



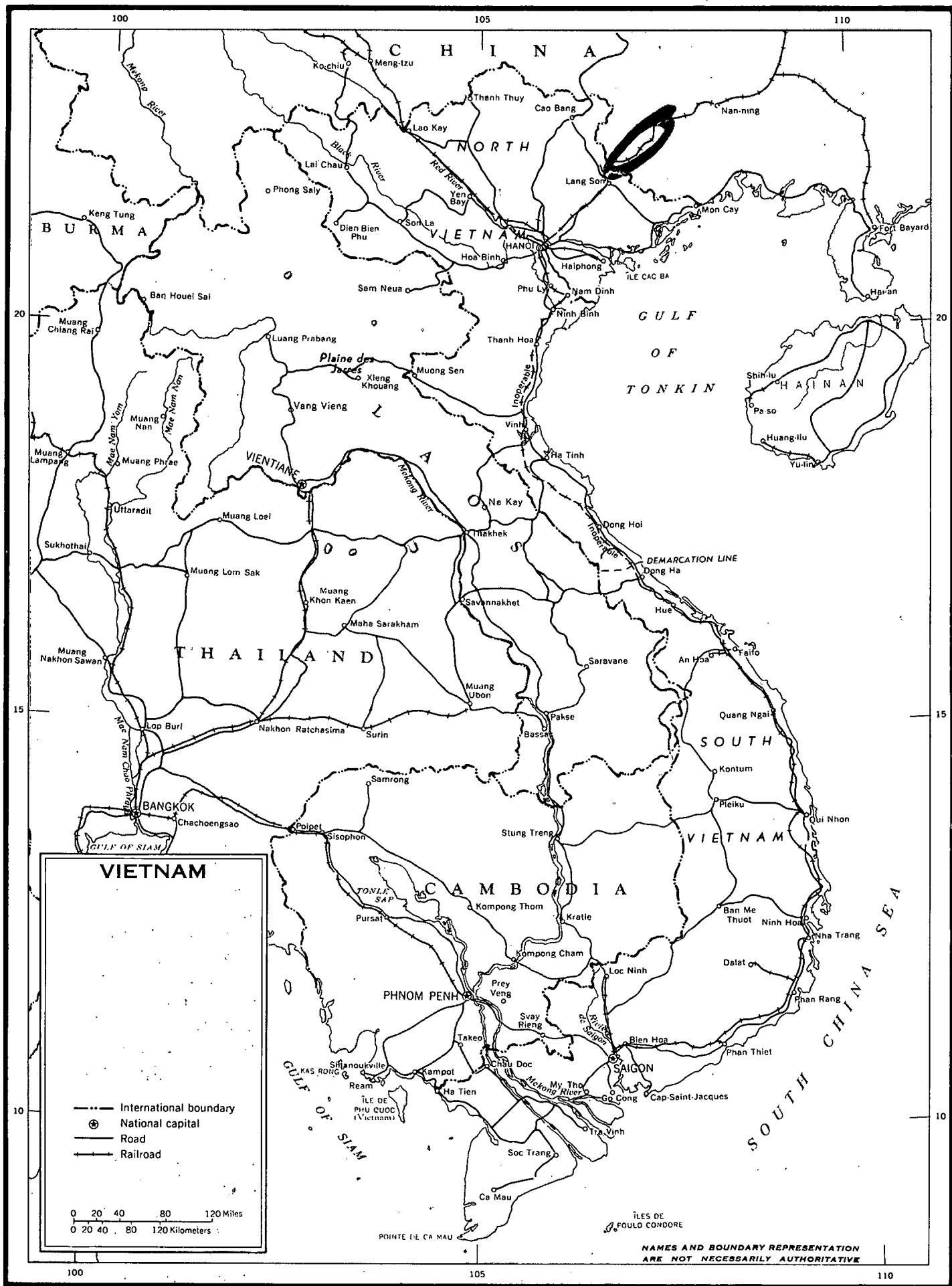
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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1 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
1 JULY 1965

1. Communist China

Analysis of intercepted Chinese Communist radio traffic is showing what may be the beginning of a major military logistics buildup in South China along the principal road and rail axis to North Vietnam. There is now evidence of the establishment of a senior logistics command as well as the arrival of a military railway engineer division from Central China.

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In addition, intercepts indicate that skilled workers are being recruited elsewhere for military construction projects in this general area.

There is insufficient evidence so far to determine whether this foreshadows a buildup in combat units nearer the border or whether it is largely to facilitate the flow of supplies.

2. North Vietnam

Intercepts indicate a flurry of preparations apparently directed at upping the readiness of North Vietnamese naval vessels, which have for several months been under orders to stay out of harm's way. What operations may be intended cannot yet be determined, but several motor gunboats are apparently to be deployed in southern North Vietnamese waters for the first time since March.

US air attacks on northwestern North Vietnam have apparently resulted in a cessation of flight activity affecting at least two airfields there.

A radiobroadcast from Hanoi today made it clear that the Commonwealth peace mission would not be received so long as it was under British aegis. While Hanoi avoided criticizing the African members, there was no clear indication it would receive a reconstituted delegation.

3. South Vietnam

Premier Ky reportedly wants to retire summarily some 22 senior officers. While there is considerable redundancy in the upper ranks, a move to sweep out such a large number could disrupt operations and upset the religious balance.

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4. Berlin

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The East Germans [redacted] apparently intend to keep up their pressures toward sovereignty. They have announced plans for several demonstration flights over East Berlin on 3 and 4 July.

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They have also announced a program to improve "border fortifications" around West Berlin. This probably means a resumption of the massive ditch construction begun last winter and suspended in early March after six miles had been dug.

5. USSR

There are signs in Moscow of some dispute over and preoccupation with domestic economic policy--little hard evidence, but rumors are abundant.

A party central committee meeting to set policy on economic reforms may have been put off from June or July to August or September. This undoubtedly reflects the complexity of the economic problems facing the leaders and their difficulties in reaching agreement on basic issues.

These issues include experimentation with a market-oriented economy as well as the relative weight to be given consumer goods and heavy and military industrial products. The latter may be bound up in different assessments at the top as to the direction the general international situation is taking. Inherent in all this is below-the-surface political maneuvering for power at the top.

The party as a whole could be scheduled for an overhauling, perhaps a return to the concept of the party as a small governing elite, at its next Congress later this year or early next. Last week, the party boss of Georgia blasted the rapid expansion of the party under Khrushchev and cited Stalin to the effect that the party "should be open only for the tested." (Between 1956 and 1965, party membership jumped from 7.2 million to 11.8 million.)

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6. USSR

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[Redacted]

So-
viet emphasis on the development of a comprehensive civil defense organization is paralleled by the stature of those in charge. Since late 1964 or early 1965, Marshal Chuykov, a deputy minister of defense, has had this as his sole job, with the staff assistance of at least three generals in the central headquarters alone. A fuller description is at Annex.

7. Iraq

Several pro-Egyptian government officials have resigned in an apparent effort to force a showdown with President Arif.

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They probably hope that Arif--who has allied himself with Iraq's anti-Nasirists--will back down to avoid stirring up latent pro-Nasirist feeling in the armed forces. Arif may also be frightened by the prospect that Nasir may take a personal hand in the dispute.

Nasir's reaction to all this is difficult to predict. If the Iraqi Nasirists fail, his prestige in the Arab world will suffer yet another blow. If he intervenes against Arif, however, his success is by no means certain, and failure would be even more damaging.

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8. Dominican Republic

The committee of the Organization of American States has presented a draft institutional act to the rebels. It will probably be generally acceptable to the Caamano group but is likely to be resisted by Imbert and by the Santiago group backing Godoy.

There are more signs of deterioration in the rebel camp. Latin American embassies in Santo Domingo, which have been granting asylum to a number of non-Communist rebel defectors, are now being approached by members of the 14th of June political group who also want asylum.

Balaguer will apparently defy Imbert by refusing to leave at the end of the week. There is speculation that a crisis may be brewing over this matter. Balaguer is relying on his strong personal support among key military leaders as well as among the general public.

Bosch, in a recent interview with a Newsweek correspondent, has said that he would not be a candidate when elections are held and that there was no possibility that he would change his mind. In the past, however, he has often reversed his stand after making such categorical statements. Bosch is telling his Dominican Revolutionary Party not to support a provisional government.

ANNEX

Civil Defense in the Soviet Union

In early 1960, Soviet civil defense, up to then a responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was turned over to the Ministry of Defense. In 1961,

it was reorganized to give control essentially to the military and staffed in at least the key positions by military personnel.

This changeover was probably related to a reassessment by the Soviets of the effect of nuclear weapons on their defense plans, which took place at about the same time.

Much time and effort has gone into the civil defense program, both in the construction of facilities and the training of specialized personnel as well as the general public. Most of our information comes from the Soviet press

the net impression is that much basic work has been done.

The key officers in each civil defense staff, in Moscow and in the many subordinate headquarters, are military, but they control numerous civil components ranging from specialized teams to the organizations, according to the Soviets, "now created in all enterprises, industrial centers, in urban and rural areas."

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

Civil defense training is, and has been, given in required courses to the general public, and there are [redacted] civil defense exercises affecting entire urban areas. [redacted]

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Soviet doctrine has changed over the years and now calls for evacuation of about half the population of urban areas, with the rest staying in place in permanent and hasty shelters. Although the Soviets see a universal need for fallout shelters, the status of their shelter program is difficult to ascertain, particularly as emphasis has fluctuated over the years. Many buildings, however, are known to have shelters, and the subways are specially equipped.

Soviet leaders appear far from satisfied with the program as it now stands. Marshal Chuykov has acknowledged or implied gaps in staff work, training, supply, and shelter preparation. He called for new and greater gains this year rather than for the completion of civil defense preparations. Clearly, he does not expect to attain combat readiness during 1965.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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2 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
2 JULY 1965

1. Communist China

There is an indication in an intercepted message that military control may have been imposed over at least some rail lines not directly linking with Vietnam. The message states that goods could not go by rail from a point in coastal East China to one in West China without a "certificate of military transport."

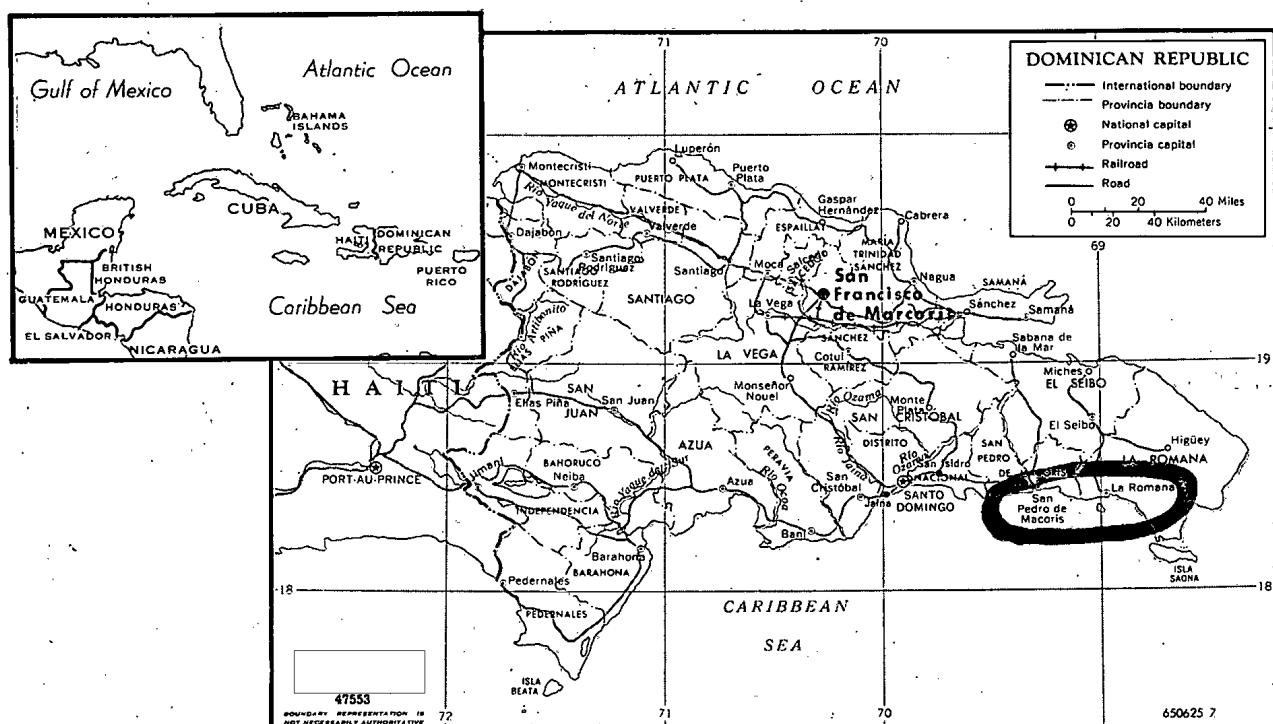
More information is required for a firm assessment. One implication is that other rail lines are feeding traffic to the line into Vietnam. Another is that there is generally heavy military usage of the lines. For some weeks there has been information that the usual traffic on north-south rail links has been disrupted.

2. North Vietnam

The signs so far are that the North Vietnamese spring rice crop, normally about one third of the annual supply, may equal last year's bumper crop. In the next few months, therefore, there should be no serious food shortage, except those caused locally by disruptions to transport.

3. South Vietnam

After initially ordering some 36 Vietnamese language newspapers in Saigon to shut down during July, Premier Ky has been backing and filling. Yesterday he said he would reconsider after a three-day shutdown. This controversial episode, which is raising tempers inside as well as outside the government, will undoubtedly be followed by others. At Annex today is an assessment of the still uncertain mixture of political assets and liabilities produced by the restoration of the military to power.



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4. USSR

Soviet troop deployments to the Chinese border during 1964 were more extensive than was first apparent.

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Sino-Soviet border talks collapsed last August during the intense war of polemics, the Chinese accusing the USSR of occupying their territory and of massing troops. Since Khrushchev's downfall, however, the territorial issue has been muted.

5. Dominican Republic

Rebels attacked another government police unit this morning.

Last Saturday they raided a police station in the northeastern part of the republic. Today's attack was in the southeastern town of Ramon Santana.

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two police were killed and three wounded by an unknown number of rebels, armed with at least one machine gun. Ramon Santana is in the La Romana - San Pedro de Macoris area,

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(See map.)

The split in the rebel ranks is becoming more overt. The Fourteenth of June Political Group--the largest of the extremist groups--is now publicly opposing Caamano's discussions on the Organization of American States' proposals. The group is apparently fearful the discussions will end in agreement to ban its activities.

Most of the rebel leaders are refusing to accept Garcia Godoy as provisional president. They consider him a representative of the oligarchy. Bosch, however, believes he would be "acceptable," and there are indications that rebel opposition may not be inflexible.

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6. Greece

Premier Papandreu's confrontation with King Constantine now seems inevitable.

The premier appears set on removing conservative Defense Minister Garoufalias as well as the army's right-wing chief of staff. He intends to take over the Defense Ministry himself as a means of suppressing information about his son's involvement with a covert left-of-center political group within the army.

Papandreu is to meet the King on the announcement of the birth of the heir to the throne, which is expected momentarily. If the King is adamant in opposing the changes, Papandreu's resignation may result. If not, rightist elements in the armed forces may step up their contingency plotting against the prime minister.

7. Peru

The pro-Cuban guerrilla threat in Peru may be more serious than the government has let on.

On 27 June the rebels ambushed a police unit in central Peru, killing at least seven men. The rebels--reportedly in large numbers--were equipped with modern automatic weapons, mortars, and grenades. The rebel success will probably compel the government to assign regular army units to the antiguerrilla campaign, replacing the poorly trained police.

8. Malawi

Malawi dissidents are reported planning to assassinate pro-Western Prime Minister Banda. Malawi police have received information that an attempt may be made on 5 or 6 July.

The dissident guerrilla forces--whose leader, Henry Chipembere, is in the US for medical treatment--collapsed last spring. Since then they have stated that assassination is their only way to oust Banda.

ANNEX

The New Government in Saigon: Pros and Cons

There are several positive factors. The government of General Thieu, chief of state, and Air Marshal Ky, premier, probably more than any of its predecessors, has struck a "revolutionary" public posture. It is calling for an intensified mobilization of the country's resources behind the war effort while at the same time proposing radical reforms. The cabinet itself consists largely of young new faces--apparently dynamic and highly motivated technicians with varied professional backgrounds. At the same time, the retention of several members of the Quat cabinet has maintained a degree of continuity in the government.

During the past month or so, the military leadership has displayed a considerable degree of unity. If it continues, this could generate the power and authority long needed to implement the many programs crucial to the war effort. Thus far, the military leaders appear to have retained the support of Buddhists and student elements, and at least temporarily to have disarmed those Catholics, southern politicians, and labor leaders who had eventually forced Quat's ouster.

The negatives, however, are numerous. There is little political sophistication among the present military leaders, who show little grasp of the immensity and complexity of the problems they face. Though zealous and strongly nationalistic, they tend to be impatient, to oversimplify issues, and to propose extreme solutions with little prior planning or appreciation of their potential impact. Some of the government's social, economic, and political proposals are so drastic that they risk antagonizing the sophisticated and well-entrenched urban elements, and could strain the country's limited bureaucratic resources.

While success may galvanize the new leadership and its supporters, failure or the realization that some programs are not realistic could easily arouse public opposition and even personal antagonisms within the leadership. However united they may be at the moment, it would be rash to assume that the

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

present military leaders will be immune to temptations to allow ambitions for power to override national interests. Nor will they be immune to mutual suspicions such as have already been reported between Ky and Colonel Lieu. As head of the National Police, Lieu is also a close friend and protégé of General Thi, the politically powerful commander of I Corps (the five northern provinces).

Finally, at a time when the war appears to be entering a new level of intensity, the preoccupation of the generals with political matters could seriously weaken Vietnamese military capabilities. It is possible that the military, though exercising real power and holding the top posts, may actually delegate considerable authority to civilian officials. However, should this authority cover little more than day-to-day operations, the political demands on the generals would still be excessively distracting.

At the present time, the new government seems to enjoy relative freedom from open opposition despite continuing undercurrents of skepticism and criticism. Indeed, the new leadership appears to have inspired a degree of acceptance reminiscent of--though by no means equal to--that displayed after the ouster of the Diem regime. However, its public image so far is based on dynamically-stated goals rather than on concrete action.

The next month or so may be crucial, for it is obvious that the government's supporters as well as its critics are reserving final judgement until it clearly demonstrates its capabilities.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
3 JULY 1965

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1. Vietnam

Moscow foresees an armistice as a possible basis for negotiations. This, [redacted] would allow US troops to remain in South Vietnam, but would stop South Vietnamese actions against the Viet Cong. [redacted]

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[redacted] Moscow is not too hopeful the armistice would bring a permanent solution, but thinks "talking is better than shooting."

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Communications intelligence continues to reflect heavy rail traffic into North Vietnam.

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[redacted] shipments of high-priority military and civilian goods are expected to strain North Vietnam's rail facilities for some time.

2. Dominican Republic

Bosch is sticking to his belief that his followers should not participate in the provisional government.

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[redacted] the former president reiterated his opinion that association with what he thinks will prove to be an unpopular government could only "burn" his supporters. He did suggest, however, that diplomatic or municipal posts would be acceptable.

Balaguer, meanwhile, is reported confident he will be the next president. He claims that some of Bosch's prominent supporters are defecting and will be on his side in the next election. Balaguer has many enemies, however. Five shots were fired from a speeding car at his house early this morning.

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[redacted] that his 1 July speech was an "open gate" to the Organization of American States. Opinion in Santo Domingo now seems to be that Imbert sincerely intends to depart from the scene.

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3. Algeria

The new Algerian Government is scheduled to be announced on 5 July.

Solid information on its probable composition is scarce, reflecting the confusion that still seems to prevail within the Boumedienne regime. Some effort is apparently being made to strike an equitable military-civilian balance, however.

4. Israel

Yesterday Israeli Ambassador Gazit told the State Department that there are new indications of Lebanese digging operations as part of the Arab water-diversion project. Washington has received no report supporting Gazit's claim. The Department believes Gazit may have been hinting at the possibility of an Israeli pre-emptive strike of the kind launched against Syrian diversion operations.

5. Congo

[redacted] Adoula could be a useful ally for Kasavubu in any showdown with Premier Tshombé, but it is not clear that Kasavubu has authorized his followers to make their soundings. Kasavubu and Tshombé harbor well-founded mutual suspicions, but both still maintain that their differences are under control.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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5 JULY 1965

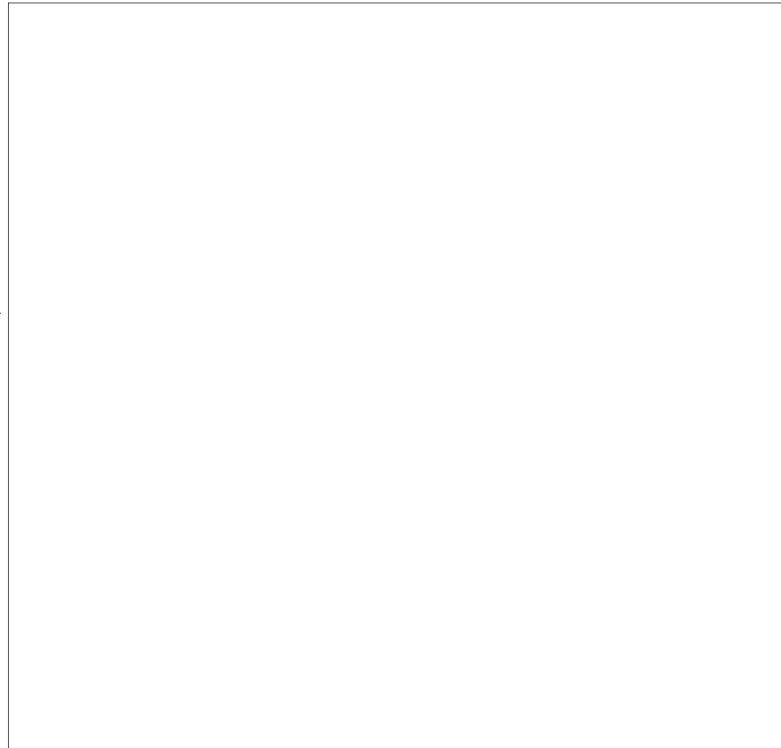
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DAILY BRIEF
5 JULY 1965

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1. Vietnam



2. USSR

Brezhnev's claim in a 3 July speech that the Soviet Union has "orbital rockets" at its disposal seems to be nothing more than empty bragging. There were no details given, probably because there are none to give.

The intelligence community has estimated that the Soviets have a capability of putting a nuclear-armed satellite in orbit, but believes it unlikely that they will do so. There is no evidence that the Soviets have solved the many technical problems which must be overcome before a satellite bombardment system could begin to approach the effectiveness of land-based intercontinental missile systems.

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3. Dominican Republic The rebels seem to be on the
verge of a permanent split over the
question of negotiations.

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There has been more difficulty
in the interior during the past 24
hours. The chronic labor unrest at
the US-owned sugar complex at La
Romana broke out again yesterday when
three thousand workers went on strike,
protesting the arrest of several of
their union leaders.

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Armed bands are reported in the hills
around one town and a state of alert
was declared last night at another.

4. Iraq

The resignations of the pro-Nasir
cabinet members [redacted]
[redacted] have accelerated the
Baghdad rumor mill.

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The US Embassy--which calls the
situation "unpredictable"--is now re-
ceiving reports of plotting activity
by all sides, including the Communists.
The embassy believes, however, that
none of the factions will attempt a
violent solution over the short run.
The most likely prospect is a temporary
compromise through a major reshuffling
of cabinet posts.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

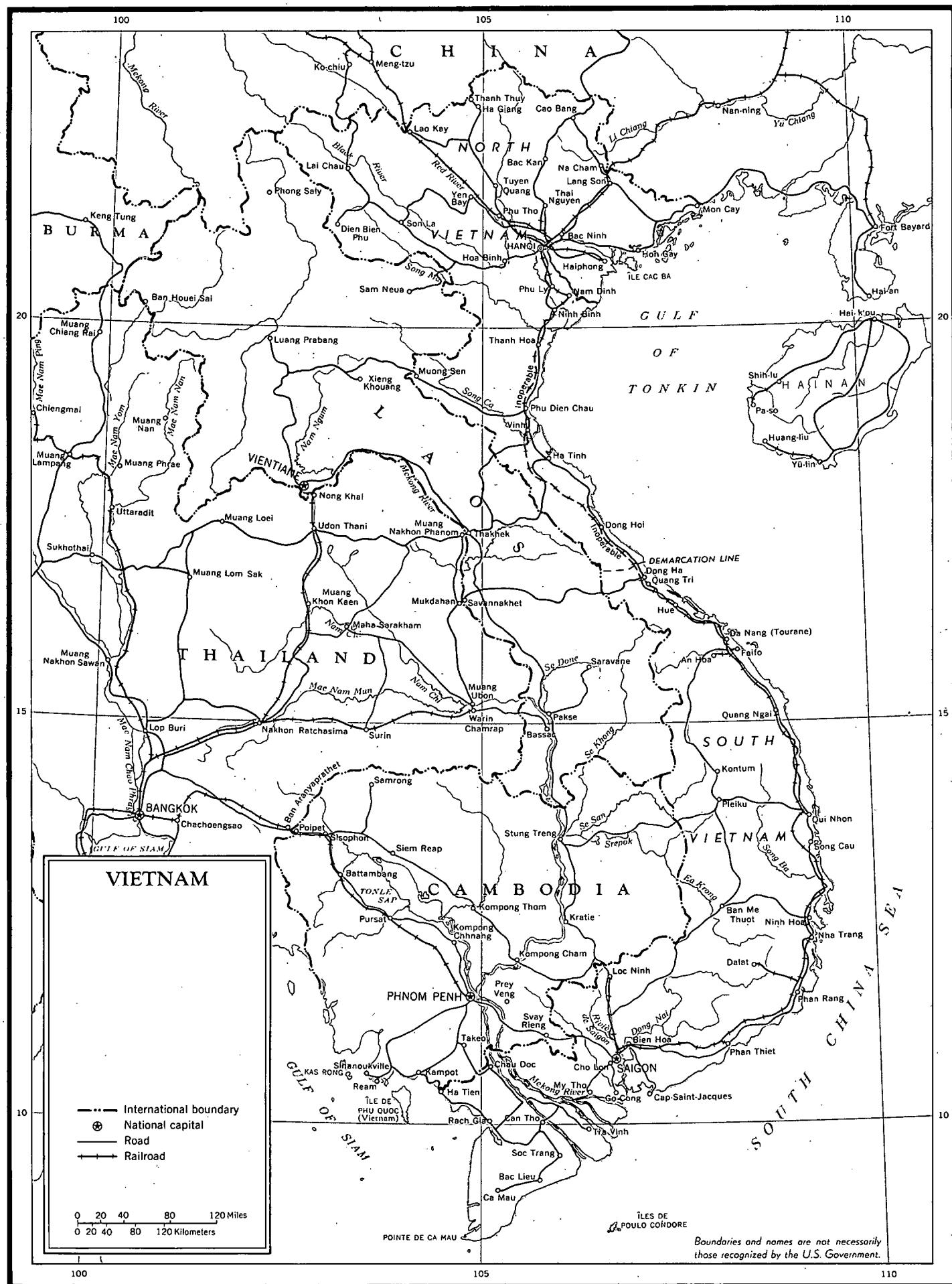


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7 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
6 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Chinese Nationalist U-2 photography taken over South China this weekend shows what appears to be another airfield under construction some 50 miles from the Vietnamese border.

Three other military fields have been put under construction in this area since last fall. (See map.) The one nearest the border is virtually complete, but aircraft had not yet occupied the field when it was last covered in photography on 2 July.

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2. Dominican Republic

The situation in the southeastern sugar belt may be deteriorating further. The La Romana sugar complex is now closed down completely, and the workers there are in an ugly mood. Sporadic shootings have been reported, and the military in the area are tense.

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3. France

The French are moving ahead with plans to launch their first satellite, possibly this fall.

On 5 July, they made the initial firing of a two-stage rocket which will form the lower stages of the rocket scheduled to be used in the satellite launch attempt. The other stage has already been test flown several times.

4. Egypt

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5. Congo

Some Cuban advisers are apparently now participating as combatants in support of the Congolese rebels.

Papers taken from two rebel dead following fighting north of Albertville last week identify them as Cubans. About 40 Cuban military advisers arrived in Tanzania in mid-May, and some were seen later crossing Lake Tanganyika to the Congo.

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6. Yemen

The Yemeni Government is falling apart once again.

Taking advantage of Premier Numan's absence in Cairo, President Sallal is making a bid to restore some of the political power he lost when Numan became premier last April. He has arrested more than 60 persons, including three members of Numan's cabinet. Numan--who has submitted his resignation--is in Cairo in an apparent effort to get Nasir's support.

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7. Ecuador

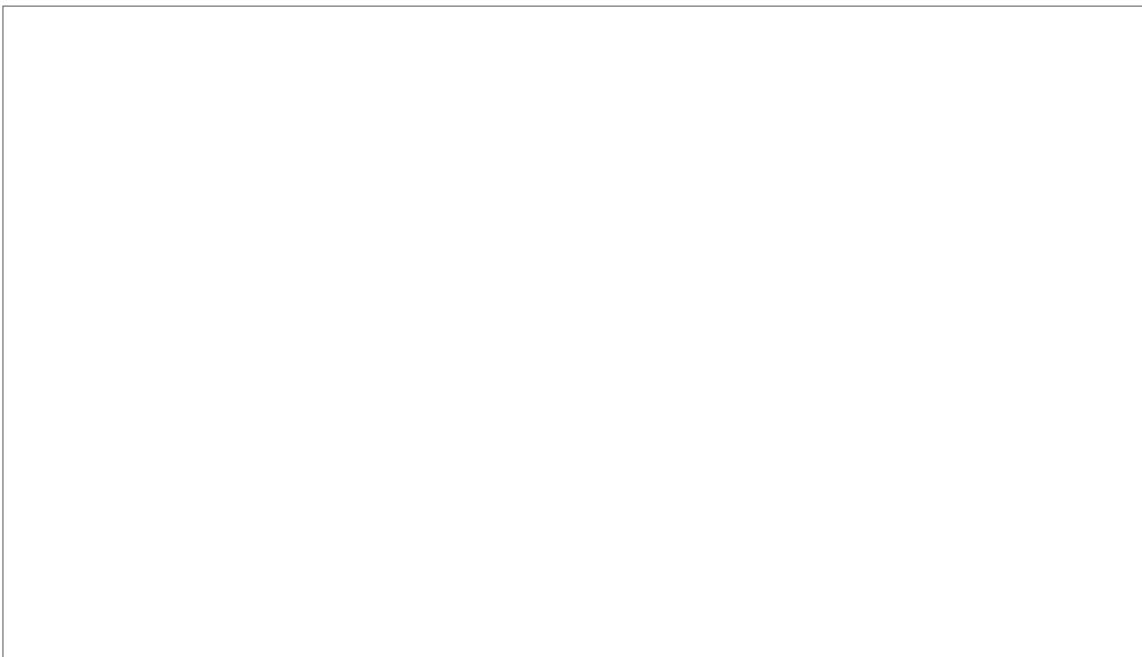
The military junta is taking emergency measures to fend off the antiregime protests planned for 9 July.

Demonstrations have been banned, several opposition leaders have been arrested, and additional troops have been sent to the explosive Guayaquil area.

The government will probably survive this challenge, but a hectic and violent weekend may be in store.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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7 JULY 1965

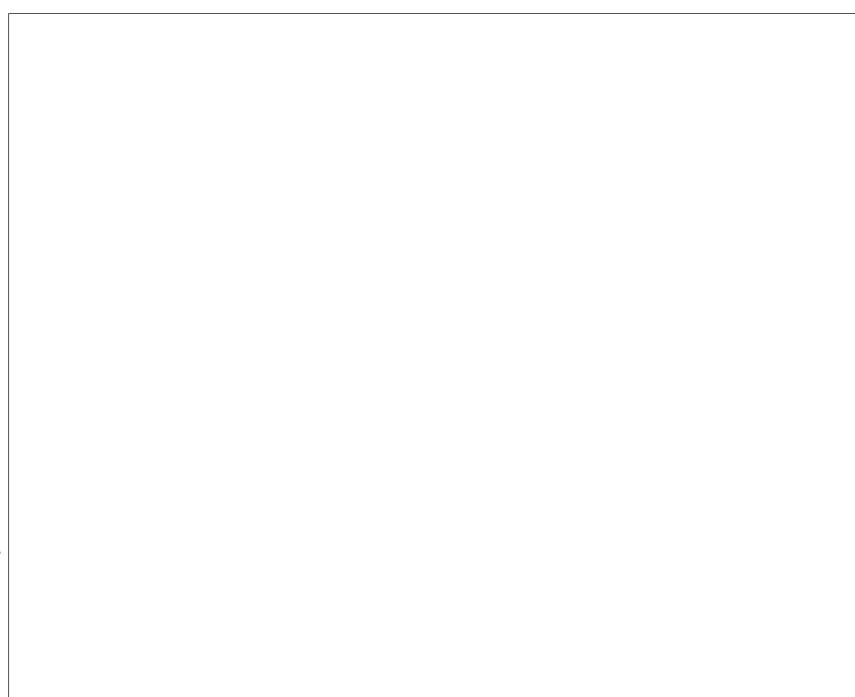
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DAILY BRIEF
7 JULY 1965

1. North Vietnam

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2. South Vietnam

The district headquarters of Dak Te in northern Kontum Province was overrun by the Viet Cong today. The military compound there came under both mortar and automatic weapons fire. More than 40 South Vietnamese casualties have been reported so far.

Fighting continues in the Ba Gia area, but the pace has slackened from yesterday. The government position has improved somewhat with the arrival of two companies of reinforcements.

3. Congo

The long-expected showdown between President Kasavubu and Premier Tshombe may be at hand.

Yesterday Kasavubu dismissed Tshombe's cohort and interior minister, Godefroid Munongo. The US Embassy reports that this has caused a political furor in Leopoldville.

The embassy believes that unless the dispute is soon brought under control, either Kasavubu or Tshombe will try to throw out the other. US and Belgian officials in Leopoldville are considering making a joint effort to persuade the two men to compose their differences.

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4. Iraq

Nasir has decided to keep hands off the cabinet crisis in Iraq, according to one of his advisers.

The adviser told a US Embassy officer in Cairo today that President Arif's government might collapse at any minute. Several pro-Egyptian cabinet members have resigned and, according to the adviser, various Iraqis are asking Cairo for support. Nasir, he said, has ordered no interference.

The adviser expressed relief that Cairo had been able to stall Arif for months on the unity (with Cairo) question, saying, "Think what it would have been like if we had united with those people."

5. Israel

The Israelis are urging US officials to discourage Lebanon from continuing work on the Arab water-diversion project.

The Israelis do not appear to share the US view that the Lebanese activity is only a token effort designed to avoid Arab criticism for inaction, and the Israeli military are apparently pressing their government to approve an attack if the work continues.

Two Israeli strikes against the Syrians slowed diversion activity in that area earlier this year.

6. Paraguay

The recent arrests of Paraguayan Communists were not as dramatic as some press stories suggest. Those arrested were low-level party members, mostly from rural areas.

The police have been consistently effective in harassing the few Communists who are not in exile. The exiled party members are plotting but there is little evidence that they represent a serious threat to the Stroessner regime.

7. Laos

Military factionalism is again threatening the Souvanna government.

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The US Embassy is taking steps to remind the various principals of the need for unity. The embassy believes the odds are against a coup attempt, but expects a rise in political temperature.

8. Dominican Republic

The Organization of American States committee is still going over the rebel and loyalist counterproposals on the draft institutional act. The rebel demands, which Ambassador Bunker feels are "completely unacceptable," will probably be rejected. The loyalist proposals, on the other hand, apparently can be worked out with the committee.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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DAILY BRIEF
8 JULY 1965

1. North Vietnam

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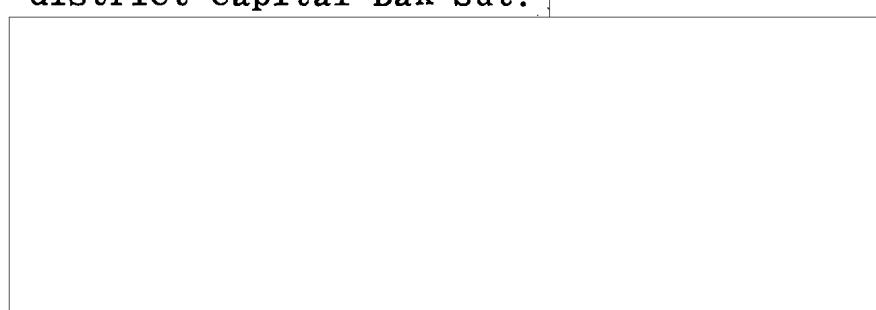
2. South Vietnam

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The Viet Cong are keeping the pressure on South Vietnam's highland provinces.

Communist mortars today hit Kontum town, the provincial capital. Elsewhere in the province, government marines re-took the district capital town of Dak To. The Communists still hold the district capital Tou Morong and have isolated the district capital Dak Sut.



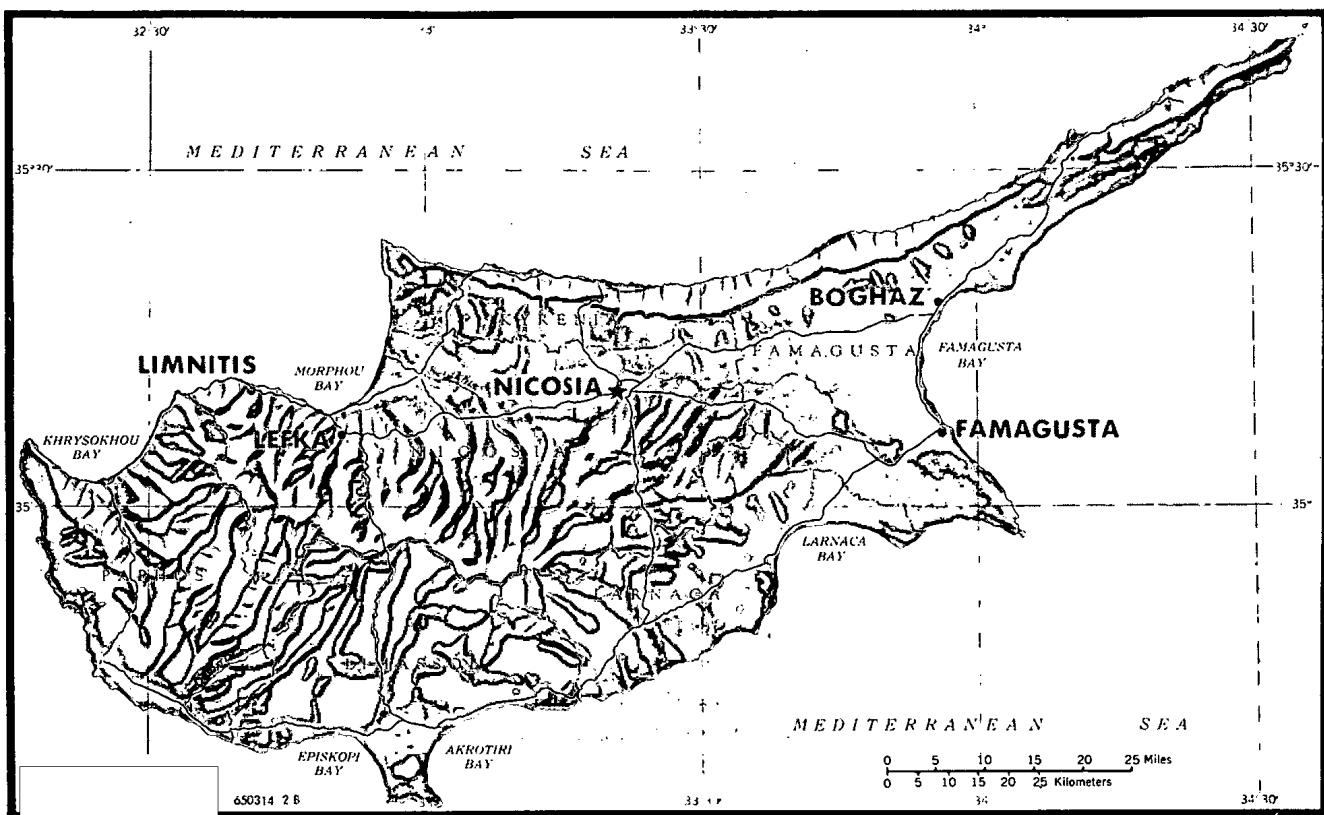
The security alert in Saigon reported by the press today was probably related to the arrest of one of Colonel Pham Ngoc Thao's cohorts. Thao, the leader of February's abortive coup attempt, is still in hiding.

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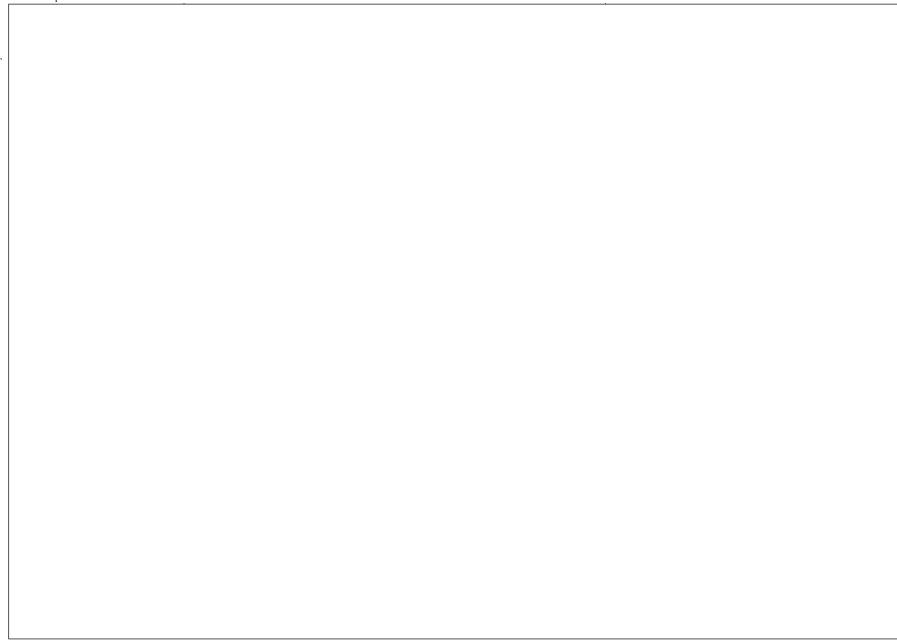
3. Common Market

French moves over the past few days make it abundantly clear that Paris not only hopes to intimidate the other Common Market countries on the issues in dispute but is out to cripple the community's institutional structure as well.

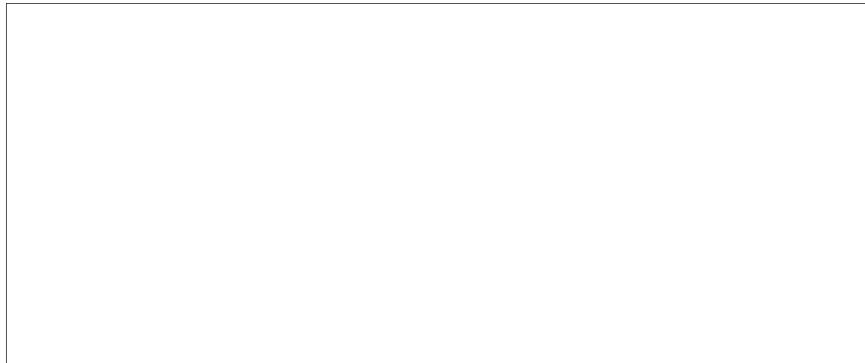
By boycotting all community meetings, the French are trying to force the other members to deal directly with Paris even in reaching a compromise. A review of the crisis is Annex 2.

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4. USSR



5. Cyprus

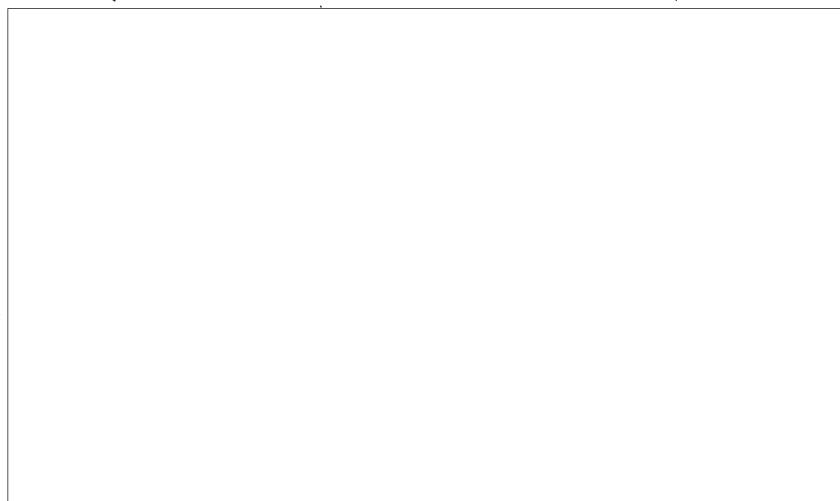


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6. Israel

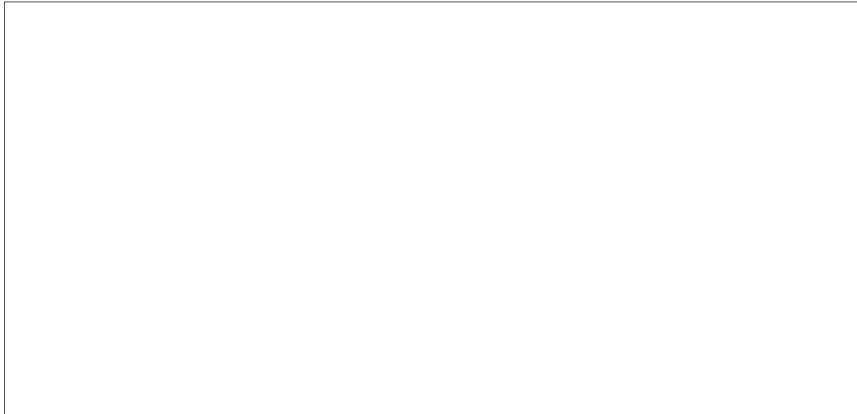
The Israelis have asked the British and the French, as well as the US, to help discourage Lebanon from diverting the Jordan's headwaters. The French recently passed an Israeli message to President Helou advising him to stop work on the diversion. The Israelis may calculate that if these diplomatic moves fail to yield the desired results, they will be under less constraint to take military action.

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7. Laos**8. South Korea**

The Korean National Assembly convenes in Seoul next Monday, and an all-out legislative fight looms over the ratification of the recent Japan-Korea treaty.

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9. Ecuador

The loyalty of Ecuador's armed forces may be severely tested in this weekend's demonstrations.

So far, the military has stood by the junta in its recurring crises, but there are reports of growing dissatisfaction, especially in the army and air force.

Matters may be brought to a head by junta orders that security forces not fire on the demonstrators. This could put these forces on the spot since word of the orders has already gotten out and will encourage potential troublemakers to believe they can act with impunity.

10. Bolivia

The tempestuous tin miners near Huanuni will receive their first checks under the new reduced scales this weekend, and the government is braced for a strong reaction. La Paz is seriously considering ways of softening the real financial blow to the miners and is keeping a wary eye on extremist agitators.

11. Dominican Republic

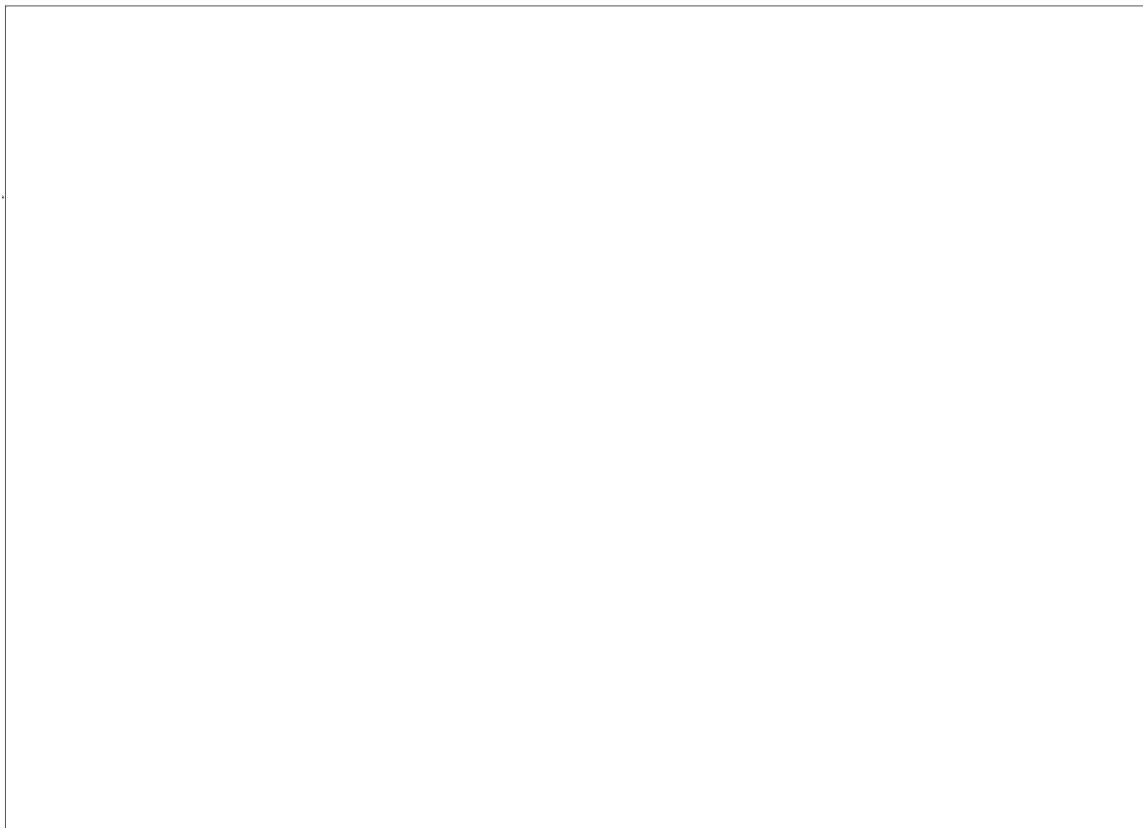
The Organization of American States negotiating committee is trying to build up pressure on the Caamaño group to withdraw its proposals and move along with the establishment of a provisional government.

The committee may be getting close to agreement all around on García Godoy as president and Read Barreras as vice president of such a government.

There were no other major developments reported today.

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ANNEX 2

Common Market Crisis

The failure of negotiations on 30 June on how to finance the Common Market's agricultural policy has now evolved into a test of strength between France on the one hand and the other five member countries and the Common Market Commission on the other. The immediate questions are technical and economic, but the underlying issue is De Gaulle's commitment to a "Europe of states" and his opposition to a federal organization of Europe with a strong European Parliament.

The crisis has arisen now because of De Gaulle's decision to force a confrontation over proposals made by the EEC Commission. These proposals attempted to extract concessions from the French on strengthening the European Parliament's powers to supervise community revenues in return for an early completion of the common agricultural policy (CAP) which largely serves French interests.

The French are now following a policy intended to put the Common Market in an indefinite "deep freeze." By refusing to attend any new community meetings, the French have blocked the community's decision-making machinery. They apparently hope to make the individual community members come to them through classical diplomatic channels.

The other five and the Commission still seem uncertain what to do. New Commission proposals have been drawn up, but it is not yet known if they will represent concessions to the French viewpoint or further isolate France.

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(Cont'd)

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ANNEX 2 (Cont'd)

Should Paris succeed in gaining the acquiescence of the others under the threat of stalling indefinitely economic progress within the EEC, the damage to the community could be great. The others would have lost almost all the pressure they can exert on France to satisfy their own interests, among which figures largely the success of the Kennedy Round. The evolution of the community along democratic, federal lines might become impossible. The blocking of prospects for an effective European community would have repercussions on the subsequent development of NATO and the Atlantic partnership.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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9 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
9 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Hanoi has given UK emissary Harold Davies a rather cool welcome, which emphasizes he is being received on a personal basis.

Davies, who expects to spend four days in Hanoi, has been instructed to confine himself to urging Hanoi to accept the Commonwealth mission. The North Vietnamese radio, however, has already said that his visit would not lead to this result.

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In South Vietnam,

[redacted] morale of government [redacted]
[redacted] troops has slipped to a new low. [redacted]

[redacted] the morale [redacted] 50X1
rise engendered by the first air strikes 50X1
has worn off and that morale is being 50X1
sapped by the high casualties suffered 50X1
since the Viet Cong monsoon campaign 50X1
got under way.

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2. Dominican Republic

No new developments were reported from Santo Domingo today.

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3. Algeria

The makeup of Algeria's new 26-man "Revolutionary Council"--announced by Boumedienne this week--shows little promise of providing effective leadership.

One of the main problems is the lack of administrative talent to correct the mismanagement of the Ben Bella era.

[redacted] Boumedienne

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[redacted] tried to persuade several of the old leaders of the revolution to join him, but their price was too high. As a result, the key ministers are mostly Ben Bella holdovers who show no signs that they know what should be done differently.

The government continues to get cool treatment from the public and Boumedienne in turn is probably under heavy pressure to make quick economic improvements.

4. Italy

Premier Moro's Christian Democrats may again face some heavy weather.

Another financial scandal involving a prominent member of the party is increasing the friction between the Christian Democrats and its coalition partners. The Socialists, the second largest party in the coalition, have lined up with opposition forces on this question.

The scandal itself is unlikely to produce a government crisis, but it could trigger a showdown between Christian Democrats and Socialists over basic policy differences.

5. World Peace Congress

A World Peace Congress, staged by a Soviet-controlled front, the World Peace Council, opens tomorrow in Helsinki. Its main purpose is to provide a propaganda forum against US foreign policy, but the meeting may degenerate into another donnybrook between the Chinese and Soviet delegations.

The Soviets have taken a number of procedural steps to head off expected attempts by the Chinese to turn the meeting against the USSR, but these seem insufficient to prevent another bitter Sino-Soviet confrontation.

[redacted]
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6. The Communist World Crop prospects this year for the major Communist countries now look like this:

- A generally good winter grain crop for the USSR and China.
- An uncertain outlook for Eastern Europe because of an unusually cold and rainy spring.
- A promising spring rice crop in North Vietnam which may equal the bumper crop of last year.

These countries, however, will still import large quantities of grain this year. The free world will likely provide between 15 and 16 million tons.

7. USSR

Moscow has been furnishing military equipment to underdeveloped nations in Africa and Asia for over ten years. The drive to tie these countries to Soviet sources of supply does not seem to have been affected by the ouster of Khrushchev, the major architect of the program.

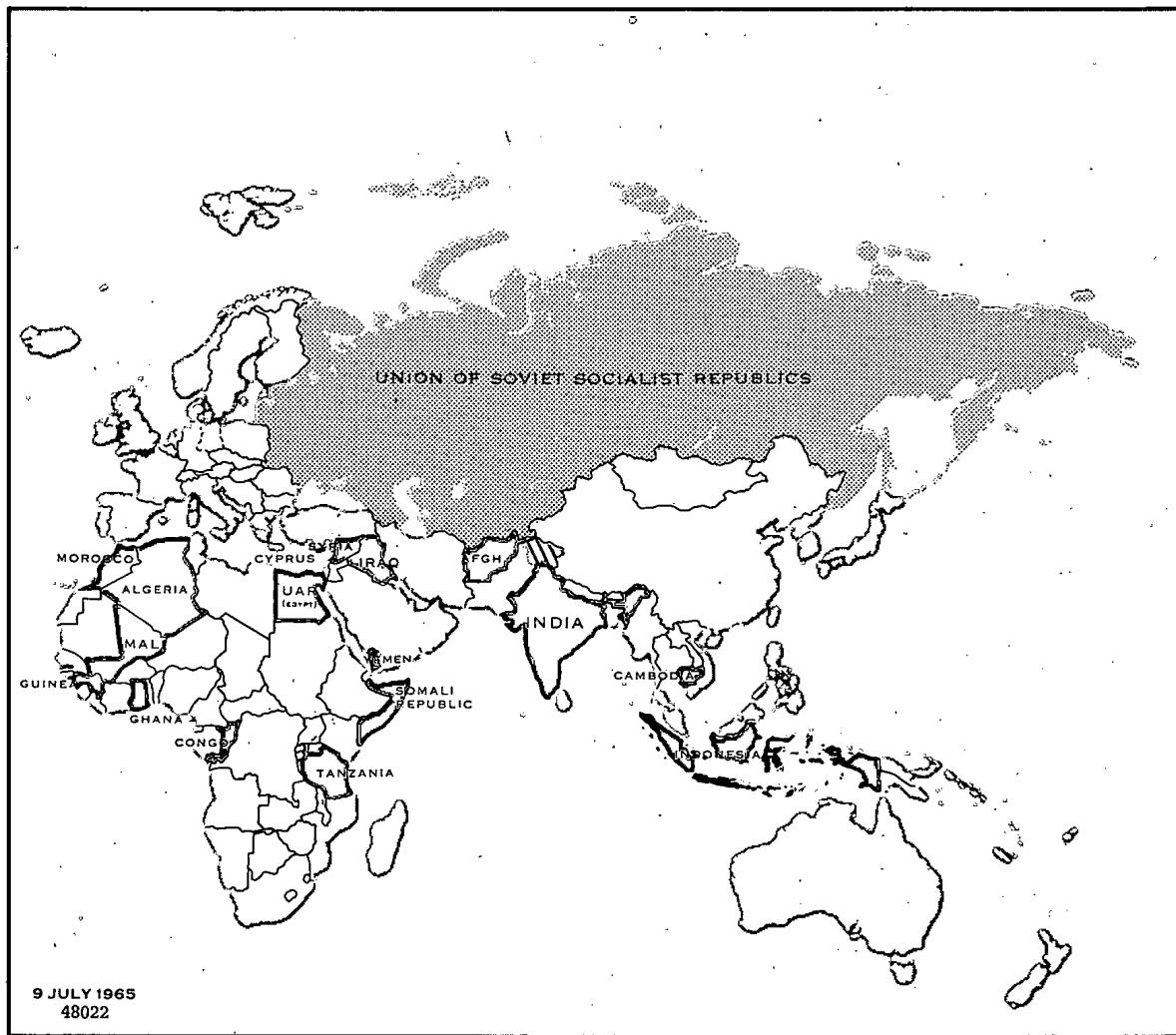
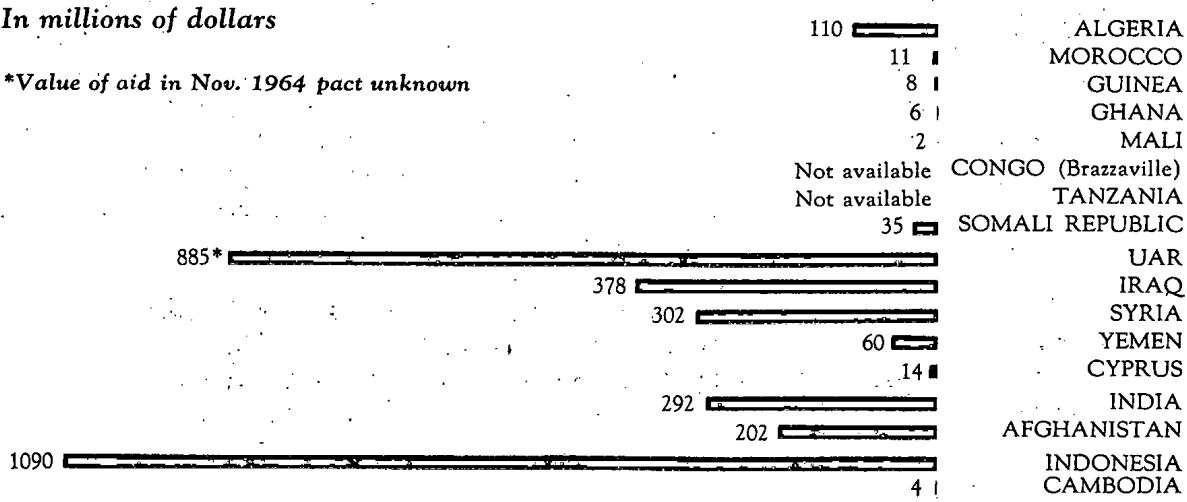
Shipments have continued and supplementary contracts have been signed by the Brezhnev-Kosygin team, but no major new agreements have been negotiated. A rundown of the Soviet experience in this field is at Annex.

8. Ecuador

The military junta and its security forces are tensed to meet the nationwide opposition demonstrations planned for tonight. Scattered mob incidents occurred during the past 24 hours but public order has been generally secure.

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SOVIET MILITARY AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

*In millions of dollars***Value of aid in Nov. 1964 pact unknown*

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ANNEX

Moscow's Military Aid in the Free World

Since 1954, the bill for Soviet military aid to a carefully selected list of free world countries (see map) has run to more than \$3.4 billion. In the early days, most of the equipment supplied came out of stockpiles of hardware which was obsolescent by Soviet standards. More recently, the Soviets have shown themselves willing to ship conventional hardware still in active use by the Soviet armed forces. Some of it has come directly off Soviet production lines. In the case of MIG-21 fighters, the Soviets since 1960 have maintained a special plant which produces MIGs for export. Surface-to-air missiles aside, no sophisticated, nonconventional weaponry has been included.

A major focus of the Soviet effort has always been the Arab states, in North Africa, and the Middle East. Egypt, where Moscow first experimented with military aid, remains a key recipient. Today, Nasir's armed force is organized along Soviet lines and is equipped almost exclusively with Soviet materiel. Late last year Moscow offered Cairo a wide variety of new equipment, some of which has not been in other than Soviet hands. Details of this deal are still being negotiated. The Soviets are also helping Nasir to produce some naval items.

The Kremlin has also taken advantage of Nasir's proclivity for supporting revolutionary activity to insert Soviet hardware elsewhere.

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Also, the Soviets have offered to provide arms, on most favorable terms, to member states of the United Arab Command.

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The Soviets have also maintained direct contact with other Arab states, most importantly Algeria. In fact, Soviet equipment has been poured into Algeria faster than it could be assimilated. Some

(Cont'd)

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ANNEX (Cont'd)

Soviet aircraft have been in Algeria for six months and have not yet been flown.

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The Soviet effort in Africa below the Sahara has been limited in scope, probably because Moscow regards the governments there as unstable and inept. The fact that the Soviets have received setbacks in this area may also color their view. They must balance this, however, against a desire to keep a foot in an area where the Chinese Communists are active.

The most recent Soviet initiative has come in India. Prior to mid-1964 Soviet aid to New Delhi was limited to aircraft. Since then, India's air defense system has begun incorporating Soviet surface-to-air missiles, and agreement has been reached to set up production facilities for MIG-21s in India. Tanks and artillery have been added to the aid list.

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Over the years, Indonesia has been the largest single recipient of Soviet arms. Today, the Indonesian armed forces are almost totally dependent on Soviet sources of supply. While this fact gives Moscow some leverage in Djakarta, it has not prevented Sukarno's flirtation with Peiping and other moves which Moscow finds distasteful. Deliveries under old contracts continue, but a gradual levelling off in this program may be in the cards.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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10 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
10 JULY 1965

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1. Vietnam



2. Dominican Republic

The rebels have reluctantly accepted Garcia Godoy as provisional president, but Ambassador Bunker notes that we are still not out of the woods. He expects lengthy negotiations with the rebels over the institutional act for guiding the provisional government. Also, Imbert is still opposed to Garcia Godoy, despite the strong loyalist military backing given his candidacy.

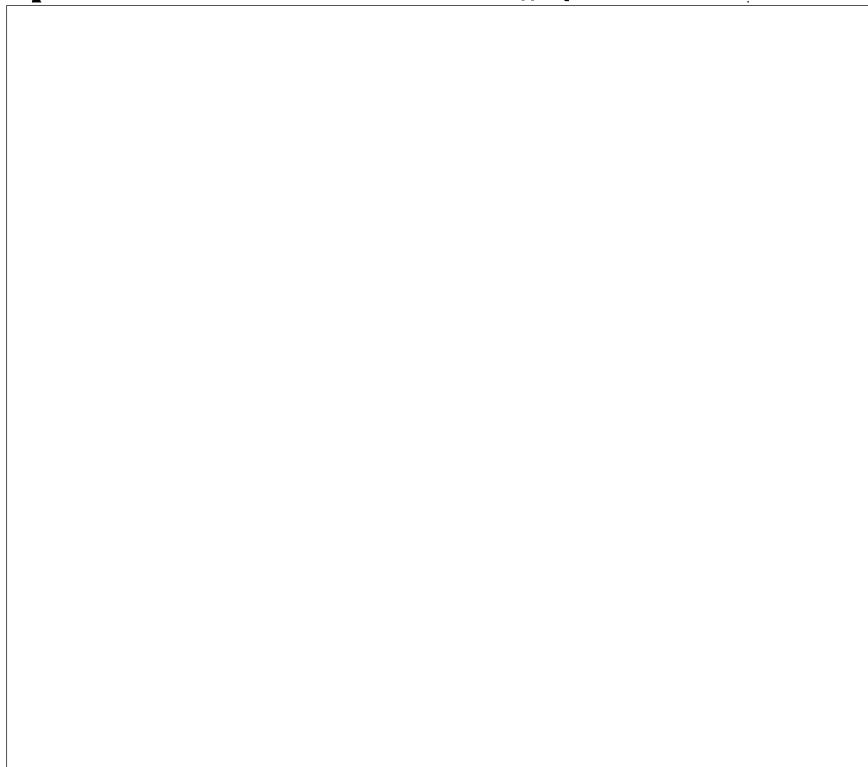
The rebels are planning to stage demonstrations in Santo Domingo and in the interior on Monday. Similar plans have produced few results in the past. Loyalist security forces in the interior are edgy, however, and some incidents could occur.

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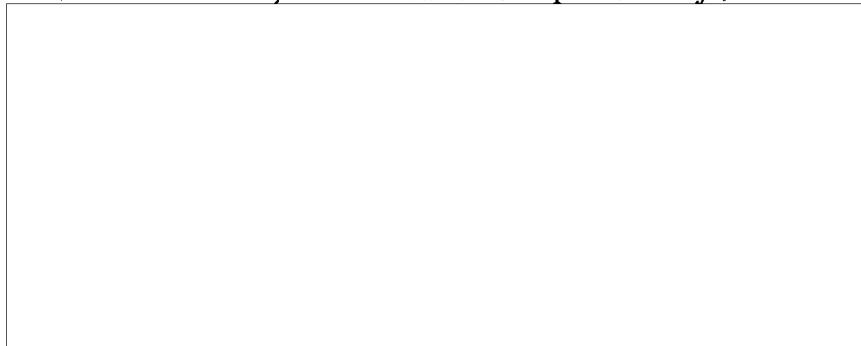
3. Greece

King Constantine has brought the political crisis to a head.



4. Congo

A showdown between President Kasavubu and Premier Tshombé seems to have been averted, at least temporarily.



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The next move is up to Tshombé; he has scheduled a press conference for today and Ambassador Godley plans to see him early next week.

5. Ecuador

There were a number of antiregime disturbances in Guayaquil and Quito yesterday, but they were controlled quickly by the army and police. The junta is taking further precautions to prepare for another round expected tomorrow.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

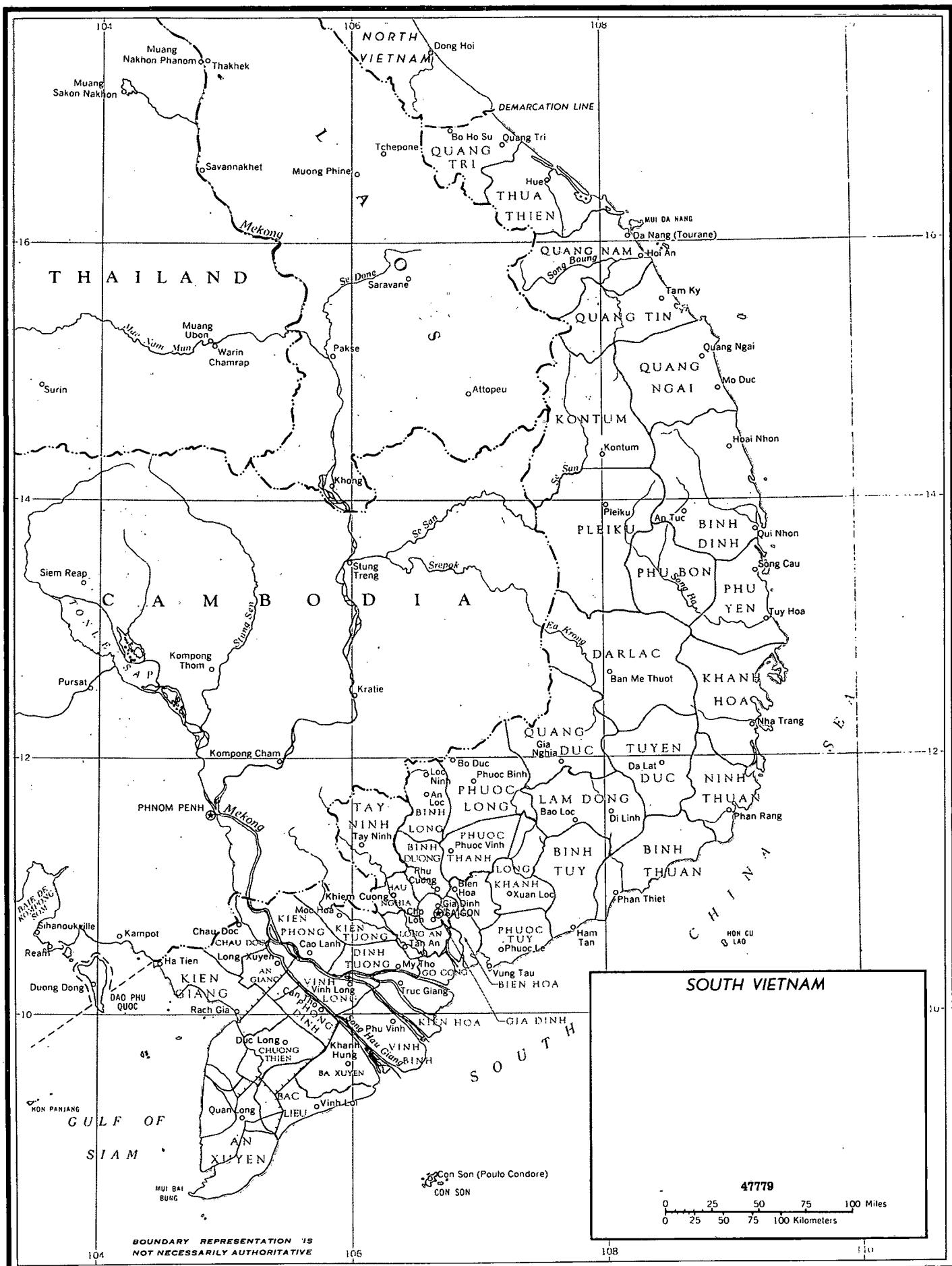


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12 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
12 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Widespread harassing actions characterized Viet Cong operations over the weekend. In one operation on 9 July in Binh Dinh Province (see map), the Viet Cong mortared a district headquarters and simultaneously moved against five nearby militia-protected New Life Hamlets, from which they kidnapped some 2,580 civilians, heading them toward the mountains.

Hanoi and Peiping propaganda highlights the sendoff of the "first contingent" of Hanoi's "shock brigade of young volunteers" for an "active assignment." The ambiguous wording of the announcements is apparently intended to raise the spectre of their introduction into South Vietnam. North Vietnamese intercepts, however, suggest the "volunteers" will be going to construction work camps in North Vietnam--presumably on damage repair assignments.

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2. Greece

Constantine and Premier Papandreu had their confrontation yesterday, but the issue still seems in doubt.

Today Papandreu said he was pushing ahead with the ouster of Defense Minister Garoufalias, which the King had been strongly opposing. This may mean that a compromise--at Garoufalias' expense--has been reached. The King, however, has yet to sign the decree required to legalize the change.

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3. Common Market

Paris has begun hinting that it may soften its line on the Common Market dispute. The French have suggested they might attend a July Council meeting and are denying any intention of blocking the market's change to majority voting next January.

Paris probably intends these moves as reassurance to French economic groups that some kind of "common market" will continue. There is no sign the French have given up the fight against the organization's present institutions, however, and Paris is still insisting on bilateral talks with the other members.

4. India

Concern is rising in New Delhi over a possible repetition of last year's food shortages, which precipitated widespread riots.

While this year's grain harvest will be substantially larger than in 1964, imports will still be necessary to insure adequate supplies, to prevent hoarding, and to maintain buffer stocks. The Indian Government is counting heavily on monthly shipments of 500,000-600,000 tons of US grain with "at most" a short interruption. If serious doubt about this arises, our embassy believes there could be virtual panic in India.

The Shastri government--largely because it was newly appointed--escaped with only embarrassment during last year's trouble. A crisis this year would be laid directly at Shastri's doorstep, and opposition politicians--including the Communists--are already planning to capitalize on it.

5. Dominican Republic

The Imbert government announced today that Read Barreras had declined to accept the vice presidency of the provisional government. Garcia Godoy is still having trouble getting qualified men to accept other positions.

The rebels held their rally in Santo Domingo today, apparently without incident. Caamano addressed them, limiting his remarks largely to a rehash of the rebel negotiating position.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



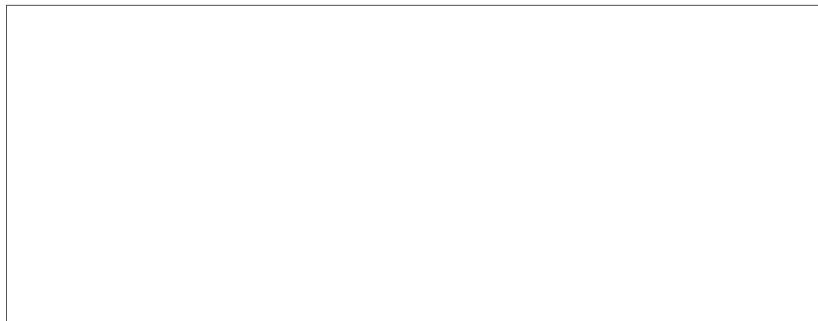
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13 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
13 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam



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Peiping seems to be increasingly nervous that US planes might attack targets in China. Recent propaganda statements out of Peiping are apparently directed at trying to persuade the US not to extend the Vietnam war in their direction.

In a sharp response to the alleged invasion of US aircraft in the Hokou area of China, the leading Peiping daily asserted: "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack."

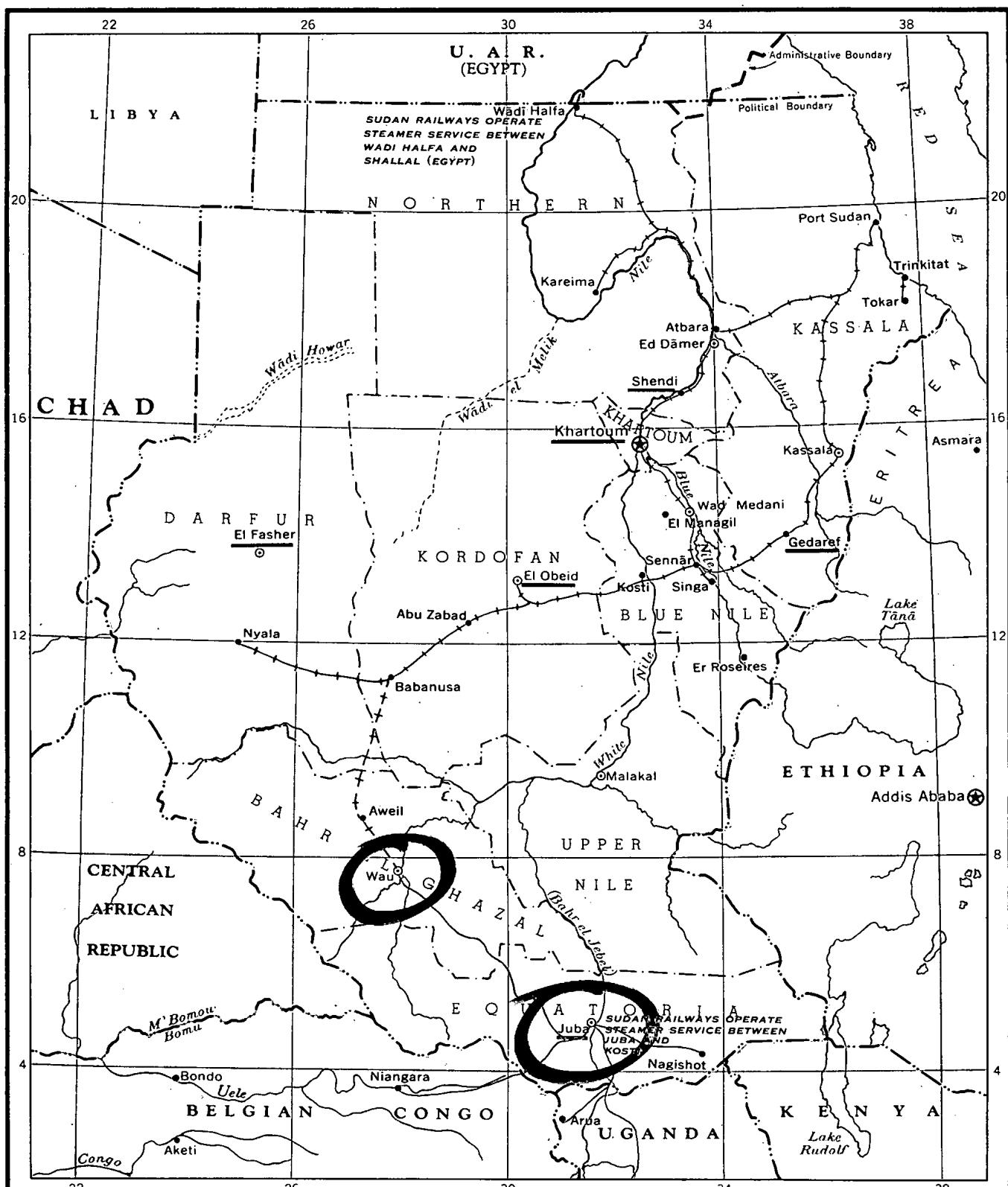
2. Dominican Republic

Although the Imbert and Caamano forces assent to Garcia Godoy as president of a provisional government, neither has shown any disposition to soften its demands on other points at issue.

Ambassador Bunker says he is not hopeful that their disagreements can be ironed out by 4 August, and he has recommended postponement of the Special Inter-American Conference scheduled for that date.

[redacted] two Communist-dominated groups, the Dominican Popular Movement and the Fourteenth of June Movement, signed a pact Sunday to continue fighting, against Caamano if necessary. They propose to attack Inter-American Peace Force positions soon in hopes of securing weapons.

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SUDAN

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| — — Province boundary | ○ Province capital | Shendi Regional military headquarters |
| ↔ Railroad | ++++ Railroad under construction | — Road (selected) |

0 250 Miles
0 250 Kilometers

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3. USSR

The Soviet proposal yesterday to reconvene the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Commission in Geneva next week coincided with Moscow's announcement of further "aid" to North Vietnam.

Soviet leaders may hope that, by reversing course on the commission, they will be able to avert a serious deterioration in US-Soviet relations.

This dual approach is not new. Last January Moscow tried to soften the impact of Kosygin's trip to Hanoi with favorable comments on the President's State of the Union message.

The Soviets probably do not expect any quick result from the Geneva talks. As recently as 30 June, Gromyko was quoted as saying he "did not think much of the Eighteen-Nation Commission."

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5. Sudan

Southern Sudanese dissidents, who have acquired some of the modern weapons originally destined for the Congolese rebels, are displaying greater aggressiveness. In recent days, they have reportedly mounted probing actions against provincial capitals at Juba and Wau (see map). Casualties are up on both sides, and the prospects for a political rapprochement between the largely Negro south and Arab north are receding.

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6. Greece

King Constantine apparently intends to accede to the removal of rightist Defense Minister Garoufalias, and, in return, Papandreu will not push for the removal of Army Chief of Staff Gennimatas. The compromise should ease the strain between the palace and the government, but Papandreu could upset the uneasy balance if he insists on taking over the Defense Ministry himself.

7. Laos

Rightist military plotters have apparently abandoned their plan to bring off a coup against the Souvanna Phouma government in the next week. The rumor mill in Vientiane is keeping the situation worked up, however, and there is still a danger of precipitate action by groups which see themselves as seriously threatened.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

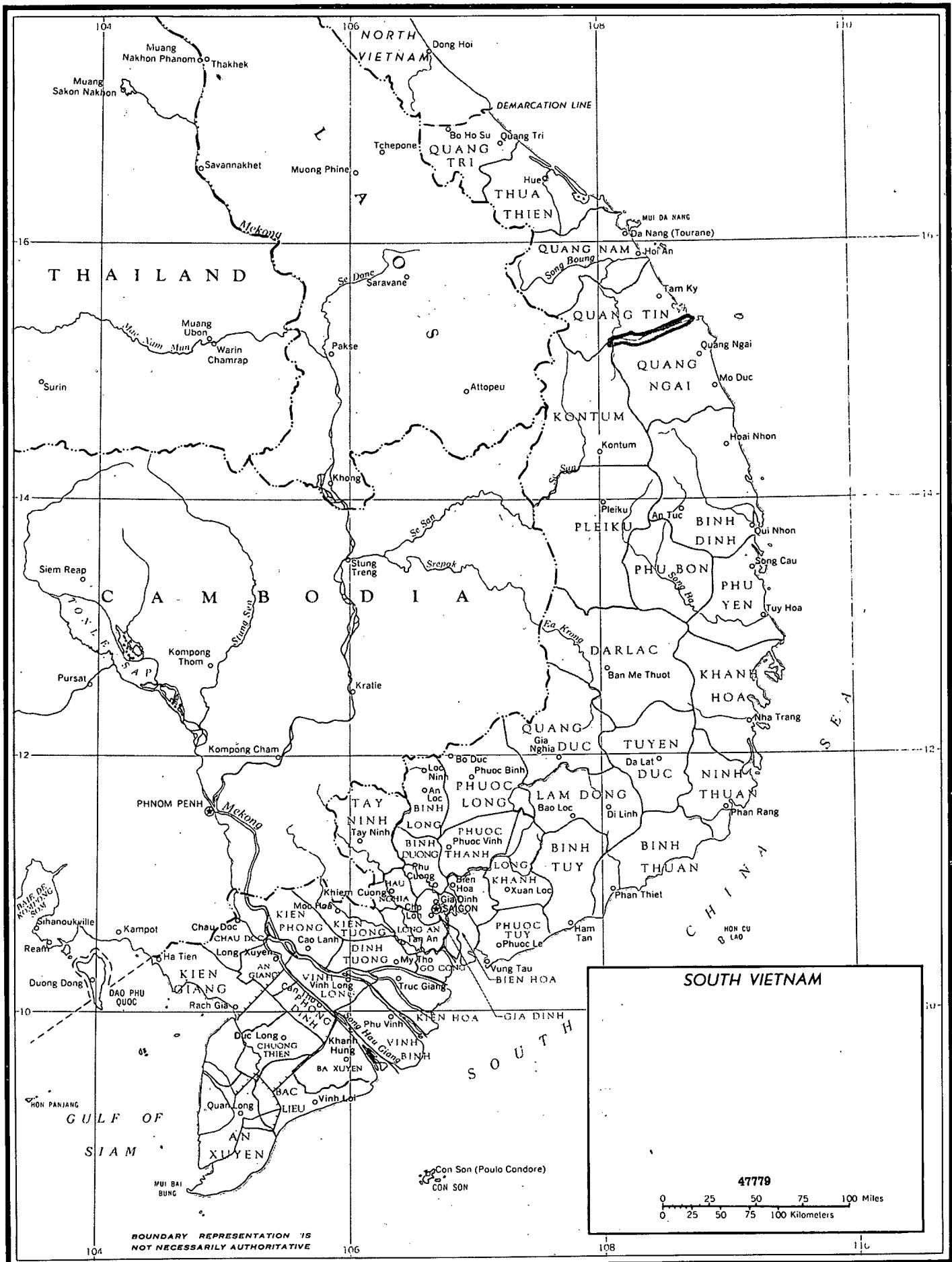


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14 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
14 JULY 1965

1. South Vietnam

US military officials in Saigon report some decline in the intensity of Viet Cong attacks during the week ending 10 July. Incidents were more numerous, but personnel and weapons losses on both sides were down.

The trend suggests that some Communist units may be resting briefly and resupplying in preparation for large-scale attacks later this month. An exception may be in the Quang Ngai-Quang Tin border area, where enemy forces in more than regimental strength appeared poised for action. (Map)

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2. Vietnam

Photography of 10 July shows that construction of the fifth surface-to-air missile site--detected earlier this month--is nearing completion. Construction on three and possibly four of the five is now virtually finished. Nothing that can be firmly identified as missile-associated equipment has yet shown up in photography, however, and there is no sign of construction of the support facility essential for sustained operation of a missile complex.

The slow pace of construction had appeared to reflect Soviet foot dragging.

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[redacted] the delay is related to the training of North Vietnamese operating personnel. [redacted]

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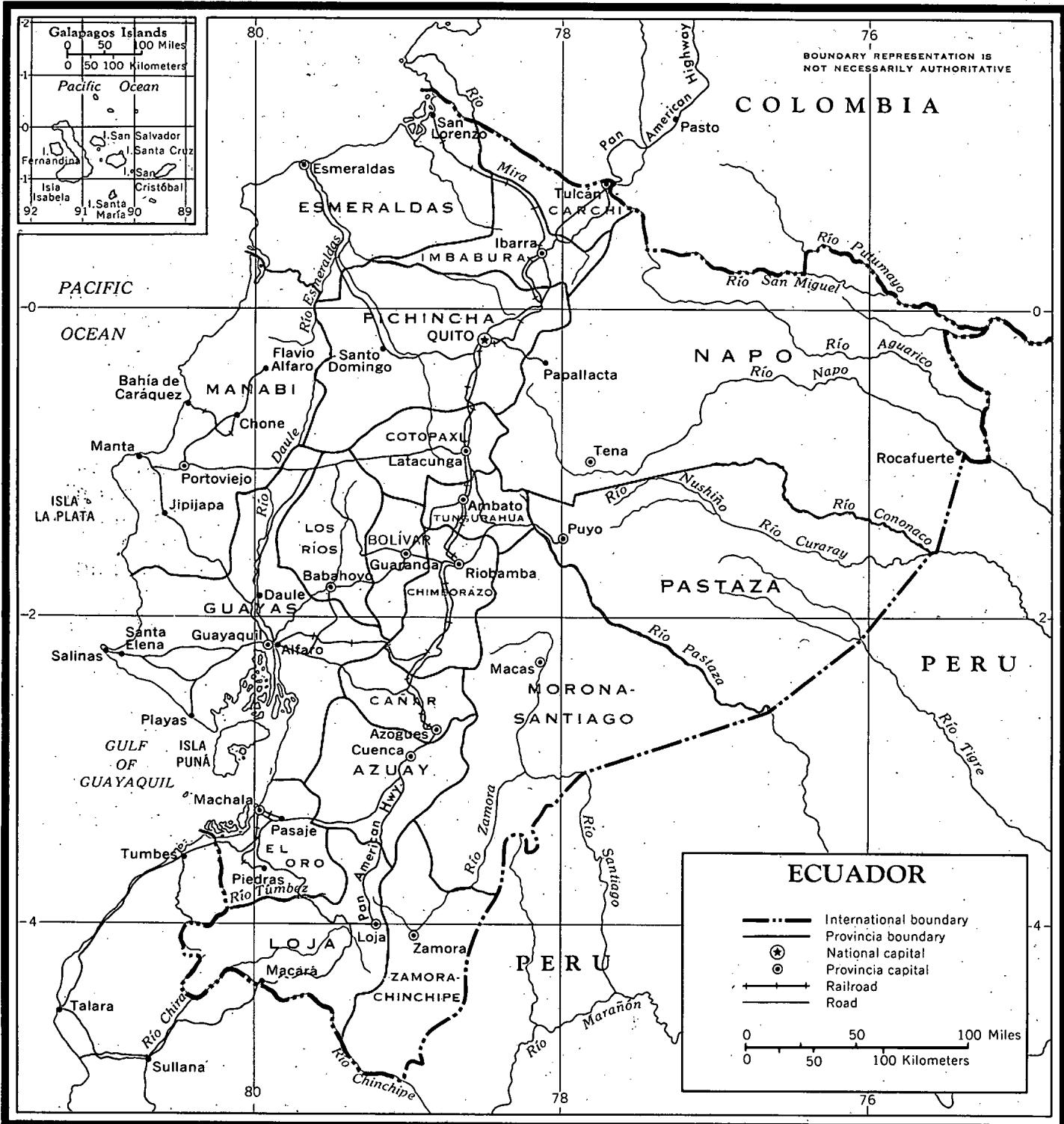
[redacted] this training would last until the winter of 1965. [redacted] Hanoi had refused to let Russians operate the sites so as "to avoid further aggravation of Sino-Soviet tensions."

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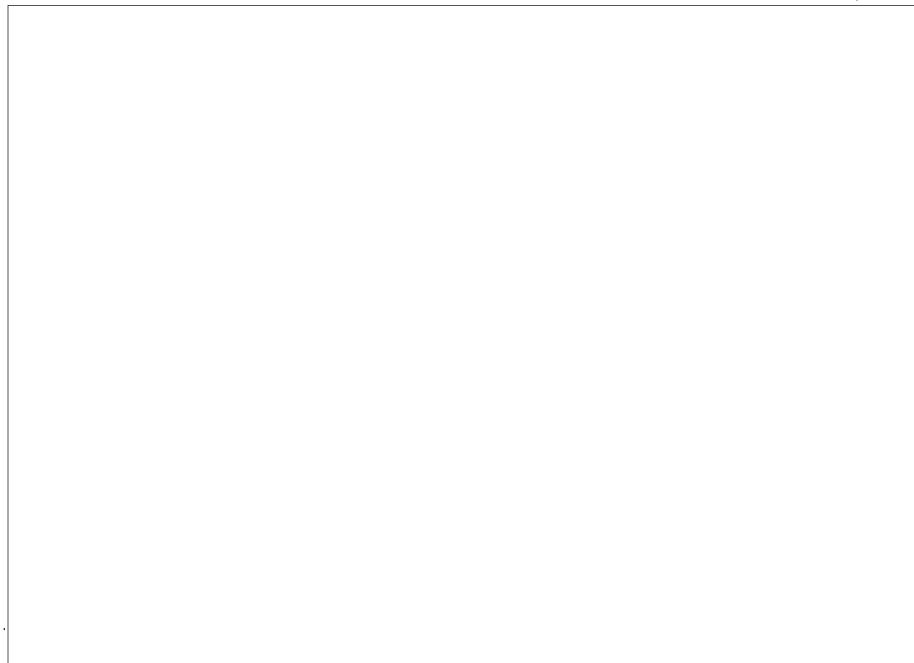
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3. USSR**4. Ecuador**

So far today there have been no reports of a renewal of yesterday's violent demonstrations against the junta in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city. However, some opposition leaders in Guayaquil and Quito have vowed to continue with the demonstrations until the junta is toppled.

Given the pressures on the junta and the increasing unrest, the junta may soon be faced with the choice of imposing a military dictatorship, speeding up drastically its plan for a return to a civilian government, or bowing out.

Yesterday, ex-president Galo Plaza, recently UN mediator on Cyprus, offered his services to the junta, and there appears to be some sentiment for his temporary assumption of executive power.

5. Dominican Republic

The Organization of American States team is preparing for its return to Washington to render a status report, and the negotiations have paused.

Garcia Godoy may get a lift in his effort to form a provisional government.

[redacted] Read Barreras has now agreed to serve in such a government as vice president and plans to return to Santo Domingo from Rome this week.

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6. Yemen

The press has reported that a settlement for the government crisis has been agreed upon in Cairo, where the principal contenders for power have been vying for Nasir's blessing.

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it is not yet clear who may have come out on top.

Meanwhile, in the Yemen itself, Egyptian forces are still engaged in consolidating their hold on key towns and lines of communications while at the same time pulling in isolated garrisons and detachments overly vulnerable to royalist attack.

7. Israel

Israeli and Jordanian forces clashed today in the most serious border incident in several months.

The incident apparently began with an exchange of fire between small units, but

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the Israeli force had grown to battalion strength. The area was calm at last report, but the affair is indicative of the explosive potential of the situation along the border

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8. Venezuela

President Leoni on 13 July approved a plan for a 2,000 man security raid into the grounds of the Central University in Caracas early tomorrow.

Security officials want evidence to bolster an effort to get legislative authority for government restrictions on the traditional sanctuary the university provides for subversive elements among students. Students took advantage of a taxi strike Monday and Tuesday to create a wave of violence around the university grounds, killing one police officer. This apparently impelled Leoni to overcome his long reluctance to sanction government interference with the university, although he may still change his mind.

Security officials are braced for prolonged violent reverberations from the right as well as the left, particularly in Caracas.

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9. Greece

Serious differences may remain between the King and Premier Papandreu and a full-blown government crisis may still be at hand.

[redacted] the King is still opposed to Papandreu as minister of defense and may refuse to sign a decree removing the present minister until a replacement satisfactory to him is named.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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15 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
15 JULY 1965

LATE ITEM

Greece

A serious crisis involving the future of both the monarchy and democratic government may now be at hand.

Papandreu has resigned and is making a constitutional issue out of his dispute with the King on the naming of a new minister of defense.

The King quickly swore in a new prime minister, George Athanassidis-Novas, the elderly president of Parliament and a member of the conservative wing of the Center Union Party. But his prospects of gaining a parliamentary vote of confidence are uncertain since a vote in his favor would tend to condone what many Greeks will consider improper intervention by the King in politics.

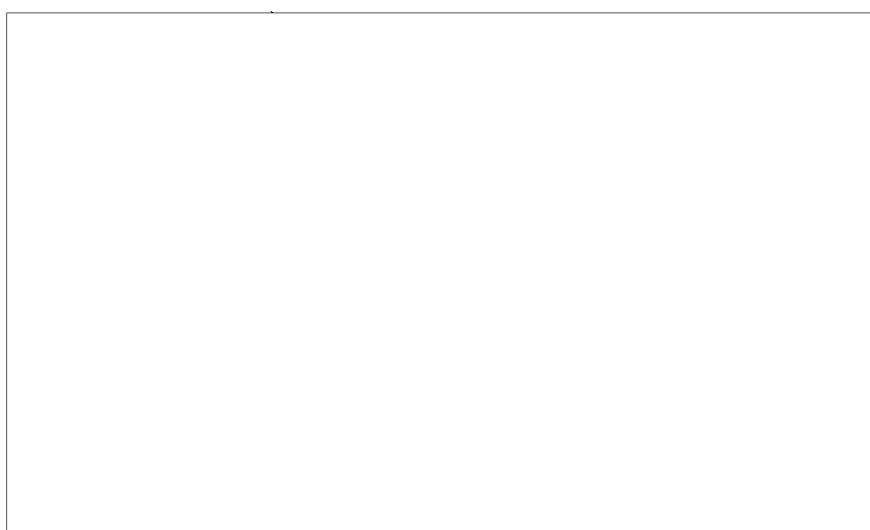
In the meantime, there is some danger of serious disturbances in Athens. Demonstrations have been banned but small crowds are already reported in the streets and army, police, and security units have been alerted.

If left-wing elements should appear to gain influence or if political developments should threaten the monarchy, there is the further danger that right-wing army officers might attempt to take over the government.

DAILY BRIEF
15 JULY 1965

1. South Vietnam

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2. North Vietnam

British Government sources this afternoon were quoted by the press as saying that Ho Chi Minh has invited Ghanaian President Nkrumah or his envoy to visit Hanoi.

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There is no confirmation as yet, but [redacted] earlier [redacted] Nkrumah was considering sending a Ghanaian diplomat to Hanoi. On its side, Hanoi has been looking for ways to ease the pain of its rejection of the Commonwealth mission on its African members.

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The North Koreans this week restated their earlier threat to match the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam with enough equipment to arm an equal number of Viet Cong.

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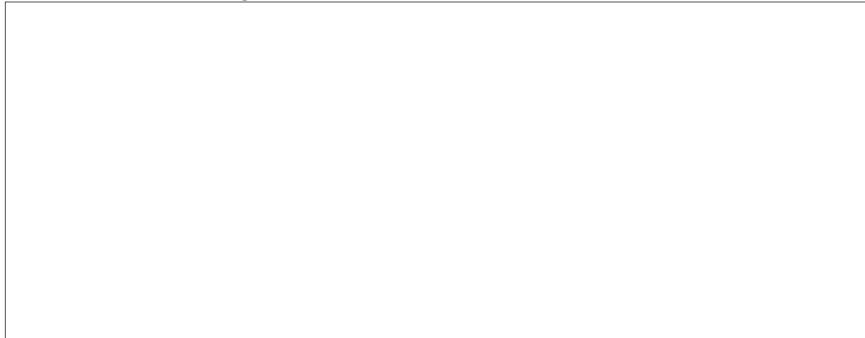
[redacted]
There was another exchange of acrimony on Vietnam between the Soviets and Chinese Communists at the Communist-front "World Peace Congress" in Helsinki. The American delegation proposed that the congress send a peace delegation to Hanoi, Peiping, Washington, and other capitals.

Moscow approved, but the Chinese said they would not accept such a mission any more than one from the Commonwealth. They demanded that the Soviets explain why they applauded the proposal. The Soviets refused, and the matter ended in a shouting match.

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3. Pakistan

There are signs that Pakistan is supplying Indonesia with spare parts for its C-130 transport planes from stocks furnished by the US.



The C-130s have an important role in Indonesia's operations against Malaysia; up until now these planes have been in danger of early grounding for lack of replacement parts.

4. Uruguay

Uruguay's financial plight is taking on crisis proportions.

The immediate problem is how to finance a supplementary budget. This budget includes funds for government workers whose salaries are over a month in arrears and who are now threatening a part-time strike. The government, however, has already exceeded the limits of its credit with the central bank and has no money to pay them.

The ruling Blanco party and opposition Colorados are at loggerheads, with each proposing highly partisan solutions. President Beltran, in turn, has made a remark suggesting that he is either thinking about retiring or enacting a state of siege.

5. Cuba

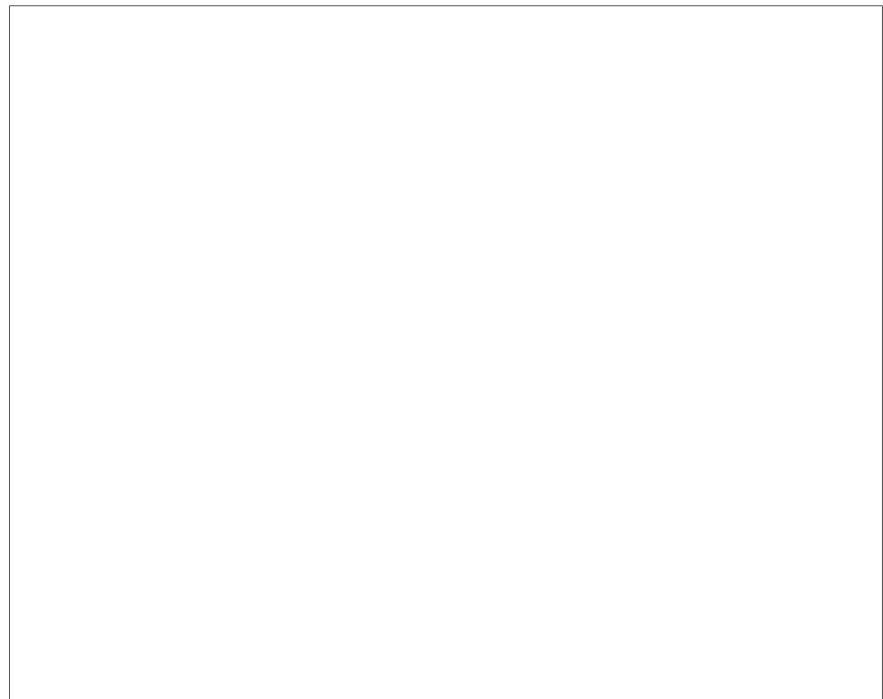
The Cubans seem to be preparing for a live firing of a surface-to-air missile.

Intercepts indicate that intensive exercises relative to such a move have been going on in the eastern air defense sector for the past three weeks. Other messages suggest that a MIG-type aircraft is being outfitted to serve as a drone. Preparations appear to be well advanced.

This would be the first attempt by the Cubans to undertake a live firing of these missiles in an exercise. There are no indications that the exercise portends early action against US reconnaissance aircraft.

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6. USSR



7. Sudan

The government now believes that the armed southern dissidents pose a real threat to major towns in the area.

Strict security precautions have been imposed throughout the south and a number of Europeans have been arrested on charges of aiding the rebels. Additional security forces may be moved toward the southern area.

8. Bulgaria

Another move against the regime may have been attempted recently. The signs are tenuous but an extra security detail was seen yesterday around the house of party boss Zhikov, and there was unusual communications activity similar to that noted just after the coup attempt in April.

9. Ecuador

The junta appears to have restored order, after resorting to severe riot control measures over the past several days. Now it is trying to placate its numerous critics by making indefinite promises to shorten the period of transition to a civilian government. Presidential elections have long been scheduled for July 1966.

10. Venezuela

Government plans to occupy the Central University in Caracas have been postponed until early tomorrow morning. Security forces apparently needed more time to prepare for the operation.

Invasion of the university sanctuary might touch off sympathetic protests by students and leftists in other Latin American cities.

11. Yemen

Nasir has decided on General Amri-- President Sallal's chief lieutenant-- as the new Yemeni premier. This move will put the government in firm pro-Egyptian hands but will alienate some of the anti-Egyptian tribes which had backed Numan. Thus chances for a political settlement of the civil war now seem more remote.

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12. Dominican Republic

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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16 JULY 1965

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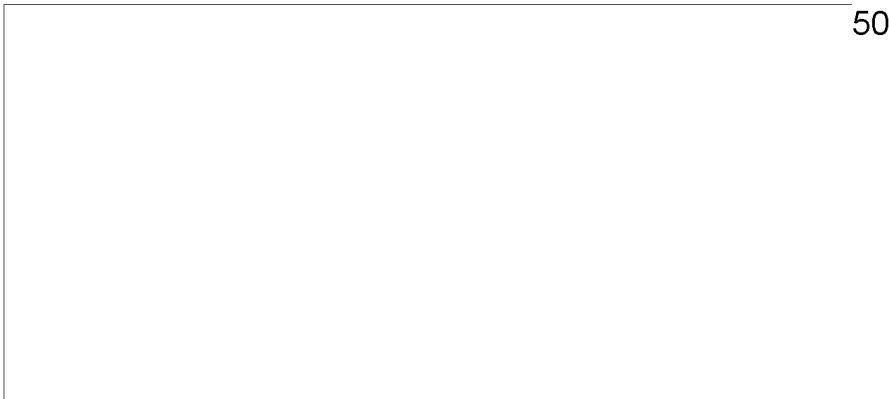


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**DAILY BRIEF
16 JULY 1965**

1. South Vietnam

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2. Vietnam

Emanations have been monitored over Hanoi from what may be a radar commonly used for target acquisition at Soviet surface-to-air missile sites. Although such radar sets are also used for early warning, this may be a tentative sign that missile equipment is being installed. There is no evidence, however, of the presence of missile guidance radar.

On 15 July, for over three hours during US air strikes on North Vietnamese targets, as many as 24 Communist jet fighters may have patrolled over the Langson to Hanoi stretch of the vital rail line from China (see map). This must reflect either increasing Communist concern for this transport artery or a desire to protect a particular high-priority shipment.

Communications intelligence continues to indicate Chinese Communist military logistics support activity in South China along the key and apparently congested route into North Vietnam. A Chinese military entity continues to communicate from northeast North Vietnam, but clarification of its role is still lacking.

Intercepts also indicate that for about a month a small number of Chinese vessels (possibly as many as 18) have been operating under naval control in North Vietnamese coastal waters between Haiphong and Mong Cai. The vessel types are unknown. It cannot so far be determined whether they are patrolling, ferrying military supplies, or possibly surveying what the Chinese may envisage to be a future Chinese naval operating area.

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3. Greece

The crisis is deepening, and the possibility of extreme action is growing.

The King's premier-designate, Athanasiades-Novas, is reported to have formed a cabinet today. However, [redacted] his chances of obtaining the necessary parliamentary approval are steadily declining. The King is said to have other candidates to fall back on, but their vote-getting ability may also prove inadequate.

Meanwhile, Papandreu's forces, with leftist support, are whipping up antimonarchical feeling throughout the country. A leftist-backed student demonstration is scheduled for the capital tonight.

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4. Canada

Canada's longstanding tug of war between provincial and federal authorities will dominate the conference of premiers which starts in Ottawa on Monday.

French-speaking Quebec is expected to up its demands for political and economic autonomy. The premiers of the other provinces--particularly conservative British Columbia--are also pushing for more "rights" which, if granted, could weaken the central government. Prime Minister Pearson has already made numerous concessions to preserve harmony, but this has only whetted provincial appetites.

The conference will probably end in short-term compromises, but no long-lasting solution appears in sight.

5. Venezuela

The government has indefinitely postponed its plan to occupy the Central University. It apparently has had second thoughts about risking the adverse political effects of such a move.

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6. Laos

Maneuvering among Laotian political factions is accelerating as this Sunday's National Assembly elections approach.

The Communist Pathet Lao is boycotting the elections, but competition has been keen among the 200-odd non-Communist candidates for the 59 seats. The results will not be made public until mid-August, so a prolonged period of infighting is likely.

There have been no more stirrings among the rightist military leaders who shelved their coup plans earlier this week. Nevertheless, the King has taken the precautionary step of asking Premier Souvanna Phouma to shorten his vacation in Europe and return home.

7. USSR

The USSR claimed today that it had launched a scientific space station weighing more than 26,000 pounds. This would be more than twice the estimated weight of any previous Soviet satellite.

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The stated purpose of the satellite--to measure high-energy particles--would not appear to justify its large size, suggesting that in this first flight the payload is largely ballast.

Earlier today Moscow claimed to have orbited five satellites with a single vehicle. The launch has been confirmed, but the number of satellites has not yet been established. The Soviets have three times previously orbited triple payloads at one launch.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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17 JULY 1965

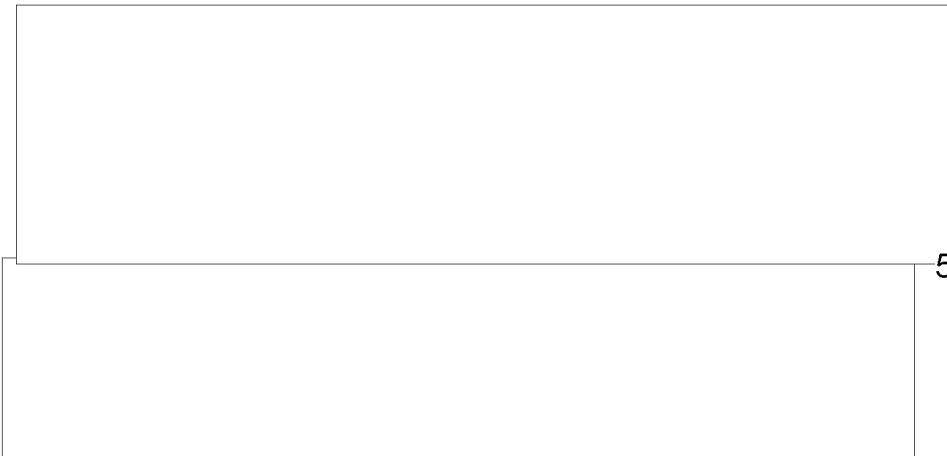
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DAILY BRIEF
17 JULY 1965

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1. Vietnam



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In South Vietnam, the critical attitude of Buddhist leader Tri Quang toward the government appears to be hardening. While he does not appear to US Embassy observers to be committed to any particular course of action, he is saying that "sooner or later the government will have to go."

2. Greece

There have been some defections from the Papandreu camp, but the chances are dim that the Athanasiadis-Novas government can long survive.

Papandreu still commands broad support and he clearly intends to make the future of the monarchy a leading element of new elections, should it come to that.

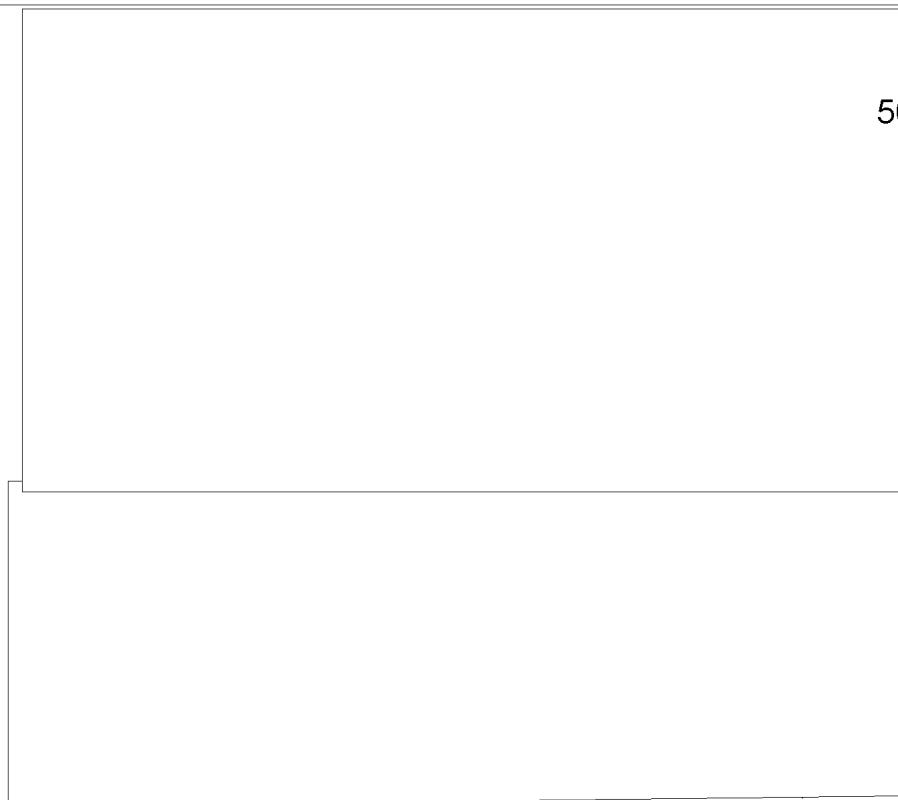
The King, who has returned to Corfu for the week end, would probably prefer to let former deputy premier Stephanopoulos try to form a government before calling for elections, which no one, except perhaps Papandreu, wants.

Public gatherings have been banned in Athens, and two battalions of reinforcements have been sent in. The government's security arrangements may be severely tested tonight when leftwingers plan a big rally.

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3. USSR

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4. USSR

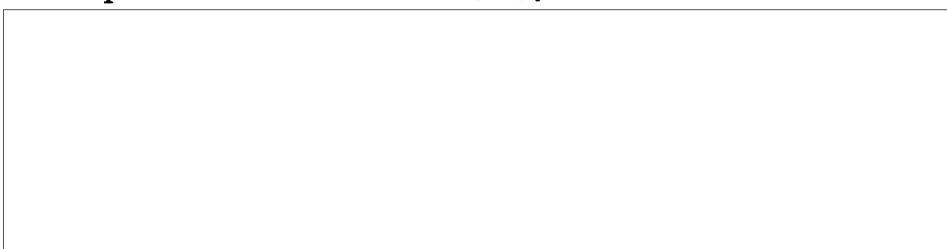
The 27,000-pound satellite--Proton-1--launched yesterday may have been the first to use the large new booster we have seen in satellite photography. Proton-1 has been tracked back to the complex at Tyuratam, where satellite photography has shown more than usual activity for the past few months. In May, a 205-foot gantry was in place at one of the launch pads at the complex. A large booster was being assembled at the gantry.

The booster appeared to have a cluster of seven rockets. Early analysis of yesterday's big launch indicates that a clustered booster was used.

5. France

Press services in Paris are disseminating a report that a US aircraft was intercepted over the important gaseous diffusion plant at Pierrelatte by French fighters. A French inquiry has been opened into this "unprecedented" incident.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

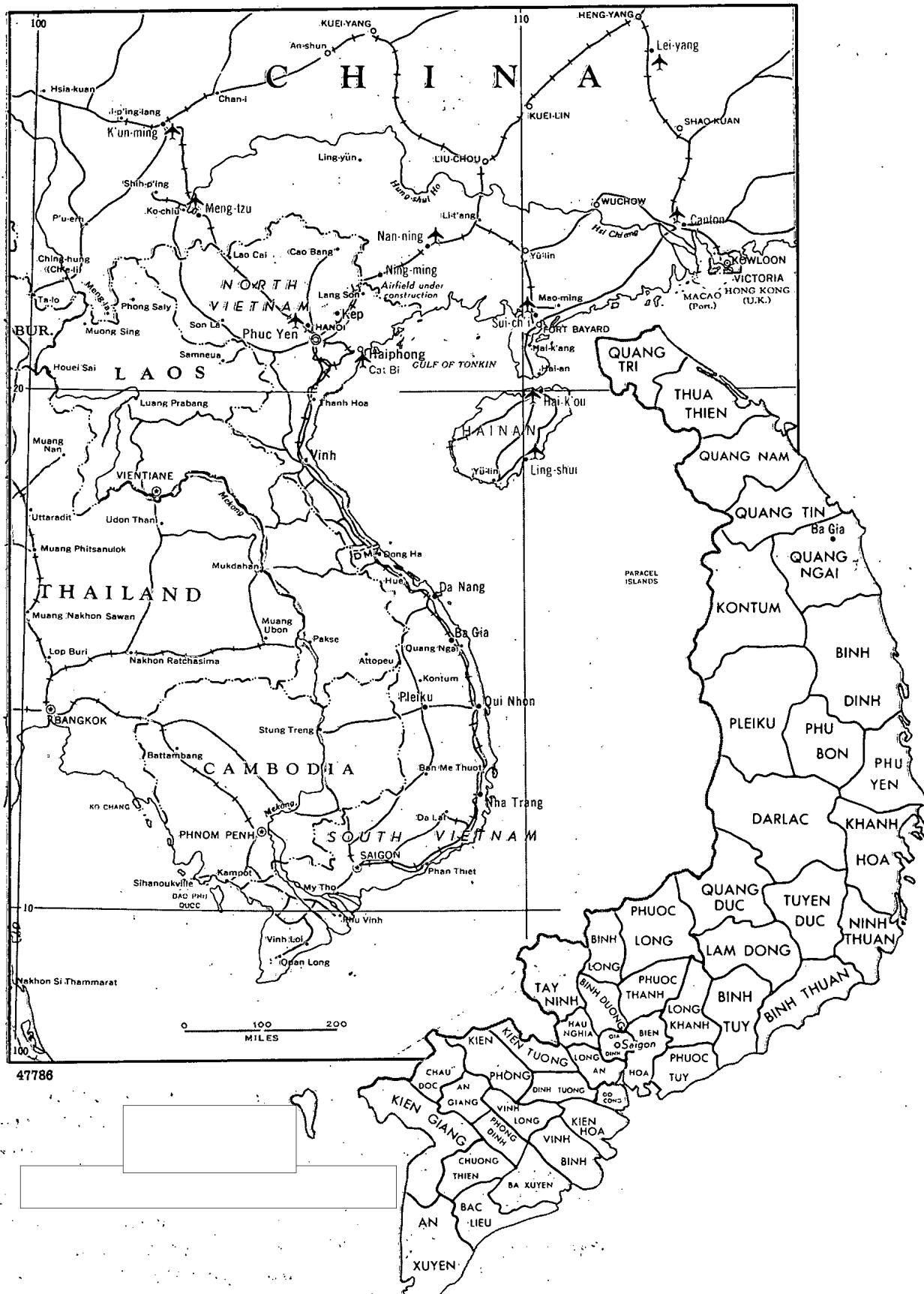
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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19 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
19 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

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The newly constructed airfield near the Sino-Vietnamese border at Ningming has apparently been activated. Communications intercepted yesterday indicated that area familiarization flights were being made by a minimum of 14 aircraft, probably jet fighters.

It is unclear how many fighters are now based at Ningming, but at least 17 may have been transferred there from Canton on 14 July. Ningming was instructed to suppress all radar tracking reports on that date.

2. South Vietnam

South Vietnamese forces are continuing road clearing operations along strategic Route 19 in Binh Dinh and Pleiku provinces. For the first time since late May, two large government convoys yesterday successfully transited the 100-mile stretch from the post of Qui Nhon to the isolated II Corps headquarters at Pleiku city without incident.

Final results of a road clearing operation in Quang Nam Province during 15-16 July indicate heavy losses for both sides. For the Viet Cong the report is 174 killed, 145 suspects detained, and a quantity of ammunition and equipment seized. Government losses were 67 killed, 39 wounded, 96 weapons captured, and one helicopter destroyed.

3. Greece

The crisis continues.

The latest signs are that Premier Athanasiadis-Novas will drop his efforts to get parliamentary support for his government, and that former deputy premier Stephanopoulos will be selected as premier.

Stephanopoulos' task, however, would be arduous, for at last report former premier Papandreu was not prepared to see him step in.

The army and security forces are still on the alert to keep pro-Papandreu demonstrations from getting out of hand.

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4. USSR

Moscow has announced that Zond-3, the space probe launched on 18 July, has been placed in an orbit around the sun to conduct investigations in space and test the operation of the spacecraft's system.

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Proton-1, the satellite launched 16 July, is still in orbit. US radar sightings show it to be a large vehicle, providing some support for the Soviet claim that it weighs 27,000 pounds.

Rumors are coming out of Moscow that yet another space venture is imminent. While there are no specific indications, the Pacific instrumentation ships are moving, possibly to take up new space support stations.

5. USSR

Analysis of weather data showing below-average rainfall in the New Lands, the major producer of spring wheat, indicates that prospects for the Soviet grain crop have deteriorated in recent weeks.

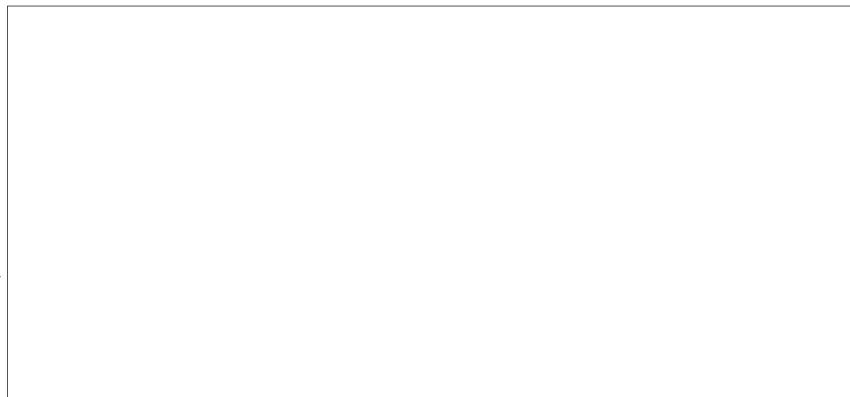
The situation does not appear to be as bad as that in 1963, which led the USSR to import some 12 million tons of wheat, but if the drought continues the Soviets will still need significant imports.

Minister of Agriculture Matskevich acknowledged as much in talking to Ambassador Harriman. He said the Soviets would probably buy more wheat this crop year than last. The 1964 crop was good, but even so the Soviets had to contract for some 3.5 million tons for delivery in 1965, of which about one million tons are known to be allocated to meet Soviet export obligations.

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6. Space



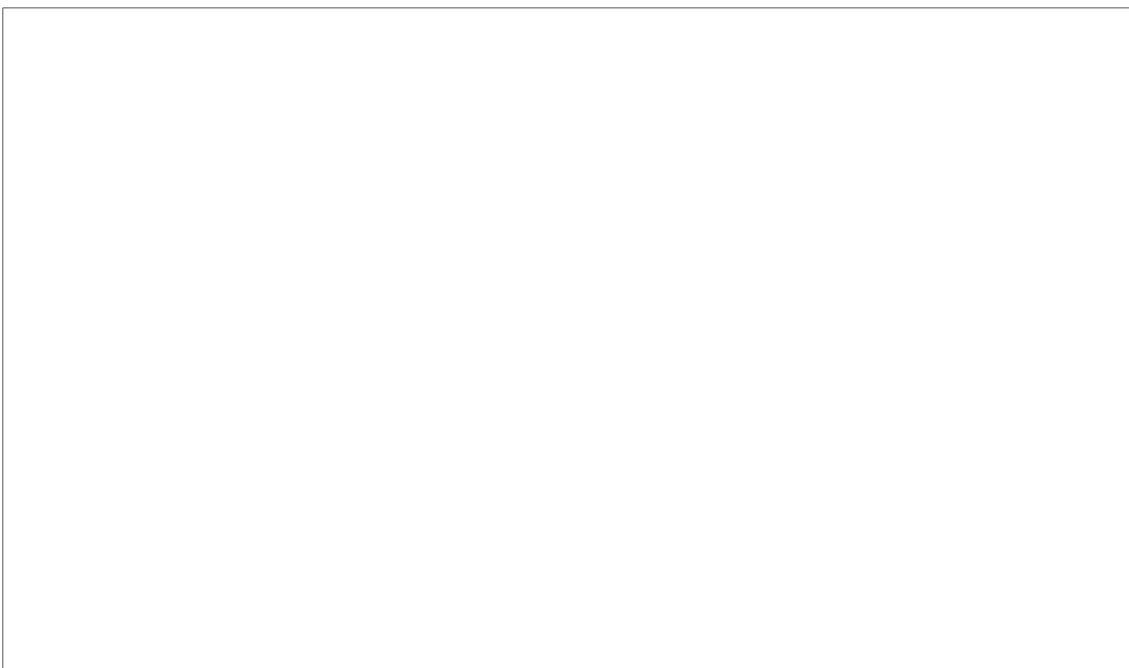
7. Congo

The tension between Premier Tshombé and President Kasavubu has edged up another notch, and Tshombé is now talking, at least, of resigning.

This latest flareup arises from Kasavubu's appointment of his own adherent to the vacant Interior Ministry post--a post which Tshombé said last Friday he would take over "temporarily" himself.

Army commander Mobutu, who sees both men as necessary to the Congo, is, however, doing his best to keep Tshombé from flying off the handle.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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20 JULY 1965

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23

DAILY BRIEF
20 JULY 1965

1. Greece

There is no sign of an early end to the political turmoil.

Former premier Papandreu is trying to recoup his fortunes by bringing popular pressures to bear on his opponents and wavering supporters. After last night's impressive show of strength in the streets, the Papandreu forces have called for a general strike later in the week. The aim, of course, is to bring down the Novas government and force elections.

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More moderate elements of Papandreu's party are still working on a solution which would put Stephanopoulos in the prime minister's chair, but further defections from the Papandreu camp will be needed before this will be possible.

2. South Vietnam

In a broadcast last night over its clandestine "Liberation Radio," the Viet Cong again warned Vietnamese residents of the Saigon area to stay away from all places frequented by the "US, South Korean, Australian, and New Zealand aggressors," and to stay away from fellow "Vietnamese traitors." The broadcast also pointed out that the destruction of the "US aggressors and their lackeys" is the "task of the Liberation Armed Forces."

While such broadcasts are obviously designed for their effect on the South Vietnamese people, this could foreshadow a new wave of terrorism in the Saigon area.

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3. Vietnam

There is no information to indicate that North Vietnamese aircraft attempted to intercept US planes dropping propaganda leaflets over Hanoi and Haiphong today. No aircraft were sighted and available communications intelligence has not revealed any fighter reaction.

The Viet Cong's National Liberation Front, Hanoi, and Peiping have all memorialized the 11th anniversary of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina with confident statements of their determination to see the war in Vietnam continued until the US leaves.

4. Indonesia

The leftist press, led by the principal Communist paper, is building up a new head of anti-American steam.

The Communists evidently hope to use it to foment street demonstrations on the occasion of the arrival of the new US ambassador tomorrow. The Indonesian Government says that it intends to try and keep any such manifestations under control.

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5. Congo

Premier Tshombé apparently does not intend to react right now to President Kasavubu's essentially illegal move the past weekend in naming one of his supporters as interior minister.

The premier was reportedly most conciliatory in the course of a three-hour interview with Kasavubu yesterday.

This has taken some heat out of the situation for the time being. The threat of a direct clash between the two leaders remains, however, since it looks very much as if Kasavubu is launched on a carefully phased operation to undercut Tshombé's power and influence. At some point in the process, Tshombé can be expected to strike back.

6. Dominican Republic

Some 20 rounds of mortar fire landed this morning just inside the rebel zone of Santo Domingo. Although the facts have not been fully established, the fire apparently came from a section of the city held by the Imbert forces. Rebel partisans will very likely make use of this in today's debate at the Security Council.

7. Guatemala

Assailants yesterday attacked a United Fruit Company helicopter killing the American pilot and his Guatemalan assistant. This was probably the work of Guatemalan Communists, who have been threatening for some time to kill Americans, and could signal a step up in terrorist and guerrilla activity.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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21 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
21 JULY 1965

1. Communist China

50X1

2. Vietnam

The Ghanaian High Commissioner in London is being sent to Peiping and Hanoi as Nkrumah's personal representative.

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There is some uncertainty about the High Commissioner's movements since he was reportedly unable to arrange air passage as planned from Moscow to Peiping. Press reports suggest he may now travel via Pakistan.

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3. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong casualty count following the recent action at a special forces camp north of Saigon has risen to 150 and press accounts indicate that the eventual total will be higher.

50X1
50X1**4. Greece**

Papandreu is becoming increasingly headstrong and intransigent as a result of the massive public demonstrations in his favor. The former premier is said to be convinced that he has a personal mandate and is therefore unwilling to consider any government which he does not control.

Prospects for parliamentary confirmation of the Novas cabinet continue to be poor and Papandreu seems determined to force new elections.

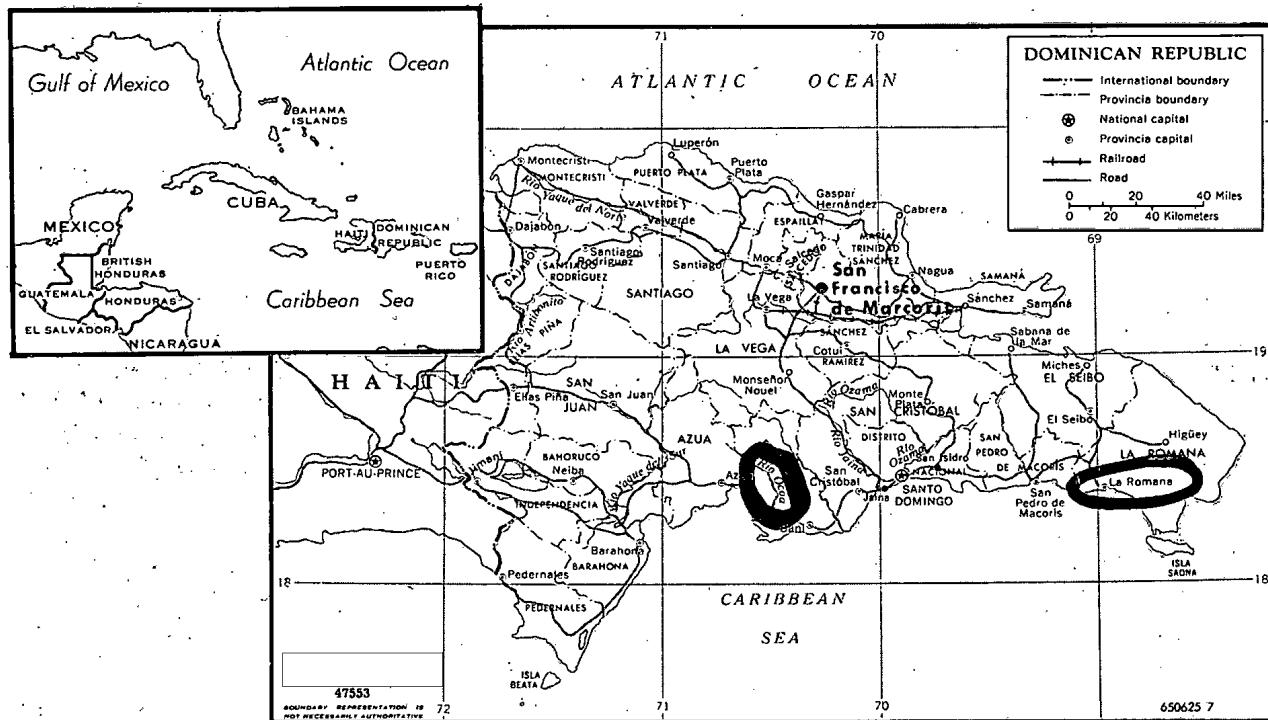
Late press reports indicate that large-scale demonstrations were held in Athens and Salonika again tonight. In the capital, several thousand university students demanding the recall of Papandreu had to be put down with tear gas, armored cars, and fire hoses.

5. East Germany

The East German Air Force may be developing a capability to harass US helicopters if the US resumes flights over East Berlin. On 19 July, East German fighters for the first time were noticed practicing attacks on one of their helicopters near Berlin.

The Soviets, however, have never permitted the East Germans to interfere with Allied flights and there are no other indications that they intend to do so.

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6. Dominican Republic

Leaders of two of the extreme rebel groups are saying that they will continue to fight in order to force the US to maintain its military presence in the Dominican Republic.

The pro-Peiping and pro-Castro factions contend that if they can establish a viable guerrilla movement, the US will be compelled to send in more troops and this will "awaken other movements in Latin America" and cause the US to "spread a thinner line around the world."

These are the same two groups that collaborated in the raid on San Francisco de Marcoris late last month.

[redacted] the Castro-oriented group is now about to mount further guerrilla raids in the area of San Jose de Ocoa, west of Santo Domingo.

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There is some hope for ending the sugar mill strike at La Romana where 18,000 people have been out of work. The union leaders--whose imprisonment touched off the strike--have been released, and negotiations are now under way between the union and the mill management.

7. Japan

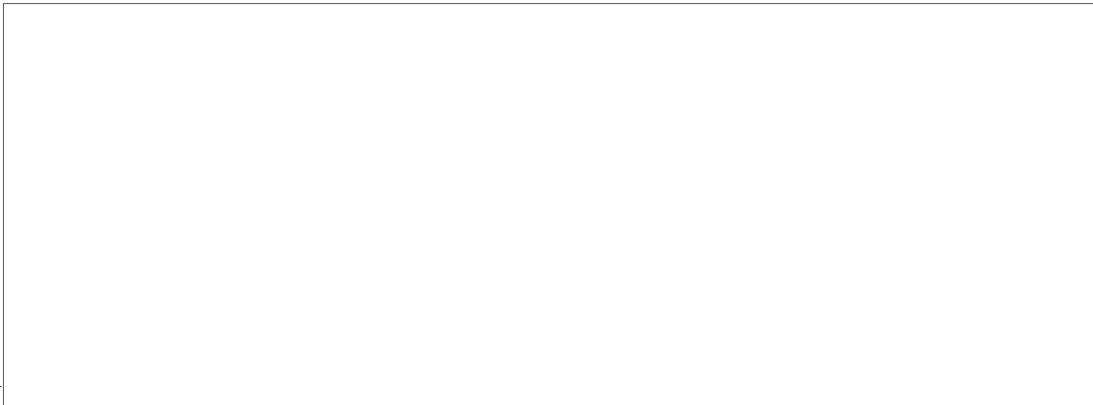
Local elections in Tokyo tomorrow may produce an embarrassing setback for Prime Minister Sato's Liberal Democrats.

The special elections follow the recent dissolution of the municipal assembly because of a vote-buying and bribery scandal involving several Liberal Democratic representatives.

Sato is clearly on the defensive; his party lost out in another Tokyo election recently. He is now saying that a reverse this time would affect world confidence in the country.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
22 JULY 1965

1. South Vietnam

50X1

2. North Vietnam

3. Communist China

With the conclusion of another contract for Canadian wheat, Peiping will have signed so far this year for 6.8 million tons of wheat from the West, including some for delivery in early 1966. This is a new high and will cost the Chinese about 475 million dollars.

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4. Greece

Despite the support for former premier Papandreu shown in public demonstrations, [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] the Novas government might just get a vote of confidence when parliament reconvenes on 30 July. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

However, the deputies' ears are close to the ground; sentiments will see-saw, and some compromise, such as a government under former deputy premier Stephanopoulos, may still emerge.

The Communist hand was evident in the violent turn of last night's demonstration in Athens. More such episodes can be expected, but the role of the extreme left is reportedly disturbing to some Papandreu supporters.

5. USSR

50X1

6. Dominican Republic

Ex-President Joaquin Balaguer, who at this stage seems to be the leader with the best chances in a presidential election, is quietly maneuvering toward developing broad support. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



23 JULY 1965

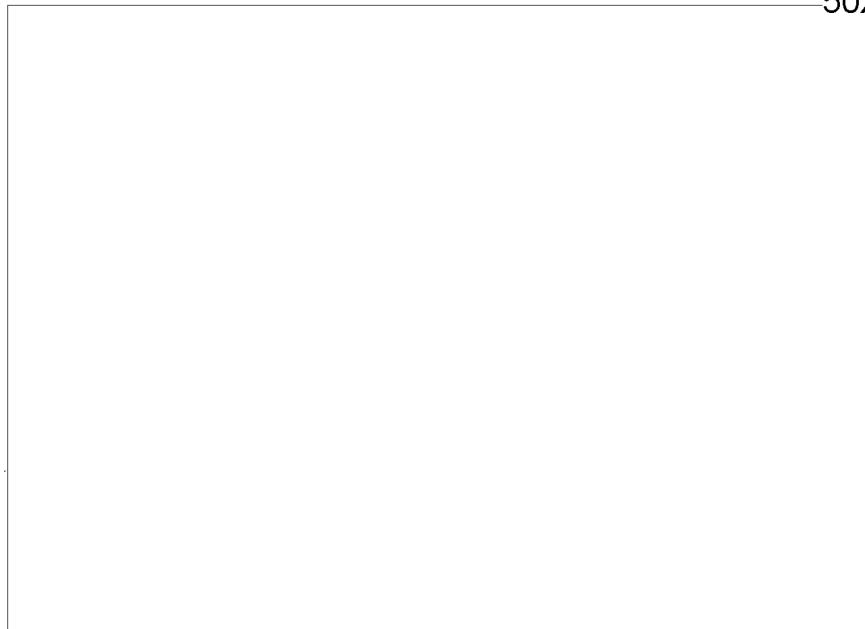
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DAILY BRIEF
23 JULY 1965

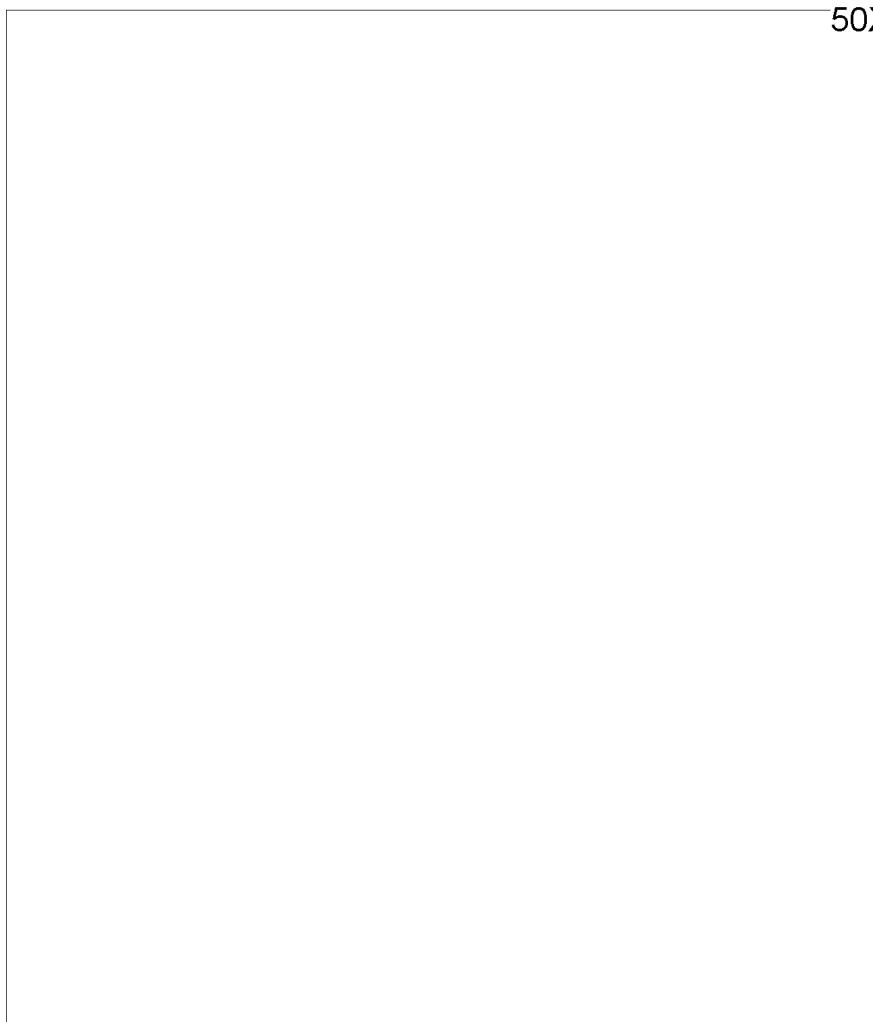
1. Communist China

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2. North Vietnam

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3. South Vietnam

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4. Japan

The new head of the Japanese Socialist Party has asked the Communists to help stage nationwide demonstrations next Tuesday against the Sato government's policies toward Vietnam and Korea.

This is the first such Socialist approach to the Communists since 1960. In July, control of the Socialist Party passed to men who believe that they can use these issues to forge a common front of Japan's divided left against Sato. Leaders of the largest labor federation apparently share this view. The Communists presumably will go along.

Up to now popular response to these issues has been relatively light.

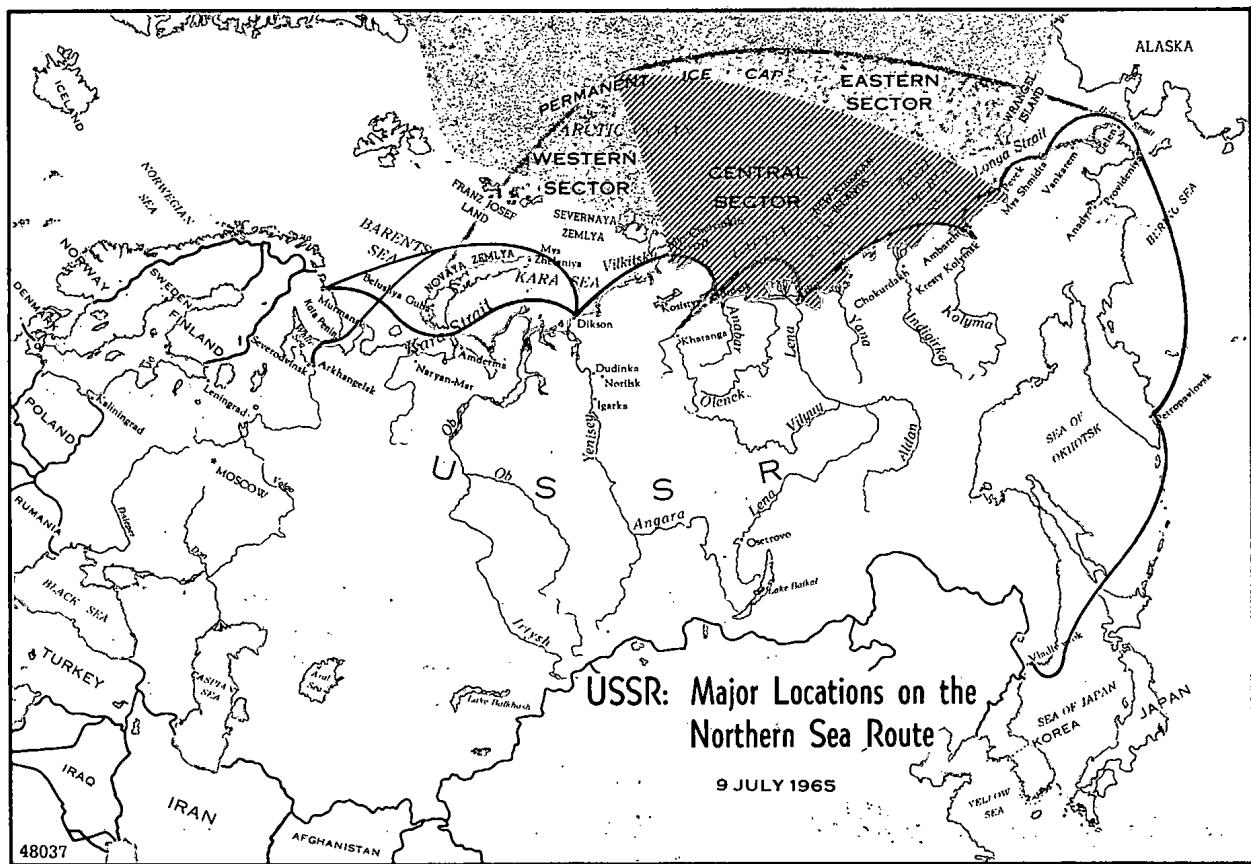
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5. Cambodia

6. Communist China

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7. USSR

Soviet air and naval forces are keeping a close watch on the US Coast Guard icebreaker Northwind, now east of Novaya Zemlya off northern Russia (see map).

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The Northwind is on a survey mission across the northern sea route this summer. The Soviets normally send naval and maritime convoys to the Soviet Far East by this route every summer.

8. Greece

The lines are being drawn for more trouble this weekend.

Leftist forces have promised further "actions" in support of Papandreou's demand that the Novas government "disappear from the earth." Government security measures have been tightened, and Novas insists that public order will be maintained.

The search for a compromise solution goes on.

Novas may now have the backers to survive a vote of confidence early next month, but his chances of then forging a working majority in parliament are not bright.

9. Dominican Republic

Sentiment for an early settlement is spreading.

A prominent Dominican businessman yesterday told Ambassador Bunker that the general public and the business community are "desperate" for a quick settlement. The businessman said that neither Imbert nor Caamano had popular support and urged the Bunker committee to apply all necessary pressure to end the impasse.

Representatives of other groups have echoed these views, which have also been heard from the interior of the island as well as from within the rebel camp.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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24 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
24 JULY 1965

1. North Vietnam

Details are still coming in on the shootdown this morning of a US aircraft some 40 miles west of Hanoi, evidently by a surface-to-air missile.

The indicated site of the incident is beyond the range of a missile fired from any of the five detected surface-to-air missile sites ringing Hanoi.

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This raises the possibility that there is a prepared missile site at this location which has not shown up in photography.

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There are other signs of a growing North Vietnamese air defense capability. Signals from an airborne radar were intercepted in the Hanoi area this week, indicating that Hanoi has jet fighters with a night and all-weather ability.

2. South Vietnam

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3. Japan

Prime Minister Sato's Liberal Democrats lost their majority in the Tokyo municipal assembly elections yesterday.

Complete returns show that the Liberal Democrats now hold 38 seats and the Socialists 45. This means that the Liberal Democrats will have to work in coalition with the fundamentalist "Clean Government Party," which now holds 23 seats, on major issues in order to stay in power.

The Socialists and Communists in turn will likely make a greater effort now to blacken Sato's foreign policy. As a result, there will probably be louder noises coming from Tokyo against Japanese support of the US in Vietnam.

4. USSR

The government newspaper Izvestia will not publish an evening edition today, according to an unconfirmed press report. This has happened occasionally in the past to allow both Pravda and Izvestia to hit the streets together the next morning with important policy pronouncements.

5. Dominican Republic

Discipline in the loyalist army shows signs of breaking down.

An intercepted Dominican police message on Thursday reported that enlisted men at San Cristobal had placed two of their officers under arrest. One of the officers was a regimental commander at the fort in San Cristobal and the other was a battalion commander. The deputy chief of staff of the army was in San Cristobal to investigate the incident.

The strike of sugar mill workers at La Romana may be only temporarily suspended. The workers went back to their jobs following the release of three of their labor leaders from prison

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50X1

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the US, Sevilla-Sacasa, has said that he may be compelled to recommend the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan contingent in the Inter-American Peace Force if ways are not found to improve their pay and living conditions.

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6. Greece

Leftist elements are now planning their general strike for Tuesday. They have reportedly decided against a nationwide walkout in favor of a concerted effort in the Athens-Piraeus area where the Communists are especially well organized.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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26 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
26 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

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[Redacted]

Initially, it appears that one of the two newly located missile sites west of Hanoi shot down the drone. One or the other probably accounted for the F-4C lost on Saturday.

However, it is likely that all the missile sites in the Hanoi area are now operational. There are indications that more missile guidance and control radars are operating. It is not yet clear whether all the constructed sites are being utilized or whether equipment is deployed on a mobile basis.

Hanoi's propaganda is playing up the F-4C shot down on Saturday as the 400th US aircraft (as opposed to about 60) downed, but it has not alluded to the use of missiles.

2. Communist China

50X1

3. Greece

Former deputy premier Stephan Stephanopoulos has announced his availability as premier, thus reducing Novas' chances of getting a vote of confidence when parliament reconvenes later in the week. A showdown could come earlier in a caucus of the Center Union Party, now split into at least three factions supporting Papandreou, Stephanopoulos, and Novas. No clear favorite has yet emerged, but the Papandreou forces evidently plan to keep up public pressures this week through demonstrations and strikes.

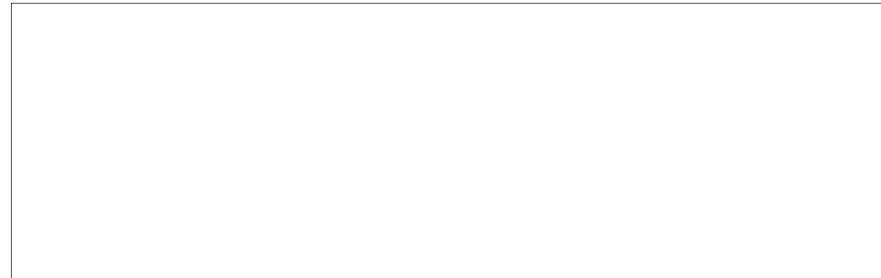
4. Israel

The Israelis are showing signs of impatience that diplomatic and public pressures on Lebanon have failed to slow down preparations for diverting the Jordan headwaters.

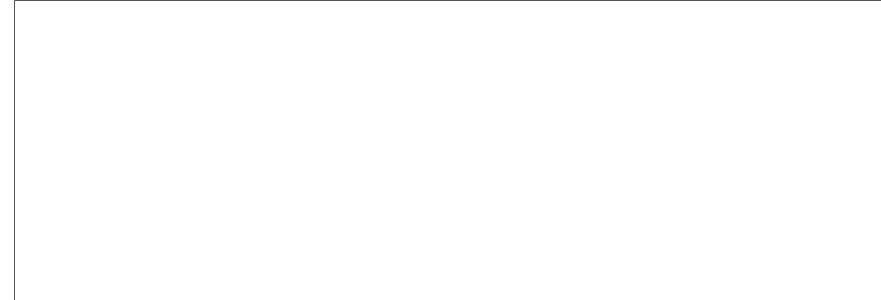
Officials in Tel Aviv say that, on the contrary, the work inside Lebanon has been sped up. They add that Israel "cannot wait" until the work is finished.

The Lebanese respond that they will not be moved by Israeli threats.

The British ambassador in Tel Aviv thinks a clash between Israel and Lebanon is "almost inevitable."

5. Algeria

50X1

6. Libya

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7. Congo

President Kasavubu and Premier Tshombé continue on their collision course.

Kasavubu has brushed aside the premier's offer of support for his re-election with a declaration he has little faith in Tshombé's promises.

Tshombé, on the defensive for the moment, is trying in various ways to line up support in both political and military circles.

He is also holding the threat of a possible return to Katanga over the heads of Kasavubu and his supporters. [redacted]

[redacted] Colonel Hoare, leader of the mercenary force which helped defeat the rebels, is preparing to set up shop in Katanga against the possibility of an actual Kasavubu-Tshombé break.

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8. Pakistan

50X1

9. Dominican Republic

Labor leaders are lending their weight to the drive for an early solution. They plan to join business and professional figures in pressuring the Imbert group to take a less obstructionist attitude.

The push toward settlement got a setback when Eduardo Read announced he would not take the vice president's job in a provisional government. This is not too serious a blow since the Bunker committee thinks it has a better man for the job.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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27 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
27 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Hanoi has not responded to today's US strike on the two missile sites other than to claim that it had downed six more American planes for a total of 412 since last August.

Hanoi has not referred to missiles in its coverage of the past few days. It has announced that it captured three US pilots after today's strikes.

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Chinese attempts at verbal deterrence go on. In Hanoi last week the Chinese ambassador repeated earlier threats that at a certain point, which was left undefined, China would intervene but not necessarily in Vietnam. The ambassador pointed out that there were other areas in Asia where China could cause trouble for the US.

2. South Vietnam

The lull in major Viet Cong military activity continues, with no large-scale actions reported in the past 24 hours.

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3. Greece

Today's strike turned into a near fiasco for the leftists. Athanasiadis-Novas won the day by declaring the walkout illegal and threatening workers in public utilities with prosecution if they stayed away from their jobs. Athens remained normal, but there was some interruption of activity in Piraeus and Salonika.

On the political scene, feverish maneuvering behind the scenes continues in preparation for the meeting of parliament on Thursday evening to consider the government's bid for a vote of confidence. At this point, the outcome is very much in doubt.

4. Dominican Republic

Loyalist military officers appear to be withdrawing their support for Imbert. [redacted]

[redacted] Some of these officers will attempt to force him out if he refuses to step aside.

The top military commanders probably believe that Imbert's days are numbered and, therefore, they are beginning to push for immediate installation of a provisional government. They may calculate that this move will help them combat the demands for military reform which will undoubtedly follow the installation of a new regime.

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5. Panama

Followers of former president Arnulfo Arias are said to be plotting again with Communist elements against the Robles government.

6. Congo

On Saturday, a Soviet ship unloaded military supplies and two 50-foot motor boats at Dar-es-Salaam.

These boats could be used on Lake Tanganyika in support of the Congolese rebels. Some sixty Tanzanians were known to have been sent to the USSR last November for naval training.

7. USSR

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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28 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
28 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Moscow and Peiping in their propaganda have refrained thus far from reacting directly to the strike on the missile sites. However, today the Soviet Government paper Izvestia claimed that the 'mass raid on densely populated areas yesterday' was "widening the war."

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1.

2. South Vietnam

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3. President's Statement

First reactions to the President's press conference are beginning to come in. Members of the Soviet mission at the Geneva disarmament talks have predicted that the President's decision to send more troops would have "grave consequences" and make the negotiations "much more difficult."

Official circles in London and Paris are declining comment for the present.

4. Greece

The outlook is murky as the political struggle moves toward a climax.

The ruling Center Union Party is scheduled to caucus tomorrow prior to the reopening of parliament Friday. No clear favorite has emerged among the three main contenders--Novas, Stephanopoulos, and Papandreu.

The Novas government has handled itself well, but it does not seem to have attracted the needed votes. Stephanopoulos is still a possible compromise candidate but has been wishy-washy in standing up to Papandreu. The latter has managed to hang on to significant backing through a mixture of threats and cajolery.

However the party decision goes, the parliamentary session that follows promises to be a stormy one with good chances for disturbances both on the floor and in the streets.

Meanwhile, the political crisis is further aggravating strains on the always shaky Greek economy.

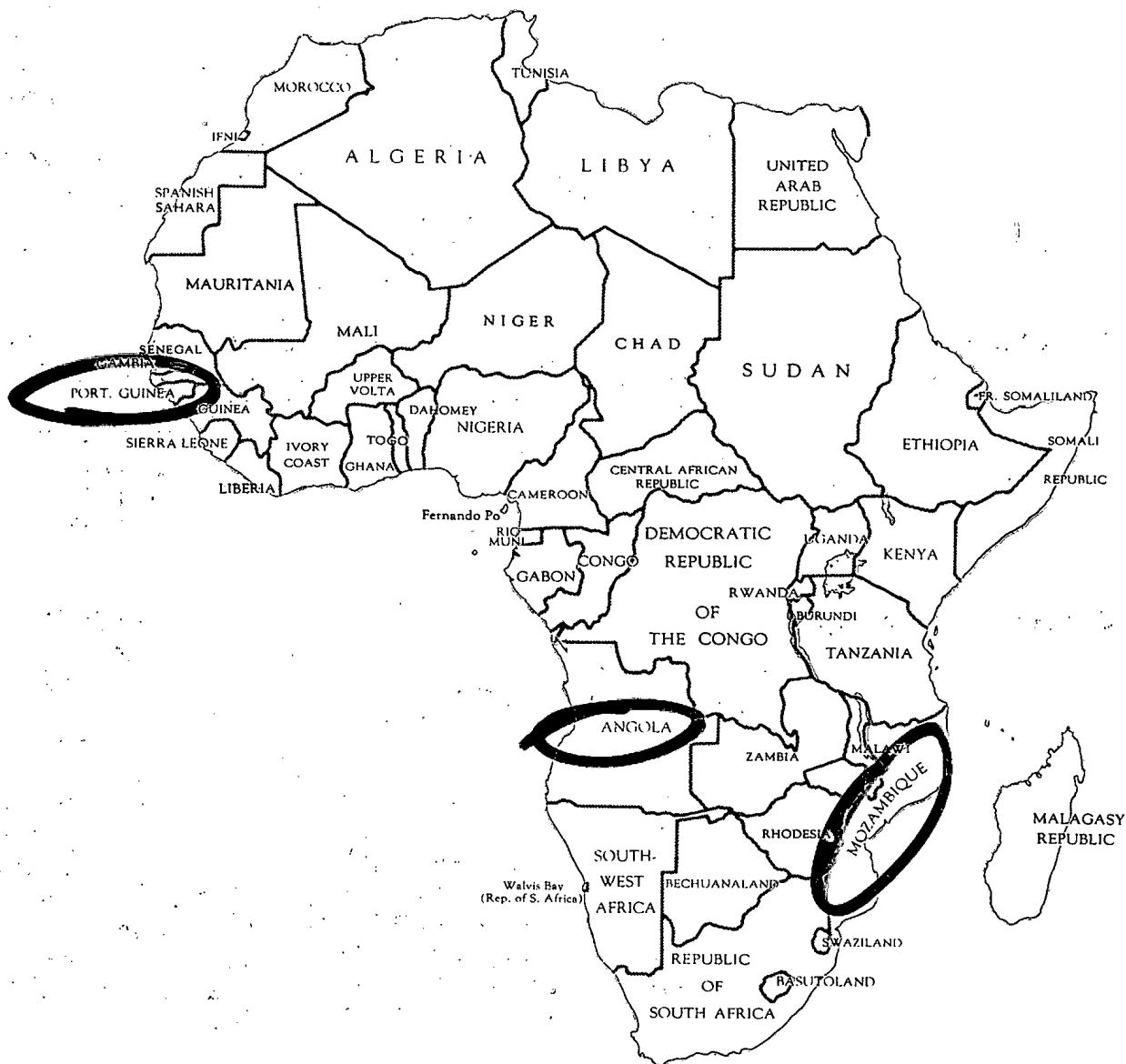
5. Cyprus

There has been a rise, slight as yet, in communal tensions on Cyprus.

Part of this is due to President Makarios' recent action in amending the Cypriot election law to take away special rights previously given Turkish Cypriots.

US officials in Nicosia suspect that Makarios, under looser rein from Athens these days, may make more moves against the Turkish community.

The Turkish Government faces a general election in early October, which raises the possibility of a strong reaction should Makarios press too hard.



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6. Portugal

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The cabinet in Lisbon has decided to bomb insurgent camps and supply bases in countries contiguous to Portuguese Guinea whenever it is "deemed necessary" (see map).

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[redacted] similar action would be taken as needed across Angolan borders. The Portuguese have mounted small-scale raids out of Angola in the past but have not used air power.

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Portuguese officials in Mozambique have also held out the threat of possible strikes at rebel camps in neighboring Tanzania.

7. Ghana

Nkrumah's sudden move today in retiring Ghana's defense chief and his deputy effectively neutralizes the two as potential coup leaders. Both had been involved in coup plotting for several months but vacillated too long and gave Nkrumah the chance to act first.

8. Dominican Republic

Rebel extremists seem confident of their ability to set up one or more viable guerrilla bases in the interior despite past failures to do so.

These elements have been bringing selected personnel from rural areas into the rebel zone of Santo Domingo for guerrilla training courses. One such school reportedly has some 200 men in training.

The problem of keeping order in the rebel zone may be eased by Caamano's order, dated yesterday, closing all drinking establishments from six in the evening to ten the next morning.

9. Cuba

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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29 JULY 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
29 JULY 1965

1. Vietnam

Moscow evidently intends to soft pedal the implications of Tuesday's bombing of Soviet-manned missile sites by US aircraft.

So far, the Soviets have studiously avoided any public reference to either the missile sites or the presence of Soviet missile personnel.

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2. South Vietnam

A US force of three battalions has launched a four-day search-and-destroy operation into a suspect Viet Cong base area which was hit by US bombers yesterday. So far no contact with the Viet Cong has been reported.

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3. USSR

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4. Greece

Athanasiadis-Novas seems to have little chance of winning a vote of confidence. Deputies of the ruling Center Union Party caucused today and reportedly threw the bulk of their support to Papandreou; the Communists will also vote against the government.

The King is still adamant against the return of Papandreou, but he is also reluctant to call for elections. If the government falls, the King will probably turn to Stephanopoulos or some other relatively noncontroversial figure, but in the end, he may be compelled to call on the army to take over.

5. Lebanon

Lebanon has stopped work on the Jordan waters diversion canal. President Hilu, however, has confided to the US ambassador that Lebanon would "have to do something else" on the project to appease Arab opinion.

The decision to stop construction should take the heat off for the short run, but the Israelis will undoubtedly resume their warnings if they detect work beginning in other areas of Lebanon.

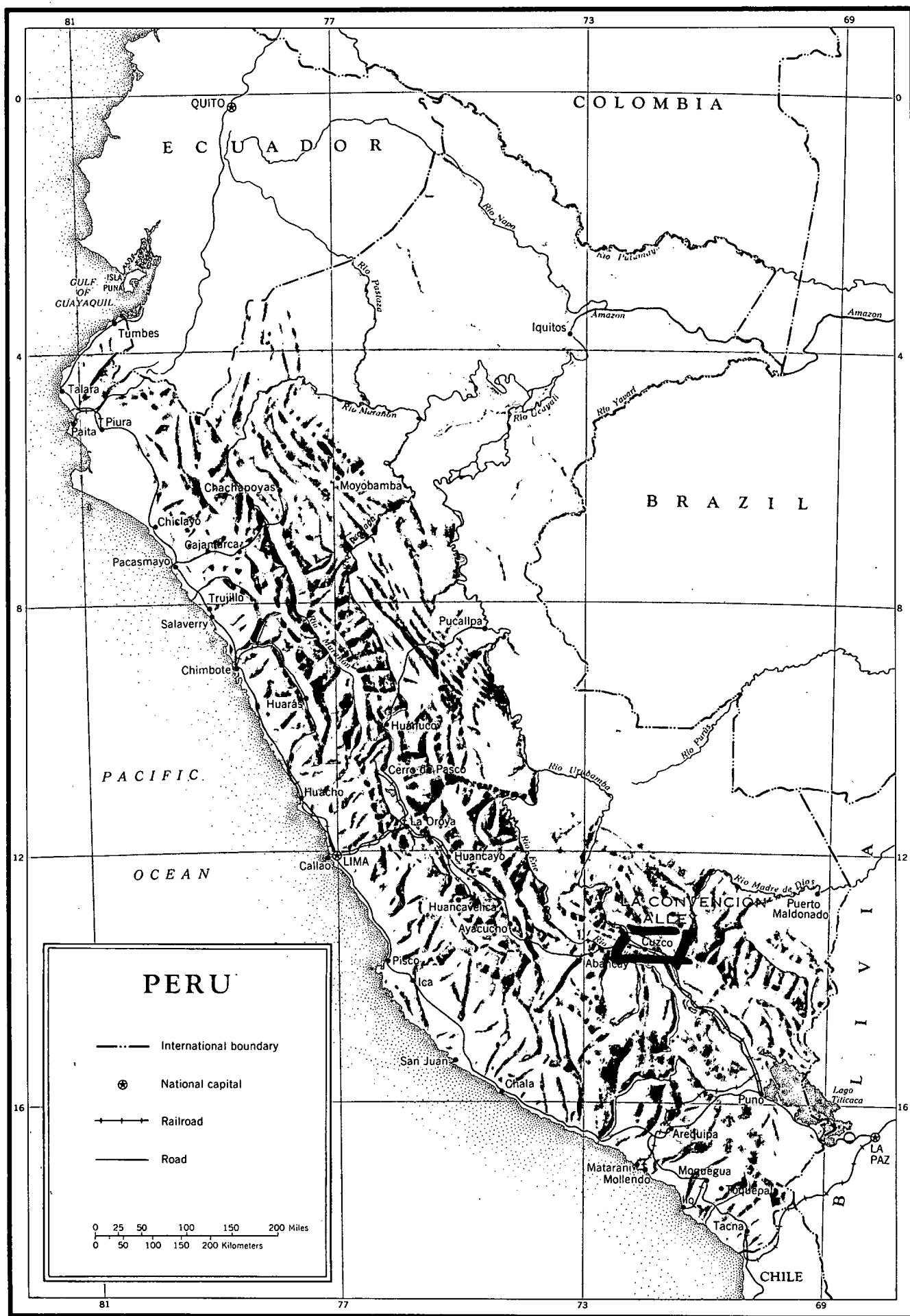
6. Yemen

Nasir sent a personal envoy to Saudi Arabia today for talks on a settlement of the Yemen war.

In a speech last week, Nasir claimed that talks were already under way. He also said that a favorable outcome would lead to the withdrawal of his troops but that lack of agreement might bring an Egyptian-Saudi clash.

The Saudis apparently are not taking this threat seriously.

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7. Congo

Evidence is increasing that President Kasavubu intends to call former premier Adoula back from "exile" to serve as a tool and ally against Tshombé.

The president has suggested that Adoula might become a member of the projected government of "national unity," and Kasavubu may even see Adoula as an eventual new premier.

Adoula [redacted]

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[redacted]
has railed at Tshombé in public for his "betrayal" of the people and has called for a negotiated settlement of the rebellion and removal of foreign forces.

Tshombé would undoubtedly mount a strong counterattack to Adoula's return, and this could bring on the long-expected showdown with Kasavubu.

8. Dominican Republic

No significant developments were reported today.

9. Peru

Leftist guerrillas now plan to launch attacks in the valleys near Cuzco in southern Peru next month.

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10. Guatemala

Communist guerrillas in Guatemala City are apparently stepping up their terrorist activities.

Last night they attempted to assassinate a leading police official. and a

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[redacted] number of terrorist actions are planned for this weekend.

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11. President's Statement

There have been no surprises in Communist commentary on the President's press conference.

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia described the military measures announced as "dangerous" and aimed at avoiding a "humiliating failure at any cost"; earlier, Moscow Radio called the President's actions "a colossal risk." An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said his country would continue to extend "any help desired" to Hanoi, but to talk of sending volunteers would be premature.

The Chinese Foreign Office declined to comment but Peiping Radio later said that no steps the President might take will "save the US from defeat in Vietnam." Radio Hanoi's first comment described the measures as more of the same old American policy carried out on "a larger scale."

All reactions from Communist countries either ignored or minimized the President's statements on negotiations.

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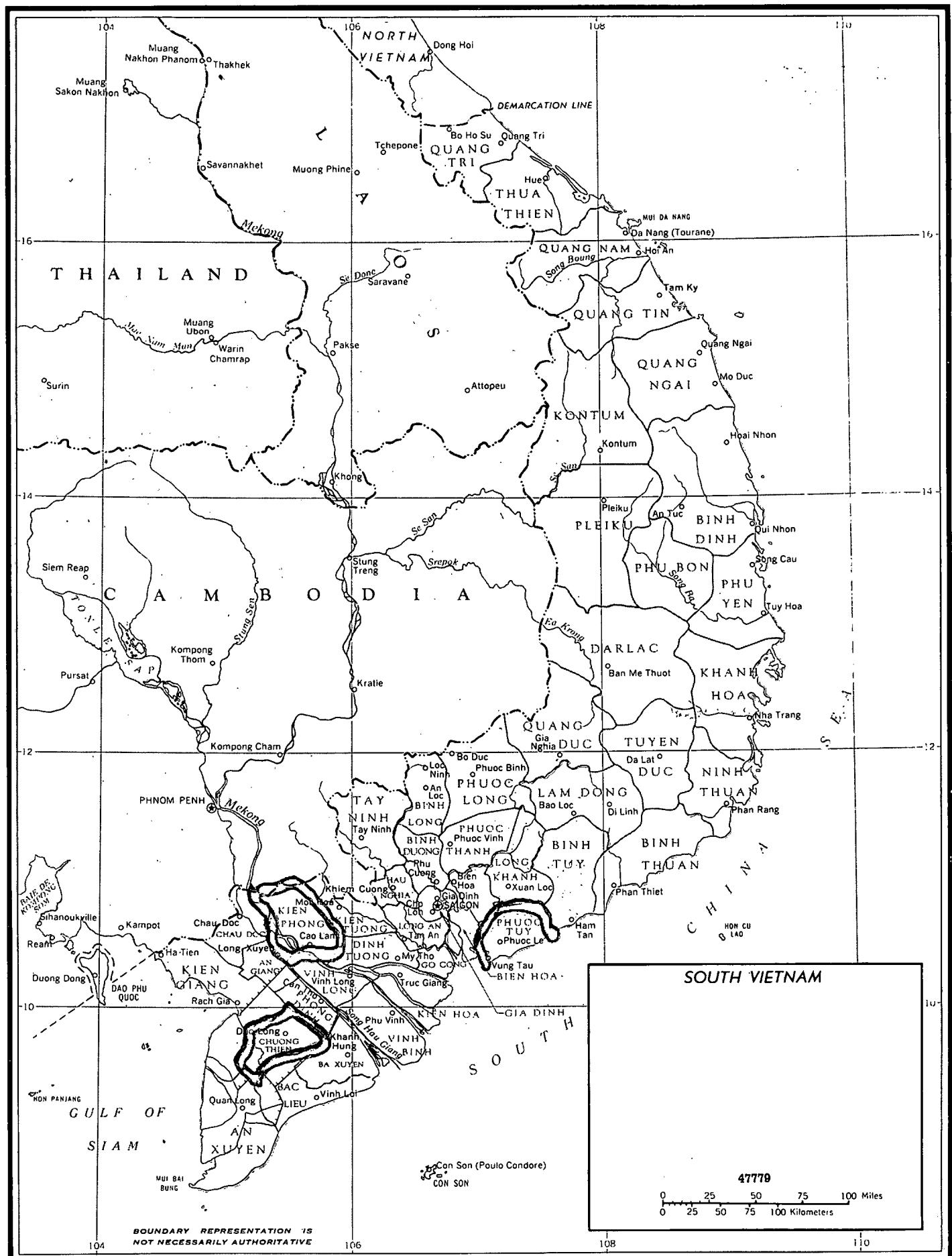
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
30 JULY 1965

1. South Vietnam

The major US search-and-destroy operation southeast of Saigon continues according to plan. Only light enemy sniper fire has been encountered so far.

A similar South Vietnamese operation in Chuong Thien Province southwest of the capital has accounted thus far for a total of 204 Communist guerrillas killed. Allied casualties stand at 19 killed and 37 wounded.

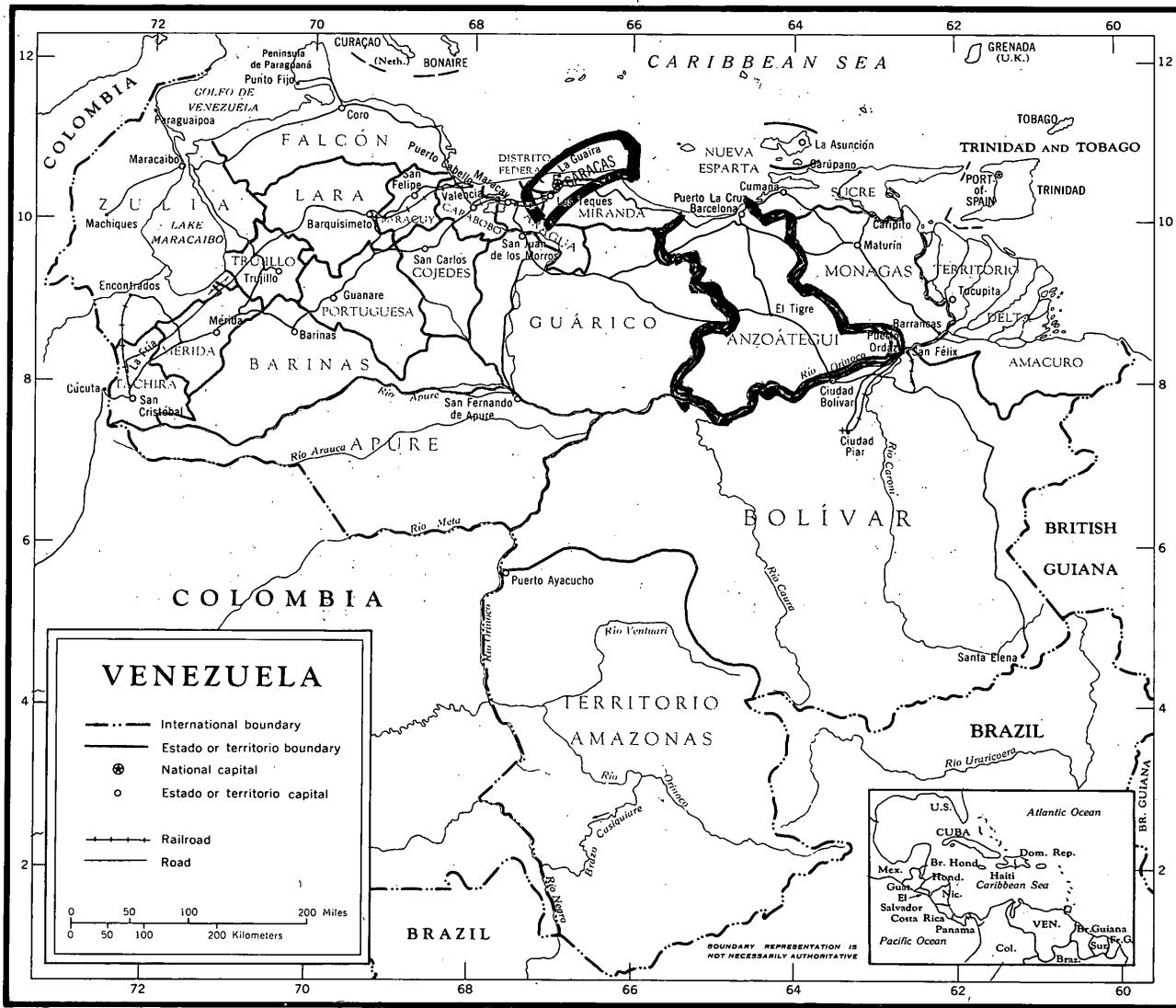
A Viet Cong force, estimated to be a reinforced battalion, attacked a training center in Kien Phong Province yesterday with mortars, recoilless rifles, and machine guns. The provincial capital was subjected to heavy mortar fire at the same time. Heavy government losses have been reported.

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2. North Vietnam

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3. Dominican Republic

While negotiations toward a provisional government drag on, several factions in the rebel camp are reported to be increasingly eager for an early settlement.

Leaders of Juan Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party are voicing concern lest they lose control to extremist elements. Leading members of the orthodox Moscow-oriented Communist Party see an early settlement as an assist to their later electoral chances, in some hoped-for combination with Bosch's party.

The hard-line extremist factions, however, still favor a prolongation of the situation through guerrilla actions, despite declining morale in the rebel camp generally.

4. Venezuela

A new wave of violence appears to have been launched by the Communist Armed Forces of National Liberation.

Communist leaders on 28 July were planning a series of attacks on US installations and personnel in Caracas as well as against the police. This is to be the Communist response to a police raid on a funeral home during eulogies for a prominent comrade who had died in prison.

In Anzoátegui State, eastern Venezuela, where a new Communist terrorist group was formed recently, new acts of sabotage have been mounted against US-owned oil installations over the past several days.

US personnel in Caracas who are possible targets have been warned and given protection, and President Leoni last night ordered a roundup of Communists there. He has also declared a state of emergency in Anzoátegui.

5. Honduras

The government has declared a state of siege in anticipation of some violent reaction to the killing of a student in Tegucigalpa by government guards yesterday. This death, in the course of a rally protesting the activities of government strike breakers during an abortive general strike on 27 July, provides opposition groups and Communist elements with a martyr.

So far today, the capital was reported quiet. The right of free assembly, among others, has been suspended and the government will not hesitate to crack down.

6. Greece

A resolution to the crisis is no nearer. According to the press, tonight's parliamentary session ended with the pronouncement of the acting speaker that the Novas government was unable to secure a quorum and "is considered as fallen."

An attempt to form a government under former deputy premier Stephanopoulos might still be in the cards.

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[redacted] King Constantine [redacted] doubted that Novas could win a parliamentary vote of confidence but [redacted] would support him till the vote came.

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Then [redacted] he would probably give the mandate to Stephanopoulos, despite the vacillation of the latter.

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The King, who appears to be operating pretty much on his own, still sees the army as his last line of defense.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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DAILY BRIEF
31 July 1965

1. South Vietnam

The Viet Cong are initiating actions close to Saigon.

A contingent of about 40 Communist guerrillas last night attacked a government watchtower about three miles from the Saigon airport. Casualties are reported to be heavy.

Another Viet Cong element, reportedly company sized, occupied an outpost some six miles southwest of the city. A clash between guerrillas and Australian troops was reported a dozen miles northeast of the capital.

In Saigon itself, Viet Cong terrorists exploded a grenade at an Australian troop billet and there was a bomb incident at the home of a Saigon police official.

In the north, the Viet Cong successfully mined a major bridge on the coastal highway. It will reportedly take at least two weeks to repair the 400-foot structure.

2. Laos

The situation in Vientiane remains uneasy.

On Thursday four rounds of 3.5 rocket ammunition were fired into a populated area, killing five and injuring 25. The perpetrators have not been caught but the evidence seems to point to diehard supporters of exiled General Phoumi who have been trying for months to discredit the local authorities.

The Chinese ambassador suddenly returned to Vientiane this week and the North Vietnamese ambassador is expected momentarily. Their abrupt appearance after a long absence has led to speculation that a new Communist initiative on Laos is in the works.

One possibility is an attempt to bludgeon Souvanna into curtailing US activities in Laos.

3. Greece

Novas has refused to accept yesterday's ruling by the acting speaker of Parliament that his government had "fallen." He maintains that his is still the legal government, and has asked a pair of eminent constitutional lawyers for an opinion on this.

Neither of the main protagonists appears in a compromising mood. The King seems as determined as ever to keep Papandreu out, while the latter sees his own hand as having been strengthened by the events of the past few days.

The next confrontation should come on Monday when another attempt will be made to gather a parliamentary quorum for debate on the Novas government. It is not clear whether the Papandreu forces will take part since the former premier has publicly agreed that Novas had "fallen."

The real beneficiaries of all this disorder and confusion are the Communists, who have taken a leading part in street demonstrations against Novas in the past two weeks.

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50X1**4. Soviet Bloc**

A large Warsaw Pact air defense exercise got under way yesterday when about 150 medium bombers flew simulated air attacks over most of the European satellites.

Large numbers of Soviet and East European fighters reacted to the raid. Surface-to-air missile sites were also involved.

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It promises to be the largest in a series of exercises designed to improve readiness in Pact air defense forces.

So far the Rumanians have been conspicuous in their failure to take part.

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5. Dominican Republic

Leftist extremists believe that the longer the present stalemate continues the greater will be their opportunity to recruit and train guerrilla fighters.

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6. Malaysia

A time bomb was discovered in front of the US Consulate this morning and dismantled by a bomb disposal squad. The squad reports that the bomb was similar to those used by Indonesian saboteurs.

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