

The President's Daily Brief

1 October 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

1 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

East and West German negotiators have resumed their talks after both sides made some concessions.
(Page 1)

South Vietnam's President Thieu seems almost certain to receive a vote of confidence and should be able to weather the pre-election furor caused by his sole candidacy. *(Page 2)*

Panama

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(Page 3)

Unrest in the refugee camps in India, as well as prospects for shipping to East Pakistan are discussed on *Page 4*.

Yesterday's National Day reception did not shed any light on Communist China's leadership problems.
(Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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GERMANY

East and West German negotiators return to their talks today to work out details of the four-power Berlin Agreement initialed on 3 September. Their discussions were stalemated until the West Germans abandoned their insistence that the two sides use a common German-language text. At the same time, Bonn is encouraged by the signing of a postal and telecommunications agreement yesterday in which Pankow made several concessions.

The shelving of the textual problem has also cleared the way for the West Berlin Senat to resume parallel negotiations with East Germany next Monday on intra-Berlin matters. These include transportation, communications, and sanitation matters affecting both halves of the city, as well as arrangements for West Berliners to visit the East.

We anticipate that Pankow will still bargain sharply as the talks proceed. Moscow, however, will not permit Pankow to stall indefinitely. The Soviets want the talks completed in order to move on to the formal signing of the Berlin Agreement and to Bonn's ratification of the German-Soviet treaty of 1970.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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SOUTH VIETNAM

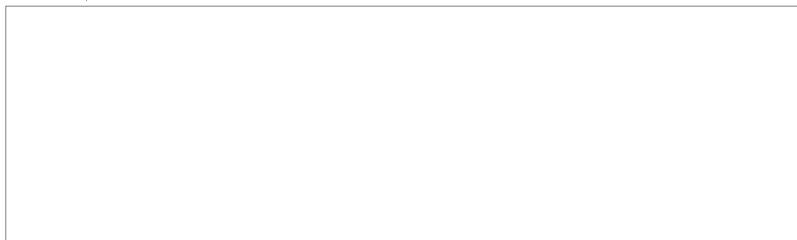
President Thieu seems almost certain to receive what he can interpret as a strong vote of confidence on Sunday, despite fairly widespread unhappiness over the election. He is counting on heavy support from rural areas, which have remained largely unaffected by the political turmoil in the cities, and is said to have passed the word to provincial officials to ensure a large turnout. But the calls for a boycott by the An Quang Buddhists and other groups could cut into the vote total.

Forces in opposition to the election remain relatively weak and divided. Barring an unexpected turn, such as a police clash with demonstrators which produced a martyr, Thieu should be able to weather the furor without too much immediate damage to his over-all political position. Although many moderate and formerly pro-government groups have become critical of Thieu, only a few have switched sides and joined the active opposition.

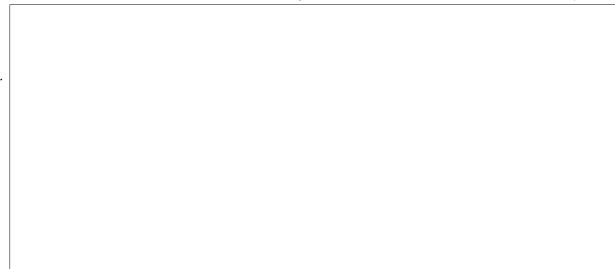
After the balloting, Thieu may be able to regain the support of some of these people with conciliatory gestures. The loss of confidence in Thieu and the constitutional system on the part of many others will probably endure, however, and Thieu as a consequence is likely to face a more energetic opposition for some time to come.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PANAMA



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INDIA-PAKISTAN

Indian officials are concerned over growing unrest in the refugee camps. There have been clashes with relief workers over distribution of rations, as well as violence between refugees and local Indians who consider themselves just as needy and entitled to aid as the Pakistanis. Religious tensions lie close to the surface and could result in more violence. Communist agitators meanwhile are trying to stir up more trouble in the camps in order to embarrass the government.

* * *

Following the mining of at least five ships by Bangla Desh guerrillas last week, seven Western shipping firms have announced an indefinite suspension of service to East Pakistan. The lines provide the only scheduled service between East Pakistani ports and the west coast of North America, all of South America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Together they account for one-fourth of all normal shipping. Emergency relief efforts will not be affected immediately because nearly all foodgrains are being shipped via nonscheduled charter vessels.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Communist China: Last evening's National Day reception failed to shed any light on Peking's leadership troubles. Chou En-lai did not attend the reception nor did most of the other important Peking-based politburo members, and there were no speeches during the abbreviated 90-minute affair. The authoritative editorial that usually marks this major holiday has not appeared. Chinese officials have again privately explained these latest departures from previous practice as merely more "reform."

USSR-Sudan: The Soviets are still trying to make a fresh diplomatic start in the Sudan, this time using Egyptian, Syrian, and Indian mediation. A new Soviet ambassador will depart Moscow for Khartoum in several days. His job will be to recoup the harm done to the USSR's position by the bitter recriminations between the two in the wake of the coup against President Numayri last July. Although Numayri is under pressure from some of his advisers to patch up relations with Moscow, he appears to be in no hurry and continues to make anti-Soviet statements in public.

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2 October 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

2 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Japanese business interests have begun pressing Sato to revalue the yen to help them secure export contracts, and some are ready to countenance his early resignation. (Page 1)

Podgorny arrives in Hanoi tomorrow in an apparent attempt to impress the North Vietnamese with the reliability of Moscow's support. (Page 2)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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JAPAN

Financial and industrial interests have begun pressing Sato to revalue the yen soon at a fixed parity rate in order to ease their difficulties in concluding export contracts. The Japan Committee for Economic Development--an influential group of major industrialists--has called on him to prepare to make necessary concessions to the US as well as to exert pressure on Washington to remove the import surcharge.

In a similar vein, four top businessmen told US Embassy officials Wednesday that they felt it was necessary to improve relations with the US and to remedy the sluggishness of the Japanese economy even if it meant concessions on the part of Japan and Sato's early resignation.

The erosion of Sato's support in the industrial community increases the chances that he may be forced to retire within the next few months.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTES

USSR - North Vietnam: President Podgorny will arrive in Hanoi tomorrow with senior officials from the party and military, the Foreign Ministry, and both aid and trade departments. Moscow's purpose appears to be to impress the North Vietnamese with the reliability of Soviet support. The Russians had hoped to exploit the strain in Sino-Vietnamese relations caused by President Nixon's coming trip to Peking, but the recent visit to Hanoi by a high-level Chinese delegation will make Podgorny's task more difficult. Podgorny's visit may also be the occasion for the signing of the 1972 Soviet aid agreement with North Vietnam and for the commissioning of a hydroelectric power plant 100 miles northwest of Hanoi--Moscow's largest aid project in the country.

UK-Malta: British negotiators were struck by the tough attitude of the Maltese during the bilateral talks early this week on a new defense agreement. These discussions stem from the tentative agreement reached in mid-September between Heath and Mintoff setting a general framework for the detailed negotiations. Financial considerations were not discussed directly, but almost every topic raised by Malta's delegation had a money angle. Malta wants higher wage scales for British-employed Maltese laborers and assurances that there will be no layoffs at any UK bases on the island. London and its contributing NATO partners could find the bill for a new agreement considerably more than their tentative cash and aid offer of around \$24 million plus bilateral aid.

Egypt: Our analysis of the economic plans Sadat announced in his mid-September speech points to some chance of speeding economic growth with increased foreign investment, but also to several striking problems. Investments are to be channeled into "free zones" through a semi-autonomous financial institution in an effort to overcome Egypt's generally poor financial reputation, but the ability of Egyptian managers to function outside the conventional bureaucracy remains to be tested. In addition, opposition to Sadat, already latent because of his dealings with the US, could build around emotional fears of "foreign capitalistic exploitation."

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Sunday Cable 3-02-71



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SUNDAY CABLE
3 October 1971

COMMUNIST CHINA

Peking appears to be making some effort to head off an intensification of rumors about the leadership situation. In rapid succession, Chou hosted a special State Council reception on the evening of 1 October and a banquet for Sihanouk in Peking at noon yesterday. The politburo members in attendance were all leaders who had already made previous appearances since mid-September. There is still no information on the status of Mao, Lin Piao, or the important military leaders on the politburo who have been out of sight since 10 September.

The official Chinese press account of the State Council reception on 1 October, which was sponsored by the recently formed "Cultural Group" of the central government, provides some further indications that the political stock of Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, is on the decline. The broadcast revealed that a veteran party official not known to be particularly close to Madame Mao has been named as head of the group. In recent years the regime has consistently emphasized Chiang Ching's pre-eminence in the cultural field, and it was logical that either she or one of her close associates would be named to the post. Moreover, despite the fact that Chiang Ching was noted as being present at the reception, her name was conspicuously absent from the list of high-level officials who mingled with the guests.

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SUNDAY CABLE
3 October 1971

SOUTH VIETNAM

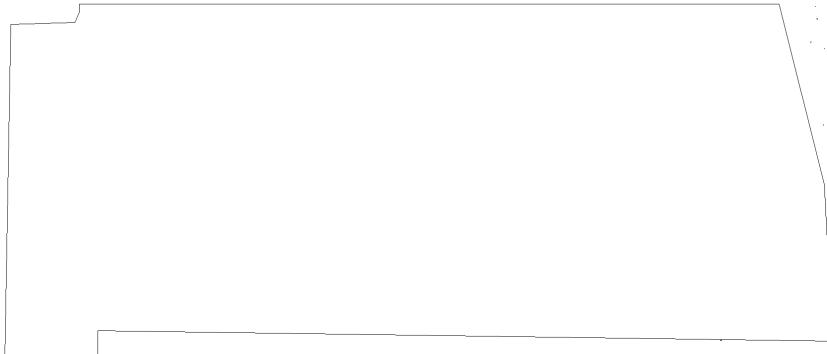
On the eve of the election, minor anti-government demonstrations continued in Saigon and several other cities, but they were contained relatively easily by police. Ky, who has been encouraging the anti-election protests, is said to be planning to try to prolong the agitation beyond election day. On the military side, good weather has helped South Vietnamese reinforcements to retain the initiative against several Communist regimental formations which have been attacking fire bases and field positions along the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon. Elsewhere in South Vietnam, the military situation remains generally quiet.

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SUNDAY CABLE
3 October 1971

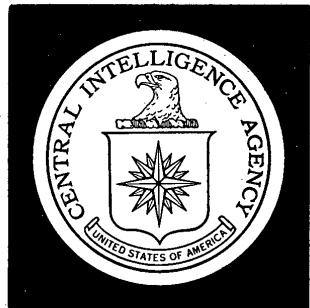
CAMBODIA



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4 October 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

4 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The South Vietnamese election went fairly smoothly with a high voter turnout. (Page 1)

Chou En-lai and other Chinese civilian politburo members are maintaining an active schedule of appearances, but several top military leaders remain out of public view. (Page 2)

The two German states remain divided over who is competent to speak for Berlin in the negotiations to implement the Four-Power agreement. (Page 4)

Lon Nol has now decided to extend the mandate of the Cambodian National Assembly. (Page 5)

East Pakistani leader Mujibur Rahman is said to have been given a life sentence by a Pakistani military tribunal. (Page 5)

A meeting of the new Arab federation may help resolve some of the mystery about the status of Libyan Prime Minister Qadhafi. (Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM

The government is reporting that 87.7 percent of the country's registered voters went to the polls and that Thieu received approximately 91 percent of the ballots cast.

The voter turnout, if true, is more than the 83.7 percent for the 1967 presidential contest; it seems particularly high in view of the calls by Ky, the An Quang Buddhists, and other opposition elements for a boycott.

Efforts by the Communists and by radical student and veterans groups to disrupt the election process were generally ineffective. Communist military attacks were widespread, but mostly small-scale. The Communists relied largely on stepped up shellings, which included light rocket attacks on Saigon and several other cities and military bases. Although students and veterans managed to stir up serious disturbances in Da Nang, and apparently were responsible for scattered terrorist incidents in Saigon, most of the country remained quiet.

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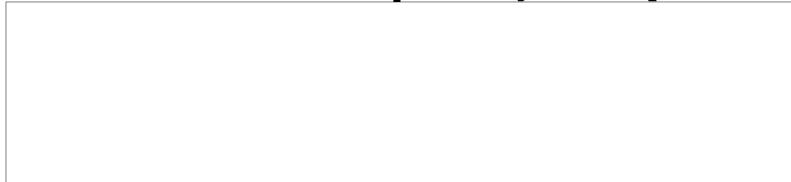
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COMMUNIST CHINA

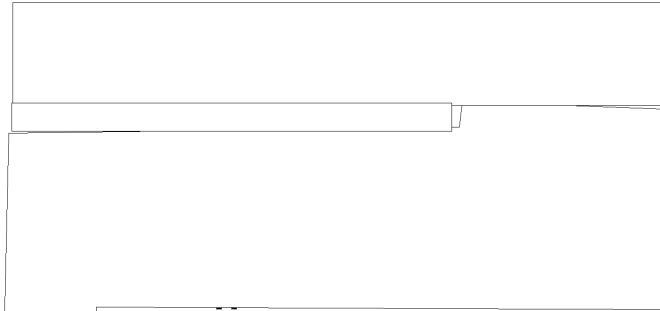
Since the curtailed National Day celebrations on 1 October, Chou En-lai has hosted a series of state receptions and dinners featuring a heavy turnout among the active civilian members of the ruling politburo below the level of Mao and Lin Piao.

These efforts are clearly designed to reduce foreign speculation about the leadership situation following the abrupt cancellation of Chou's banquet on the eve of National Day and the failure of the regime to publish the traditional editorial statement marking the occasion.

The continued failure of army Chief of Staff Huang Yung-sheng and the top leaders of the navy and air force to appear in public suggests that the current power struggle concerns in part the political futures of China's top ranking military leaders.



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[Li Hsueh-feng, who is a veteran party official and an alternate member of the politburo, was conspicuously excluded from a special pictorial article on the politburo released last summer.]

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We have no evidence that a replacement has been named for either man in the politically sensitive Peking Military Region, which may mean that the question has been hotly debated within the leadership.

(continued)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

There is also uncertainty concerning Hsu Shih-yu, an important regional military figure in east China. Hsu has been out of sight since 6 June and a recent provincial broadcast suggests that another man has taken over his post as commander of the Nanking Military Region. Any personnel change of this magnitude is almost certainly a reflection of the currently unsettled leadership situation in Peking.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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EAST - WEST GERMANY

Following his meeting with East German negotiator Kohl on Friday, West German negotiator Bahr told the press that Pankow's willingness to let Bonn represent West Berlin in the postal agreement signed on 30 September could serve as a model for an agreement on all transit between West Germany and West Berlin. Kohl, however, had earlier made it quite clear that Pankow had not budged from the view that Bahr was competent to discuss only transit of West German civilians and goods, while the West Berlin Senat would have to negotiate separate arrangements for transit of West Berlin residents and goods.

The two negotiators have therefore agreed to postpone resolution of this thorny issue until discussions are near completion. In the meantime, beginning Wednesday the tempo of the talks will be speeded up, with three sessions scheduled per week, and both delegations have been expanded to include more technical experts.

The parallel inner-Berlin talks are scheduled to resume today.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTES

Cambodia: [redacted]

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Pakistan: Imprisoned East Pakistani leader Mujibur Rahman has been sentenced to life imprisonment by the military tribunal which has been trying him since mid-August on treason charges [redacted]

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[redacted] A verdict of either death or life imprisonment had been expected. The next step presumably will be up to President Yahya Khan who will review the sentence. He may let it stand because he has publicly accused Mujib of traitorous activities. On the other hand, Yahya, aware that the popular Bengali leader is generally considered the keystone of any political settlement between East and West Pakistan, could decide to commute the sentence in the interest of working toward an agreement.

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Federation of Arab Republics: Some of the mystery about the status of Libyan Prime Minister Qadhafi may be resolved today when the Libyan, Egyptian, and Syrian heads of state begin a three-day meeting in Cairo. Qadhafi has been absent from public view since 19 September and there has been intense speculation that he has resigned his top leadership posts. So far, preparations have been going ahead as if Qadhafi will attend. The meeting of the three is the initial session of the presidential council of the new Federation of Arab Republics. The agenda lists a large number of topics related to organization of the federation, but the authoritative Egyptian newspaper, al-Ahram, has predicted the discussions will also range over political and military developments in the Arab world.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

5 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Japan

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(Page 1)

East German

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(Page 2)

Libyan Prime Minister Qadhafi's appearance in Cairo yesterday establishes for the time being that he remains as his country's leader. (Page 3)

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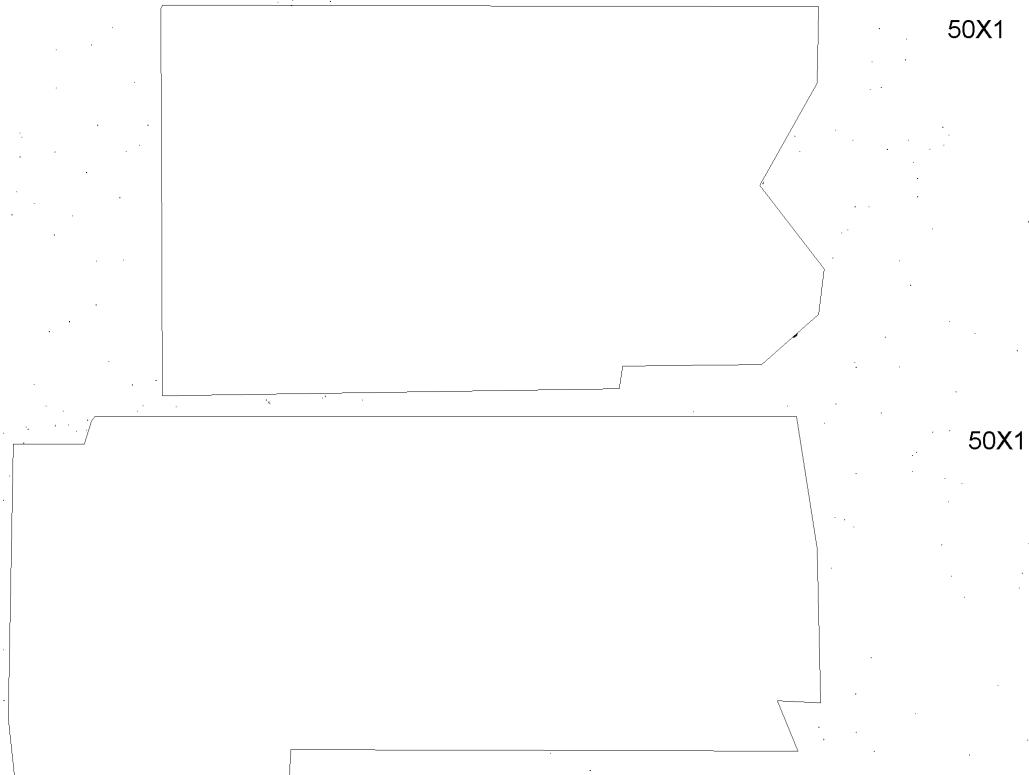
JAPAN-US

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EAST GERMANY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

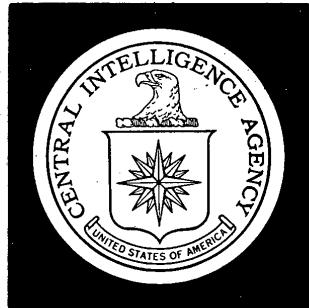
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTE

Libya: Qadhafi arrived in Cairo yesterday to attend the Federation of Arab Republics summit meeting, thereby establishing that for the time being he remains as his country's leader. Qadhafi is scheduled to make a major speech in Libya on Thursday, and if any adjustments are planned in the Libyan power structure, he might announce them on that occasion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

6 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

On *Page 1* we discuss the current military situation along the border between West Pakistan and India.

The latest satellite photography shows no additional silos of the new types. (*Page 3*)

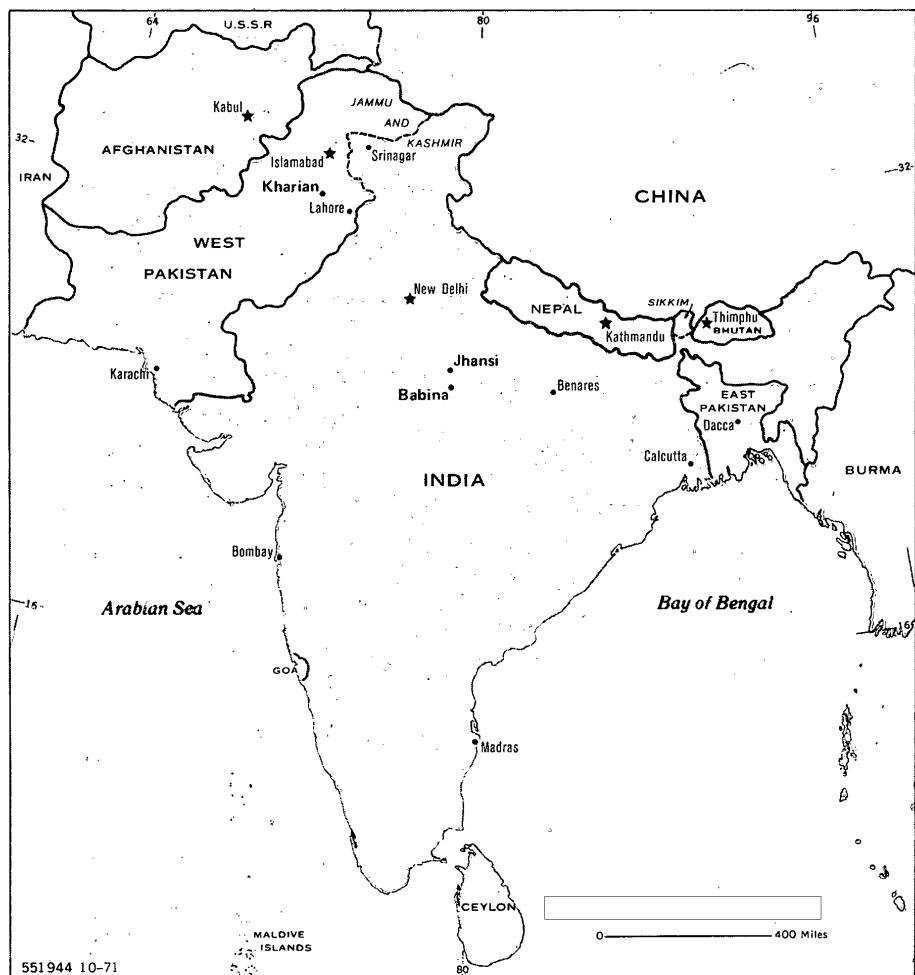
West Germany

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(*Page 4*)

The forced retirement of top Argentine naval officers is stirring fresh criticism of the Lanusse government in military circles. (*Page 5*)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN-INDIA

Pakistani military preparations near the West Pakistan - India border continue.

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[redacted]
many West Pakistani civilians have begun leaving border areas, fearing the breakout of hostilities.

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Although Yahya apparently has been giving some thought to launching an early military strike against India, we are inclined to believe that he has not yet made a final decision. He and his fellow generals are well aware of India's military superiority. Moreover, we do not believe that the west wing's position in the East has become so desperate as to cause Yahya to call for an early deliberate attack on India.

An Indian Army official told the US and other military attachés on Monday that a Pakistani armored division and an infantry division at Kharian had moved out to "battle positions" to the southeast. Satellite photography [redacted] did show the Kharian cantonment to be virtually deserted, but no large movements of equipment on the rail lines going south from Kharian were observed.

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[redacted] yesterday that Pakistani military units were currently engaged in exercises; if true, this could account for the changes at the Kharian base.

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Satellite photography [redacted] showed that at least the support elements of India's 1st Armored Division remain at its home cantonment at Jhansi 200 miles south of New Delhi, indicating that the division has not moved toward the West Pakistan border area as previously reported. [redacted]

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

The satellite photography of other military facilities in both countries reviewed so far reveals no unusual activity.

Both India and Pakistan apparently have reimposed restrictions on each other's diplomats after Indian police allegedly kept a busload of Pakistani diplomatic personnel from returning home. Pakistani newspapers are also stepping up their charges of aggressive Indian activities and intentions in the East.

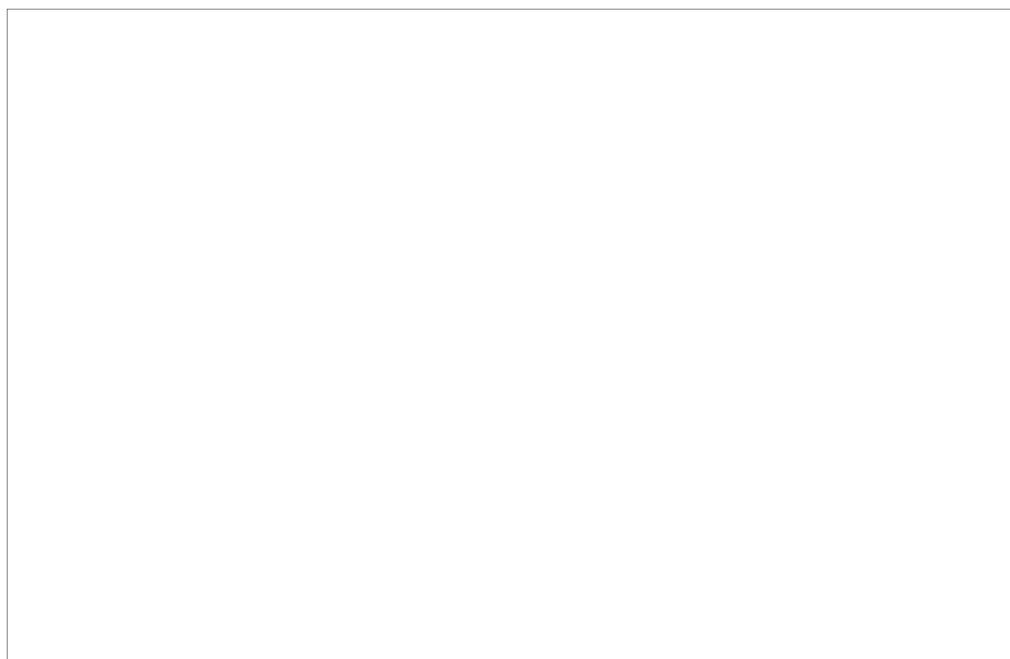
In addition, several small skirmishes between Indian and Pakistani forces took place in the India - West Pakistan frontier region last week.

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It is not clear whether these incidents represent a deliberate action by either side. All clashes previously reported this year had been confined to the East Pakistani border.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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USSR

No additional silos of the new types were detected at deployed missile complexes covered by the most recent satellite photography. The count remains at 25 of the new type of silo at complexes where the SS-9 is deployed and 66 of the type at Derazhnya and Pervomaysk, where SS-11s (and a few MRBMs and IRBMs) are deployed.

The latest photography was from the second part of a low-resolution satellite reconnaissance mission. In all, [redacted] the mission covered portions of 20 of the 24 Soviet ICBM complexes, including all the SS-9 complexes where the new type of silo is being deployed. Pervomaysk and Derazhnya also were partially covered.

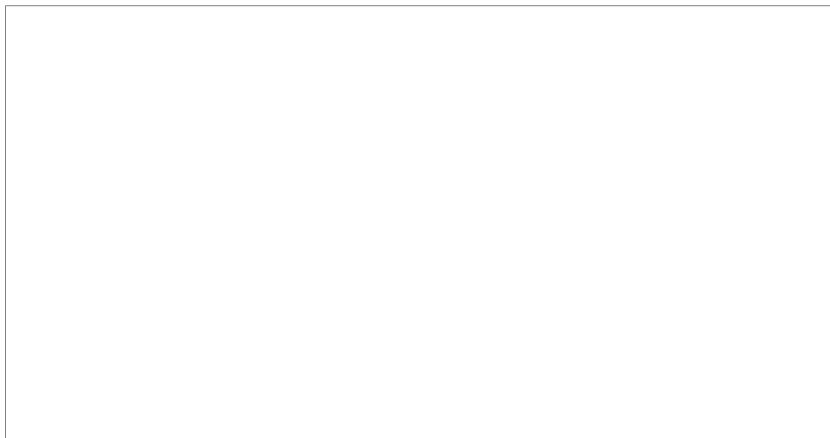
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Analysis of the photography is continuing.

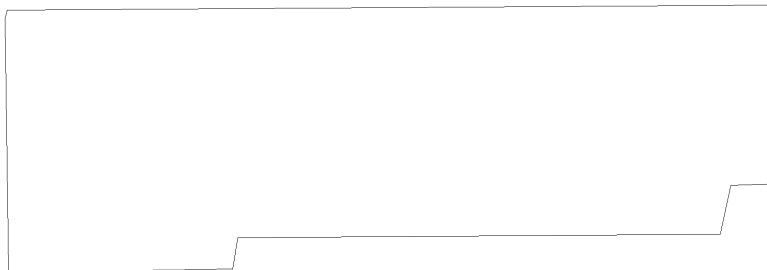
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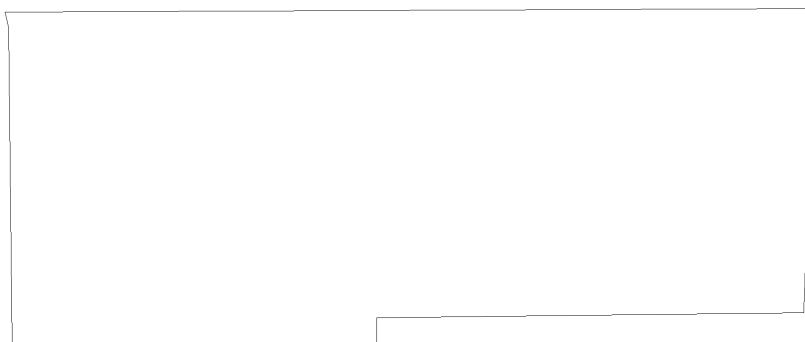
WEST GERMANY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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ARGENTINA

The Lanusse government has forced the retirement of the navy chief of staff and the chief of naval operations following their charges of venality against the navy commander in chief. The government's action has prompted several meetings of top military officers. Criticism of the Lanusse government is quite open in discussions among these officers. The situation has caused rumors of an impending coup attempt to be circulating again in Buenos Aires.

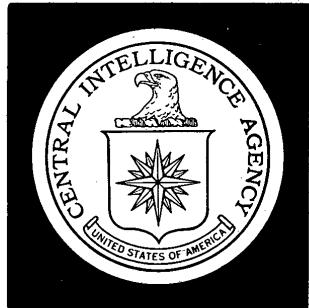
The growing concern in the military over Lanusse's handling of the economy and his political rapprochement with the Peronists could cost him the all-important support of his senior army commanders, some of whom are among the senior officers expressing concern over the navy developments. [redacted]

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

7 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Senior Pakistani officials are continuing to talk of a possible pre-emptive attack on India in the next few weeks. (Page 1)

In Cambodia, government troops have finally reopened Route 6, north of the capital, to Kompong Thom town. (Page 2)

South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have ended the week-long enemy siege of an artillery base close to the border. (Page 3)

A new political crisis may be developing in Turkey. (Page 4)

On Page 5, we discuss the status of opium production in Turkey.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CAMBODIA

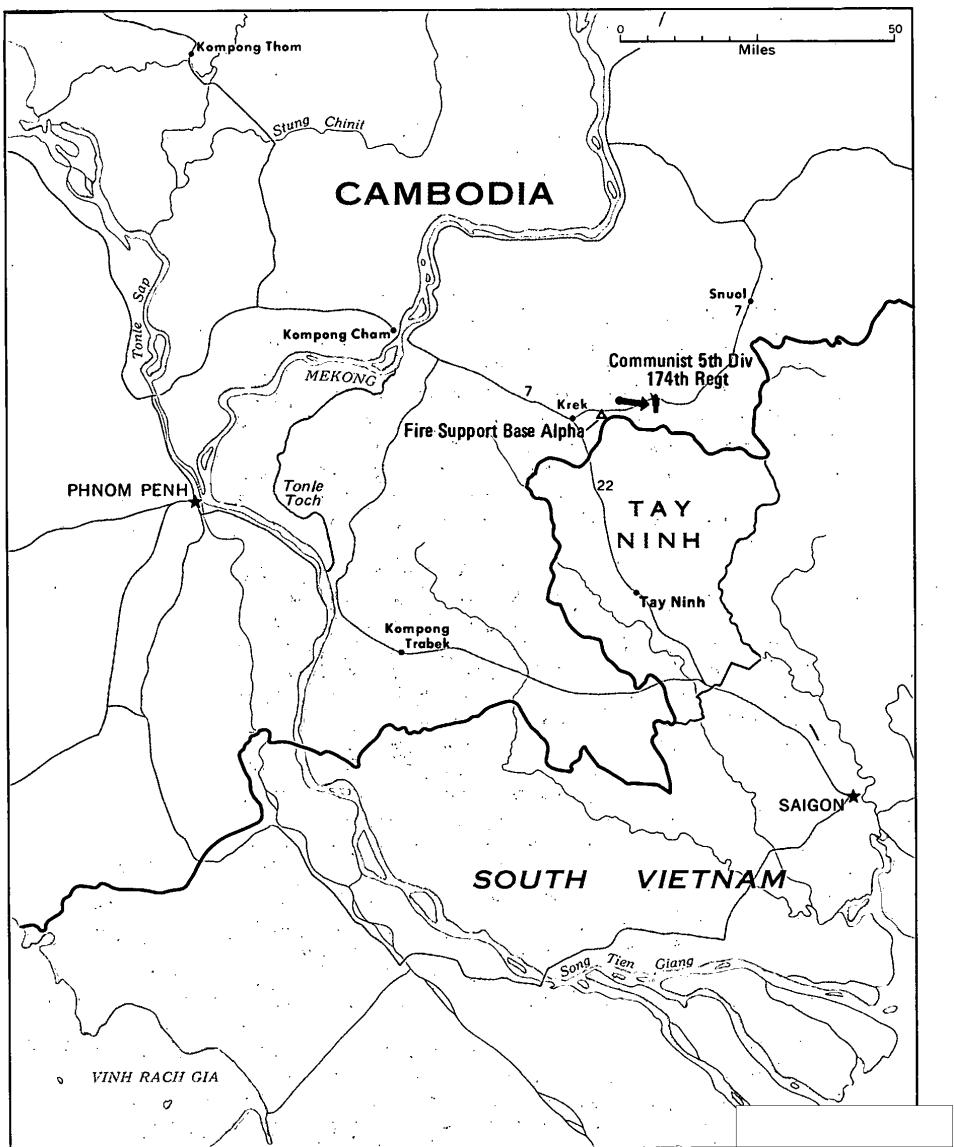
Government forces have finally reopened Route 6 up to Kompong Thom town. Following heavy air-strikes on Communist positions overlooking the road from the Santuc Mountain, elements of the government task force linked up with units from the Kompong Thom garrison on 5 October.

Government troops will next conduct sweep operations in the area in order to consolidate their control over Route 6, and probably will also help make extensive bridge and road repairs to the highway between Tang Kouk and Kompong Thom.

This operation has encountered far less resistance than did the campaigns of last May and June that reopened Route 4 and drove main force enemy elements out of the Tonle Toch area northeast of Phnom Penh. However, it has been far superior to those undertakings in terms of planning, coordination, and over-all support. More importantly, it has reflected the Cambodians' growing military confidence and corresponding willingness to take the war to the Communists.

For their part, the Communists evidently were unwilling to expend the resources to prevent the reopening of Route 6, particularly since the Cambodians have shown little disposition to move off the road against important Communist bases to the east. With better weather approaching, the Communists are still in position to harass or cut the road at a time and place of their choosing.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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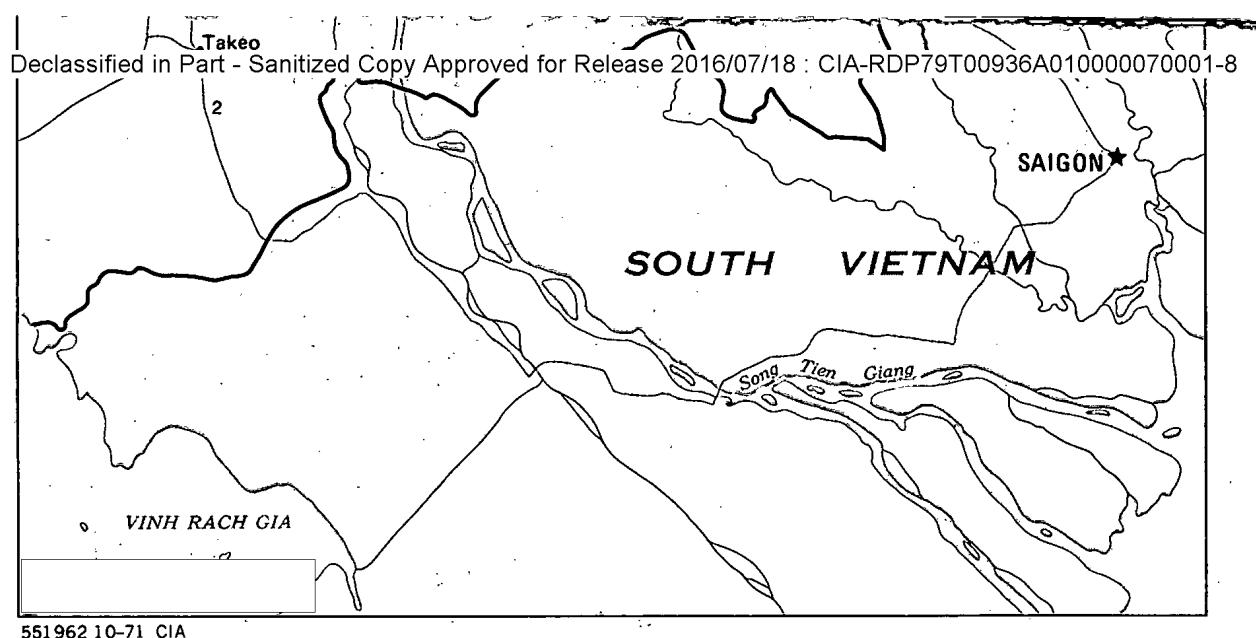
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA-PAKISTAN

A general officer in the Pakistani ministry of defense, who is a Bengali, has told an officer of the US Embassy that he is convinced that Pakistan will attack India sometime during the second half of this month.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM - CAMBODIA

South Vietnamese forces, with strong support from air and artillery units, have ended a Communist siege of a fire support base just east of the Cambodian town of Krek. The base was under enemy attack for more than a week, and the major resupply road to it had been closed. A regiment of the Vietnamese Communist 5th Division, which was involved in the fighting around the base, has now withdrawn more than eight miles to the east, apparently after sustaining heavy casualties.

This success against the same enemy division that hurt them badly at Snuol last spring should boost the morale of the South Vietnamese troops operating inside Cambodia. The Communists, however, still have strong forces in this area bordering South Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province, including at least one infantry regiment, one artillery regiment, and a division headquarters. There have been almost daily shellings of South Vietnamese artillery and field positions along Route 22 since the latest round of enemy action began on 26 September.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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TURKEY

The Justice Party announced on Tuesday that it was pulling its members out of Prime Minister Erim's military-backed "nonpartisan" government. A government spokesman described the party's action as the "impulsive" result of "unnecessary touchiness" and questioned whether the withdrawal had the support of party rank and file. High-level meetings of the Justice Party are scheduled for today and tomorrow as the various factions try to decide what to do.

Erim has told the press that his government will decide by Friday what its next steps will be. He could seek a vote of confidence, and he is on record that he would resign if he were to lose parliamentary support. In this event, military leaders might be prompted to dissolve parliament and install a caretaker government.

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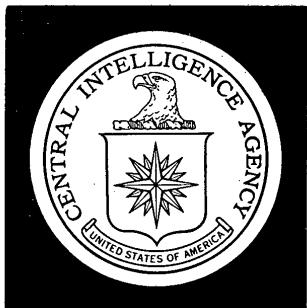
TURKEY

The government has not yet implemented its decree regulating opium production, pending a decision on the compensation for farmers barred from production. It has succeeded in buying more of the crop, and its purchases rose from 70 tons of opium gum in 1970 to 146 tons this year. This was achieved in part by a 58-percent increase in the purchase price. In response to this, however, more farmers are applying for permits to grow opium in 1972, even though the provinces in which poppies may legally be grown have been reduced from seven to four.

Despite the larger share of the crop bought by the government, the amount diverted into illegal channels was still significant. These diversions, and the illegal stocks of opium gum from previous years, ensure that Turkey will remain the main source of heroin for the US market.

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Pakistan

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(Page 1)

The Iranians are taking extraordinary precautions against possible terrorist actions during the 2,500th anniversary celebrations. (Page 2)

North Vietnam

(Page 3)

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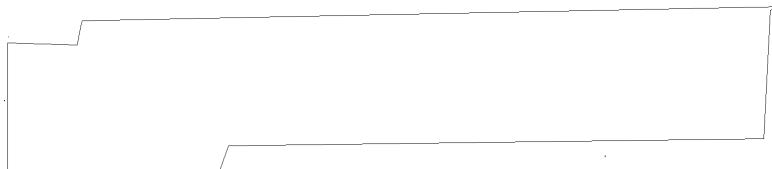
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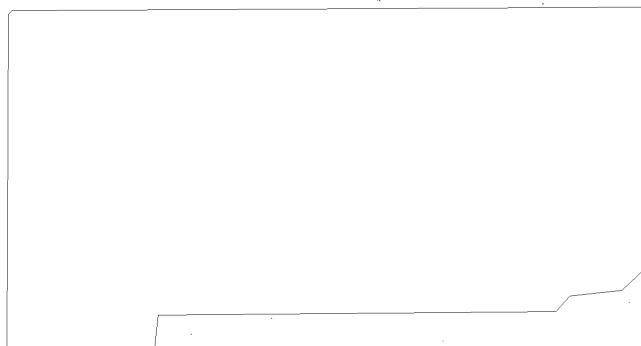
INDIA-PAKISTAN



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

IRAN

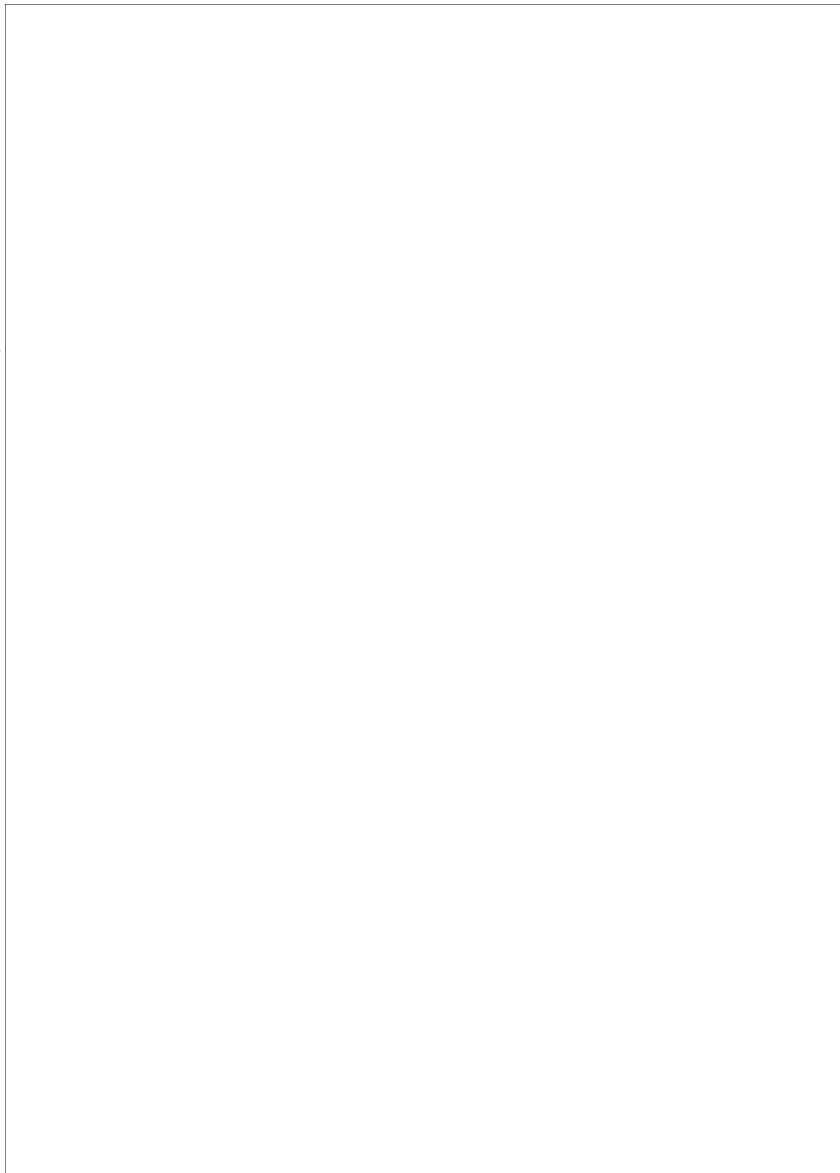
The government is taking extraordinary precautions against possible terrorist actions during the two-week-long celebrations commemorating the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian monarchy beginning on Monday. The broad publicity to be given to the festivities provides an opportunity for dissident elements to advertise their cause by seeking to embarrass the government with assassinations or kidnappings. To counter this threat, the government has put all military, police [redacted] on 24-hour alert, posted guards at key installations throughout the country, and stepped up patrol of the Iraqi border area. Suspected troublemakers have already been arrested.

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There have already been some terrorist acts, including an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Prince Shahram, the Shah's nephew. Police last week fought a running gun battle in Tehran with a group described as Maoist guerrillas. Unidentified groups around the country have for weeks been defacing statues of the Shah.

Government security forces appear able to prevent large-scale disruptions. Terrorists are capable of staging some isolated incidents, however.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



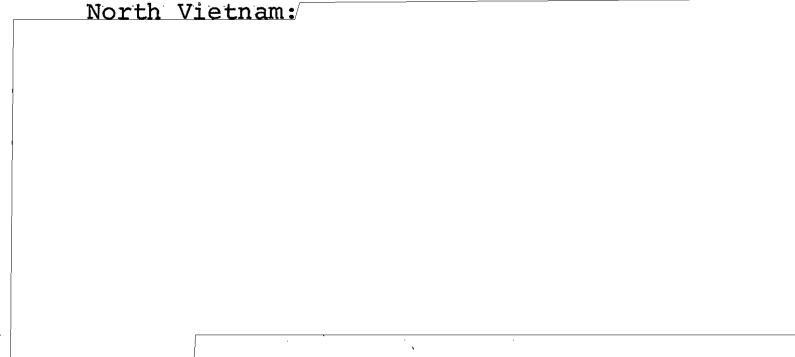
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

North Vietnam:

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Libya: Premier Qadhafi yesterday publicly admitted that the reports of his having resigned last month were true... The cause, he said, was the apathy of the Libyan people and not quarrels in the Revolutionary Command Council, as was widely reported. Qadhafi did not say what had induced him to return, but declared that he would not stay on the job if he failed to get full cooperation from the people. Qadhafi obviously is seeking to arouse popular support for his programs, but his statements also open the door for still another retirement.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

9 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mao's appearance with Haile Selassie lays to rest rumors about Mao's health, but the failure of Lin Piao and other top military politicians to appear leaves their status clouded. (Page 1)

Soviet [redacted] 50X1

(Page 2)

[redacted] Egyp- 50X1
t [redacted] (Page 3)

Brezhnev [redacted] meeting with 50X1
his colleagues at the Moscow airport last week [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] (Page 4)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

COMMUNIST CHINA

The meeting yesterday between Mao Tse-tung and visiting Emperor Haile Selassie rules out Mao's health as a major factor in the fluid Chinese picture. According to the New China News Agency, Chou En-lai was the only politburo member present, although a number of lesser officials were there. None of the top military leaders on the politburo who have been out of sight since 11 September (about the time that the leadership's difficulties were coming to a head) turned up at any of the activities honoring Haile Selassie.

Mao's reappearance strengthens the impression that either the physical or political condition of Mao's heir-designate Lin Piao has become a major problem. Chinese officials show considerable sensitivity to foreign speculation that Lin, who has not appeared in public since early June, is in poor health. There are signs that they may also be trying to curb similar speculation at home.

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[redacted] several persons have been arrested and tried for spreading rumors that Lin is extremely ill.

There is evidence that a major leadership meeting may have been called for early next week. Two Chinese trade delegations touring Western Europe have revised their itineraries so they can be back in Peking by 12 October.

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[redacted] indications that important meetings were under way on 27 September and on 3 October, and that these apparently involved some members of the party central committee.

If true, this may indicate that some of the more vexing problems that have pre-occupied Chinese leaders have been resolved, at least temporarily, and that the decisions are beginning to be aired at a larger leadership conclave.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-INDIA-PAKISTAN

The Soviets apparently plan to make an approach to Pakistani President Yahya during the Iranian anniversary celebration next week. President Podgorny will be in Iran, along with leaders of both India and Pakistan, and a Pakistani official says that plans are being made for political discussions between Yahya and Podgorny.

If Moscow saw a chance of success in mediating Indo-Pakistani differences, Podgorny would pursue it.

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In the meantime, a propaganda campaign aimed at renewing political pressure on Pakistani President Yahya is under way in the USSR. In recent days a host of protest meetings and statements from allegedly "unofficial" organizations have castigated West Pakistan's handling of the situation in the East wing.

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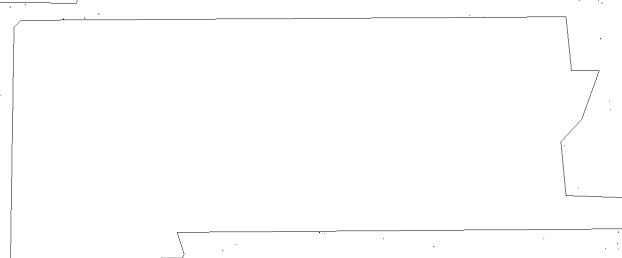
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-EGYPT



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

We now have some insights into Brezhnev's airport meeting with his politburo that led to the last minute cancellation of a state dinner for Mrs. Gandhi.

A Yugoslav diplomat who was present when Brezhnev returned from the Balkans on 27 September has told the US Embassy in Moscow that the Secretary General's politburo colleagues prevailed on him, despite his jocular protestations that he was tired, to retire to a private lounge.

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We assume that the British decision three days earlier to expel 105 Soviet representatives on charges of spying was one of the topics under discussion in the politburo meeting. We would expect that brief attention was given to making amends with Mrs. Gandhi after the broken dinner date.

On China, we can only assume that with Brezhnev having been gone for six days, the subject was almost certainly discussed.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

North Vietnam - USSR: President Podgorny's week-long visit to North Vietnam, ending yesterday, produced much rhetoric on Moscow's support of Hanoi's war effort, in an apparent attempt to outdo the Chinese on the subject. The only visible matters of substance were the signing of annual military and economic aid agreements and a trade pact. The public reportage indicates no sizable increase in aid.

USSR-UK: The Soviets' response to Britain's expulsion of 105 of its citizens on charges of spying suggests that they desire the incident to be buried quickly. The Soviets limited their counter-expulsions to four British diplomats and one businessman, and barred ten Britons from re-entering the USSR. Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home's visit was canceled, as were several planned economic contacts. Although it is possible the Soviets might engage in further harassment of British citizens in the USSR, their statement implied they would be glad to end the affair at this point, saying it was up to the UK to decide whether there would be a further deterioration of relations. This appears to be an attempt to head off threatened British counterreprisals.

Argentina: The colonels' revolt seems on its way to failure, as expected. The dissident colonels' hopes of generating support for their move from other military units proved illusory. President Lanusse retained the support of the air force and navy, as well as that of key army units in Buenos Aires and Cordoba. He has ordered troops to move against rebel armored units in Azul and Olavarria, 150 to 200 miles south of the capital. As we go to print, however, there is no sign of fighting and the rebels still control commandeered radio stations.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

11 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Soviets may press for a friendship treaty with France during Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Paris.
(Page 1)

South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia were engaged in several sharp clashes around Krek during the weekend.
(Page 2)

Anti-US incidents may erupt during Panama's anniversary ceremonies today. *(Page 3)*

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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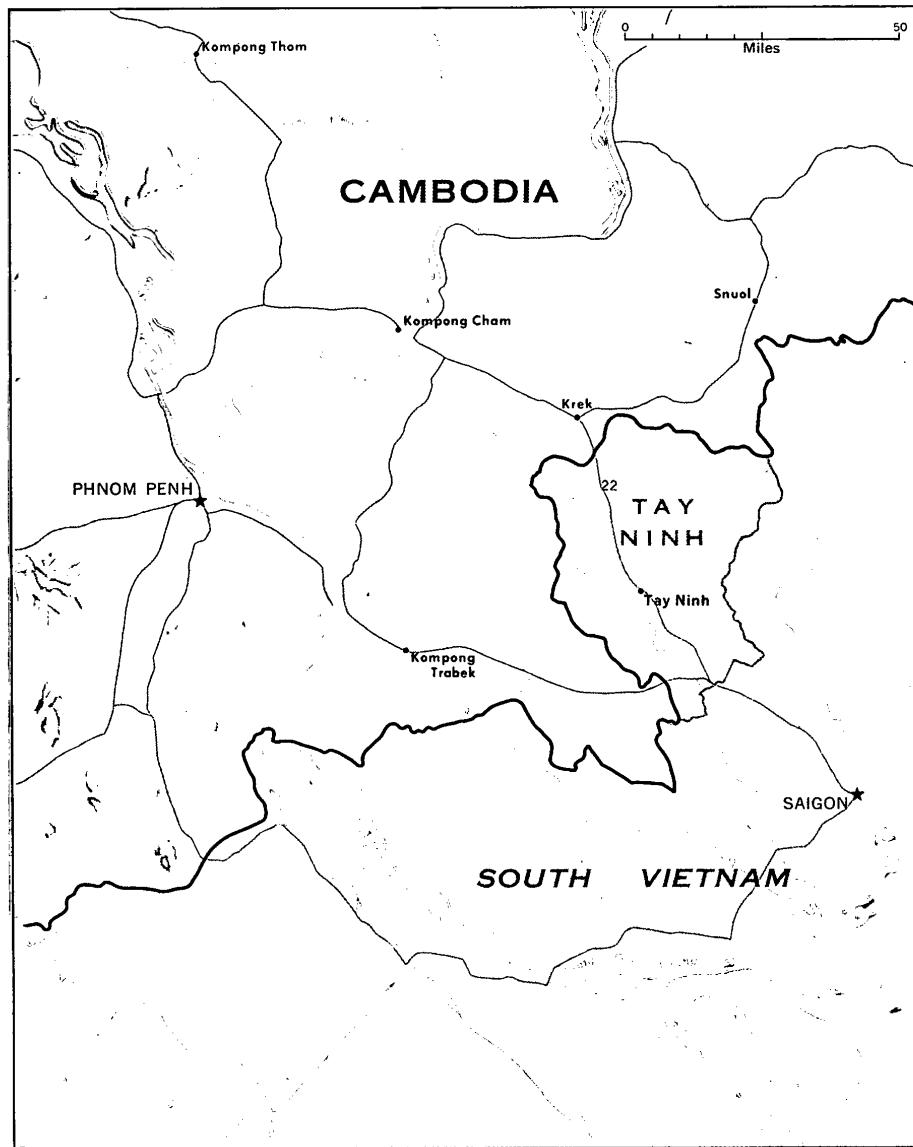
USSR-FRANCE

Moscow wants to conclude a friendship treaty similar to the recent Soviet pact with India during Brezhnev's trip to France late this month, according to a high-level French foreign ministry official. The Soviets have raised the treaty issue on several occasions, and at one point hinted that Brezhnev would cancel his trip if the French did not agree to a treaty.

French officials see no possibility of concluding a treaty that--like the Indo-Soviet agreement--included mutual defense clauses since this would conflict with France's continuing obligations to the Atlantic Alliance. Paris might, however, agree to a strengthening of the 1970 Franco-Soviet protocol on consultation and economic cooperation.

The Soviet penchant for concluding such treaties--they have also been offered to Canada and Indonesia--is one of the ways Moscow is responding to China's emergence from diplomatic isolation. The approach to France may also reflect a Soviet desire to offset the damage done to its Western policy by Britain's mass expulsion of Soviet spies. The Soviets may be assuming that France's concern over West Germany's Ostpolitik successes will help make it more receptive to closer ties with Moscow.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM - CAMBODIA

South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia fought several sharp actions during the weekend near the town of Krek, allegedly causing heavy Communist casualties. There also was renewed weekend fighting on the South Vietnamese side of the border in northwestern Tay Ninh Province. [redacted]
 [redacted] a third regiment of the North Vietnamese 7th Division recently returned to the area from Cambodia.

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Last week ARVN troops lifted an enemy siege of a base near Krek, forcing a regiment of the Vietnamese Communist 5th Division to withdraw eastward. It now appears that at least some element of the 5th is still in the Krek area keeping up pressure. In the meantime, the entire 7th Division has skirted the fighting around Krek to return to South Vietnam, and is now in a position to harass Route 22, the main supply route for the South Vietnamese troops across the border.

The recent enemy activity may be giving General Minh, the South Vietnamese commander in the region, second thoughts about maintaining a stronghold in Cambodia. Minh recently sent reinforcements to the border area to keep open Route 22, but [redacted]

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[redacted], he regards Krek as significant chiefly as a staging base for larger offensives in Cambodia. With the return of some Vietnamese Communist units to South Vietnam and a continued thinning of allied forces in his region, Minh is now seeking general staff guidance concerning the priority and support to be given Cambodian operations during the coming dry season.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Panama: The government is concerned over the possibility of anti-US disorders during today's ceremonies in Panama City marking the third anniversary of the ruling junta.

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[redacted] a number of anti-regime groups-- mostly students--may try to enter the canal zone and attempt a flag-raising designed to "reaffirm" Panamanian sovereignty. Heavy security precautions are in effect, but General Torrijos apparently is uncertain that violence can be averted if some incident occurs.

Argentina: The revolt of the colonels quickly collapsed on Saturday when rebel units in Azul and Olavarria were surrounded by loyal forces and surrendered. Radio stations briefly under the control of the rebels have resumed regular broadcasting and the situation appears to be returning to normal.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

12 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Chinese are trying to preserve a facade of normality despite the behind-the-scenes tension within the politburo. Lin Piao and "missing" military leaders remain out of the limelight. (Page 1)

Kosygin's visit to Algeria and Morocco does not appear to have accomplished much. (Page 2)

Yahya Khan has ended his ban on political activity in preparation for the elections to fill East Pakistan's vacant seats in the national and provincial assemblies. (Page 3)

Prime Minister Erim's apparent decision neither to resign nor to seek an early vote of confidence has for the moment eased the crisis in Turkey. (Page 4)

Argentine President Lanusse appears to have emerged politically stronger from last week's unsuccessful army revolt. (Page 4)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

COMMUNIST CHINA

Despite the behind-the-scenes tension within the politburo, the Chinese are trying to preserve a facade of normality. Chou En-lai's decision to accompany Haile Selassie on his visit to Shanghai on Sunday fits this pattern. The regime also apparently intends to go ahead with the major Canton Trade Fair scheduled to open on Friday.

Lin Piao and "missing" military leaders remain out of the limelight. Although recent provincial radio broadcasts have referred to "instructions of Vice Chairman Lin," these appear to be presented in an historical context. We conclude from these references that local authorities are still ignorant of the leadership situation.

There are still no signs that internal security has deteriorated in China. The military air stand-down, however, continues into its 30th day.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR - NORTH AFRICA

Kosygin's week-long visit to North Africa does not appear to have accomplished much. The makeup of the delegation accompanying the Soviet premier indicated that economic matters would dominate the talks, and in both Algeria and Morocco Kosygin called for an expansion of commercial dealings. Nevertheless, no new accords were signed in Algiers, and in Rabat, only relatively unimportant agreements were concluded covering reciprocal port usage and the supply of hydroelectric power plant equipment.

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There is no indication that Kosygin's talks in Algeria have narrowed the political differences between Moscow and Algiers. The Algerians have been critical of the Soviets for their support of the Arab-Israeli cease-fire, and apparently refused to show any willingness to back efforts toward a Middle East political solution. Boumediene, moreover, is on record demanding the departure of all foreign naval forces--including Soviet--from the Mediterranean. Soviet-Algerian economic relations have been strained by Algiers' marked preference for Western expertise and its apparent reluctance to draw on Soviet credits other than in the metallurgical field.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

Yahya Khan has ended the six-month ban on political activity in preparation for the elections in December and January to fill East Pakistan's vacant seats in the national and provincial assemblies. In his proclamation of 10 October, however, Yahya set stringent limits on activities of parties and individuals, specifically banning the propagation of any views "prejudicial to the ideology, integrity, or security" of Pakistan. Violators will be subject to fines and to imprisonment up to three years.

As with other recent steps ostensibly aimed at improving the domestic political situation and restoring civilian rule, this latest action is unlikely to mollify the disaffected East Pakistanis. The Awami League, which last year won 167 of the East's 169 national assembly seats and 288 of 300 seats in the East wing's provincial assembly, is still banned. The disqualification of most Awami League legislators and the likelihood that many of the "acceptable" ones will decline to take their seats, will undermine the legitimacy of the new assemblies in the eyes of the East Bengalis.

Despite the anticipated widespread lack of cooperation by the East Pakistani populace in the election process, and the threat of guerrilla disruptions, as of now Yahya intends to adhere to his election timetable and to convene the assemblies shortly thereafter.

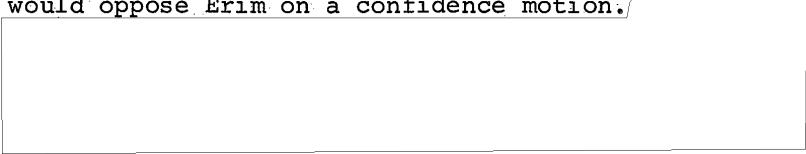
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Turkey: Prime Minister Erim's apparent decision neither to resign nor to seek an early vote of confidence has for the moment eased the crisis caused by the withdrawal of Justice Party ministers from the government last week. The leader of the Justice Party has also helped to calm matters by indicating that his party's action did not necessarily mean it would oppose Erim on a confidence motion.

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Argentina: President Lanusse appears to have emerged politically stronger from last week's unsuccessful army revolt. Lanusse received the full support of the navy and air force as well as most army units. He was also endorsed by a large number of civilian political and labor groups. Lanusse's rapprochement with the Peronists and his economic policies will be sources of continued dissension at various levels within the military. His success in putting down the revolt and his popular plan to return Argentina to elected government in 1973 will, however, discourage potential coup plotters.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

13 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Yahya Khan has said he will not initiate hostilities with India and would welcome a mutual withdrawal of forces from the West Pakistani border. (Page 1)

Soviet planes based in Egypt have conducted a reconnaissance mission that flew within 20 miles of Tel Aviv. (Page 2)

The Soviets have destroyed their Salyut space station by bringing it into the earth's atmosphere, where it burned. (Page 3)

In Laos, the North Vietnamese are increasing their pressures against government units on the Bolovens Plateau. (Page 4)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN-INDIA

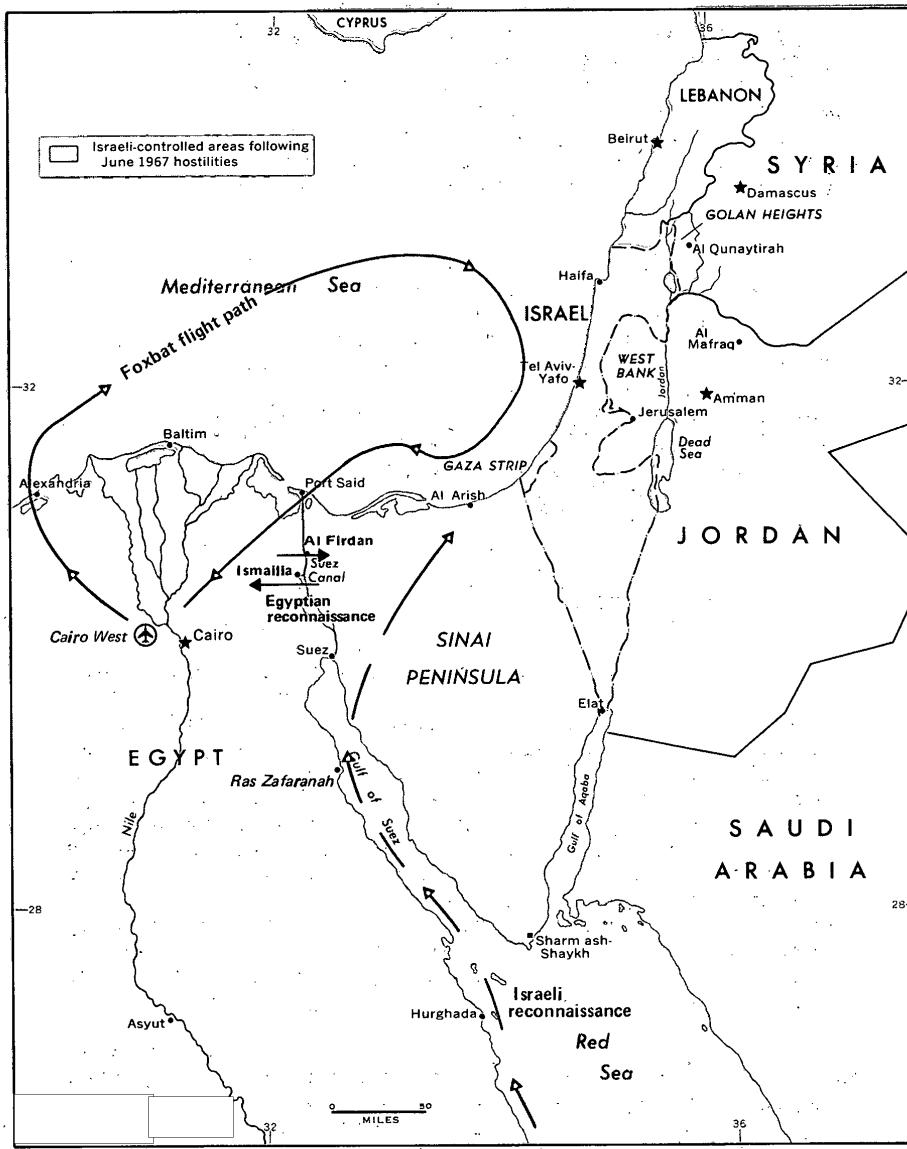
President Yahya has responded positively to US proposals for reducing the chances of war with India. He reaffirmed to the American chargé on Monday that Pakistan would not initiate hostilities and welcomed the idea of a mutual withdrawal of forces along the West wing's border with India. He denied that there had been serious skirmishing along this frontier. After brief consideration, he said that perhaps the chiefs of staff of the two armies could work out modalities for withdrawal since that forum had been used in the past.

As for the East, however, Yahya foresaw major problems. The 70,000-man army contingent there has few accommodations to which it could fall back away from the border, where it has taken over the duties of paramilitary forces that deserted to the insurgents last spring. Yahya made no promises, but agreed to consider replacing the army troops along the border with paramilitary forces formed since the fighting began. Yahya denied that Pakistan was contemplating military retaliation against India because of its support of the cross-border operations of the Mukti Bahini guerrillas, and was delighted with the chargé's assertion that the US intended to press India to restrict such operations.

Yahya's gratification about this last point no doubt is real. There have been 14,000 guerrillas in the field since summer, and the Indians have been training large numbers of reinforcements that are to go into action in East Pakistan this month. It is not likely that Yahya would pull his army from positions blocking the entry of such guerrillas until he was sure that the threat they posed was past. Yahya, however, no doubt sees the utility of US pressure against India's support of the guerrilla operations, even though he may not have much confidence that the Indians will agree to restrict their activities.

We have little doubt that at this time the Indians will reject the idea of restricting the operations of the Mukti Bahini. They might hesitate, however, to reject outright the proposal for a mutual withdrawal of forces from the Western border, because it has obvious advantages for them as well as for the Pakistanis.

In the light of the US suggestion on pulling back troops, Yahya apparently intends to shelve his own proposal for UN Security Council action.



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-ISRAEL-EGYPT

[redacted] at least two Soviet-piloted Foxbat aircraft flew over the Mediterranean to within 20 miles of Tel Aviv on 10 October. They followed the coastline back to Port Said, where they re-entered Egypt. Only one aircraft entered Israeli-controlled airspace for a brief period.

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These unprecedented Soviet flights are meant to suggest an expanded Soviet role on Egypt's behalf and to remind the Israelis that they are no less subject to airborne reconnaissance than is Egypt. Since the start of the cease-fire, the Israelis have occasionally flown reconnaissance flights over the Mediterranean parallel to the Egyptian coast. It is likely that the Soviet activity had the approval of both Moscow and Cairo. In view of President Sadat's departure for the USSR on 10 October, the Soviets may have wanted to remind Cairo that their support for the Arab cause had not waned.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

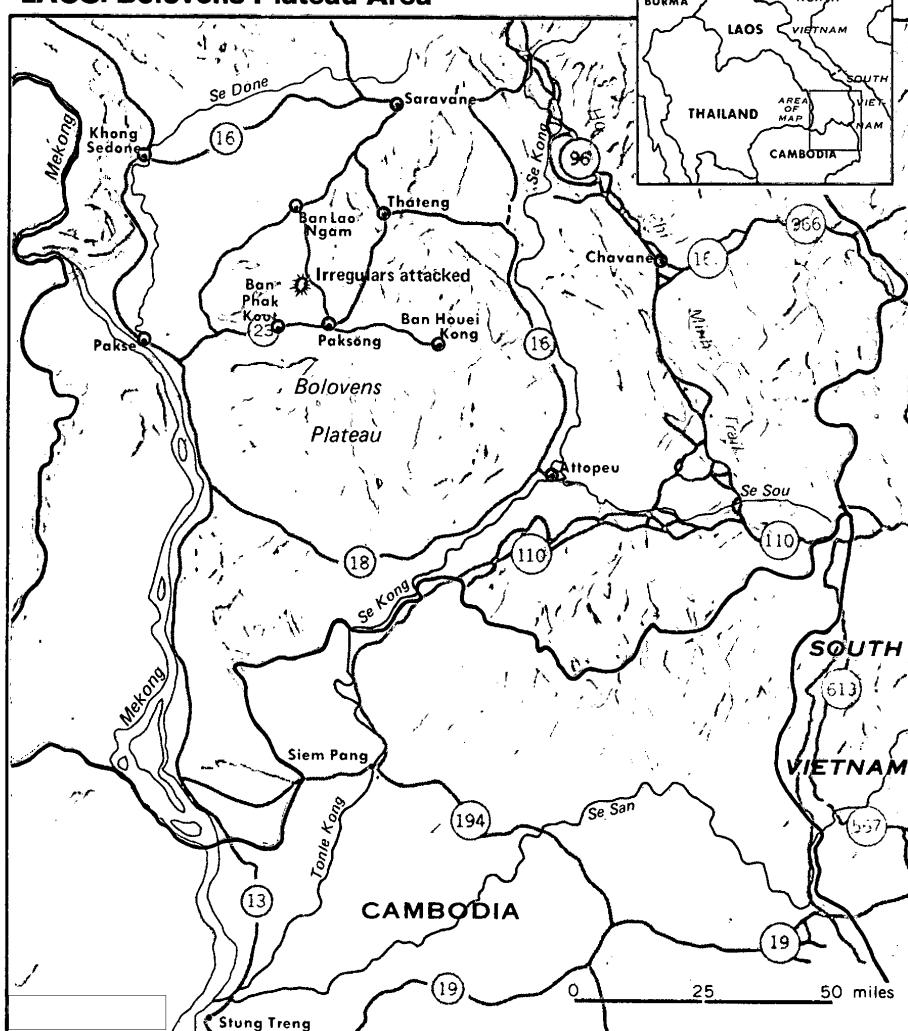
The Salyut space station launched last April burned up on re-entering the earth's atmosphere on 11 October. The Soviets apparently fired its engines to alter its course, thus guaranteeing this result, since the station was not designed for re-entry.

Salyut was involved in two manned space operations, Soyuz 10 and Soyuz 11. The Soyuz 10 mission aborted because it was unable to complete docking with Salyut, but the Soyuz 11 cosmonauts spent about three weeks aboard the station before their ill-fated return to earth. Since the completion of the Soyuz 11 mission, the Soviets had maneuvered the spacecraft into a higher orbit four times. The effect of these maneuvers was to extend the station's life, suggesting that Salyut would be involved in additional manned space operations. However, its orbit was lowered late last month.

There are several possible reasons why the Soviets decided to destroy the \$250 million-dollar space station. The electrical fire aboard Salyut during the Soyuz 11 mission possibly damaged the spacecraft; however, this was not serious enough at the time to terminate that operation. Some system aboard Salyut may have failed recently, or the Soviets may have finally completed experiments carried on the station. The Soviets also may have discovered something in their investigation of the Soyuz 11 incident which caused them to end the Salyut operation.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

LAOS: Bolovens Plateau Area



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- Communist-held location
- Government-held location

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

LAOS

The North Vietnamese are gradually increasing their pressure near Paksong on the Bolovens Plateau. Government units have been unable to clear the area northwest of the town. Nine miles to the north, a four-battalion task force was hit hard yesterday and forced to retreat. The number of enemy mortar attacks and probes has increased, and Communist fire on landing strips has caused the government to resort to airdrops for supplies.

The recent withdrawal of several irregular battalions from the Bolovens area has increased the government's vulnerability. Many of the units that remain are understrength or fresh from training.

The North Vietnamese recently moved elements of one battalion from the north and two from the east toward the central Bolovens. It is not clear, however, whether these units are to reinforce or replace the 9th NVA Regiment, which we believe suffered heavy casualties during its unsuccessful defense of Paksong last month.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR-Caribbean: A six-ship Soviet naval force apparently is headed for the Caribbean. Four anti-submarine ships and two tankers were some 1,000 miles west of Morocco yesterday after leaving the Mediterranean four days earlier. Although no submarines are known to be accompanying the surface ships, two cruise missile nuclear units which are in North Atlantic waters could rendezvous with them for the expected Caribbean operations. This would be the largest Soviet naval task force to visit the area, and the first since last June.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

14 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Indian foreign minister's reaction to Ambassador Keating's demarche underscores New Delhi's determination to continue its extensive support of East Pakistani guerrilla forces. (Page 1)

President Thieu's strong showing in his re-election appears to have eased political tensions in Saigon. (Page 3)

The Jordanians have reached agreement with Saudi and Egyptian mediators on the basis for a new accord with the fedayeen. (Page 4)

Sadat has concluded his Moscow visit, which evidently concentrated on military aid discussions. (Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA-PAKISTAN

Foreign Minister Singh's reaction to Ambassador Keating's demarche on 12 October underscores his government's determination to continue its extensive support of East Pakistani insurgents.

Singh minimized the extent of Indian assistance to the guerrillas. He claimed that New Delhi cannot stop their activities, most of which, he said, occur deep within East Pakistan and are not "cross-border in character." Singh contended that they do not inform Indian authorities of their plans and professed ignorance of any guerrilla intentions to step up their action, except possibly in reaction to a post-monsoon "clean-up" drive by Pakistani forces.

India's suspicion of President Yahya's efforts to restore civilian participation at the provincial and national levels was evident in Singh's warning against any attempt to promote a political settlement between Islamabad and "breakaway" elements of the Awami League in the east wing. He insisted that any movement toward a settlement could not bypass the "true" East Pakistani leadership under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

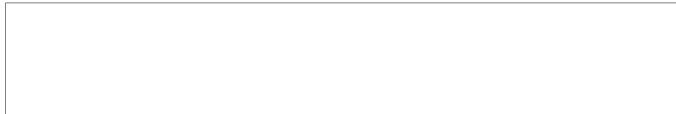
The foreign minister asserted that India will never attack Pakistani positions or commit any incursions into Pakistani territory. He argued that the Yahya government cannot use guerrilla operations as a "valid" excuse to attack India.

In contrast to Yahya's favorable reaction to the proposal for a mutual withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani forces from the borders, Singh confined his response to an ambiguous statement that, "We can reconsider the situation if they withdraw." He contended that India is honoring existing "ground rules" concerning border developments.

Despite the foreign minister's disclaimers of Indian support for and control over "liberation forces," both the Bangla Desh government-in-exile and the guerrillas based in India are almost totally dependent on India.

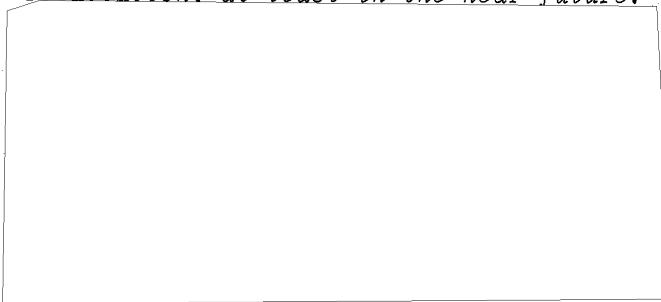
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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New Delhi apparently continues to believe that the present level of guerrilla operations will not provoke Pakistani military retaliation, at least in the near future.



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SOUTH VIETNAM

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President Thieu's show of strength in his re-election has eased political tensions in Saigon. Small groups of radical students are still trying to spark confrontations with the authorities, but most other opposition elements seem resigned, at least for the near term, to Thieu's remaining in power. They also seem relieved that the possibility of a major crisis has receded.

Thieu himself has been maintaining a low profile, although he apparently hopes to make his inauguration on 31 October another massive display of government strength. There have been reports that he is drawing up plans to reform the government and to seek reconciliation with opposition elements. For the moment, Thieu's lieutenants are concentrating on organizing support in the National Assembly.

Although a new spurt of disorders prior to the inauguration is still possible, the election demonstrated that Thieu's critics have even narrower and more restricted bases of support than he. The dissident movement that coalesced briefly around Vice President Ky has lost momentum: Big Minh has all but retired from the political scene, and the An Quang Buddhists show little appetite for another struggle with the government at this time.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

JORDAN-FEDAYEEN

The Jordanians have reached an agreement with Saudi and Egyptian mediators on a common working paper. According to a Jordanian diplomat, in talks in Riyadh earlier this week the Saudis and Egyptians accepted Jordan's demands that any fedayeen remaining in Jordan must operate under army control and that there must be no return to the provisions of the old Amman agreement, which allowed the fedayeen considerable autonomy. For their part, the Jordanians agreed to try to work out a new agreement on the basis of rewording the old one.

If the mediators can persuade the fedayeen leaders to accept this arrangement, their next step will be to try to arrange a new conciliation conference. The fedayeen movement, however, remains bitterly divided over negotiations with the Jordanians. The more moderate leaders, including Yasir Arafat, were severely criticized for merely being willing to attend the last conference, even though they were pressing for a return to the Amman agreement in toto. It thus seems unlikely that the fedayeen will now accept a working paper that incorporates Jordan's more stringent terms. The adoption of a common Jordanian-Saudi-Egyptian position will, however, tend to put the blame on the fedayeen for failure to arrive at an agreement.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTE

USSR-Egypt: The communique issued yesterday at the end of President Sadat's visit to Moscow both called for a political solution in the Middle East--endorsing the November 1967 UN Security Council resolution--and reported agreement on additional, but unspecified, Soviet military aid to Egypt. The arrival of War Minister Sadiq in Moscow several days before Sadat and his remaining there after Sadat's departure strongly suggests that the subject of military aid dominated the talks. The Soviet concern over Sadat's support for purges in the Sudan last summer was reflected in a joint condemnation of any "attempts to spread anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism" in the Middle East.

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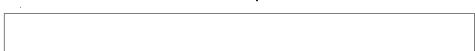
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

15 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

On *Page 1*, we discuss the status of guerrilla activity in East Pakistan.

The first North Vietnamese infiltration group of battalion size since early last summer has been detected entering the pipeline. (*Page 2*)

Photography of Route 46 in northwest Laos shows that Chinese engineers have made intermittent survey traces between the southernmost point of road construction and Pak Beng on the Mekong. (*Page 3*)

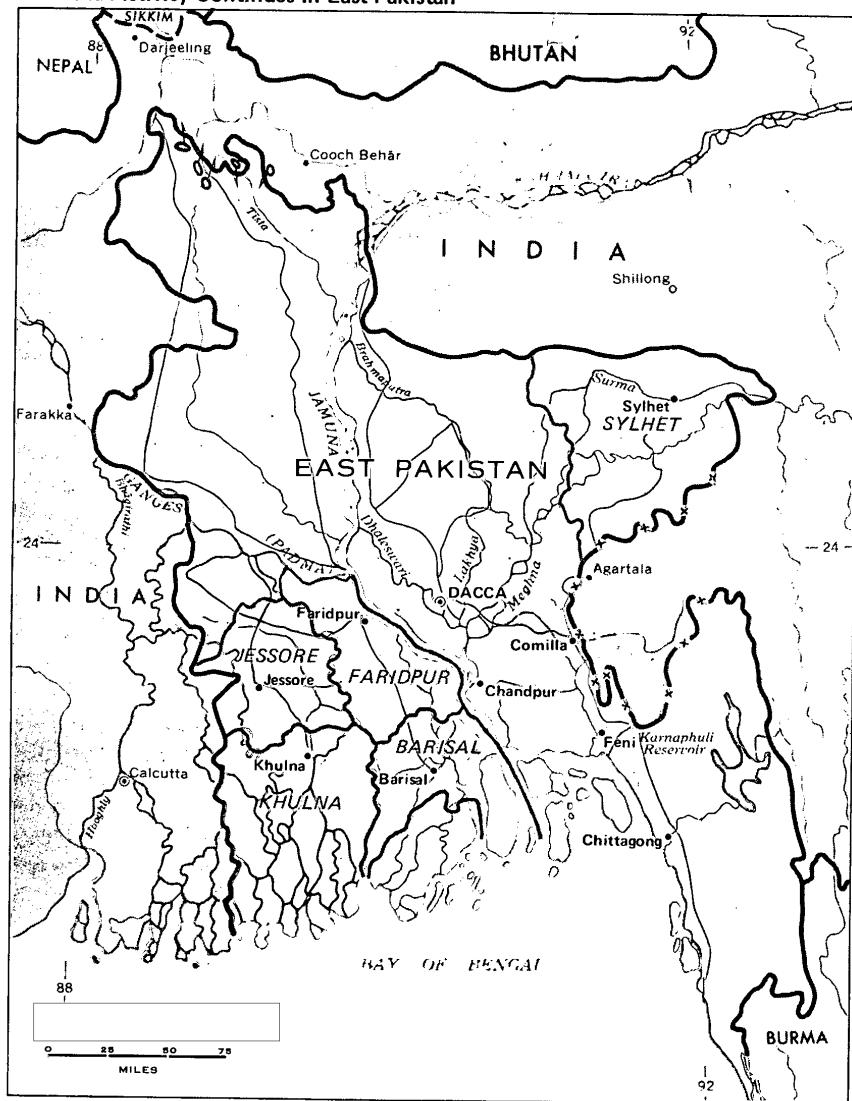
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Guerrilla Activity Continues in East Pakistan



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

PAKISTAN

In the past two weeks guerrilla activity in the East has increased moderately. Although there is still no sign that the rebels have embarked on their post-monsoon offensive, they have shown new signs of vitality.

--In Dacca, where more stringent security measures had almost halted insurgent activity last month, bombings have resumed and gas lines to the city have again been sabotaged. Insurgents, using mortars in the city for the first time, failed to hit their apparent target--the airport.

--Bombings continue in Chittagong, where a power transformer was knocked out on 7 October.

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--In the eastern part of the province, near the town of Feni, [redacted] recently observed 30 to 40 dead Pakistani soldiers in a bus and two trucks that apparently had been machine-gunned. [redacted]

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[redacted] there has been heavy fighting near Chandpur and, according to a Voice of America stringer, 5,000 army troops have been sent to Comilla. Guerrilla activity has forced about a fifth of the tea plantations in Sylhet District to stop production, and transportation to the ports has become so risky that the military have authorized the shipment of tea on air force planes, [redacted]

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--Guerrillas are also active in Jessore and Khulna districts in the southwest and [redacted] control most of the rural part of Barisal District.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

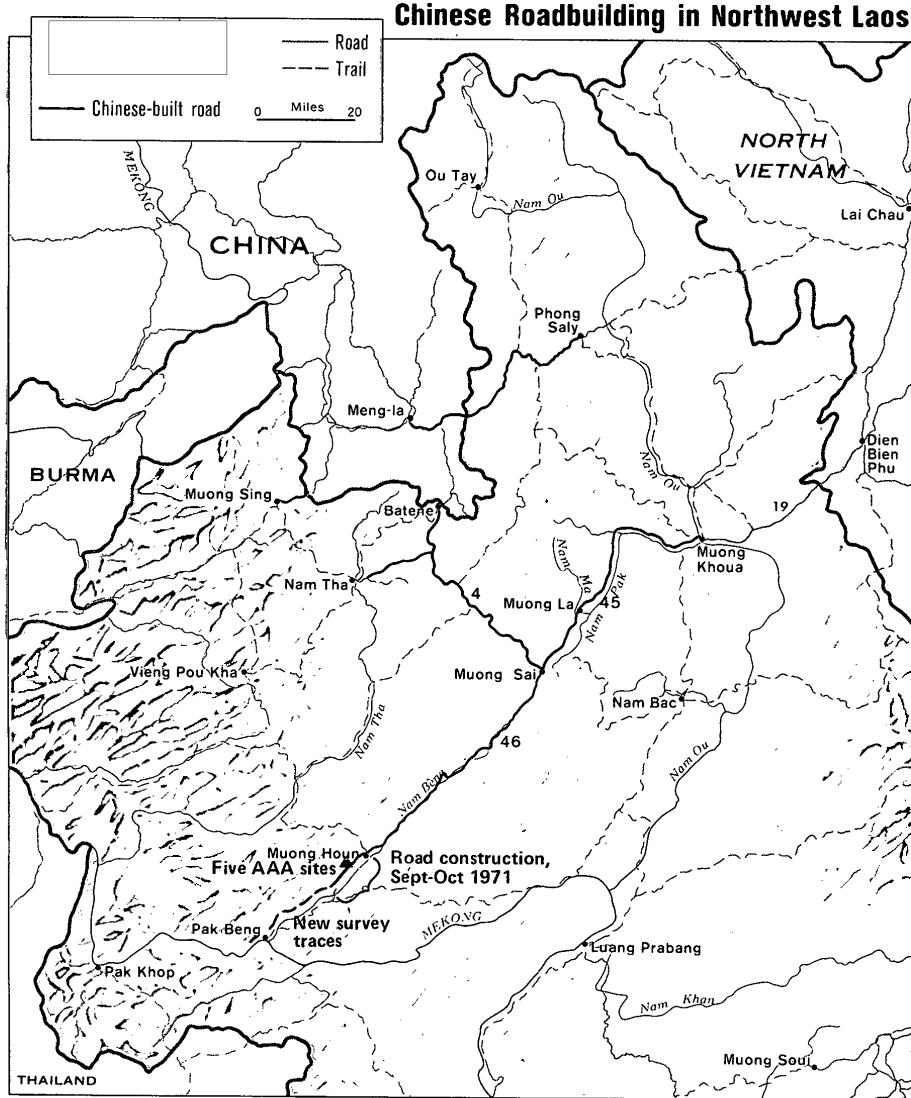
NORTH VIETNAM

A recent North Vietnamese intercept indicated that an infiltration group of battalion strength was to move through a way station south of Vinh on 10 October.

This is the first group of battalion size noted moving through the pipeline since early last summer, when Hanoi completed its 1970-71 dry season effort. Its identification number suggests that nine other similar groups, or a total of several thousand troops, may already have started south or will do so shortly. The numbering system also indicates that these groups are replacement personnel destined for southern Laos or northeasteren Cambodia, presumably to augment combat and logistic units stationed along the infiltration corridor. These units have been getting ready to support the annual infiltration and supply push, which usually begins during October and continues for about six months.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

Communist China - Laos: Photography of 5 October shows intermittent cleared areas extending from the head of construction on Route 46 to Pak Beng on the Mekong River. These mark the activities of Chinese survey crews. The road itself is now motorable to a point ten miles southwest of Muong Houn. Although new construction has been proceeding at a deliberate pace thus far, the Chinese have sufficient manpower and other resources in Laos to complete a motorable road to Pak Beng in two or three months. Several more months would be needed to make an all-weather road with permanent culverts and bridges.

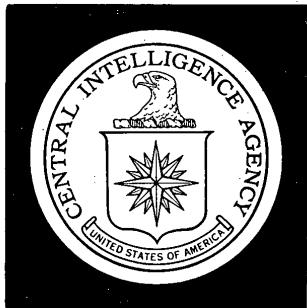
USSR-Caribbean: An E-II class cruise-missile submarine which has been operating west of the Azores is now heading south.

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An E-II nuclear submarine has operated twice before in the Caribbean and near Cuba.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Top Secret



The President's Daily Brief

16 October 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

16 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

North Vietnam has not yet commented on President Nixon's planned visit to the USSR, but recent visits to Hanoi by top Chinese and Soviet officials may have given the North Vietnamese some reassurance regarding Peking's and Moscow's intentions. (Page 1)

Moscow has begun to hint that a warming of Soviet-Japanese relations could lead to Soviet concessions on disputed islands seized from Japan after World War II. (Page 2)

Kosygin's visit to Canada reflects Moscow's efforts to cultivate the more independent-minded nations. (Page 4)

Controversy over China is expected to dominate the Japanese Diet session starting today. (Page 5)

In Chile, a number of military officers are said to be expressing discontent with Allende's government. (Page 6)

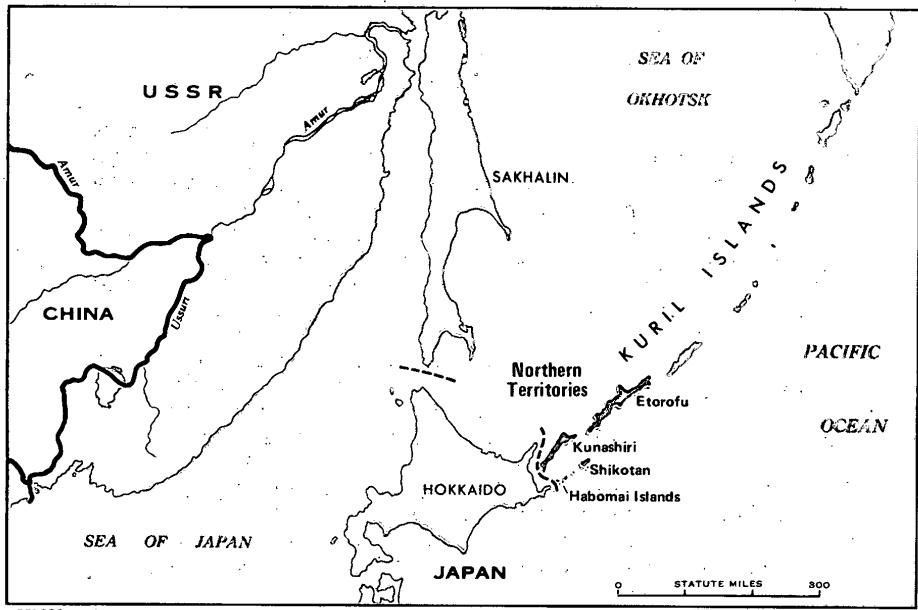
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NORTH VIETNAM - USSR - CHINA

Hanoi has so far failed to comment on President Nixon's planned visit to the Soviet Union. The only response has come from a Viet Cong spokesman in Paris, who minimized the trip's importance by claiming that it was a matter between the US and the Soviet Union. Hanoi has never commented directly on the President's China trip, but for several weeks following the announcement its propaganda was filled with statements indicating suspicion of a Chinese sellout.

The Vietnamese currently may well feel some measure of reassurance concerning both Peking's and Moscow's intentions as a result of recent visits to Hanoi by a Chinese politburo delegation and by President Podgorny. Both visits produced substantial aid grants as well as pledges of support for Vietnamese terms for a war settlement. The new Chinese aid commitment could amount to at least the \$225 million supplied in the peak year of 1967--a considerable increase from the estimated 1970 total of \$180 million. Soviet comments suggest that Moscow's aid for 1972 will at least match this year's \$400-million commitment.



551986 10-71

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-JAPAN

Moscow has begun to hint that a warming of Soviet-Japanese relations could lead to Soviet concessions on the disputed Northern Territories--the islands which the USSR seized from Japan after World War II. Japan's claim to these islands has been a major stumbling block to improved relations with the USSR.

The hints which have persuaded some Japanese that Moscow is serious include:

--The assertion by the chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, following a trip to Moscow last month, that Soviet politburo member Suslov promised to give "serious consideration" to the territorial problem.

--A comment by a Japanese Embassy official in Washington that Suslov's remarks were only the latest indication of a possible change in the Soviet position.

--The statement of a Soviet Foreign Ministry official in mid-September to a Western diplomat in Moscow that the USSR was prepared to go a "long way" to solve the problem.

There are other signals from Moscow, however, which suggest that these hints of flexibility are not to be taken at face value. Last August politburo member Mazurov invoked Moscow's traditional position that the issue "already had been solved," and Gromyko took a similar position in his recent discussion at the UN with a former Japanese foreign minister.

There is indeed reason to question Soviet willingness to return the islands. The Soviets are very reluctant to surrender any territory, in part because they fear that this would encourage nations such as China to press their own claims against the USSR.

Soviet maneuverings on this issue most likely reflect Moscow's desire to exploit the current strains in US-Japanese relations over economic difficulties and dealings with China. They follow a series of

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

approaches by Soviet diplomats to Japan last August suggesting that closer ties between Moscow and Tokyo could counter improvements in US-China relations.

Further efforts to entice Japan by hints of territorial concessions are likely. The Soviets could, for example, allude to a deal regarding the islands of Habomai and Shikotan, most desired by Japan and not geographically part of the Kurils. Or they could suggest economic concessions on the islands that would not involve renunciation of Soviet sovereignty.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-CANADA

Kosygin's visit to Canada on 17-25 October reflects Moscow's effort to cultivate the more independent-minded nations. This, in the Soviet view, includes Canada, in light of Trudeau's well publicized desire to diversify Canada's foreign ties. Another factor is Moscow's interest in balancing the impact of the Chinese Communist presence in Canada.

The trip is likely to produce agreements of a general nature calling for exchanges in economic, cultural, and scientific fields. The Canadians, however, are expected to reject a friendship treaty which the Soviets may propose as a follow-up to the consultation agreement signed during Trudeau's visit to the USSR last May.

Kosygin will meet with businessmen in several Canadian cities. The Canadians have indicated that Moscow is also pressing for a separate economic agreement, but Ottawa is resisting this idea. Nevertheless, Trudeau emphasized in a press conference yesterday that both the USSR and Canada are interested in expanding trade.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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JAPAN-CHINA

The China question will pervade the Diet session starting today--formally called to consider the Okinawa agreement--as factions of Sato's Liberal Democratic Party attempt to manipulate this issue to enhance their own prospects. Sato has assumed personal responsibility for support of US strategy on China's UN seat, and this has increased his vulnerability to critics seeking a rapid rapprochement with the mainland.

At the same time, according to press reports, a Sato-appointed commission of Diet members has drafted a resolution that calls for recognition of the Peking regime as the legitimate government of China and asserts that Taiwan is part of China. This proposal is now before the party's leadership.

This resolution would seem to have gone beyond what Sato had in mind when he named the commission nearly a year ago to review Japan's policy toward China. The members, all of whom are Liberal Democrats and generally responsive to Sato, apparently considered such a departure necessary in order to pre-empt a stronger multi-party resolution prepared by advocates of close ties with Peking.

Communist China, for its part, has been trying to stimulate domestic pressures on Sato. Early this month Peking for the first time invited two prominent Liberal Democrats to visit, and its comment on Sino-Japanese problems has taken an increasingly moderate tone.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTE

Chile: A number of recent reports indicate that many military officers are expressing discontent with the Allende government. Some complain over the effects of current social and economic programs, while others object to the latitude given the Communists and more extreme leftists.

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Allende is well aware of the dissatisfaction and almost certainly will blunt it with such devices as pay raises and changes of assignment.

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The President's Daily Brief

18 October 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

18 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

India has increased its military preparedness near border areas and sent out varying signals of its readiness to act. (Page 1)

On Page 3 we discuss the latest indications of Lin Piao's lessened role and other developments in Communist China.

Vietnam

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(Page 5)

On Page 6 we report on the Communists' military action over the weekend in the Cambodian - South Vietnamese border area and appraise their plans for the dry season.

The Cambodian Government has transformed the National Assembly into a constituent assembly charged with completing a new constitution. (Page 7)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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INDIA-PAKISTAN

Both the Indian Army and Navy have been placed
on the highest state of alert)

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Indian newspapers are headlining stories of Pakistani troops massing on the border and, according to the press, a government official has confirmed that Indian troops have also moved up to the frontier.

Views of the urgency of the situation vary considerably.

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One explanation for the latest Indian activity is fear that Pakistan is about to launch an attack. The Foreign Ministry's senior civil servant told US Chargeé Stone on Saturday that Indian defensive preparations were forced by the situation in East Pakistan, Pakistani troop movements, and "bellicose" Pakistani statements. He affirmed that India would not fire the first shot.

The Indians have known about the Pakistani troop movements since at least 4 October, however, and the apparent delay in their reaction raises the possibility that they have other purposes. New Delhi may well be trying to force Western nations to increase pressures on President Yahya to seek a political solution by making it appear that war is the only alternative. India could also be preparing for a Pakistani countermove to

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

the long-anticipated guerrilla offensive in East Pakistan--although we have no indications that such an offensive is imminent.

In any event, Islamabad is most likely to view the Indian moves as a sign that New Delhi is getting ready to attack, and so make further military preparations of its own.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

COMMUNIST CHINA

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Chinese officials as saying that extensive discussions are under way concerning "collective leadership" after Mao's death-- leaving the impression that Lin Piao's physical or political capacity has become a major question in Peking.

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In contrast to the rapid and persistent denials evoked by earlier rumors about Mao's health, Chinese spokesmen have deliberately evaded questions about Lin's condition.

The official Chinese press has recently treated Lin in an unusual way. Peking has failed to publicize toasts made to Mao's and Lin's health at two official functions, and no statement at the national level has cited Lin since mid-September. Lin's name nevertheless has continued to appear in provincial radiobroadcasts, most recently on 8 October.

The regime appears to be intensifying its efforts to deflect popular concern over developments at home by calling attention to alleged threats from abroad.

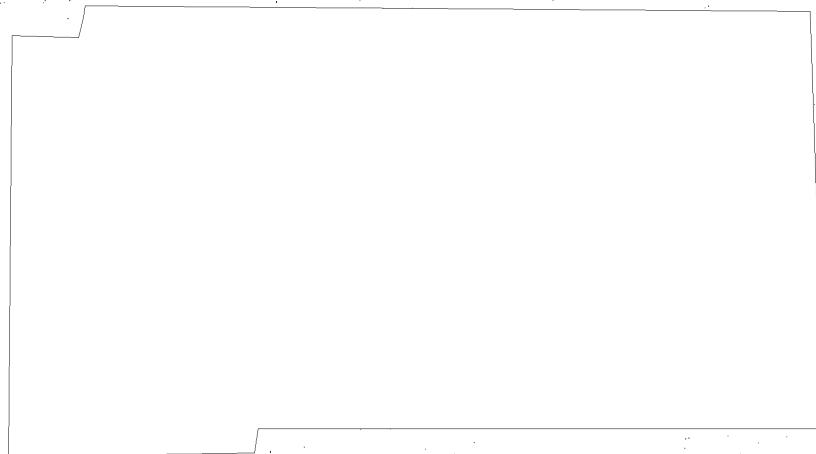
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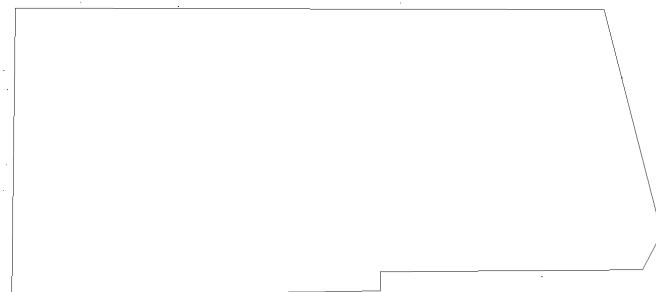
The virtual standdown of Chinese military aircraft, evident since the early hours of 13 September, may be drawing to a close. Flights involving some 30 fighter aircraft attached to three air training schools were noted yesterday. In addition, training flights involving propeller-driven aircraft attached to a bomber training school took place on 13 October. No resumption of normal activity from operational bases has yet been noted, however, and military air transport remains at a low level.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

VIETNAM



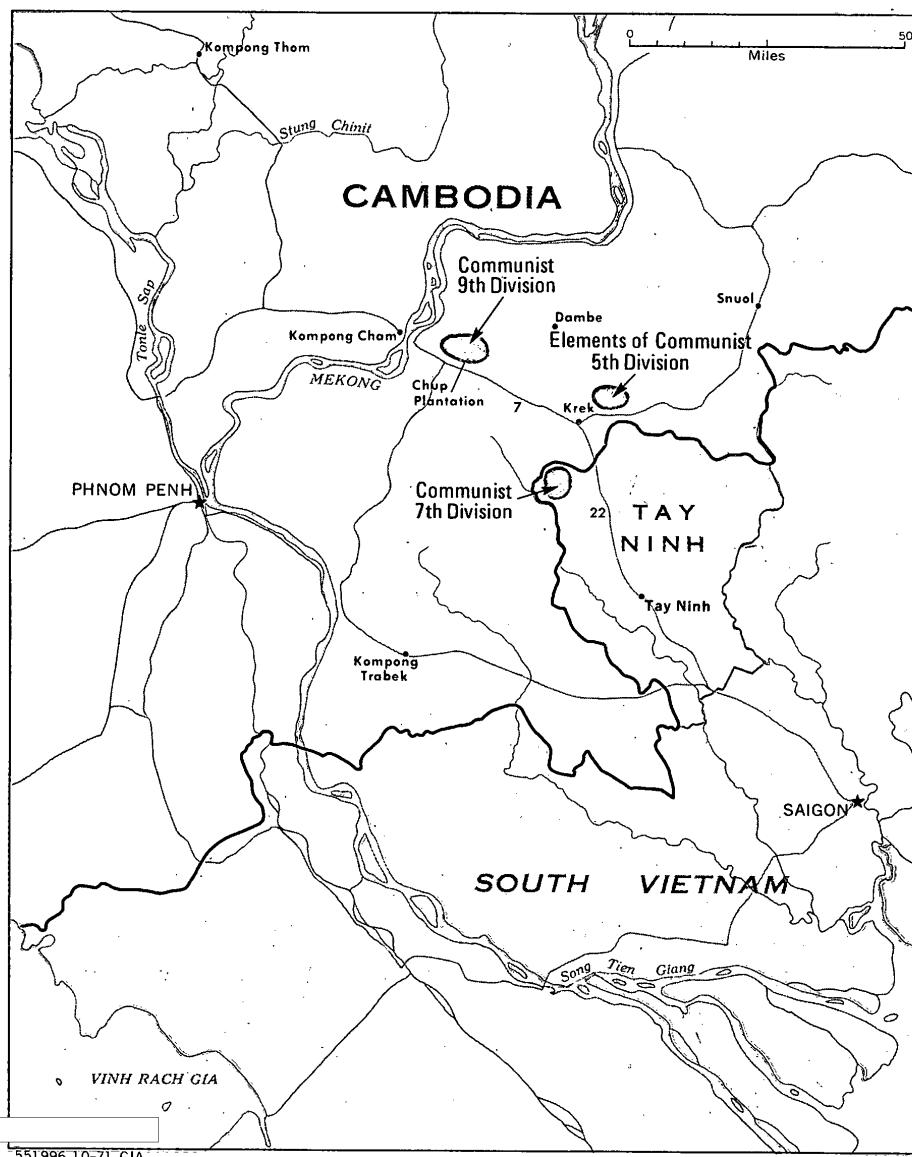
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Operating Areas of Communist Main Forces Near Border Area



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM - CAMBODIA

Communist gunners continued their attacks in the Cambodian - South Vietnamese border area during the weekend, shelling three South Vietnamese artillery bases in and around Krek, as well as ARVN Ranger and armored elements operating east-northeast of Krek.

[redacted] prisoners taken last week by the South Vietnamese claim the mission of Viet Cong 5th Division units is to keep up pressure in the Krek area, while that of the North Vietnamese 7th Division across the border in Tay Ninh Province is to block Route 22 and ambush any ARVN reinforcements.

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It is likely that the primary objective of the Communists in the border area is to try to protect their positions in Cambodia by tying down the South Vietnamese. With the dry season logistics push from North Vietnam about to begin, the Communists will rely on their bases in the Chup-Dambe area northwest of Krek to handle new supplies and manpower for their operations in both Cambodia and southern South Vietnam, and they may be concerned over a possible South Vietnamese incursion similar to that during last year's dry season.

[redacted]
the Communists
are constructing defensive positions along
Route 7 near Chup,

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[redacted]
In addition to keeping the South Vietnamese away from these base areas, the Communists may have a longer-range aim of eventually re-opening the old corridors from their Cambodian sanctuaries to the Saigon area.

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CAMBODIA

On Saturday the Cambodian Government decreed that effective today the National Assembly will be transformed into a constituent assembly charged with completing work on a new constitution. The new assembly's term of office extends for as long as is needed to adopt the constitution.

Lon Nol's government now is in a position to rule by executive decree for an indefinite period. No longer does it need to seek approval of its programs by the opposition-dominated legislature, and deputies will no longer have the authority to interpellate ministers.

It may be quite some time before a new constitution is promulgated. A number of its draft provisions are already the subject of much controversy. A new constitution will require new elections, which many government leaders believe unwise under present military circumstances.

Lon Nol and Sirik Matak presumably calculate that the creation of a constituent assembly is preferable to the outright dismissal of the National Assembly--whose mandate was due to expire today--in order to soften any adverse domestic and international reactions. Nevertheless, the move may well further unsettle the internal situation by raising the specter that the regime is moving toward precisely the sort of authoritarian rule for which it faulted and ultimately deposed Sihanouk.

For the immediate future, the government's action does not seem likely to provoke any serious political opposition. Several prominent members of the assembly--including its president, Yem Sambaur, and recently dismissed Interior Minister In Tam--have labeled the formation of the constituent assembly as illegal, but have told the press that they have no power to fight it.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTE

USSR: The Soviet naval task force which was apparently en route to Cuba has turned northward to shadow the US carrier Saratoga. The Saratoga is heading west about 800 miles east of Bermuda. A Soviet cruise missile submarine, which was also heading toward Cuba, apparently is maintaining a position ahead of the carrier so as to participate in the surveillance. The task force may still change course again and head for Cuba, however.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

19 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Indians are continuing to draw attention to their preparations to meet any hostile actions on the part of the Pakistanis. (Page 1)

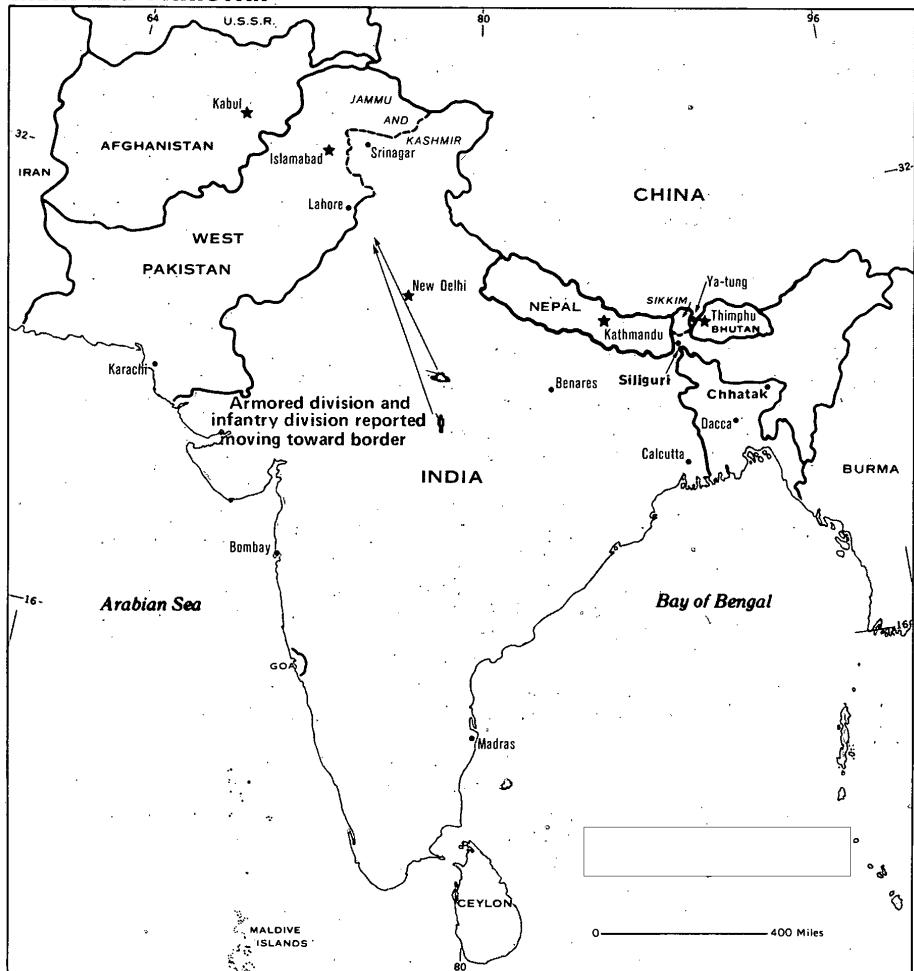
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The capabilities of the South Vietnamese forces in the central provinces to deal with a Communist threat in the months ahead are discussed on Page 4.

The UK high commissioner on Cyprus favors submitting the latest Greek-Turkish proposal to Makarios immediately, if it is to have a chance of acceptance. (Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA and PAKISTAN



552002 10-71 CIA

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA-PAKISTAN

India's 1st Armored Division is moving toward the West Pakistan frontier, according to an Indian Defense Ministry press leak.

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We have no confirmation that the armored division has moved, but support vehicles of the infantry division have been seen passing through New Delhi. The Indians by the leak may be intending to warn the Pakistanis against military action and to encourage foreign pressure against Islamabad for a political solution to the East Pakistani problem.

The 1st Armored is regarded as the bellwether division. If it and the infantry division are in fact moving closer to West Pakistan, India will have made virtually all the major troop movements that could be expected in preparation for hostilities. Similarly most, if not all, of the divisions in West Pakistan have by now taken up war positions.

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"wall-to-wall" Indian troops in the Siliguri gap, convoys of "hundreds" of trucks, and trains carrying troops, artillery, and armor. Movement of troops into this area would place them in a good position for an attack or to defend India's most vulnerable supply line.

There has been a new spate of charges by both sides of unprovoked shellings across the Indian - East Pakistani border in an area where exchanges of fire have been endemic for several months. In addition, the Indian press is reporting an upsurge of guerrilla activity in East Pakistan, including the capture of the town of Chhatak and a number of raids on West Pakistani troops.

(continued)

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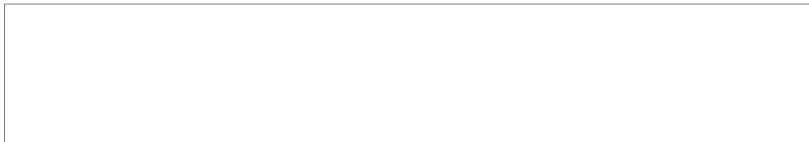
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

These guerrilla incidents have not been confirmed, however, and Indian press claims of Bengali victories have at times been purely imaginary. A Bangla Desh representative in contact with the US Consulate General in Calcutta admitted that plans to inject large numbers of guerrillas into East Pakistan had slipped somewhat.

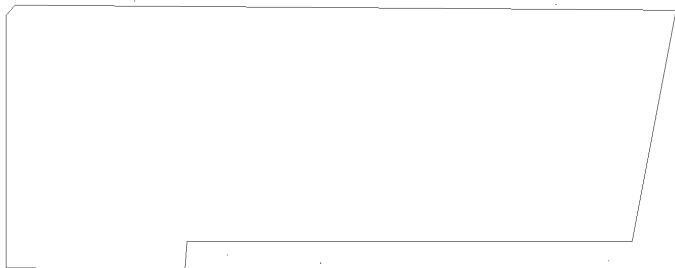
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR

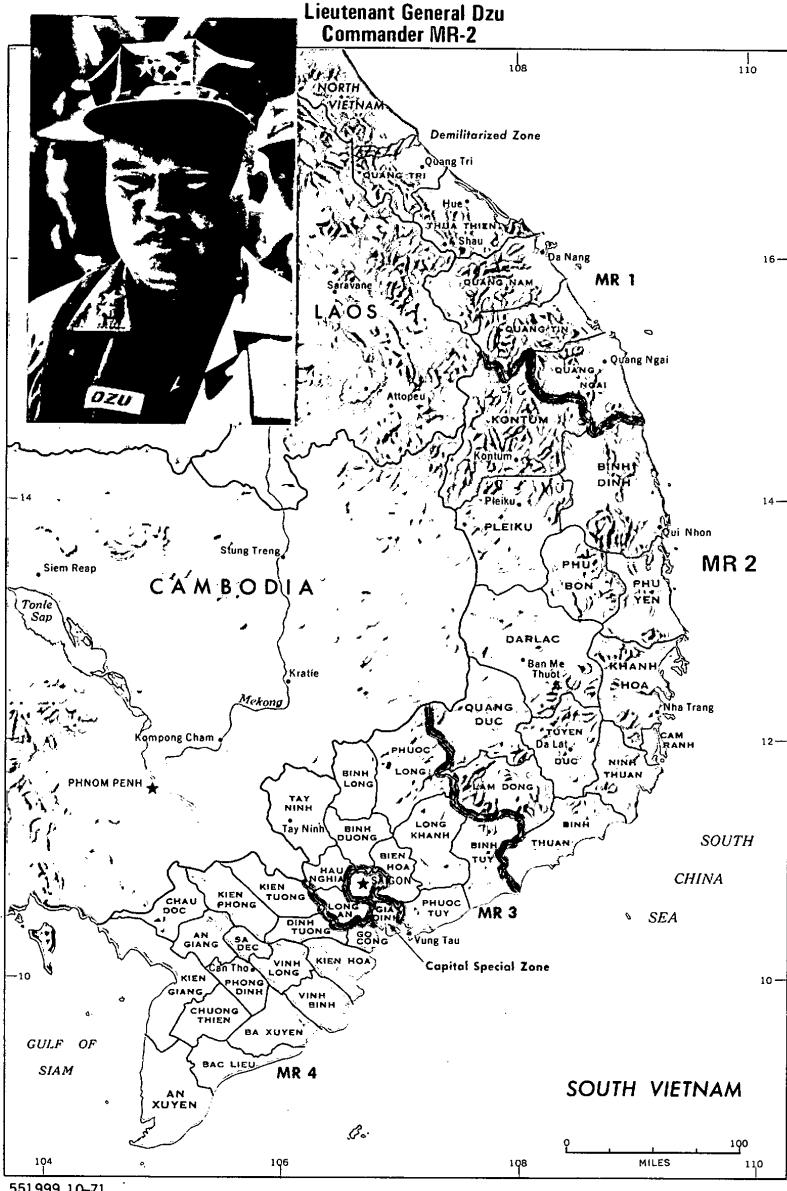


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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

SOUTH VIETNAM

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Although Dzu's two divisions appear to have improved in the past year or so, it is still questionable whether they are capable of holding off the North Vietnamese Army units ranged against them unless they continue to receive heavy US air and artillery support. In addition, Dzu's operations will be hampered by the poor performance of the territorial security forces in his region, considered to be among the worst in South Vietnam. The Viet Cong are still strongly entrenched in many districts of Military Region 2, but there is at least surface improvement in the security of several provinces, partly as a result of prolonged inactivity by Communist main force units. The situation is still sufficiently unsettled, however, that local government control will probably suffer a severe setback if the Communists are willing to pay the cost of mounting strong attacks this winter.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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CYPRUS

The UK high commissioner on Cyprus is recommending that UN Secretary General Thant immediately present to Archbishop Makarios the latest Greek-Turkish proposal for revitalizing the intercommunal talks. The high commissioner believes, after talking with Makarios, that the Greek Cypriot leader would find it difficult to reject the plan so long as it has strong backing from all other parties concerned.

The proposal, formulated in talks at the UN, would add a representative of the UN to the talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, as well as provide for the participation of constitutional law experts from Greece and Turkey. Makarios earlier had termed the proposal "totally unacceptable," regarding it as mainland pressure on him to grant the Turkish Cypriots greater autonomy.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

20 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

[Redacted]
India

(Page 1)

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The Soviets reaffirm their support for a political settlement between India and Pakistan but put the onus for preventing armed conflict on the West Pakistanis. (Page 2)

New evidence strengthens the likelihood that the unsettled leadership situation in Peking stems from a controversy over heir-designate Lin Piao's political position. (Page 3)

In Laos, an irregular task force engaged in clearing operations on the Bolovens Plateau remains stalled by determined North Vietnamese resistance. (Page 4)

At least some of the Soviet naval units in the mid-Atlantic may be heading back toward the USSR.
(Page 5)

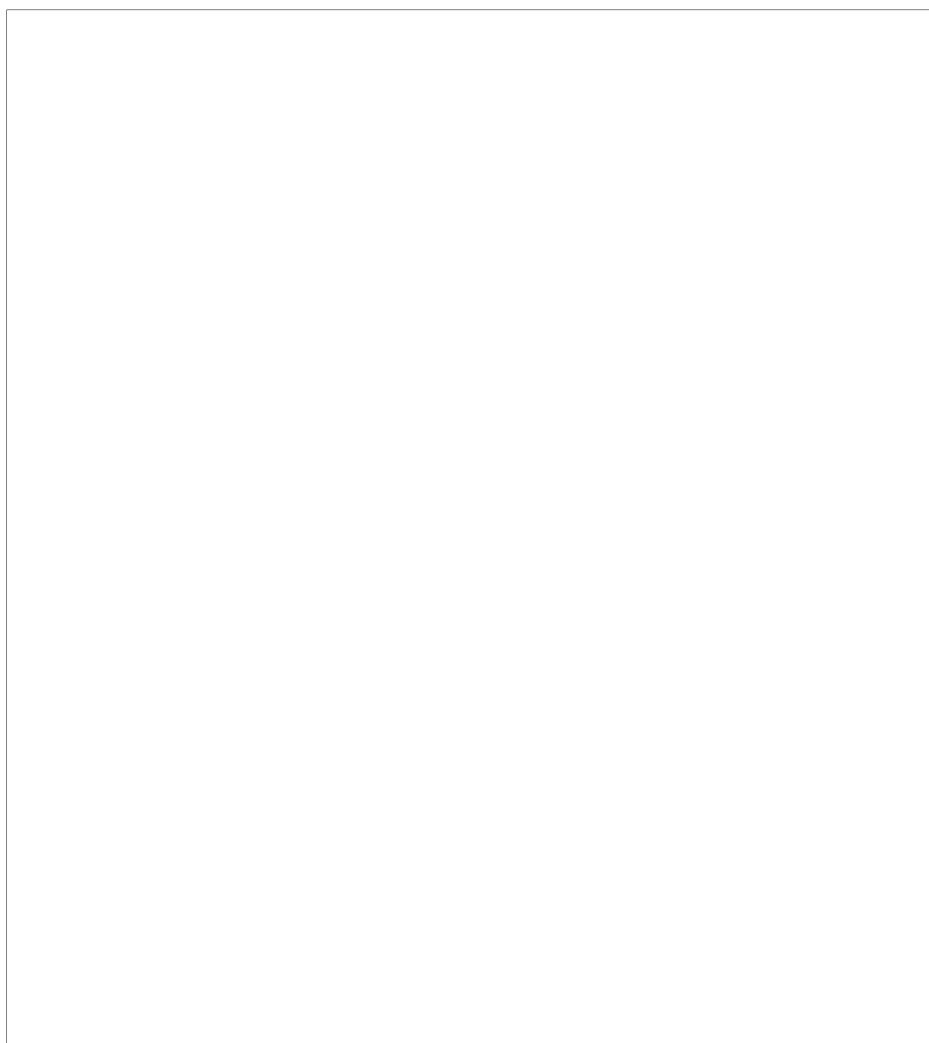
[Redacted] Soviets

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(Page 5)

The Turks have admitted that opium planting during the 1971-72 season could result in a significant increase over this year's bumper crop. (Page 6)

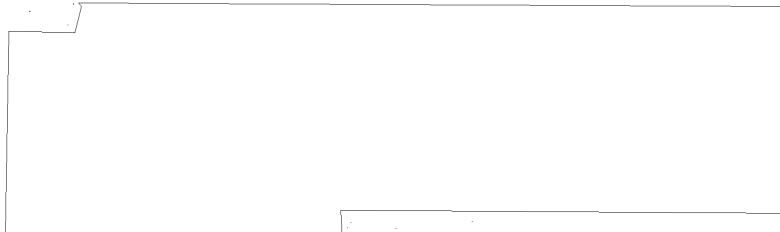
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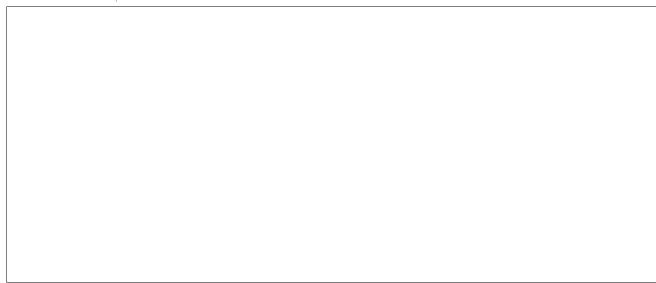
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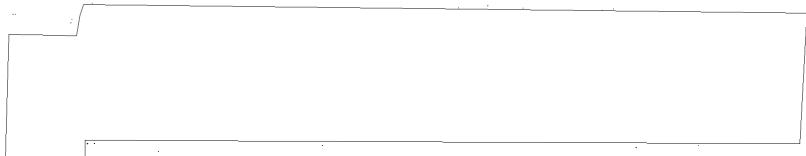
INDIA-PAKISTAN



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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USSR-INDIA-PAKISTAN

Foreign Minister Gromyko told Ambassador Beam on Monday that the USSR would continue working for a political settlement between India and Pakistan. He expressed pessimism, however, that President Yahya would make the hard decisions necessary for such a settlement. In contrast, he exhibited confidence that the Indians "could be relied on to act responsibly." Gromyko said that President Podgorny had stressed the danger of a military conflict to both Yahya and Indian President Giri during their recent stay in Iran.

There was no indication from Gromyko that Podgorny had offered to mediate, and presumably his remarks were made after he had received Podgorny's report on his talks.

Gromyko's discussion with Beam reflected the USSR's commitment to India to press for the release and return to political activity of East Pakistani leader Mujibur Rahman and the safe return of Pakistani refugees. He was lukewarm about the idea of mutual troop withdrawals from the Indo-Pakistani borders, saying it would not end the situation. When Beam stated that the US had proposed to India a cessation of cross-border guerrilla activities, Gromyko implied that the Soviets viewed such activity as justified on the part of the Mukti Bahini, who were merely defending hearth and home against a "great terror."

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The Soviet position seems designed to increase Western pressure on Yahya. Moscow's support for India reduces its leverage in Pakistan, and to a certain extent the USSR must depend on the West to exert influence in Islamabad. As for India, we doubt that the Soviets are as confident of New Delhi's peaceful intentions as they assert.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

COMMUNIST CHINA

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[redacted] a controversy over heir-designate Lin Piao's political position may be at the root of the unsettled leadership situation in Peking.

--The latest issue of China Pictorial--which features Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao together on its front cover is unavailable in the capital.

--The display at Peking airport of the recently published set of colored photographs of Mao does not include those showing him with Lin, although the full set is on display at several other locations in the capital.

--The guidance provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs protocol department concerning toasts addressed to Chinese leaders at a recent Romanian banquet in Peking omitted any reference to Lin.

Similar guidance apparently was also provided a visiting Turkish delegation and appears to follow a decision taken approximately two weeks ago to halt the customary New China News Agency reporting of toasts to Mao and Lin by foreign visitors.

These alterations in Peking's hagiology, together with the absence of incantations to Lin's political rectitude in domestic propaganda over the past two weeks, point to an effort to downplay Lin that goes beyond what would be required if his problem were purely physical.

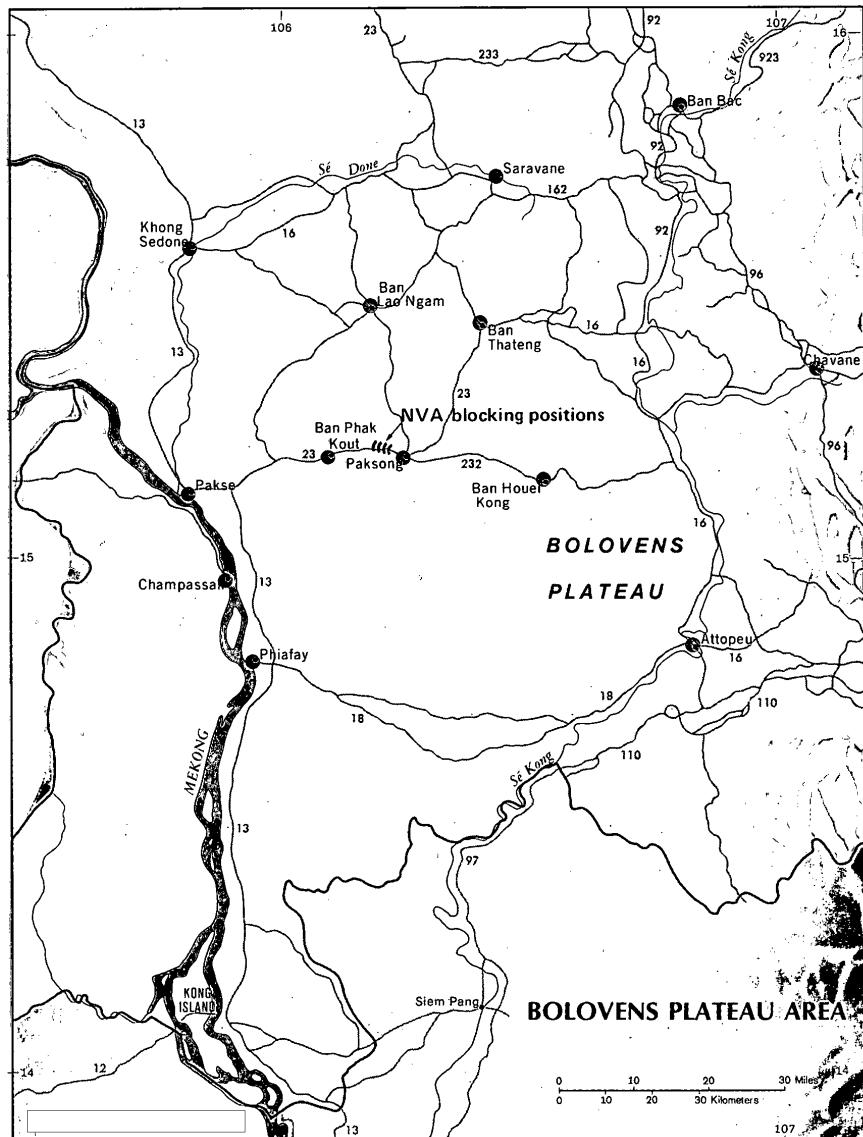
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The general standdown of Chinese military aircraft, first noted on 13 September, is continuing. Defensive patrols have been conducted in the Taiwan Strait area over the past two days, and flights of fighters from three air training schools were reported [redacted]

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[redacted] NO resumption of normal levels of activity from operational fighter and bomber bases has been noted, however, and military transport flights have remained at extremely low levels.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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- Government-held location
- Communist-held location

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

LAOS

A four-battalion irregular task force engaged in clearing operations on the Bolovens Plateau remains stalled by determined North Vietnamese resistance on Route 23 some four miles west of Paksong. Government commanders and US observers believe that the Communists are prepared for a stiff defense of their positions.

In Paksong town, a Lao Army task force consisting of three army battalions is continuing its efforts to improve its defensive positions. Manpower shortages, however, are limiting the ability of the task force to patrol aggressively and are creating morale problems.

Paksong town will remain vulnerable to any determined North Vietnamese assault as long as Route 23 remains blocked. The Communists' tenacious defense and their recent introduction of heavy machine guns into the Paksong area suggest that they will try to retake the town in the near future. Intercepts from elements of the 9th NVA Regiment--the principal Communist unit near Paksong--indicate that some 410 new troops are expected soon. This is the first clear evidence that unit-size replacement groups are being sent to make up the substantial losses we believe the regiment suffered during the three months of fighting in the area. The Communists had earlier shifted elements of three combat battalions from other areas of the Bolovens Plateau closer to Paksong.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTES

USSR-Cuba: At least some of the Soviet naval units in the mid-Atlantic may be heading back toward the USSR. Two destroyers and the oiler have been on a northeasterly course for the past day or so. The cruiser, the third destroyer, and the tanker appear to be lingering between the US east coast and the Azores. The E-II submarine is also in the mid-Atlantic, but its present course and destination cannot be confirmed.

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Two F-class diesel attack submarines were also spotted on the surface some 250 miles west of the tanker about dusk yesterday.

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USSR:

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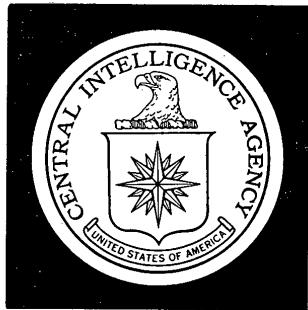
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Turkey: Foreign Minister Olcay has admitted that opium planting during the 1971-72 season, the last year in which it will be legal, could result in a significant increase over this year's bumper crop. Olcay said he was concerned that this might affect relations with the United States and promised Ambassador Handley that he would take up the matter with Prime Minister Erim. Licenses already granted to plant poppies next year have reached 100,000 and 50,000 more will be handed out shortly. This will represent a two-thirds increase over 1970-71. At the same time, the 1971 illicit opium crop is estimated to be well over the 40 metric tons needed annually to meet the demand of the US heroin market. Illegal stocks held in private Turkish hands after two bumper years would be adequate to supply the US market for several years beyond 1972, giving opium traffickers more than enough time to arrange alternative sources of supply.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

21 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

India

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(Page 1)

Prime Minister Lon Nol's imposition of rule over Cambodia by decree will create additional problems for him at home and abroad. (Page 3)

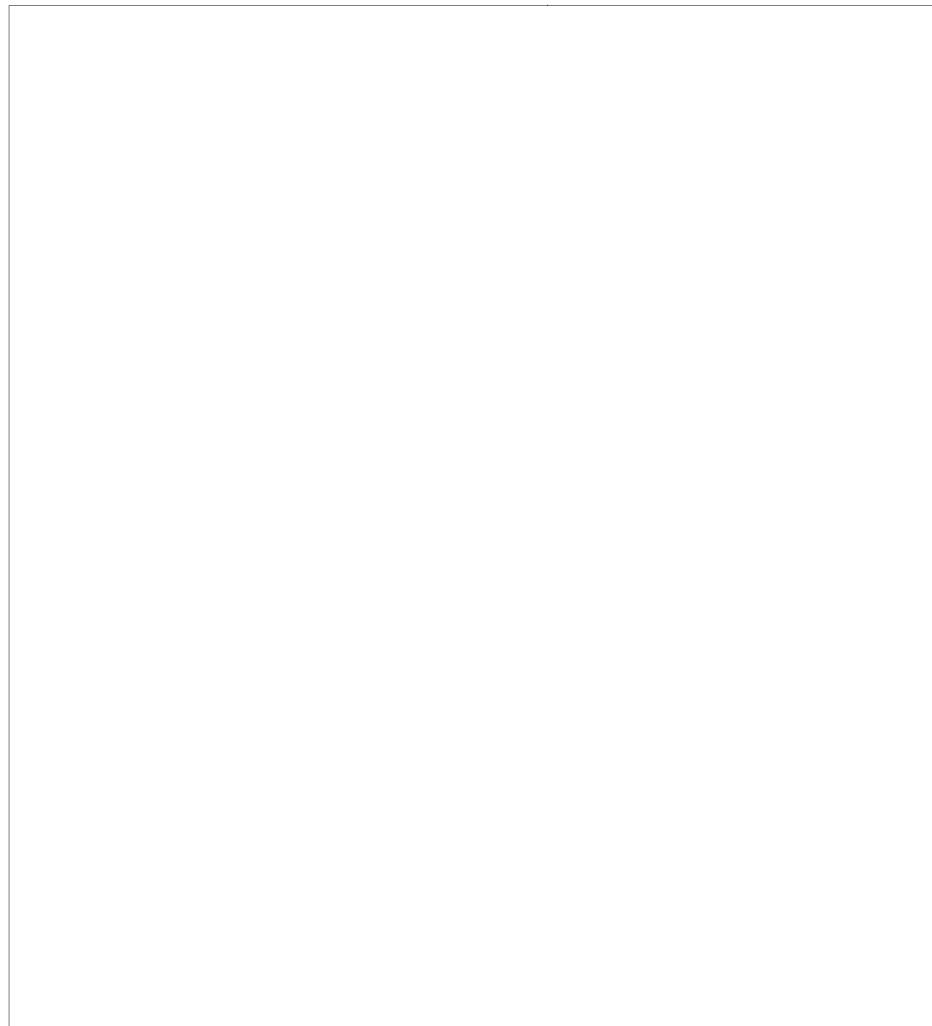
USSR

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Iran. (Page 4)

The Japanese have been shocked by the way their emperor was treated in Europe. (Page 5)

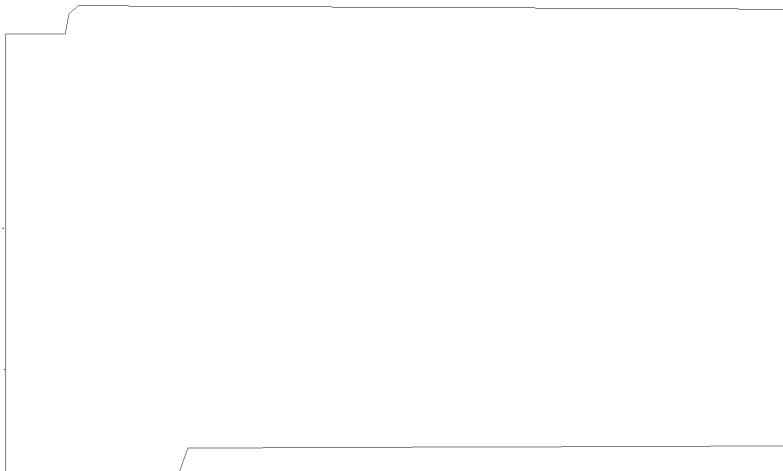
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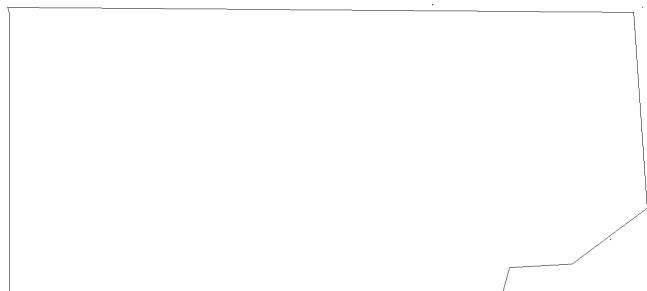
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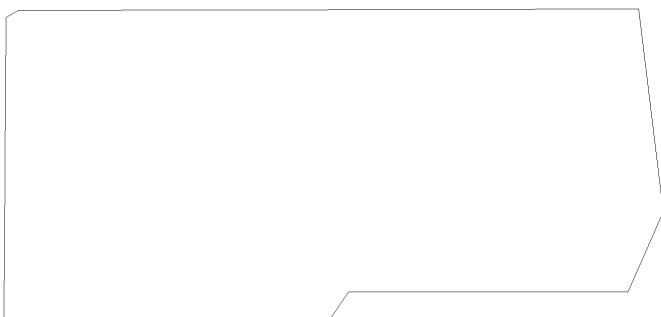
INDIA-PAKISTAN



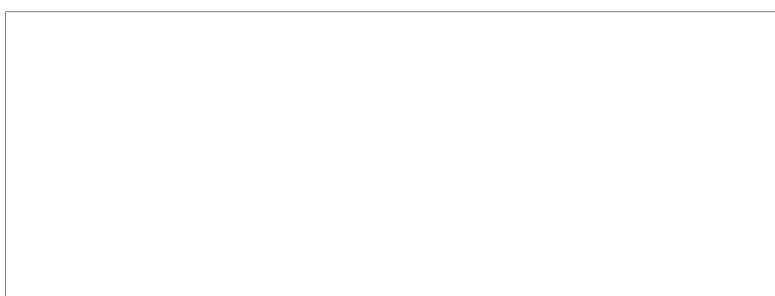
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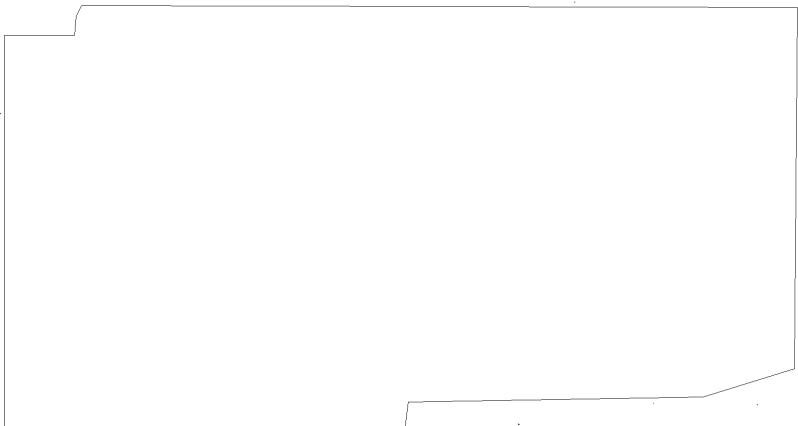
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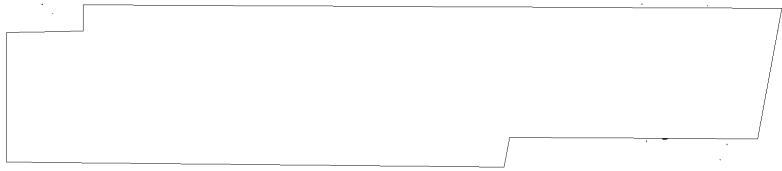
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CAMBODIA

In his nationwide address yesterday announcing that the government would henceforth rule by decree, Prime Minister Lon Nol made some ill-timed and inept remarks about the need to abandon democratic procedures in a wartime situation. In addition to domestic repercussions, his comments will also damage the regime's international standing and will give Sihanouk and the Communists a propaganda windfall.

Lon Nol's speech apparently was prompted by Buddhist demonstrations in Phnom Penh yesterday protesting the National Assembly's dismissal. The Buddhists, whose support heretofore has been one of the regime's most important assets, apparently have been in contact with some student dissenters and are also working closely with Son Ngoc Thanh, the former exile leader who has also strongly supported Lon Nol in the past.

Thanh and several of the Buddhist leaders have met with Lon Nol and urged him to dismiss Chief of State Cheng Heng, who legally is saddled with the responsibility for dismissing the National Assembly. They may have been suggesting a face-saving way for Lon Nol to back down from the recent decisions to impose authoritarian rule.

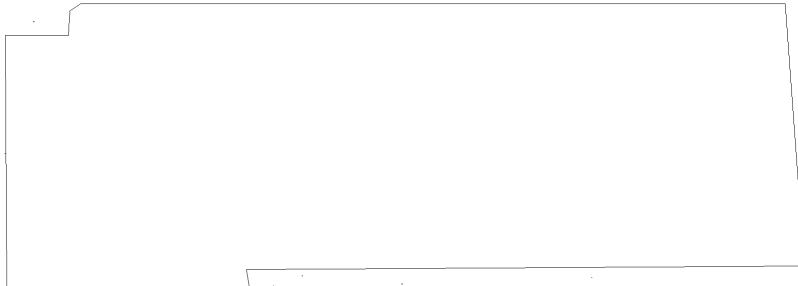
Neither Lon Nol nor Prime Minister-Delegate Sirik Matak, who has been a major figure in the move against the National Assembly, appears inclined to give ground at the present time. There is renewed talk about the imposition of press censorship. In the process of filling several vacancies in the cabinet, Lon Nol has just appointed General Thappana Nginn to take over the important interior ministry from the ousted civilian leader In Tam. Nginn is the first military man to hold a cabinet post, and his appointment will increase fears that the army is taking over the government.

The power at the disposal of the regime's civilian opponents is slight, and the government should be able to have its way unless the Buddhists and the students--both of them now fragmented--can somehow create more disturbances than they have managed thus far. Moreover, Lon Nol, a devout Buddhist for whom such opposition must come as a personal blow, could still make some reassuring gesture to forestall a serious narrowing of the regime's base of support.

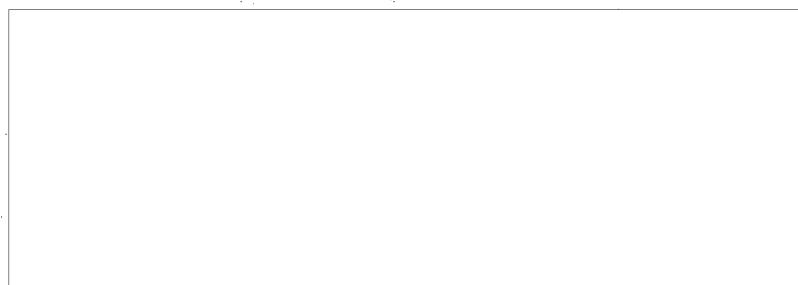
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IRAN-USSR



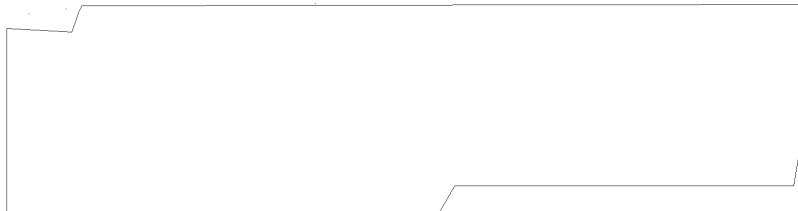
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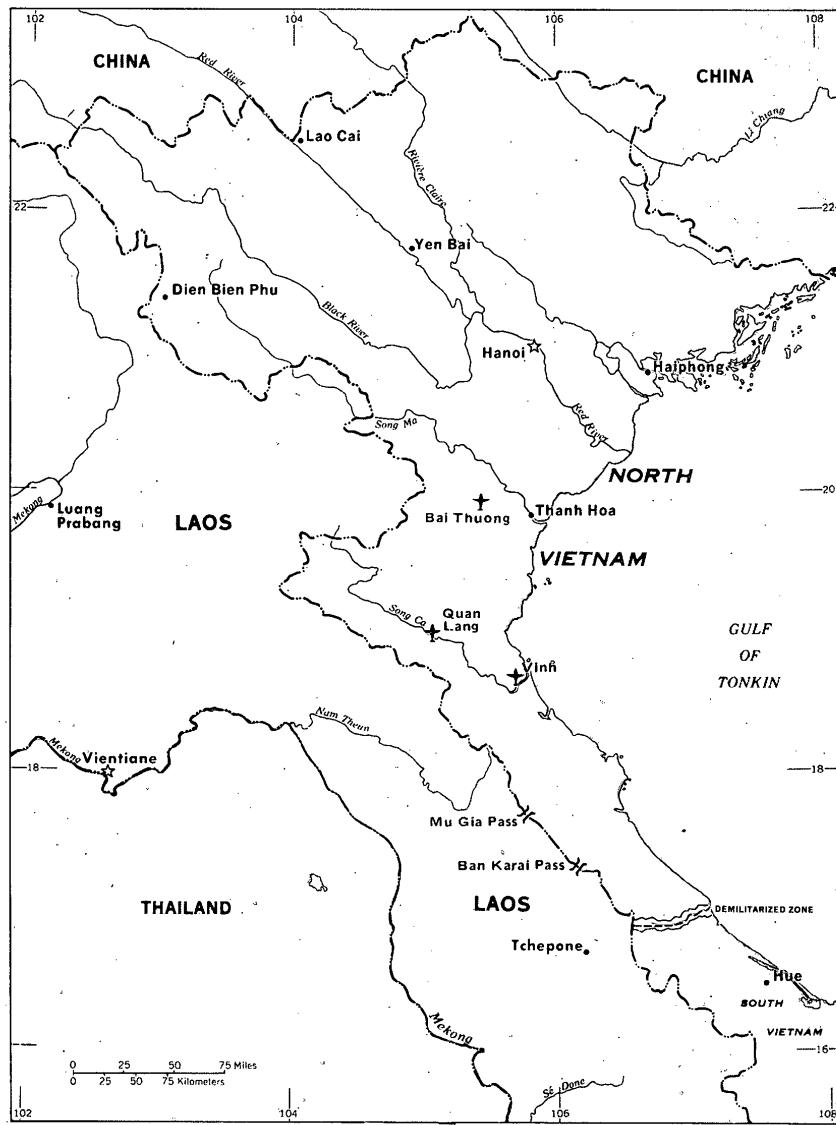
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

JAPAN

Hostile reaction in Europe to the visit of Emperor Hirohito surprised many Japanese and could lead to some national stock-taking. Tokyo officials long have been concerned about the Japanese image in the US--and have invested heavily in a public relations campaign to improve the situation--but Hirohito's tour made clear that hostility toward Japan extends beyond American shores. Many Japanese press correspondents attributed the cool reception accorded the Emperor in Great Britain and the Netherlands to still unhealed World War II scars, but the influential Kyodo News Service claimed that the Europeans were expressing a more general reaction to Japan, particularly its economic and trade policies. The Emperor, who was informed of all incidents that occurred, noted on his return to Tokyo that "redoubled efforts are needed to obtain fruitful international good will."

Further resentment of restrictive Japanese trade policies will be voiced at the meeting of Japanese and European employers federations in Brussels on 29 October. Spokesmen for the Dutch and British federations have charged that Japan is not "playing the game" and that among their members there is apprehension that the Japanese might divert their export effort from the US market to Europe.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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NOTES

USSR-Cuba: Moscow announced late yesterday that two of its antisubmarine ships, two submarines, and a tanker currently on maneuvers in the Atlantic will make a ten-day visit to Cuba beginning on 31 October. The announcement describes accurately the naval task group currently some 200 miles south of Newfoundland, which consists of a Kresta-class guided missile cruiser, a Kashin-class guided missile destroyer, two F-class diesel attack submarines, and a tanker. This will have been the first time in five months that a Soviet naval group has visited Cuba.

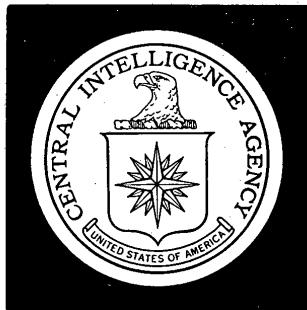
North Vietnam: For the first time, there are two MIG-21s each at Bai Thuong, Quan Lang, and Vinh airfields in the North Vietnamese panhandle. The recent deployment of these six fighters suggests plans to engage US aircraft over southern North Vietnam or adjacent areas of Laos in the near future. The two fighters at Vinh are flown by highly qualified pilots, one of whom made an unsuccessful attempt on 4 October against a B-52 bomber near Tchepone.

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22 October 1971

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

22 October 1971

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

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Egypt

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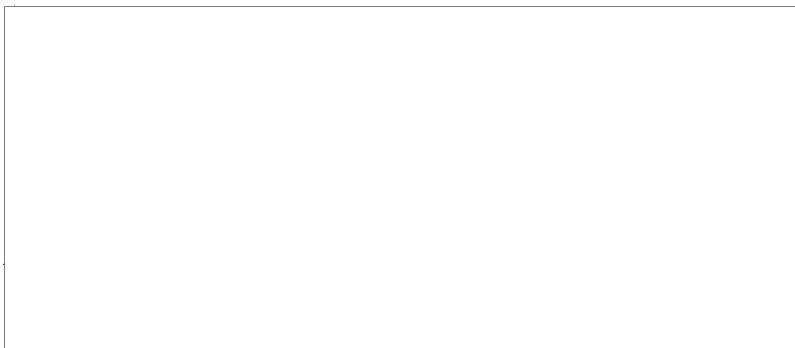
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Burmese Communists are organizing a caravan to carry
raw opium to the Thailand-Burma-Laos border area.
(Page 4)

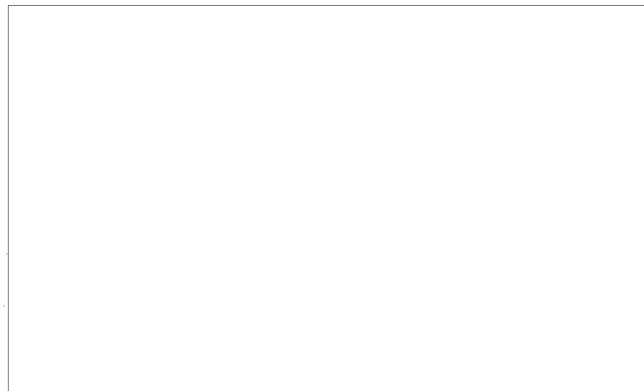
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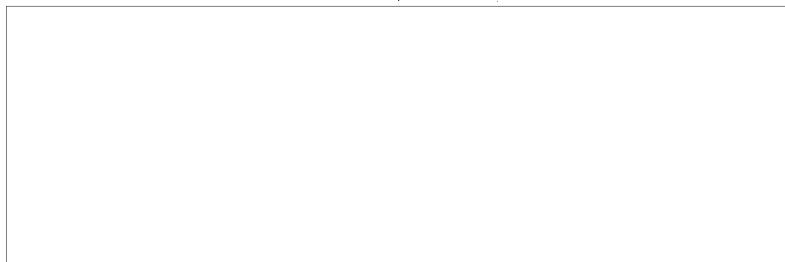
INDIA-PAKISTAN



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Indian charges of Pakistani provocation reached a new high yesterday when Foreign Ministry officials told US Embassy officers that Pakistani armor and infantry at "more than company level" crossed briefly into Indian-held Kashmir on 14 or 15 October. At the same time, according to press reports, an unnamed Foreign Ministry official has stated that unless there is a political solution that will enable the safe return of the refugees, "it is for India to judge what action is necessary."

* * *

An assessment by Consul General Spivack in Dacca notes that insurgency in East Pakistan has increased in intensity over the past three months, but concludes that the Mukti Bahini are still unable to challenge the army in urban areas. In some parts of the province the insurgents move almost at will and have established a civil administration. They are increasingly well armed and able to carry out such operations as sabotaging ships and bridges. Ambushes have sometimes inflicted significant casualties on the Razakars, a locally recruited militia, and to a much lesser extent on the army.

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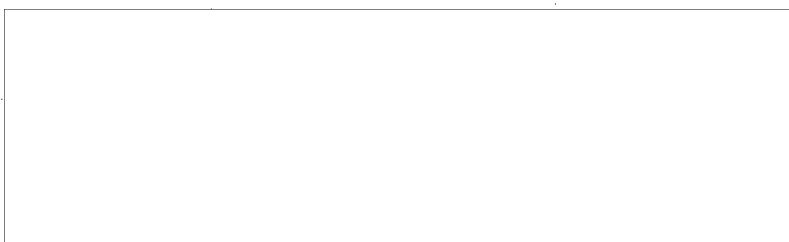
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USSR-EGYPT

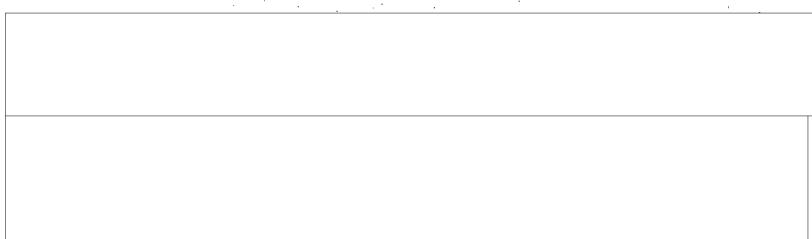


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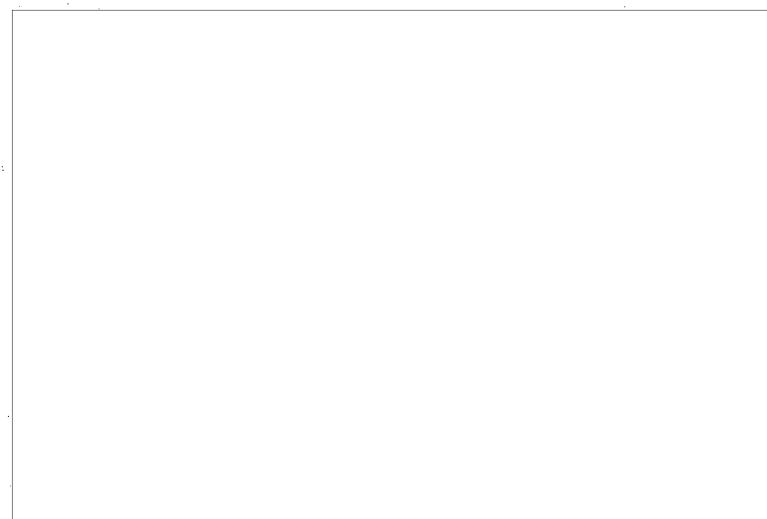
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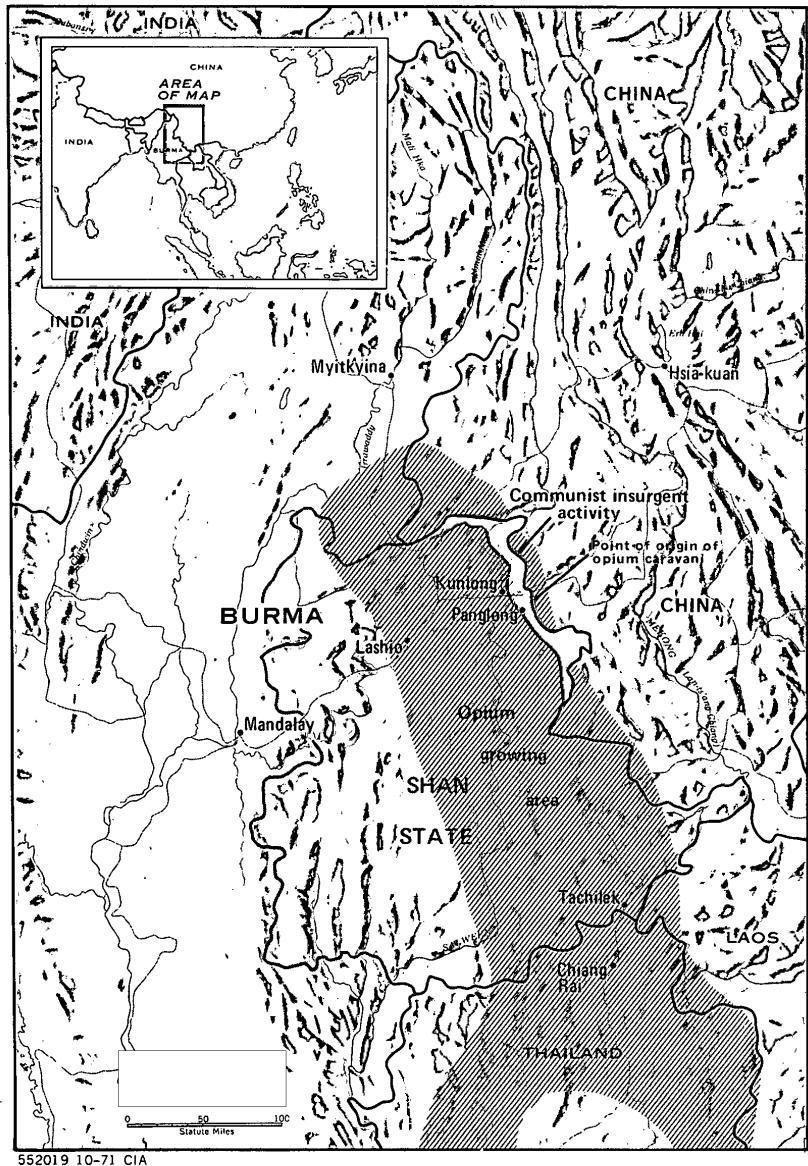
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NOTE

Burma: [redacted] the Burmese Communists have organized a caravan to carry about 10,000 pounds of raw opium to transshipment points in the Thailand-Burma-Laos border area this week. Since last spring, the Communist insurgents have taken over much of the poppy-growing area along the China border that had been previously under the control of ethnic Shan groups involved in the opium trade. The Communists, who heretofore have not been directly implicated in the opium traffic, may now be entering the narcotics business to gain a new source of funds for their insurgent activities.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

23 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Indian saber-rattling is continuing, apparently still with the hope of pushing Islamabad toward a settlement with the East Pakistanis. (Page 1)

The abrupt return of the Chinese chargé d'affaires in New Delhi to Peking has touched off speculation about a possible warming of Sino-Indian diplomatic relations. (Page 2)

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(Page 4)

The more moderate fedayeen leaders may be moving toward the view that they settle with Jordan on King Husayn's terms. (Page 5)

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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INDIA-PAKISTAN

In the last several days a number of high-ranking Indian officials have clearly stated that India will not withdraw troops from border areas until Pakistan gives some indication of moving toward a settlement with the Bengalis that will permit a return of the refugees. New Delhi has not accepted the US-originated proposal for a mutual troop withdrawal from the border, claiming that such a move is logically simple for Pakistan but difficult for India, which normally bases some of its key units hundreds of miles from the border.

[redacted] 50X1

Lack of progress in finding a solution to the crisis is causing Indian officials increasingly to view war as almost inevitable, but New Delhi may still have hopes that saber-rattling will force Islamabad to seek a political settlement with the East Pakistanis. The Indians may also be waiting for the insurgency in East Pakistan to gain momentum. Daylight sabotage in Dacca this week is a new development and may be a harbinger of the anticipated fall offensive.

In a conversation on Thursday with Ambassador Farland, the civilian director of Pakistan's Intelligence Bureau, N. A. Razvi, said he had changed his view of the likelihood of an outbreak of hostilities. Two weeks ago, he said, he believed there was a 50-50 chance; now he believes there is a 60-percent chance that "India's provocations" will bring about a war with Pakistan. Razvi [redacted]

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[redacted] observed that while it was not in Pakistan's interest to engage in war with India, the Pakistanis would fight "to a man" to defend their homeland.

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COMMUNIST CHINA - INDIA

The Chinese chargé d'affaires in New Delhi has returned to Peking abruptly. His trip has touched off a new set of rumors [redacted]

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[redacted] that Sino-Indian relations are about to be raised to the ambassadorial level for the first time since the early 1960s.

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The Indians have dropped several hints during the past few months that they wish to improve relations with China. They no doubt hope that an improvement in relations will reduce Pakistani intransigence over East Pakistan.

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The Chinese have so far maintained a "correct" and largely hands-off attitude toward events on the subcontinent, avoiding public actions or statements that might exacerbate the situation. They have been careful to keep the door open to India. Subtle signs that the Chinese were not averse to an improvement of relations with New Delhi were apparent well before the East Pakistani crisis erupted, and they have not been absent in recent months. China has invited an Indian ping-pong team to Peking next month, and the Chinese have maintained public silence on the Indo-Soviet treaty signed last August.

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China would weigh carefully the political returns from improved relations with India against the likelihood of Pakistani resentment and the danger that a gesture toward

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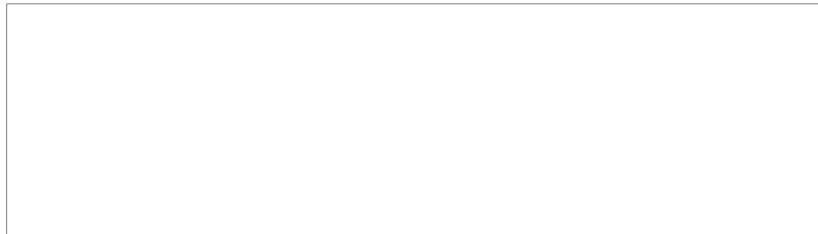
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

India would be interpreted in New Delhi as a "green light" for military measures against Pakistan. Nevertheless, Peking's handling of the crisis on the subcontinent thus far suggests that it may well be receptive to Indian overtures, if they are made. The Chinese may calculate that better relations with New Delhi will help them neutralize Soviet influence in India while enabling Peking to counsel restraint both to the Indians and to the Pakistanis.

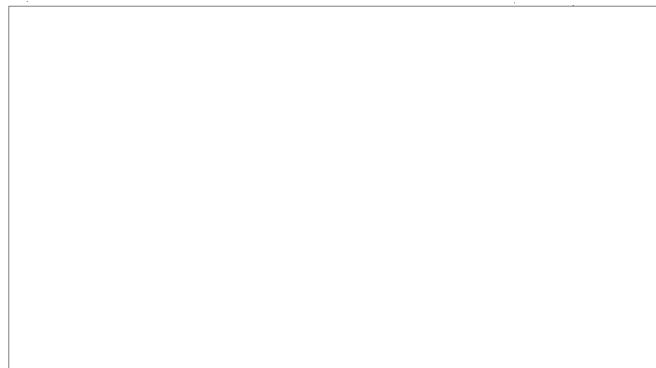
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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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NOTES

Jordan-Fedayeen: Except for the most radical groups, the fedayeen seem to be moving toward a consensus that they must accept King Husayn's terms if they are to survive as a movement. Pressed in varying degrees by Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Lebanon to take such a position, they may be on their way to being convinced that they must accept a bad bargain now if they are ever to rebuild a state-within-a-state in Jordan. We believe Fatah leader Yasir Arafat is telling the Soviets something along these lines during his current visit to Moscow. We also believe he is asking for direct shipments of arms for the reunified fedayeen movement that he is predicting will emerge. The Soviets are unlikely to change their policy of providing arms to the fedayeen only through the radical Arab governments.

Cuba-Chile: [redacted]

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France [redacted]

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A reassessment of French political, economic, and cultural interests in both North and South Vietnam is now under way. Pompidou does not seem to have abandoned the long-time Gaullist aim of trying to play a significant role in an Indochinese settlement and thus undoubtedly sees a certain value in cultivating relations with both sides. France has made no moves on the Vietnamese question since its call in April 1970 for a reconvening of the Geneva conference.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

25 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Armed clashes along the Indian-East Pakistani border continue, but there are also signs that tensions may be easing a bit. (Page 1)

	Communist China	

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Cambodia has announced economic reforms, clearing the way for a US aid grant, as well as the creation of an international exchange support fund. (Page 3)

	Cyprus	

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(Page 4)

	Soviet	

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA-PAKISTAN

[redacted] incidents along the border between East Pakistan and India continue, perhaps at an increasing rate. [redacted]

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On Saturday Indian officials [redacted] confirmed that all of India's 700,000 army reserves were being called up, as well as selected navy and air force reserves.

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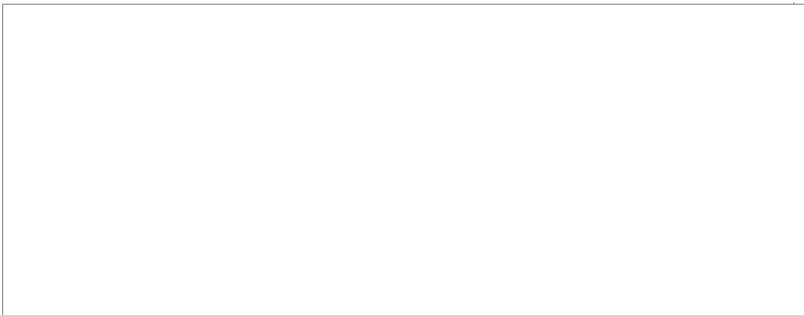
Of the army reserves, only some 44,000 are sufficiently trained and equipped to be considered useful in the near future.

Against this background, a few hopeful straws in the wind have appeared. Mrs. Gandhi's brief speech to the nation on the eve of her departure yesterday for a three week foreign trip was relatively mild. T. N. Kaul, the senior Foreign Ministry civil servant accompanying her, told US Chargé Stone yesterday that tension had eased somewhat in the last few days.

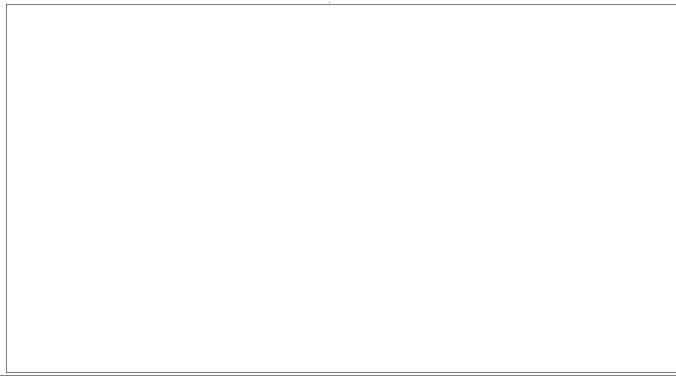
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COMMUNIST CHINA



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CAMBODIA

Finance Minister Sok Chhong has announced reforms to stabilize the economy and check inflation. The key elements are liberalization of imports and abandonment of the official exchange rate of 55 riels per US\$1 in favor of a flexible rate. The program also encompasses cuts in spending, higher tax rates, stronger credit controls, and a possible relaxation of price controls.

Implementation of the reforms will clear the way for a \$20-million US cash grant needed to bolster Cambodia's critically low foreign exchange reserves. Action on the reforms is also considered more or less a prerequisite to obtaining foreign contributions to an international exchange support fund now under consideration. Cambodian officials hope to complete plans for the fund at a donors' meeting in early November.

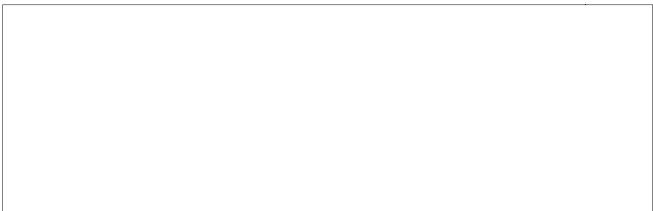
The reforms will be unpopular in some circles. Sok Chhong is said to have received a chilly reception from a group of Phnom Penh businessmen when he announced the new stabilization measures. Some of the audience were applauded when they berated Chhong for the increased prices that the program will cause at first.

The government has also announced the general thrust of press censorship to be applied during the present "state of emergency." Articles need not be submitted for review before publication, but the regime has warned that if it considers any article inimical to government interests or as giving solace to the Communists, the offices of the offending publication will be closed. Moreover, those responsible for publishing such articles will be subject to trial by a military tribunal.

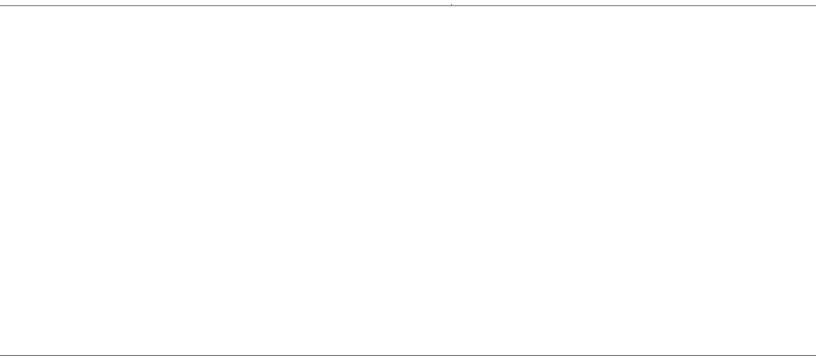
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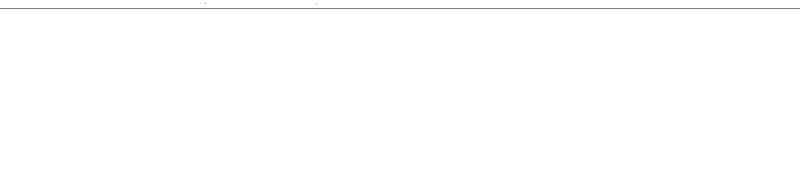
CYPRUS



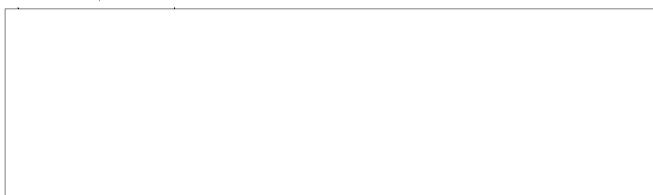
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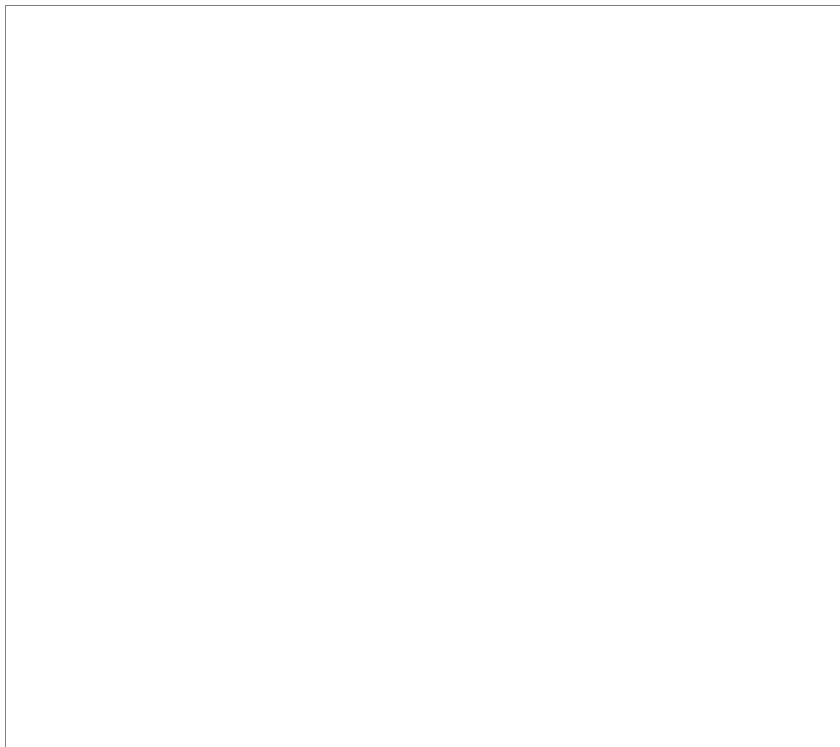
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NOTE

USSR: The Soviets are expending much scarce hard currency to buy large amounts of Western grain for delivery through mid-1972. Contracts so far this year amount to \$300 million. Even though this fall's harvest has been very good, Soviet trade representatives are dickering for another \$200-300 million worth of Western feed grains, apparently to increase the production of meat. Should these deals go through, Moscow may need to sell some gold if it intends to maintain purchases of industrial goods incorporating advanced western technology at recent levels.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

26 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Indians and Pakistanis have traded charges of responsibility for incidents along the East Pakistan border, while President Yahya is reported to have asked U Thant to visit the subcontinent. (Page 1)

North Vietnam has made several major improvements in its air defense system. (Page 2)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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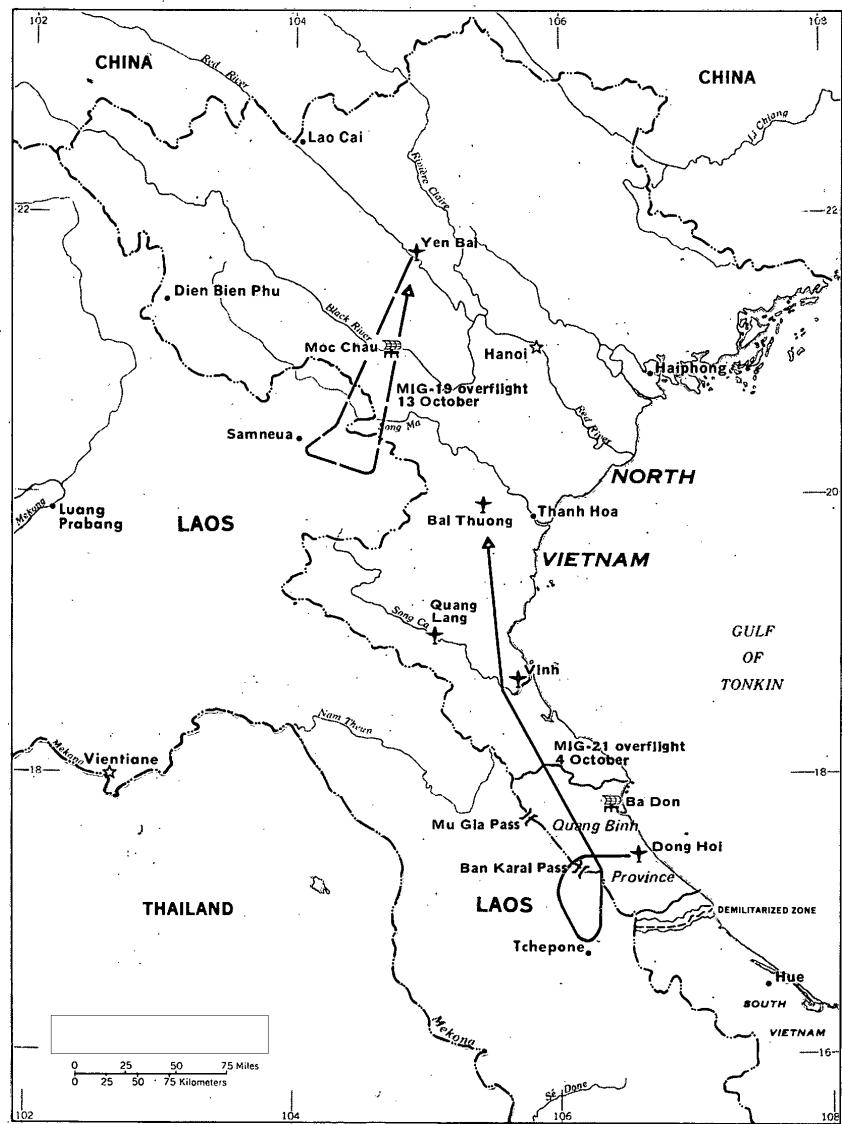
INDIA-PAKISTAN

The tempo of activity along the East Pakistan border appears to be increasing. The Indians continue to accuse the Pakistanis of shelling small towns along the province's eastern border. Radio Karachi, in turn, has alleged that the Indians fired some 2,200 shells into East Pakistan border villages yesterday.

President Yahya has asked Secretary General Thant to visit the subcontinent immediately and has suggested that UN observers oversee mutual troop withdrawals in the border areas, according to press reports.

This proposal is unlikely to generate much enthusiasm in New Delhi. U Thant last week offered his good offices to mediate the dispute, but initial Indian and Soviet responses seem generally negative. India, with Soviet support, has opposed any UN activity that could be construed as placing responsibility for the crisis equally on the shoulders of New Delhi and Islamabad.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**NORTH VIETNAM**

North Vietnam has made several major improvements in its air defense system in the past few months. These include the establishment of ground controlled intercept radar sites at Moc Chau west of Hanoi and at Ba Don in the southern panhandle, the partial rehabilitation of Dong Hoi airfield further south, and an increase in fighter strength through the return of 32 MIG-17s from China since September. Hanoi has also sought to improve pilot proficiency through numerous air intercept exercises and has stationed additional surface-to-air missile and antiaircraft artillery units in the panhandle.

Recent air activity has reflected these measures. The MIG-21 that attempted to engage a US B-52 bomber near Tchepone the night of 4 October used the Dong Hoi field and guidance from a senior ground controller at the Ba Don radar site. Although the mission was unsuccessful it was well executed. A MIG-19 operation against a US aircraft near Samneua on 13 October similarly made use of the Moc Chau radar site. On 19 October the six MIG-21s that moved to Bai Thuong, Quang Lang, and Vinh airfields were put on standby for another mission, according to intercepts. Like the mission on the 4th, this one may be aimed at engaging a B-52 over southern Laos.

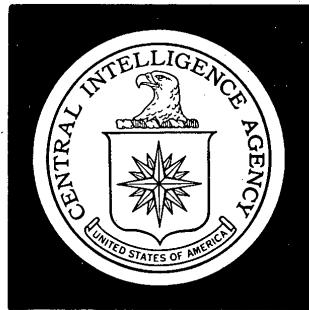
All of these measures may well point to more aggressive activity during the upcoming dry season. With the transfer of the MIG-17s from China, North Vietnam now has over 200 MIGs, the highest number ever present. The movement from China appears intended to free the more advanced MIG-21s to be sent to the more active southern area.

The AAA and SAM buildup in the panhandle is also unprecedented in scope. There are now elements of six SAM regiments between Thanh Hoa and the DMZ and 17 AAA regiments in Quang Binh Province alone. [redacted]

[redacted] part of this force will proceed into Laos--one SAM unit has already moved through the Ban Karai Pass. The recent creation of a new air defense division in Quang Binh Province, with authority extending into adjacent areas of Laos, should improve command over these AAA and SAM units and ensure closer coordination with other North Vietnamese elements in the area.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

27 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Communists apparently are abandoning their month-long military campaign in South Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province and along the Cambodian border. (Page 1)

[redacted] **South Vietnam**

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(Page 2)

[redacted] **Cambodia**

(Page 3)

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NATO's Eurogroup has made some progress toward more extensive defense cooperation. (Page 4)

Taipei has decided to try and preserve its membership in specialized agencies of the UN. (Page 5)

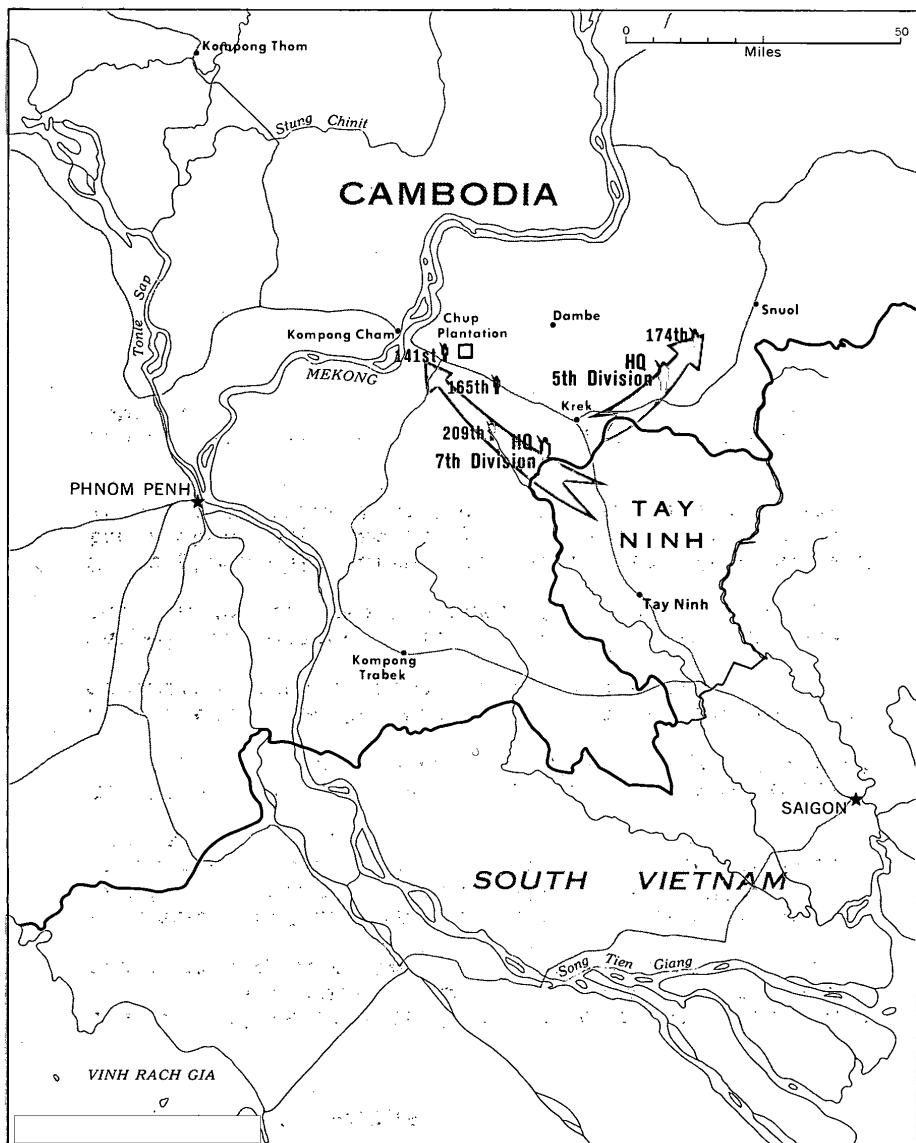
The typhoon which struck northern South Vietnam over the weekend may also delay the start of dry-season supply deliveries from North Vietnam into the Laos panhandle. (Page 5)

[redacted] **Soviet**

[redacted] **Cuba.** (Page 5)

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VIETNAM-CAMBODIA

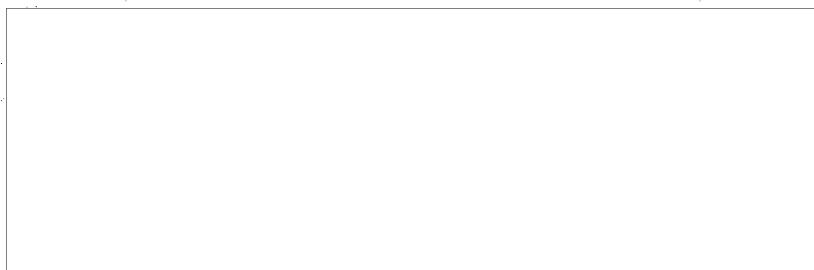
Although scattered fighting continues in South Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province and along the Cambodian border, recent direction-finding indicates that major components of the Communist 7th Division, including its three subordinate regiments, have withdrawn toward base areas near the Chup rubber plantation. In addition, the headquarters of the 5th Division, along with its 174th Regiment, have left the vicinity of Krek.

The Communists apparently are abandoning their month-long military campaign in this area. Intercepts and captured documents indicate that the objective was to tie down Saigon's forces in northwestern Military Region 3 and thereby to prevent the South Vietnamese Army from staging a major push against Communist base areas in Cambodia. Saigon's forces, supported by massive US bombing, blunted the Communist offensive and apparently inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

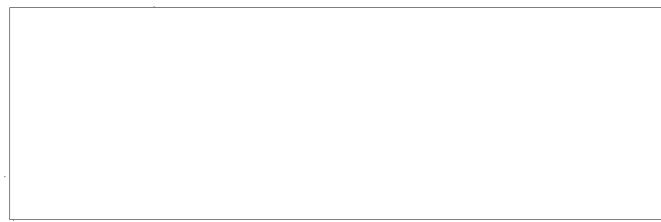
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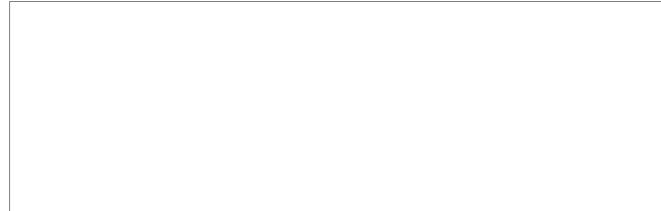
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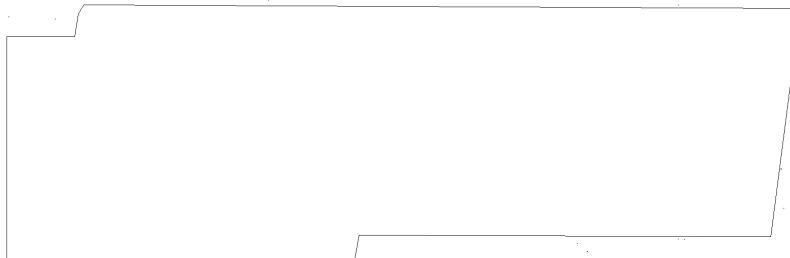


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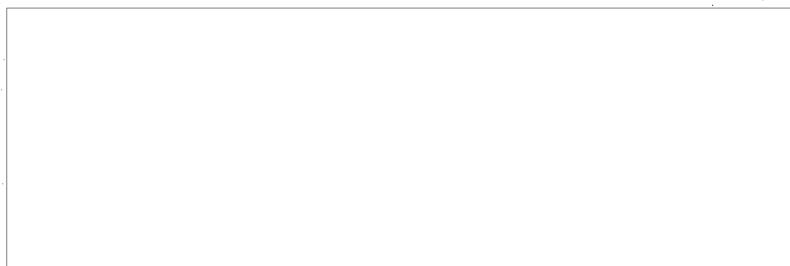
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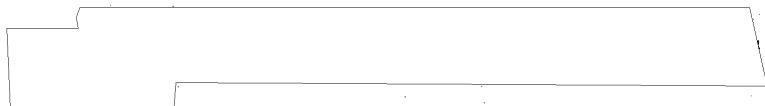
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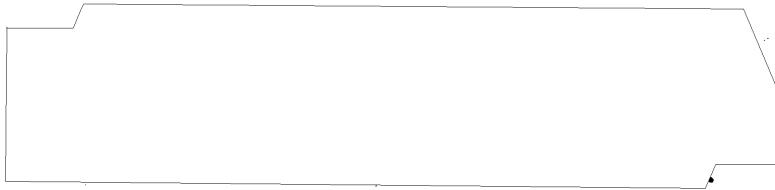
NATO

The members of NATO's Eurogroup--the UK and all the continental members except France and Portugal--have made some progress at the working level on a variety of potential joint efforts in the field of defense support. The groups have been studying prospects for cooperation in military training, arms planning, logistics, standardization of medical supplies, and storage facilities.

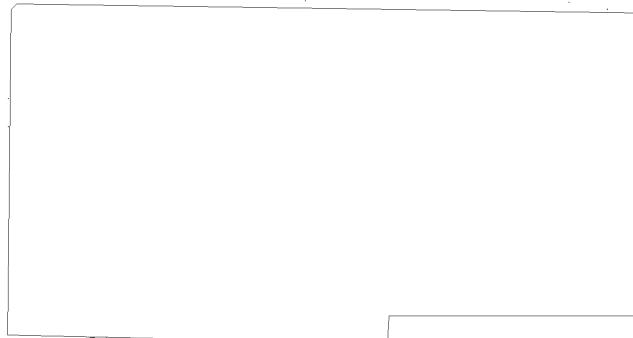
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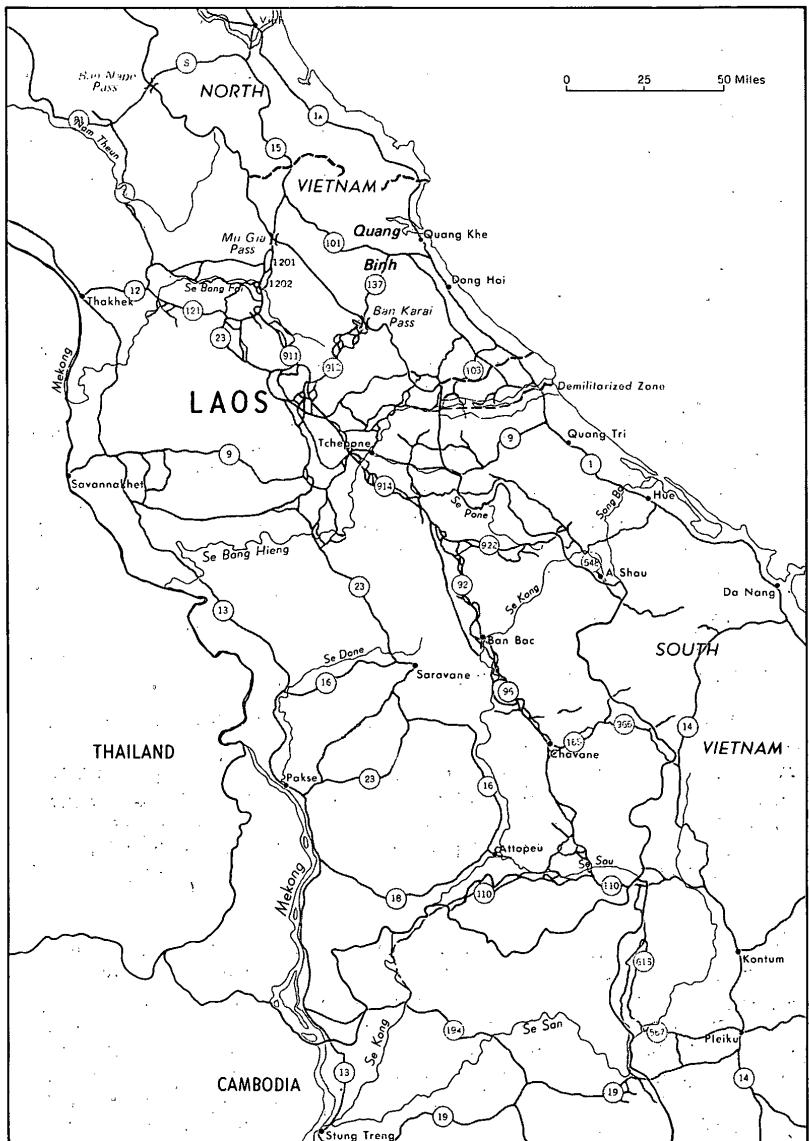
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NOTES

Nationalist China: The Nationalist delegation at the UN has informed US officials that Taipei's withdrawal applies only to the UN itself and not to its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency. Taipei has decided in principle to attempt to preserve its membership in these agencies, but the wide margin of the vote on Monday indicates that it has little chance of success. Peking has made it clear that it will not enter the UN while Taipei remains a member of any of its affiliated bodies. Although Peking is already considering sending a delegation to New York, it is unlikely to do so before Taipei's position is resolved.

Indochina: The typhoon which caused heavy damage in the northernmost part of South Vietnam over the weekend may also delay the start of dry-season supply deliveries from North Vietnam into the Laos panhandle. High winds and local flooding in Quang Binh Province disrupted land-line communications, damaged storage areas, and mired roads leading to the Mu Gia and Ban Karai passes. Similar storms last year delayed large-scale movement of supplies until late November. Roads in the panhandle are much improved this year, however, and the Communists can repair them quickly after the rains stop.

Belgium: Belgium has finally decided what to do with information provided by Anatoly Tchebotarev, the Soviet trade mission employee who defected recently. The government, reluctant to generate the publicity attending a similar case in the UK, quietly told Soviet Ambassador Molotchkov that ten Soviet representatives would have to be barred from Belgium by 1 November or be declared persona non grata. (Only five of the ten are now in the country.) Fifteen other Soviets must leave within a year.

USSR-Cuba: [Redacted]

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

28 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

There is new evidence of Hanoi's concern over the impact of big-power summity on its relations with Peking and Moscow. (Page 1)

Egyptian President Sadat is watering down his assertion that 1971 is "the year of decision" in the battle with Israel. (Page 3)

In her foreign tour, Prime Minister Gandhi is warning world leaders that war in the subcontinent is a distinct possibility unless they use their influence to help resolve the refugee problem. (Page 4)

Some Eastern European leaders are said to be concerned over Gierek's reforms in Poland. (Page 5)

The plane incident in New Orleans appears to be a deliberate Cuban attempt to embarrass the US. (Page 6)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NORTH VIETNAM

There are additional indications that the North Vietnamese are concerned over their ability to steer an independent course in a period of negotiations between their major Communist patrons and the US. Foreign Minister Trinh has published an article in the October issue of Hanoi's theoretical journal Hoc Tap designed to pass the current foreign policy line to key cadre. On the whole its message is bleak. Trinh reflects the concern over big-power summity that gave rise to Hanoi's anti-Chinese polemics last summer. In doing so, he clearly implies that the Vietnamese have not been fully reassured by Moscow's and Peking's continued protestations of support nor by the visits to Hanoi of President Podgorny and Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. Trinh condemns US "tricks" aimed at sowing discord between Hanoi and brotherly socialist countries.

Trinh seems particularly concerned over the possibility of a future reduction in Soviet and Chinese military aid. Although lavish in his praise of the economic assistance from Peking and Moscow, he conspicuously omits expressions of satisfaction with military support. (For our part, we have seen no evidence that Hanoi has reason to be unhappy with the current level of military support.) Trinh seems to be echoing the uneasiness apparent in party chief Le Duan's remarks to Japanese Communists last month when he told them that Hanoi "could not continue to fight without the aid" supplied by Peking and Moscow. Le Duan said he would like to be more critical of both allies, but that he feared jeopardizing the "vital" aid each supplied.

Trinh also displays sensitivity over Hanoi's loss of initiative in its negotiations with the US, and promises to "step up" Hanoi's diplomatic activities in support of its war effort. He goes so far as to describe diplomacy as a "front of strategic importance...with its own positive role." Hanoi has never before ascribed such significance to diplomatic action. Although Trinh does not go into what specific action Hanoi would take on the diplomatic front, this could presage some reformulation or change in Hanoi's terms for a war settlement. There is nothing in the text of the article, however, which clearly indicates that this is in offing.

(continued)

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Trinh's article in effect lays it on the line to the cadre that Hanoi must in the future rely more heavily on diplomatic and political efforts to achieve its objectives in Indochina. Although Trinh mentions the importance of military action and pledges a continuation of protracted warfare, he does not cite the importance of military action in reinforcing diplomacy. This suggests that Hanoi believes the conflict is entering a new phase involving greater political maneuvering on both sides.

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EGYPT

President Sadat is watering down his assertion in July that 1971 is "the year of decision" vis-a-vis Israel and that Egypt would not allow 1971 to pass without the battle being "decided." His recent speeches have played down this suggestion that Egypt may be planning to renew hostilities this year.

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Chances are slim that Egypt might alone be able to take and hold the Sinai, and this too no doubt has influenced Sadat. Although there are hawks in Cairo, responsible military leaders are said to believe that such a venture would be suicidal.

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INDIA

Prime Minister Gandhi is embarking on her foreign tour to warn world leaders that war in the sub-continent is a distinct possibility unless they use their influence with Pakistan to bring about a return of the refugees. Outlining these plans to President Tito last week, she stressed that a decision to go to war was hers alone to make. Tito is reported to have warned Mrs. Gandhi that if India initiated hostilities, the world--including Yugoslavia--would not understand or support the action.

Mrs. Gandhi's efforts to bring international pressures to bear on the Pakistani Government to negotiate a settlement with the East Pakistanis may be complicated by the intransigence of the Bangla Desh leaders. Although the Indians continue to support the East Pakistani guerrillas, New Delhi is attempting--so far unsuccessfully--to moderate Bengali demands for independence. Bangla Desh representatives continue to take a firm public position against any compromise with the West Pakistanis. Earlier this month the Bangla Desh acting president took strong exception to the suggestion by Indian Foreign Minister Singh that a solution involving less than full independence for East Pakistan might be possible.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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POLAND

Some of party leader Gierek's counterparts in Eastern Europe have expressed concern that his reform programs are drifting away from orthodox Communism.

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East German party boss Erich Honecker is also said to have called Poland's uncollectivized agricultural system a contradiction of Communist ideology when he visited Poland last month.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NOTE

Cuba: Havana's dispatch of a delegation to a privately sponsored international conference in Baton Rouge without proper clearances appears to be a deliberate attempt to embarrass the US. The pilot is a former chief of Cuba's Civil Aeronautics Institute, was once Castro's private pilot, and has headed Cuban delegations to air safety conferences. His assignment to the New Orleans flight indicates that Havana expected an imbroglio and wanted a trustworthy spokesman on hand to make the most of an opportunity for anti-US propaganda.

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

29 October 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Soviets are keeping in close contact with the Indo-Pakistani crisis. (Page 1)

[redacted] 50X1

the tempo of guerrilla activity in East Pakistan has increased. (Page 2)

An initial assessment of Brezhnev's visit to France is on Page 3.

[redacted] Chinese Communists / [redacted] 50X1
[redacted] Ethiopia
(Page 5)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

USSR-INDIA

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin's visit to New Delhi from 22 to 27 October seems to have resulted from Moscow's need to get a fresh reading on India's mood in view of reports about forward military movements in both India and Pakistan.

[redacted] the Soviets hurriedly arranged the visit only 48 hours prior to Firyubin's arrival. The Indo-Pakistani crisis apparently dominated his talks, and he offered the Indians an additional token \$10 million in refugee assistance, according to press reports. The communiqué issued at the end of his visit, although contributing to the appearance of close Soviet-Indian alignment in the present crisis, suggested--without offering any specifics--that Moscow and New Delhi are not completely in accord on steps needed to resolve it.

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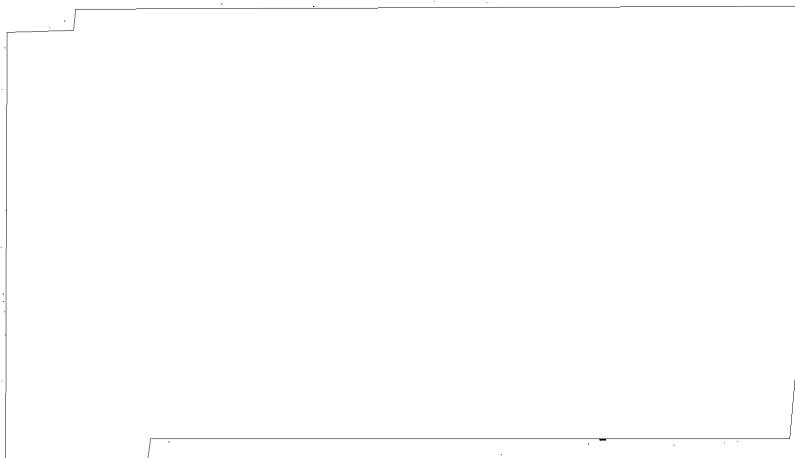
A ranking Soviet military delegation arrives in New Delhi today as a further demonstration of Moscow's support. The Soviets may hope that the presence of the visitors will deter Pakistan from any rash actions during Mrs. Gandhi's foreign tour. Deputy Defense Minister Kutakhov, the head of the Soviet Air Force, is leading the delegation, which will also include representatives from the other branches of the Soviet armed forces. The two sides may discuss additional Soviet assistance.

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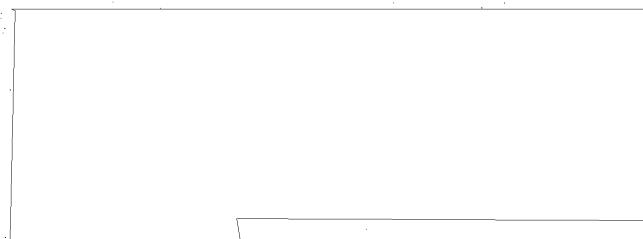
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PAKISTAN



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The tempo of guerrilla activity in East Pakistan has increased during the past few days. It is too soon to make a definite assessment, but this may be the beginning of the expected post-monsoon "offensive" of the Mukti Bahini.

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The army remains in control of the borders and all major towns and cities. Civil police (Razakars) are maintaining with varying success a presence in the countryside. We expect the guerrillas in the east to become increasingly troublesome for the West Pakistanis, but we believe the army will be able to handle them for the next month or two unless India should intervene on a considerably large scale.

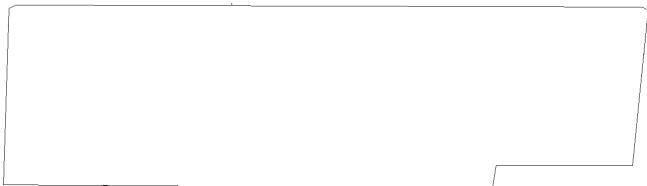
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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USSR-FRANCE

The French withstood strong Soviet pressure to sign a friendship treaty during Brezhnev's visit, agreeing instead to a declaration governing mutual relations that will be signed tomorrow. The document updates the one De Gaulle initialed in Moscow during his visit in 1966 and is in the same spirit as his earlier effort to draw closer, but not too close, to the Soviet Union.

After lengthy discussion of the linkage between final signature of the Berlin accord and Bonn's ratification of its treaties with the USSR and Poland, Pompidou and Brezhnev agreed that these acts should occur in parallel.



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Brezhnev, who will stop in East Berlin on the way home, pointed out that France shortly will have to reckon with the establishment of diplomatic ties with East Germany.

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The two leaders once again endorsed an early convocation of a Conference on European Security. Their declaration also condemns military blocs, affirms the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of the other, and confirms the inviolability of existing European frontiers.

The government-owned Renault company signed a long-pending contract with its Soviet counterpart on Wednesday for participation in the Kama River truck complex being built in the USSR. This was the initial step in Renault's involvement, which is ultimately expected to be worth \$1.2 billion. The major new economic achievement marking Brezhnev's visit was the signing of a ten-year agreement under which each side will help build industrial plants in the other country. Specific projects, however, will depend on individual negotiations between French and Soviet enterprises.

(continued)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

At best, prospects are murky for Soviet construction of industrial plants in France. Last year the USSR agreed to help France build a metallurgical complex, but the project has been impeded by the opposition of French industrialists who do not want the Russians around.

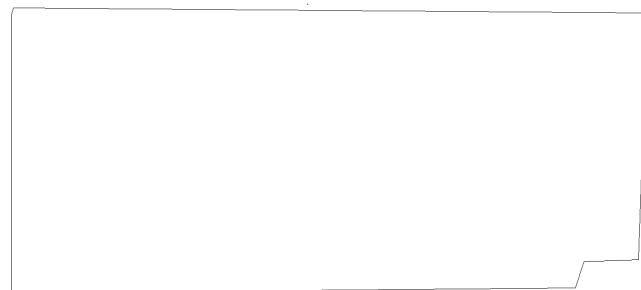
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COMMUNIST CHINA - ETHIOPIA



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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chinese

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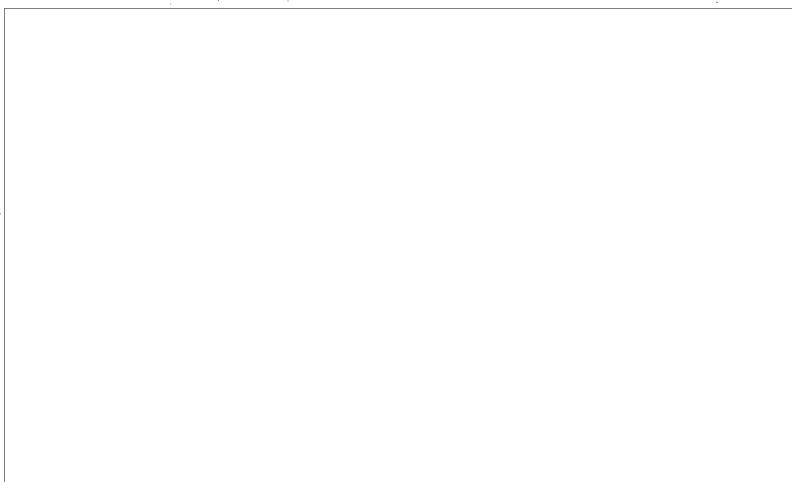
In Cambodia the Communists are striking at government units at numerous points along Route 6--the most serious attacks in the area since June. (Page 6)

Poland's Gierek is planning some high-level personnel changes soon. (Page 7)

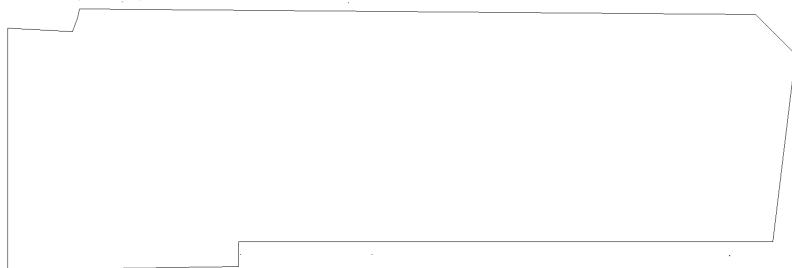
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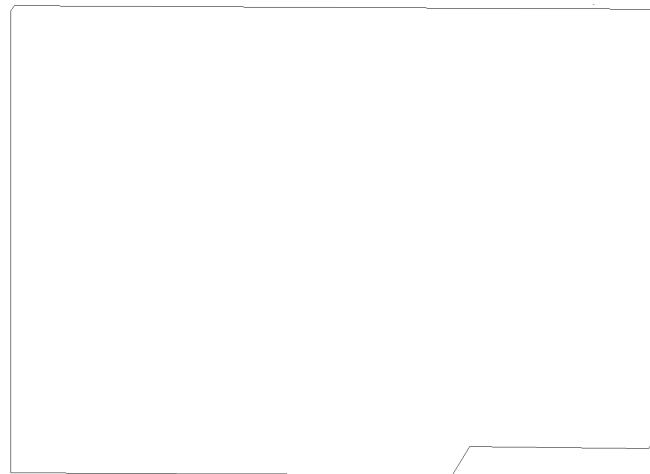
COMMUNIST CHINA



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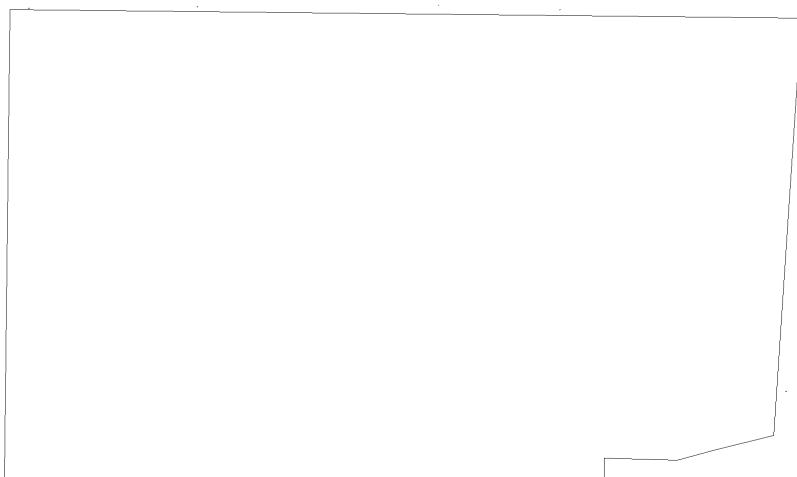
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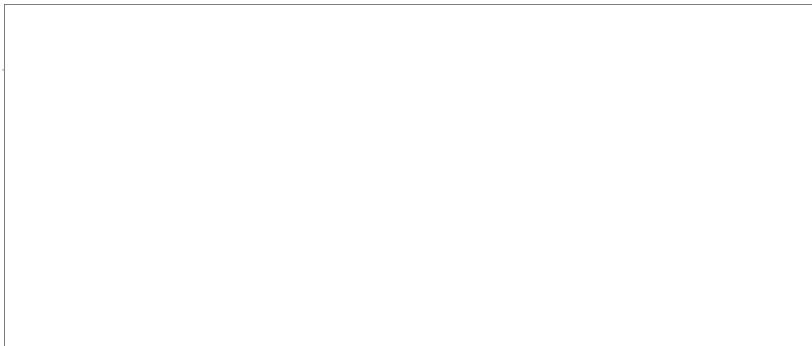
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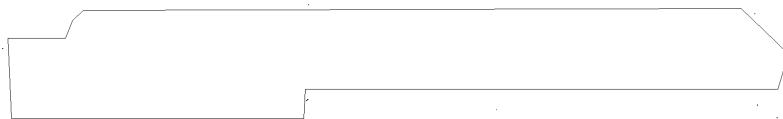
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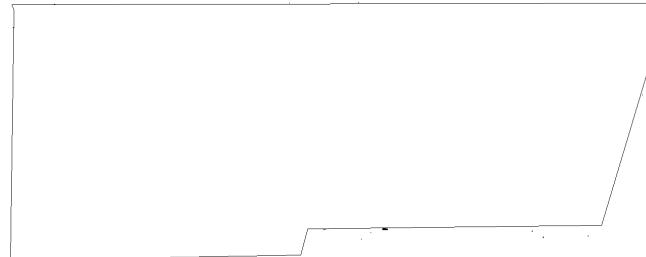
INDIA



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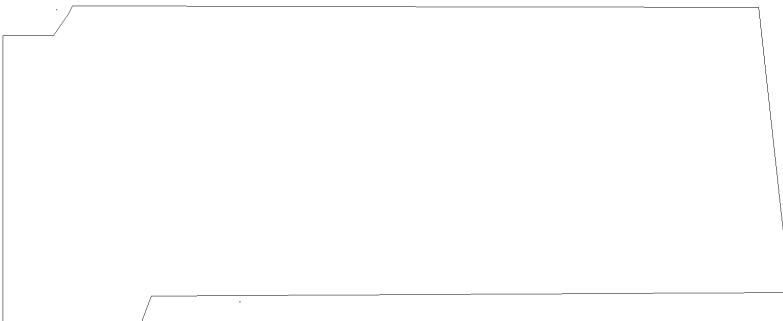
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In Calcutta, Consul General Gordon reports a marked increase in tension in eastern India and a tightening of civil defense procedures, including air raid drills and blackouts. The Bangla Desh leaders in Calcutta, presumably with the acquiescence of visiting Indian foreign policy planning chairman D.P. Dhar, have issued another strident statement rejecting any settlement short of independence. It warns members of the government-in-exile to refrain from talking to foreign, particularly American, representatives on the future of their country.

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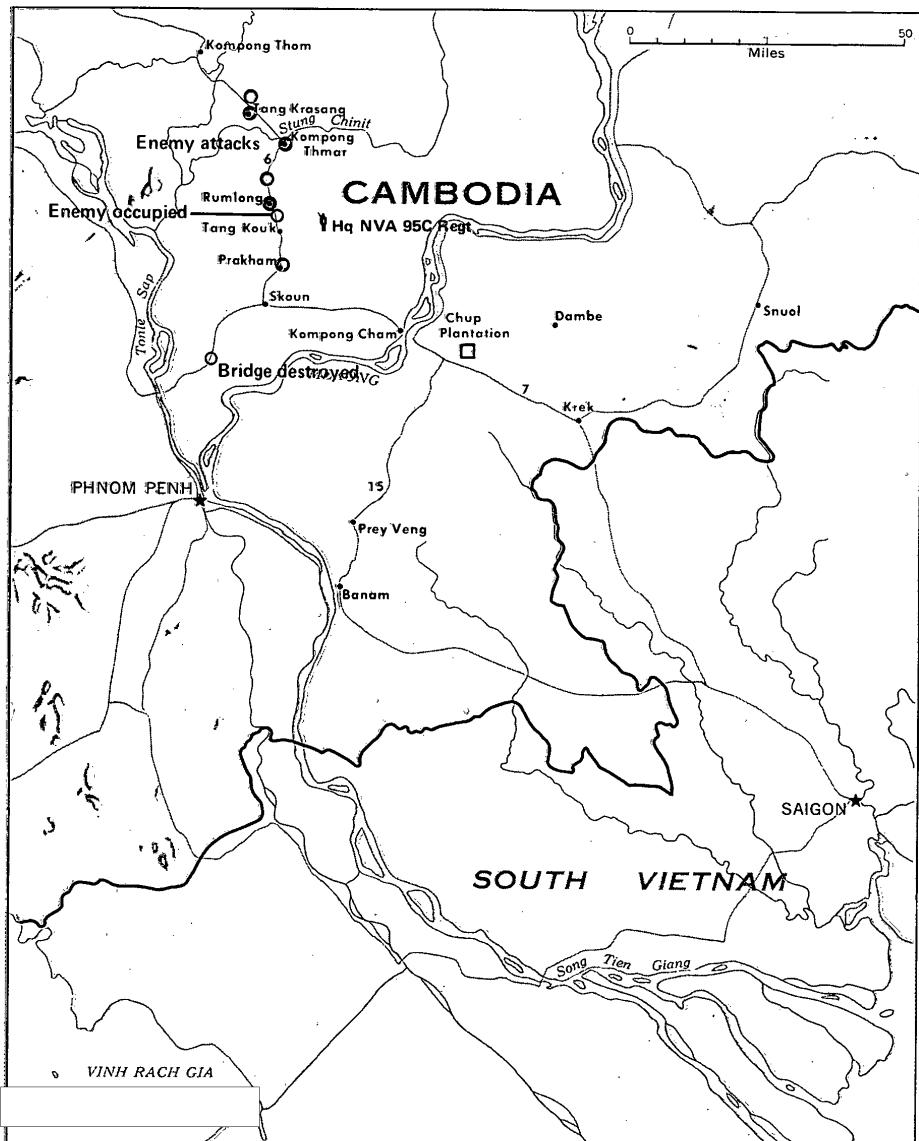
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SOUTH VIETNAM



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CAMBODIA

The Communists are attacking government units on Route 6 from Prakham to north of Tang Krasang-- including an area that had been cleared of enemy forces earlier this month. The enemy has occupied a section of the road between Rumlong and Tang Kouk and has destroyed a bridge southwest of Skoun, an act which will hamper Phnom Penh's resupply efforts.

Possibly as many as three Communist regiments are involved in the attacks. One is the North Vietnamese 95C Regiment, whose normal area of operations is in the Chup plantation some 42 miles southeast of the fighting.

The shift of the 95C Regiment would be the first time that this main force unit has crossed west of the Mekong.

The attacks along Route 6 are the most serious since last June and may signal the beginning of the dry season campaign. Phnom Penh remains confident, however, that it has strength to counter the immediate threat. Current plans call for aerial resupply of government forces in the Rumlong area and a mop-up of enemy elements there before reopening the road to the south.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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POLAND

Party leader Gierek will soon make high-level changes in the party and government leadership [redacted]

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[redacted] Politburo member Jozef Cyrankiewicz will be replaced in his figure-head post as chairman of the State Council by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Politburo member Jan Szydlak is to replace Jaroszewicz as premier.

Although the demise of Cyrankiewicz, [redacted]
[redacted] holdover from the Gomulka era,

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[redacted] Despite his economic expertise, he may have been too inflexible and old-fashioned for Gierek's style of leadership. Szydlak has been a Gierek protégé since 1957, when he became a regional party secretary. His advancement has been uninterrupted and Gierek may believe that, at 46, Szydlak has the dynamism needed to attack the country's problems.

Further changes in the party leadership are likely. Three other politburo members and one candidate member appear to be in disfavor, but even if none of these is ousted, there are four vacancies in top party organs which are causing much jockeying for position.

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