



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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1 JULY 1966

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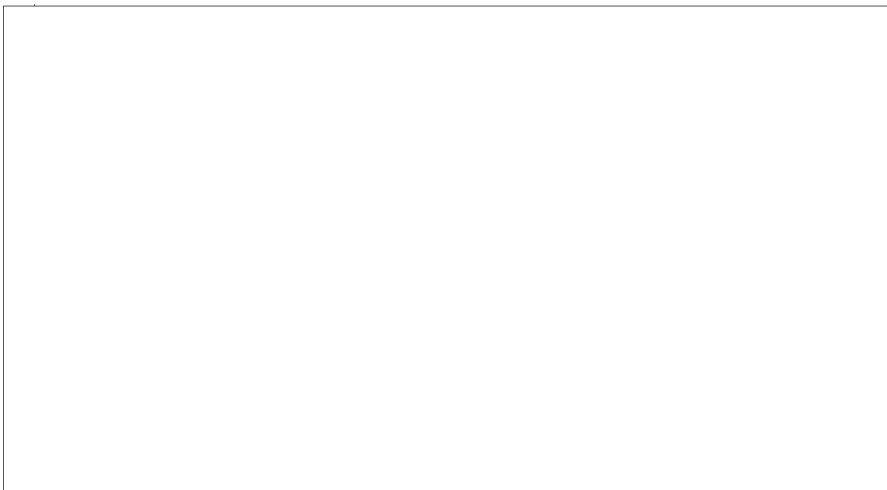
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**DAILY BRIEF
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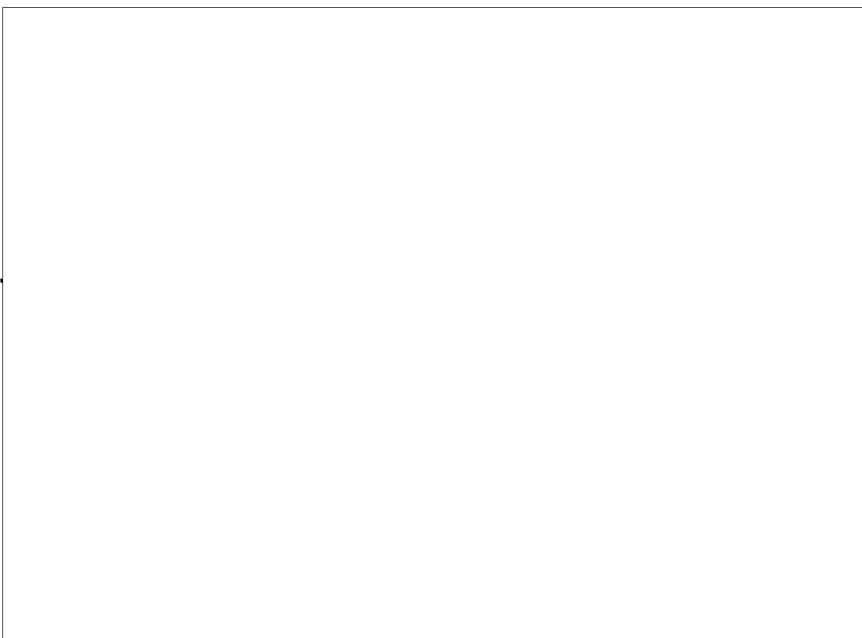
1. Ecuador

There is a strong chance that an attempt will be made to overthrow the Yerovi government on Saturday. The occasion will be the welcoming ceremonies in Quito for four-time president Velasco, who has been holed up in Guayaquil.

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2. North Vietnam



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3. Indonesia

General Suharto continues to ply the axe at the remaining roots of Sukarno's strength. He has sent large army forces to East and Central Java, where both Sukarno and the Communists have been traditionally strong, and appointed new commanders there.

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A movement is afoot in the consultative assembly, whose current session in Djakarta ends on 5 July, to make Suharto prime minister at the head of a new cabinet.

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4. Bolivia

Barrientos looks like an easy winner in Sunday's presidential election. His center-left coalition will probably also win a congressional majority. Conservatives and moderate leftists will probably divide the remaining seats.

On or before election day, there will probably be numerous but scattered incidents of violence, which the police and the army should be able to handle.

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5. Argentina

The Ongania government aims eventually to create a new democratic system of three to four political parties, according to one of the leading coup planners in an informal conversation with the US chargé d'affaires. The spokesman did not indicate how long this is going to take.

The Ongania group probably does have pretty specific plans for pursuing these and other long-range objectives. For the time being, however, Ongania may find security concerns uppermost. Yesterday, police clamped down on the Communist Party. Peronism and political activity by trade unions will be prohibited.

The University of Buenos Aires, which with some justice the government believes to be a hotbed of subversion, may be next for the treatment.

6. Rhodesia

The exploratory talks in Salisbury are getting nowhere, and the British probably will let them trail off, perhaps for a period of some length.

[redacted] one of the main stumbling blocks has been the UK's unwillingness to begin negotiations in earnest until Rhodesia returns to constitutional government. Smith has apparently refused even to discuss ways that the latter might be done.

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Some members of the British team in Salisbury think that the economic sanctions being applied will soften up the Rhodesian position by September. Others think that it will take until the end of the year for this to happen, if it happens at all.

At the moment, it is not clear which side has the next move in this situation.

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7. Yugoslavia

The forced resignation of the president's top lieutenant and heir apparent today reopens the problem of finding a successor to the 74-year-old Tito.

The two remaining party secretaries, Kardelj and Vlahovic, would appear to have the inside track, but neither is considered to wield much influence within the party.

Today's upheaval is probably the prelude to other dismissals and a general reshuffle of government and party officials designed to bring along younger, more liberal-minded men.

8. Communist Fronts

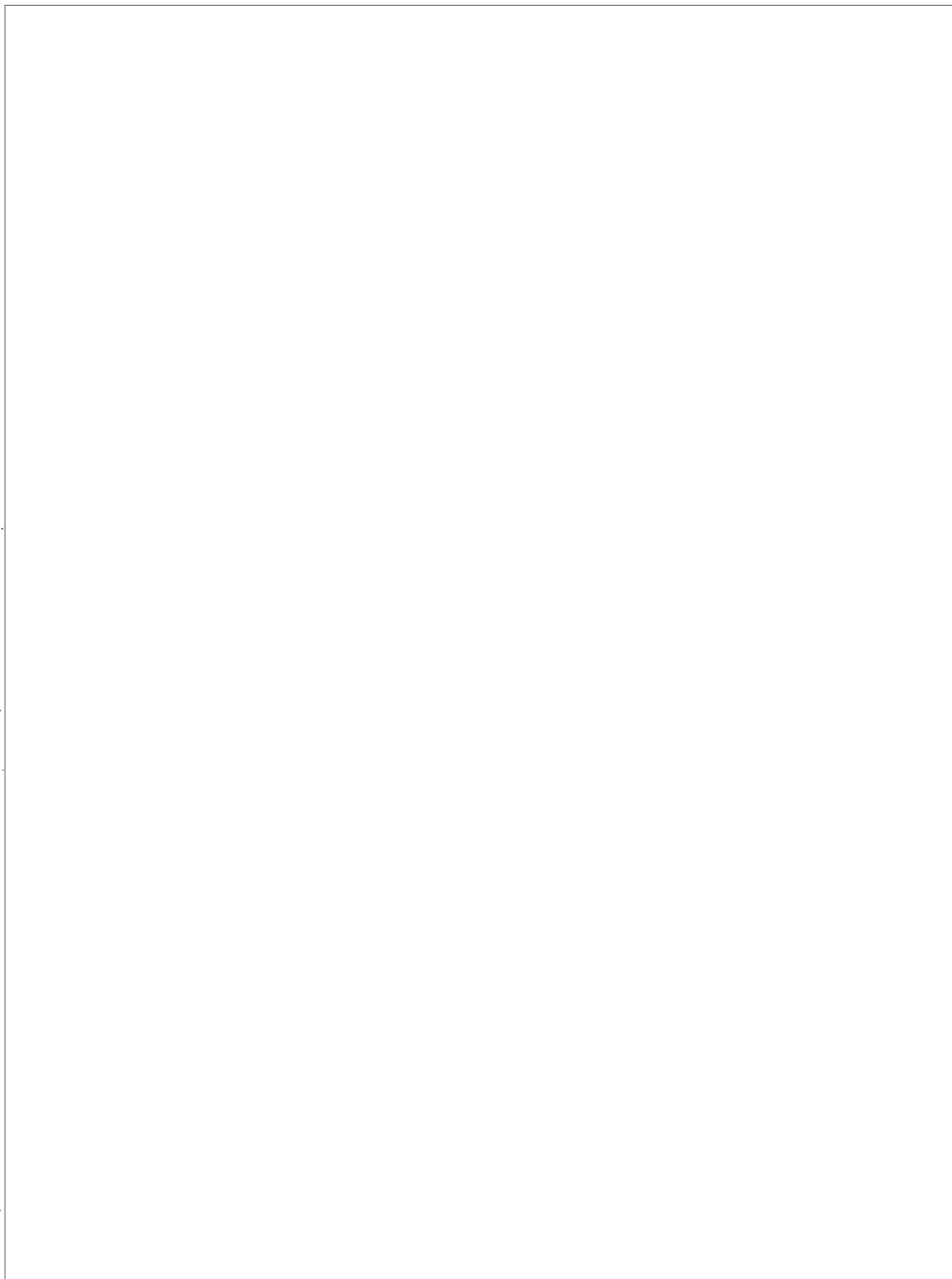
Pro-Communist and pacifist groups plan widespread demonstrations on 4 July protesting US policy in Vietnam. The meetings will be held at US embassies and other establishments. The North Vietnamese youth organization has appealed to the Communist-front world youth organization to hold solidarity demonstrations on 20 July, the anniversary of the signing of the Geneva accords.

These plans were under development before the US air strikes at Hanoi and Haiphong, but the turnouts will probably be larger because of the strikes.

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