



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

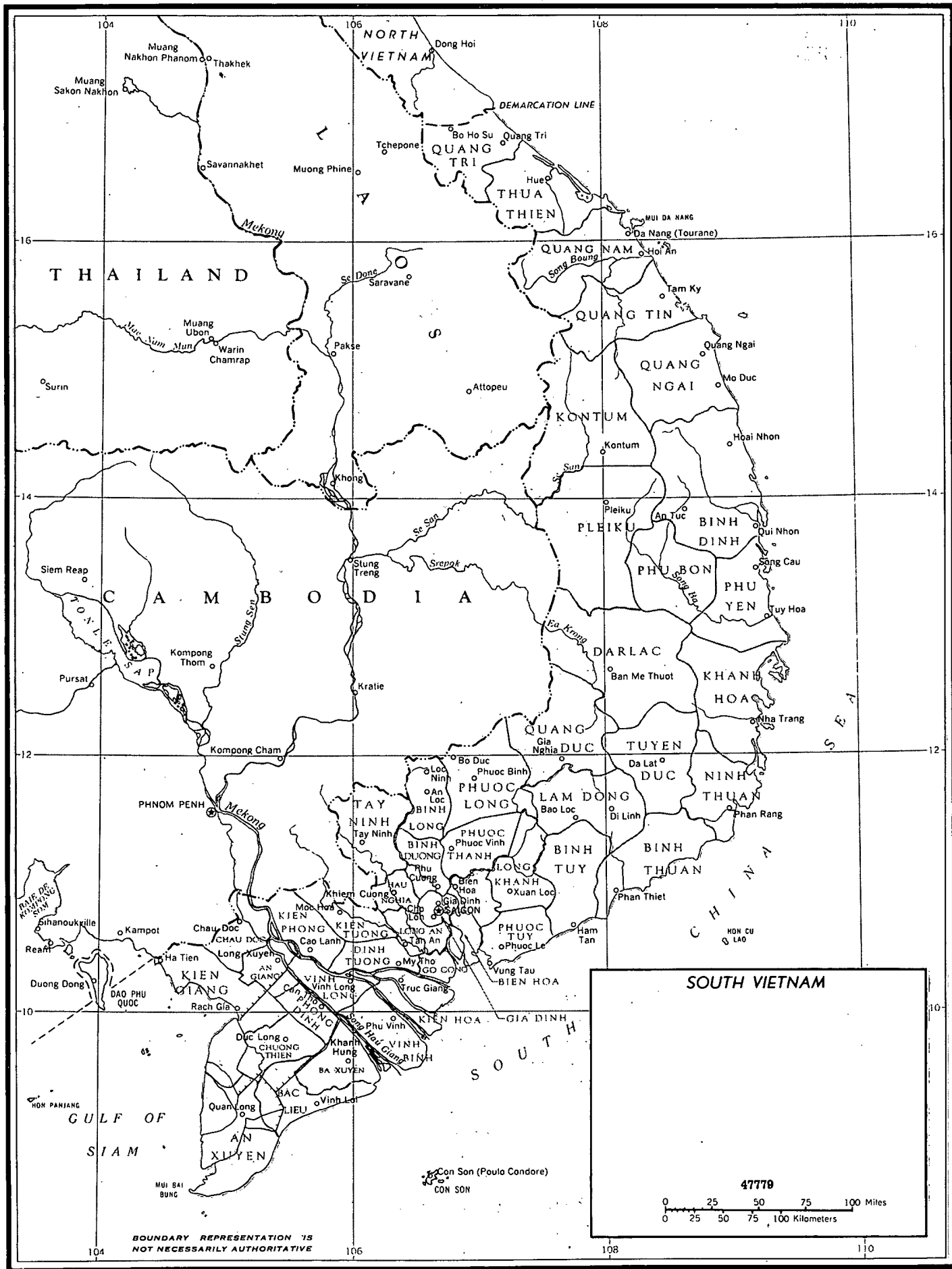
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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18 JUNE 1965

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DAILY BRIEF
18 JUNE 1965

1. South Vietnam

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

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

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

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

2. Vietnam

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

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

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

3. Latin America

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4. India

5. Ghana

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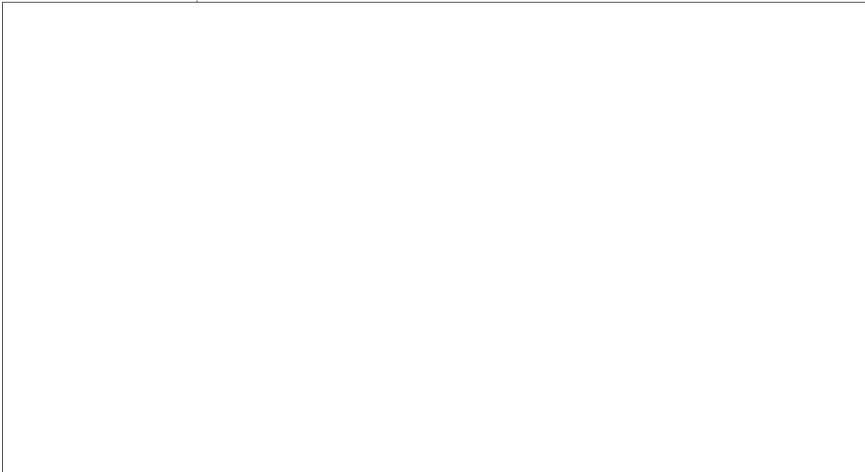
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6. Dominican Republic

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

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



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Santo Domingo and the provinces were quiet today.

7. South Korea

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

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

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8. Afro-Asian Conference

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



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ANNEX 2

The Second Afro-Asian Conference

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

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

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

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

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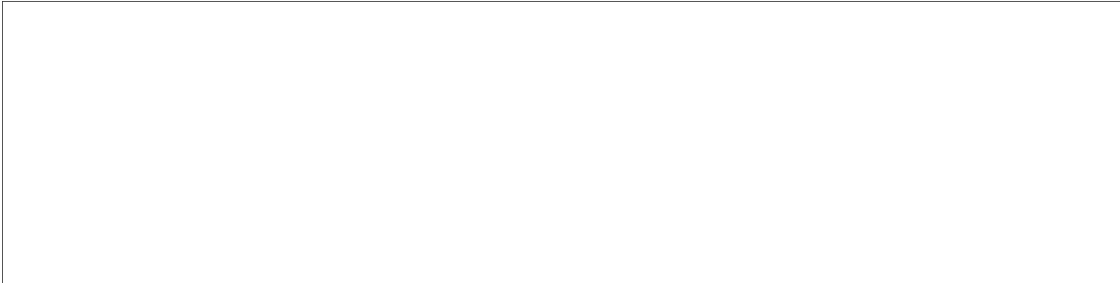
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ANNEX 2 (Cont'd)

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

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

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



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

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