



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

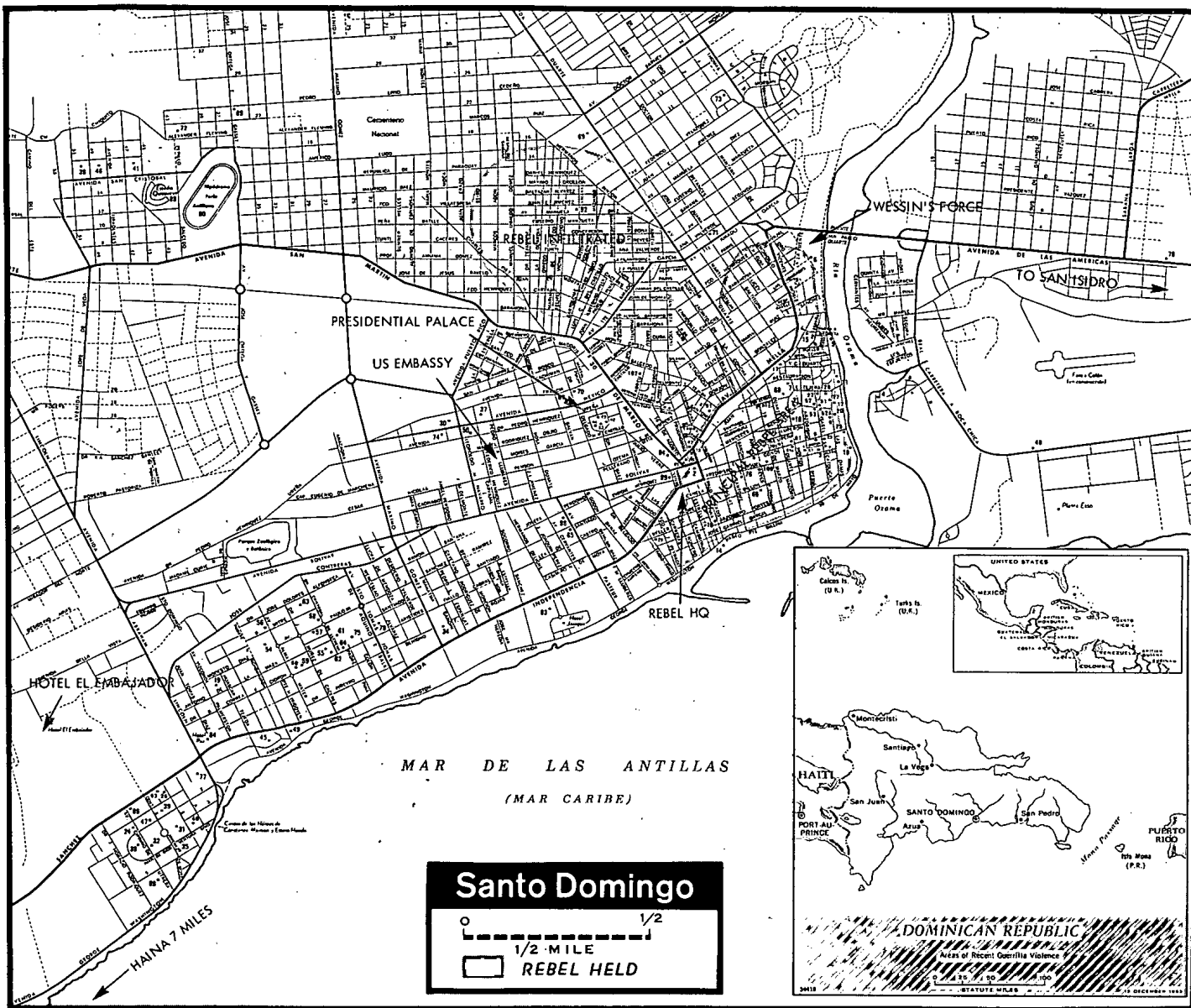
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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30 APRIL 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~



DAILY BRIEF
30 APRIL 1965

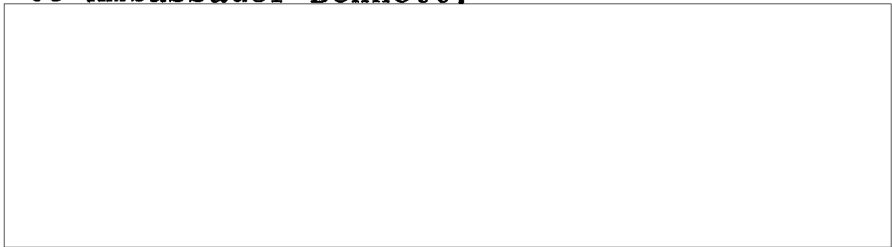
LATE ITEM
(Information as of 1730 EDT)

Dominican Republic

The following summarizes events as they have been reported in our situation summaries throughout the day.

Although the Papal Nuncio claimed this afternoon that a cease-fire has been arranged, no details are yet available beyond his use of the phrase "regardless of ideology" in describing it to Ambassador Bennett.

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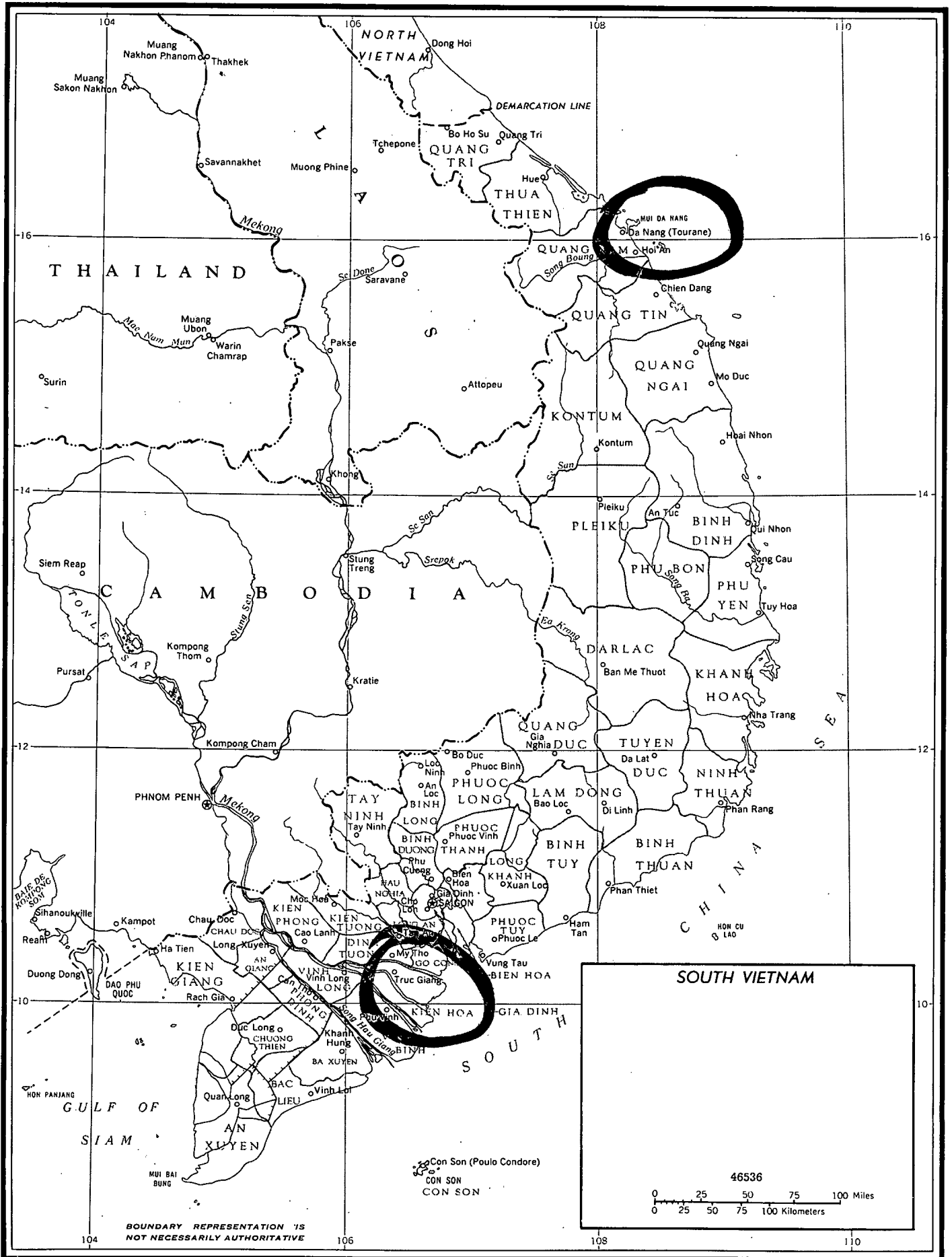
In today's fighting, the rebels continued to hold the initiative. They overran the Fortaleza Ozama, with its 1,100 troops and police and stocks of arms, and continued to harass loyalist and US troops in the outskirts.

Despite this, however, they reportedly were becoming discouraged in the face of continuing loyalist air attacks. Fatigue and the presence of US forces undoubtedly have also been major factors in any decline in their morale.

Nonetheless, as of 1615 EDT they were continuing to fight.

There has still been no information on uprisings outside the capital city.

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DAILY BRIEF
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1. South Vietnam

Ambassador Taylor talked to Premier Quat and to Buddhist leader Tri Quang yesterday. Quat said he was trying to develop a government independent of the various pressure groups, but was concerned over the possibility of further religious conflicts. He expects some trouble from both Catholics and Buddhists when he tries to settle the cases of the Catholics detained since the overthrow of Diem.

Tri Quang told Lodge he approved of current US actions against North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. He said that the US should increase military pressure along present lines and force the Viet Cong into a cease-fire and negotiations. This, he said, must also be accompanied by efforts to win over the Vietnamese people through more dynamic government.

The government has uncovered a large cache of Viet Cong arms in Kien Hoa Province, 50 miles south of Saigon. Included were 240 rifles, 98 submachine guns, 21 machine guns, some mortars, and two tons of ammunition and explosives. The discovery is taken as solid proof that Kien Hoa has been a major sea infiltration route.

2. Vietnam

Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz has recently told a European Communist friend that a military solution in Vietnam is impossible, but that present US tactics may make Hanoi more inclined to talk. He said the time is not yet ripe for negotiations, but these might be possible in the fall. His views may be similar to those of Moscow, but it is unlikely he was speaking for the Soviets. He asked that his views be passed to US officials.

Hanoi is taking more steps to counter the air attacks on roads leading to central Laos and South Vietnam. Recent photography has revealed 18 newly constructed staging, rest, and refueling points along a 15-mile stretch of routes 12 and 101. These facilities are located some distance back from the roads themselves.

3. Laos

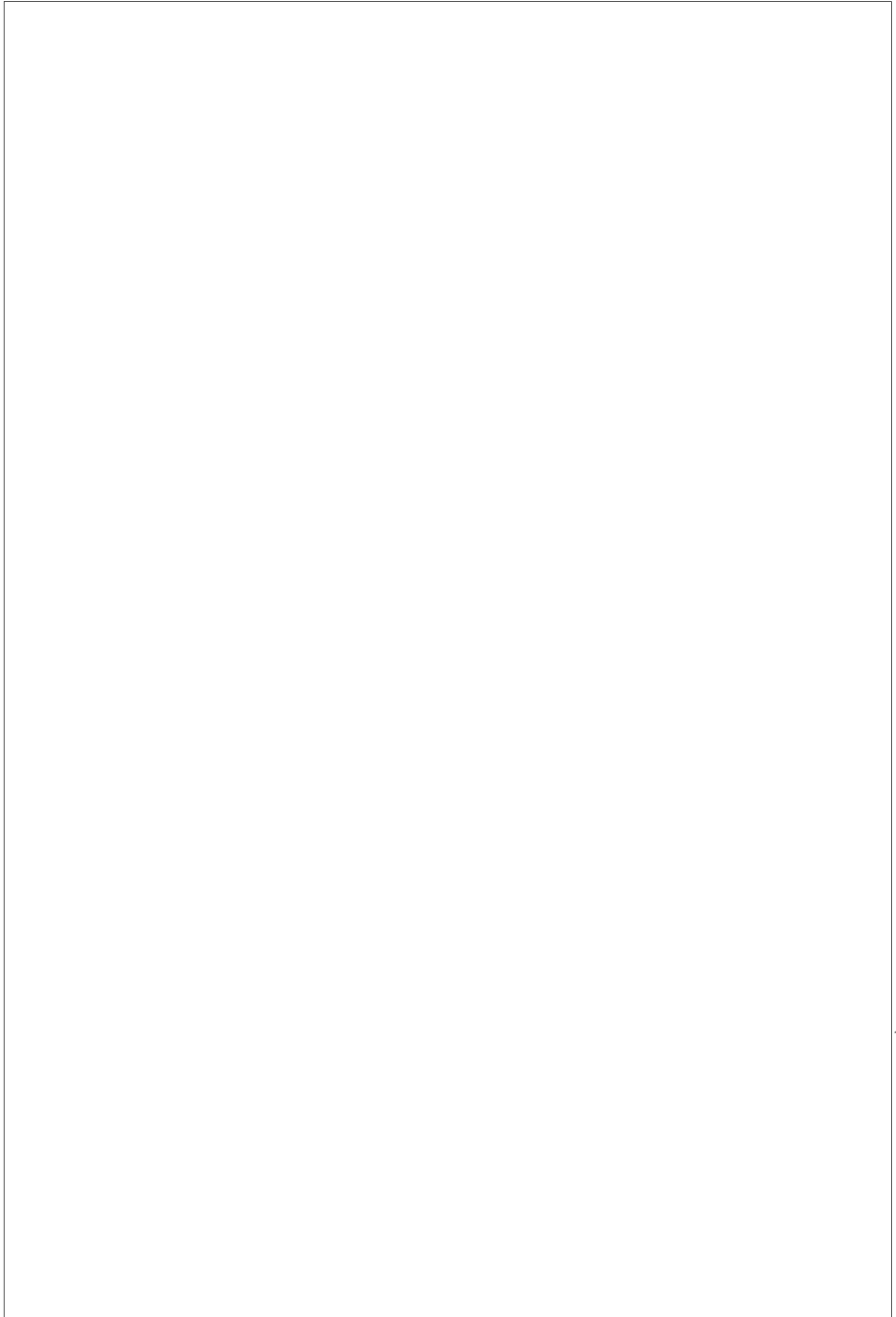
On 26-27 April the Communists shelled neutralist positions north of the Plaine des Jarres for the first time since December. This suggests they may be planning an attack on friendly forces along Route 7, the major route from the Plaine toward the Mekong. They have recently renewed pressure on government guerrilla pockets along Route 6 and to the northwest in Phong Saly and Luang Prabang provinces. (Map)

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4. Israel-UAR

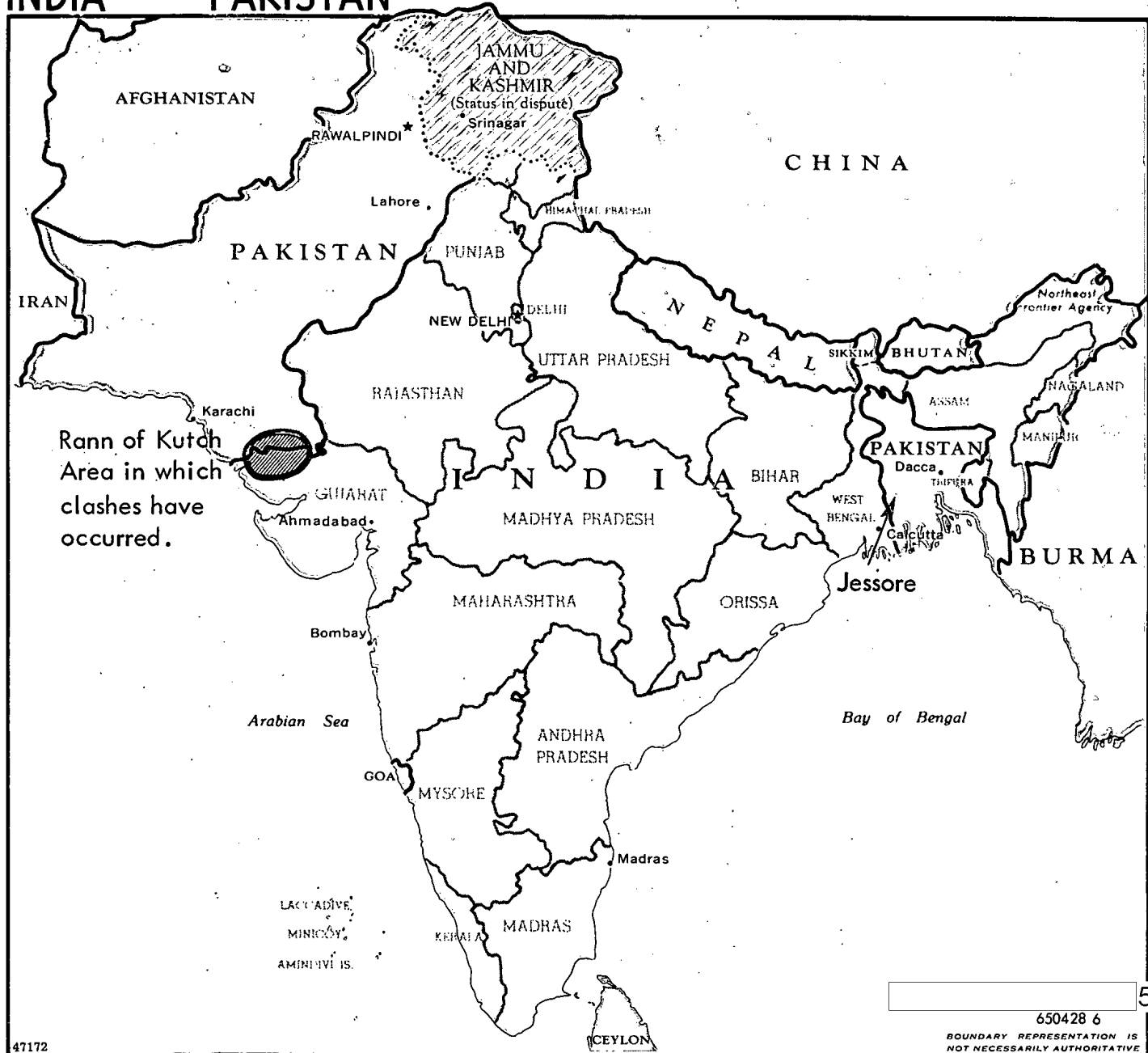
5. Guatemala

6. Yemen



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INDIA AND PAKISTAN



7. India

The British appeals to New Delhi and Karachi for a cease-fire seem to be having some effect, although the military forces of both sides remain on alert.

Ayub says he has ordered his forces in the Rann of Kutch "not to do anything to aggravate" the situation. He says that if the Indians would do likewise there is no reason why "the present lull" could not be maintained until a formal cease-fire agreement could be worked out.

In New Delhi, the cabinet is as yet holding firm against increasing pressures [redacted] for action against Pakistan elsewhere along the frontier.

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8. Bolivia

A political crisis is building.

The military junta cabinet resigned today, and junta president Barrientos must also resign if he is to be constitutionally eligible for the presidential elections on 31 October. The politicians and some of the military have been urging him to act, or withdraw his candidacy.

Party and military leaders, however, have been unable to agree on a satisfactory arrangement for the future. [redacted]

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[redacted] Barrientos could head off the trouble by dropping his candidacy and announcing that the armed forces will merely preside over the elections

All this increases the possibility of serious incidents as the antimilitary leftist elements prepare for May Day demonstrations in La Paz.

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9. May Day

Traditional parades will be held in the Communist bloc, with military and paramilitary units participating, but we do not expect any show of unusual new military equipment. Major equipment displays in the Soviet bloc will probably occur on 8-9 May in parades and ceremonies commemorating VE Day.

In Latin America, there are mounting indications of Communist plans to mount a series of anti-US rallies and demonstrations tomorrow or to inject disorders into traditional May Day labor demonstrations. According to present information, the most trouble can be expected in Argentina, Uruguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, and perhaps Panama and Chile.

US embassies are a likely target. Some 200 Chilean students mounted a demonstration against the US Consulate in Santiago today.

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In South Vietnam, with the rainy season imminent, the Viet Cong might seize on this day to begin the new offensive phase we have been expecting. There is no firm evidence that they intend to do so, however. Government authorities are concerned that the Viet Cong may step up urban terrorism, particularly in Saigon and other large towns.

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