

The President's Daily Brief

1 April 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

1 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

On *Page 1* we analyze domestic aspects of Brezhnev's speech to the party congress.

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(*Page 2*)

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We have additional information on the Soviet arrangements with Egypt for developing Mersa Matruh west of Alexandria for use by Soviet naval units. (*Page 3*)

The army is evidently in considerable trouble in several population centers in the interior of East Pakistan. (*Page 4*)

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USSR

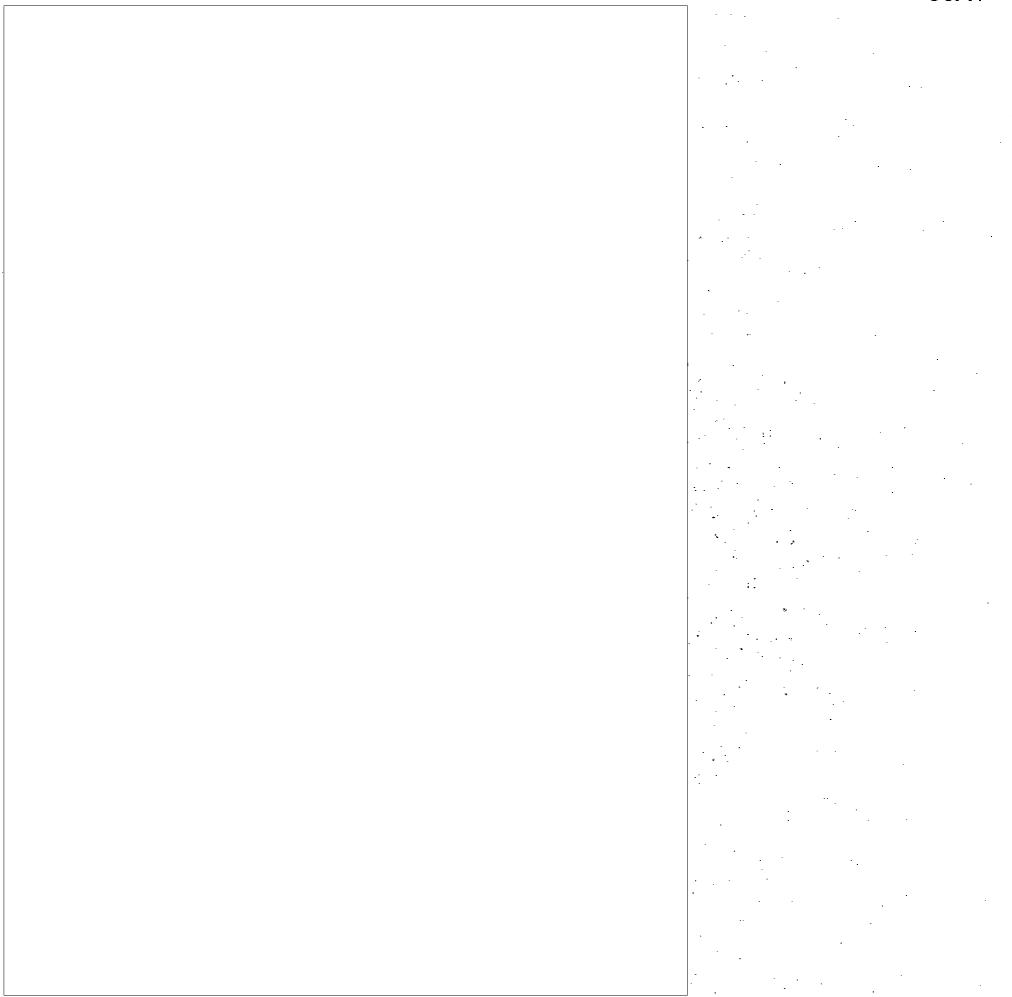
In his domestic program presented to the party congress, Brezhnev voiced a strong commitment to raising the status of the consumer sector during the current five-year plan and beyond. He justified this in terms of the USSR's allegedly strengthened international and economic position and the demands of a modern economy. His lengthy explanation for this emphasis, as well as his disclaimer that this does not violate the party's "general line" on the priority development of heavy industry, suggests that the subject is still a matter of controversy. He announced that the central committee will shortly draw up a program for increasing the production levels of consumer goods.

On party affairs, Brezhnev hinted that a close review if not a purge of party ranks is in the offing. He announced that proposals had been made for issuing new party cards to all members--the first such exchange in 17 years.

Brezhnev handled the Stalin issue with the now standard formulation that the party had overcome the cult of personality, as well as subjectivism (read Khrushchevism). His remarks on Soviet intellectuals suggest that the campaign for ideological conformity will not entail any drastic move against the liberal intellectuals. In a clear reference to liberal novelist Aleksander Solzhenitsyn and his conservative opposite numbers, Brezhnev complained that some writers are obsessed with the "excesses" of the past while others tend to whitewash the Stalin era. He also singled out scientists for their ideological indifference and their tendency to work on problems unrelated to present-day needs of Soviet society.

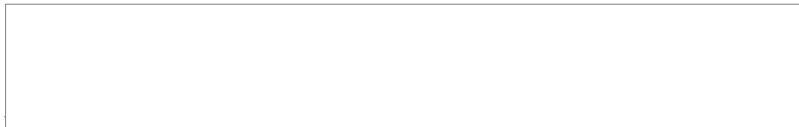
Brezhnev inveighed against the ideological threat posed by imperialism, but his call for increased vigilance failed to refer to "Zionism" as an internal threat, to political youth, or to wayward intellectuals. Instead, he observed that the state security organs had been strengthened during the last five years with the addition of "politically mature cadres"--a pointed remark in the light of the dismissals during the past few years of KGB officials associated with politburo member Aleksander Shelepin.

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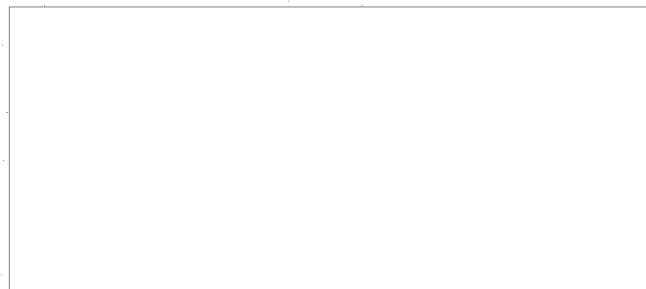
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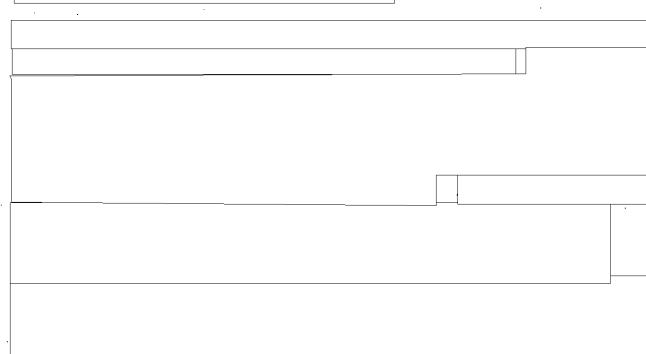
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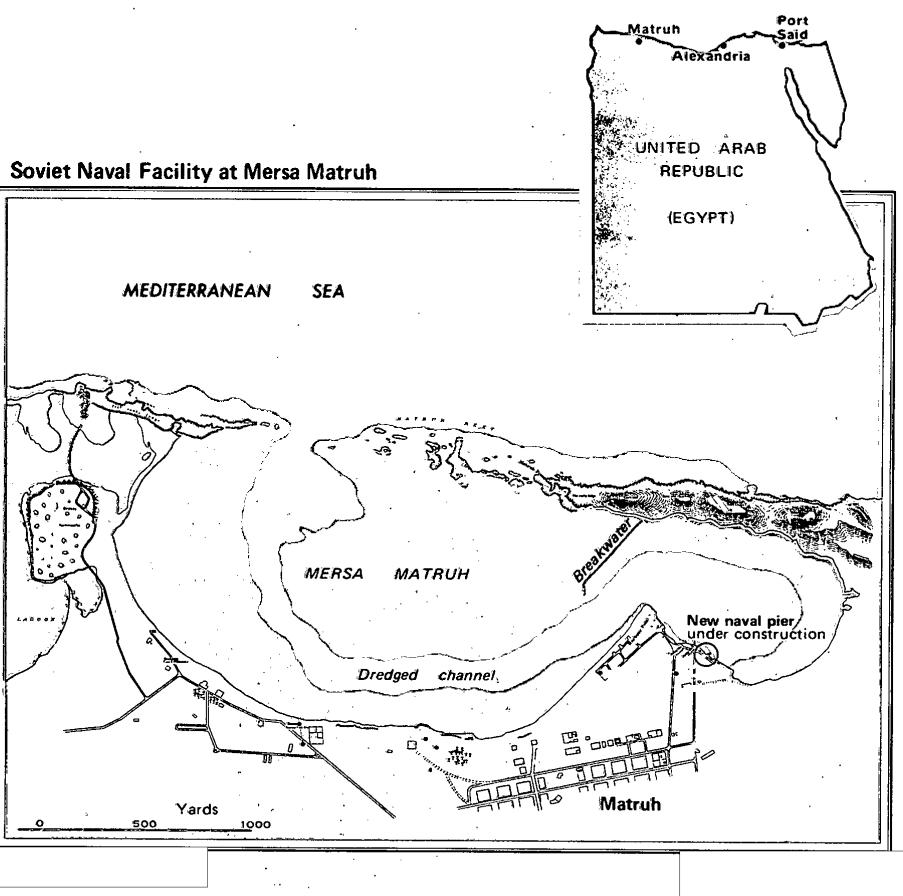
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Further information is in hand concerning the development of Mersa Matruh west of Alexandria for use by Soviet naval units.

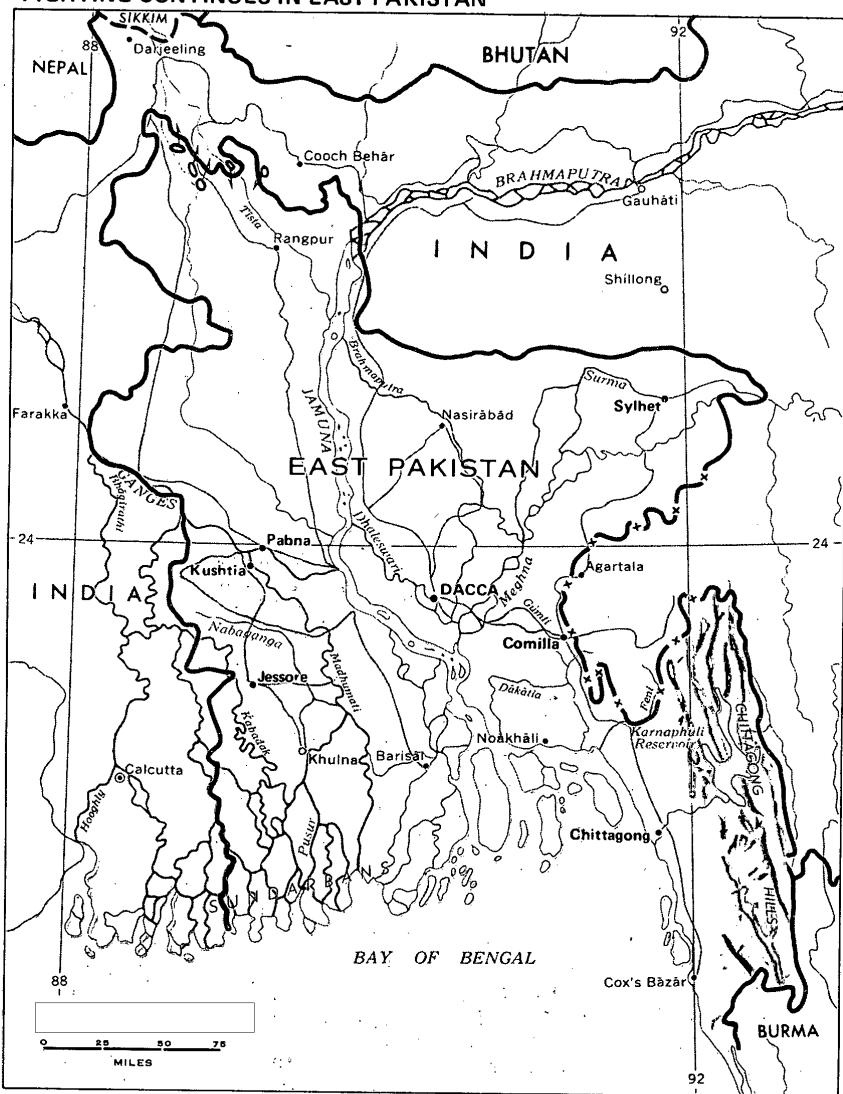
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[redacted] the movement of Soviet warships into Mersa Matruh indicate that as of last summer this facility was being developed as a deep water port for Soviet use. To date, most of the Soviet naval units that put in there have been support ships, but several combatant ships, including two diesel submarines, have called there. As noted previously in The President's Daily Brief, SA-2s and SA-3s have also been installed at Mersa Matruh and the airstrip has been improved.

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FIGHTING CONTINUES IN EAST PAKISTAN



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PAKISTAN

As fighting continues, the government appears to control most of Chittagong as well as Dacca. The army evidently is in considerable trouble in at least four population centers in the interior, however.

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Despite some local successes, the East Pakistanis are no match for the West Pakistani regulars. Eastern forces are poorly armed, largely untrained, have suffered sizable casualties, and have lost many of their leaders.

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The Indian Parliament yesterday unanimously passed a resolution affirming India's "solidarity with the people of East Bengal," but Indian diplomatic efforts to take the situation to the UN have been rebuffed. U Thant refused to issue a statement the Indians sought, and most Security Council members reacted adversely to India's proposal for a meeting on Pakistan.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTE

Lebanon-Israel-Fedayeen: An increase in fedayeen infiltration attempts from southern Lebanon has resulted in several clashes along the Israeli border.

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Citing reports of growing fedayeen concentrations in this area, an Israeli military spokesman warned earlier this week that there might be a new wave of attacks on Israeli settlements along the border. Usually such warnings are enough to cause Lebanese authorities to inhibit fedayeen activities; if not, they may well serve as the basis for the Israelis to react on their own.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

2 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in the Pakistani situation are reported
on Page 1.

[redacted]

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Egypt. (Page 2)

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At Annex, we comment on the municipal council elections in Chile this weekend.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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PAKISTAN

Government reinforcements, mostly in civilian clothes, are continuing to fly into East Pakistan via Ceylon. Although the government remains in control of Dacca and Chittagong, the situation elsewhere is unclear.

the Indian Army believes

[redacted] that much of the central region outside of Dacca is in East Pakistani hands and that the situation in army-held towns nearer the Indian border is "touch and go." Recent press reports claim that the East Pakistanis have gained control in one of these--Jessore, some 80 miles west of Dacca--although West Pakistani troops are still nearby. In Dacca, evacuation by air of some British and other foreign civilians is under way, while the departure of US citizens has been awaiting final Pakistani clearance.

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The evacuees may well become the source of further press stories about West Pakistani atrocities, creating additional strains in relations between Washington and Islamabad. Earlier stories by US reporters, who were not even aware of the extent of the army's brutality, brought a strong reaction in the Pakistani press. One West Pakistani newsman claims that the Foreign Ministry recently asked him to prepare a release attacking the Anglo-American press while praising coverage of the situation by Pakistan's "socialist friends."

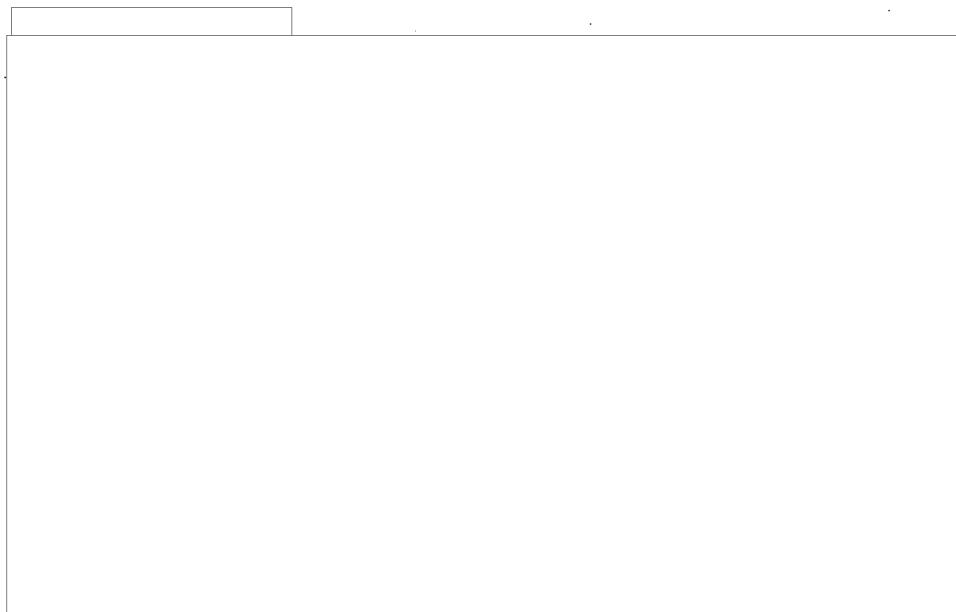
West Pakistani officials have [redacted]
[redacted] has moved three additional army divisions to the area bordering East Pakistan. Defenses are reported being tightened at Dacca airport against the possibility of Indian air raids.

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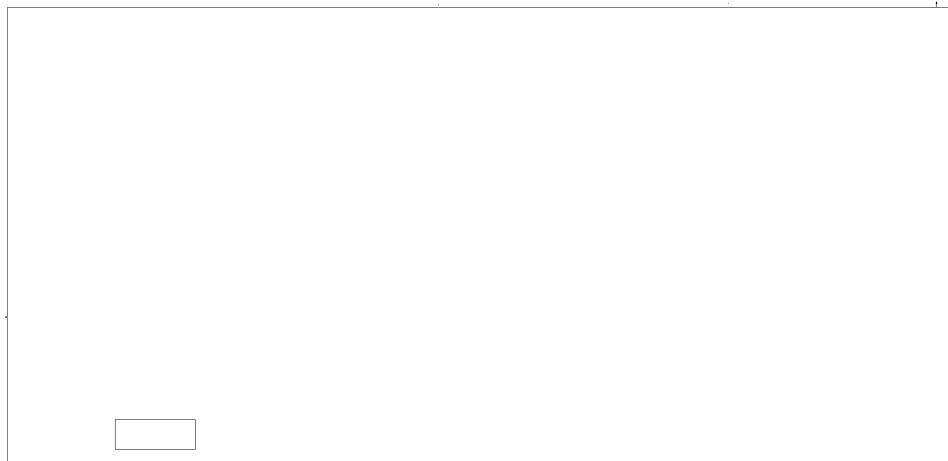
The information about Indian Army movements is unconfirmed and may have been passed to encourage the US and other countries to caution India against intervention. There is no firm evidence that India plans any overt intervention

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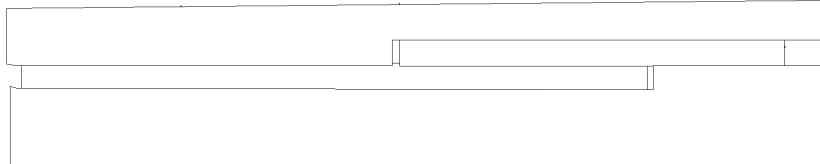


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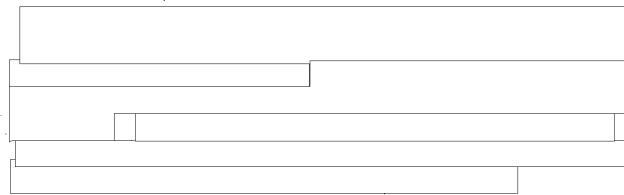
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USSR-EGYPT



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NOTES

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SALT: Soviet delegate Timerbaev, standing in for Minister Semenov, emphasized at yesterday's plenary session that the USSR has already chosen in favor of the US proposal for NCA-level ABM and thus rejects the other two US ABM proposals. This marks the first time the Soviets have clearly turned down zero-level ABM. Ambassador Smith again pressed the Soviets to discuss offensive limitations, and called upon them to respond to US-proposed limits on an aggregate ceiling and sub-ceilings on total missiles and modern, large missiles.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CHILE

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On Sunday, 1,653 municipal council seats and President Allende's former senate seat will be contested in Chile's first election since Allende's inauguration last November. The contest is looked on by both the government and the opposition as a plebiscite on the first five months of the Allende administration. About 3 million votes will probably be cast--approximately the same number as in the presidential election last September.

Below the president and congress, municipal councilmen are the country's only popularly elected officials. Councilmen get no salary and their authority is greatly restricted by law, but their election is considered a stepping stone to a political career.

Allende's Popular Unity (UP) coalition is running candidates in the municipal election under the labels of four of its six member parties--the Communist, Socialist, Radical, and Social Democratic. The reason for this is that coalitions are prohibited by law from offering candidates on their own. The opposition candidates are from the Christian Democratic, National, and Democratic Radical parties.

The UP coalition gained only 36 percent of the votes in last September's presidential election, thus acquiring the stigma of being a minority government. It therefore is going all out to gain a majority of council seats in hopes of shedding this image. By election day Allende will have campaigned on behalf of UP candidates in all of Chile's major population centers.

Allende and his spokesmen have relied heavily on economic issues to attract votes. For example, the introduction of strict price controls since the inauguration has sharply reduced the rate of increase in the cost of living, despite highly inflationary budget and monetary policies. The business community is being tightly squeezed between rising wage costs and frozen prices, but the real income of workers has increased, and this is an important political asset for the UP parties. In addition, the government's permissive attitude toward illegal land seizures by peasants and its intervention in or nationalization of a number of mining and manufacturing operations seem likely to improve the UP's electoral showing.

(continued)

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There is also keen competition within the UP itself for the greater share of the coalition's vote. The Communist Party is promoting itself as the pillar of the coalition and has been extremely active. The Socialists are centering their campaign on the fact that Allende is a Socialist and are urging voters to "build Socialism with Socialists." The Radical Party, the only major non-Marxist force in the UP, is promoting itself as the guarantor of democracy within the government and is counting on attracting the votes of those Allende supporters who could not otherwise bring themselves to vote for a Marxist ticket.

The opposition--chiefly the National Party and the Christian Democratic Party--is trying to capitalize on the high level of unemployment and the Marxist strong-arm tactics that have prevailed under the Allende administration. The effort has been weakened, however, by the traditional rivalry between the two parties and by divided leadership within the Christian Democratic Party.

Most political observers in Chile believe that the UP parties will receive somewhere between 45 and 54 percent of the vote, and that, if Allende achieves or even closely approaches an absolute majority, he will be able to speed Chile's evolution toward a Marxist society. With an absolute majority, Allende would have a popular mandate with which to blunt congressional and scattered military opposition. Such a mandate would also be a powerful tool for restructuring Chilean institutions and for encouraging defections from the anti-Allende forces. Allende has already indicated that if the UP parties win more than 50 percent of the vote he will call for a national plebiscite to replace the present congress with a unicameral "people's assembly." Whether or not the coalition wins a majority, the basic programs of the Allende government will be unchanged. What will be affected by the size of the UP vote are rather the pace and style with which Allende pursues these programs.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

3 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The situation in Pakistan is discussed on *Page 1*.

Only 1,800 fresh North Vietnamese troops were detected in the infiltration system during March.
(Page 2)

Heavy fighting has been noted on a hill overlooking enemy supply routes from the Plaine des Jarres in Laos.
(Page 3)

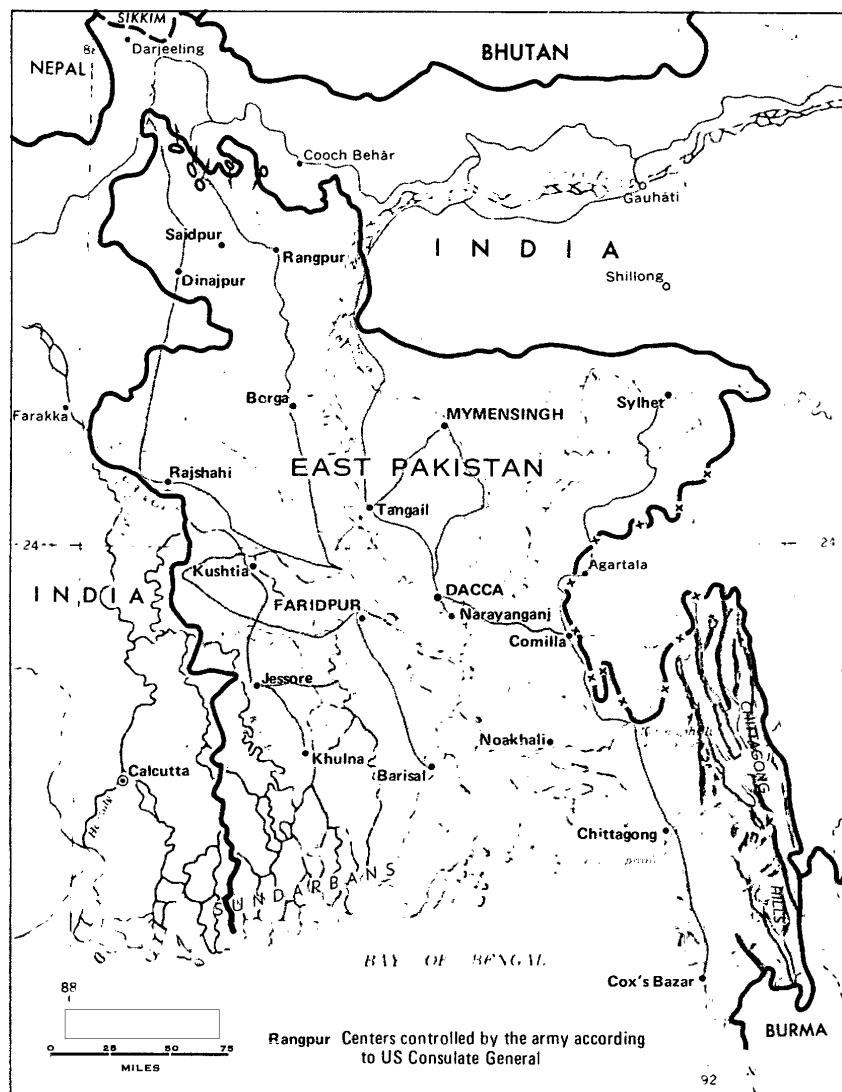
Six infantry and two artillery regiments are now operating within a 12-mile radius of Chup in Cambodia.
(Page 4)

A small army unit in northern Thailand near the Laos border was ambushed by an insurgent force of 100 earlier this week.
(Page 5)

Clashes in Jordan continue as seven Arab countries prepare to meet in Cairo today.
(Page 6)

Party conservatives are trying to build up their strength in Czechoslovakia before the party congress in May.
(Page 7)

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PAKISTAN

The army controls a number of population centers but little of the countryside, according to the US consul general in Dacca. Central government control of Dacca and Narayanganj is a fact.

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[redacted] the consulate [redacted] estimate that Chittagong is held by the army. The central government, according to the consul general, probably has also maintained itself in Khulna, Rangpur, Saidpur, Comilla, Sylhet, Dinajpur, and Jessore. Apparently reliable press reports, however, continue to indicate that the city of Jessore, as opposed to the nearby military cantonment, has been taken by East Pakistanis.

With monsoon rains due in about two months, the consulate believes there is a possibility the army will find itself marooned in a series of strongpoints around the province during the summer and will have difficulty supplying some of them.

Officials at the consulate general also feel there are indications that the army may be thinking of starving the East Pakistanis into submission. Even if this is not the goal, a situation in which the army controlled major ports and transportation centers and the East Pakistanis the countryside could have grave effects on the welfare of the population.

The Pakistanis apparently do not intend to allow any further thinning-out flights by foreign military aircraft. Instead they have proposed that British, French, and US nationals use Pakistan International Airlines planes. Two flights a day would operate to Karachi from 4 April through 7 April, with a total capacity of 1,256. An estimated 750 Americans are expected to participate in the airlift and the UK has responsibility for nearly 800 more persons.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NORTH VIETNAM

Only about 1,800 fresh North Vietnamese troops--nearly all of them bound for southern South Vietnam or Cambodia--were detected in the infiltration system during March.

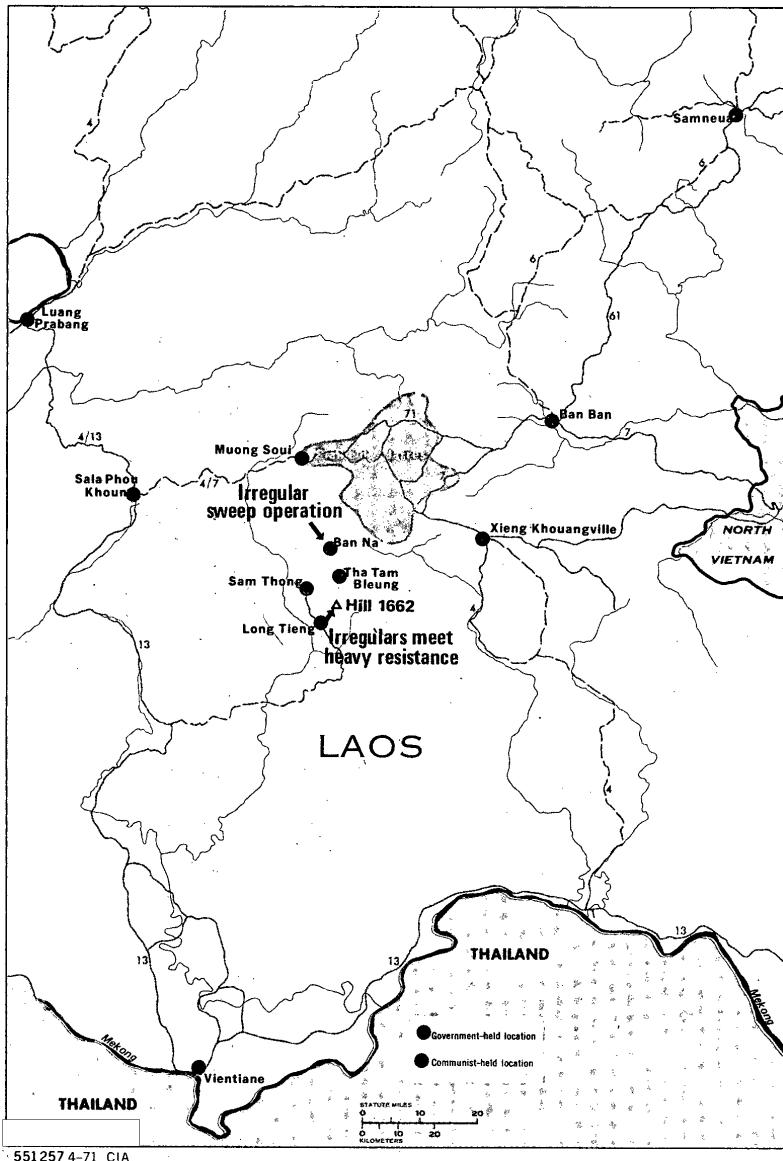
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[redacted] There still is little or no exploitable infiltration data from the head of the system in North Vietnam or from other stations along the northern part of the trail, where until January most infiltrators were detected, and some troops could have slipped through undetected. The available evidence suggests, however, that the March total--as well as similar low totals from January and February--is a generally accurate reflection of the infiltration flow.

The low rate for the past three months can be explained in part by the demands imposed on the North Vietnamese rear services system by Operation Lam Son 719. A more important reason, however, may be that Hanoi had substantially completed its dry-season infiltration effort by the end of last year. About 75,000 troops have moved south since last September, compared with 57,000 in the 1969-70 dry season.

The North Vietnamese are unlikely to close down the infiltration system completely this coming wet season, as they did in 1969 and as they were beginning to do in 1970 until events in Cambodia forced a change in plans. Infiltration thus is likely to pick up before long and then continue at an increased though still modest rate over the next few months.

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LAOS

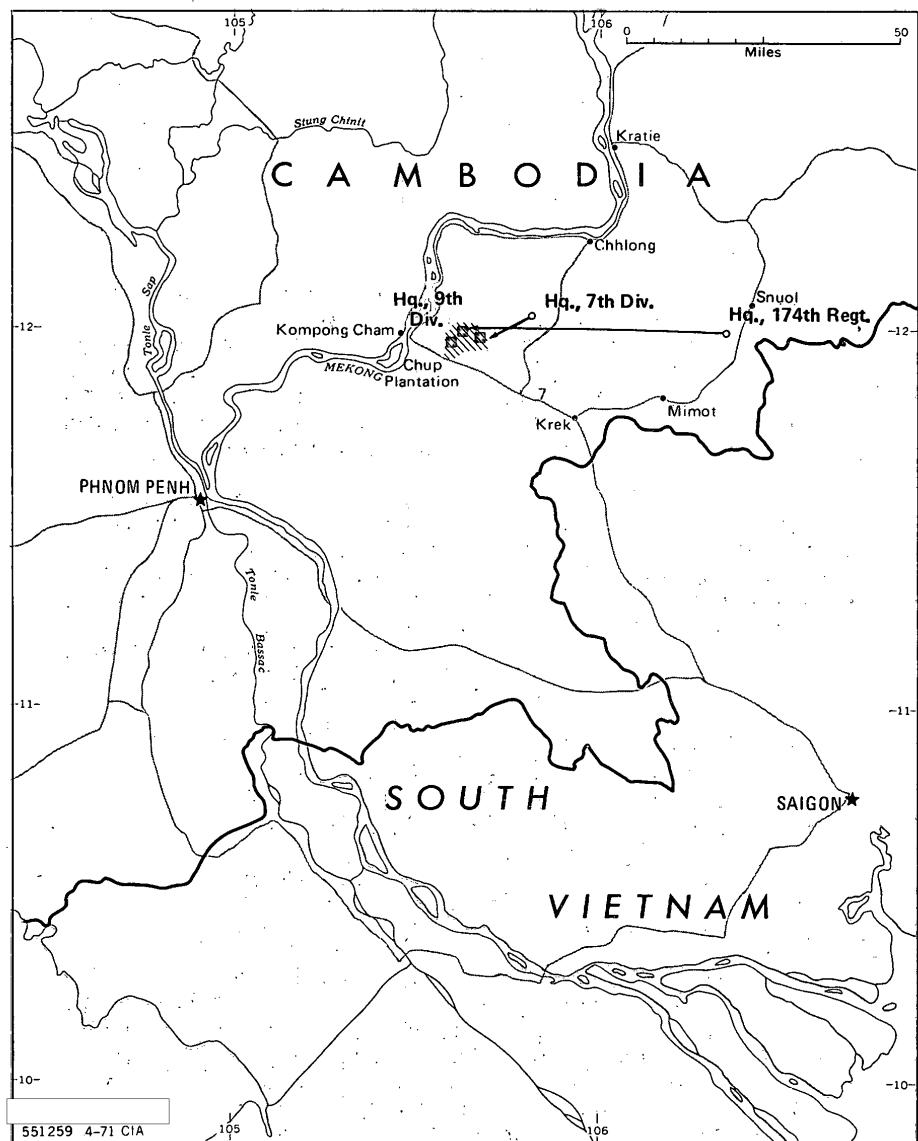
Two of Vang Pao's irregular battalions, comprising some 650 men, moving northeast from Long Tieng have had two days of heavy fighting trying to oust Communist forces from Hill 1662, a key point overlooking enemy supply routes from the Plaine des Jarres. An irregular company is moving to reinforce these battalions, and tactical air strikes and artillery fire are being used to press the drive.

Intercepts suggest that North Vietnamese forces have begun to concentrate to the northeast and east of Long Tieng in the past two weeks. There now appear to be elements of at least seven Communist battalions in this vicinity. The irregular operation could serve to delay or defer any major ground assault on Long Tieng from the northeast.

About 1,100 other Meo irregulars are conducting a sweep operation toward Ban Na from the northwest in an effort to relieve North Vietnamese pressure on that artillery site. So far this operation has met little resistance and has turned up a number of abandoned enemy positions, suggesting that at least some of the Communist units in this area have shifted to the east.

The government effort to push back Communist units around Luang Prabang is moving forward slowly, and some high ground positions northeast of the royal capital have been reoccupied. An irregular task force of a thousand men trying to move up Route 4 north of the royal capital is still stalled by enemy resistance, however.

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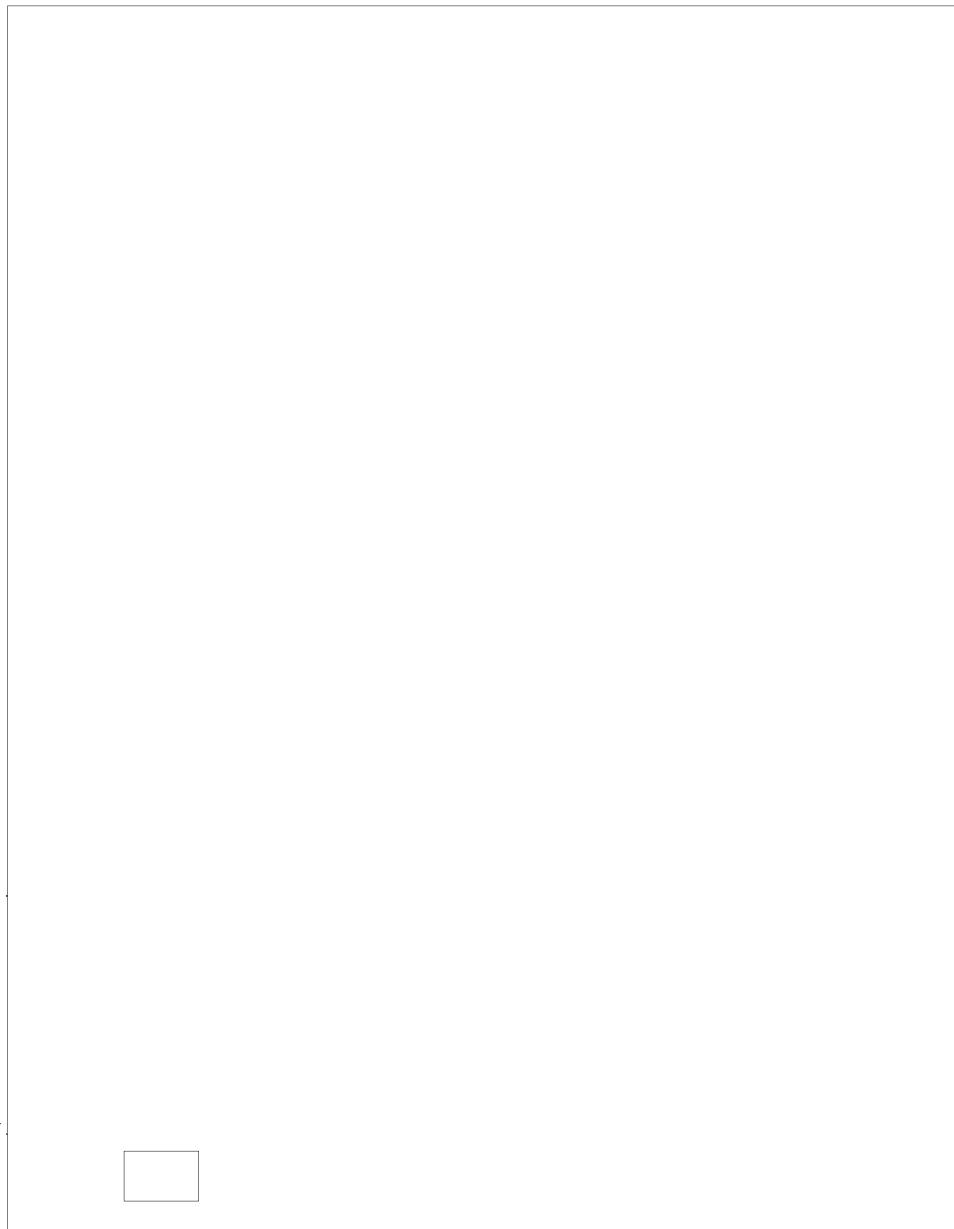
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CAMBODIA - SOUTH VIETNAM

During the past week the headquarters of the Communist 7th Division has moved to the eastern edge of the Chup plantation, while the headquarters of the 9th Division has moved deep into its interior. A regiment of the 5th Division has also relocated to the Chup area, and is now on the plantation's northern edge. These shifts raise the number of enemy units operating within a 12-mile radius of Chup to six infantry and two artillery regiments.

The Communists have frequently moved their main-force units rapidly in and around Chup during the course of the two-month-old South Vietnamese offensive. Some of these moves during this period were clearly designed to defend against ARVN actions, while others were for purposes of rest and resupply. The current moves could be related to this pattern. They also raise the possibility of increased enemy combat action.

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THAILAND

Early this week a small Thai Army unit providing security for a road construction crew in north-eastern Nan Province near the Lao border was ambushed by an insurgent force estimated by local police at 100 strong. Ten government troops and two highway workers were killed. Most of these casualties occurred when fire from either a rocket or grenade launcher hit the fuel tank of an armored personnel carrier. Earlier in March the insurgents in this same general area used a 60-mm. mortar to turn back an army operation, killing eight government troops.

Chinese Nationalist irregular forces operating under Bangkok's direction in adjacent Chiang Rai Province have also found the going increasingly difficult. After some initial successes at the outset of operations late last year, the irregulars--partly because of a lack of support from Bangkok--have been sitting in isolated base camps under continual harassment from the insurgents.

The government is faring little better in the tri-province area of north-central Thailand. On 1 April, for example, a three-truck troop convoy was ambushed west of Lom Sak, with one soldier killed and 13 wounded.

The northern insurgents' tough resistance to government probes indicates the high value they place on maintaining a foothold in their border redoubts. They evidently are better armed now than at any other time since their movement began in early 1967.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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JORDAN

Clashes between the fedayeen and government forces continued yesterday with intermittent firing throughout Amman. The government claims that northern border towns had been fired on from Syria.

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A rash of incidents in scattered parts of the country late Thursday and early Friday morning included the blowing up of a refinery pipeline.

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The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) appears responsible for many of the incidents.

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Seven Arab countries have agreed to Cairo's call for a meeting to discuss the situation, but Jordan will not attend. The representatives, presumably on the ambassadorial level, are expected to gather in the Egyptian capital today. A number of these countries are continuing their propaganda attacks on King Husayn, and the Cairo-based Fatah radio has issued a set of demands, including a call for the ouster of Premier Wasfi Tal and other "renegade" elements.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Supreme Court on Thursday overturned the legal rehabilitation in 1969 of an elderly victim of the Stalinist purges in the 1950s. This decision followed by only a week the court martial of a former lieutenant general who had been a leading liberal official under Dubcek in 1968. Both the court and the military establishment are controlled by conservatives anxious further to discredit the liberals.

The action by the Supreme Court may be an opening move by the party conservatives to reverse the numerous rehabilitations approved by the Dubcek regime and continued, albeit at a slower pace, under Husak. Rehabilitations, affecting as they do the financial and social standing of the individual as well as his family, are one of the few remaining vestiges of Czechoslovak liberalism.

These judicial actions, therefore, are aimed at undermining Husak's attempts to reconcile the party and ex-liberals while avoiding a direct attack on him. In this way the conservatives are seeking to build strength prior to the Czechoslovak party congress scheduled for May and to recruit support. All of this is heaping the pressure on Husak, though there does not appear to be a move under way to unseat him at this time.

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Sunday Cable 4 Apr 71



PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

SUNDAY CABLE
4 April 1971

PAKISTAN

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The military situation in East Pakistan does not appear to have changed substantially.

[redacted] that as many as two brigades--some 6,000 men--may have been flown to East Pakistan since 25 March, raising the total there to 33,000. Others are likely to have arrived by sea. A lack of complete control by the army over its troops is indicated by two incidents yesterday in which soldiers robbed American citizens connected with the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca. Despite confusion yesterday among Pakistani officials concerning flights to thin out the numbers of American, British, and French nationals, the first Pakistan International Airways plane now is scheduled to leave Dacca by 0400 Pacific Standard Time today.

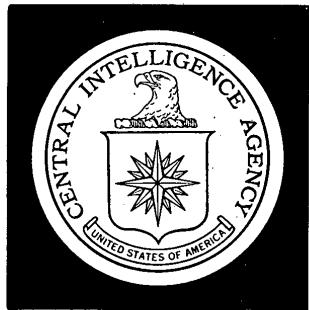
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JORDAN-EGYPT

The meeting of Arab representatives in Cairo has not yet opened. [redacted] it may convene today, but no definite time has been announced. Several of the seven Arab states that are to attend are continuing their propaganda attacks on the Jordanian Government, and sporadic shooting and other incidents inside Jordan persist.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

5 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

On *Page 1* we review the latest developments in East Pakistan and note Moscow's first official commentary on the situation.

Sporadic heavy fighting continues around Fire Support Base 6 in South Vietnam's central highlands. (*Page 3*)

The Jordanian Government is reported to have reached a new accord with the fedayeen to reduce tensions. (*Page 4*)

On *Page 5* we review trends in Soviet military shipments to Egypt.

The military situation in northern Laos appears on *Page 7*.

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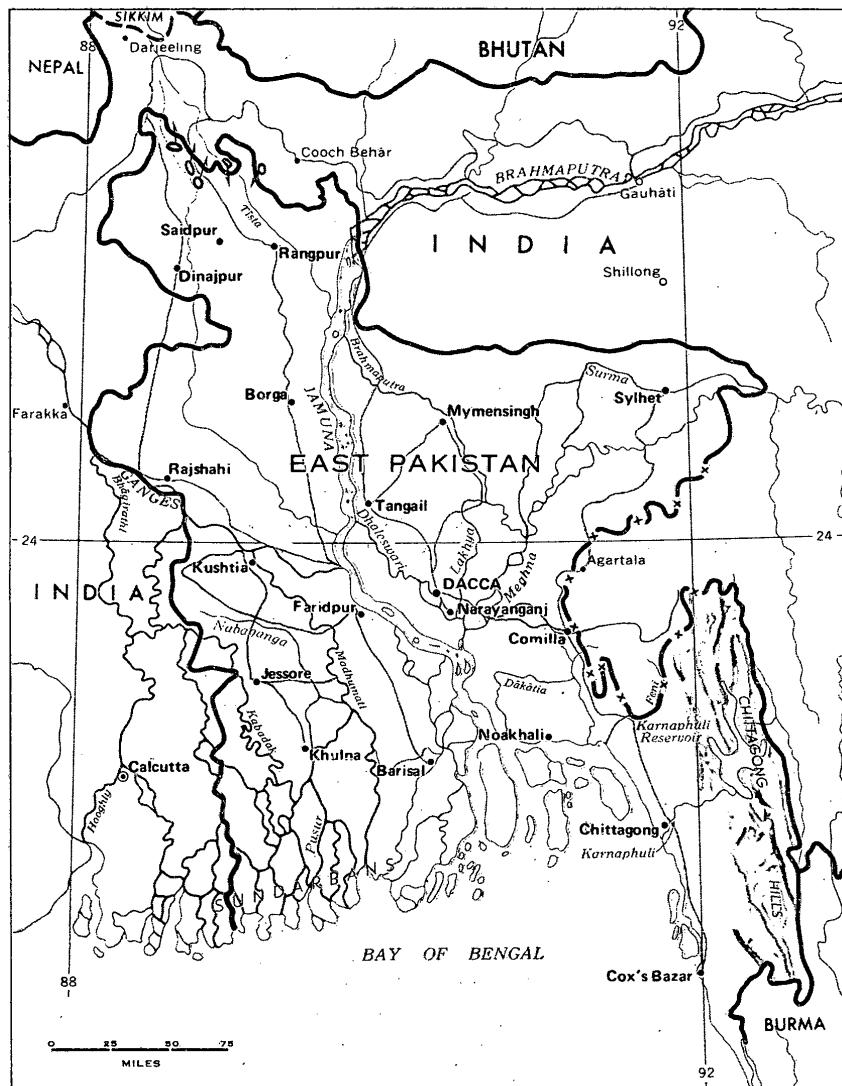
Soviets

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

The army apparently still holds most of the major cities in East Pakistan. Traffic in Dacca is reported to be 80 percent below normal, however, and few shops are open.

[redacted] estimates that 30 percent of the city's population has fled, although some residents are straggling back. Because of widespread disruption of transportation, the official foresees the possibility of famine eventually developing in food deficit areas.

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A US official who visited Chittagong yesterday--the first such visit permitted since the fighting broke out--reports seeing large fires burning and estimates that secessionists still hold nearly a third of the city. All but four of the Americans in Chittagong left by ship for Calcutta yesterday.

The first three Pakistan International Airways planeloads of American and British evacuees from Dacca flew to Karachi yesterday and early this morning. The flights are expected to continue for several days.

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Moscow has broken its official silence on developments in Pakistan by publicizing an "insistent appeal" from chief of state Podgorny to Yahya that deplores the continued violence and "extreme measures" used against the people of East Pakistan. Although the appeal is tacitly critical of Yahya's handling of the situation, it portrays the USSR as a concerned friend and neighbor whose interests, like Pakistan's, would be best served by a peaceful solution to the problem.

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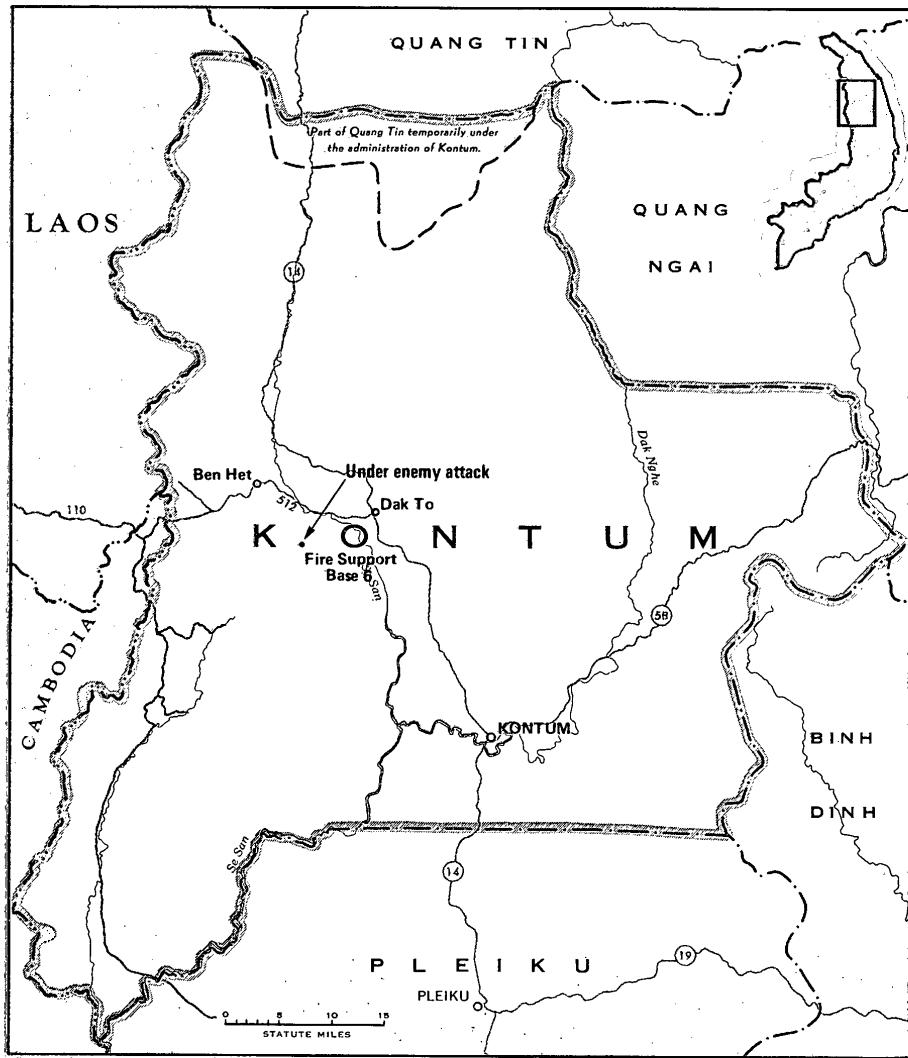
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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Moscow's decision to publicize its sentiments suggests that it is prepared to risk the estrangement of Yahya should matters deteriorate further. Although Pakistan's official reaction is not yet known, at least one of the closely censored newspapers in West Pakistan has commented negatively and complained that the Soviet press is also taking an unfriendly line.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

KONTUM PROVINCE



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SOUTH VIETNAM

Sporadic heavy fighting continues in the central highlands around Fire Support Base 6 in Kontum Province. The base was overrun by the first major Communist assault on it last week, but the South Vietnamese counterattacked and regained control the next day. Since then the Communists have unsuccessfully mounted several new attacks.

The fighting in the highlands has been among the heaviest of the enemy's current spring campaign. The government troops claim to have inflicted severe losses on a North Vietnamese regiment with the help of air strikes, but they took substantial casualties themselves, including more than 100 troops missing. The presence of a second North Vietnamese regiment near Fire Support Base 6 raises the possibility that more heavy combat may be ahead.

A North Vietnamese campaign against one or more allied strongpoints in the central highlands has been a regular feature of the enemy's dry season military effort. The target this year is not far from two other bases--Ben Het and Dak To--which were besieged on earlier occasions.

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JORDAN

According to a Cairo radiobroadcast, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representatives in Amman issued a statement last night in which they undertook to remove surplus weapons and personnel from the city and discharge the remaining obligations of previous pacts with the Jordanian Government. Radio Amman had earlier indicated that government-fedayeen talks were in progress.

PLO chief Yasir Arafat, on the other hand, was reported early yesterday to be in a Syrian border town where, according to one press account, he appealed for sanctions against Jordan by the other Arab states. A press dispatch filed from Damascus immediately after Cairo radio's report of the new agreement carried a fedayeen spokesman's declaration that Palestinian resistance forces would make no more agreements with the Jordanian authorities "regardless of the consequences."

During the weekend King Husayn issued two statements underlining his determination to impose the government's authority throughout the country. Jordan sent an open letter defending its position to representatives of seven Arab states gathered in Cairo, but there is nothing to indicate that the group has yet convened.

Cairo's announcement of the new Amman agreement, and its silence on the scheduled Arab states conference, may indicate a desire to let the fighting die without significant outside action. If the PLO-controlled fedayeen forces in Jordan abide by the reported agreement and the army relaxes its pressure on guerrilla concentrations, it might be possible for the government to deal with any further terrorist and sabotage attacks by fedayeen radicals with a minimum of publicity.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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USSR-EGYPT

Press reports from Beirut over the weekend of a recent large-scale movement of Soviet military supplies to Egypt appear considerably exaggerated.

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The only recent unusual Soviet military supply activity has been the movement of 32 cargo transport planes to Egypt. This airlift, begun on 4 March and apparently ended on 29 March,

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While attention-getting, especially coming immediately on the heels of Sadat's visit to Moscow, and no doubt calculated to impress Cairo with Moscow's intention to continue and improve its support, the airlift could only deliver the amount of equipment one ship could carry.

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Now that the USSR has met Egypt's priority objective--a solid defense line along the canal and at major military installations--some of the materiel arriving is likely being used to flesh out the system by strengthening existing defenses in areas of secondary importance, such as coastal areas and southern Egypt.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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Soviet military personnel strength has risen from 3,500 advisers at the start of 1970 to some 13,500 advisers, technicians, and operational military personnel at present.



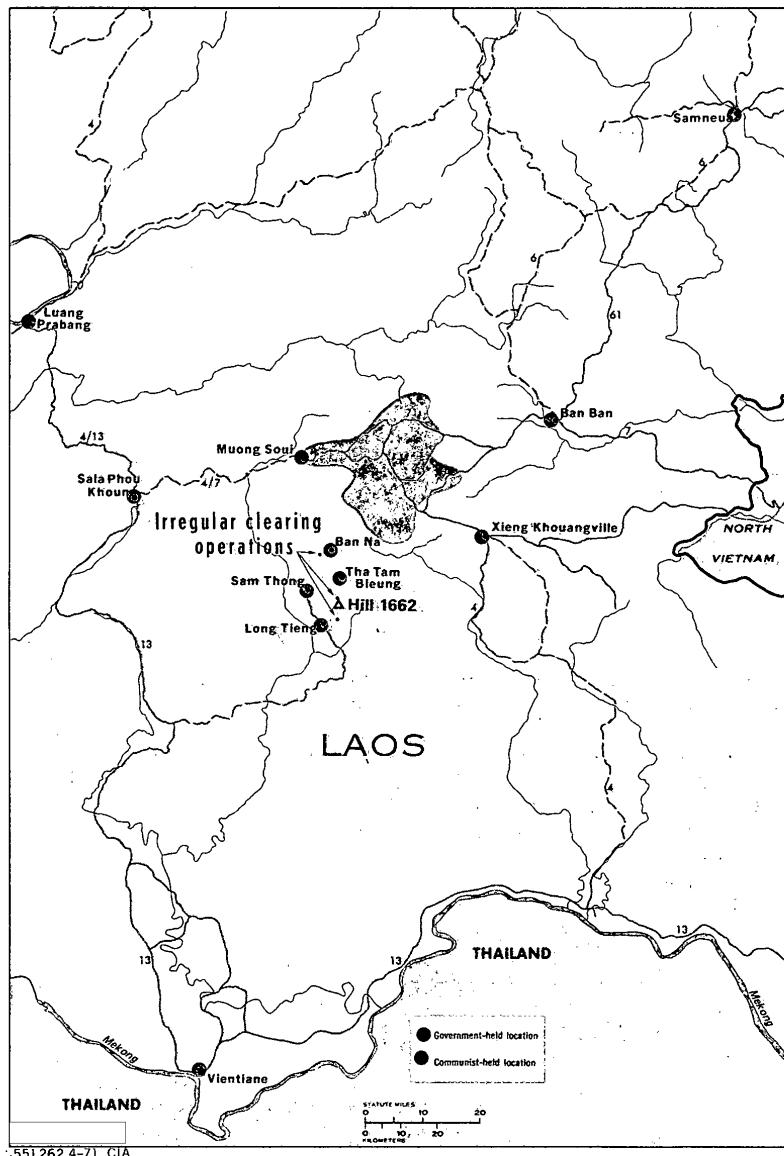
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Laos: Government irregular operations designed to clear North Vietnamese forces from areas around Long Tieng encountered little new fighting over the weekend. The two battalions operating northeast of Long Tieng have regrouped near Hill 1662. A three-battalion force moving from the northwest to relieve the Ban Na artillery site continues to meet only light enemy resistance; two outposts of the site itself were attacked, however, and one position was abandoned. A third multibattalion clearing operation launched on 2 April is now sweeping between Sam Thong and Tha Tam Bleung, so far reporting no significant contact.

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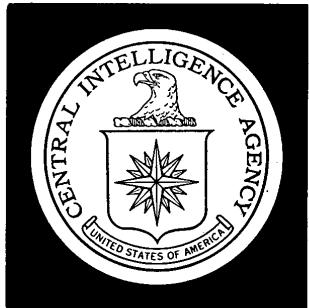
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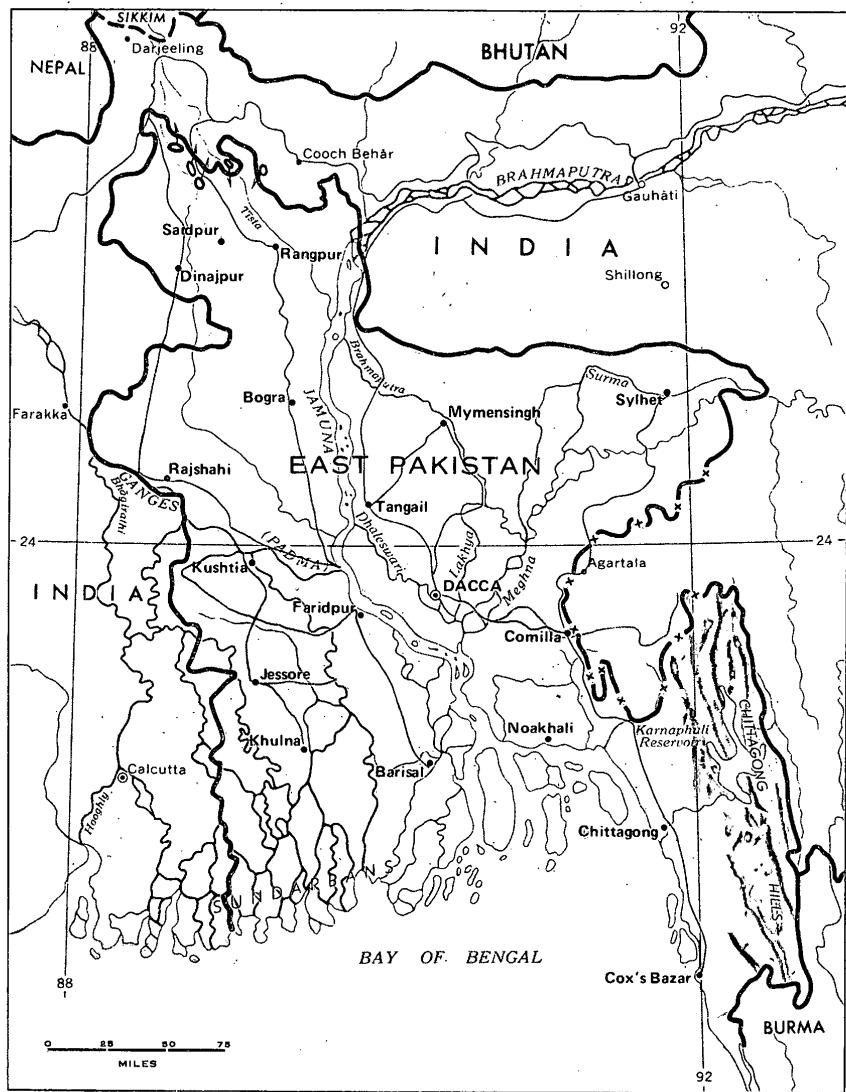
PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in Pakistan are reported on *Page 1*.

In Cambodia, the Communists yesterday mounted their first significant attacks in several months on government troops in the Kompong Cham area northeast of the capital. (*Page 2*).

On *Page 3*, we comment on Allende's gains in Sunday's municipal election in Chile.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

Pakistani troop reinforcements are arriving by air in Dacca at a rate of four or five flights--over 500 men--per day. The army continues to raid areas near the provincial capital and has commandeered a large number of trucks, possibly in order to move into the countryside on a larger scale.

Reports of the situation in East Pakistan outside Dacca remain fragmentary. The Indian press claims that government forces have lost control of Rangpur and are hard pressed at Sylhet, Kushtia, and Dinajpur.

In Dacca the military government is trying to recruit what local political support it can and has received assurances of cooperation from a delegation of politicians from East Pakistani parties that lost badly to Mujib in the elections last December. Dacca radio has broadcast a purported statement by the leader of this delegation denouncing Indian interference in Pakistani internal affairs.

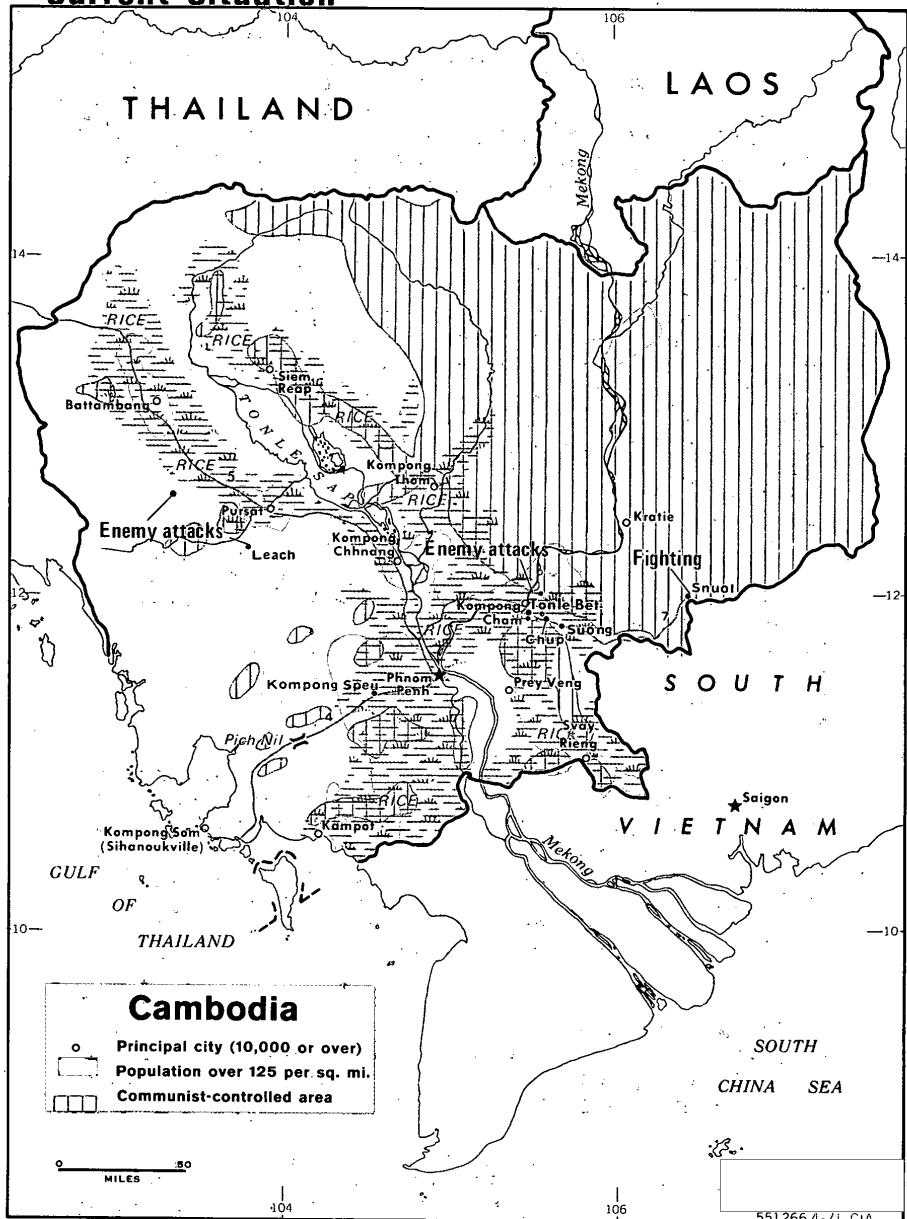
The Indian press is praising Soviet President Podgorny for asking President Yahya Khan to halt the bloodshed in East Pakistan. The Indian press is also criticizing the US--"which has a special moral responsibility because it supplied most of the military equipment."

The Ceylonese Government, responding to Indian and domestic pressures, has announced that Pakistani military flights are no longer landing in Ceylon. Although the statement is technically true, Pakistani civilian aircraft carrying troops in civilian clothing still appear to be refueling in Colombo. An impending shortage of fuel there and in Dacca--due in part to a refusal by Burma to supply additional fuel--could limit reinforcement flights in the future.

President Yahya has made public his reply to Podgorny's letter in which he urged the USSR to use its influence to restrict "open and unashamed" Indian interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. Yahya also claimed that his own actions are aimed at protecting the vast majority of the people of East Pakistan.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Current Situation



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

Early yesterday the Communists staged a series of coordinated mortar and ground attacks on four Cambodian Army positions on the east bank of the Mekong River, near the town of Tonle Bet. Only one of the positions fell to the Communists, however. Government efforts to support the four outposts with air and artillery support were hampered by bad weather.

[redacted] the attacks
were facilitated by the recent departure of South Vietnamese troops from the area west and southwest of Suong, [redacted]

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These attacks are the first of any consequence directed at Cambodian units in this area in several months. The Communists for the most part have been preoccupied in countering South Vietnamese operations to the east along Route 7, between Chup and Snuol. Little fighting has been reported between the enemy and ARVN units over the past week, although one sharp engagement was fought near Snuol on 4 April.

Fighting has occurred also in the northwest, where a Cambodian battalion in Battambang lost five killed and 24 wounded during an enemy attack on 4 April. In the adjacent province of Pursat, however, government forces at the town of Leach successfully repulsed a Communist harassing attack on the same day without taking any casualties.

No major fighting has been reported in Pursat during the current dry season, but the Communists have maintained a steady level of harassment, apparently designed to thwart government efforts to move into the countryside.

In the southwest, most of the government task force that has been trying to reopen Route 4 east of the Pich Nil Pass has apparently returned to Kompong Speu city. The pullback evidently took place after a number of the officers directing the operation had been wounded in the past few days. Five battalions of reinforcements have arrived at Kompong Speu to spearhead a new drive on Pich Nil. This is scheduled for 6 April and supposedly will attempt to link up with another government drive on the pass from the west.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CHILE

Allende's Socialist Party can now claim pre-eminence in the ruling Popular Unity (UP) coalition by having outpolled its partners in Sunday's municipal election. It received 23 percent of the vote, and elected its candidate to the Senate seat vacated by President Allende. Its chief rival within the coalition, the orthodox Communist Party, polled around 17 percent, little better than its showing in the 1969 congressional election. The Radical Party dropped to 8 percent, thus further discrediting the only significant non-Marxist member of the UP.

Altogether, the UP parties won 49.7 percent, well above the 36.3-percent plurality they won in the presidential race in September. This achievement, and particularly the relative gains of the Socialists, will increase pressures to accelerate Allende's program for transforming Chile into a Socialist state. Before the election Allende indicated that a good showing might prompt early moves to change the nature of the national legislature through constitutional revisions.

The opposition Christian Democrats, with 26 percent, did better than many expected, at least partially because former president Frei finally spoke out on 2 April. Their effectiveness as an opposition force will continue to be hindered by serious internal divisions, however. The two conservative parties--the National Party and the small Democratic Radical Party--surprised observers by dropping substantially below the vote pulled by their presidential candidate last fall.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Jordan: Fighting continued yesterday near the northern city of Jarash between the Jordanian Army and about 200 guerrillas from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. This is in violation of the latest truce agreement approved by officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Amman, but the agreement evidently has been accepted by only a part of the PLO leadership. PLO chief Yasir Arafat, who has been out of the country, has declared that there is no new truce and that the fedayeen have no choice but to continue fighting.

Ceylon: A new rash of terrorist activity yesterday, including at least 25 attacks on police stations, patrols, and power and telephone installations has provoked an intense reaction in Colombo. A curfew imposed in the capital and some other districts last night has now been extended throughout the country, and Prime Minister Bandaranaike, despite initial claims to have thwarted an attempted takeover, has today ordered a callup of military reserves, the closure of government offices, schools and universities, and the proscription of at least one extreme leftist organization. Although the actual threat from insurgent groups remains unclear, the US Embassy reports that security seems to be deteriorating.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

7 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

[redacted] Soviet [redacted]
[redacted] Page 1.

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The situation in Pakistan is discussed on Page 2.

In Ceylon, the government has not yet succeeded in restoring control in areas hit by insurgents.
(Page 3)

On Page 4, we comment on Kosygin's speech to the Party Congress concerning the Soviet economy.

[redacted] Amman [redacted]
[redacted] (Page 6)

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[redacted] China. (Page 7)

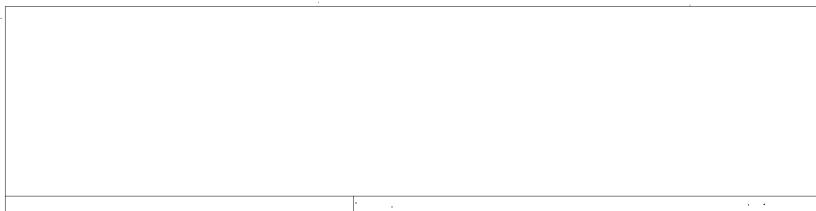
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A coup attempt has been thwarted in Laos. (Page 7)

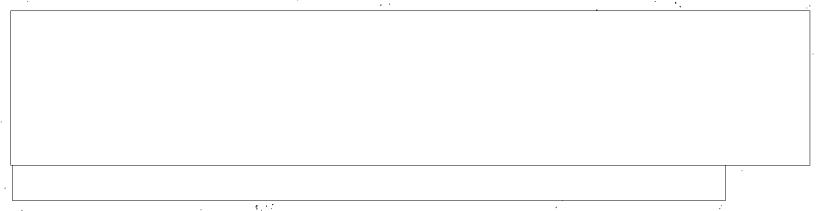
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USSR



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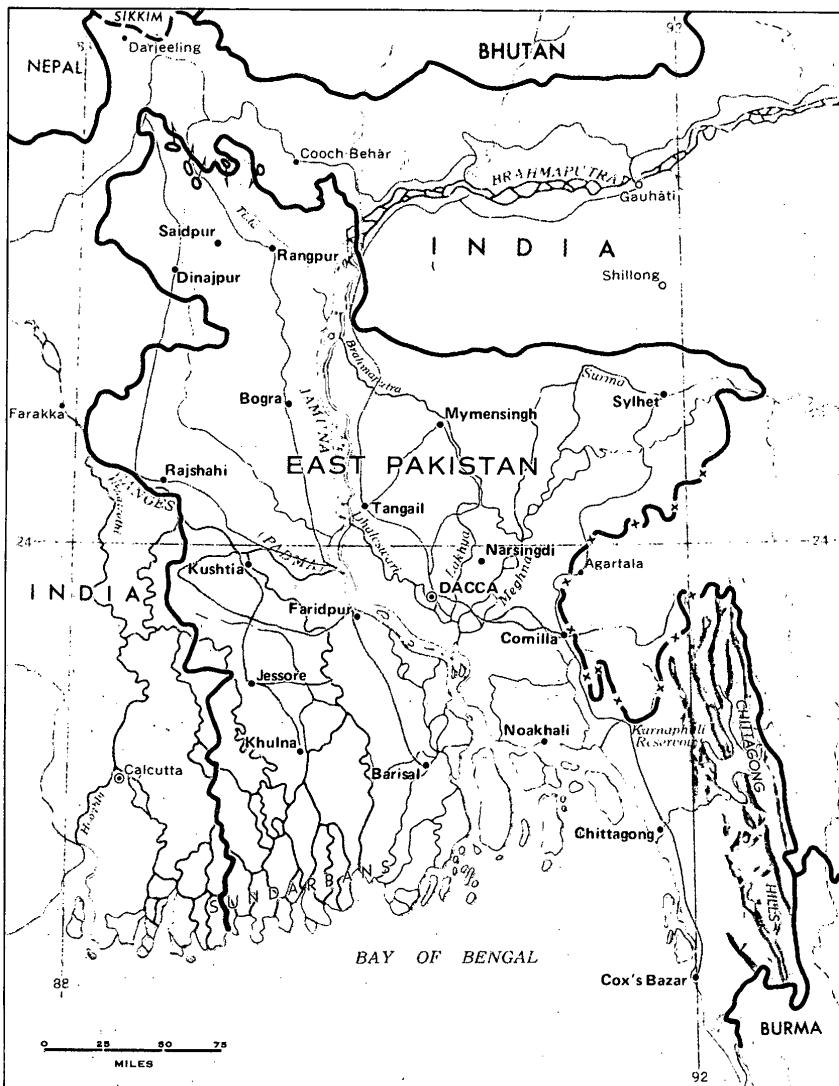
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

There is increasing evidence that India is supplying significant quantities of military supplies to the Bengali separatists.

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Fighting apparently continues in several locations in East Pakistan, but, according to press reports, heavy rains yesterday grounded air force planes and forced troops to remain in their barracks.

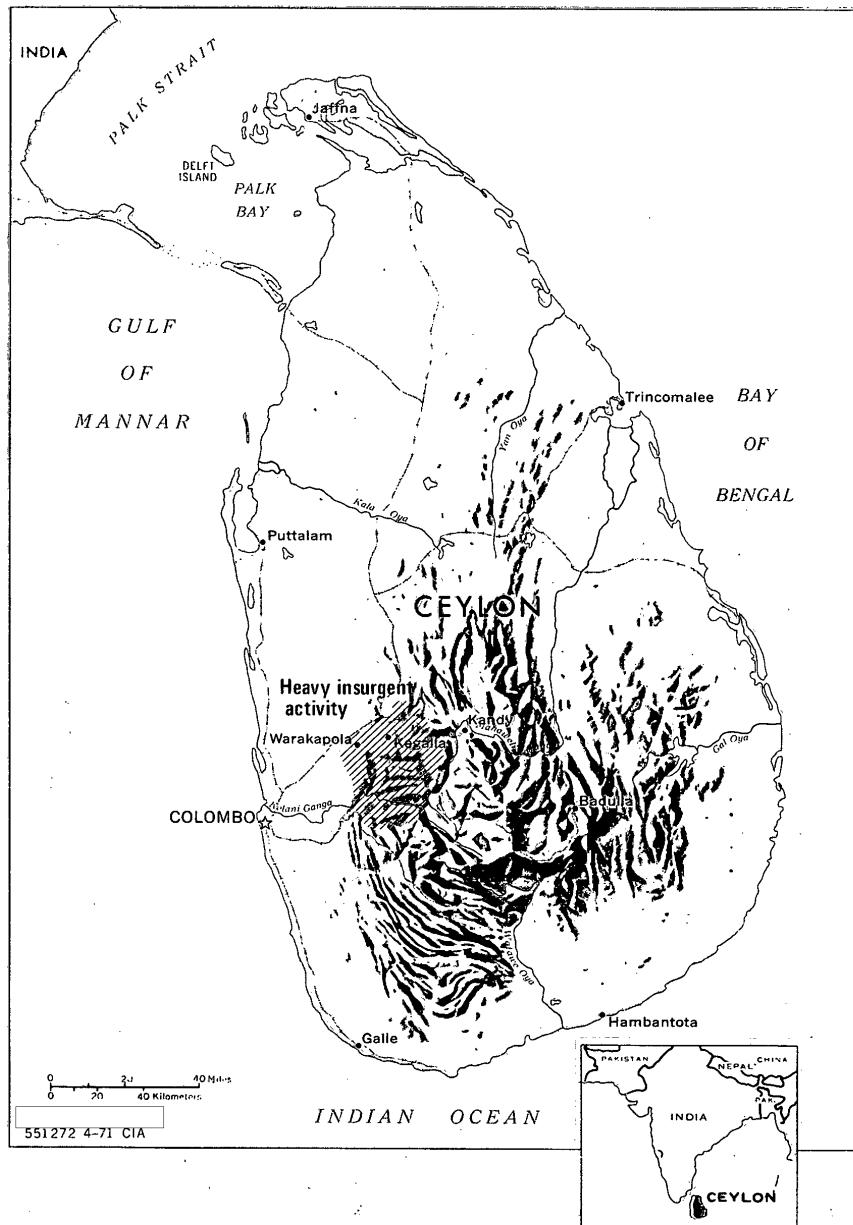
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The West Pakistanis continue to reinforce their troops in East Pakistan with an estimated 500 to 700 men arriving daily at Dacca.

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The Russians, meanwhile, are scheduled to commence the evacuation of most of their personnel in East Pakistan today. This is a delay of several days from the original Soviet schedule and, as in the case of Western evacuees, is being conducted on Pakistani aircraft following Islamabad's refusal to grant permission for a foreign carrier--in this case Aeroflot--to fly into Dacca.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

The government has not yet succeeded in restoring control in all areas initially hit by insurgents on 5 April. A Ceylonese official told the US chargé yesterday that the situation was "very, very serious," and the chargé himself reports that conditions are deteriorating rapidly. As many as 200 insurgents have been killed in the more than 25 attacks announced by the prime minister yesterday. Transportation and communication links with Kandy had been cut off for a time, and at least three railroad stations were put out of operation. Early today a government spokesman claimed that the Colombo-Kandy road had been cleared and the armed services were moving in to clean up remaining pockets of insurgency.

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[redacted] clashes were continuing at mid-afternoon Tuesday in the Kegalla area. Much of this region apparently was controlled by the so-called "Che Guevarist" revolutionaries, a group of educated but unemployed and violently disaffected youth.

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It is not yet possible to confirm the spokesman's statements. The army apparently is doing well, but the police are having difficulty in a number of areas. Altogether, the police, military, and mobilized reserves would total only about 32,000 men. Most of these forces are lightly armed and unprepared to engage in island-wide counterinsurgency operations. Difficulties have already arisen in mobilizing additional forces because of the curfew, insurgency action, and the virtual paralysis of transportation. The outcome of a special cabinet meeting yesterday is not yet known, but there has been some speculation in Colombo that Mrs. Bandaranaike may step aside for a "strong man."

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

The main theme of Kosygin's speech to the Party Congress yesterday was the need to increase consumer welfare. Like Brezhnev, however, he noted that "heavy industry has been and remains the foundation of the country's economic might and of the further growth of the people's standard of living." He identified two other goals of the 1971-75 five-year plan as an increase in efficiency through an "acceleration in scientific-technical progress" and a boost in labor productivity. He reaffirmed the "guiding role" of central planning and rejected the use of the market mechanism, thus avoiding the issue of a change in ideology.

Without investment data for the services and housing sectors of the economy--which may be included when the full text of Kosygin's speech is released--it is not possible to determine if there is to be real financial support for the party's promises to the consumer. A senior Soviet planning official recently told the French that the commitment to consumer welfare was "more political than economic."

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

The first unit of the new P-class nuclear-powered attack submarine is now operational. This unit, which left the shipyard last fall for sea trials, was seen [redacted] in late March at the Guba-Litsa submarine base on the Kola peninsula.

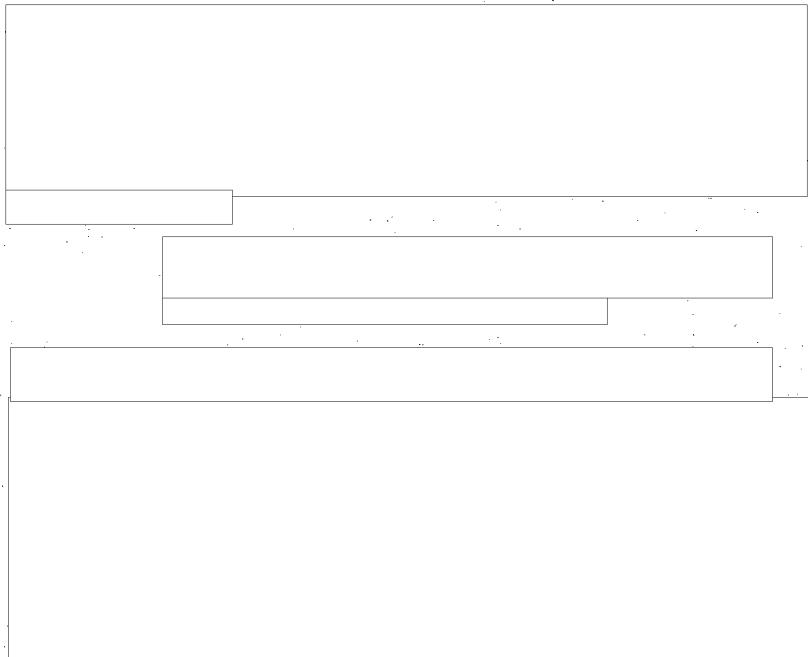
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The P-class submarine is about 320 feet in length at the waterline, the largest of the five new classes of attack submarines being built in the USSR. It has an estimated top speed submerged of 30 knots and carries 10 or 12 cruise missiles. The production rate of the P-class has not yet been established, but the facility at Severodvinsk in northwestern USSR could produce up to two units per year.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

JORDAN



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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NOTES

Communist China: [redacted]

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Ecuador: President Velasco has defied the military and demanded that the leader of an abortive revolt last week be prosecuted. Velasco had earlier acceded to the military's demands that all the officers involved in the uprising be reinstated and that the minister of defense be removed. In a radio-TV address last evening, however, he reversed his stand and stated that if the leader of the revolt were reinstated he would resign. Military officers have been meeting during the night to find a response to this unexpected challenge, which may well speed a decision to oust Velasco a fourth time from the presidency.

Laos: A plot to overthrow the Souvanna Phouma government has been thwarted by the commander of military region V, General Kouprasith. No prominent Laotian figures appear to be involved, although information on precisely who was behind the plotting is still sketchy. The US Embassy reports that the situation is well in hand and that the abortive plot has not shaken political stability in Vientiane.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

8 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The situation in Pakistan is discussed on *Page 1*.

The situation in Ceylon is discussed on *Page 2*.

US table tennis team to visit Communist China.
(Page 3)

[Redacted]	Ban	50X1
Na artillery base. <i>(Page 4)</i>		50X1
[Redacted] <i>(Page 5)</i>		50X1

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

No significant change has occurred in the military situation in East Pakistan, with the army still holding Dacca and a few other cities, while the Bengali separatists hold most of the countryside.

In West Pakistan, the government's censorship and control of the news has helped to generate widespread domestic support for the government's actions. Observers report a rising uncertainty and gloom in some quarters over the delay in bringing the East Pakistanis to heel, but those West Pakistanis who are concerned that the breach between the two sectors has become irreparable are but a small minority.

India remains under considerable domestic pressure to assist the East Pakistanis. Yesterday, the West Bengal state government called on New Delhi to accord early recognition to the "provisional government of Bangla Desh."

In a diplomatic note [redacted]

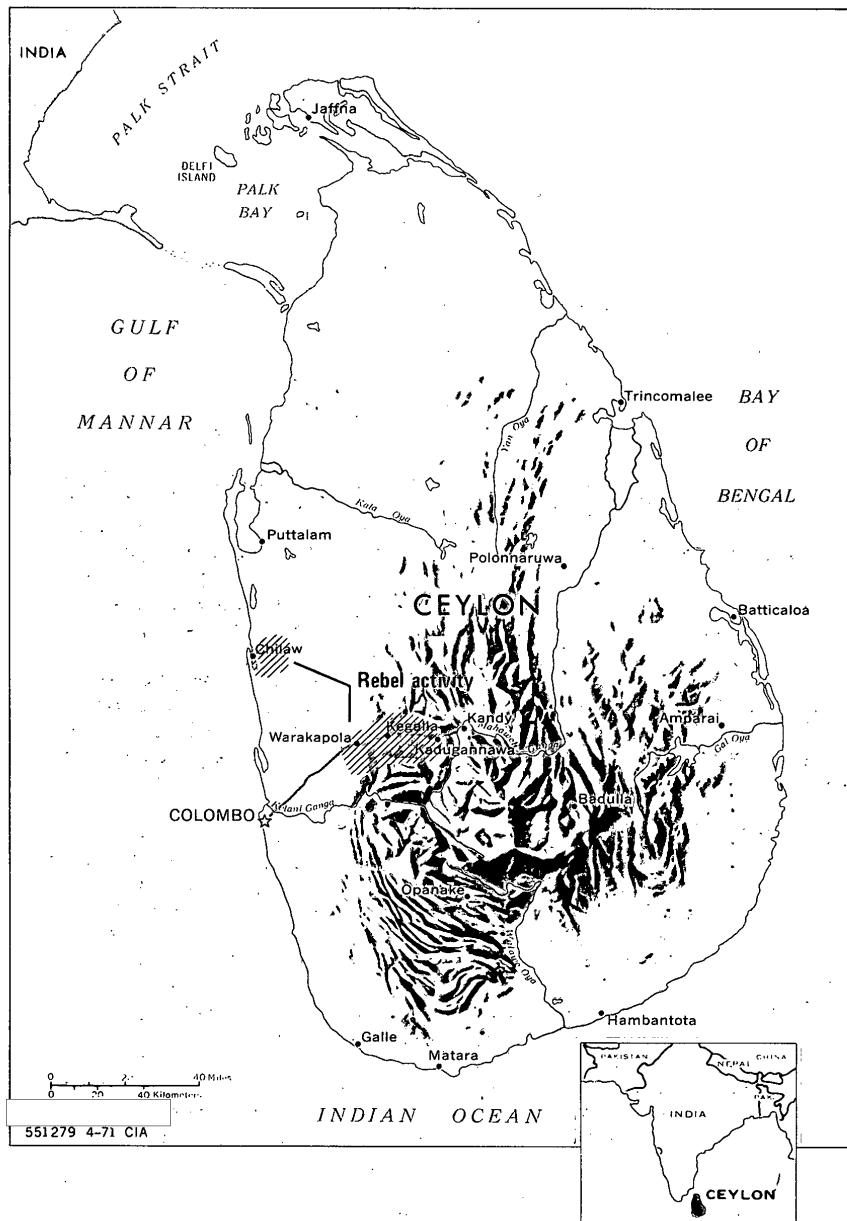
Peking ac-

cused India of "flagrantly" interfering in the domestic affairs of Pakistan. The note avoided expressing any commitment to Islamabad, while aimed at foreshadowing a major Indian move to come to the East's aid.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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CEYLON

Despite public claims, widespread insurgency continues. The US Embassy has heard from unofficial sources that several hundred police, military, and insurgents have already been killed during the fighting. Action was reported Tuesday night in several districts in the area between Colombo and Kandy. Colombo itself is still fairly quiet although there have been a few incidents involving bands of youthful insurgents; the police have set up road blocks around the city's inner core.

The insurgents, according to the embassy, apparently are receiving support from the rural populace and the youth and there are even pockets of sympathy for the rebels among the security forces although, for the present, the troops are carrying out government orders.

Government forces appear to be doing a reasonably good job despite their lack of preparedness.

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At the moment, the prime minister gives the impression of being in full control, with the security forces reporting directly to her.

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COMMUNIST CHINA - US

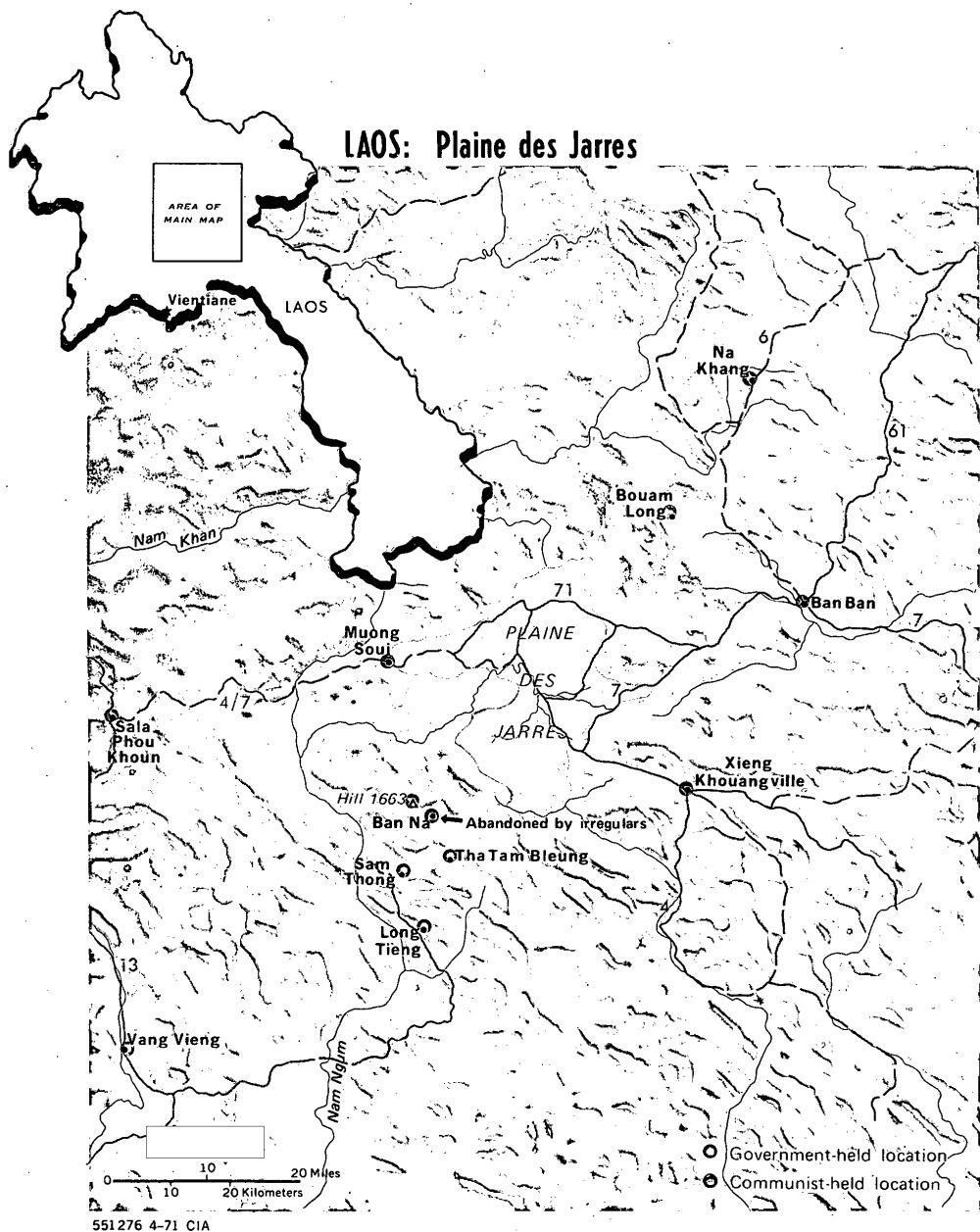
Yesterday's invitation to the US table tennis team now in Japan to visit the Chinese mainland is clearly Peking's response to the recent US decision to remove all restrictions on travel to the mainland. The visit of the US team, which will enter China within a week, will be the first time that a group of Americans have been allowed into the country since the Communists came to power in 1949. Details of the visit, which will involve 15 Americans, are still being worked out.

The Chinese may also be interested in arranging a visit of US political figures to China in the near future.

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LAOS

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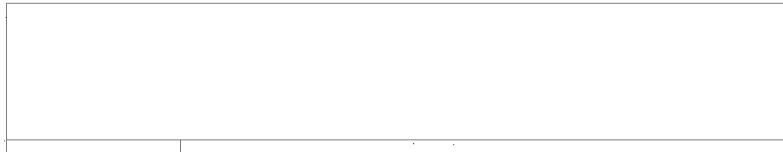
Although the loss of Ban Na will weaken the government defenses of the Long Tieng complex, recent developments have tended to reduce the base's importance. As a consequence of Communist harassment, the base has not been instrumental in protecting the western approaches to Long Tieng and last week the government moved an irregular task force into an area about three miles northwest of the site to establish a new fire support base at Hill 1663. Until such time as the Communists are able to neutralize this new position, Hill 1663 can assume some of Ban Na's defensive responsibilities. In addition, there has also been an eastward drift of Communist units in recent weeks which has lessened the threat to Long Tieng from the Sam Thong area.

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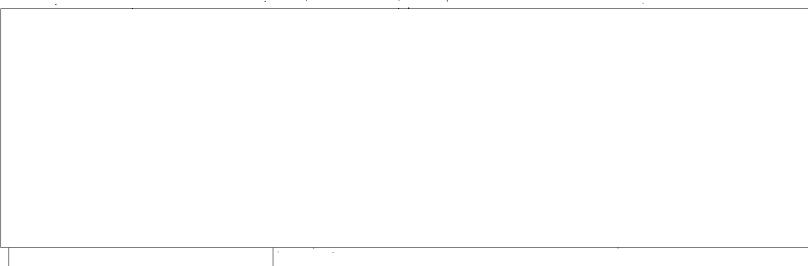
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NOTE

Ecuador: President Velasco has retained the support of the armed forces, at least for the time being. After firing his nephew, the controversial minister of defense, Velasco last night demanded that General Jacome, who led last week's abortive revolt, stand trial for insurrection. Jacome has agreed to a military-judicial inquiry, and the latest military uprising appears to have ended. Velasco went to Guayaquil yesterday in an effort to build popular support for his position.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

9 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS



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Mrs. Bandaranaike has expressed fresh alarm over the Ceylonese insurgency, and her government is pressing its requests for foreign aid in combating it. (Page 2)

On Page 4 we report on the inconclusive fighting in East Pakistan.

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[redacted] at Annex we take a broader look at the import of the past two weeks' events for the future of Pakistan.

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USSR-EGYPT



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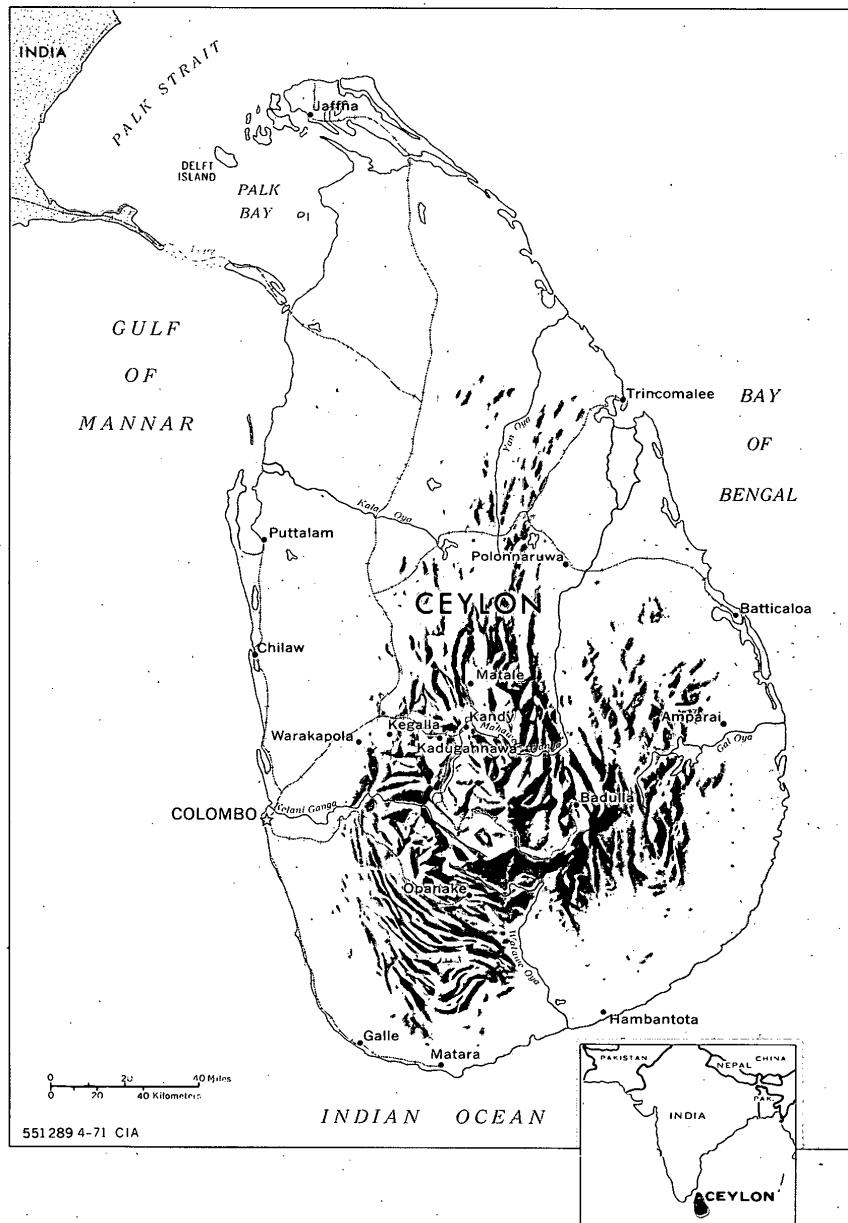
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

High-level Ceylonese officials including Prime Minister Bandaranaike now view the government's position as "desperate." [redacted] have commented that they are dealing with a "full-blown, well-organized insurgency" and that there is no chance that the situation can be brought under control in the next few days. Mrs. Bandaranaike now claims she is up against a rebel force of from 50,000 to 100,000.

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Earlier estimates had put rebel strength at 25,000, which seems closer to the mark. So far, the rebels have concentrated their efforts in the countryside and have stayed away from the larger cities. They may be expanding their field of operations, however, as attacks now have been reported in the northern and southern reaches of the island. Police stations and personnel continue to be the prime targets of the rebels, who, according to the government, now have obtained a significant amount of rifles and automatic weapons and have gained some popular support.

The US Embassy reports that the public appears dissatisfied with the government's performance in the crisis to date. Long distance trains are not running, food distribution has been disrupted, and prices have doubled, while the government is refusing to issue any credible information on the seriousness of the situation.

The government seems to be waiting while security forces try to re-establish control rather than taking any initiatives to develop popular support for its position. [redacted]

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[redacted] the 7,000-man volunteer reserve force, which is being mobilized, is poorly trained and there is a lack of ground transport, especially the small vehicles needed to move troops into areas of insurgency. Helicopters, which are also in short supply, have become the chief means of troop transport and of locating and attacking the insurgents.

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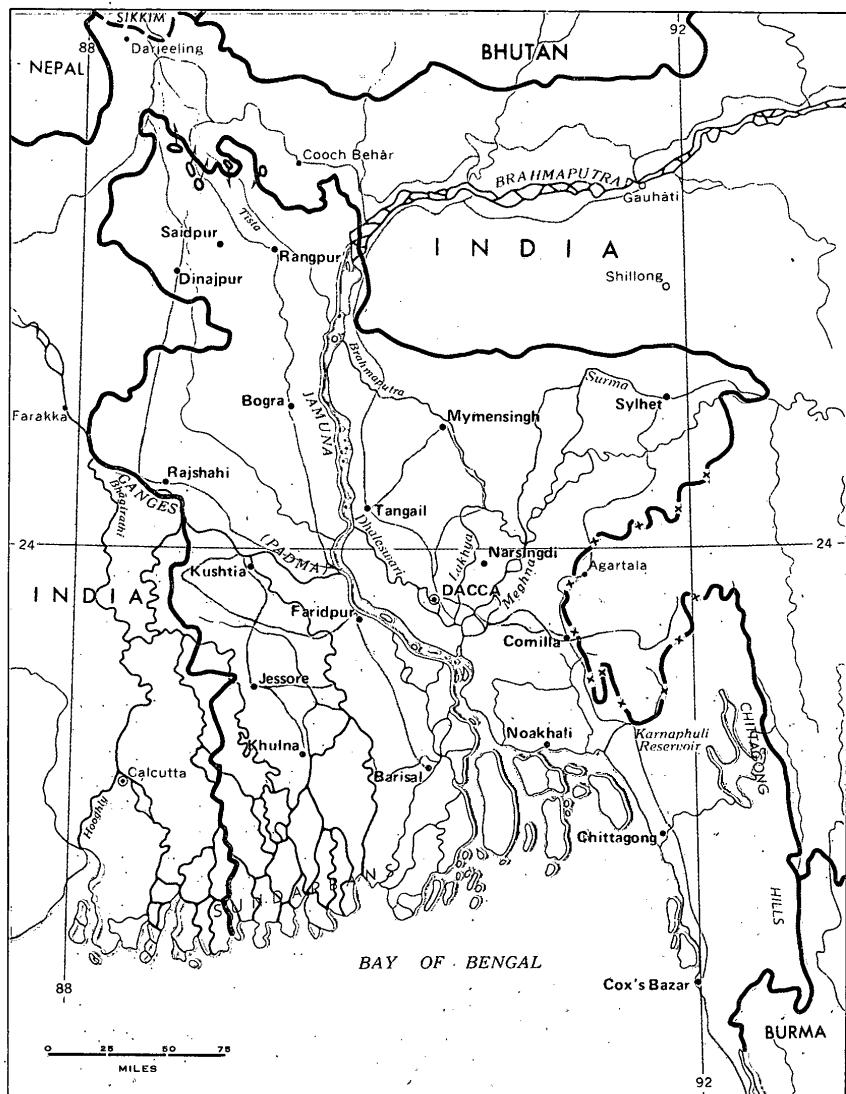
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

The Ceylonese Government is still hoping to make do with its own nationals, but will ask for "personnel" from India or the United Kingdom as a last resort, [redacted] It has formally approached India and the US to furnish arms assistance, including helicopters which they say they will take as a gift, a loan, or on hire. The British, who were asked first for helicopters, have stated that they are unable to supply them. They have shipped in some arms and ammunition from Singapore, however. Mrs. Bandaranaike yesterday told Ambassador Strausz-Hupé that the Soviets had offered to supply helicopters, but said she preferred US equipment because her air force was familiar with it.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

Reporting on the fighting continues to be fragmentary.

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Dacca, [redacted] the army met no resistance there, although some press reports had indicated that the army was hard pressed.

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[redacted] "freedom fighters" in Jessore to the west are completely disorganized, but fight on out of fear that they will be killed if they give in.

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PAKISTAN

President Yahya Khan's decision on 24 March to order the army into action in East Pakistan was the climax of a gradual slide into civil war--that in hindsight seems to have been preordained at the country's inception. The eastern and western sectors are separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory and were united only by faith in Islam. West Pakistanis traditionally have dominated the country's military forces and to a large degree its economy and government. East Pakistan, however, has had the major portion of the population and until recently has earned the bulk of Pakistan's foreign exchange. East Pakistani resentments have grown gradually over the past few years. They contributed to the agitation that brought down Ayub Khan, and in the past few months frustrated efforts to work out a constitution acceptable to both parts of the country.

When Yahya made his move, he had reached the view that the sort of solution Mujib demanded would make Pakistani unity all but fictional, greatly reduce the country's ability to support a military establishment and to defend itself from India, and encourage the breakup of West Pakistan into four separate countries.

The army hoped that the Bengalis--in its view an unmilitary race with little stomach for a fight--would give up in the face of quick and overwhelming military force. West Pakistani leaders are still hoping for a collapse of resistance, but if this were going to happen, it probably would have occurred by now.

The army's superior training and equipment, together with an ability--even though limited by the extent to which Ceylon will permit transit rights--to support and move troops by air, give it a clear edge in any direct engagement with the poorly armed and organized East Pakistanis. [redacted]

[redacted] the sheer magnitude of the problem of controlling a hostile land of 75 million people, however, will make the army's job extraordinarily difficult as long as the East Pakistanis have the will to fight. The resistance put up by the East Pakistanis to date has no doubt surprised the Westerners. They still appear to believe that additional troops can save the situation, but West Pakistan's estimates have been notably overoptimistic in the past two weeks.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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Pre-monsoon rains have already begun to fall, and by June--with the rains in full force, bridges destroyed, roads cut, and railroads torn up--ground transport will be next to impossible. The government is trying to get inland water transport going again, but its success will depend in large part on finding locals willing to carry army troops and supplies. The army's ability to supply its forces within the East by air is limited. Recent operations have already led to an aviation fuel shortage in Dacca. With the ports out of operation--primarily because dock workers have left for the countryside, with the Burmese refusing to supply more fuel, and with transportation from the ports to Dacca very difficult, the fuel shortage seems bound to get worse. It is unlikely, therefore, that government forces will be able to build up for extensive operations from outlying posts before the monsoon ends next fall.

The strain of the civil war on West Pakistani leaders is already exacting a toll. General Yaqub Khan, a moderate army figure who until recently was commander in the East, resigned last week.

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As for the East, the Bengali forces--composed of a few mutinous infantry battalions from the regular army, paramilitary forces supported by ordinary police and villagers, many armed only with clubs and spears--now control the countryside and have isolated many army garrisons. The Easterners are talking as if their morale were fairly high, and they appear confident of ultimate success. Although Mujib and some other Awami League leaders were rounded up quickly, other leadership seems to have come to the fore to carry on the resistance.

In addition to their military weakness, the East Pakistanis may have to contend with severe food shortages and disease. With ports and transportation centers controlled by West Pakistanis, and the internal distribution system disrupted in any case, there is a good chance of famine in some areas. With health services also disrupted, cholera and other epidemics could erupt.

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A2

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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An important factor in keeping Bengali resistance alive will be Indian support.

Initially, the mere prospect of such Indian help may be more important as a stimulus to continued resistance than would be the physical support itself. A steady flow of Indian support would serve to keep the resistance alive indefinitely.

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Meanwhile, the current military operation has strongly alienated the East Pakistanis, creating new psychological divisions between East and West greater than those before. The longer the fighting lasts the greater the damage will be to the economies of both wings. In East Pakistan the disruption of the transportation system, the expectation of a great drop-off in industrial production, and the difficulty of exporting jute--Pakistan's main money crop--will cripple an already marginal economy. In West Pakistan, the cost of the military operation and the loss of foreign exchange earned by East Pakistani exports will be difficult to handle.

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The President's Daily Brief

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

10 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

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On *Page 2*, we comment on the changes in the Soviet Politburo.

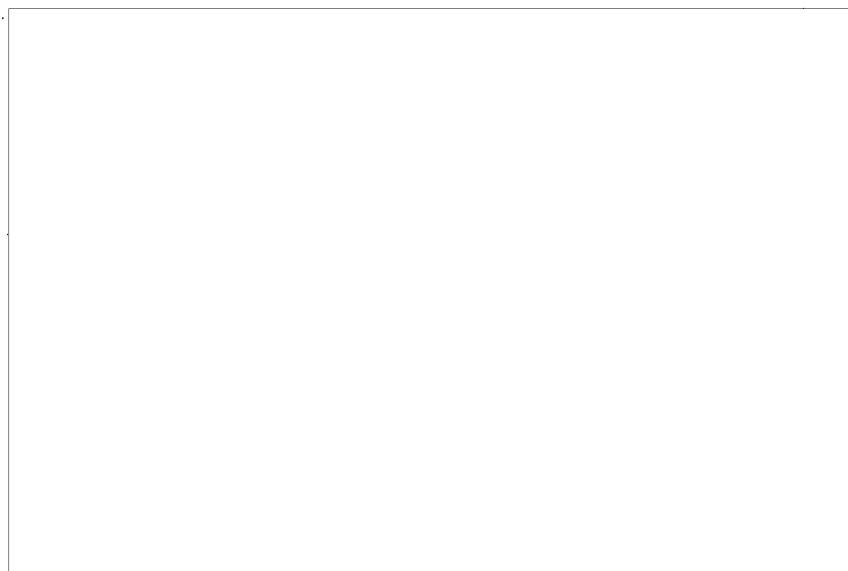
The situation in Pakistan is discussed on *Page 3*.

In Ceylon, security remains precarious and there has been scattered rebel activity in Colombo. (*Page 4*)

On *Page 5*, we discuss our current problems in attempting to monitor and analyze the flow of south-bound infiltration from North Vietnam.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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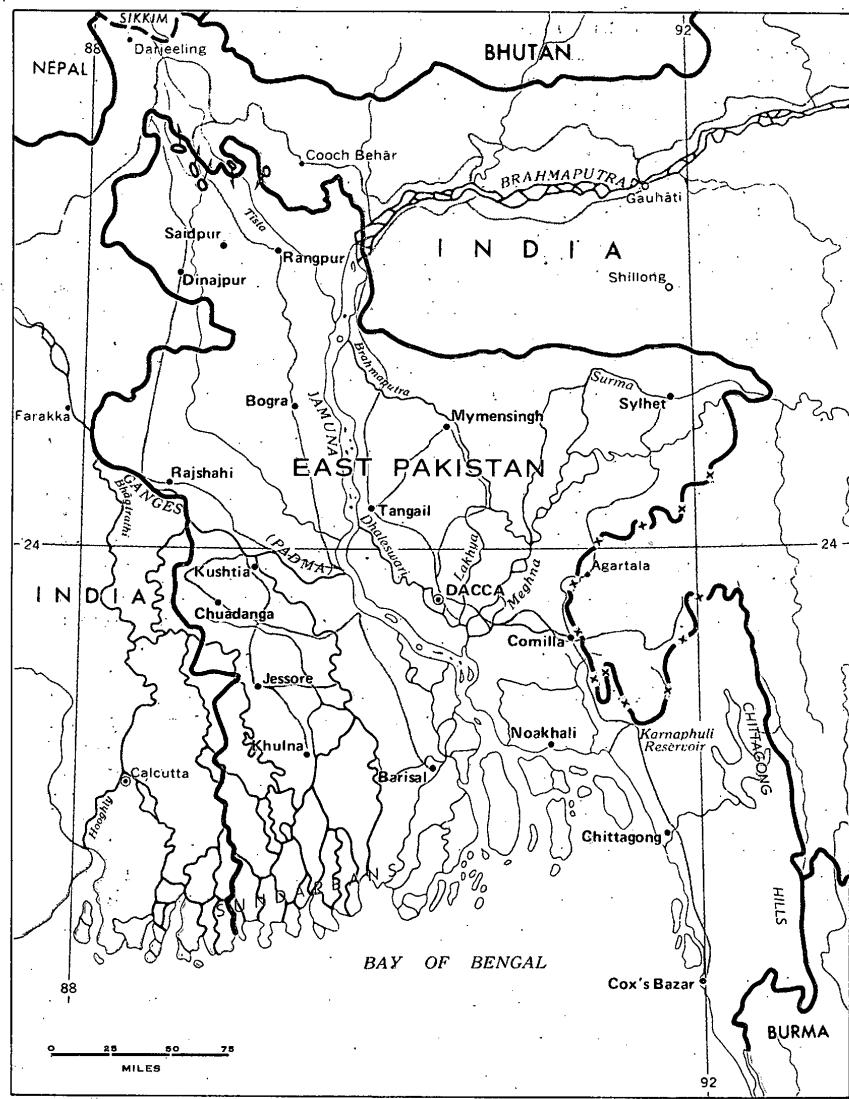
The changes in the Politburo that Brezhnev announced at yesterday's closing session of the party congress add up to some substantial political gains for the general secretary. At least three of the four officials added to the Politburo have been closely identified with Brezhnev in the past. Although all 11 previous incumbents on the Politburo were retained, several who have been in opposition to Brezhnev on occasion in the past have slipped in protocol rankings.

The new members are Kazakh Republic party boss Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Ukrainian Premier Vladimir Shcherbitsky, and first secretary of the Moscow city party organization Viktor Grishin--all three of whom were elevated from candidate members of the Politburo--and party secretary Fedor Kulakov. Kunayev has been one of Brezhnev's most unabashed public promoters. Shcherbitsky comes from Brezhnev's home territory of Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine and worked there directly under Brezhnev's ally Kirilenko for a number of years. Kulakov has worked closely with Brezhnev and Deputy Premier Polyansky in formulating policy for agriculture, which is to enjoy a higher priority under the new five-year plan. Grishin's ties to Brezhnev are the most nebulous, but he has warmly praised Brezhnev in public speeches and may also have ties to Kirilenko. All four of the new men appear to be competent but uninspiring party bureaucrats, and their addition does not seem to herald any change in Soviet policy.

Politburo members who suffered protocol snubs in yesterday's announcement include Premier Kosygin, Premier of the Russian Republic Voronov, and trade union head Shelepin; candidate member Mzhavanadze, who is party boss in Georgia, and party secretary Demichev also slipped in the protocol ranking. All of them have apparently been in opposition to Brezhnev at one time or another. On the other hand, the independent-minded veteran party secretary, Suslov, seems to have maintained his high standing.

While the composition of the party secretariat and other key ruling organs remains unchanged, Brezhnev now seems to have gained a working majority on the party's top body. By, in effect, packing the Politburo, he has diluted the influence of his old colleagues and he may even now have enough support to remove them at some future time should he find it expedient to do so.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

There are indications that government troops are beginning to move farther into the countryside. The Indian press claims that an army column is moving from Jessor against the provisional Bengali capital at Chuadanga. Another column may be advancing toward Khulna, while other troops, according to the press, have moved half way to Kushtia by water and are now trying to move overland toward the city.

In the north, [redacted] that army units from both Saidpur and Rangpur are attacking toward small towns but have made only limited advances.

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[redacted] the Bengalis are running low on ammunition in some areas. India presumably continues to supply small arms, and [redacted] a dozen or two Indian military advisers have been sent to East Pakistan.

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* * *

A senior East Pakistani civil servant has expressed his fear of possible famine to US officials in Dacca. He expects that current food stocks and grain yet to be harvested will be consumed in some areas by September, and he believes that the breakdown of the food distribution system will lead to severe conditions.

A number of factors, such as disruption of the distribution of seed, fertilizer, and pesticides, and of normal sowing and cropping patterns will aggravate the yearly grain problem in East Pakistan; production normally runs about two million tons short of requirements.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

The main fighting continues to be in the Kegalla area in the center of the island, but there has been some scattered insurgent activity in Colombo and rumors are widespread that the capital's water supply may be poisoned. With the situation still precarious and the insurgents still in control in several areas, morale is sagging among many government security forces who have been on duty for long hours without adequate equipment for this type of insurgency.

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Heretofore, the rebels have avoided the large cities and their recent actions in and around the capital have markedly increased public apprehension. Many people simply want the issue resolved, even if the rebels win. The government appears bewildered and various spokesmen have been casting about randomly for support, often making contradictory statements as to the nature of the insurgency. Although the regime is getting some encouragement from traditional supporters, no trade union unaffiliated with a government party has spoken up in favor of the prime minister.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NORTH VIETNAM

For about three years between late 1967 and early 1971, US intelligence was able to monitor the flow of southbound North Vietnamese infiltrators with considerable accuracy. Analysis of infiltration gave us valuable insights not just into Hanoi's manpower commitments but also into its strategic intentions in the war. The accuracy of our analysis was based--and indeed dependent--on a heavy flow of intercepted messages from throughout the infiltration system, but particularly from its northern end.

As we reported in The President's Daily Brief of 17 and 24 February, we have not had access to infiltration messages from the upper end of the system since the first of the year, apparently because Hanoi instituted a series of communications changes that made infiltration reporting more secure. Intercepts are still available from farther down the trail, but only sporadically. For instance, new messages indicate that five, and possibly even twelve, infiltration groups--as many as 4,000-5,000 men--not only passed into Laos but even reached the COSVN area without being detected in intercepts. Even with this reduced information base we have been able to estimate with reasonable confidence that around 75,000-80,000 infiltrators have moved south since the dry season began last October. (About 15,000 other ground combat troops that moved in integral units to southern Laos and northern South Vietnam from North Vietnam in the same period are not included in this total.) This total may require moderate upward revision in the next month or so.

The firmness of the dry season estimate, however, is due principally to the fact that the bulk of the infiltrators this dry season entered the system in 1970, when we still had a good reading on the flow inside North Vietnam itself. In the future, until current US efforts to regain comprehensive access to infiltration message traffic are successful, infiltration data are likely to be a less comprehensive and reliable intelligence tool than they have been in the past.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTE

JORDAN: Today the government is planning to surround areas in Amman where the fedayeen have been concentrated and to search for weapons. With the commandos continuing to pull out of the capital, the chances of a major showdown appear to have lessened, but there may be scattered incidents. The government intends to station security force units permanently in these areas to guard against resurgence of a fedayeen threat to the city's security.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

12 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Communist forces are maintaining heavy pressure against Fire Support Base 6 in South Vietnam's central highlands. (Page 1)

In Laos, government forces are forming a new defensive line around the Long Tieng complex. (Page 2)

On Page 3, we report on the Ceylonese insurrection,

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In Pakistan, government troops are continuing to advance on several fronts

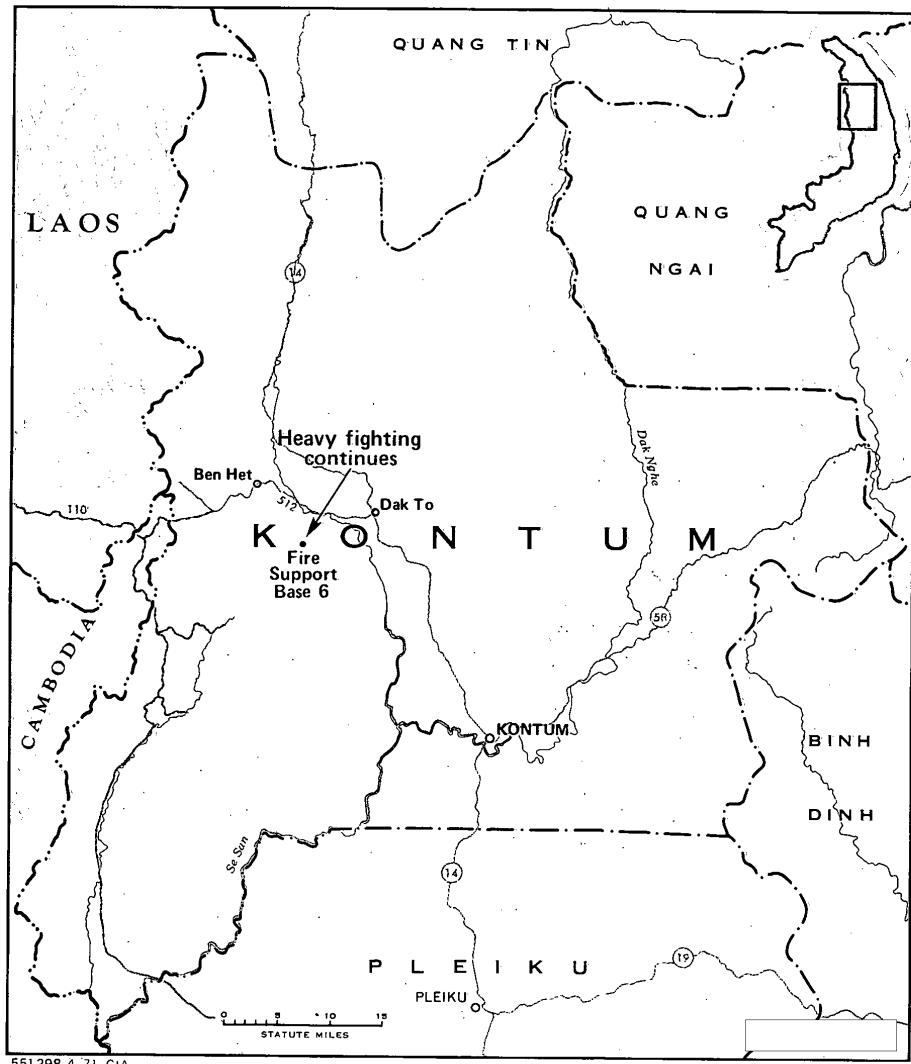
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(Page 4).

The fedayeen withdrawal from Amman has eased tensions in the Jordanian capital, but security conditions in northern Jordan are likely to worsen as a result. (Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

KONTUM PROVINCE



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

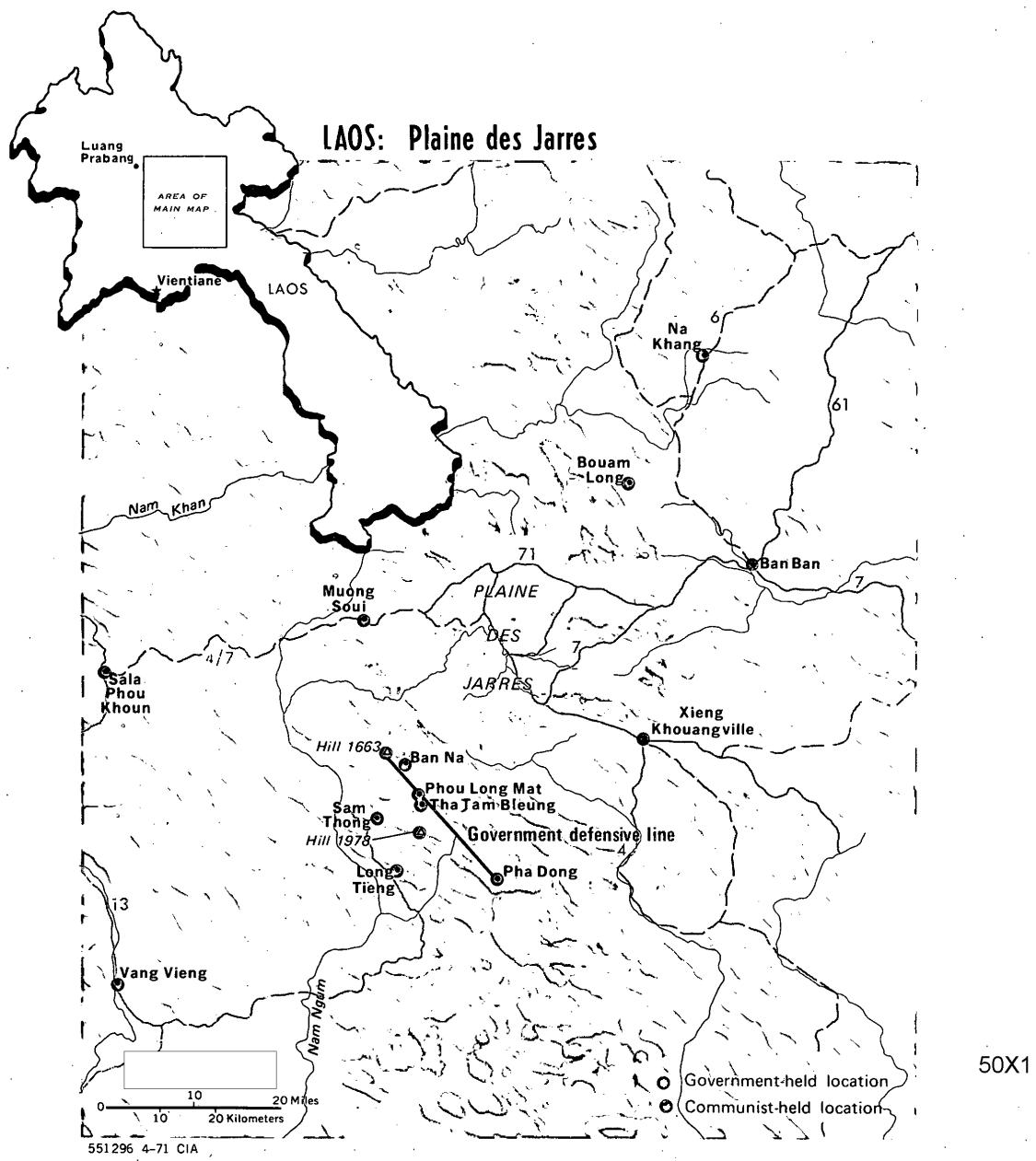
SOUTH VIETNAM

Fighting was heavy around Fire Support Base 6 in the central highlands over the weekend and press reports indicate that South Vietnamese forces are having difficulty getting new supplies. Heavy Communist antiaircraft fire has apparently prevented all but small amounts of supplies from being air-dropped in. Intercepted enemy messages indicate that two battalions of the North Vietnamese 40th Artillery Regiment are moving closer to the camp.

These battalions, which were previously identified in the general area, will increase enemy firepower against the base and may strengthen enemy defenses against air strikes. This apparent new reinforcement follows a prisoner report that elements of the 3rd Regiment of the North Vietnamese 2nd Division have also been sent to reinforce the two regiments already there. These two regiments--the 66th and 28th--have taken heavy casualties, mostly from B-52 strikes, according to the South Vietnamese defenders.

The enemy has staged heavy attacks in the central highlands in the dry season for the past several years. The intensity of the current fighting suggests, however, that the Communists may want to test how well the South Vietnamese there can fight without help from US ground forces.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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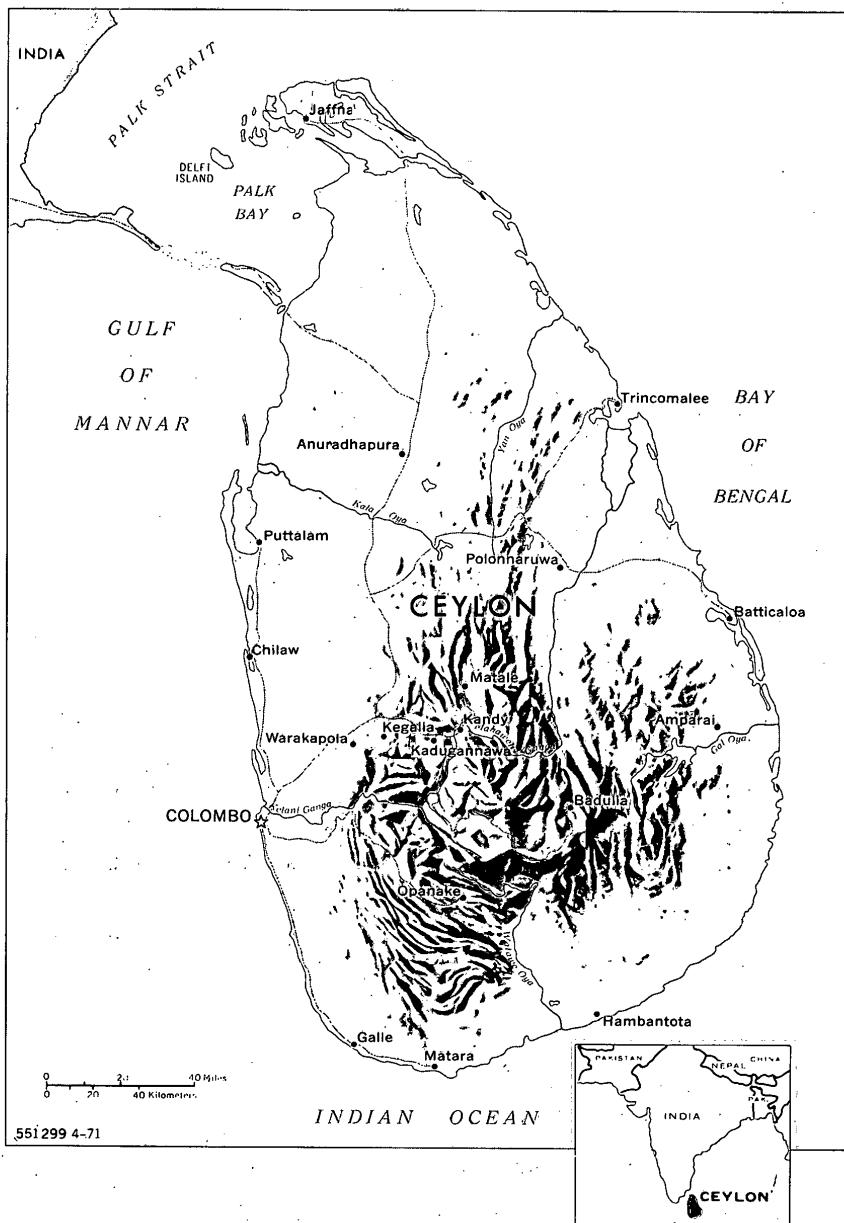
LAOS

Government forces are planning to form a new defensive line around the Long Tieng complex now that the Ban Na artillery site has fallen. The line will stretch from defense positions west of Hill 1663 in a southeasterly direction through Phou Long Mat and Tha Tam Bleung, and will terminate at Pha Dong. Howitzer batteries are to be deployed at either end of the line, as well as at key positions near Phou Long Mat.

Communist forces maintained pressure against government strongpoints over the weekend but no major positions changed hands. Irregular forces on two ridge positions between Long Tieng and Tha Tam Bleung were engaged in sharp fighting on Saturday; those on Hill 1978 beat back an attack by an estimated 100-150 North Vietnamese troops. The irregulars expect stronger Communist attacks, and intercepted communications from elements of the North Vietnamese 312th and 316th divisions indicate that such attacks are being planned.

The government's planned offensive to relieve enemy pressure on the Luang Prabang area is slowly getting started. Resistance has thus far been light, but enemy communications indicate that elements of the North Vietnamese 335th Independent Regiment--the major Communist force threatening the royal capital--are planning a stiff defense of their newly won positions.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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CEYLON

The insurrection continues to be centered in the area between Colombo and Kandy in the interior and around Anuradhapura in the north. On midnight Saturday, however, insurgents attacked a police station on the Colombo waterfront, arriving and departing by sea.

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[REDACTED]

The government reaction continues to be disorganized. Apparently it has no clear information on how many police stations have been attacked, where troops have been sent, or how many are available. The government has called for volunteers to strengthen the army, but political factions are getting into the act. Officials of two Marxist junior partners in Mrs. Bandaranaike's coalition are organizing a home guard auxiliary.

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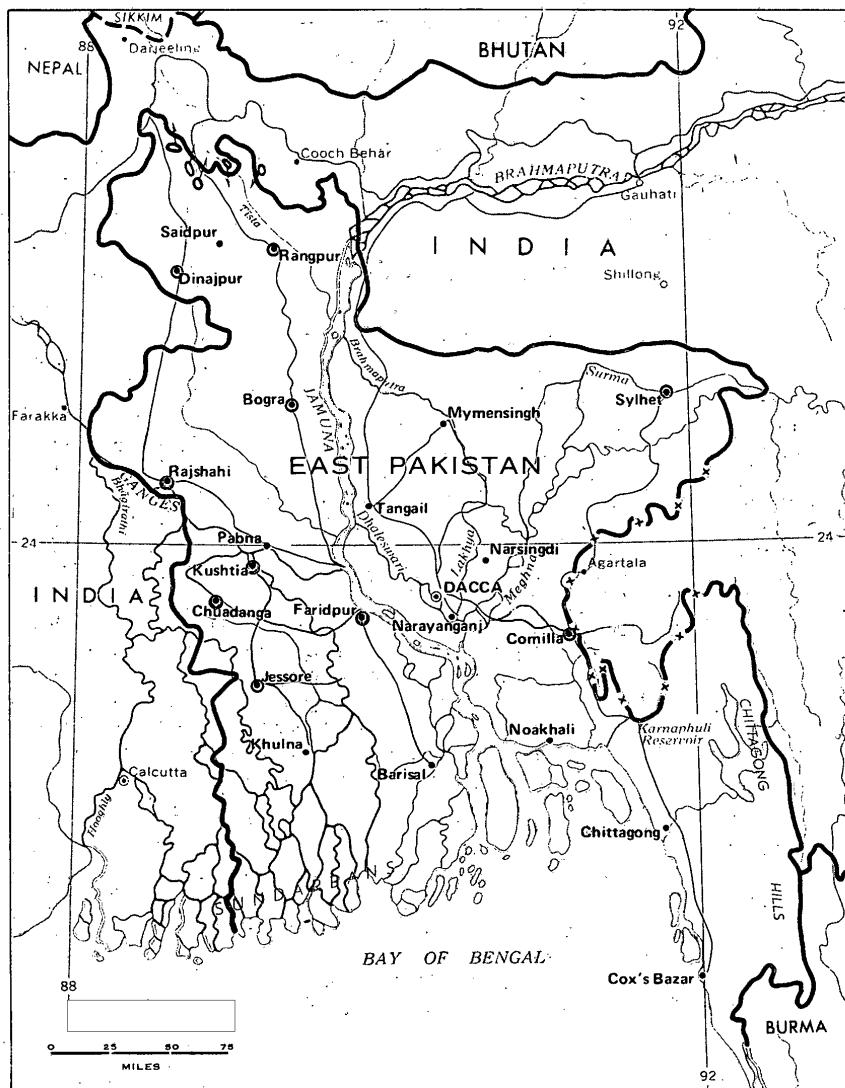
[REDACTED]

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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- Fighting reported
- Reportedly under rebel control

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

Government troops evidently have continued to advance on several fronts, and the normally pro-Bengali Press Trust of India reported yesterday that they had taken the major river town of Pabna. Other reports indicated that fighting was still going on in or near Sylhet, Comilla, Rangpur, Bogra, Jessore, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi.

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[redacted] Chittagong [redacted] is firmly in the hands of the military but [redacted] army control extends only about six miles into the countryside. [redacted] the port has been inactive for two weeks, and [redacted] at least 28 ships are waiting to be unloaded--many of them carrying PL-480 grain. [redacted] Dacca's port city of Narayanganj as "virtually uninhabited."

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Pakistan continues to allege direct Indian involvement with the rebels [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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JORDAN - ARAB STATES

The fedayeen have apparently withdrawn from Amman in large numbers and are moving to positions to the north and west of the city. The government followed up the evacuation yesterday with arms searches in various areas of the city that resulted in a few shooting incidents.

The fedayeen evacuation will ease tensions in the capital, although minor clashes between Jordanian security forces and remaining fedayeen are likely to continue sporadically. Security problems in northern Jordan, however, will be aggravated by the exodus of the guerrillas from Amman.

Some fighting did occur in the north of the country over the weekend.

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Meanwhile, a meeting of the chiefs of state of the quadripartite alliance states--Egypt, Sudan, Syria, and Libya--has been called for today in Cairo.

The purpose of the gathering is not clear, although the leaders of these four countries meet regularly at three-month intervals. Some discussion of the situation in Jordan will almost certainly take place, but the leaders will probably do little more than appeal for an end to the fighting.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

13 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

[redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

(Page 1)

Thai army troops are encountering stiff resistance from Communist insurgents near the Lao border.
(Page 2)

The availability of foreign helicopters has buoyed some spirits in Ceylon [redacted]

(Page 3)

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On Page 4 we discuss the situation in Pakistan.

France [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] 50X1

(Page 5)

At Annex, we discuss the implications of the Soviet Party Congress.

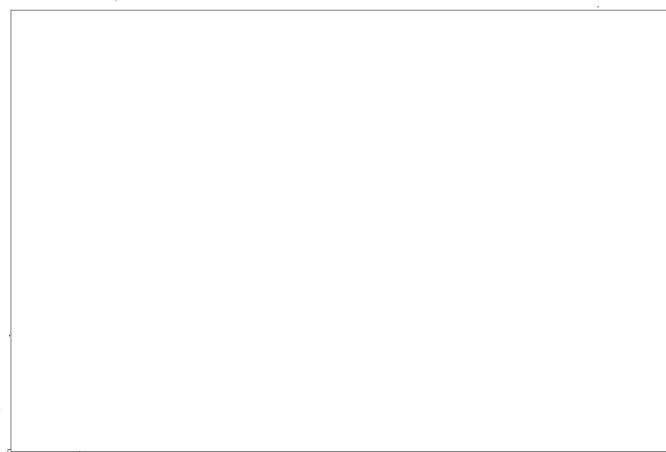
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CAMBODIA

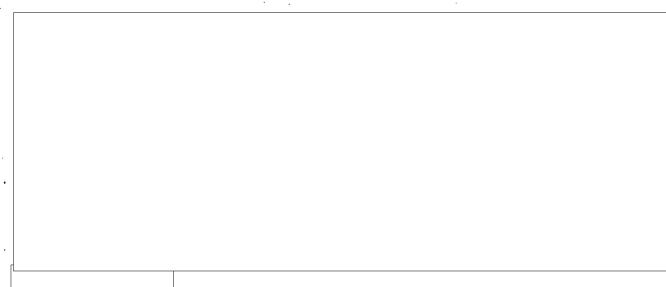


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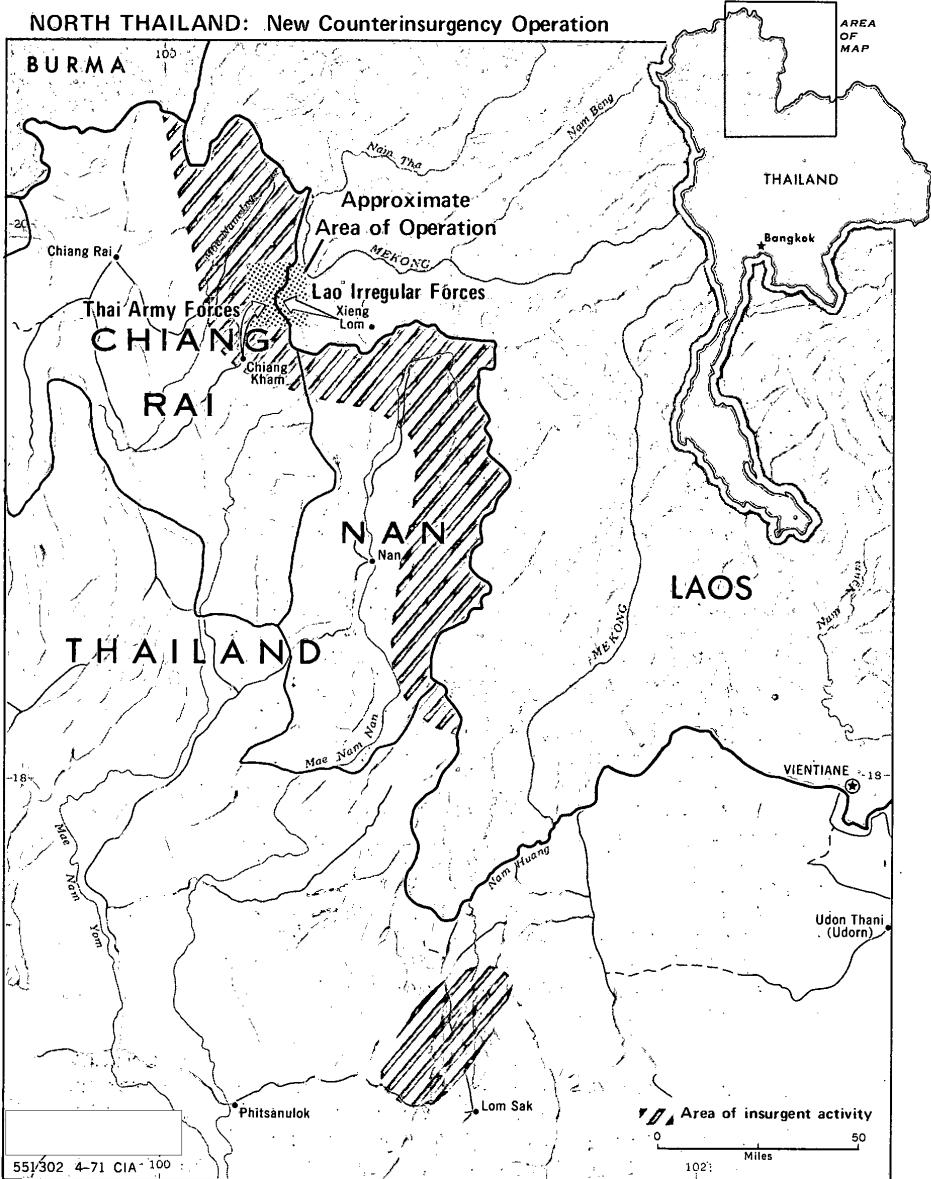
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THAILAND

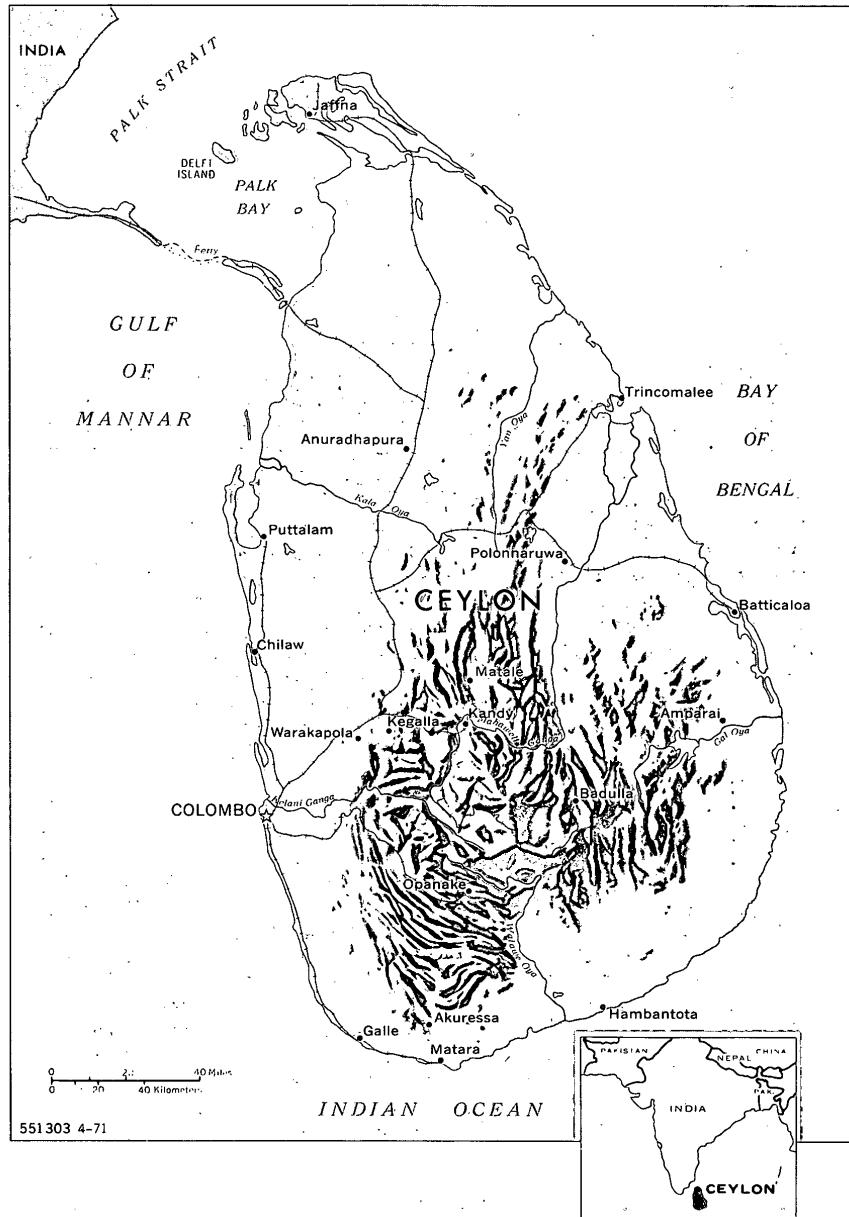
At least three army battalions, which have been driving against Communist mountain strongholds in Chiang Rai Province near the Lao border since 1 April, have encountered stiff resistance from the insurgents. The operation is aimed at eliminating the Communists' base camps, but it is evidently not going as smoothly as government leaders in Bangkok had hoped. [redacted] the insurgents are much better equipped, trained and organized than anticipated, and that the army has already sustained many casualties.

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For almost two years, Thai security forces have been trying to establish a presence in the northern border region, and the current operation is the most ambitious effort yet made. It is supported by air and artillery units

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[redacted]
It also represents a return to the offensive strategy that Bangkok abandoned following serious setbacks along the border in 1968 and 1969. The government, however, is up against a Communist force that has increased in numbers and equipment in the past two years and that retains the advantage of its familiarity with local terrain to mount effective ambushes and harassing attacks on the government forces.



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

[redacted]

yesterday that the situation was ready to turn in favor of the government, although a long, hard struggle still lies ahead. He is encouraged by the availability of foreign helicopters to supplement Ceylon's inventory of three. Two helicopters from Pakistan and five from India, complete with pilots and ground crew, now are stationed at Colombo's airport, and 150 Indian troops arrived yesterday to guard the field.

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[redacted]

Numerous clashes were reported yesterday, including a firefight at Akuressa in southern Ceylon in which 25 insurgents were killed. In an attempt to improve government control in the most seriously affected areas, senior army officers have taken command of six of the island's 22 districts.

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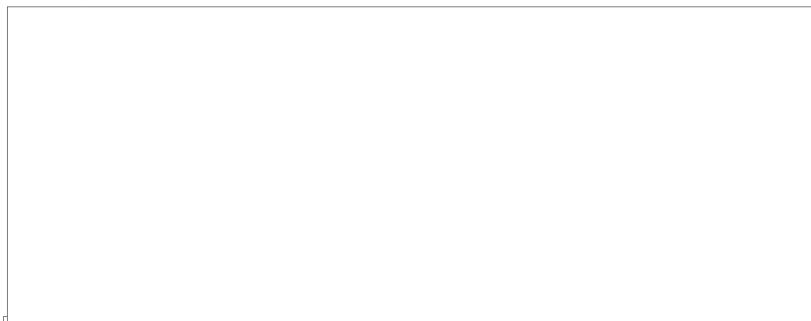
There continues to be a lack of cohesion within the government. The lines of speeches last weekend by government leaders were notably inconsistent. A second civilian security organization is being hastily organized under the direction of the moderate Home Minister, Felix Bandaranaike, a nephew of the prime minister's late husband. Composed of civil servants and unemployed youth, the new entity is intended to supplement the police, improve popular morale, and keep youth from joining the insurgents.

This is in addition to the security group being put together by leaders of the Marxist junior partners in Mrs. Bandaranaike's coalition, as mentioned in The President's Daily Brief yesterday. Although the Home Minister apparently approved this second organization, which is planned for the city of Colombo alone, the existence of the two security auxiliaries is another indication of divergence within the government.

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PAKISTAN-INDIA



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There has been no significant change in the military situation. Government forces appear to be concentrating on reopening land communications between Dacca and Jessore in the west.

Peking has increased its verbal support for the Pakistani government. Chou En-lai once again pledged China's firm support of Pakistan's efforts to maintain its sovereignty and independence, and accused the US, the Soviet Union, and India of meddling in Pakistan's internal affairs.

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This is Peking's strongest support yet for the idea of a united Pakistan, although it does not commit the Chinese to any course of action. The Chinese probably believe that the Yahya government will be able to contain the revolt, and that statements of this sort will help fend off involvement by other countries.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTES

France: [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]
South Vietnam: Vice President Ky has told Robert Shaplen of The New Yorker that he has made an "irrevocable" decision to run against Thieu for the presidency. He claims he has begun to assemble a campaign staff and has secured pledges of over \$300,000. The statements of Ky, who has been up and down on the question of his candidacy, may have been prompted by his belief that Prime Minister Khiem will be Thieu's running mate. Ky waffled once before after assuring Shaplen that he had decided to run, and it is quite possible he will do so again.

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Burma: [redacted]

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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THE SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS

The 24th Party Congress was clearly Brezhnev's show. He used it to promote his own image before the party and the public and to bring several of his supporters into the Politburo, but not to launch any major initiatives in either domestic or foreign policy.

Brezhnev dominated the proceedings from the beginning. His initial six-hour speech, carried live on television, pre-empted all the themes of Kosygin's subsequent report on the five-year plan. Second-level speakers heaped praise upon him, and Soviet television treated its viewers to a 90-second ovation which followed his routine reappearance halfway through the congress. Brezhnev's predominance was underscored by the failure of any of his Politburo colleagues save Kosygin and the Ukrainian party chief Shelest to address the congress; his erstwhile challenger Shelepin, current head of the trade unions, suffered a particularly damaging blow when he was forced to let his deputy give the traditional trade union speech.

Brezhnev has been increasingly hogging the limelight over the past year, and the major question has been whether he could translate this into real political gains. When the congress closed, it became clear that he had. No one lost his job, but the Politburo was expanded by four new members. We count three of them as his supporters, and the fourth probably belongs in this category as well. At the same time, several possible rivals, including Kosygin and Shelepin, slipped in the protocol ranking of the veteran members.

Our reading of the new Politburo is that, unless and until Brezhnev makes a series of major mistakes, no one can organize a majority against him. Indeed, his new support dilutes the political strength of his older colleagues, and he is probably in a position to ease them out if he chooses to do so. His political style is to operate gradually and to avoid sensations, however, and if he moves in this direction he will probably take his time.

This outcome raises the question of whether Soviet policy will change in any important respect now that Brezhnev has loosened, although not thrown off entirely, the constraints of collective leadership. In this respect, the congress proceedings provided numerous indications of continuity and precious few hints of change. The formulations on foreign policy,

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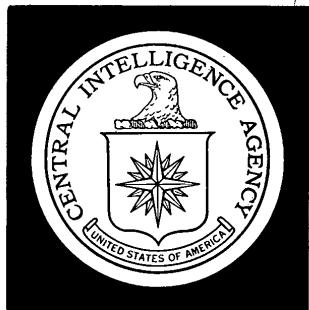
including such diverse matters as China, the Middle East, and relations with the US, carefully avoided breaking any new ground. On the domestic front, Brezhnev gave unusual emphasis to consumer welfare, but our first analysis of the statistics released at the congress does not indicate any substantial reordering of economic priorities. Neither he nor Kosygin foreshadowed any significant further steps in economic reform.

Preliminary analysis of the newly elected central committee also suggests a strong note of continuity in Soviet affairs. The great majority of old members were retained, and many of the new ones earned their right to seats by virtue of jobs they assumed long before the congress. While Brezhnev's increased strength probably is reflected in the enlarged committee (up from 195 to 241 full members) just as it is in the enlarged Politburo, the division of seats among various interest groups appears to parallel that of its predecessor--for example, the military establishment again commands approximately eight percent of the seats.

In general, we have viewed Brezhnev as a politician of conservative instincts--by Soviet standards--who values order, is concerned to maintain controls, is not prone to pose issues sharply, and prefers to see a consensus emerge rather than to dominate the policymaking process. He has not given the impression of a man with a number of strong views who has been frustrated by the need to take into account those of his colleagues. But it may be that, now that he has significantly improved his strength, he will put a more personal stamp upon Soviet policy.

On the record to date, we doubt it. Brezhnev's promises to the consumer, whatever the eventual payoff, may indicate a less harsh political line inside the USSR, and his even-handed criticisms of both neo-Stalinists and dissidents point in this direction as well. But at this early stage, the most likely prospect for Soviet policy under Brezhnev at home is continued conservatism, and abroad continued determination to fend off China, hold onto Eastern Europe, keep the US at arm's length, and expand Soviet influence as opportunities arise. This will not solve such fundamental long-range problems as the persistent lagging of Soviet industrial technology behind world standards or the inherently unstable condition of Eastern Europe. But if and when Soviet policy changes, it is more likely to do so under the pressure of events than in response to the leadership of a man like Brezhnev.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

14 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The situation in East Pakistan is discussed on *Page 1*.

The Russians, apparently in an effort to defuse the Pakistani crisis, have been making private démarches to both the Pakistanis and the Indians. (*Page 2*)

The Egyptians are becoming increasingly convinced that at least limited military action against the Israelis may eventually be necessary to break the diplomatic stalemate. (*Page 3*)

In Ceylon, Mrs. Bandaranaike appears to be seeking ways to reduce Communist influence as the security situation aggravates her country's economic problems. (*Page 4*)



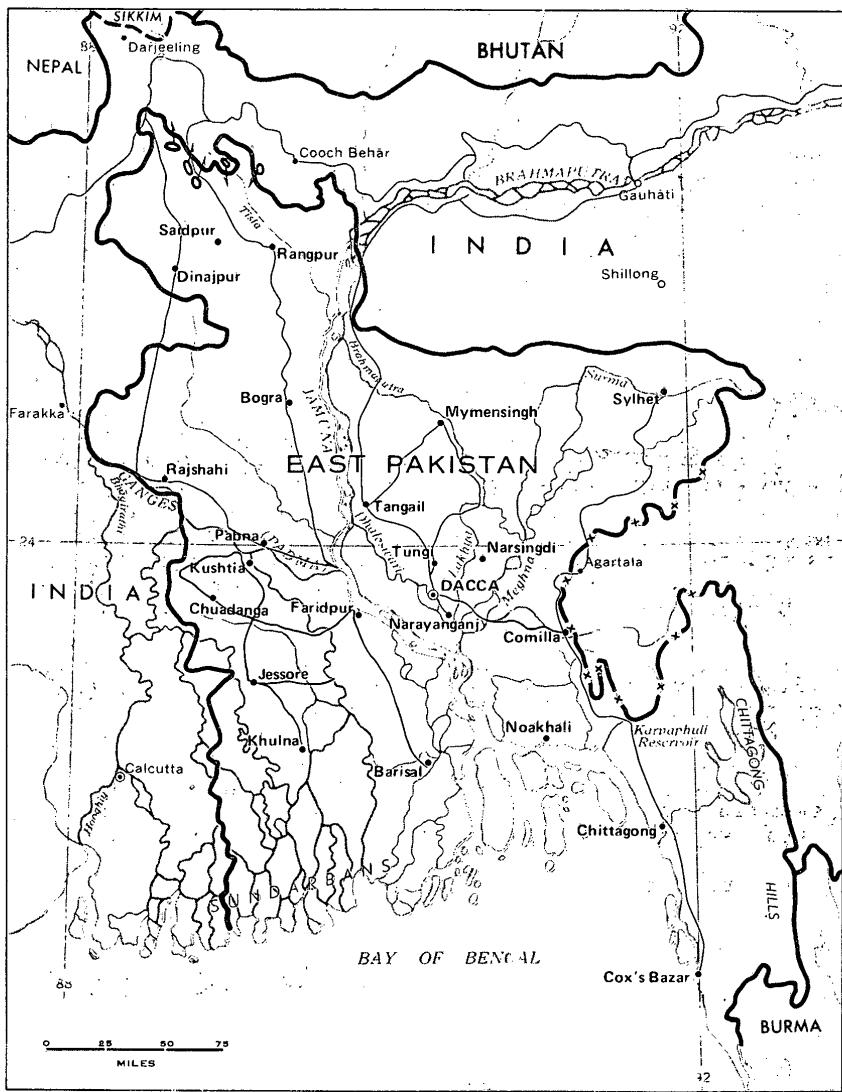
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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PAKISTAN

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A [redacted] member of the US Consulate General traveled to the Mymensingh area on 12 April, observed conditions that may typify much of East Pakistan. The Western army had occupied the town of Tangail, but poorly armed, casually led, and ill-organized troops of the Bengali "Liberation Army" were about ten miles to the north. These Bengalis were prepared to defend the road to Mymensingh, but at the wrong place tactically. They had made no plans to break up into guerrilla bands that would be much more effective than attempting to stand and fight against a better equipped and trained foe. The Bengalis said they believed it was their fate to die for the cause of an eventual Bengali victory.

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[redacted] in areas controlled by or accessible to the army, the population seems to have disappeared, and many villages have been burned. Of the scores of factories in Tungi, none seems to be operating, and several have been completely gutted. Missionaries near Mymensingh told the Americans that food supplies would last only a month or two. They also said that India was providing rifles and ammunition to the Bengalis, and that they had seen a few Hindi-speaking Indian troops in civilian clothes.

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Meanwhile, oncoming rains will make it difficult for Western ground units to move through the countryside. Rainfall during May normally ranges from seven to twelve inches throughout the Eastern provinces, and in June it exceeds 20 inches in some places. Heavy pre-monsoon rains have already begun.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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USSR-PAKISTAN

Soviet President Podgorny's appeal of 3 April to Pakistani President Yahya has been accompanied by a number of private démarches both to the Indians and the Pakistanis urging caution and restraint. The Soviets have intervened at least three times with Yahya to urge him to use moderation in his dealing with the East Pakistanis and are reported also to have pressed him to seek a cease-fire.

The Soviets have also been talking regularly with the Indians, counseling against precipitate reaction to Pakistani developments.

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The Soviets no doubt are concerned that increased tension on the subcontinent can only work to the USSR's disadvantage. They probably fear that the Pakistanis and Indians might become embroiled in fighting as serious as that over Kashmir in 1965, a crisis which the Soviets helped to resolve. Moscow is likely also to fear that prolonged strife will reinforce extreme, radical groups in East Pakistan, and perhaps redound to Peking's benefit over the longer run.

Though the Soviets would prefer to see Pakistan remain united, Podgorny's strong criticism of Yahya's resort to force suggests that Moscow shares to some extent New Delhi's assessment that Pakistani unity has been damaged beyond repair. The Soviets have been careful, however, not to commit themselves publicly on the issue of East Pakistan's independence.

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EGYPT-ISRAEL



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Although most Egyptian military leaders appear to have a realistic appreciation of their armed forces' inability seriously to challenge Israel's hold on the Sinai, they are becoming increasingly frustrated with "no war - no peace." Some lower ranking officers have been pressing for a renewal of hostilities regardless of the outcome. The rhetoric in Cairo about the need to prepare for battle with Israel continues, and civil defense measures have recently been intensified. President Sadat has called April the "decisive" month in the Arab effort to resolve the conflict, and other officials have alleged that Egypt was prepared for "total war." Officials of Egypt's sole legal political organization, the Arab Socialist Union, also have shown a surprisingly hawkish attitude in public, perhaps indicating that criticism of Sadat's diplomatic efforts has sharpened behind the scenes.

The effect of all this on Sadat is difficult to gauge, but it seems clear that he cannot afford to ignore these factors indefinitely. Sadat may eventually conclude that his position can best be preserved and the diplomatic process advanced by resorting to limited military action against the Israelis in the Sinai. The recent introduction of even more sophisticated Soviet military hardware into Egypt may further embolden the country's military and its political leaders. The provision of this equipment, however, gives the Soviets a continuing strong voice in counseling restraint.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

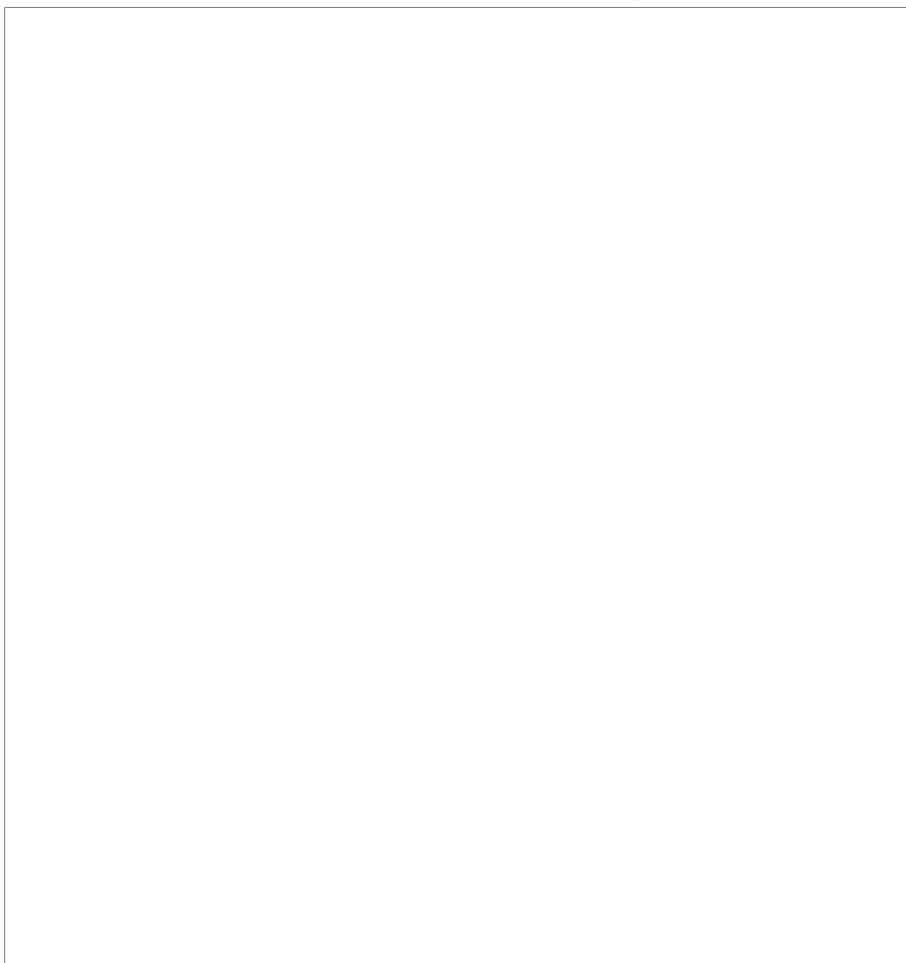
Prime Minister Bandaranaike has followed up her decision to expel the entire North Korean Embassy staff (they have been given until Friday) with other steps designed to restrict Communist influence in her country. Yesterday she canceled a trip by Finance Minister Perera, leader of the Trotskyite party in the united front government, who had planned to depart today to attend economic meetings in Singapore and Manila before proceeding to Peking. The prime minister also ordered the arrest of the leader of the Peking-oriented wing of the Ceylon Communist Party and is considering proscribing the wing.

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In trying to move against leftist elements, Mrs. Bandaranaike must take into account the strong opposition within her cabinet to any steps which might jeopardize economic ties with the Chinese. One factor, apparently, is the important rubber-rice deal with China which has been negotiated annually since 1952. Last year, for example, Ceylon supplied China about 40,000 tons of rubber in exchange for 200,000 tons of rice.

The US Embassy reports that, with security still touch and go in several areas, food shortages and rising prices are beginning to pose serious problems in Colombo. Port operations virtually have stopped, and the country's already poor foreign exchange position is expected to grow worse as a result.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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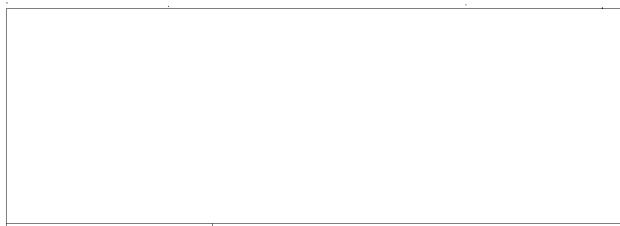
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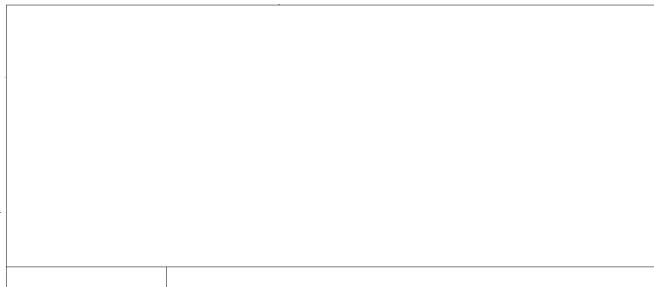


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15 April 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

15 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Our assessment of the insurgency in Ceylon is given on *Page 1*.

Developments in Pakistan are discussed on *Page 2*.

Soviet [redacted] (Page 3)

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The USSR continues sea delivery of aircraft to Egypt.
(*Page 4*)

Allende voices concern over Chile's mounting economic problems. (*Page 5*)

Preparations are under way for a major Soviet space event soon. (*Page 6*)

[redacted] (Page 6)

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

Some ten days after the outbreak of insurgency, our assessment [redacted] of the situation is as follows. Government forces are dominant in the cities, but the lack of trained manpower continues to hinder government operations.

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[redacted]
the army has only 2,000 men capable of carrying out effective search-and-destroy operations. The army cannot hold the countryside, and the insurgents, after retreating to remote areas during the daylight hours, are able to slip back into populated areas at night and reoccupy positions. The military effort is further hindered by lack of strong leadership and the refusal of senior officers to delegate authority. Disorganization is rampant [redacted]

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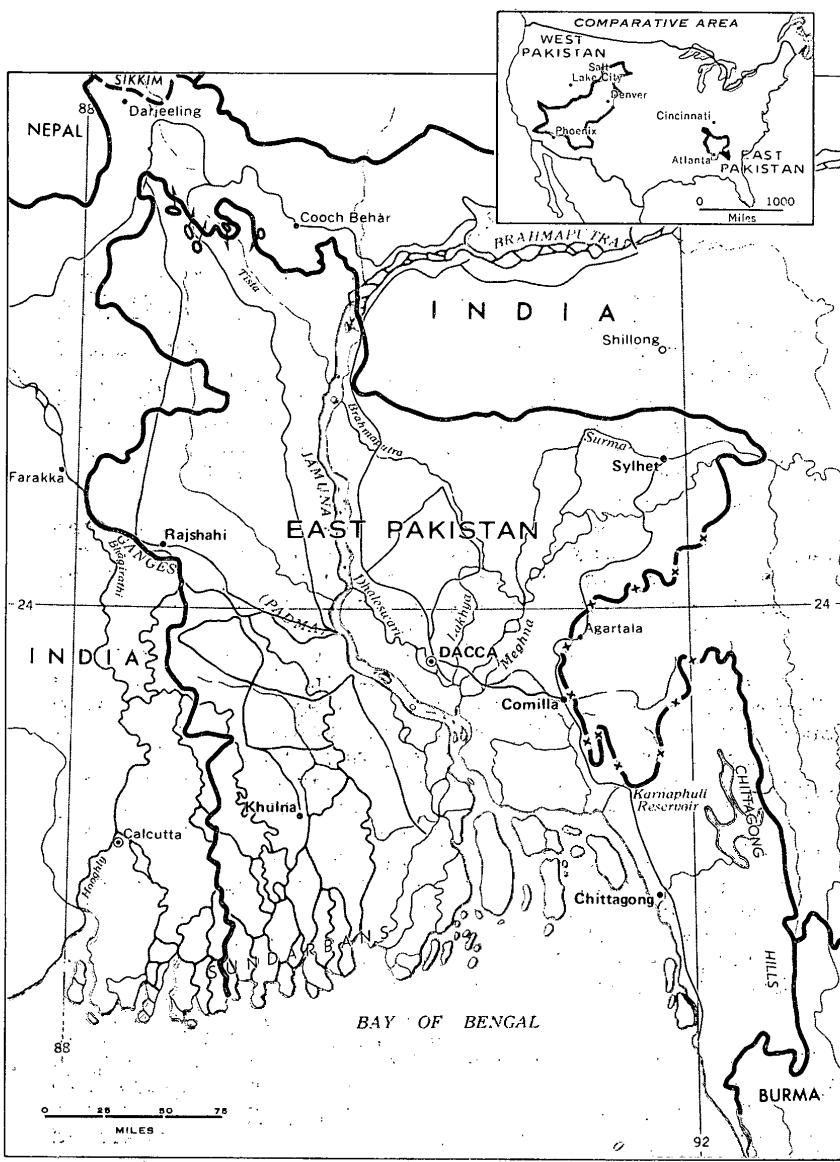
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Casualties are heavier among the insurgents than among the security forces--several hundred insurgents to about 80 government killed--and the arrival of foreign supplied military equipment is helping troop morale.

Over the long run, as training requests are met, experience in counterinsurgency operations develops, and needed military hardware is obtained from abroad, the government's effectiveness against the insurgents should improve. The government will remain subject to internal pressures, however. Prime Minister Bandaranaike still retains the upper hand politically, but she is reported to be running into strong opposition within her cabinet over her decision to expel the North Koreans. A test of strength between the prime minister and the more extreme left-wing members of her government may be building.

So far the Ceylonese military has remained aloof from politics, but the temptation to intervene, either directly or on the side of some strongman, would increase if Mrs. Bandaranaike's hold on the government appeared shaky.



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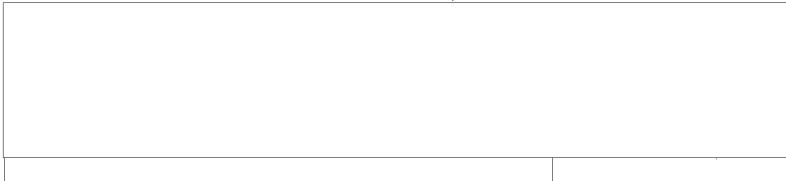
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

It appears that government forces have been able to move along main roads in the western part of East Pakistan, but the Indians have word that heavy rains are causing difficulties for operations in the east.

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the Indian press reports that an army detachment has reached Khulna.

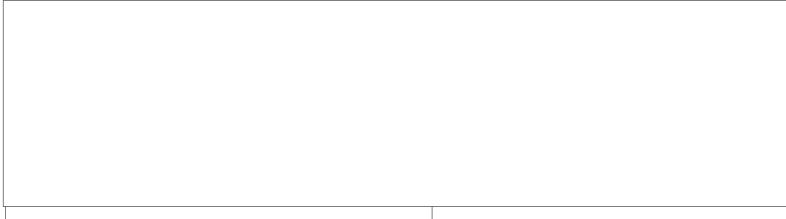


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The Indians feel that the provisional government--whose members are still in India--has little control over or conception of what is taking place in East Pakistan. The Indians think there is no well-defined, organized resistance in the province, and no communication among the insurgent groups. The Indians have urged the new cabinet to avoid direct firefights and to organize guerrilla activities, but the political leaders have no command over military forces. The BSF is passing out weapons on the border to anyone who asks for them and is urging extensive sabotage operations. Most such attempts have done little damage; one of the few successes was a bridge blown up by BSF men.

According to the Indians, the Pakistani Army is growing more confident and has the ability to strike insurgents in any part of the province. Bengali morale is deteriorating rapidly.



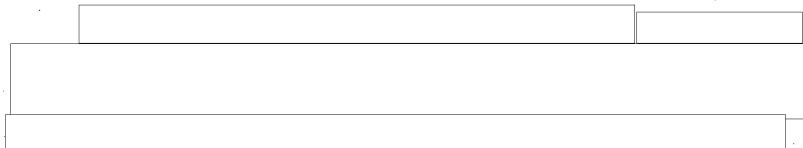
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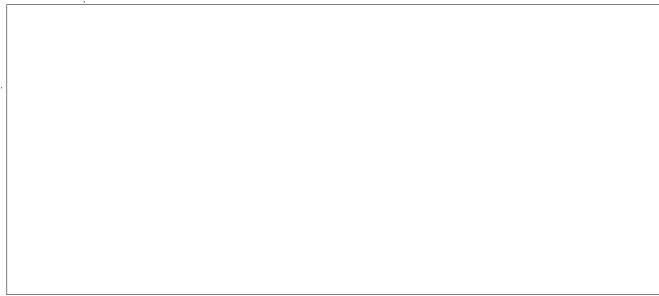
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-EGYPT

Between last September and March of this year, 66 MIG-21 and six MIG-17 jet fighter aircraft have arrived in Alexandria on Soviet freighters. An additional 13 MIG-21s as well as eight SU-7 fighter-bombers are believed to have been delivered by sea this month. Egypt has received some 120 late model MIG-21s since they were first introduced in mid-1969.

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Some of them are probably replacements for older or locally modified MIG-21s. Others could be used to flesh out Egypt's existing MIG-21 squadrons and to replace training and other losses.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CHILE

Allende is concerned over Chile's mounting economic problems, particularly the possibility of a drastic drop in food production.

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[redacted] landowners have become alarmed by the recent wave of illegal land seizures and the way Agriculture Minister Chonchol has pursued agrarian reform. Allende criticized Chonchol's programs, calling them a political failure because they had not won over those peasants who still back the Christian Democratic Party of former President Frei.

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Concern over economic developments has also been voiced by Finance Minister Zorilla, one of several Communists holding top economic posts in the administration. Zorilla recently warned that the "economic cushion" of foreign reserves inherited from the Frei government was beginning to wear thin even before payments were made for increased food imports. He noted that government expenditures were excessive and resulted in part from populist economic gestures that helped the government parties achieve their good showing in the municipal elections earlier this month.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR: Preparations are under way for a major Soviet space event within the next week or so which may involve the docking of two or more Soyuz space-craft to form a rudimentary space station. (We last noted signs of planning for such a space event in The President's Daily Brief of 12 February.) Soviet space support ships are moving toward stations which have been used in the past to monitor manned Soyuz space launches,

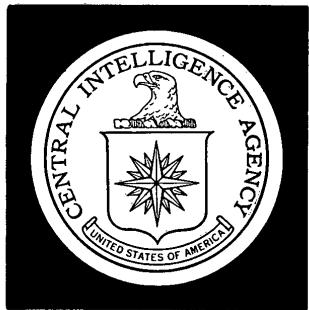
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16 April 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

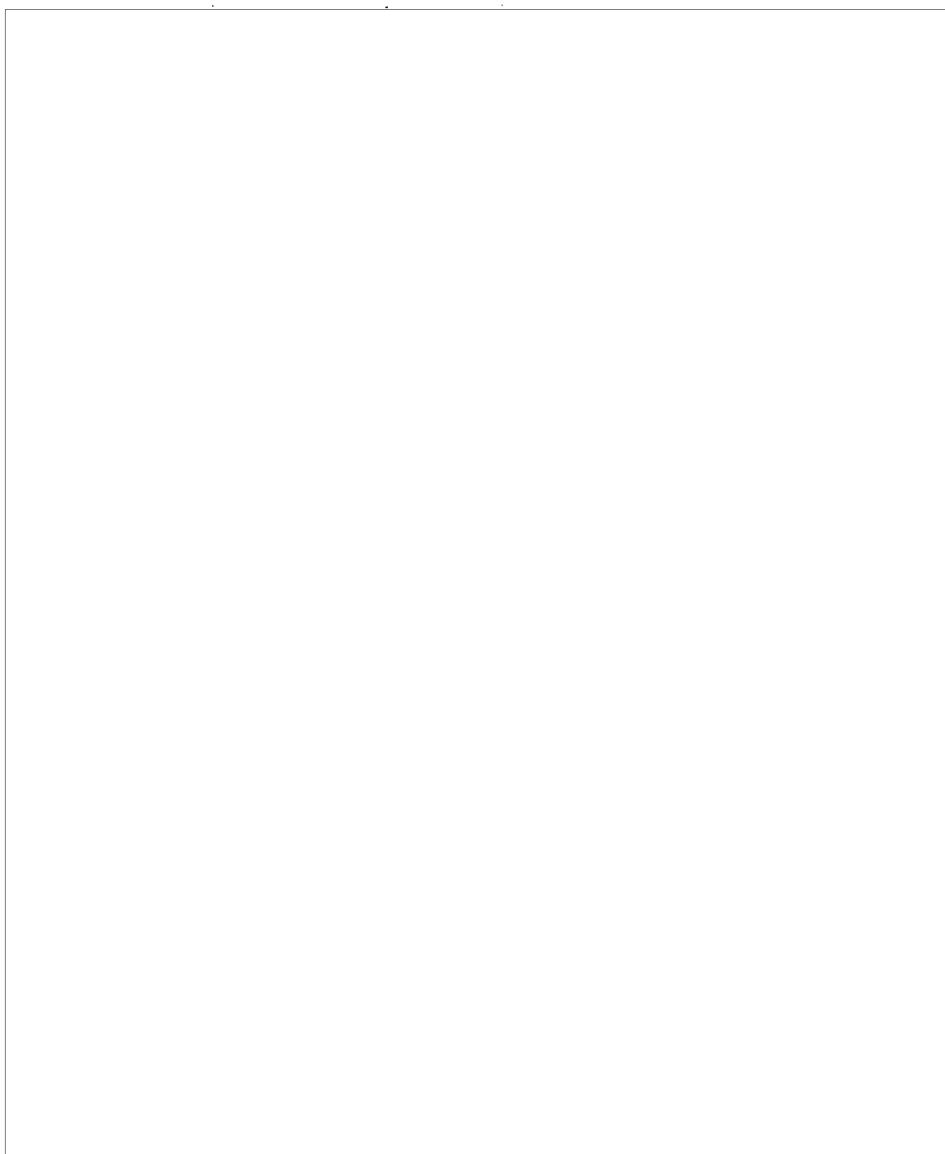
16 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

[redacted]	50X1
[redacted] (Page 1)	50X1
[redacted] North Vietnam [redacted]	50X1
[redacted] (Page 2)	50X1 5UX1
Pakistan and India continue war of words. (Page 4)	
Tito threatens party purge if republic officials continue opposition to his reform program. (Page 5)	
[redacted] Egypt [redacted]	50X1
(Page 6)	50X1
Fedayeen withdrawal improves position of army. (Page 6)	
Chinese [redacted]	50X1
[redacted] (Page 6)	50X1

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

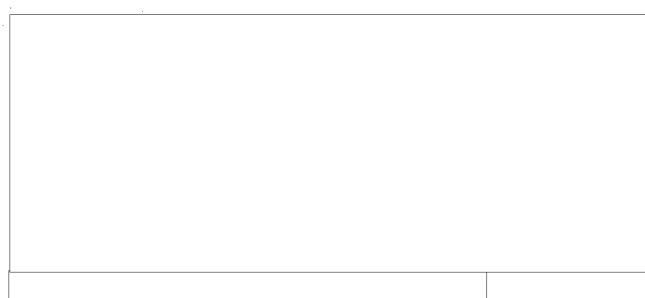
USSR

The latest satellite photograph shows new construction under way at two incomplete ABM launch complexes near Moscow. This activity, begun since mid-1970, is in each case in the immediate area of a partially completed "Try Add" ABM radar on which construction had been suspended for several years. One complex is located southeast of Moscow in the direction of China and some possible Polaris launch areas; the other is southwest of the city toward the Mediterranean.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NORTH VIETNAM



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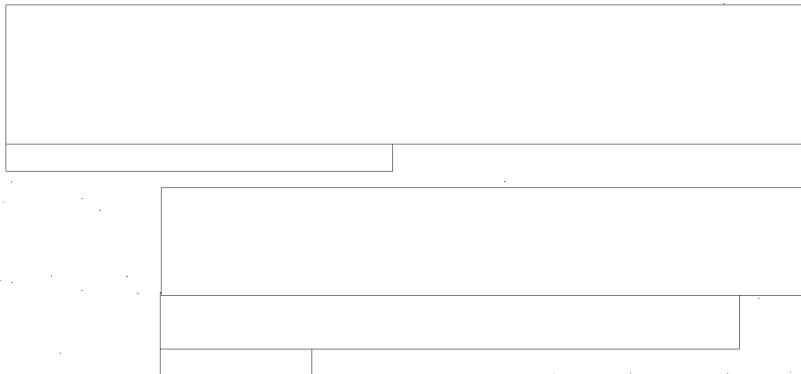


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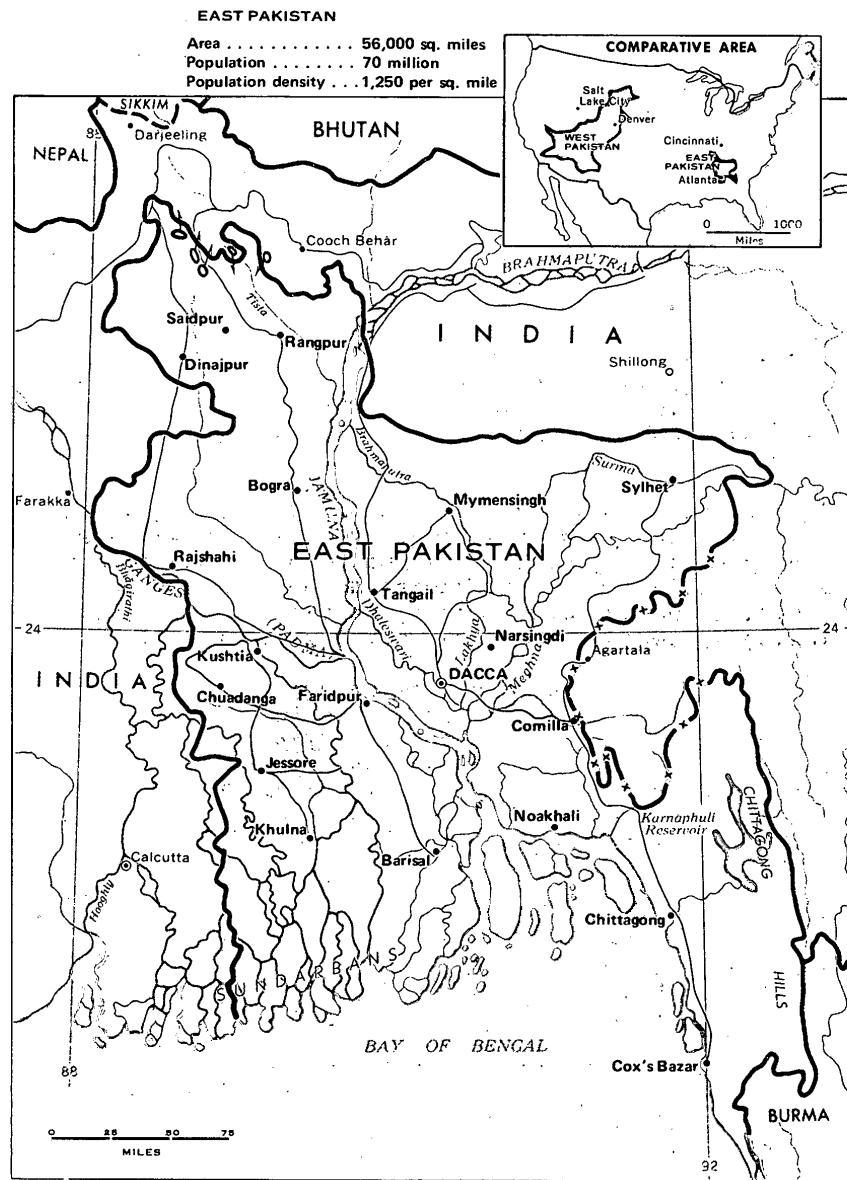
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN-INDIA

The Pakistani press, under strict government censorship, is sharpening its attacks on India. Previously, in reporting action by the armed forces in East Pakistan, the press focused attention on the actions of "miscreants" and "anti-state elements"--synonyms for the Bengali separatists--but in recent days these terms have been accompanied by the words "Indian infiltrators." Western observers have occasionally reported seeing individuals who appeared to be Indian soldiers in mufti well inside East Pakistan.

Pakistan's campaign to raise the Indian threat once again is having some impact in West Pakistan, where Indian intervention is seen increasingly as the cause of the difficulties the armed forces are having in rapidly re-establishing control over the eastern province.

New Delhi, for its part, has accused Pakistani troops of "unprovoked firing" into Indian territory on at least three occasions in recent days. The Indian protest, described as "strong," contained the usual warning that if these actions do not stop, the Pakistani Government will be "solely responsible for any consequences."

As West Pakistani troops continue to advance into border areas previously held by Bengali secessionists, the chances of new and possibly more serious incidents will increase.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

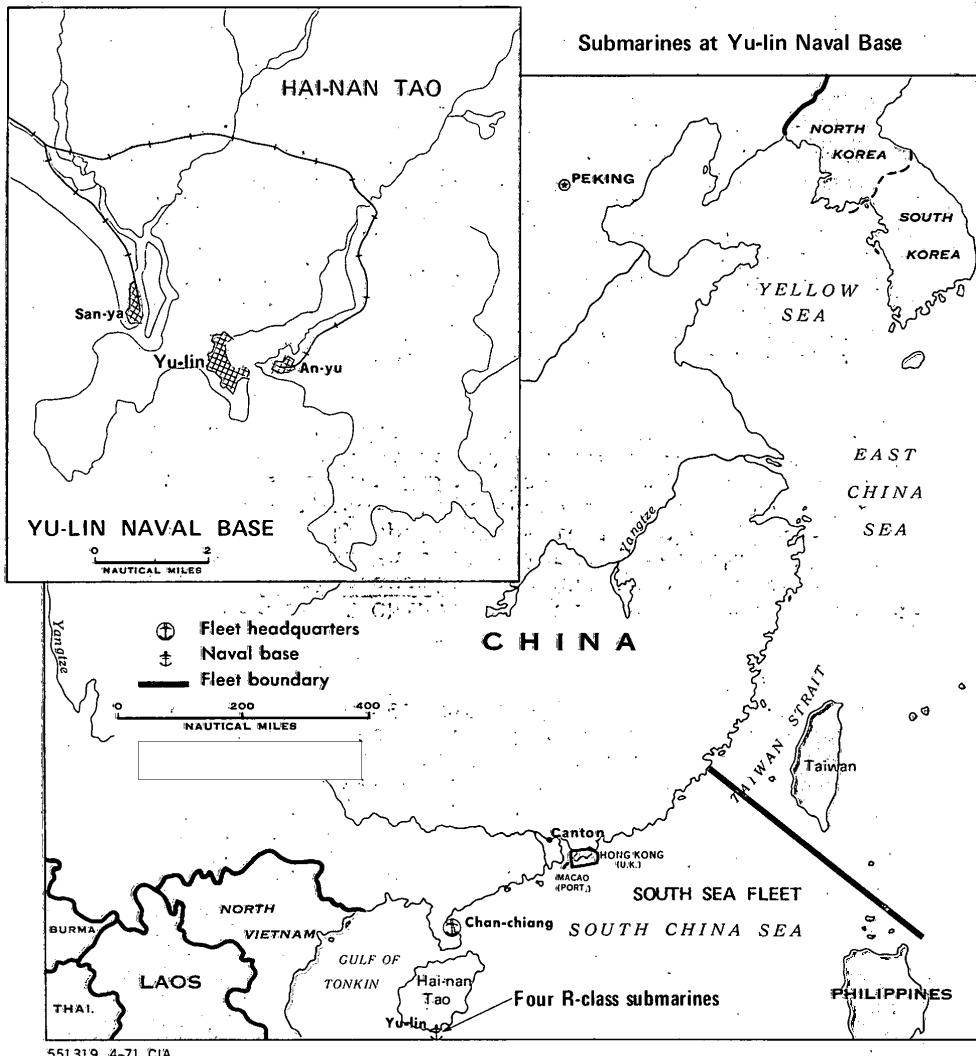
YUGOSLAVIA

Speaking to a political gathering Wednesday in the autonomous province of Kosovo, Tito lashed out at the narrow self-interest of republic officials who undermine national unity, balk at financial assistance to underdeveloped regions, and resist the idea of a unified internal economic market. He said that those who continue this behavior will be expelled from the party.

Tito has been on a country-wide speaking tour to promote support for his reform programs, which will delegate further economic and political power to the republics and autonomous areas. His words were aimed primarily at Croatian officials who have recently been linked with separatist extremists abroad and who have also strongly opposed diversion of their resources to areas outside their republic. Other republics, however, have also vigorously pressed their own specific objectives and goals. Having become frustrated over the lack of cooperation in implementing his programs, Tito apparently decided to unburden himself in Kosovo, the most underdeveloped region in Yugoslavia, and one which has been earmarked for massive assistance from the wealthier republics.

Tito has said that the Communist party will be reorganized after pending constitutional changes go into effect on 31 August. His concluding remarks in Kosovo that a party presidium meeting will be called shortly and remain in session until full unanimity is reached are a clear indication that he is determined to make regional interests subordinate to the Yugoslav federation.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Egypt-USSR: We now have satellite photography confirming the presence of Foxbat aircraft in Egypt. Three of the aircraft were seen at Cairo West airfield.

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Jordan: The fedayeen withdrawal from Amman has left the army in a position of commanding advantage, and the chance of serious armed resistance grows less every day. Thorough house-to-house searches, which may continue for weeks, are enabling the army to secure areas formerly considered irretrievable. As many as 1,500 to 1,700 commandos and 150 trucks carrying personnel and equipment already have left Amman.

Communist China: The Chinese recently have expanded naval operations in the area of southern Hainan and the Paracel Islands. Satellite photography [redacted] shows four R-class diesel-powered torpedo-attack submarines at Yulin Naval Base on southern Hainan Island. We believe that a total of six R-class submarines have been produced at Canton and assigned to the South Sea Fleet.

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Haiti: Duvalier's failure to appear at his public birthday observance Wednesday is the clearest evidence to date that he is seriously ill. In mid-March he collapsed for the third time in five months, and he has not been seen in public since then. Early this week Haitian officials sought to scotch rumors of his incapacity by predicting that he would appear on his birthday. Highly placed Haitians are doubtless planning for various contingencies, but no signs of general alarm or uneasiness have yet appeared.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

17 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

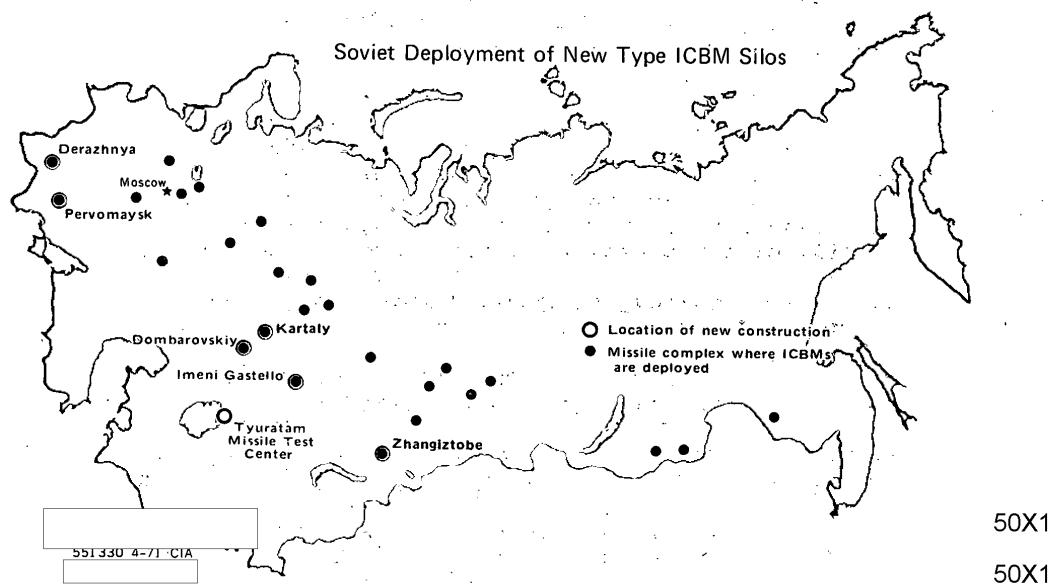
The Soviets are constructing 31 or more new sites for the large new type silos at their missile complexes. (Page 1)

The Soviets also have begun work on a large ABM radar at Moscow oriented toward China. (Page 2)

Semenov has returned to Vienna but shows no sign of flexibility on SALT. (Page 3)

On Page 4 [redacted]
[redacted] South Vietnam [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] [redacted] (Page 5) 50X1
[redacted] [redacted] 50X1
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

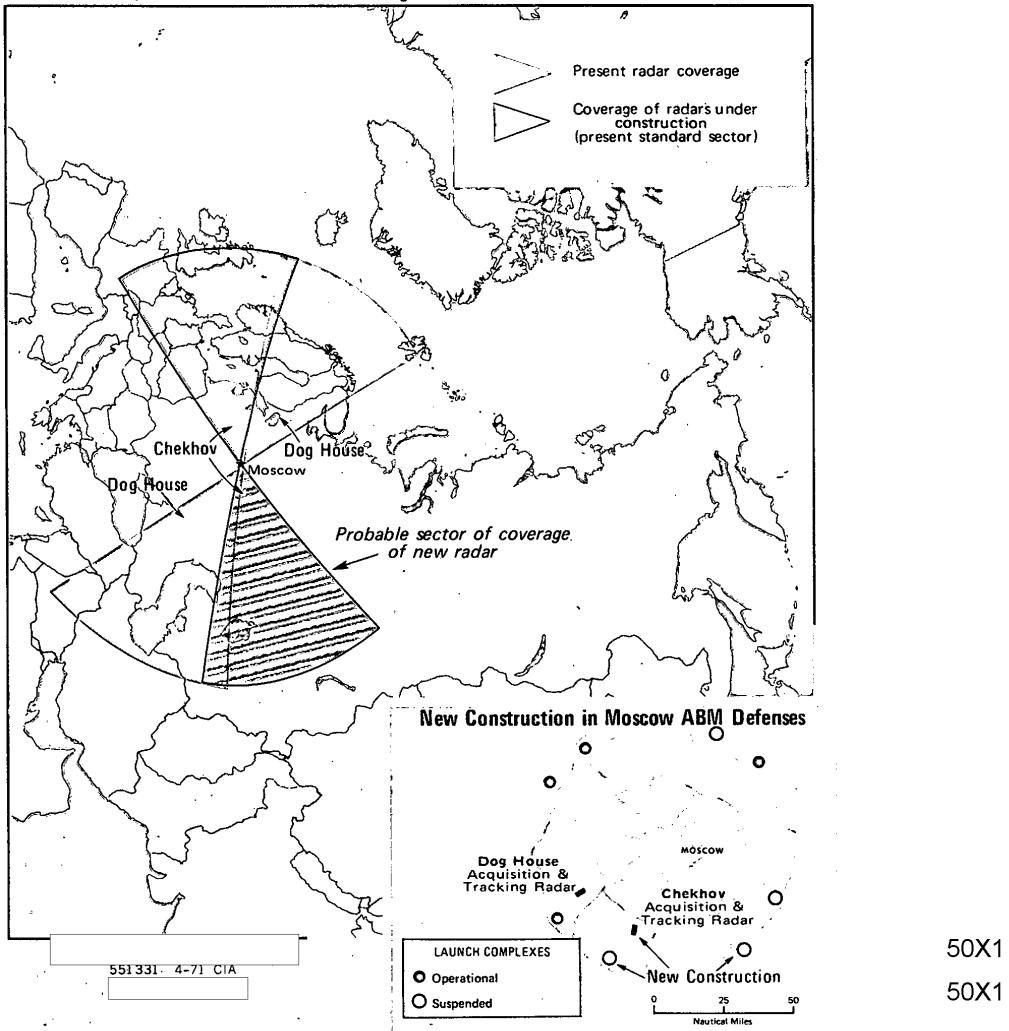
Initial analysis of the latest satellite photography shows construction of 31 new sites for the large new type silos at Soviet missile complexes, and probably two more under construction. These new sites bring the number detected to date to 46. Thirty of the latest identified are at the Pervomaysk complex, where the SS-5 IRBM and the SS-11 ICBM have been positioned and where the new type silos had not been seen previously. Two more sites were detected at the Derazhnya MRBM complex, bringing to ten the number under construction there; one was seen at the Dombarovskiy SS-9 complex, which now has two confirmed sites.

Earlier photographic coverage had disclosed three sites at the Imeni Gastello SS-9 complex, one likely site at the Zhangiztobe SS-9 complex, and a number of others which have been identified with various degrees of confidence, including four at the Kartaly SS-9 complex. A group of these large new silos is also being built at the Tyuratam Missile Test Center but was not seen on the latest photography.

The new sites at Pervomaysk, like those at Derazhnya, are located in areas separate from the SS-11's positioned there. All have been started since August and are in an early stage of construction. The location and arrangement of the new sites at Pervomaysk suggest that there are at least three groups of silos under construction. There may be as many as ten silos per group at Pervomaysk and Derazhnya.

The type of missile to be deployed at these new sites is still not clear. The silos may be for a large new and as yet untested ICBM or for a modified version of the SS-9, or may be meant to provide additional hardening for existing versions of the SS-9.

Soviets Expand ABM Radar Coverage



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

The latest satellite photography indicates that the Soviets have begun work on a second large ABM radar at the site of the Chekhov acquisition and tracking radar near Moscow. The new clearing and grading was started no earlier than last September. The radar will be oriented toward China.

The new radar, when completed, will close one of the principal gaps in the coverage of the three other large acquisition and tracking radars at Moscow--the northwest and southeast faces of the Dog House and the westward-oriented radar being built at Chekhov. No construction of a similar radar to provide coverage of the Mediterranean has been detected.

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SALT

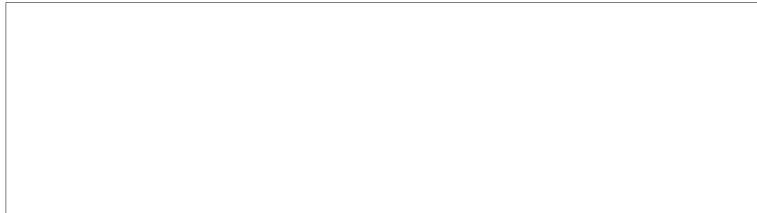
Minister Semenov has returned to Vienna, but the tack he has taken shows no sign of any new flexibility in the Soviet approach to the talks. When he got back he asked Ambassador Smith to the Soviet Embassy and treated him to a two-hour exposition which amounted to a rehash of Moscow's case for a separate, NCA-level ABM agreement. Semenov reiterated the Russian position that the US stand on forward based systems blocks movement toward a broader accord, and argued that the talks should home in on ABM limits now, putting off consideration of offensive weapons until "later."

At yesterday's plenary, Semenov elaborated on the Soviet draft treaty on ABM and Smith called on the Soviets to address the question of numerical limits on strategic offensive forces. No plenary meeting was scheduled for next week. Instead, the two sides agreed to hold a "mini-plenary" (a smaller and less formal session) on ABMs next Wednesday. Other working-group meetings of officials from both sides will be devoted to measures aimed at reducing the danger of accidental nuclear war.

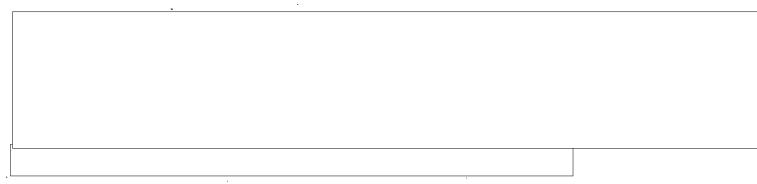
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SOUTH VIETNAM



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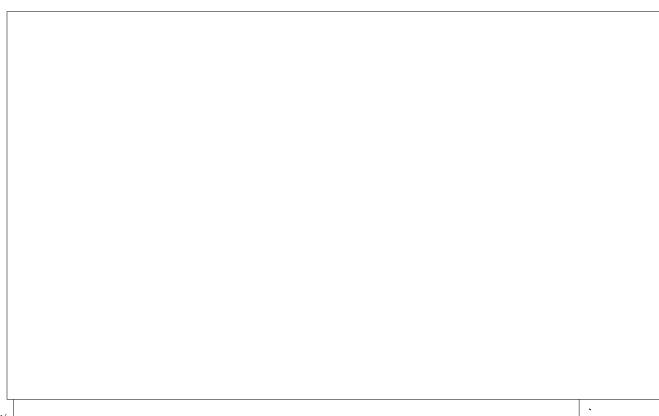
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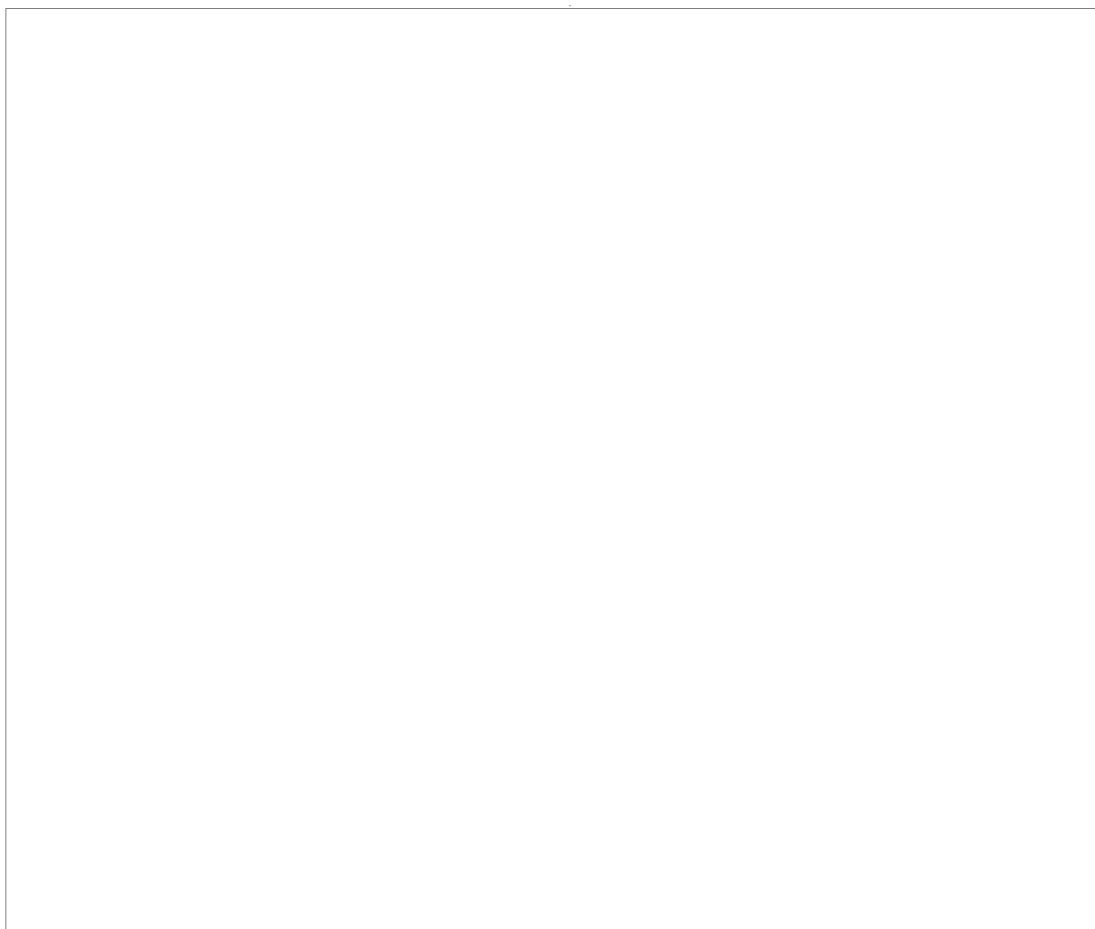


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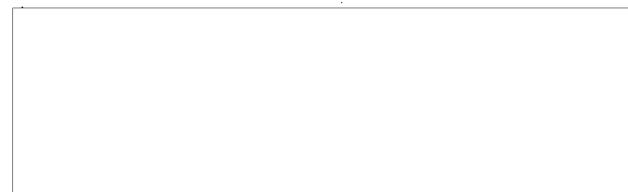
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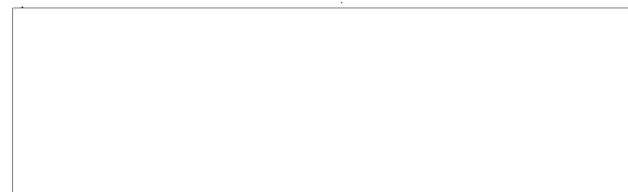
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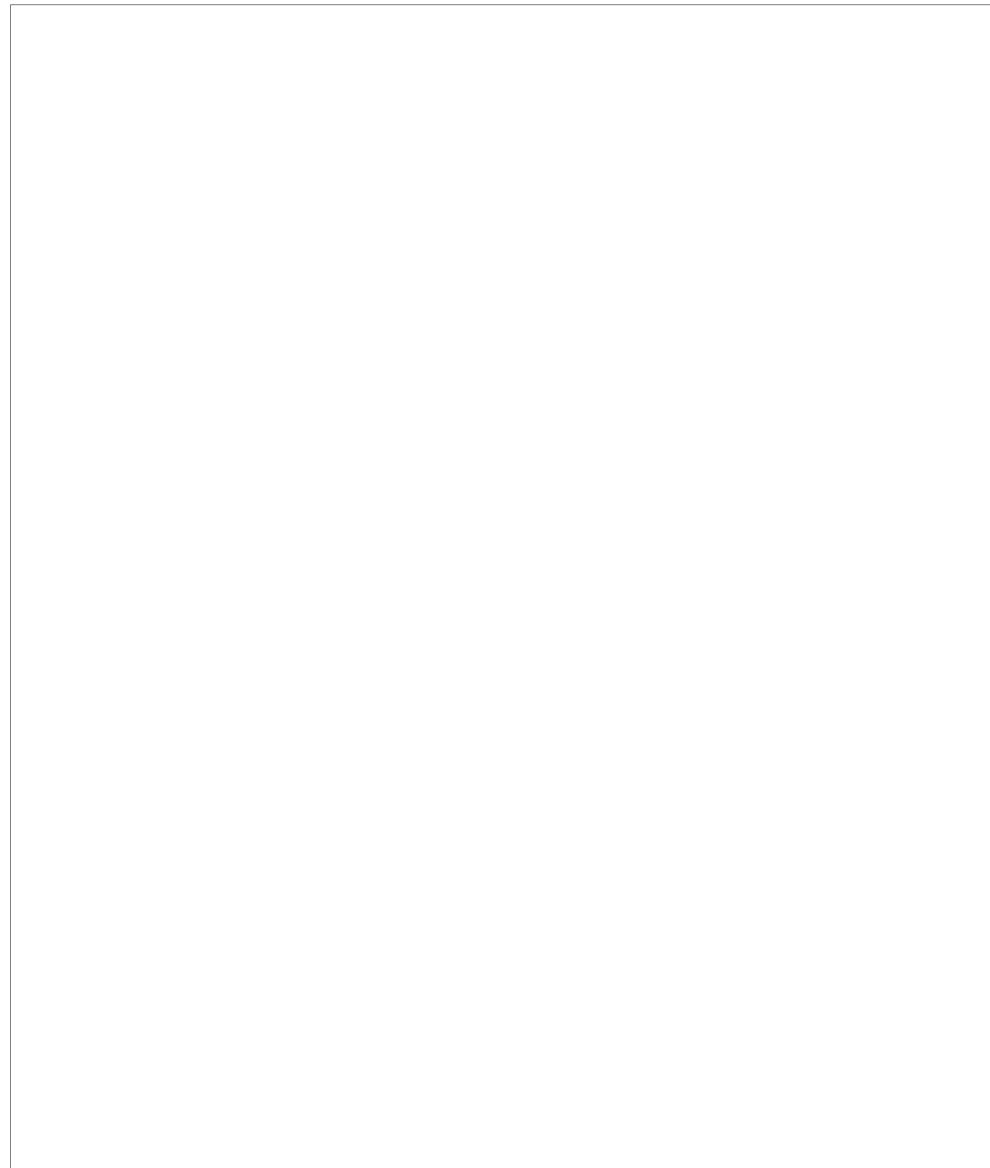
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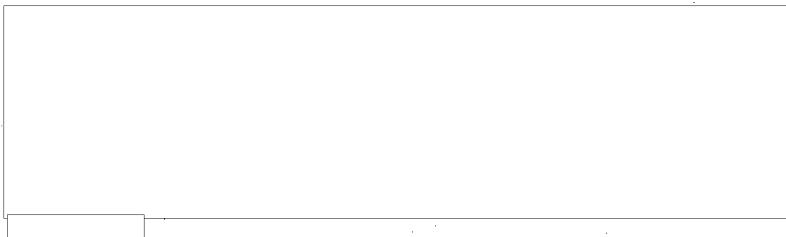
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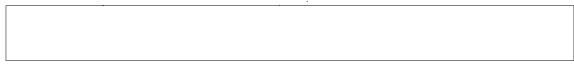
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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

19 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Lon Nol is reported ready to step down in the next few days for reasons of health. (Page 1)

In Laos, sharp fighting continues around three tactically important hilltop positions north of Long Tieng. (Page 3)

Moscow is sending military equipment to Ceylon to aid the Bandaranaike government's struggle against the insurgents. (Page 4)

On Page 5 we comment on the formation of the Union of Arab Republics.

In Pakistan, government forces are pressing attacks against Bengali separatists. (Page 6)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

Chief of State Cheng Heng has told the US ambassador that he understands Lon Nol intends to resign in the next few days for reasons of health. Heng said the decision is Lon Nol's though the thrust of his remarks suggests that there is some behind the scenes pressure for the prime minister's resignation. Heng referred to "drift and inefficiency" in the present situation and implied that acting prime minister Sirik Matak and his ministers were ready to quit if changes were not made. Heng criticized Lon Nol's performance even before his stroke last February, arguing that the prime minister had relied too heavily on a small coterie of advisers. He said he personally approves of Lon Nol's stepping down and views Matak as his logical successor.



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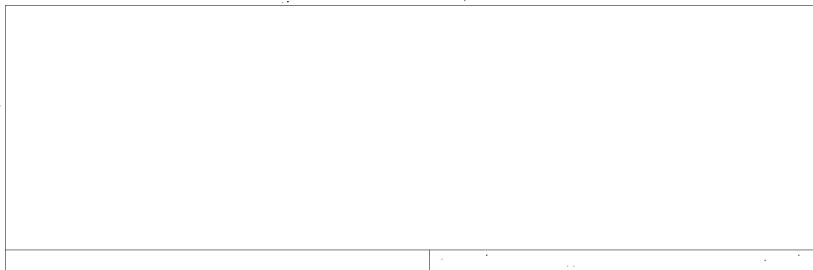


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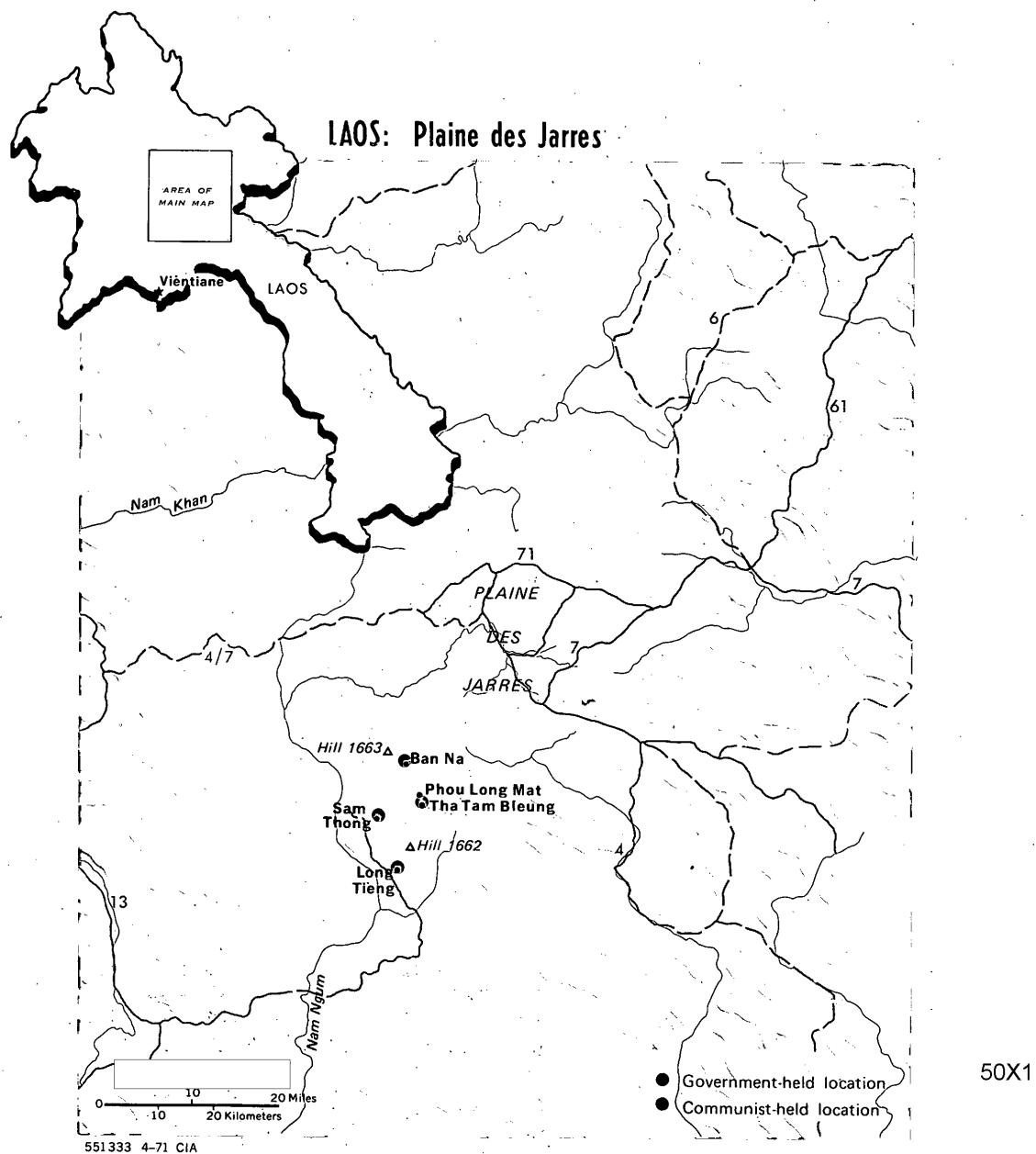


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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

LAOS

Sharp fighting continues around three tactically important hilltop positions north of Long Tieng, even though neither side has made significant gains for more than a week. At Hill 1663, located about three miles northwest of the former government artillery base at Ban Na, heavy enemy mortar fire is causing substantial losses among the irregular defenders; ten troops were killed and four wounded in one mortar attack on 16 April. At Phou Long Mat, a hill mass about four miles north of Tha Tam Bleung, irregular strength was augmented over the weekend by about 300 troops from Long Tieng. The government has been trying to oust a determined enemy force from an outpost the Communists occupied on 11 April, but has so far been stymied. North Vietnamese forces have also dug in at Hill 1662, located about five miles northeast of Long Tieng, and continue to resist all efforts to dislodge them.

The effort being extended by the Communists to contest these positions indicates their strong desire to keep within striking distance of Long Tieng. It is possible that the North Vietnamese, who have recently shifted the bulk of their forces into the areas north and east of Long Tieng, are preparing for a major push before heavy rains make cross-country movement difficult and place additional burdens on their supply lines. A North Vietnamese rallier stated this week that the Communists are busy prepositioning supplies for an offensive against Long Tieng in early May.

An all-out drive would be a switch in tactics for the Communists, who so far have avoided frontal assaults by large units in favor of attacks by mortar fire to wear down government forces. The Communists have taken heavy losses in the three-month Long Tieng campaign, and they are now outnumbered by government defenders who also enjoy the advantage of air support. The irregular troops, however, are also feeling the strain of protracted fighting and, even if the Communists do not pull out all the stops, there is the danger that--as in the case of Ban Na--government units will cave in under the continuing pressure.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-CEYLON

Moscow is sending at least two KA-26 helicopters--a six-passenger utility craft--to aid the Bandaranaike government's struggle against the insurgents. It has apparently also offered Ceylon five MIG-17s [redacted] Department cable, armored personnel carriers.

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[redacted] The Soviets are also reported to be sending an advisory team--perhaps as many as 60 men--to train the Ceylonese in operation and maintenance of the equipment.

Moscow's limited comment on the Ceylonese situation has been clearly slanted in favor of the government, branding the insurgents as criminals "organized by reactionary forces." The USSR supports Ceylon's united front government, which includes the Ceylonese Communist Party/Moscow. Another possible factor in the decision to extend aid may have been concern in the Kremlin that it was vulnerable to charges of complicity with the insurgents because some of the "Che Guevarist" leaders had studied in Moscow. The extension of military aid no doubt also is intended to ensure that the West not get sole credit for supporting the Bandaranaike government.

Mrs. Bandaranaike will probably welcome Soviet equipment as helpful in maintaining Ceylon's image as a nonaligned country. Internally, acceptance of Soviet aid may increase the influence of leftists within the cabinet.

Meanwhile, security forces are in control of the main towns, but a high-ranking Ceylonese Army officer claims that there are eight major pockets of resistance which the army cannot get to because of lack of personnel, and that there are other small clusters of insurgents all over the island as well.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

ARAB STATES

The formation on Saturday of the Union of Arab Republics under one president and a federal government meets the varying requirements of its members.

Libya's Prime Minister Qadhafi sees the proposed union as the first step toward building an "Arab nation," a goal to which he is firmly committed. President Sadat views Cairo's participation as an earnest of Egypt's desire to be the cornerstone of Arab unity. He no doubt hopes to deflect Arab criticism, particularly that of the Libyans, of Egyptian tactics in the Middle East negotiations and to put pressure on Tel Aviv to be more flexible about a settlement. President Asad may view Syrian participation as demonstrating his intention to break away from the previous regime's isolation in the Arab world. Perhaps the overriding consideration for both Sadat and Asad is that closer cooperation with Libya will provide easier access to Tripoli's oil-rich treasury.

The conspicuous absence of Sudan, which had joined with Egypt and Libya to form an "alliance" in December 1969, is symptomatic of the divisions in the Arab world that preclude comprehensive political unification. President Numayri's regime is already somewhat shaky, and he was apparently unwilling to exacerbate Sudanese fears of Egyptian hegemony by joining the union. The Benghazi declaration did, however, leave the door open for Sudan's accession.

The late scheduling--1 September--of a referendum on the question in the three countries suggests that the leaders anticipate problems in agreeing on the specifics of a federal constitution. The failure of the union of Egypt and Syria, established in 1958 and disbanded in 1961, is well remembered, and there is likely to be a protracted timetable for structuring a political entity.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR: The Soviets orbited an unmanned space-craft from the Tyuratam space center last night using the SL-12, their largest operational space booster. TASS announced the vehicle as "Salyut" and described it as an orbital scientific station designed to conduct research and experiments in space. Launch of a manned Soyuz spacecraft is expected within the next few days and the Soviets probably will attempt to rendezvous and dock the two vehicles.

Pakistan: The government has demonstrated its ability to move into almost any part of East Pakistan, and Bengali separatists have yet to hold a position against a determined army attack. Army control, however, will still be limited to major towns because there are not enough troops to occupy the countryside and exert direct control over 75 million people. Resistance forces apparently are fading into the villages and could sustain a guerrilla war through the monsoon season, which does not end until October.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

20 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Lon Nol resigns; Matak has inside track as successor
to head Cambodian Government. (Page 1)

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Soviet
(Page 3)

Ky's strong blast indicates he is more likely to run
for president than be Thieu's running mate again.
(Page 3)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

Lon Nol submitted the resignation of his cabinet today. Sirik Matak has stated that the present ministers will continue in office for the time being. He also said that a short "crisis" is likely but appeared confident that no serious problems would arise during the time it takes to install a successor government. Matak added that he would like to create some sort of figurehead position for Lon Nol.

Matak appears to have the inside track to be named the successor but there are some uncertainties ahead. The responsibility for designating a new prime minister falls to Chief of State Cheng Heng in consultation with the presidents of the National Assembly and the Senate. The premier-designate must then form a new cabinet, subject to the assembly's approval. Chena Heng is now leaning toward Matak [redacted]

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Matak's principal liability is his reputation for venality and his close association with figures from the Sihanouk era. [redacted]

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Matak presumably will have the support of senior military officers, with whom he established a good working relationship during Lon Nol's absence.

(continued)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Lon Nol's decision to quit has caused considerable consternation, however, among younger military officers [redacted]

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[redacted] Although they are putting out the line that Matak will be acceptable to them, they may hope that a man more to their liking--such as former prime minister Son Ngoc Thanh--may emerge the winner if there is a struggle for power.

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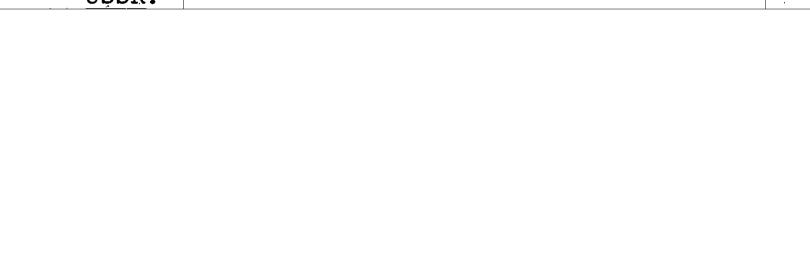
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR:

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South Vietnam: Vice President Ky's strong blast at President Thieu yesterday, in which he called Thieu disloyal, scored government corruption, and criticized the conduct of the war, appears to be the opening salvo of Ky's campaign for the presidency. Although he has not formally committed himself, Ky's statements would indicate that he has given up any idea of serving as Thieu's running mate again. Indeed, his emphasis on the necessity for a political solution to the war seems to put him closer to Big Minh's position and raises the possibility of eventual collaboration between them.

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21 April 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

21 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Influential elements in Phnom Penh have petitioned Cambodian Chief of State Cheng Heng to retain Lon Nol as prime minister. (Page 1)

[redacted] South Vietnam [redacted] Cambodia

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(Page 2)

[redacted] Nationalist China [redacted]

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(Page 3)

The speech given by Fidel Castro on Monday night is discussed on Page 4.

[redacted] Ceylon. (Page 5)

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Communist China is expanding its launch complex at Wu-chai into a major missile rangehead. (Page 6)

South Korean President Pak is expected to win next week's election, but by a much narrower margin than in 1967. (Page 7)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

Influential elements in Phnom Penh, including a number of important military officers closely associated with Prime Minister Lon Nol's brother, Lon Non, have petitioned Chief of State Cheng Heng to retain Lon Nol. Among the petitioners was the chief of the capital's special military region and one field commander with troops in or near the city.

In apparent response to this pressure, Heng called off an address to the nation yesterday, during which he supposedly would have designated a new prime minister. He has asked National Assembly President In Tam to solicit Lon Nol's reaction to the petitions.

Senior military officers in Phnom Penh--including some who signed the petition--have told US officials that there is common agreement that Lon Nol must retire.

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Lon Non has been convinced for some time that "royalist" elements would mount an effort to oust Lon Nol, and it is likely he views the events of the past few days as supporting his worst fears. Lon Nol's assertion on Monday that he has been "obliged" to resign--not, by implication, solely for reasons of poor health--will only increase Lon Non's reluctance to acquiesce in a political shakeup. He has in fact been assuring the press that his brother will remain as prime minister.

As for Lon Nol, although there have been signs that he no longer wants to play a major political role, he also is said to have told Lon Non that he was willing to continue to be prime minister if Cheng Heng did not accept his resignation.

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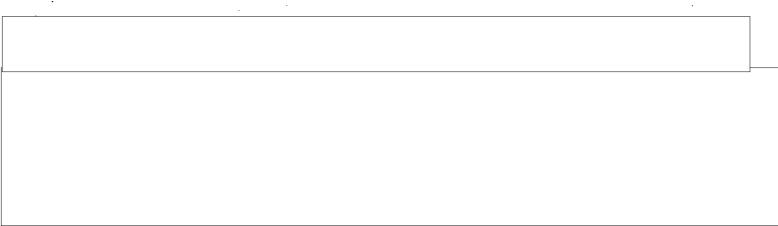
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM - CAMBODIA



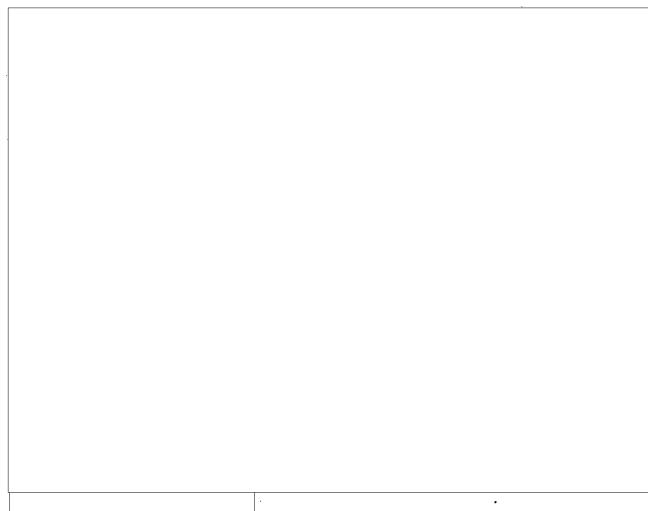
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NATIONALIST CHINA

[redacted] on 10 April
Chiang Kai-shek told a group of senior security officers that he would "certainly withdraw voluntarily" from the UN "if and when we are, or are about to be, deprived of our opportunity to fulfill our obligations." He said Taipei's membership was not important because the UN is a world organization in name only, and claimed that he had not withdrawn years ago only because of Nationalist obligations as a founding member.

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Chiang's decision to withdraw rather than face a humiliating expulsion or acquiesce in a compromise representation formula is not new. He threatened such action over a relatively minor issue in 1966, and his attitude almost certainly will not be modified in the face of a more serious challenge to Taipei's credentials this year. Chiang's restatement of his position on this matter will probably end discussion at lower levels of his government--which may have been undertaken without his authorization--about possible "compromises" on the UN issue.

Chiang is aware that the Nationalist position in the UN is growing more precarious as additional states recognize Peking and break relations with Taipei, and he appears to be personally preparing his government for a vote against Taipei in the General Assembly either this year or next. The Taipei press has also begun to disparage the importance of UN membership.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CUBA

In a fiery speech Monday night, Fidel Castro concentrated on three major and oft-repeated themes: rejection of any reconciliation with the US; repudiation of the Organization of American States; and reaffirmation of support for "the revolutionary peoples of Latin America." The only significant departure from past statements on these themes was a considerable broadening of the definition of "revolutionary peoples" to include "revolutionary governments." Castro placed the present governments of Chile and Peru in this category. He also expressed satisfaction with political developments in Bolivia.

The absence of the usual buildup for the speech--Castro's first major foreign policy address in a year--suggests that it may have been scheduled hastily, perhaps because Castro felt obliged to respond to remarks on Cuba at the current OAS meeting. Castro, who views the trend of events in Latin America as shifting inexorably in his favor, can see no benefit to Cuba in returning to the OAS. Indeed, he said in his speech that the OAS should "disappear" and called for its replacement by a "union" of revolutionary Latin American states; presumably he sees himself as the leader of such a union.

Castro has not forsaken violent revolution, however, and regards it as essential in countries such as Brazil and Argentina.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CEYLON

The Soviet airlift of military equipment to Ceylon began yesterday with the arrival of four AN-12 medium transports.

[REDACTED] The transports are bringing in a total of five MIG-17s and two KA-26 light helicopters--all to be flown by Soviet pilots--as well as maintenance equipment required to service the aircraft. Other military equipment may also be included in the shipments. The USSR has not previously provided military aid to Ceylon.

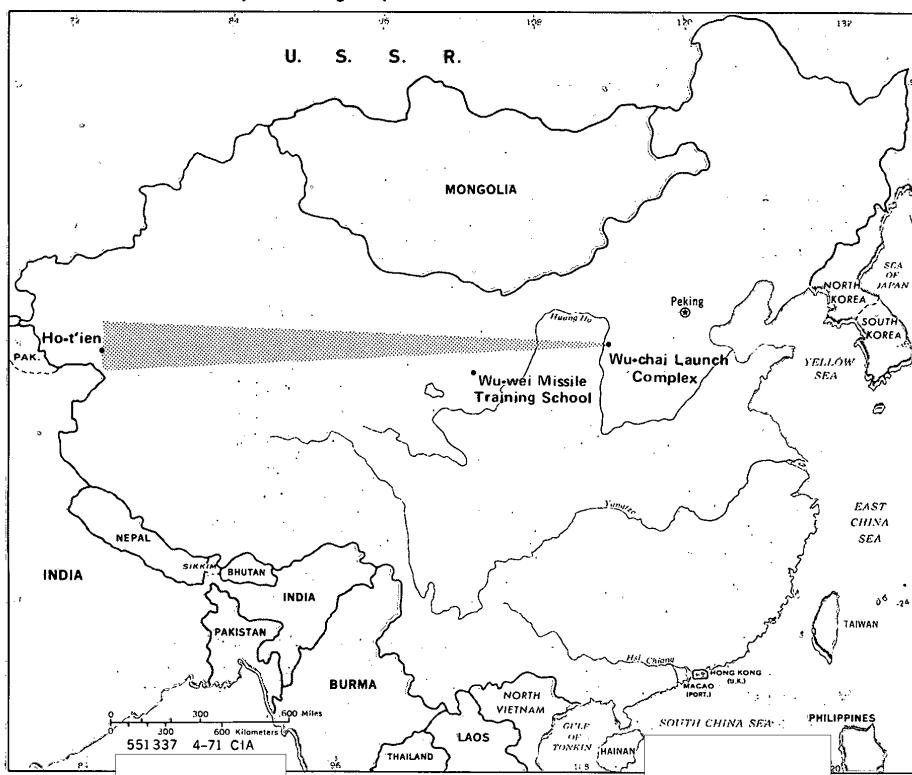
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There has been little further progress, meanwhile, in the government's campaign to put down the "Che Guevarist" insurgents. Security forces seem content to remain in static, defensive positions, and the insurgents appear to be avoiding major clashes.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Wu-chai Launch Complex Being Expanded



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COMMUNIST CHINA

Satellite photography shows that the Wu-chai launch complex 200 nautical miles southwest of Pe-king is being expanded into a major missile range-head. Construction is continuing on a second launch site--a silo--which may be completed this year. Near Wu-chai, three permanent instrumentation sites have now been identified.

The missile to be fired from the silo can-not be determined as yet.

The only missile system detected thus far in firings from Wu-chai has been an IRBM which has been launched several times from a surface pad to a 1,400-nm range. In No-vember 1970, satellite photography of the Wu-wei missile training school showed that troop training on the IRBM had begun. This suggests that it could be ready for deployment late this year.

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A new airfield about 15 nm from the missile complex evidently is now ready to support missile operations. Ta-tung airfield--some 50 nm from the rangehead--has been performing this function.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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SOUTH KOREA

President Pak Chong-hui remains favored to win the election on 27 April, but observers in Seoul now believe that the outcome may be considerably closer than in 1967 when Pak led his closest rival by some one million votes out of 11,600,000 cast. Opposition candidate Kim Tae-chung is drawing overflow crowds in most cities; he is an effective orator and is willing to speak out on sensitive domestic and foreign policy issues. Seoul is generally conceded to him, as well as the populous southwest, his home region.

Many of those who relish hearing Kim tear into the administration may nevertheless prove reluctant on election day to risk trading the security Pak has provided for the untested abilities of Kim. This is especially true in the countryside, where Pak can already count on the pervasive government bureaucracy to deliver him votes. Pak also appears certain to get most of the large military vote. Moreover, government authorities have now generally succeeded in isolating student demonstrators from the election campaign, and students of at least one major Seoul university have called a moratorium on street demonstrations until after the election.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

22 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

In appealing to Lon Nol to form a new Cambodian government, Chief of State Cheng Heng has bowed to pressure from the prime minister's brother. (Page 1)

Communist forces are preparing for another "high point" in South Vietnam in the immediate future. (Page 2) 50X1

[Redacted] 50X1

(Page 3) 50X1

[Redacted] 50X1

(Page 4) 50X1

Pressures for a full military takeover are again building within the Turkish armed forces. (Page 5)

At Annex, we discuss further steps Peking may take in following up its "ping pong initiative" toward the US.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

Cheng Heng has appealed to Lon Nol to form a new government, apparently bowing to pressure artfully organized by Lon Non, Lon Nol's brother. Lon Non has been keeping his campaign alive by circulating petitions in favor of Lon Nol, and by hinting to the press that elite Khmer Krom units will be sent back to South Vietnam if the prime minister is replaced.

Although Heng has indicated that he does not plan to press Lon Nol for an immediate decision, there is evidence that the prime minister has already decided to stay on. If he does indeed remain in office, his initial task of selecting a new cabinet is likely to be a difficult one. He must not only ensure that it represents all political factions, but also that it excludes the corrupt "old guard" elements responsible for much of the opposition to his outgoing government. This is a tall order, since Phnom Penh has more professional critics than it has talented technicians willing to assume the thankless jobs of running ministries.

Over the longer run, however, Lon Nol's main problem will be his limited physical and emotional capacity to govern. His personal physician has told the US ambassador that the prime minister is quite concerned over his health and that he wanted more time to recuperate before trying again to play an active political role. It thus seems likely that he will continue to rely heavily on Sirik Matak and other leaders to conduct the government's business. Lon Non has indicated that his brother has already delegated to Matak the task of putting together a new cabinet.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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SOUTH VIETNAM

[redacted] scattered evidence indicate that the Communists intend to launch another round in their "spring campaign" before the end of the month. A frequently mentioned date is 26 April. Communist units have been noted making preparations for combat, particularly in the coastal regions of the northern provinces, but also to some extent elsewhere.

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Communist seasonal campaigns usually follow a cyclical pattern in accordance with the phases of the lunar month. The last "high point" began at the end of March, under cover of lunar darkness, and the next phase is evidently timed for a similarly dark period. It is likely that allied outposts, refugee centers, and isolated district towns will again be the primary targets, although major cities and military bases may also come under attack from Communist artillery or terrorist squads.

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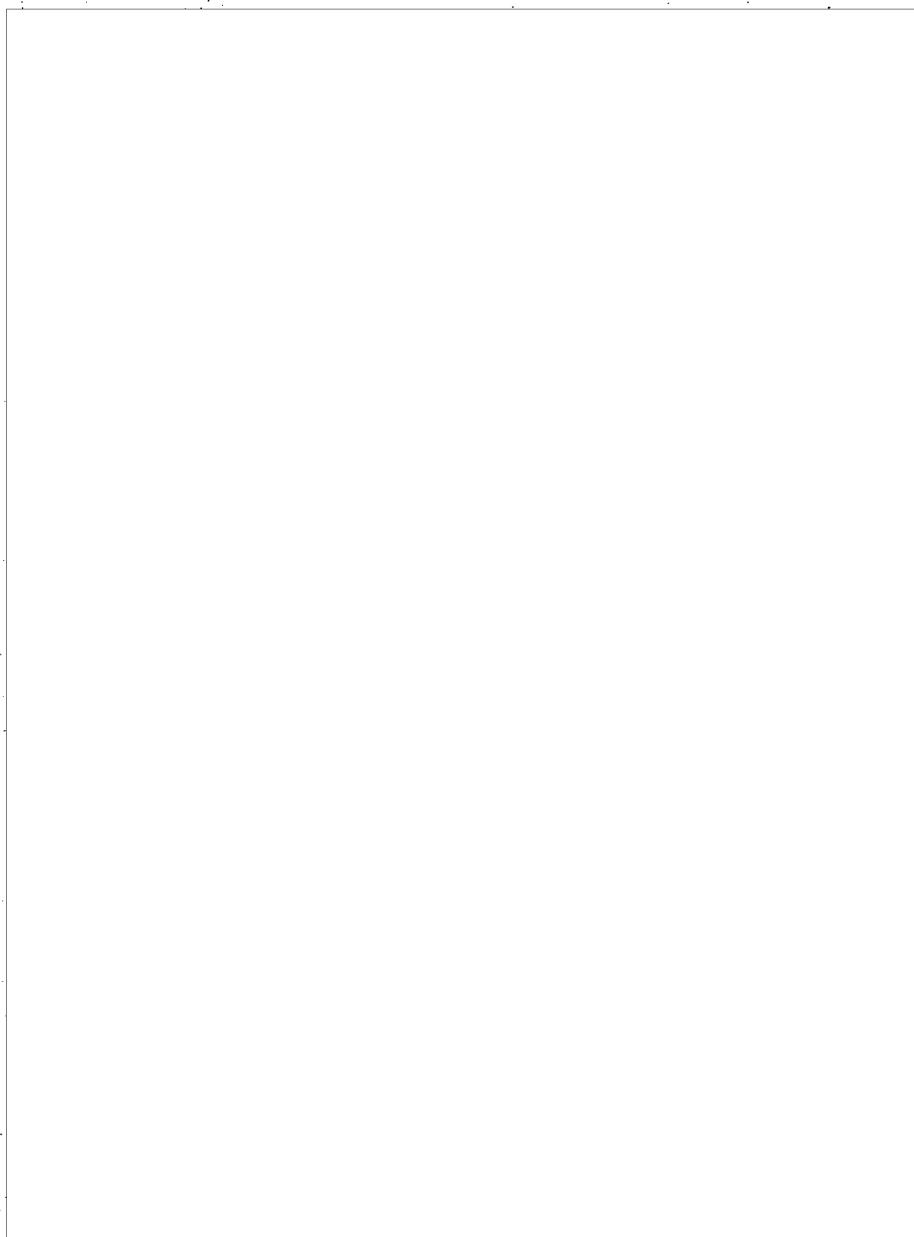
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NOTE

Turkey: Pressures may again be building up within the armed forces for a full military takeover. In the wake of a recent bleak report on the economy by Turkey's deputy prime minister, many middle- and senior-level officers have become highly critical of the parliament as well as of former prime minister Demirel.

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There is also some sentiment for dissolving the entire parliament--in which Demirel's Justice Party holds about half the seats--if it tries to block the reform legislation soon to be introduced by the new Erim government.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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LATE ITEM

Haiti: Ambassador Knox was personally summoned to the palace about midnight last night to receive official notice of Duvalier's death from his son and designated successor, Jean-Claude Duvalier. In the presence of other top officials and his sister, Marie Denise Dominique, young Duvalier read the ambassador a statement requesting that the US provide naval surveillance to prevent any Cuban invasion of Haiti and act to forestall attacks by any external groups--presumably meaning Haitian exiles in the US.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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COMMUNIST CHINA - US

As it reviews the initial response to its American initiative, Peking must be quite pleased. World reaction has been favorable--even euphoric--in practically all quarters; where the response has been negative, in the case of Taipei and Moscow for example, low-key growls were undoubtedly expected and even desired by the Chinese. Concern over relations with China has been heightened in Japan, where the Sato government must consider the possibility that it will be left behind in a general improvement of Sino-US relations. The atmosphere in which Peking conducts its quest for additional recognitions and for additional votes on the UN issue has undoubtedly been improved by this dramatic sign of Chinese "reasonableness." The consensus appears to be that Peking's chances for admission this year have been enhanced.

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While the Chinese clearly see a wide range of benefits flowing from their new attitude toward relations with Washington, they have taken a number of risks in the attempt to achieve these benefits. Although Soviet displeasure was undoubtedly discounted in advance, the Chinese have probably been unpleasantly surprised by Fidel Castro's quick disavowal of any Cuban move toward rapprochement with the United States, with its implied rebuke of Peking's current diplomacy. More importantly, Chinese gestures toward the United States are bound to strain relations with North Korea and North Vietnam, which Peking has laboriously cultivated in the past year and a half. There have already been reports--albeit from such self-serving parties as the Soviets and the French--that Hanoi is "concerned" about the implications of Peking's initiative.

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The Chinese will almost certainly also permit the entry of a number of US scholars. Groups of ordinary tourists might also be admitted, but this move probably has a lower priority in Chinese eyes.

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[redacted] there is no sign that Peking has yet relaxed its longstanding regulations excluding US businessmen from entering China; it seems unlikely that Americans will be allowed to visit the Canton trade fair now in progress. Nevertheless, Peking will almost certainly wish to make some move in this area in the next four months-- before presidential review of the results of the recent relaxation of US restrictions on trade with China. Peking's initial gestures in this field are likely to be fairly small, however; a dramatic upsurge in trade does not appear to be in the cards. China in any event already has been able to buy most of the technically advanced goods it needs from Europe and Japan.

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[redacted] the Chinese invitation to US table tennis players involved "no change in policy toward the US Government," but this ought not be taken literally. The Chinese are well aware that "people-to-people diplomacy" cannot be fully separated from bilateral state-to-state relations; indeed, many of the moves they now appear to have in mind have long been under discussion in Warsaw. We think Peking may want to resume the talks there well before next autumn's vote in the UN General Assembly. When the Chinese broke off the talks last year they carefully fudged the issue of which side would call for the next meeting, and in fact the ball appears to be resting on the net rather than in either court.

When the discussions resume, the Chinese, as always, will have Taiwan on their mind. They undoubtedly hope for some progress on this thorny problem, but there are many signs that they recognize that it cannot be "solved" very quickly.

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[redacted] the Chinese will be probing for indications that the United States will adopt a

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position that would arrest movement toward a "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" idea in the UN and in the wider international sphere. This is a cause of major and immediate concern to Peking, but the Chinese will also be interested in how the Nixon Doctrine applies to Taiwan and, in particular, to US force levels there.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

23 April 1971

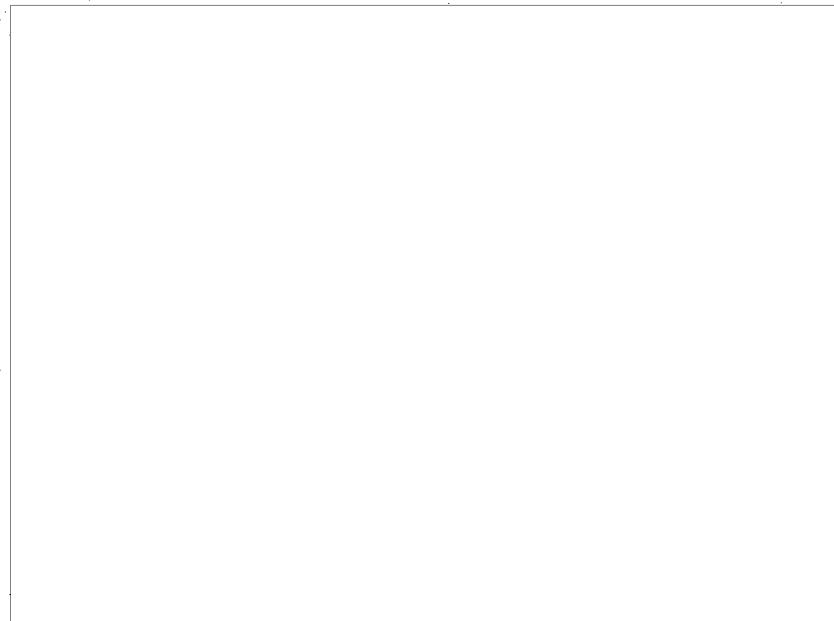
PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam.	South Korean	50X1
<input type="checkbox"/> Cambodia		50X1
	(Page 2)	50X1
The Soviets launched a Soyuz spacecraft which apparently will attempt a docking maneuver with the Salyut craft launched on 19 April. (Page 3)		
The transfer of power in Haiti has been orderly thus far. (Page 4)		
Jordan's successful campaign against the fedayeen is likely to end their threat to Husayn. (Page 5)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Page 6.		50X1
At Annex, we assess the situation in East Pakistan after four weeks of fighting.		50X1

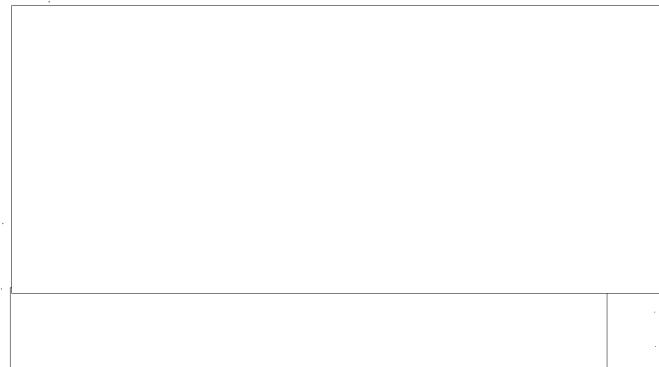
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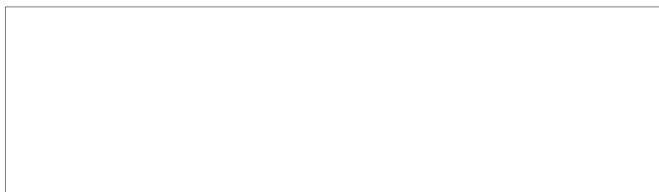
SOUTH VIETNAM - SOUTH KOREA



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CAMBODIA



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USSR

The Soyuz spacecraft and its three-man crew that were orbited last night are apparently functioning normally. TASS announced the spacecraft as "Soyuz 10" and stated that it was manned by Cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov, Aleksey Yeliseyev, and Nikolai Rukavishnikov.

Shatalov, the commander of Soyuz 10, and Yeliseyev have participated in two previous Soyuz missions together, including Soyuz 8 in October 1969 on which both were crew members. This is the first space flight for Rukavishnikov.

The TASS statement said Soyuz 10 is intended to conduct joint experiments with the Salyut spacecraft that was launched from Tyuratam on 19 April. Reports from Moscow earlier this week had indicated that the Salyut would be joined with a Soyuz spacecraft to form a prototype manned space station. The Soyuz spacecraft apparently is equipped for docking and probably would be the active partner in a docking attempt between the two vehicles.

One of the objectives of the Soyuz mission may be to perfect rendezvous and docking techniques. The last Soviet attempts to dock manned spacecraft involved Cosmonauts Shatalov and Yeliseyev aboard Soyuz 8 which failed in several attempts to dock with Soyuz 7. Another mission objective may be to investigate means of combating post-flight effects of prolonged weightlessness on Soviet space crews.

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HAITI

The public announcement yesterday morning of Francois Duvalier's death and the succession to the presidency of his son, Jean-Claude, have not provoked disorders so far. The military, including the National Security volunteers, are on full alert, but there is no sign of an increase of the security forces in Port-au-Prince.

One of Jean-Claude's first official acts was to name a new cabinet, including two men upon whom former president Duvalier is believed to have depended.

The new President's tenure is jeopardized by his youth, lack of preparation, and the probable development of factions involving people both within and outside the government. Personal ambition is almost certain to surface within the ranks of the supposedly faithful who are now freed of Papa Doc's restraining presence. For the present, the appearance is one of concentration on an orderly transfer of power.

Exiles and oppositionists within the country are believed to be too few, weak, and disorganized to act immediately. Further, there are no indications that a Cuban-supported exile invasion is contemplated.

Fear of an invasion from abroad, however unfounded, could serve to inhibit an immediate struggle for power within the government.

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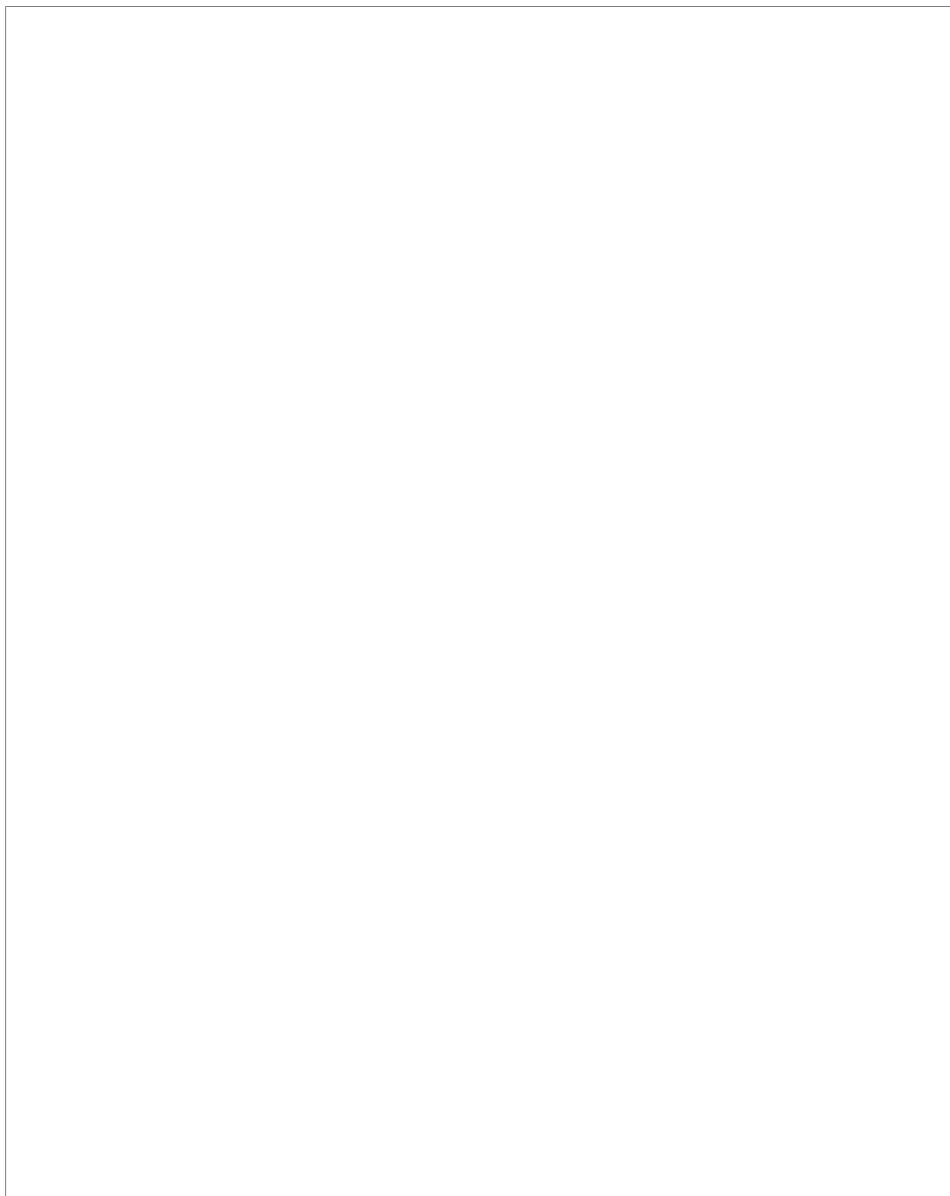
JORDAN

The Jordanian Army sweep of hostile areas in Amman has proceeded successfully for the last ten days and is expected to be concluded by the end of next week. The clean-up, accompanied by the voluntary and generally peaceful evacuation of the city by the fedayeen, has resulted in seizures of considerable quantities of armament and military equipment. Large areas of the capital, occupied by Palestinians and generally denied to Jordanian authorities for more than a year, have now been taken over by the army with only minor and sporadic clashes. The Amman operation is scheduled to be followed by a series of sweeps through the towns in northern Jordan.

These tactics will almost certainly end the current fedayeen military threat to the Husayn regime, although with the quantity of weapons evacuated from Amman the commando forces still possess a considerable nuisance potential.

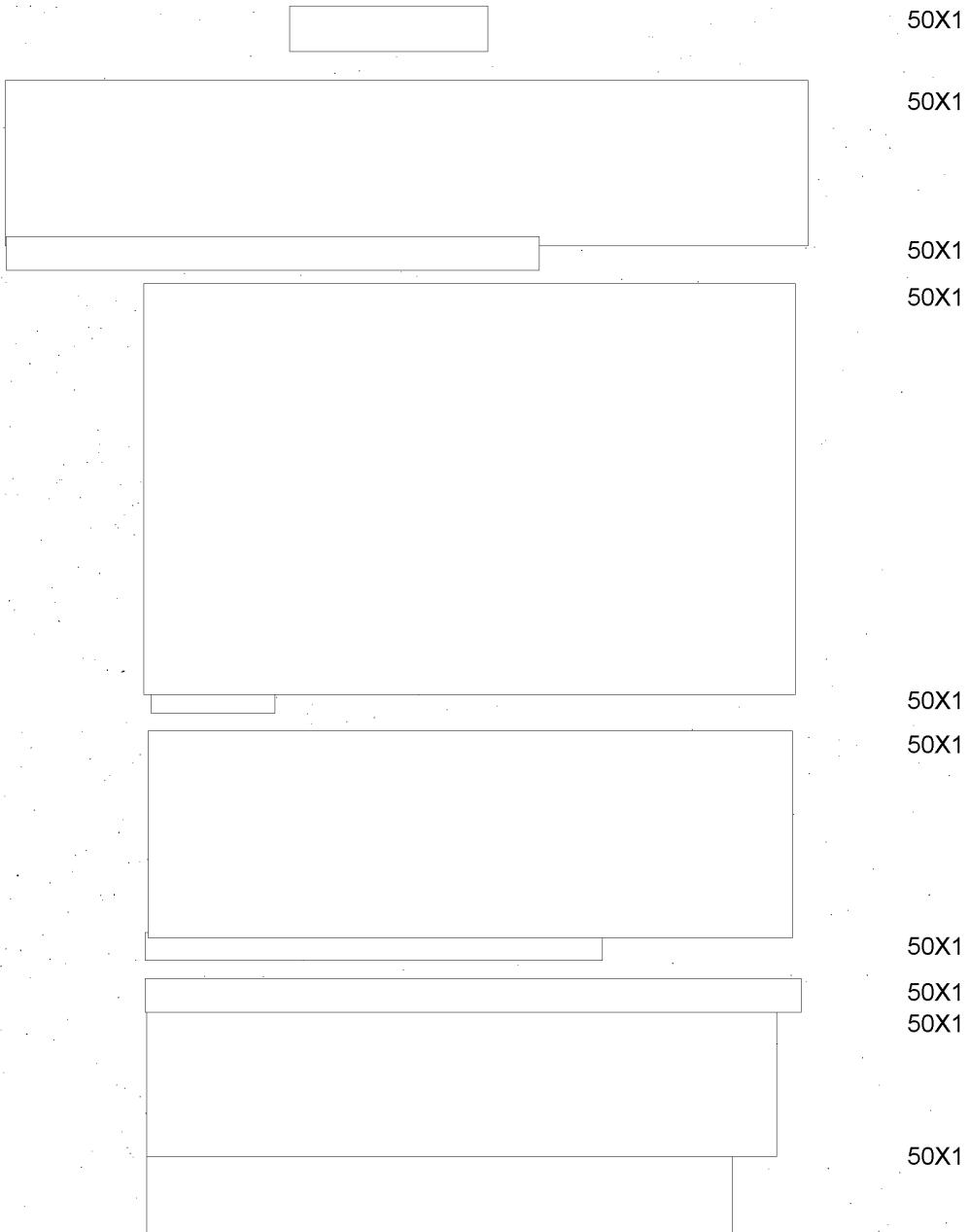
The fedayeen military threat was in fact severely crippled during the heavy fighting in September 1970. An attempted comeback after Christmas failed to rally widespread support, either within Jordan or among the vocal commando supporters in other Arab states. The Jordanian Government's decision to enforce the cease-fire agreements and its success in cleaning up Amman have shown that the fedayeen groups no longer have the unity, the resolve, and the resources to confront the army.

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PAKISTAN

It is now four weeks since the outbreak of fighting in East Pakistan, a period during which the army built up its strength and then moved out against the Bengalis. Government troops now control many of the major towns and are able to move, seemingly at will, along most major roads. Some large areas of East Pakistan are still controlled by the separatists, but the army--as soon as it can spare the men and the time--should be able to go into these areas as well.

In fighting so far, the badly led, ill-equipped, poorly trained, and disorganized East Pakistanis have tried to hold some towns and strategic points, or in a few cases attack government positions. In some places they fled when fighting began, and even in those engagements in which they did not panic, Bengali forces have been routed.

The army is able to raid into the countryside, but it has insufficient strength to exert effective control over the 62,000 villages in which most of the province's 75 million people live. For the time being, the army will have to rely on its control of transportation--and hence food distribution--and on fear of reprisals to deter antigovernment activities in the countryside.

To control the cities, Pakistan will require a military force at least as large as the 42,000 to 49,000 we currently estimate to be in the eastern wing. Far more would be required in the event of more than minimal resistance.

Bengali forces who had intended to contest the Western army have largely faded into the villages or fled to India. Most have decided they have had enough of war for a while; many had no idea what it meant to come up against well-armed professional troops.

Looking ahead through the summer, the government can count on several important advantages:

- The army has the training, the organization, and the equipment--including tactical air support--to win any direct firefight.

- Army morale is high and the troops are confident that they can defeat any Bengali resistance.

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--The government controls the towns, ports, transport facilities, local press, and radio and is working to organize some semblance of local political support.

--It will control the distribution of food, employment in government, industry, and major businesses, and all economic development activity in the province.

Countering these favorable factors are certain disadvantages:

--Small bands of insurgents will be able to attack when and where they wish, taking refuge among the rural civilian population, which is overwhelmingly hostile to the government.

--Most West Pakistani troops have had no training in counterinsurgency operations.

--With the monsoon, logistics will become difficult. The army should have no trouble keeping itself well supplied, but could face urban disorder if it is unable to feed those Bengalis under its control.

--Preventing clandestine Indian shipments to insurgents across the 2,500-mile border will be almost impossible.

--There may well be international pressure limiting the government's ability to use its economic leverage and control of food supply to full advantage.

--Military priority must still go to the India-West Pakistan border, thus limiting the number of troops the West can send to the East.

--President Yahya promised civilian government to the West Pakistanis, and some politicians--such as Bhutto--are already hinting that a rebellion in the East is no excuse for leaving the army indefinitely in charge in the West. Agitation will build up slowly, but the army, nevertheless, may have to worry increasingly about unrest in West Pakistan.

--The loss of foreign exchange from East Pakistani exports and the cost of the military operation have put further strains on a West Pakistani economy that was already stagnating.

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A key factor, of course, in anticipating East Pakistan's immediate future is the will of the Bengalis to continue to resist. Given the limits on army control and assuming some help from India, the Bengalis could stage a large-scale guerrilla war which the army would find very hard to suppress. On the other hand, the terrain generally is not well suited to guerrilla warfare and the Bengalis have a reputation for talk rather than action. Guerrilla operations, if mounted, are likely to be small-scale. It is not in the cards for the Bengalis to resort to guerrilla warfare along lines of the Algerian or Viet Cong models.

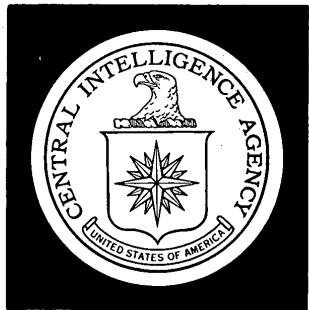
One danger inherent in a prolonged insurrection is that it may well strengthen the radical leftists in the East. The moderate, pro-Western Awami League politicians now in command are not well suited to lead a guerrilla movement. Failure of the moderates to show early progress may well turn the people toward more radical leaders.

Concern over preventing a leftist (pro-Chinese) take-over of the separatist movement is a primary reason for Indian assistance to the Bengalis, and Indian help will probably continue as long as the movement remains viable.

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24 April 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

24 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Laotian Government irregulars consolidate hold on
three positions overlooking Luang Prabang airfield.
(Page 1)

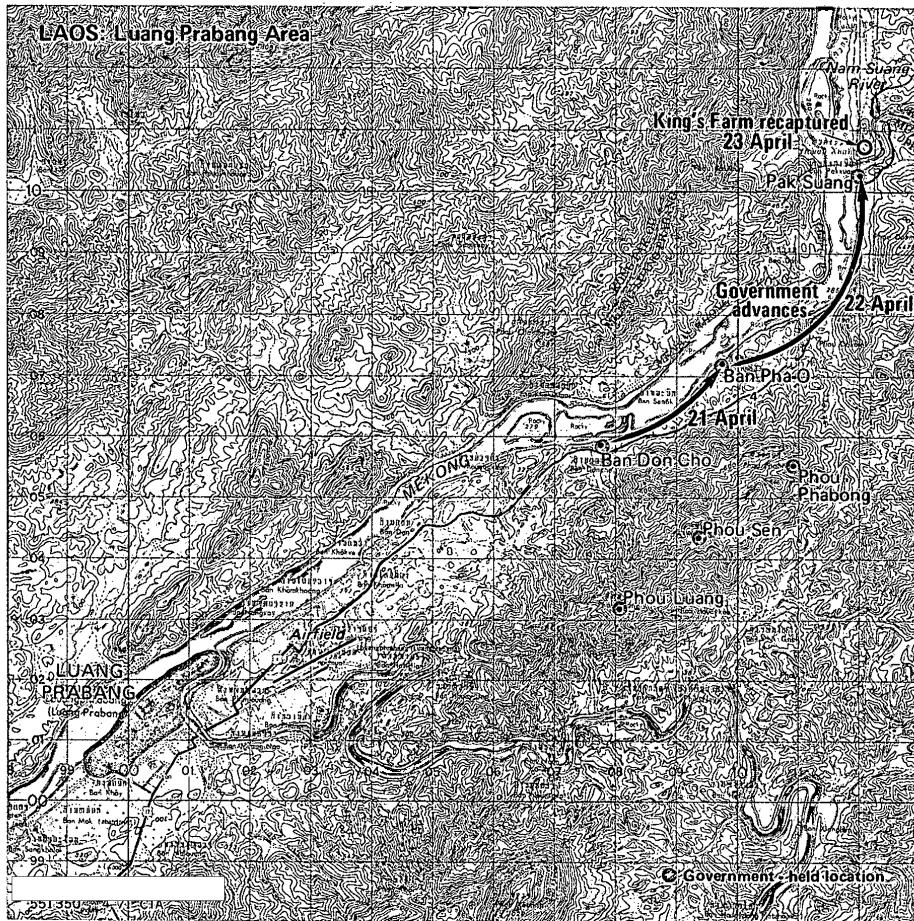
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Moscow wants to send high-ranking economic delegation
to US next month. (Page 3)

Soyuz 10 docked with the Salyut vehicle. (Page 4)

Moscow delivers ten more MIG-21s to Cairo. (Page 4)

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LAOS

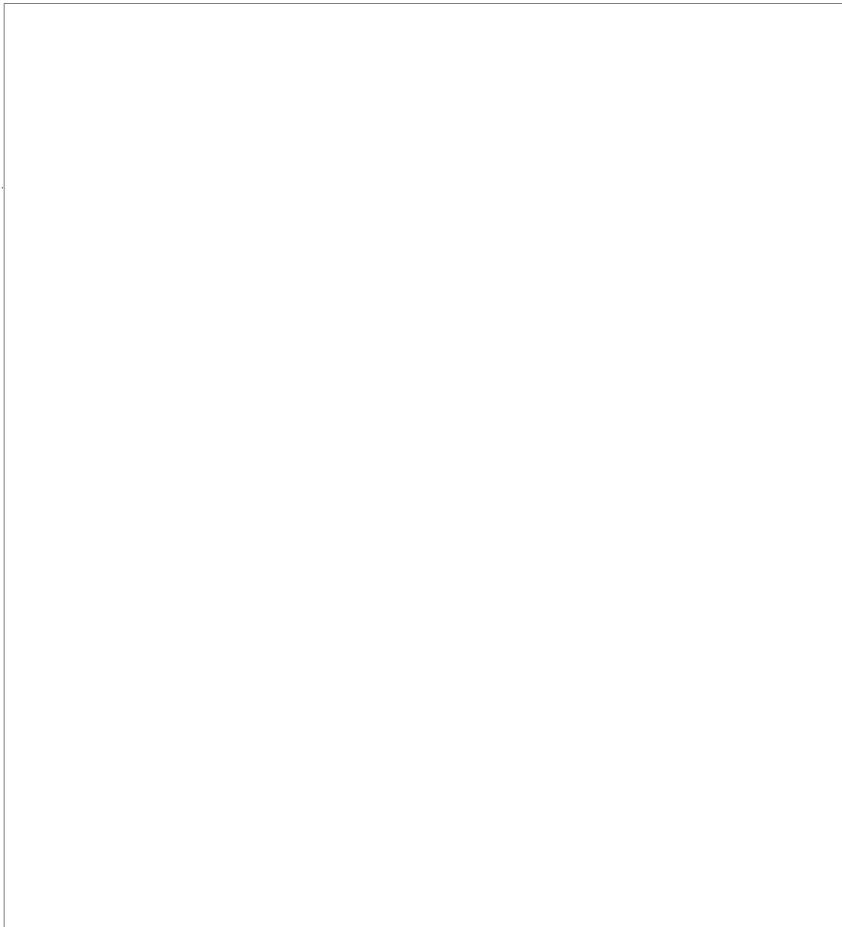
In their campaign to clear Communist units from the hills east of Luang Prabang, government irregulars have consolidated their hold on three positions overlooking the airfield. Government battalions have also substantially extended their control over Route 4 along the Mekong River, reaching the junction of the Mekong and Nam Suang rivers by Thursday. Yesterday, irregular units crossed to the northern bank of the Nam Suang and reoccupied the King's Farm which had been in enemy hands since 21 March.

Despite the government advances, the Communists are still in the area in considerable strength, and they may yet strike hard at the government battalions. The irregulars have been proceeding cautiously in anticipation of counterattacks. Although such caution seemed well warranted in the light of Communist intercepts early this week, enemy messages of the past few days have contained fewer references to plans for regaining the initiative. Government field commanders have also reported little resistance to their latest moves.

North Vietnamese units are known to have taken substantial losses during the past week, particularly in the area southeast of Pak Suang. In uncharacteristic fashion the North Vietnamese troops have also been abandoning weapons, a suggestion that they have been under unusually heavy pressure. Although it is too early to conclude that the threat to the Luang Prabang area has been dissipated, the Communists appear for the moment to be falling back to safer ground.

Elsewhere in Laos, there have been no major developments in recent days.

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USSR-US

On Thursday the Soviets began to make arrangements with the US for a visit of high-ranking economic officials whom they hope can arrive on 5 May. In addition to deputy ministers of foreign trade and state planning, the 14-man delegation will be composed largely of representatives of the motor vehicle and machine building industries.

The visit probably concerns Soviet attempts to obtain advanced technology and equipment for a heavy truck manufacturing complex to be built near the Kama River in the central USSR. The Soviets have been unsuccessful in persuading foreign companies, such as Renault, Daimler-Benz, and Fiat, to undertake construction of the plant. The delegation hopes to meet with officials of US corporations, like Mack Truck and Gleason Gears, with which the Soviets have conducted preliminary negotiations or taken soundings through intermediaries.

The delegation may also want to bring pressure through US businessmen on the administration for relaxation of licensing controls on the export of technologically advanced US machinery to the USSR. This could also explain the timing of the delegation's visit, as a US machine tool group is scheduled to travel to the USSR on 23 May.

The last-minute nature of the arrangements for the visit also suggests that Moscow may have broader political considerations in mind. The Soviets have been deeply disturbed by the recent turn of events in Sino-American relations, and they may hope to use the visit to offset Peking's gestures toward the US.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR: Soyuz 10, early in its second day in space, apparently rendezvoused and docked with the Salyut vehicle for two and one-half hours after which they separated. There are still no indications that additional launch operations are to be undertaken.

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USSR-Egypt: Moscow is continuing to shore up Cairo's defenses. Last week it delivered ten more MIG-21s for the Egyptian Air Force. Egypt has received over 60 late-model MIG-21s since the beginning of the year and a total of about 130 since they were first introduced in mid-1969. These aircraft are probably intended to replace older models, to flesh out Egypt's existing MIG-21 squadrons, and to replace training and other losses. The acute lack of qualified Egyptian pilots, however, continues to limit the use of these aircraft. These deliveries are in addition to the advanced aircraft which have recently appeared and which we believe are piloted by Soviets.

Cambodia: Discussions on forming a new government are continuing. The trio of figures

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--Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Son Sann--are still reported to be in line for key positions.

Haiti: The country continues quiet, with no signs of a threat to the government from either internal oppositionists or exiles.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

26 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Increasing tensions between Pakistan and India are discussed on *Page 1*.

Prime Minister Erim intends to impose martial law soon in Turkey's major urban areas. (*Page 2*)

Evidence so far indicates that the Soyuz 10 space mission may have been curtailed prematurely. (*Page 3*)

In South Vietnam the Communists appear to be launching their anticipated new "high point." (*Page 3*)

Formation of a new Cambodian Government remains stalled over the question of deputy premierships. (*Page 3*)

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INDIA-PAKISTAN

Pakistan has demanded that India close its Deputy High Commission in Dacca by noon today local time (0200 EDT). It has also announced the official closing of its Deputy High Commission in Calcutta, and wants India to repatriate Pakistanis serving there.

India has been refusing to evict the Pakistani staff in Calcutta which had recently proclaimed its loyalty to the secessionist regime in East Pakistan. Should New Delhi refuse to force the return of the defecting Pakistanis, it is possible that the Indians in Dacca will meet with delays and additional difficulties in returning to India.

Indian diplomats in Dacca have already been subjected to harassment. According to officials in New Delhi, "their quarters are surrounded." Pakistani authorities in Dacca have warned that any vehicle going to the deputy high commissioner's residence or office will be searched. An attempt was made on 24 April to search his automobile. He has also been warned not to try to destroy any of his records. An official in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs has expressed concern to the US Embassy over the possibility that Pakistan will withdraw diplomatic immunities for Indians in Dacca following the expiration of the Pakistani deadline.

The dispute over the repatriation of diplomatic personnel and the harassment of the Indians in Dacca, when added to other current issues raising temperatures in New Delhi and Islamabad, have brought relations between the two nations to the lowest point since the war in 1965.

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TURKEY

In view of the continuing violence, Prime Minister Erim has decided to declare martial law in [redacted] five cities, including Ankara and Istanbul, [redacted]

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[redacted] The new restrictions will continue for two or three months or until law and order are fully restored.

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Erim is likely to encounter some opposition to this move within his cabinet, but he is evidently convinced that martial law is necessary and appears determined to go ahead with it. The government may postpone its action, however, until after the CENTO foreign ministers conference in Ankara, which meets on 30 April and 1 May.

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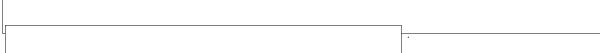


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Erim recently issued a public warning that his government would soon take firmer action against those who would "destroy the Turkish state," some of whom he said were being aided and encouraged "from outside." He did not identify the outsiders [redacted]

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US installations in Ankara continue to be the targets of bombing attacks. Late Friday night explosive devices damaged two facilities; additional explosives found near one of them could have, if detonated, caused serious damage and fatalities. Foreign Minister Olcay recently warned the US ambassador that Americans in Turkey should remain on their guard against possible extremist attack.

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NOTES

USSR: Many of the extensive preparations normally associated with the recovery of a manned space-craft were not noted when the Soyuz 10 was deorbited Saturday, late in the second day of its mission. This, together with the unprecedented nighttime recovery operation, suggests that the mission was curtailed prematurely, contrary to the TASS claim that the planned program of experiments had been fulfilled. The Salyut vehicle with which Soyuz 10 docked remains in orbit, and, according to TASS, will continue to be used in experiments. There are no indications, however, that further manned launches are imminent.

South Vietnam: An increase in enemy military action in widely scattered sectors of the country occurred over the weekend and was continuing early this morning. This activity suggests that some Communist units have begun the much-heralded late April phase of the enemy's current spring campaign. More attacks are expected the last few days of this month as various other units complete battle preparations. Some action could carry over into May.

Cambodia: Efforts to form a new government in Phnom Penh remain stalled. The main obstacle is Sirik Matak's reluctance to accept a position in a troika of deputy prime ministers.

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Lon Nol may yet be able to persuade him to go along. Lon Nol still favors the plan and believes he can convince Matak that he will be the senior deputy premier.

West Germany: The Christian Democrats continued their series of state electoral victories by polling an absolute majority--51 percent--in the Schleswig-Holstein election yesterday. Although Brandt's Social Democrats increased their share of the vote slightly to 41.2 percent, their failure to do better and the collapse of their intended coalition partner--the Free Democrats who slipped to only 3.8 percent and lost their four seats in the state legislature--consigned them once again to the opposition role in the state. This latest setback to his party at the state level is not likely, however, to cause Brandt to undertake any significant revision of his domestic or foreign policies, including his Ostpolitik.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

27 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tension between Pakistan and India over border incidents and the treatment of diplomats is creating a dangerous situation. (Page 1)

In Turkey, the government has declared martial law to counter a new threat from militant leftists. (Page 2)

A controversy is brewing in Japan over the alleged presence of US nuclear weapons. (Page 3)

In Ceylon, insurgents are planning new attacks. (Page 3)

A high-level Italian delegation seeks increased trade with China. (Page 3)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN-INDIA

Both countries have closed their respective Deputy High Commission offices in Dacca and Calcutta, and Pakistan has announced that safe conduct for the Indians will be provided "on the principle of reciprocity." At present, Indian officials in Dacca are confined to their homes, and Deputy High Commissioner Sen Gupta has been told he is "more or less" interned. New Delhi has retaliated by banning the departure of any Pakistani diplomats without Indian permission.

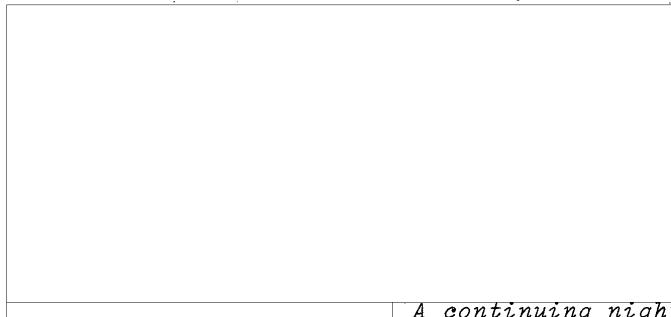
The potential for harm to one another's diplomats and the tensions resulting from continuing border incidents create a dangerous situation between the two countries. We doubt that either side wants to foment an incident but one could easily occur and rapidly get out of hand.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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TURKEY

Martial law was declared as of midnight last night in 11 of Turkey's 67 provinces including Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir.



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A continuing night-time curfew is expected to be declared, at least in Ankara, and probably will be accompanied by a roundup of suspected troublemakers.

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NOTES

Japan: The Sato government has flatly denied a New York Times story of 25 April that claimed Tokyo has for years permitted the temporary presence of US nuclear weapons in Japan. Opposition elements, long convinced that US nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers visiting Japan carry nuclear weapons, are likely to seize on the Times story as a pretext for vigorous probing for "proof" of their charges. Popular concern over the nuclear weapons issue has been heightened by the imminent reversion of Okinawa, where many Japanese assume the US maintains a nuclear weapons stockpile. Despite government assurances that Okinawa will be nuclear-free when it reverts, many Japanese are skeptical.

Ceylon: The government is taking precautions against an expected attack by insurgents against Colombo and other locations tonight.

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The insurgents, although weakened by government operations, are still capable of mounting a significant effort; their timing, however, may be delayed because of widespread knowledge of their planning.

Italy - Communist China: A prestigious Italian economic mission, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Mario Zagari, will go to China next month. The delegation, which reportedly will number 25 or 30 top industrialists including Agnelli of Fiat, will explore the possibilities of exporting complete industrial plants as well as equipment for a number of diverse industries. Although Rome hopes for a significant trade increase, this will be contingent upon Italy's willingness to increase its imports of Chinese goods.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

28 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

India accuses Pakistan of raiding two villages yesterday, killing 30 persons. (Page 1)

President Pak wins South Korean election. (Page 2)

Yugoslav party to take up question of Croatian nationalism in meeting on Brioni today. (Page 3)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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INDIA-PAKISTAN

The Indian press says that Pakistani troops raided two Indian villages yesterday and killed five persons in one. In the other, an enclave surrounded by Pakistani territory, 25 Indians died. Pakistan has not yet released its version of these incidents.

Usually the two countries' reports of such clashes largely agree on their seriousness, although each tries to place all blame on the other. The two latest incidents could have resulted from overzealous Pakistani pursuit of refugees crossing into India, or from Indian infiltration. The Pakistanis claim to have wiped out a band of infiltrators--and captured two of them--in another part of East Pakistan.

An influx of East Pakistani refugees--over 600,000, half of them Hindus, according to official Indian estimates--is also contributing to strained relations. New Delhi is primarily concerned that resources will be overtaxed in coping with problems of disease, food, and housing, and it hopes for international help. There is also concern that the refugees will be exploited by leftist extremists, or that violence may break out between Hindu refugees and local and refugee Moslems.

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SOUTH KOREA

Nearly complete returns indicate that President Pak Chong-hui easily defeated his popular opponent Kim Tae-chung in yesterday's election. Reports differ as to the exact margin of his victory.

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[redacted] persistent public suspicion of government-vote tampering is likely to produce opposition charges of fraud, raising the prospect of renewed and possibly more violent student protest.

Pak's victory assures a continuation of strong central leadership with emphasis on economic development. The relatively low voter turnout, however--an estimated 80 percent, compared with about 85 percent in the last two presidential elections--suggests a growing weariness with his leadership. Some voters may have chosen to show their opposition by abstaining to avoid the instability they may have feared would follow an opposition victory. Throughout the campaign the government encouraged the belief that the military would not accept Kim as president, and Pak took to the air to decry the opposition's unfitness to govern and warn that "the ruling party for its part is not prepared to turn over power."

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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YUGOSLAVIA

Tito has called a meeting of the party presidium today at his island home on Brioni. Topics on the agenda will include the opposition by the Croatian republic to pending constitutional and economic reforms, and nationalism within the republics.

As noted in The President's Daily Brief of 16 April, Tito has been on a country-wide speaking trip to promote support for his programs, warning the party that the Brioni meeting would remain in session until full unanimity is reached. He also has hinted that some high-level officials might be purged.

Croatian nationalism has always been a particular thorn in Tito's side, and opponents of his proposed decentralization of powers to the republics are using the example of Croatia in an effort to dissuade him from this course.

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NOTE

Communist China: [redacted]

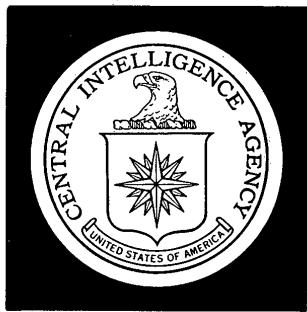
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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

29 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

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[redacted] Soviets [redacted] Egypt [redacted] 50X1
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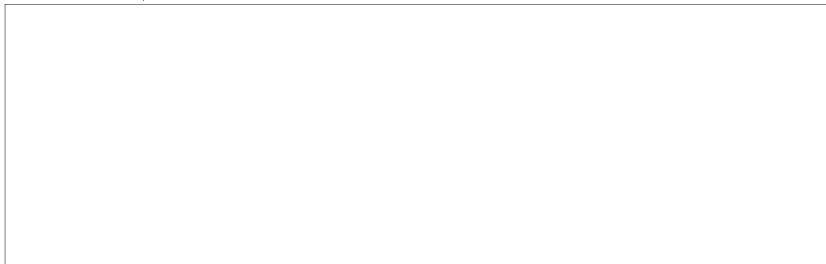
Indian [redacted] Pakistan. (Page 3) 50X1
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Peking's efforts to expand its diplomatic presence
in the Middle East are now focusing on Turkey and
Iran. (Page 5)

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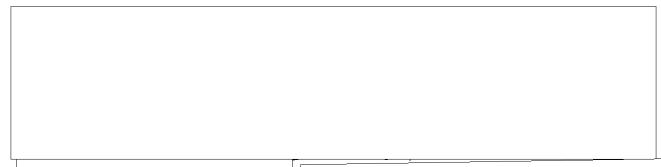
USSR-EGYPT



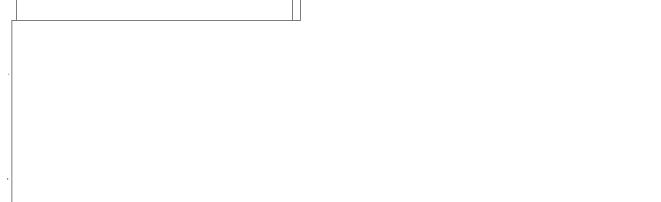
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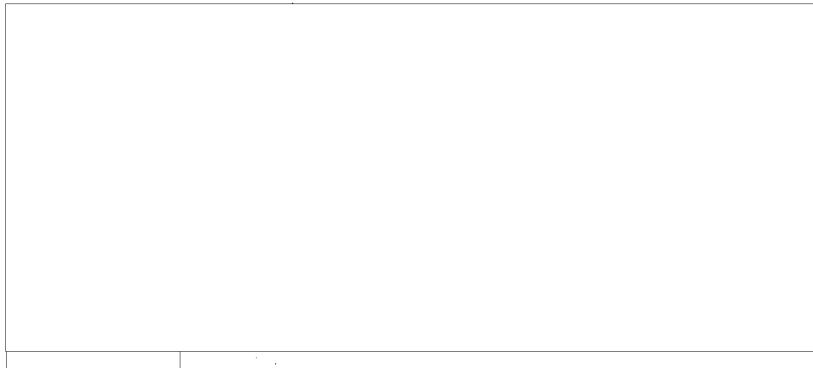
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EGYPT



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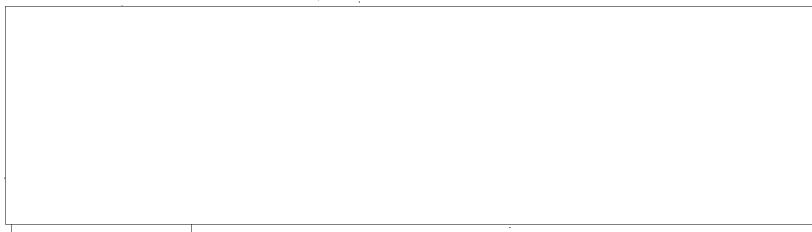
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INDIA-PAKISTAN

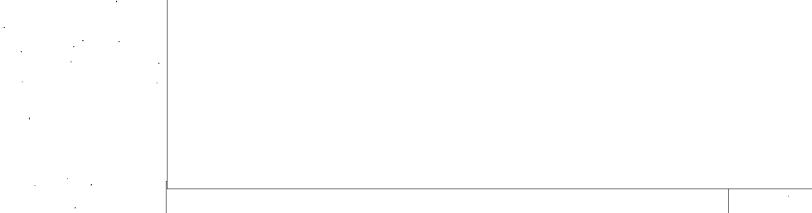


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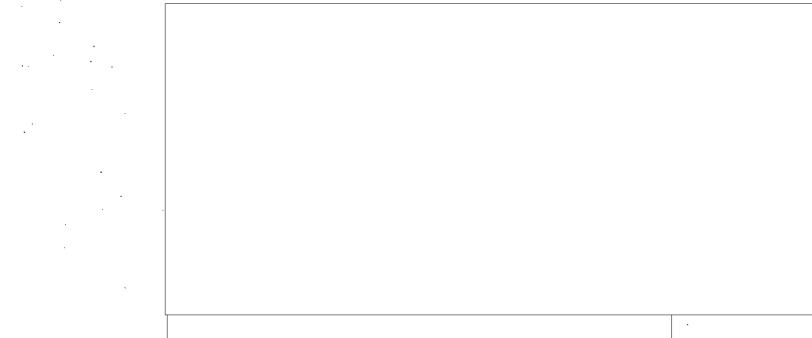
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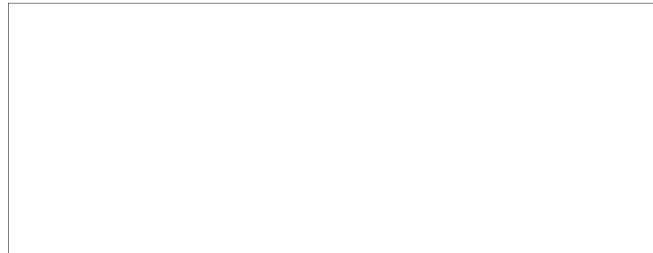


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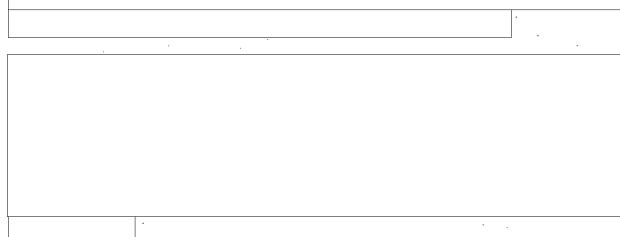
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NOTES

Communist China - Middle East: Peking's efforts to expand its diplomatic presence in the Middle East and to win votes for admission to the UN are now focusing on Turkey and Iran. Both countries are actively weighing the question of recognition--possibly along lines of the Canadian formula, taking note of Peking's claim to Taiwan without endorsing it. Direct Turkish-Chinese talks began on 25 April. Iran's interest in ties with Peking became obvious earlier this month with a visit to China by the Shah's twin sister. Both Iran and Turkey see recognition of China as of some value as a balancing factor in their relations with the USSR.

Turkey: Martial law is being put into effect in ways calculated to cause as little disruption as possible. There is a ban on known extremist organizations, but there have been only scattered arrests. The government is awaiting parliament's passage of tougher laws before embarking on any roundup of leftist suspects.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

30 April 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Sirik Matak is reported to have been given responsibility for forming a new Cambodian Government following Lon Nol's abrupt decision yesterday to bow out. (Page 1)

A new military recruitment and conscription drive is under way in North Vietnam. (Page 3)

The Laotian Government has welcomed a Pathet Lao proposal to resume discussions looking toward peace talks. (Page 4)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CAMBODIA

A government communiqué has announced that Cheng Heng has designated Sirik Matak to try to form a new government, according to late reports. This development follows Lon Nol's abrupt decision yesterday not to stay on as prime minister. Lon Nol met with Matak yesterday for the first time in over a week, but the substance of their discussions is not yet known.

Lon Nol's latest maneuver may have come as a result of Matak's unwillingness to serve in a reduced capacity as one of a troika of deputy prime ministers. With Cheng Heng's choice boiling down to Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, or some eventual dark horse, Matak has probably been given the first crack because he has been acting prime minister and has had the support of Lon Nol.

Matak has indicated he would be willing to become prime minister provided all political factions close ranks behind him. He is dealing from a fragile power base, as he is not overly popular and is something of an old guard symbol to students and certain elements in the National Assembly. Matak, however, is capable and energetic and has established rapport with a number of senior military officers. All of the country's top military commanders pledged support to Matak earlier in the week when it looked as if Lon Nol would be remaining as prime minister, but whether this support will hold with Lon Nol stepping out is another matter.

If Matak can not or will not put together a government, Son Ngoc Thanh's prospects will improve considerably. He is clearly interested in the prime ministership, and he would appeal in this role to younger elements who have been pushing for a thorough housecleaning at the top of the government. Moreover, Thanh may have an active supporter in Lon Non, Lon Nol's brother, who seems to find Thanh more congenial than Matak.

(continued)

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Thus far, the political maneuvering in the capital has been notably free of tension or a sense of crisis. Further indecision or prolongation of the current impasse in forming a new government, however, will begin to strain nerves and increase the potential for serious trouble.

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NORTH VIETNAM

A new military recruitment and conscription drive is under way. Since around mid-March, there have been numerous articles in the North Vietnamese press of the kind noted during past induction drives. These accounts have described large numbers of youths--more than 10,000 from Haiphong and a handful of rural provinces alone--"enthusiastically volunteering" for service.

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Not all the fresh inductees into the regular army are raw recruits; some are to be shifted from the local self-defense and militia forces. This upgrading process long has been an important source of partially trained personnel for the army.

The current drive will in part make up for Communist losses in eastern Laos and Cambodia during the dry season. It also could signal Hanoi's intent to increase its military effort in the South later this year. The recent articles indicate that many of those now entering the army are earmarked for duty outside North Vietnam. Because of normal training requirements and the condition of the infiltration trails during the oncoming rainy season, the presence of the bulk of the new troops is unlikely to be felt in South Vietnam or Cambodia before the second half of this year.

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LAOS



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Preliminary negotiations between the two sides last year were largely concerned with procedural questions, in which both sides tried to gain the advantage before beginning substantive talks. The Communists proved fairly flexible in their tactics, avoiding sweeping demands for a total bombing halt as a prelude to talks and accepting a face-saving formula on the question of whether Souvanna's negotiator represents him as "prince" or as "prime minister." The preliminary talks broke down in January of this year, however, when Souvanna rescinded his earlier agreement that the talks would be held in the Communist-held town of Khang Khay on the Plaine des Jarres.

The Communists presumably are still seeking the same goals as in previous exchanges: to lay the groundwork for a future political settlement that will enable them to play a political as well as a military role and, more immediately, to gain a bombing halt or some other diminution of the war that would be to their advantage.

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