the ministers of defense, interior, and information.

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2. Panama

The country has been quiet throughout the day. However, there is still a chance of more trouble tomorrow when funeral services will be held for victims of earlier rioting in Colon.

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3. Soviet Bloc

Soviet crop prospects are good, thanks in large part to an early spring in the European part of the country and to abundant moisture supplies in the major winter grain areas. The outlook now is that the heavy imports of grain required in 1963 and 1965 will not be necessary this year.

In Eastern Europe, winter grain prospects have improved substantially since early March, and the outlook for spring-planted grains and a number of other crops is favorable. Eastern European grain import needs, however, are likely to remain near the 1965 level of 9 million tons, with the free world supplying about two thirds.

4. Soviet Union

Satellite photography continues to find more Soviet ICBM silos under construction. On the basis of our latest count, we believe the Russians will have an operational ICBM force of nearly 700 launchers by mid-1968. This will more than triple the size of their ICBM deployment; it has been standing at some 220 launchers since late 1964.

5. Cuba

We expect that Castro will set off a particularly heavy propaganda barrage against the US when he finds out that he will not be able to send his athletes by ship to the Caribbean Games in Puerto Rico. He might even retaliate by not permitting the 2,000 US citizens and relatives still in Cuba to leave the island via the airlift to Miami.

6. Congo

The huge Union Minière mining concern is going to defy Mobutu on moving its headquarters to Leopoldville. All companies doing business principally in the Congo are supposed to do this by 1 January 1967.

Mobutu has threatened that companies failing to comply will be "nationalized." It is not clear what he means by this, but there appears to be little doubt that the Belgians are wrong in thinking that he is bluffing in the matter and can be safely crossed.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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9 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
9 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Tam Chau met with Ambassador Lodge at the embassy this morning. Chau merely concentrated on the standard line of the Buddhist Institute that the US should "encourage" Thieu and Ky to resign.

In commenting on the growing frustration within the Buddhist camp, one member of Chau's retinue told the ambassador that the Institute felt "cornered." Lodge warns that the time may be approaching when the Institute will turn to a coup attempt in desperation.

Ky told Ambassador Lodge today that he "firmly" intends to go ahead with the elections and that he hopes to promulgate the election laws by 19 June. He also said that he would definitely be going to the Seoul Conference next week, but claimed he would stay there only one day. The US ambassadors in Seoul and Tokyo both feel that Ky's attendance would do the conference no good.

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Saigon has been completely quiet.

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2. Communist China

The struggle in the leadership seems to be intensifying. More heads are likely to roll soon, possibly including key figures in the military as well as the government and the party.

Chinese newspapers are now stressing that the regime's most dangerous enemies are domestic ones.

The Chinese Army journal, which has been in the forefront of the struggle, now claims that men "in very high positions" are linked to "antiparty elements" already exposed in the party, the government, and the army. This article elaborates on a major editorial in a similar vein that appeared in People's Daily over the weekend.

We continue to suspect that party Secretary General Teng Hsiao-ping is calling the shots.

3. Nigeria

The military leaders in Lagos responded to continuing northern resistance today with another uncompromising statement of intention to run the country in their own way. They threatened to impose martial law in any areas where violence breaks out again. All army personnel have been alerted and those on leave recalled.

This bold front is unlikely to intimidate northern leaders who are determined to resist centralized control from Lagos. It remains to be seen whether the military government will risk a mutiny by northerners in the army by using regular troops against northern rioters.

4. Congo

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5. Dominican Republic

For the past few days, the local press has been carrying many complaints from around the country that elements of the military and police have been taking arbitrary and sometimes violent action against Bosch supporters. The US Embassy believes some such political reprisals are in fact taking place on the lower levels, but is unable yet to judge their extent.

Both defense and police chiefs have denied the stories and have reiterated orders forbidding their subordinates from engaging in any type of political activity. Bosch, who tends to exaggerate reports of reprisals against his followers, may well clamor that Balaguer's victory has opened the way to a settling of scores by reactionary forces.

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6. Panama

The country has been quiet so far today, although the funerals in Colon could still spark some trouble. Some 3,000 students were congregating for the funerals at 4:30 this afternoon.

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7. Haiti

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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10 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
10 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

There have been no incidents reported in Hué in the wake of Saigon's dispatch of some 350 combat police into the city today. Progovernment forces there seem to be gradually getting the upper hand, though Buddhists continue their nonviolent protest gestures.

General Thi displayed his irritation with Tri Quang and the "struggle movement" during a conversation today with a US consular officer. He said the movement has been infiltrated by Communists, and then he proceeded to name several.

Thi was equivocal when asked whether he thought the present government could stay in power until after elections. He said that what the country really needs is a strong benevolent dictator to end the anarchy. He hinted that he would be a good choice for the job.

2. North Vietnam

A review of shipping from North Vietnam last month indicates that there was a notable reduction of coal exports as a result of the mid-April air strike against Cam Pha, site of the principal coal processing and transportation facilities.

It appears that the entire deficit was deducted from Communist China's quota. Deliveries to North Vietnam's other two major coal customers, Japan and France, were maintained at normal levels.

3. North Vietnam

Recent evidence has added to our knowledge of the Chinese Communist military presence in North Vietnam. This is summarized in today's Annex.

4. Soviet Union

Soviet manned space flights will be resumed "very soon," according to a Soviet space official. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the Soviet scientist said the purpose of the new flight program will be to determine the feasibility of assembling a manned space station in orbit around the earth.

If all goes well, construction of such a station might be started within the next six to 18 months. The last Soviet manned space flight was in March 1965.

5. Rhodesia

There is still no light at the end of the tunnel, but both the British and the Rhodesians seem to have given at least a little in exploratory talks now continuing in Salisbury. The cards are being held very close to the vests.

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6. Tanzania

London's withdrawal of its \$21-million loan after Dar es Salaam broke relations with the UK over the Rhodesia issue has forced the Tanzanians to seek new Communist aid. Last week they signed their first development credit agreement with Moscow for \$19.6 million on terms which they had refused to consider in 1964. This week they obtained a cash credit of \$5.6 million for budgetary support from Peking.

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7. Dominican Republic

It has developed that the leaders of President-elect Balaguer's own party are in the dark as to his plans and policies. So far, he apparently has not discussed cabinet appointments with anyone. Party colleagues say he plans a series of "surprises" immediately following his inauguration on 1 July.

However that may be, at the moment he seems to have no fixed ideas on programs, according to Ambassador Bunker, who talked with him at length on Tuesday. The ambassador got the impression that Balaguer hopes the US will offer some guidance.

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ANNEX

Chinese Communist Forces in North Vietnam

Chinese Communist military forces in North Vietnam have not grown substantially since [redacted] early March. The overall structure of these forces has become somewhat clearer since then, however. Also, photography has shown continued progress on major construction projects in the areas where the Chinese engineer units are located.

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Total Chinese troop strength in North Vietnam is now estimated to be between 30,000 and 47,000. This includes four engineer divisions, two anti-aircraft divisions, a coastal security division, three lesser units apparently associated with construction projects, and service units of perhaps regimental size.

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The [redacted] Division, which moved into the Kep area [redacted] is installing an extra rail on the meter-gauge rail line from Kep to the Chinese border, thus making this segment of the track capable of handling both the meter-gauge Vietnamese and the standard-gauge Chinese equipment. From Kep a new standard-gauge line is being constructed directly to the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, a large Chinese aid project.

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[redacted]
[redacted] Recent photography shows extensive new road construction and improvement in the area. This route is a good alternative to the more exposed rail and road routes into China farther east.

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[redacted]
[redacted] what looks increasingly like airfield construction. One airfield is apparently

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[REDACTED]

being built in the Yen Bai area and the other in the Song Dong area some 20 miles west of Hanoi. These projects could be completed by the end of this year.

The new air bases are probably being built for the North Vietnamese as part of the continuing Chinese effort to improve Hanoi's air defenses. At present, there are only five airfields in all of North Vietnam capable of handling jet fighters. It is possible, of course, that these airfields may be intended for contingency use by the Chinese.

[REDACTED]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

11 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
11 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Government forces moved further today to strengthen their authority in Hue. In Saigon, Ambassador Lodge sees some tentative signs that the leaders of the Buddhist Institute may be thinking of moderating the demand that Ky and Thieu must go.

Whether these encouraging trends will be sustained may be determined in part by the outcome of demonstrations planned for tomorrow in Saigon. Both Catholics and Buddhists have scheduled demonstrations, and the latter are billing theirs as another "massive" one. Buddhist leaders are said to be prepared to make it a counterdemonstration if, as they suspect, the Catholics concentrate on anti-Buddhist themes.

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2. Dominican Republic

President-elect Balaguer and Garcia Godoy have agreed on the timing for withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force, beginning shortly after the 1 July inauguration. The force would leave gradually over a 90-day period.

Balaguer has reserved the right, however, to slow or speed up the process as he sees fit.

Formal action to get the withdrawal moving now lies with the Council of the OAS. The US Embassy indicates that if this goes quickly, it might be possible to withdraw some less essential US unit before 1 July.

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3. Argentina

Under increasing pressure from the military, Illia called an unprecedented meeting of his full cabinet yesterday. The meeting produced a press release asserting the government's intention to deal with the country's most pressing problems. The cabinet is to meet again on Monday, 13 June, to take action on a long-drawn-out labor crisis in one of the provinces.

The military will be watching with interest to see whether the civilians actually follow up these good resolutions with positive action. If Illia can do so, he may be able to stave off a move by the military to oust him.

4. Congo

The Belgian military assistance program is encountering increasing hostility from the Congolese.

there has been a slowdown in aid and no new Belgian personnel are arriving for the time being. Nor are new Belgian funds being made available for the purchase of military equipment by the Congolese Government.

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Matters may become even more unpleasant for the Belgians in Leopoldville between now and the independence celebrations on 30 June.

The US Embassy thinks that the position of the Belgian cadres in the long run is going to become tougher and tougher. On the other hand, Mobutu still relies on the Belgians and the mercenaries. Relations could, as they have before, once again simmer down.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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13 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
13 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

The Buddhist demonstration in Saigon today--the first in more than a week--was dispersed by police. Much smaller than Sunday's huge Catholic rally, the Buddhist procession featured the usual banners denouncing the Ky government and its works.

In Hué, the standoff between the government and the "struggle" forces continues, but without further violence. Buddhist altars are still in the streets.

Various sources continue to report that Ky is about to make sweeping changes in his cabinet. The ministers most likely to be replaced are those who threatened to resign back in March and April if the government used force against dissidence in Da Nang.

The so-called "baby Turks," a loose faction of young officers, who have wanted strong government action, would applaud such an overhaul if the replacements proved willing to deal firmly with the Buddhists. The latter, however, would probably become more, not less, obstreperous.

2. Haiti

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3. Soviet Union

[redacted] that the Surveyor and Gemini missions had demonstrated that the US is now clearly number one in control, landing, and docking techniques.

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The Soviet officer noted that the US had maintained constant command and control of the Surveyor to the moment of landing, whereas Soviet control of Luna 9 was only periodic and totally absent during the touchdown phase. He also said that Surveyor's pictures of the moon were technically superior to the Luna 9 shots.

The marshal's remarks are in line with what seems to be an increasingly painful realization by knowledgeable Russians: that whenever the Soviet Union and the US have attempted the same space mission, the US performance has excelled.

4. Warsaw Pact

Virtually the entire top command of the Soviet armed forces has gathered in East Berlin with counterparts from East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The purpose of this meeting has not been announced, but we believe that Moscow and these key "northern tier" countries of Eastern Europe are attempting to work out a more closely integrated military arrangement in the face of Rumania's desire for a decreased role in Warsaw Pact affairs.

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5. Panama

A number of the student agitators arrested last week have been released and are now calling for more attacks against the security forces. Handbills circulating in Panama City are urging the students to keep the pressure on by staging around the clock raids on government installations.

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6. Dominican Republic

The full text of Bosch's radio speech this afternoon is not yet translated. A brief summary, however, indicates that he had nothing startling to say.

Bosch said that he and his party accept the election results. He said that he wants no part of a government of unification or coalition but an "honest opposition" which his party will provide for the good of the country.

Bosch ended his speech by promising to speak often.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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14 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
14 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

There has been no further trouble reported from Saigon since riot police dispersed several thousand Buddhist-led demonstrators this afternoon, Vietnam time.

In Hué, the opposing forces seem to have reached a temporary impasse. Colonel Loan now has 400 of his combat police from Saigon in the city, but he says that he plans to move slowly to restore order.

In the military sphere, the South Vietnamese armed forces report a total of 50,503 personnel losses for the first quarter of 1966; more than 34,000 of these were dropped from the rolls as deserters.

Regular force desertions--some 18,660 men--ran at a rate of 20.1 per thousand during the quarter. This compares with a monthly average of 14.2 per thousand last year and 8.3 per thousand in 1964.

Conscripts, who represent only about 7 percent of South Vietnamese military strength, accounted for more than 30 percent of the total desertions.

2. Communist China

Remarks last week by Foreign Minister Chen Yi [redacted]

[redacted] seem designed mainly to inform the US that the domestic upheaval in China has not weakened Peking's determination to resist any settlement in Vietnam except on Communist terms.

Chen reiterated the conditions for ending the war which Peking has stated before. [redacted]

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3. Communist China

50X1

4. Indonesia

The three-day visit to Djakarta by Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto may have buoyed the spirits of President Sukarno, but it certainly won no points among the men who are really ruling Indonesia now.

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5. Cyprus

Cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the court system, one of the last areas of formal intercommunal cooperation, is in danger of breaking down. Turkish Cypriot judges withdrew from the mixed courts last week, and some elements around Makarios are urging their replacement by Greek Cypriots. This, of course, would be another step toward de facto partition.

U Thant referred to this as one more of the recent "disheartening developments" on Cyprus which require a continuation of the United Nations peace force there. Far from diminishing, armed confrontation is "becoming more intense," U Thant said.

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6. France

Whatever prospect there may have been for cooperation among non-Gaullist, non-Communist forces of the moderate left and center was given a bad setback last weekend. The Convention of Republican Institutions, one of the three components of Francois Mitterand's political grouping, held its national meeting then.

The proceedings marked a significant shift toward collaboration with the Communist Party and the renunciation of any attempt to reach an understanding with Jean Lecanuet's center forces. NATO, in particular, took a beating. The upshot, the US Embassy points out, may well mean the movement of more support from the center to De Gaulle.

7. Dominican Republic

Petulant though it was, Bosch's speech yesterday was an admission that his party had been defeated in the election. It should serve to clear the air and further to reduce the threat of extremist violence over the election result.

Bosch's call on his party to become a vigorous democratic opposition presages an active time in the new congress where Bosch partisans will have a little over a third of the seats in the lower house and five of the 27 senate seats. The Bosch party is already preparing a legislative program.

Balaguer's followers, on the other hand, presently have little idea of what the programs of the new administration will be, and Balaguer himself, if he knows, is keeping his own counsel.

8. Ecuador

The financial and economic crisis is tightening. Consumer prices have shot up and sales are dropping since the recent imposition of the government's austerity measures, which included a drastic budget cut, credit restrictions, additional taxes, and import surcharges. Unemployment is up.

Part of the problem is that international reserves are approaching zero. Negotiations are under way with international lending agencies and the US for about \$30 million. While the talks proceed, the government is under heavy pressure from business interests to revoke the austerity measures.

9. Cuba

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

15 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
15 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Today, for the third straight day, the police in Saigon dispersed militant Buddhist-led demonstrators. The Buddhist Institute is now calling for a three-day general strike in Saigon to begin Friday.

It is becoming clear that the monks now in control of the institute have repudiated the relatively moderate Tam Chau. He is no longer in Saigon, and there is some question as to whether he remains chairman of the institute.

One Saigon monk assured a US Embassy officer today that the Buddhists continue to follow a nonviolent policy. He implied that this would not impede them from trying to provoke the police into violent reprisals in order to demonstrate the "brutality" of the government forces.

In Hué, the clandestine Buddhist radio was seeking today to encourage the "strugglers" by passing word that demonstrations had started up again in Saigon "after a ten-day break for rest and recuperation." Nonviolent resistance continues unabated in the city. Colonel Loan, who was a forceful figure in the restoration of government authority in Da Nang a month ago, is still using quiet and undramatic tactics in Hué.

2. North Vietnam

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50X1

3. Cuba

Further word from [redacted]

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[redacted] Havana tends to dispel the rumors of Fidel Castro's displacement, although the possibility still exists that he may be ailing. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Havana press has reported that "Prime Minister" Castro held a two-hour interview with the director-general of UNESCO on Monday, 13 June. The repetition in the press story of Fidel's various honorific titles would indicate that he is still in harness.

Other reports from sources in Havana who saw Fidel on television on 4 June say that he looked tired and withdrawn as if ill. Contrary to custom on ceremonial occasions, he left the speech making to President Dorticos.

4. Jamaica

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5. Ghana

The Ghanaians are seeking the return of some of the Soviet aid technicians they expelled after the coup last February. [redacted]

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50X1

6. Berlin

Soviet and East German authorities delayed a US military train to Berlin today at the Marienborn checkpoint. They insisted that they had not been given the requisite advance notification. The episode looks like a case of minor harassment, and there is no indication of new Soviet pressure on Allied access rights.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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16 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
16 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

For the fourth straight day, Buddhist monks continued to try to organize demonstrations in Saigon. Police are dealing with them firmly. Their tactics have irritated at least some people by causing monumental traffic jams.

In Hué, a battalion of airborne troops joined police in continuing the task of cleaning up the streets. There has apparently been little violence. Tri Quang continues his hunger strike in the hospital apparently under "informal" detention by the government.

There is now little doubt that Tri Quang's militant supporters are running the Buddhist Institute in Saigon, although the relatively moderate Tam Chau remains its titular chairman. At least one government minister has told the US Embassy that he thinks Tri Quang this time has gone "too far" and has set forces in motion--including anti-US sentiment--he can no longer control.

2. Netherlands

The riots in Amsterdam, which grew out of a construction workers strike, have been given a momentum of their own by young toughs and students. They have become a somewhat purposeless challenge to the city police and government.

Even the Communists, who at first aided the strikers, now seem to be trying to disassociate themselves from the violence. This leaves the small anti-NATO Pacifist Socialist Party the most active political backer of the rioters.

3. Indonesia

Tensions are growing again in Djakarta with the approach of the opening session of the Peoples' Consultative Assembly on Monday. This meeting has long been heralded as the instrument through which Indonesia's present leaders intend to deprive Sukarno of his lifetime claim to the presidency. They also hope to secure assembly endorsement of their "new path" in foreign relations.

The main problem now is the fragmentation of the once almost monolithic unity of the anti-Communist, anti-Sukarno movement. This is permitting pro-Sukarno forces to reassert themselves. This, in turn, makes Indonesia's leaders chary of pushing for the kind of clear-cut new policy directions they would like to see.

The upshot of the assembly meeting may well turn out to be another series of typically Indonesian half-way measures.

4. Pakistan

A high-level Pakistani military mission is now in Peking, probably to discuss additional Chinese military assistance.

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After the visit of a high-level Pakistani mission to Peking last October, China supplied Pakistan at least 41 medium tanks and 24 MIG-19 fighters.

5. Guatemala

New terrorist incidents hit Guatemala City this week.

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6. Uruguay

Leaders of the two traditional political parties have begun talks in an effort to come up with a bipartisan proposal for reforming Uruguay's unwieldy government. Rivalries between the parties and among the factions in each will make agreement hard to come by.

Most Uruguayans seem to want reform, but unless the two big parties can reach agreement this summer, the chance of a constitutional solution will be all but foreclosed.

7. Egypt

Nasir has ordered a broad shake-up in the army's command levels.

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This is probably in part an effort to prevent anti-Nasir sentiment in the army from crystallizing. Nasir is presently embarked on a campaign against the "remnants of feudalism," a term evidently employed to cover a variety of real and imagined opponents of his rule.

Ambassador Battle feels this may foreshadow increased concentration on the home front.

8. Communist China

Chou En-lai arrived in Bucharest today after a much postponed visit. He will stop in Albania, and possibly Egypt, before returning to Peking. For the Rumanians his visit serves to demonstrate their independence. The Chinese, on the other hand, will try to use the visit to embarrass the Russians and to show that they have influence in Eastern Europe outside of Albania.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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17 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
17 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Government forces continued today the major effort to reassert Saigon's authority in Hué. There have been no pitched battles between the opposing forces, though government troops did feel obliged on several occasions today and yesterday to open fire on Buddhist-led mobs. There have been several fatalities. The situation is still explosive.

It is estimated that about 1,000 soldiers of the First Division in Hué are still openly siding with the "struggle forces." Many are without weapons, however, and most are passively holed up in the ancient Hué citadel, the walled section of the city. Troops in Hué loyal to Saigon were further reinforced today and now total some 2,000.

Tri Quang, who says he is continuing his hunger strike, is calling for new nonviolent resistance tactics, including a boycott of US personnel and installations.

Back in Saigon, the struggle between moderates and militants for control of the Buddhist Institute came clearly into the open today. Tam Chau publicized an open letter taking strong issue with the militants, including Tri Quang. In an energetic bid to regain control of the institute, he declared that he will not resign and will not be treated as a mere clerk.

The three-day "general strike" called by the institute, now set to begin tomorrow, is not expected to cause severe disruption. It is opposed by major labor unions.

2. Singapore

This week Prime Minister Lee publicly took issue with the local leftist campaign to discredit the US in Vietnam. In the most unequivocal statement he has yet made on this issue, he told a student group at the university that the US cannot be blamed for what is happening in Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam, he said, is to ensure that the same thing is not repeated elsewhere. He pointed out that Singapore is not the only nonaligned country in South Asia with an important stake in the outcome.

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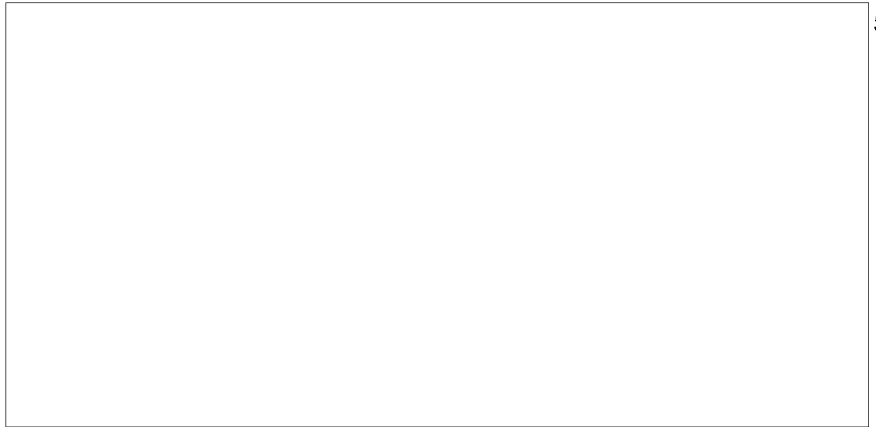
3. Congo

President Mobutu says that he is seriously considering disbanding some of the white mercenary units serving in the Congo. These troops have been bearing the brunt of the government's anti-rebel campaign for almost two years, but Mobutu now looks on them as good targets in his drive to assert his country's independence and self-sufficiency.

Although the mercenaries, particularly the South Africans, are no longer the indispensable force they were at the height of the rebellion, their removal would greatly prolong the campaign against the rebels and drastically reduce the government's capacity to head off any rebel resurgence.

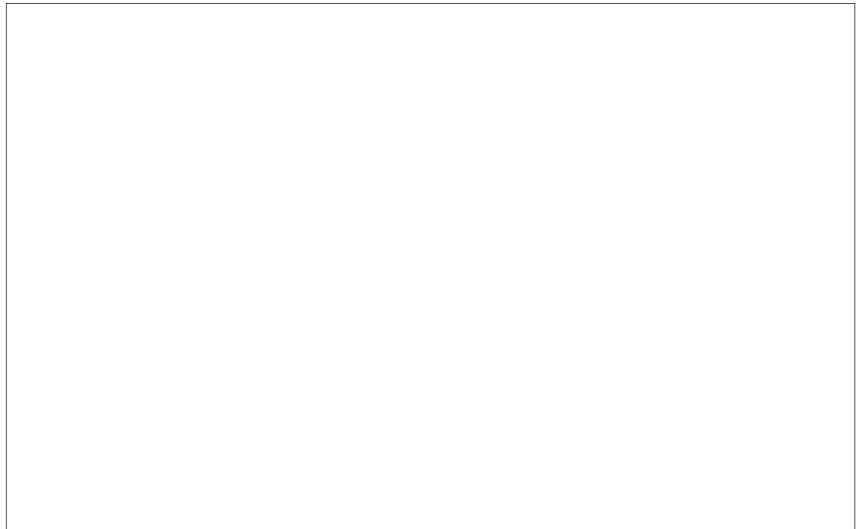
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4. India-Pakistan



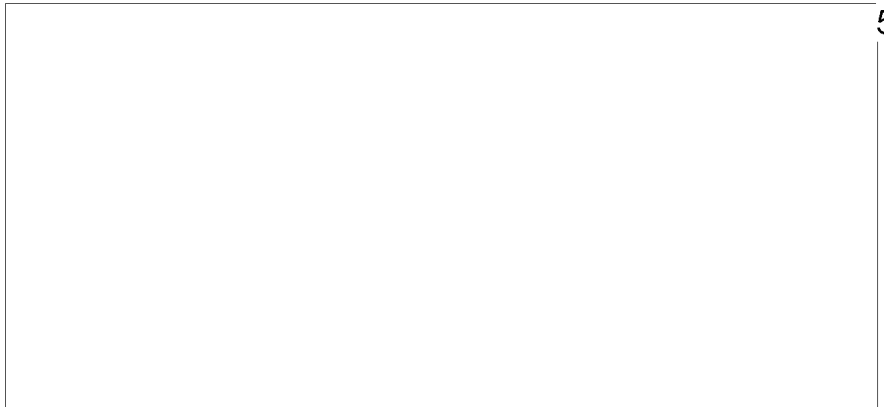
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5. France



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6. Netherlands



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7. Bolivia

The much publicized unity of the Bolivian mine workers seems to be cracking.

Opposition to Communist and pro-Communist domination of the Mine Workers Federation has grown in recent weeks

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All of this decreases the chances of violence in the mines before the national elections on 3 July.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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18 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
18 JUNE 1966

1. Vietnam

The government's confrontation with the militant Buddhists has reached a turning point.

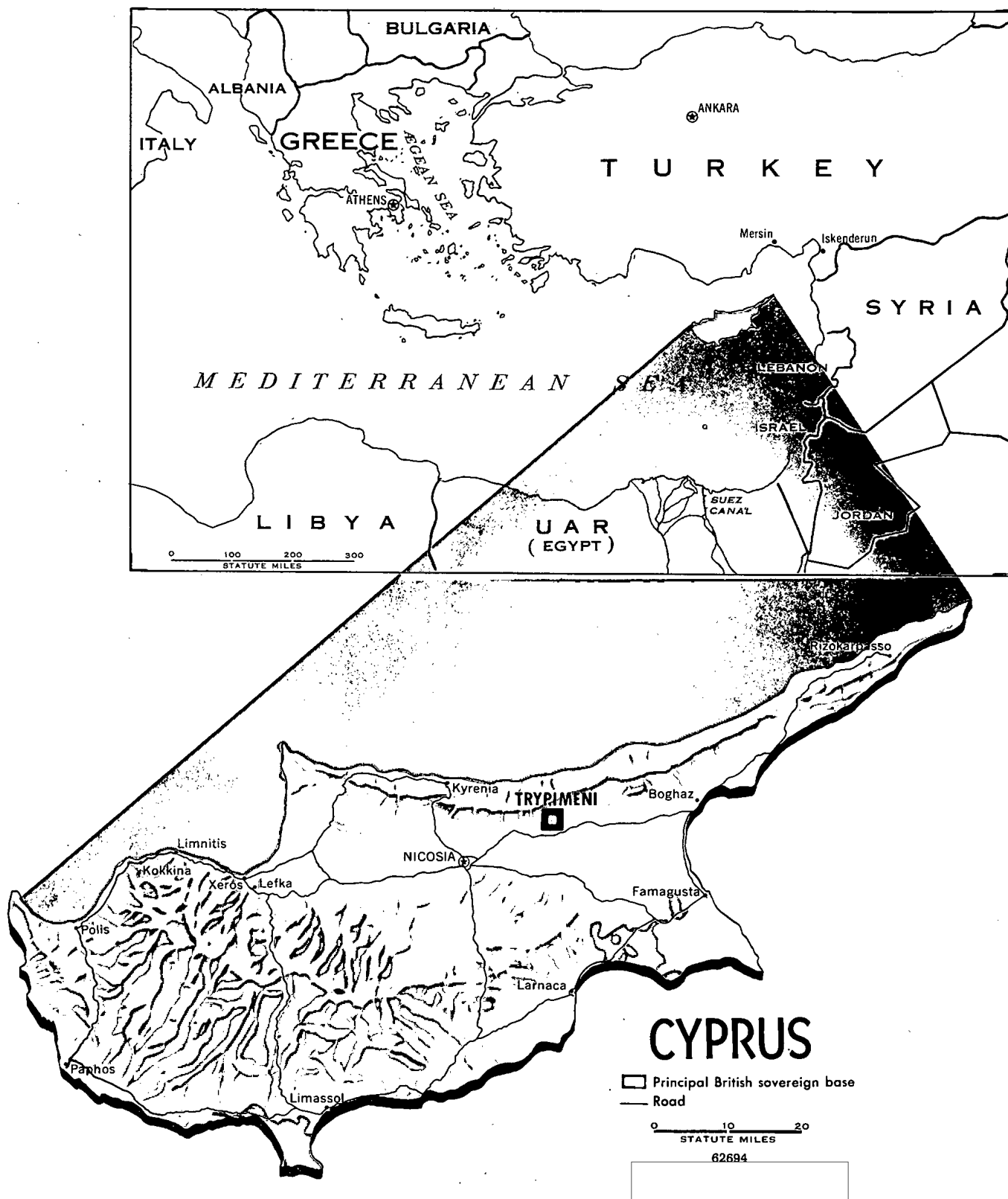
In Hué, where there are now four battalions of loyal troops and field police, the government has tightened its grip. Police apparently raided Tri Quang's headquarters pagoda today, and have banned all demonstrations. General Nhuan, commander of the unreliable First Division, has been relieved by a paratrooper general, and his fate is not known.

Leaders of struggle forces have been given an ultimatum to surrender within 24 hours or be attacked by the troops.

The three-day general strike in Saigon called for by the militants of the Buddhist Institute has failed. Even shops near the Institute pagoda itself apparently remained open for business today.

That part of the city remains disturbed, however, and is now off limits to all US vehicles after Molotov cocktails were heaved this afternoon at three US Army jeeps on official business. The main pagoda has been completely sealed off by government police following the murder of a policeman this morning by a mob of youths, who apparently took refuge inside.

The US Embassy, in a general assessment of the recent role of the Buddhists, estimates that the split between the Buddhist moderates and militants is most unlikely to heal, and sees hope that Tri Quang will be thoroughly discredited by current developments.



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2. Panama

The embassy reports that President Robles and his ministers are very much concerned about the continuing potential for further disturbances in Panama. They realize that the mood of the people--particularly in Colon--is explosive and the government must now move quickly to relieve the slum conditions which helped spawn the riots.

As a first step, Robles has set up special committees in Colon and Panama City to work out remedial "action programs" for these two urban centers.

3. Cuba

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4. Cyprus

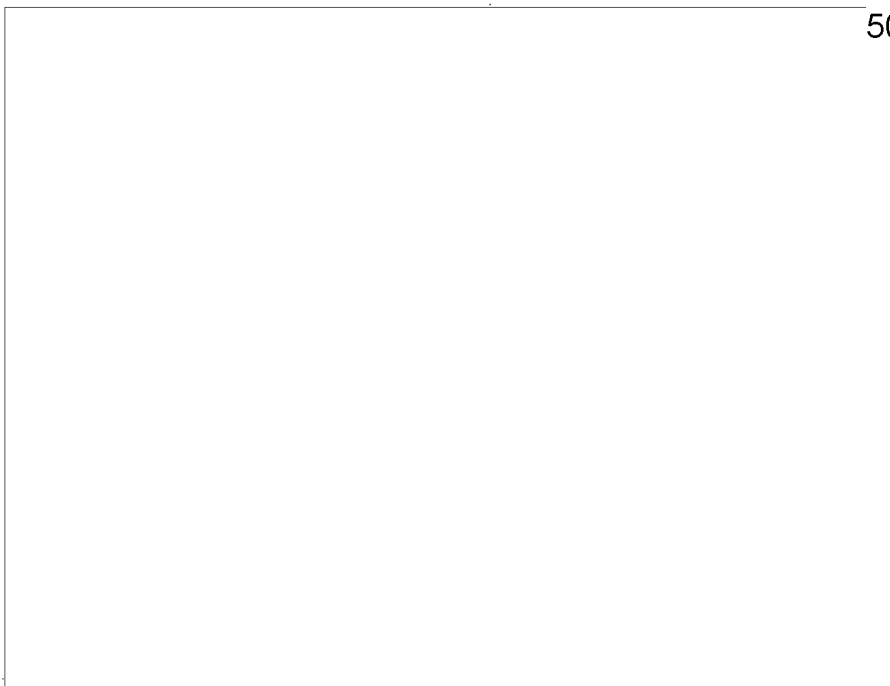
Tensions arising from Greek Cypriot road construction in the Trypimeni area northeast of Nicosia seem to be easing (see map). At the urging of Athens, the Greek Cypriots are said to have agreed to allow UN officials additional time to resolve the impasse over the new road, which would cut through an area dominated by the Turkish Cypriots.

At the same time, procedural arrangements have been completed for the reopening of Greek-Turkish talks on the Cyprus problem; special emissaries may meet later this month.

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5. Indonesia

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

20 JUNE 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

23

DAILY BRIEF
20 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

The government continues to gain in its drive to dominate the dissidents. Except for the Viet Cong hit-and-run attack near Hué today, the city has returned to something approaching normality. Many residents are clearly relieved over the restoration of law and order. There was a flare-up of violence in Da Nang today, but the authorities apparently gained the upper hand rather quickly.

Saigon was quiet again today, and the Buddhist Institute remains tightly sealed off.

Tam Chau has received formal support for his firm stand against the Buddhist militants from representatives of Buddhists of Cambodian origin, who are numerous in South Vietnam's delta region.

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2. North Vietnam

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3. Soviet Union

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4. France

De Gaulle began his sojourn in Moscow today, without, it would appear, any substantive political surprises in mind. The US Embassy in Paris notes that this is the generally held view among both pro- and anti-Gaullists. Likewise, no one in Paris expects the Russians will yield anything of substantive importance, despite the considerable favors De Gaulle has been doing for them recently.

The emphasis therefore will be on the atmospherics.

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5. France

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6. Dominican Republic

Mutterings of a coming storm are already being heard in the labor field, in connection with Balaguer's campaign promises to clean up public administration and eliminate unnecessary jobs. Some sugar workers unions and employees associations are already petitioning against any change in the status quo and for the reinstatement of persons who lost government jobs when the Garcia Godoy provisional government came in.

Juan Bosch's party is actively organizing a new national labor federation. One of the leaders in this says the new grouping wants friendly relations with US labor. AFL-CIO representative McClellan and the secretary general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) are to visit Santo Domingo for three or four days beginning 26 June. During their stay, the visitors will call on Balaguer.

7. Rhodesia

The business community is putting heavy pressure on Prime Minister Smith for a settlement with Britain [redacted]

[redacted] Business concern over the growing shortage of credit is mounting. Farmers in many cases are failing to pay their debts. Farm supply and equipment dealers are being hit hard.

A high-powered business delegation told Smith on 13 June that he is out of touch with the economy, that a settlement must be negotiated "very soon," and that in two months' time, the British sanctions will have breached Rhodesia's bargaining position.

This may be somewhat too pessimistic, but there is a good deal of evidence supporting the delegation's view of the situation.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



50X1

21 JUNE 1966

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23

DAILY BRIEF
21 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

It was quiet again today on the political front. Dissident activity has been almost completely suppressed in Saigon, Hué, and Da Nang. Sporadic anti-government gestures have been reported in various towns and cities in northern and central South Vietnam, but they seem to be on a relatively small scale.

There has still been no major Buddhist response to the government's action today in bringing Tri Quang to Saigon, where he is being kept closely guarded in a private clinic.

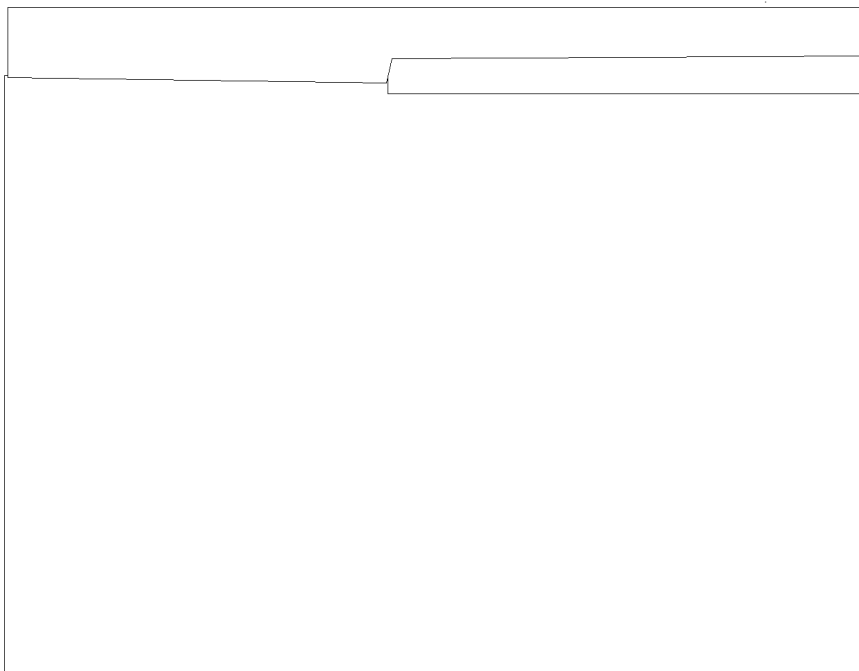
With Saigon's approval, a two-man Buddhist mission from Ceylon is to leave tomorrow on a "fact-finding mission" to South Vietnam.

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2. South Vietnam

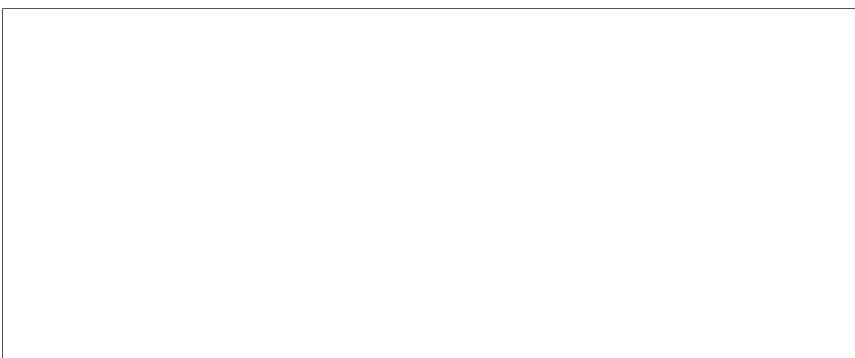
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3. Algeria



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4. Soviet Union



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The last Soviet manned space flight was in March 1965.

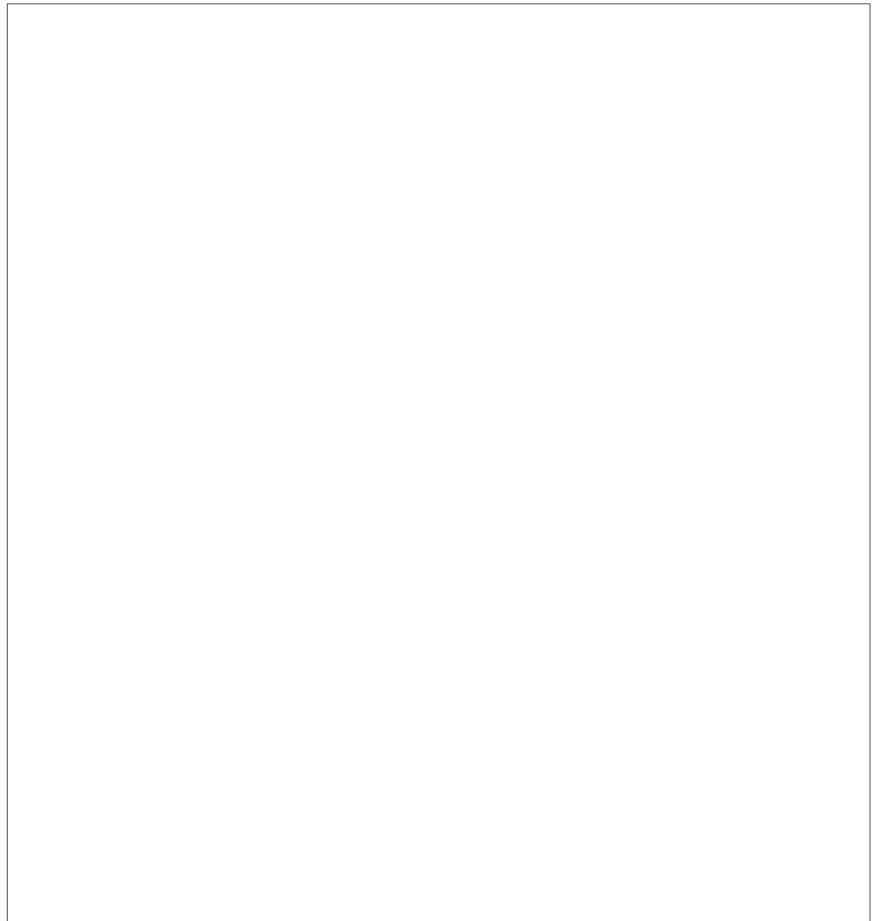
5. Pakistan

The embassy in Rawalpindi, commenting on Foreign Minister Bhutto's dismissal, believes that this move will help put a brake on the adventurous twists of Pakistani policy. This more balanced approach has already been evident over the past month during which, the embassy understands, Ayub has been acting largely as his own foreign minister.

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6. Bolivia

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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22 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
22 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Most of the key figures involved in the antigovernment movement which followed General Thi's ouster in March now have either been packed off to Saigon or apprehended by Ky's security forces. Thus, for the time being at least, organized resistance seems to be coming to an end.

Tam Chau saw Tri Quang today and urged him to approve some limited demands which the Buddhist Institute is apparently negotiating with the government. These demands have been watered down considerably; they now center on the questions of government indemnification for Buddhist personnel and property damages and the release of persons arrested for supporting the struggle movement. There is no indication that the government will accept the latter demand.

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2. Egypt

Cairo is stepping up its press campaign against Saudi Arabia during King Faysal's visit to the US. One influential Cairo paper, al-Ahram, said the purpose of Faysal's trip is to get still more support for an alleged US-Saudi campaign against the "progressive liberated" Arab states. Another paper has concentrated on US-Saudi cooperation, accusing the US of assisting in the suppression of labor disturbances at Aramco.

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3. Communist China

Recurrent rumors of friction along the Chinese border with the Mongolian Republic have been confirmed by a Chinese diplomatic note to the Mongolians complaining about a border incident last April.

The note, published in Peking on 20 June, alleges that Mongolian border guards abducted a herdsman from Chinese territory and interrogated him for weeks "in the presence of Soviet personnel" about Chinese military matters.

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The Chinese note also refers to earlier "planned border provocations" by the Mongolians which "seriously damage" relations between the two countries.

4. Indonesia

The triumvirate now effectively in control is cautiously using the current session of the Indonesian assembly to strengthen itself, but is stopping shy of a direct attack on Sukarno.

The congress has approved and extended General Suharto's executive authority until elections can be held. General Nasution was elected chairman of the assembly, which makes him next in the line of succession to the presidency if anything should happen to Sukarno.

Sukarno delivered a characteristically emotional speech to the assembly today, tactfully welcoming its proposal for general elections and saying that a body so elected could review the question of his life tenure in the presidency. Student elements want to go further in attacking Sukarno, but the triumvirate is unwilling.

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5. Iraq

Negotiations are again under way between the Iraqi Government and Kurdish rebel leader Barzani. Prime Minister Bazzaz has sent two delegations to Barzani recently, the second of which is still with him hammering out details of a settlement.

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6. Poland

The regime apparently expects public disorders during the six-day church millennium observances that began in Warsaw on 21 June. Police, plainclothesmen, and riot equipment are in evidence in the streets. A variety of sports and other secular events timed to draw attention from the religious program has just been announced by the authorities. They, as well as Cardinal Wyszynski, want to avoid a collision, but public emotions are running high.

7. Cyprus

A new crisis has suddenly flared as a result of a Cyprus Government ban on travel by Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia. The ban allegedly was imposed because of Turkish Cypriot complicity in another bomb incident last Monday.

Ankara responded with a threat to take some unspecified action if the ban were not lifted. This ultimatum expired at 6:00 p.m. EDT.

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All things considered, a serious confrontation seems to be imminent.

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8. Bolivia

The danger of an assassination attempt against leading presidential candidate Rene Barrientos has lessened. Barrientos announced to the press late yesterday that the police had discovered a plot to assassinate him. The would-be assassin has been jailed, and it seems unlikely that the plotters backing him will try to proceed with their plans.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

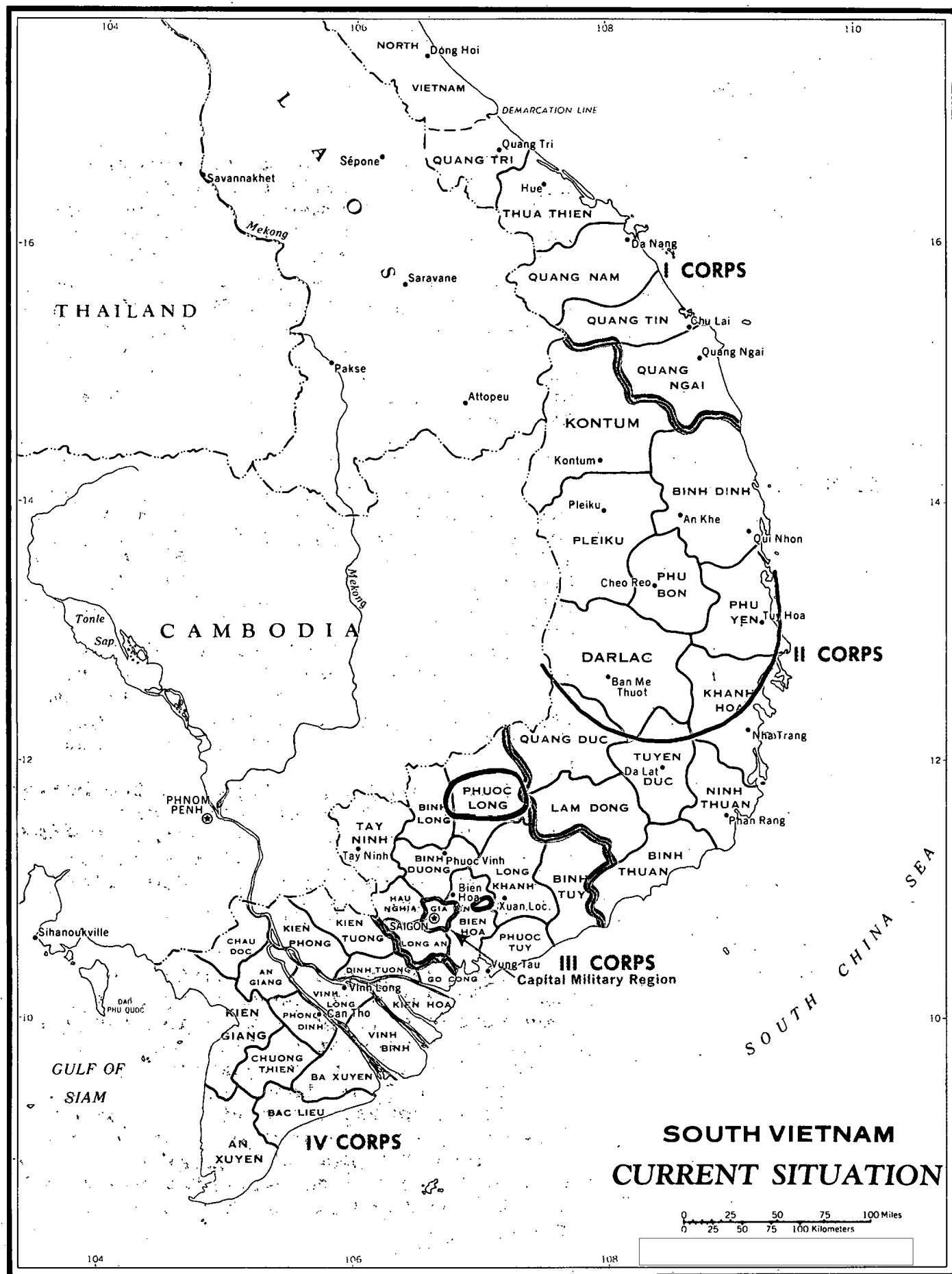
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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23 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
23 JUNE 1966

1. Bolivia

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The government is said to be acting to head off what it thinks might be a major effort to create disturbances by anti-Barrientos elements anxious to force postponement of the 3 July election. It is possible, however, that this may be the beginning of a move by President Ovando against Barrientos.

2. North Vietnam

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Ha-
noi's search abroad for field wire began last December.

This contract will provide more wire than is now estimated as required for an initial basic issue for all combat units supported by North Vietnam, including Communist units in Laos and South Vietnam.

The expanded training and the build-up of North Vietnamese forces may have added unusual requirements. Combat at present levels in South Vietnam is estimated to chew up some 4,800 kilometers of wire annually.

3. South Vietnam

The presence of two battalions of the 141st North Vietnamese regiment has been reported along a river in Bien Hoa Province, southeast of Bien Hoa. The regiment's last known location was to the north in Phuoc Long Province.

If the present report is borne out, this will mark the southernmost location for a North Vietnamese regular unit. The bulk of these are concentrated northward from the Darlac/Phu Yen Province area.
(Map)

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4. South Vietnam

At last report, police searching the Buddhist Institute in Saigon after its seizure this morning have found tear gas grenades, knives, and a radio transmitter.

Of the several hundred persons taken into custody, including the suspected killer they wanted, police have now released some 100 Buddhist monks and nuns. They may return the Institute to Tam Chau tomorrow.

5. Communist China

50X1

Karachi radio announced today that another Chinese aid project has been agreed upon. The Chinese are to set up a heavy machinery plant in Pakistan, reportedly to produce such items as road building equipment and machinery for cement and sugar plants.

6. Soviet Union

50X1

a reorganization of Soviet ground forces in East Germany. This reorganization might result in some reduction of Soviet ground force support troops. The total Soviet strength now stands at about 280,000.

Thus far, we have no evidence of the actual departure of any Soviet troops from East Germany. West German newspapers, however, have been reporting rumors that the Soviets plan significant troop reductions in East Germany this summer.

50X1

7. Cyprus

The immediate danger of a major new flareup has faded. Makarios today suddenly lifted the blockade of the Turkish Cypriot community in Nicosia.

[REDACTED]

50X1

This has obviated Ankara's need to come through with the "countermeasures" it had threatened, but tension continues high between the two hostile communities.

8. France

[REDACTED]

50X1

[REDACTED]

50X1

9. United Kingdom

Prime Minister Wilson is likely to come under increasing pressure to deliver the evidence for his charge that Communists are behind the seamen's strike. The British press is generally skeptical and opposition party leaders are demanding proof, as are some Labor members of Parliament.

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Some hope of a possible break in the strike appeared today with the offer by the seamen's union to resume talks with the shipowners. No time for the meeting was set, however, and this may be just another false start.

10. Cuba

The drastic shortfall in this year's sugar harvest has compounded the regime's economic problems and is apparently driving the Cubans to seek more loans from Moscow.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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24 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
24 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

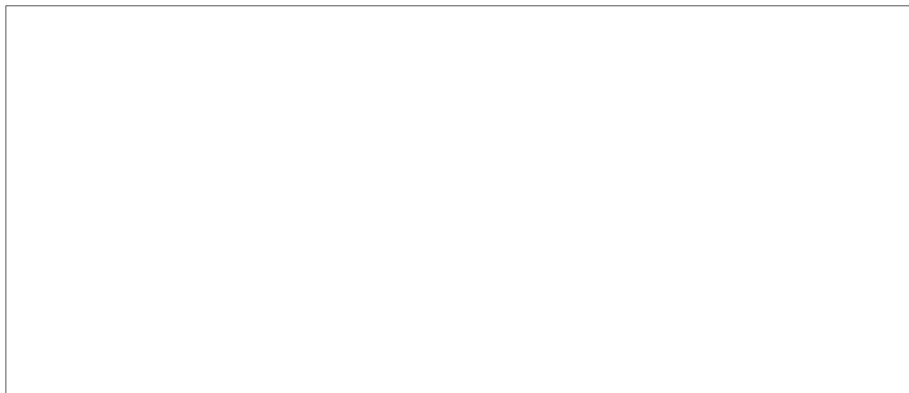
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steps to consolidate government control over the last vestiges of dissidence continue in Saigon, Hué, and Da Nang, and Ky is talking more of recasting his government.

While one step, combining various agencies involved in the pacification program under one "super ministry," appears "logical and constructive" to Ambassador Lodge, a reshuffling of personalities appears to be the principal feature of others. These include kicking upstairs the able foreign minister, Tran Van Do, who would become a deputy prime minister and remain one of the ten civilian members of the ruling directorate.

50X1

2. North Vietnam



50X1

3. France

There are no signs at this point that the talks between De Gaulle and the Soviet leaders have produced anything in the way of unexpected political developments.

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both sides have held to their known positions on major European questions.

Couve de Murville, for instance, has told Ambassador Kohler that De Gaulle emphasized French opposition to the recognition of East Germany. The French president is also reported to have argued against a European security conference at this time.

Ambassador Kohler notes that the use of the word "frank" in the official description of the talks also suggests that the two sides set out differing positions.

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4. Cuba

50X1

5. Dominican Republic

President-elect Balaguer has told the press that he "technically" favors the creation of a permanent Inter-American Peace Force to safeguard the security of the hemisphere. Such a force, he said, could be used to counter the overthrow of constitutional governments. In what appeared to be an oblique reference to the US, Balaguer added that care must be taken to ensure that no one nation enjoys preponderant strength in such a body.

Balaguer also said that it may take from one to three months to get the Dominican peace force withdrawn.

The announcement on the composition of the new cabinet will not be made until inauguration day.

6. Arab World

King Faysal's stock in the Arab world has shot up markedly as a result of the furor in New York over his statement on Israel. Even some radical leftist and pro-Nasir papers have come to Faysal's support, although there is criticism of the mildness of his reaction to the "insult."

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7. Bolivia

The Bolivian armed forces have been put on a state of alert through election day--3 July. This follows General Ovando's announcement yesterday that two of the political parties on the left were planning disturbances to force postponement of the elections.

US officials on the scene in La Paz believe that this scare situation initiated by Ovando is not warranted and will only tend to militate against peaceful elections. The conclusion then is that this is one more example of Ovando trying to cause trouble for Barrientos.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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25 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
25 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Premier Ky has completed a showy visit to Hué where he renewed his public assurances that his government had no intention to repress any religious group and would hold elections in the fall.

In the Saigon area, the striking construction workers are reported reluctant to return to work on the basis of government assurances that some wage increase will be granted. To date, the major unions, by and large, have not served as a focus for antigovernment dissension, but any prolongation of the bureaucratic process in settling the wage issue could add political ferment to what is primarily an economic issue.

Nongovernmental workers were not benefited by the recent wage increase granted government employees.

2. Soviet Union

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50X1

3. Rumania

The embassy in Bucharest has a good source who has filled in some of the details of the bitter exchange between the Rumanian leaders and Chou En-lai over Vietnam on Thursday.

The Rumanians are said to have argued cautiously but firmly that the Vietnamese crisis cannot be settled by armed force. They said the situation demands political maneuvering, not military force.

Chou countered this by stressing that even if virtually all of Vietnam were destroyed and only a handful of people were left to triumph, it would be worth the price since the victors could build the "greatest civilization ever." When it became clear that his hosts would not buy this line, Chou blew up and called the Rumanian party chief a "revisionist worse than Tito because you are so hypocritical."

The Rumanian, in turn, shouted that Chou was guilty of "shameful insolence" and stormed out of the discussions, slamming the door.

Chou later apologized, but the joint communiqué showed that heavy strains remained in the Bucharest-Peking relationship.

4. Cuba

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50X1

5. Kenya

The Kenyan Government is adopting an increasingly bellicose stance toward Somalia's propaganda broadcasts against President Kenyatta and the guerrilla raids being made into northeastern Kenya. This week Nairobi prohibited Somali citizens and airline flights from entering Kenya and severed commercial relations with Somalia.

Kenya's defense minister has publicly called for aggressive action against the guerrillas

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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27 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
27 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

Ky may now be gearing up to crack down on the five generals who "contributed to the unstable conditions" in I Corps area during the last three months.

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Tam Chau, in a press interview today, hedged on whether the Buddhists would continue to demand the resignation of Ky and Thieu, or would boycott the September elections. Chau's attitude, along with other indications, suggests that the Buddhists may be trying to reach a settlement with the government.

50X6

2. Malta

Rumors abound that Prime Minister Borg Olivier may soon resign.

3. Soviet Union

Kosygin's reason for cancelling his scheduled trip to Sweden in July is turning into a real riddle.

The first announcement out of Moscow said that "unforeseen circumstances" had arisen.

50X1

Ambassador Kohler reports that the Czech Embassy in Moscow believes the Supreme Soviet session will be related somehow to the Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest early in July. It is difficult to conceive what might emerge from Bucharest that would require urgent action by the Russian parliament.

In sum, we have a situation that is not at all clear, but one that we are watching.

4. Iran

The Shah has returned from Eastern Europe and North Africa and this may bring on a new period of frustration in relations with the US. His prime minister, for example, is saying that the Shah might "act impulsively" if Iran is unable to buy more US military equipment quickly and at "reasonable" prices.

The prime minister is also complaining that the terms available from European arms suppliers are not much better than those offered by the US, and this only increases the temptation to turn to the "north."

In upcoming discussions, the Shah will probably zero in on the availability of US all-weather aircraft to match the MIG-21s which Moscow is supplying Egypt and Iraq.

50X1

5. Argentina

The tension is up in Buenos Aires again, and a new batch of coup rumors is making the rounds. [REDACTED]

50X1

50X1

6. Bolivia

Ambassador Henderson has had a long and remarkably frank discussion with General Ovando. He reports that never before has Ovando been so explicit about his ambitions and never before has he indicated so clearly that he believes Barrientos would be bad for the country.

Ovando claims that Barrientos, as the new president, will run into real trouble next year. He said that by the end of 1967 the armed forces may again find themselves compelled to intervene. The ambassador notes that Ovando was perfectly candid as to his willingness to lead another intervention when the time comes. He was completely confident that he would succeed Barrientos.

Clearly Barrientos will have a hypercritical observer of his presidential performance if Ovando has his way.

7. France.

An embassy officer in Paris recently asked a responsible official in the Quai d'Orsay about the timing of De Gaulle's move last March against NATO. The Frenchman said that the reason is still unknown, [REDACTED]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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28 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
28 JUNE 1966

1. South Vietnam

[redacted] the govern-
ment will probably announce its new
cabinet on Friday. [redacted]

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50X1

2. Argentina

The country seems to be taking the military coup quietly for the moment. Deposed President Illia was last reported to be at the Buenos Aires home of his brother. He presumably will go abroad, perhaps to Uruguay, rather than court detention as threatened by the coup leaders.

Retired General Ongania, who took over this morning, will be inaugurated as provisional president in the next two or three days, and the junta of service commanders in chief which he heads has announced its intention to specify its objectives shortly. Meanwhile, all national and state officials and legislators have been turned out of office and all political parties dissolved. The country is to be governed under what are called "revolution statutes." A new supreme court and attorney general are to be appointed.

The manner and timing of the coup probably have created misgivings among some military officers, but the odds are that they will ultimately get behind Ongania.

50X1

3. Congo (Brazzaville)

Press reports of an attempted army coup yesterday appear to be incorrect. The government seems to be on top of the situation, and there have been no further reports on shooting this afternoon. It does appear, however, that the headquarters of the national (and only) political party, which in effect is the seat of government, was wrecked by some mutinous soldiers.

50X1

The episode illustrates how little it takes to shake the entire political fabric in the Congo and almost everywhere else in West Africa.

4. Kenya

As expected, leftist former vice president Odinga won a resounding victory in his home province in the recent national assembly by-elections, but his party showed no strength nationally. This means that neither the party nor Odinga will be able to give President Kenyatta much trouble for the duration of the present parliament.

On the other hand, the election result shows that Odinga has used the Communist financing he receives to some effect in establishing a political base to work from. The next general election will be due in 1968.

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5. Iraq

Settlement of the Kurdish war may be in sight. [REDACTED] government and Kurdish representatives have hammered out agreements on major issues, at least on paper. [REDACTED]

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The big question is whether Bazzaz still has the strength and influence to make a Kurdish settlement stick despite the hotheads on both sides and the machinations of his political enemies.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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29 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
29 JUNE 1966

1. North Vietnam

First-day world press and propaganda reactions to the US raids on the Haiphong - Hanoi - Do Son petroleum handling facilities seem a little less strident than might have been expected, although Peking has not yet commented editorially. The general reaction is so far following well-beaten lines. Both the Soviets and the North Vietnamese, however, predictably described the attacks as a serious escalation of the war. Hanoi has not publicly specified the actual nature of the targets.

[redacted] at the time of the raid at Haiphong, eight Soviet ships, including two tankers and six dry cargo vessels, were in the port area. None were alongside the petroleum unloading jetty, and none were damaged.

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Free world reactions have so far followed predictable patterns.

2. South Vietnam

[redacted]

General Ky told Ambassadors Lodge and Unger in a conversation on Tuesday evening that Tam Chau had said he would not boycott the elections next September.

50X1

3. Vietnam

50X1

4. Zambia

50X1

Negotiations over how much Britain should pay Zambia for its increased participation in economic sanctions against Rhodesia have now broken down. Zambia is demanding about double what London offered and wants long-term aid to boot.

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5. Soviet Union

50X1

6. Argentina

The military regime continues to operate smoothly, and the country remains calm. Retired General Ongania has been inaugurated as provisional president and may soon announce his cabinet.

Military commanders have been assigned to each provincial government and have already started to assemble their cabinets and to make appointments. A group of civilian lawyers has been chosen for the national Supreme Court.

Latin American reaction to the coup has been relatively mild. Brazil plans to recognize the new government shortly, but Venezuela will apparently not recognize it, and Colombia has suspended relations. A few officials of other countries have privately expressed concern that coup fever might be catching.

7. Ecuador

50X1

8. Guatemala

Further violence appears likely. Some right-wing extremists and military officers intend somehow to prevent the 1 July inauguration.

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We believe the government will be able to get through the inauguration but new president Mendez may be presented with a tense situation, at least in the capital.

50X1

9. Dominican Republic

The situation in Santo Domingo appears calm.

50X1

50X1

Without the active support of non-Communist opponents of Balaguer--which does not appear to be forthcoming at this time--Communist leaders have little chance of mounting large-scale, organized disorders of sufficient scope to discredit the new government.

Isolated acts of terrorism, especially against members of the inaugural party, cannot be ruled out, however.

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10. Congo (Brazzaville) The situation remains confused despite domestic broadcasts claiming that the crisis has passed. The radical regime's political leadership and fractious army elements appear to be in something of a standoff, and it is not clear just who in the country is supporting whom.

President Massamba-Débat is due to arrive back in the country tomorrow, and may have difficulty in exercising any real authority.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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30 JUNE 1966

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DAILY BRIEF
30 JUNE 1966

1. Iraq

The pro-Nasir coup attempt seems to have failed. President Arif issued a statement over Baghdad radio at mid-afternoon Washington time saying that "security prevails in all parts of the homeland." A second broadcast announced that ex-Premier Razzaq and several other plotters had been arrested.

The key Republican Guard apparently remained loyal to the president, and this was probably the winning trick.

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a curfew in Baghdad has been imposed to "prevent the escape of certain plotters."

2. Dominican Republic

There has been no further violence in Santo Domingo since the student demonstration about noon today. However, this is the type of incident which has frequently aroused the population and has led to further trouble.

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3. Soviet Union

Replying to a question put to him recently by Llewellyn Thompson, Ambassador Dobrynin said that he had nothing official, but a reduction of Soviet forces in East Germany was "quite possible."

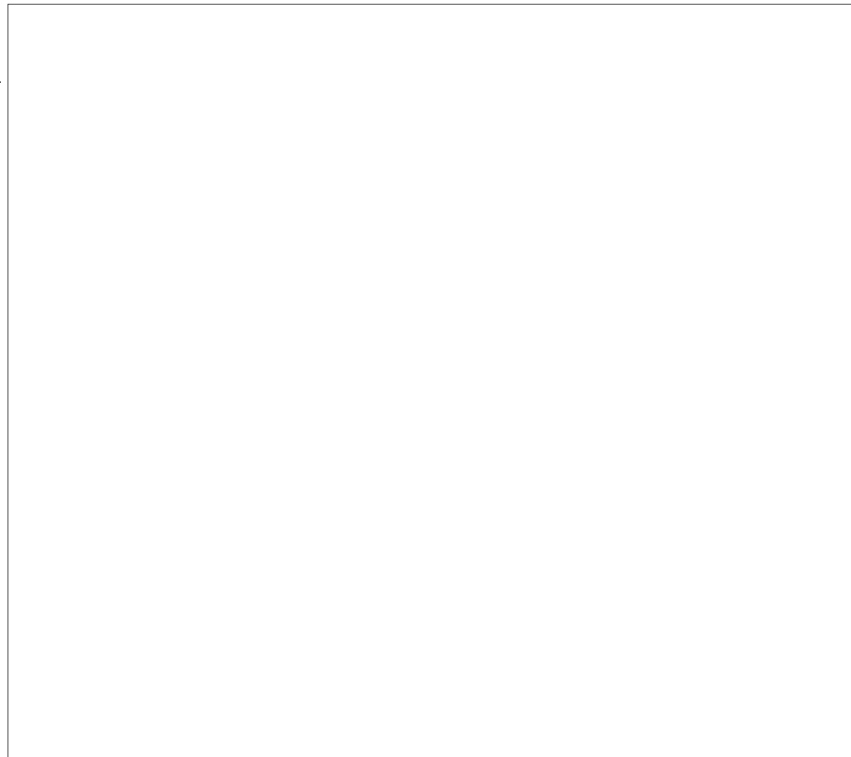
Dobrynin then asked if the US would be interested in a reduction by way of mutual example. He said that he thought his government would be prepared to carry out reductions on this basis and that mutual reduction need not necessarily be on a one-for-one basis.

[redacted] a reorganization of the Soviet ground forces in East Germany and speculated that this might result in a cut-back of support troops there.

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4. Communist China

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5. Pakistan

The Paks gave Chou En-lai nothing more than a "correct" reception during his two-day visit which ended today. Crowds were small and the press restrained--quite different from the big show put on for Liu Shao-chi in March.

Results of the private talks have not been disclosed yet, but the public statements were all old hat. Ayub quite clearly wants to show that he has already moved close enough to Peking.

6. South Vietnam

Ky today, according to press reports, sent Tam Chau a letter in which he promised to release civil servants and military personnel involved in the "struggle" movement.

Without more details, we cannot be sure this represents a significant shift in Ky's position. He had previously agreed to be "lenient" with low-ranking "struggle" members, but declared that leading civil and military officials involved would have to stand trial.

Complete amnesty for the "struggle" supporters, however, is shaping up as the key to any accord between Tam Chau's moderate group and the government. Chau, who said Ky's letter "indicates the prime minister's good will," may feel that government concessions here would enable him to regain the support of a majority of the Buddhist Institute leaders and engineer a meaningful settlement.

7. Iran

The Shah, as expected, gave Ambassador Meyer a rough time yesterday in their talks on purchasing US military equipment. He was especially galled by US terms for selling all-weather aircraft and said he might buy some "nonsensitive" items such as antiaircraft weapons from Moscow.

8. Guatemala

There has been no trouble reported from Guatemala City today.

Government police and security units have been reinforced to protect the delegations arriving for the inauguration tomorrow, and this is becoming a real burden to the already harassed security forces. Some preventive arrests have been made but Guatemalan officials are not confident that they have the situation completely in hand.

Governor Connally and his party are being given special protection; there are no reports that they are in danger.

9. Argentina

Ongania's revolutionary government has evidently negotiated a truce with the Peronist leadership in Buenos Aires. 50X1

This should obviate the need for repressive action by the government and also remove the threat of Peronist strikes and demonstrations, at least for a while. 50X1

10. France

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