



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

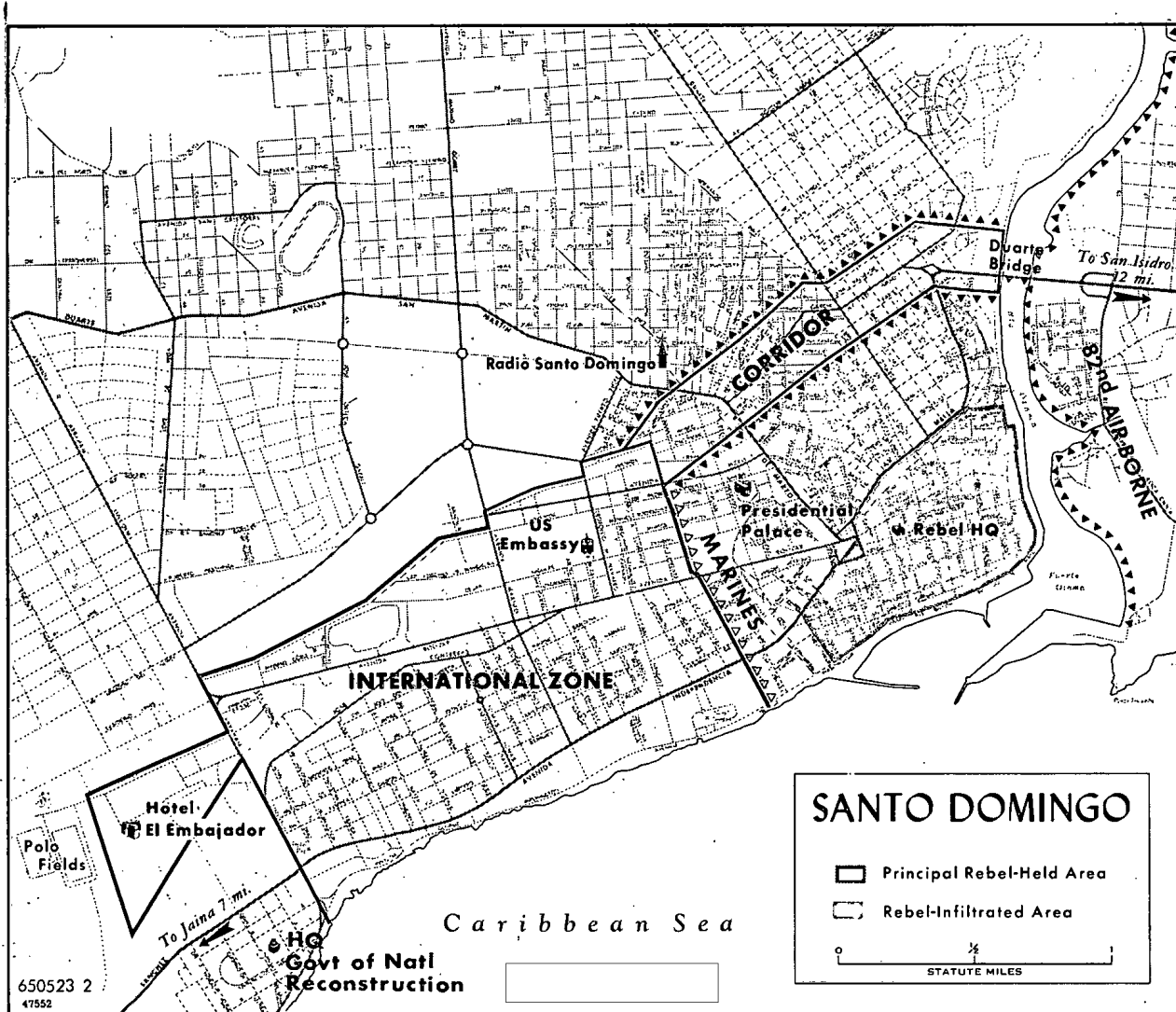
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



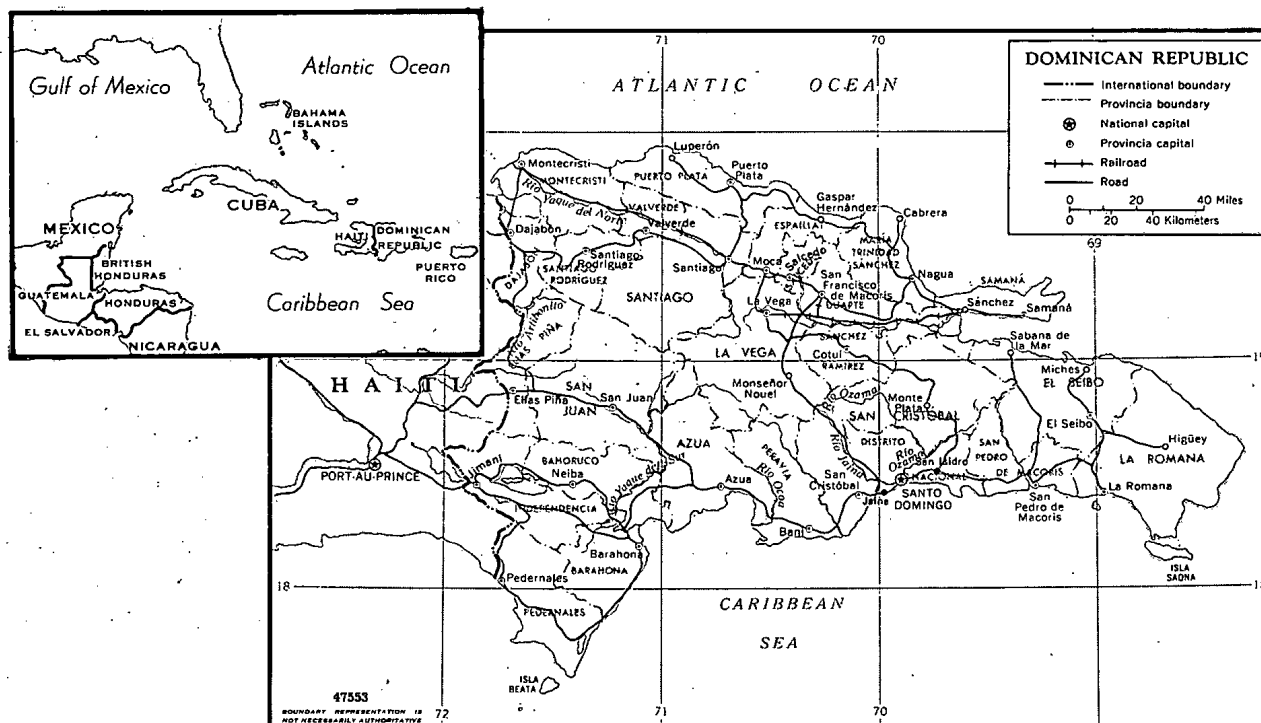
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1 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
1 JUNE 1965

1. Dominican Republic

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

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

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

The generally quiet security situation remained unruffled today.

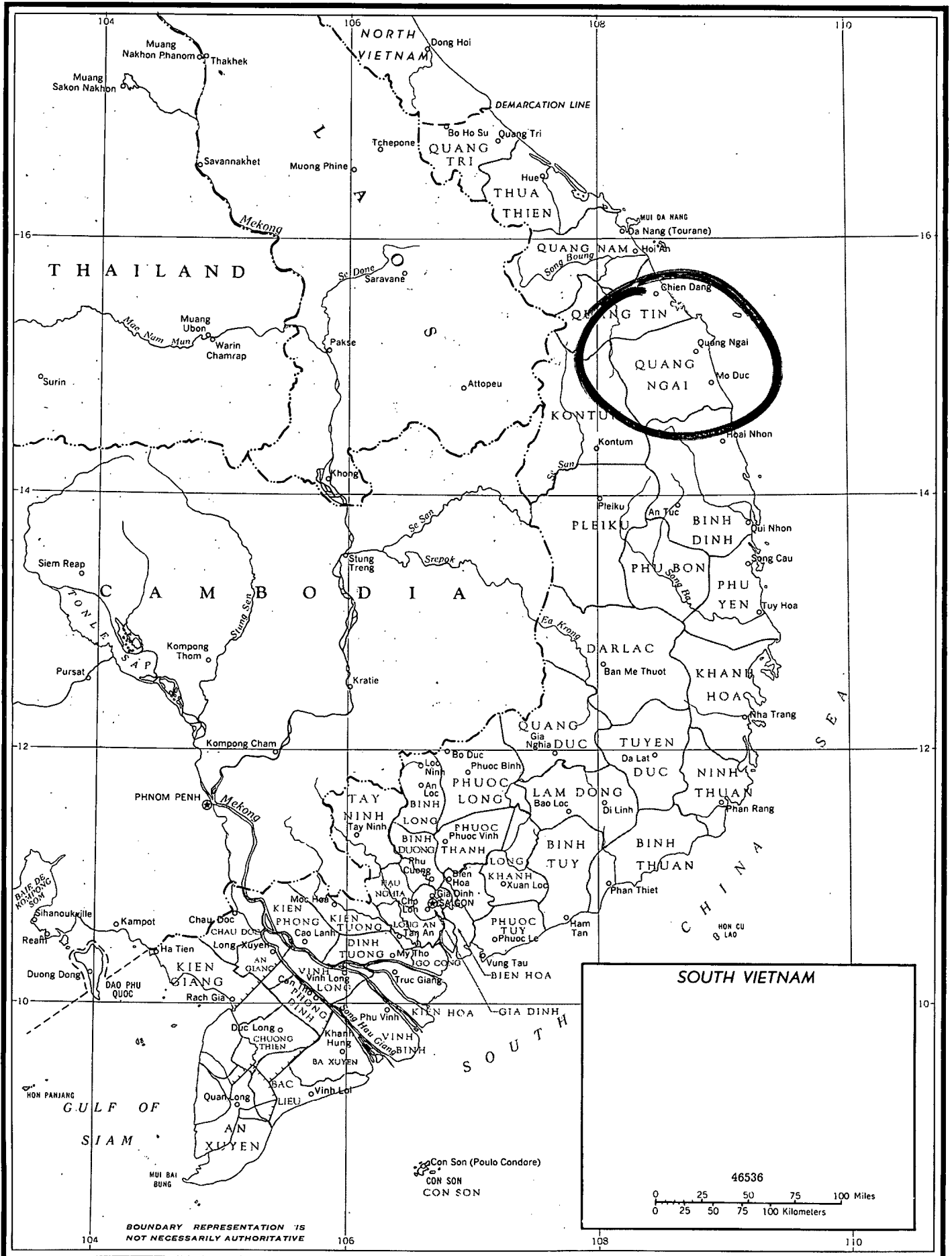
2. Egypt

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

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

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3. Vietnam

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

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

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

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

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4. North Korea

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

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

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

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5. USSR

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6. France

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