



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*1 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

1 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

In South Vietnam the Communists continue their shelling; new infiltrators prepare to come down the trails from the north; and President Thieu can expect continued strong opposition from the Senate elected on Sunday. (Page 1)

Opposing forces in Cambodia continue to oscillate. (Page 3)

Malaysian Prime Minister Rahman is turning the reins over to his deputy, but little change is expected in the mode of government. (Page 4)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**VIETNAM**

On 31 August the number of Communist shellings increased over the total recorded the previous day. In previous flurries this year, the number of incidents usually declined on the second day. Thus far, most attacks have been directed against the outposts of the government's territorial security forces, which defend the villages and transportation arteries in the countryside.

A number of Communist units known to be preparing for combat have not yet been employed. We therefore expect that the Communists will continue more active than usual for the next few days.

\* \* \*

A message sent by a major infiltration station at Vinh on 28 August states that infiltration groups will "start to go down from September 6th through the end of the month." The message adds that the groups will depart at a rate of one per day.

If each of these groups is a battalion size--500 to 600 troops--the total Communist manpower commitment for September would run between 12,000 and 14,000 personnel. In the past, most infiltration has come down in battalion strength, although smaller groups also move through the system. A movement of this size so early in the year is unusual; infiltration usually does not pick up until the dry season begins.

\* \* \*

According to nearly complete unofficial returns from Sunday's elections, the 30 Senate seats will go to the progovernment list headed by incumbent Senator Cao, the An Quang Buddhist-backed ticket led by Vu Van Mau, and the slate headed by independent Upper House Chairman Huyen.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

The apparent victory of the Mau list will ensure the continuation of strong opposition in the Senate, although members of the list are among the more moderate elements in the An Quang faction. The ticket appears to have run even better than anticipated. Its strong showing may strengthen moderates within the An Quang leadership and encourage the Buddhists to be more politically active within the system rather than to promote antigovernment agitation in the streets.

Prospects for the government's legislative program in the new Senate may depend on how the Huyen slate lines up. The ticket appears generally sympathetic toward the government, but it contains independent-minded men who will probably not vote consistently with either progovernment or opposition blocs.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA: Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

A mortar attack yesterday on the army training center at Kambol, eight miles from Phnom Penh, was one of the closest yet to the capital itself. Farther south, three battalions of government reinforcements failed to retake the town of Srang on 31 August, but on 1 September they were returning for another try.

In Kompong Chhnang Province, a Communist force of unknown size launched another hit-and-run attack on the infantry training center at Romeas on 30 August. Government forces now are engaged in a sweep operation near Romeas.

\* \* \*

The first Indonesian shipment of 2,500 AK-47 rifles with 75,000 rounds of ammunition should be ready for delivery to Phnom Penh some time this week, according to Indonesian General Sumitro.

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[redacted] that the remaining 12,500 AK-47s and their ammunition should be ready for shipment by the end of October.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MALAYSIA**

Prime Minister Rahman has announced he is stepping down on 21 September and that his successor will be his deputy, Abdul Razak. The Tunku also stated that Parliament will reconvene next February. He said, however, that the National Operations Council, the Malay-dominated organization that has run the country since the Malay-Chinese riots of May 1969, will continue to function "to deal with the dangers of Communist activity."

*The Tunku's announcements reflect the Malay leaders' view that a return to open political activity, proscribed since last year's race riots, is now manageable. At the same time, the leadership clearly intends to retain close supervision of national affairs through the Operations Council. Malay extremists indeed would be unlikely to accept any lessening of Malay domination of the government.*

*Razak, long accustomed to being number two, will probably tend to rely on advice from the Tunku, who will not be averse to giving it.*

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

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2 September 1970

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

2 September 1970.

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

An attempt was made on King Husayn's life yesterday, setting off heavy fighting in the Jordanian capital.  
(Page 1)

The Cambodian military situation is noted on Page 2.

In the USSR, a number of TU-16 bombers armed with air-to-surface missiles [redacted] have been seen in satellite photography. (Page 3)

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[redacted] Italy [redacted]  
(Page 4)

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Pathet Lao chief Souphanouvong has made further demands on Souvanna regarding Laotian peace talks.  
(Page 4)

Libyan Premier Qaddafi may make announcements affecting foreign oil interests in a speech scheduled for Friday. (Page 4)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

JORDAN

An attempt on King Husayn's life yesterday--a rocket was fired at the King's motorcade, [redacted] --was followed by heavy and continuous shooting in most parts of Amman.

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[redacted]

By yesterday evening, the firing apparently had died down.

Jordan's handling of the situation has been complicated, however, by an ultimatum issued by the Iraqi Government. Baghdad threatened that if all operations against the fedayeen were not stopped, the Iraqi forces stationed in Jordan would intervene.

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If the situation develops into a contest for authority between the King and the fedayeen, Husayn is less likely to compromise than on previous occasions.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA

Communist forces yesterday checked a second effort by government troops to retake the town of Srang, 25 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. A battalion from the headquarters of the North Vietnamese 1st Division, located some ten miles west of Srang, may be participating in the fight.

Five miles east of Srang, a government position at Tram Khnar was attacked by an estimated enemy battalion on the night of 30 August. Cambodian messages subsequently reported that the town itself was being threatened by enemy elements coming from Srang, and the local commander urgently requested reinforcements.

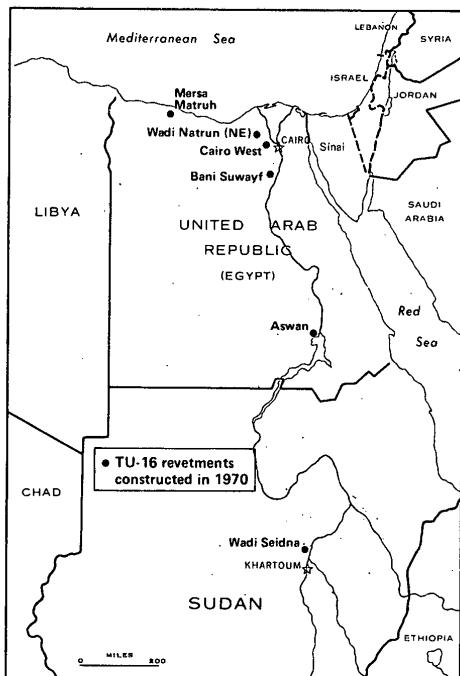
*Enemy activity around Srang and Tram Khnar may be designed to mask a movement of enemy troops along an east-west corridor south of the capital. [redacted] there has been increased enemy movement in this area.*

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There are signs that the enemy may make fresh attacks on the Mekong River village of Prek Tameak, 12 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. An intercepted government message yesterday cited villagers' reports that some Communist elements were moving back into the area from the south and that they intend to strike government forces there.

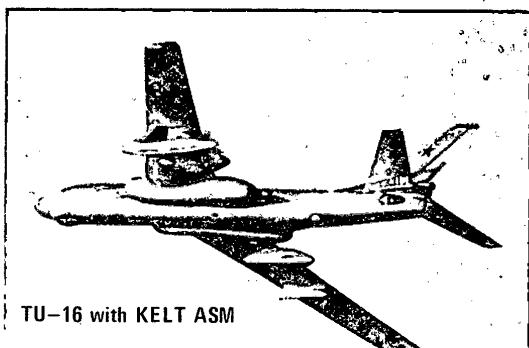
In the west, the Communists yesterday made their second attack within a week on the military training center at Romeas in Kompong Chhnang Province; details are not yet available. In the adjacent province of Pursat, five government battalions have begun a clearing operation near Pursat city to forestall an anticipated Communist attack in that area. A government column skirmished yesterday with a large Communist force about ten miles southwest of Pursat.

## Soviets to Send ASM-Equipped TU-16s to Egypt

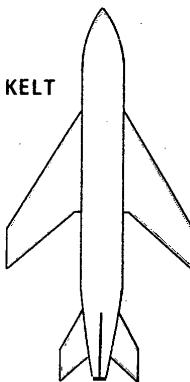


TU-16 with Egyptian markings  
at Severomorsk Airfield, USSR

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AS-5 KELT

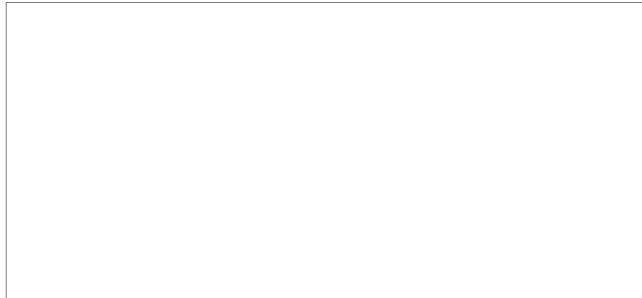


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**EGYPT-USSR**

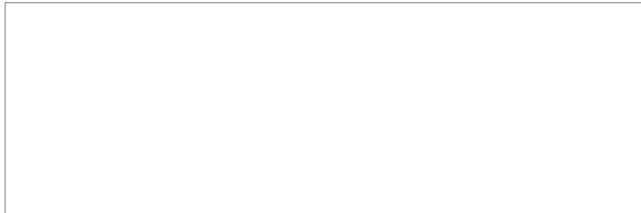
The latest satellite photography of Severomorsk naval airfield in the northwestern USSR shows at least eight TU-16 bombers with Egyptian insignia. Five of the bombers were armed with what appear to be AS-5 ("Kelt") air-to-surface missiles.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

Italy:

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Laos: The Communists appear to be making an eleventh hour effort to get Souvanna to agree to their scenario for peace talks. In a radiobroadcast yesterday, Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong named a new representative who would be prepared to meet at Khang Khay with Souvanna's plenipotentiary to "create conditions" for later negotiations. Souphanouvong condemned his half brother's appointment of a "so-called government delegation" for the talks as contrary to an alleged understanding that the meetings at Khang Khay would be between representatives of the two princes. Souvanna, who is scheduled to leave Laos today on a two-month trip abroad, is unlikely to accede to the latest Pathet Lao demands, although he may delay his departure until he meets with Souphanouvong's emissary in Vientiane.

Libya: In his speech yesterday on the anniversary of the coup against King Idris, Premier Qaddafi concentrated largely on the need for Arab unity, with no mention of foreign oil companies. Qaddafi, however, said he would detail Libya's "great achievements" in another speech on Friday; presumably this will include reference to actions taken or contemplated against the petroleum interests.

Panama:

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

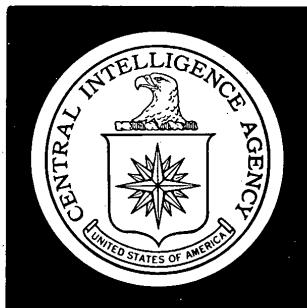
Communist China

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

*3 September 1970*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

3 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

In Jordan, moderates on both sides are working to maintain the shaky cease-fire. (Page 1)

The situation in Cambodia is discussed on Page 2.

The Laotian peace talks have foundered over the makeup of the delegations to the talks. (Page 4)

The Chilean presidential election promises to be close and the final selection may be left to the Congress. (Page 5)

Soviet progress in the production of Y-class nuclear submarines is noted on Page 6.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JORDAN**

The cease-fire established the evening of 1 September appears to be holding, but the situation in Amman remains tense. Sporadic firing and some instances of banditry occurred yesterday.

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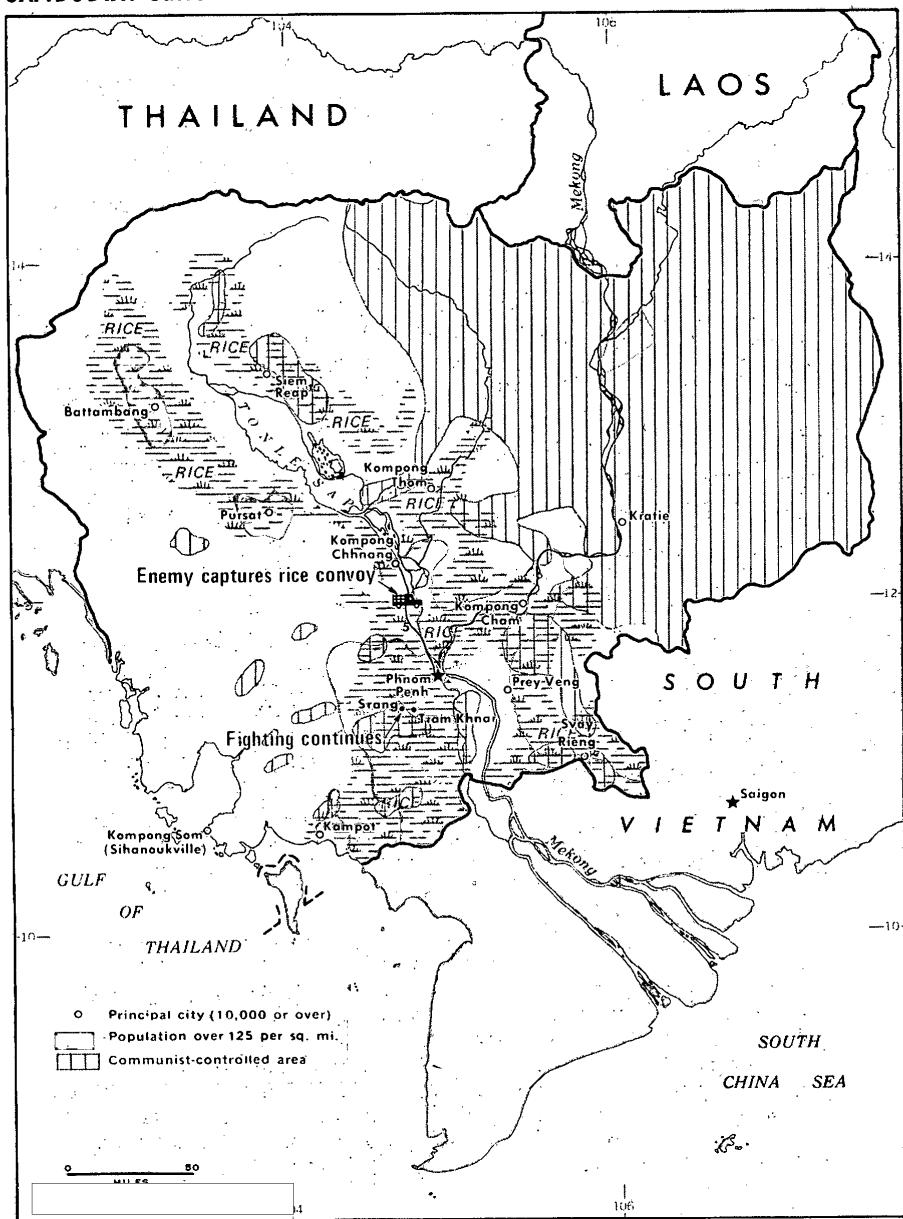
The Jordanian cabinet met yesterday to discuss the situation, and according to Amman radio, the government adopted "effective" measures to restore order and strengthen the "ties of fraternity" between the army and the fedayeen. A Baghdad-based commando radio station said that the military committee of the Palestine resistance movement met under Yasir Arafat and made "important decisions" involving the fedayeen militia and military forces.

*No details were given, but the fact that both sides seem to prefer talking to shooting suggests that the moderates may succeed in averting an all-out clash.*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA: Current Situation



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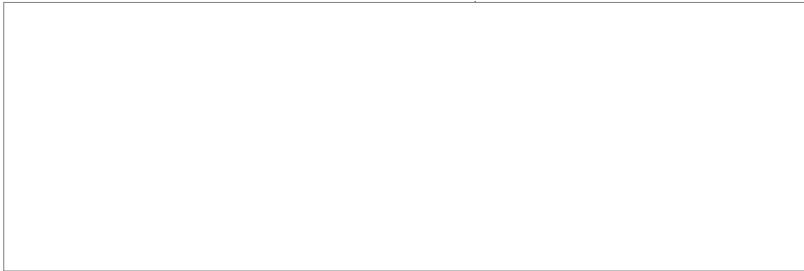
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

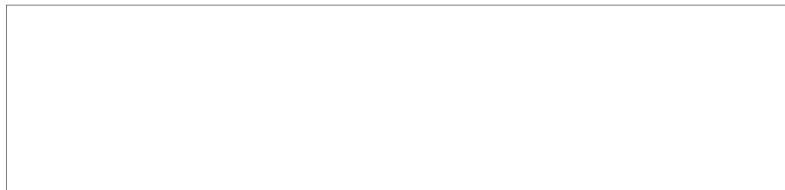
The struggle for Srang continued yesterday, as government forces, supported by air and artillery support, again were unable to make headway in their effort to retake the town. A Cambodian Army spokesman in Phnom Penh claimed that the arrival of additional enemy reinforcements had prevented Srang's recapture. East of Srang, government forces at Tram Khnar apparently were still almost completely surrounded by Communist troops. The Communists in the past two days have also harassed scattered government positions and units in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Kompong Chhnang provinces. On 31 August the enemy captured a ten-truck rice convoy on Route 5, south of Kompong Chhnang city.

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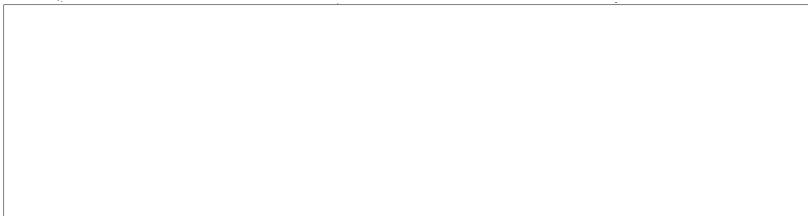


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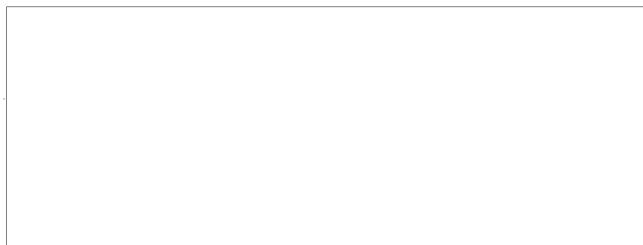
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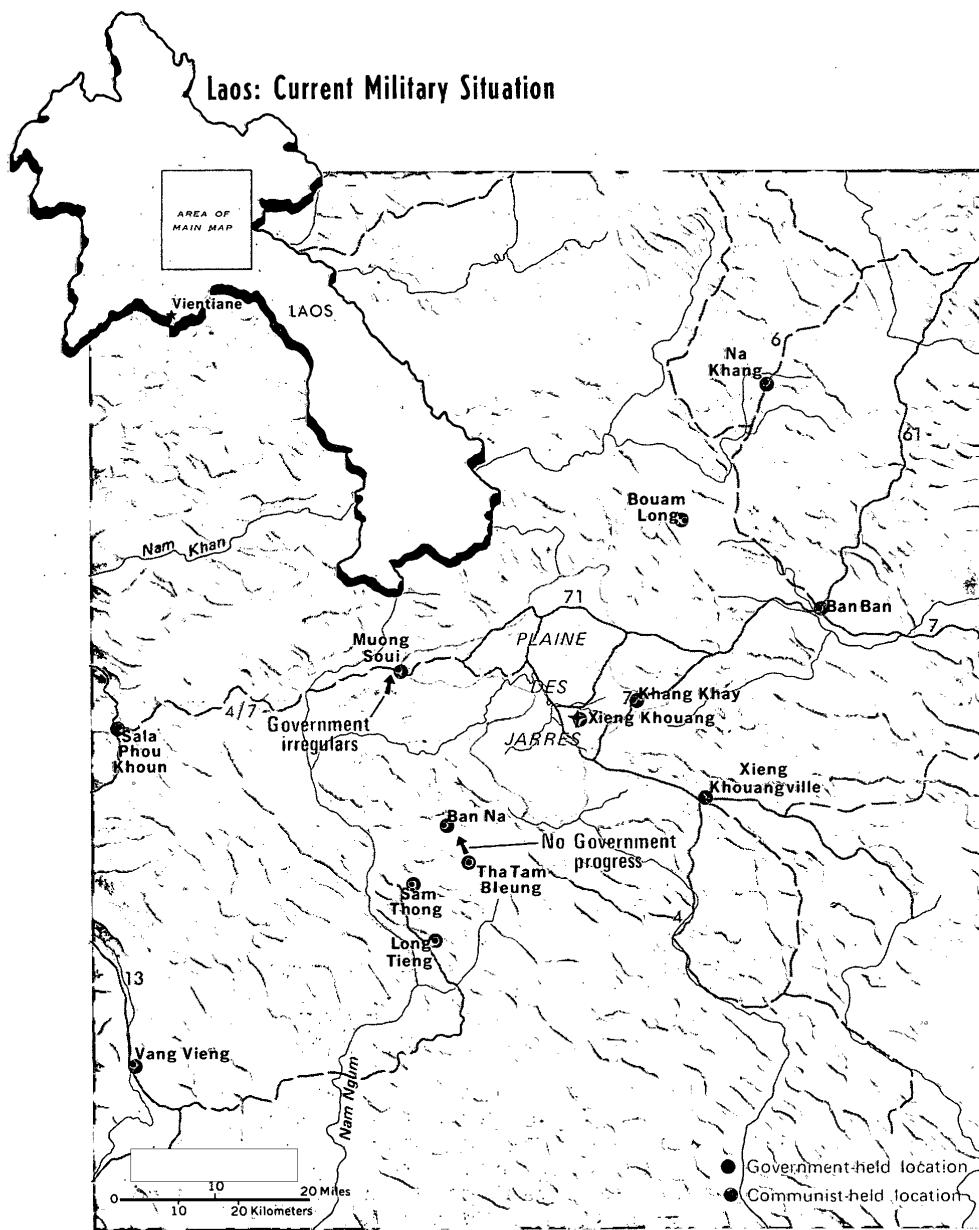


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY****LAOS**

Just before departing on a two-month trip abroad yesterday Souvanna invited Souphanouvong to meet him in Paris this month to discuss the prospects for peace talks. Souphanouvong had requested the Prime Minister the day before to name a single plenipotentiary to meet with his representative at Khang Khay. Souvanna had appointed an 18-man delegation of neutrals and rightists to represent the "government side" if the talks at Khang Khay materialized in his absence.

*The Pathet Lao apparently want this stage of the negotiations to be conducted between personal envoys of the two princes. They have agreed, however, that the next round of talks can accommodate larger delegations, including rightists, but they probably hope that any such meeting would be a ratification rather than a negotiating session.*

*This disagreement over representation could cause a temporary breakdown in the dialogue between Vientiane and the Communists. It seems most unlikely that Souphanouvong will accept his half brother's invitation to meet with him in Paris. Souvanna appears to be equally unwilling to send a personal representative to Khang Khay, but he may soften.*

*says he asked the Prime Minister recently if he would send the head of the 18-man delegation to Khang Khay as his plenipotentiary. Souvanna replied: "No--not for the moment."*

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\* \* \*

On the military front, government troops have still made no progress in their extended effort to take Ban Na. But 15 miles to the north, on the western approaches to the Plaine des Jarres, an irregular force of 300 men moved on 1 September to the vicinity of Muong Soui, an important storage and transshipment point on Route 7 that has been in Communist hands since June 1969. Within the past 24 hours, however, enemy forces have reacted sharply to the government's foray.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## CHILE

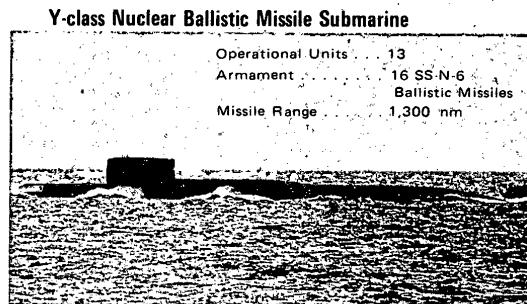
Some three million voters go to the polls tomorrow in Chile's three-cornered presidential election. Conservative former president Alessandri is considered to have a slight lead over the other candidates, Marxist Salvador Allende and Christian Democrat Radomiro Tomic. If none of the candidates receives a majority, the president will be chosen from the top two by the 200-member congress when it convenes on 24 October. The new president is scheduled to be inaugurated on 4 November.

*It is likely that the election will go to the Congress, but what happens there is anyone's guess, especially if the two front-runners are close in popular vote. In this case, the 50-day period before the Congress votes will be extremely tense.*

Allende's supporters fear that the radical left plans to provoke violence during and after the election, regardless of the outcome. His backers, particularly the Communist Party, are publicly attacking plans of the radical Movement of the Revolutionary Left, claiming that violence will trigger repressive reaction from the right.

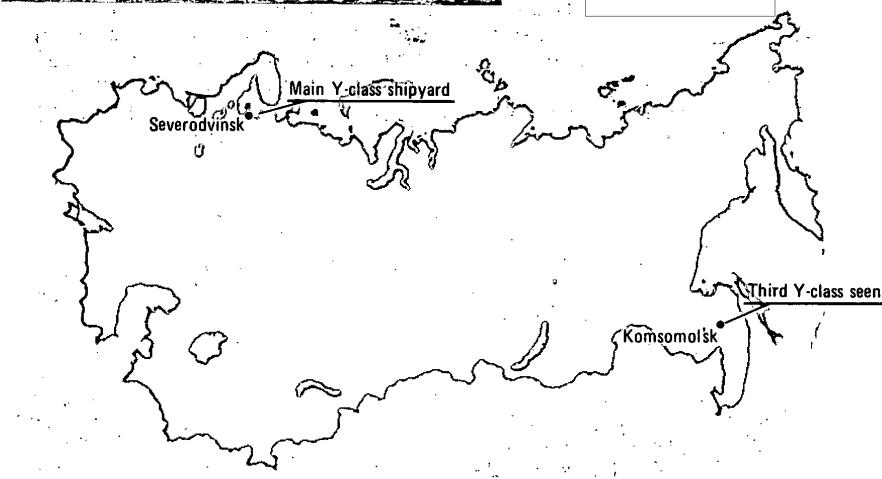
*There are numerous rumors of sentiment within the military to seize power in the event of an Allende victory or a breakdown in public order. The shortness of time between the congressional decision and the inauguration might hamper such a move, however. Military forces, as well as the efficient national police will be on alert tomorrow to prevent interference in the election process, which is likely to be generally honest.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



**Y-class Construction  
Continues Apace**

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

USSR: The third Y-class nuclear submarine to be built in the Soviet Far East was seen in the latest satellite photography of the Komsomolsk shipyard. Another of these 16-tube units was also seen in the launch basin at Severodvinsk, on the White Sea coast. This brings the number of Y-class submarines built in the USSR to 19. The operational force remains at 13 units.

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

4 September 1970

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

4 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Developments in Cambodia are discussed on *Page 1*.

The Soviets may be laying the groundwork to blame both the US and Israel if the cease-fire breaks down.  
(*Page 2*)

The Rush-Abrasimov luncheon meeting on Berlin is discussed on *Page 3*.

In face of Soviet pressure, the Belgians are backing off their proposal to seat both Chinas in the UN.  
(*Page 4*)

Satellite photography confirms that China's Sino-A jet fighter is in series production. (*Page 5*)

Greece

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(*Page 6*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

A ten-day program of public festivities designed to "awaken the country's fighting spirit" began in Phnom Penh on 3 September. Students and civil servants paraded through the streets chanting slogans of national unity, putting up banners supporting the government and army, and condemning the Communists. The program is the brainchild of an intergovernmental committee for the coordination of political and psychological warfare.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**USSR - MIDDLE EAST**

On 2 September, Pravda accused Washington of encouraging Israeli intransigence by continuing to supply weapons during the cease-fire. It quoted US officials on their determination to maintain a military balance favorable to Israel.

Moscow has leveled steady criticism at Israel for "stalling" in the Middle East negotiations and has charged Tel Aviv with using threats to improve its position. Since the cease-fire began, however, criticism of US support for Israel has been muted. The Soviets may now be laying the groundwork to blame both the US and Israel if the cease-fire should suddenly break down.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-BERLIN**

At his luncheon meeting on 2 September with Ambassador Rush, Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov came armed with procedural suggestions aimed at having something "concrete" to discuss at the next Four Power meeting on Berlin. Out of the discussion came a proposal--strongly supported by Abrasimov--that the US and USSR exchange draft papers on a "strictly confidential" bilateral level which should contain realistic proposals on Berlin "responsive to the views of both sides." He said the US paper should include a statement of Washington's desires and "to put it bluntly, the US price." He suggested that the draft papers could form the basis for an "interim agreement," and noted that such agreements can last many years. Abrasimov did not respond to the Allied paper presented at the formal Four Power meeting on 21 July.

*Abrasimov's approach suggests that Moscow may be weighing the advantages of an early limited agreement containing enough progress to satisfy Bonn and thus to permit early ratification of the Soviet - West German treaty. Moscow may also believe that bilateral consultations with the US can get the Berlin talks off dead center, although the approach to the US alone could be calculated to sow dissension in Allied ranks.*

*Moscow clearly wants to probe for Allied concessions on Bonn's role in West Berlin. The Soviets may be aware that the Allied paper given them on 21 July was not as forthcoming as a separate draft which the West Germans had formulated earlier this summer and suggested to the Western three.*

*The failure of the Soviets to respond to the Allied paper of 21 July suggests that the Soviets are not yet ready to display any give in their own position.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE UN AND CHINESE REPRESENTATION**

For more than a year Belgian Foreign Minister Harmel has advocated a proposal to seat both Chinas in the UN General Assembly, with Peking getting Taiwan's seat on the Security Council.

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Soviet diplomats have come down hard against the Belgian proposal [redacted]

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[redacted] The USSR has threatened to campaign against Belgium's candidacy for a Security Council seat if Brussels offers its proposal.

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*The Belgians realize their proposal has little chance of being adopted, and they probably will not risk the wrath of the Soviets and others by pushing it. Harmel claims his scheme is necessary to save Taiwan from being ousted completely in favor of Peking, but the outlook for Chinese representation this year is no more favorable to Peking than in the past.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

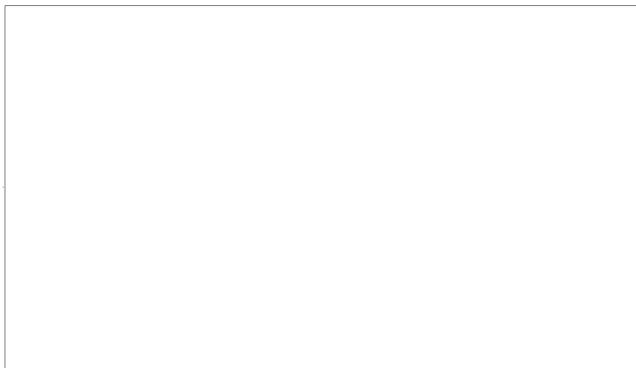
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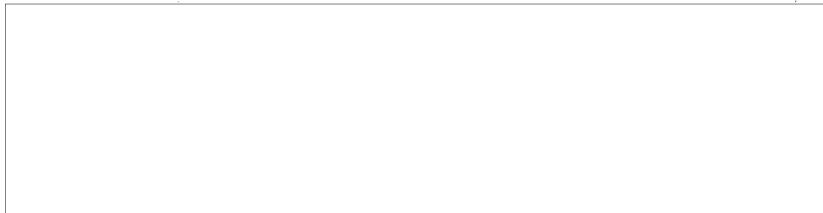
**COMMUNIST CHINA**

In satellite photography [redacted], 21 to 25 Sino-A jet fighters were seen at the Nan-chang airframe plant in southeast China. Ten more were observed at Wei-fang Airfield where a ground attack unit is based.

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NOTES

Greece:

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Chile: Marxist presidential candidate Salvador Allende told a rally of more than 200,000 people on Wednesday that although he was confident the armed forces would "respect" his victory, he was "reserving the right on the evening of 4 September to call the people to defend their legitimate majority." The Communist and Socialist parties, which support Allende, will have members standing by for possible demonstrations when the polls close at 4:00 P.M. EDT today.

Various groups of far left terrorists already have plans to attempt a campaign of violence and provocation if Allende is defeated.

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

*5 September 1970*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

5 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Ethnic Cambodians may be joining the Communists.  
(Page 1)

A Thai Army task force has conducted a successful counterinsurgency operation. (Page 2)

The South Vietnamese Government may have to get tough with veterans. (Page 3)

King Husayn continues his efforts to calm both sides of the government-fedayeen dispute. (Page 4)

The Soviet Army may soon be working with the SA-6, a new mobile SAM. (Page 5)

The Third Nonaligned Summit closes out the second decade of nonalignment. (Page 6)

Occidental Oil and the Libyan Government have worked out an agreement. (Page 8)

Marxist Senator Allende gets more votes than his two opponents but is dependent on Congress to elect him president. (Page 8)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

[redacted] villagers from the Prek Tameak area, northeast of Phnom Penh, have claimed that ethnic Cambodians made up two thirds of the enemy force that attacked Prek Tameak late in August. According to the report, the villagers were told that the attackers' mission was to infiltrate close to the capital. Village headmen gave them food and shelter, and some local youths allegedly joined the Communists because of their hostility toward both South Vietnamese and government troops, who had engaged in looting and other abuses.

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[redacted] At the time of the battle for Prek Tameak the Cambodians apparently believed that the Communist force was made up primarily of Vietnamese. There was no indication [redacted] that Communist main force units were involved in the fighting.

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According to a press account, however, a Cambodian Army officer said yesterday that a recent enemy attack "east of Phnom Penh" was carried out by Cambodian Communists. He may have been referring to Prek Tameak. Meanwhile, intercepted government messages indicate that small groups of enemy troops are still near Prek Tameak, and may be planning to strike even closer to Phnom Penh.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THAILAND**

A Thai Army task force conducted a successful counterinsurgency operation against the principal insurgent stronghold area in northern Nan Province along the Thai-Lao border during 16-25 August.

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It took the insurgents completely by surprise. Fourteen enemy cadre were captured and several others killed, without significant loss to government forces.

The operation should boost Thai morale in a region where the insurgents had enjoyed consistent tactical successes. Insurgency continues to spread in the north, however, and it will take more than one success to rectify the situation.

In the northeast, the insurgent movement is continuing to rebound from the losses it suffered two years ago. The Communists have maintained a level of activity there that has been markedly higher this rainy season than last.

Most of this activity has been organizational rather than military in nature, and the Communists appear to be concentrating on strengthening their support bases while extending their influence into new areas of the interior.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

Shootings between police and veterans occurred twice on 3 September. Several were wounded on each side, as were three US military policemen. Police forces required assistance from army troops to help push the veterans out of an abandoned government building.

*The government has been reluctant to adopt a more forceful stand toward veterans, even these unusually militant groups, because it knows veterans generally are likely to have the sympathy of the army.*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**JORDAN**

*King Husayn's appeal for order Thursday night seems to have been largely designed to buy time. As he has often done in times of crisis in the past, the King adopted a position of impartiality and placed actual responsibility for handling the situation on the shoulders of the cabinet.*

Husayn asked the cabinet to get in touch with the central committee of the fedayeen, and he directed the government and the fedayeen leaders to work jointly to "contain the sedition" and ensure public safety. After the situation is under control, the cabinet is to implement the agreement of 10 July between the government and the fedayeen.

*That agreement included provisions prohibiting the presence of armed fedayeen or fedayeen bases in cities, therefore its enforcement could well be impossible without a major military operation. The King made no threats indicating that he might be considering such a step, but the fact that he went out of his way to heap praise on the army and on his chief of staff was probably intended to serve as a warning to the fedayeen.*

[redacted] negotiations could drag on for some time without concrete results. In the interim, isolated incidents probably will occur, and any one of them could easily get out of hand.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

USSR

The latest satellite photography shows launchers  
and radars associated with the SA-6 mobile surface-  
to-air missile system at the Korosten army barracks  
in the western USSR.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### THE THIRD NONALIGNED SUMMIT

The gathering of nonaligned leaders in Lusaka on 6-10 September marks the successful culmination of a two-year effort on the part of Yugoslav President Tito to stir new interest in the moribund nonaligned movement. What began more than 20 years ago under the auspices of Tito and Nehru as a theoretically noninvolved bloc between the two superpowers has largely disintegrated because of the march of events. During the two decades some nations have become more nonaligned than others. At most, what the nonaligned states now have in common is a ritualistic opposition to "imperialism" shrewdly mixed with a desire to profit from all sides to further their own nationalism.

The diversity of interests among the non-aligned states, the growing detente in East-West relations, and the end of most colonial rule in Africa took much of the punch out of nonalignment. Indeed, the movement appeared to be on the verge of extinction. However, a number of world events--the military coup in Greece, the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, the war in Indochina, and the Middle East crisis--convinced Tito that nonalignment should be renewed. He has actively campaigned since 1968 for a third nonaligned summit conference.

Seventy-four nations have been invited to attend the Lusaka summit, 46 are known to have accepted, and the total attending may be as many as 64. The summit is being billed as the "largest assembly of heads of state and government ever."

Most of the resolutions will be hammered out during the first two days of the meeting which will be conducted at the foreign minister level. The conference probably will open with a dispute over the seating of the rival Cambodian and South Vietnamese delegations. Supporters on both sides want to prevent a long polemical tirade over the credentials controversy, however, and the best bet is that the issue will be buried in committee.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*In an effort to avoid the friction and tension which marred previous nonaligned conferences, a clearly defined agenda has been drafted which is broad enough for all participants to accept. A number of resolutions undoubtedly will be published, including a denunciation of the war in Indochina, support for the Palestinian cause, and condemnation of the remnants of colonialism in Africa, and possibly a resolution in support of Chinese representation in the UN. There will be a general review of the international situation with declarations and discussions on strengthening peace, the democratization of international relations, the safeguarding of national independence, and disarmament. The conferees also are expected to give a positive endorsement to the first 25 years of the United Nations.*

*Despite the ambitious bill of particulars, the nonaligned really agree on few major issues. The final results of the conference will undoubtedly reflect the lowest common denominator. There will be a heavy emphasis on the broadest possible issues, but a muting of specific problems which tend to underscore the limitations and the doubtful future of nonalignment.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

Libya: Occidental Oil has worked out a settlement with the Libyan Government that will increase Occidental's payments to Libya from \$1.05 to a minimum of \$1.20 per barrel. The agreement also will permit the company to resume production at the 800,000 barrel-per-day level which prevailed before the cutbacks earlier this year. The new posted price undoubtedly will now be the minimum price that the Libyan Government will accept from other oil producers.

Chile: Although the count has yet to be officially verified, and although Congress has to meet on 24 October and choose between the two front-runners, the final results of yesterday's presidential election as released by the government indicate that Marxist Senator Salvador Allende has a very good chance of becoming the next president of Chile. In his victory speech, Allende disavowed a "spirit of vengeance" against his opponents, renewed his pledge to head a "revolutionary government" that would be the precursor of a "new socialist society," and presented a plea for domestic peace and tranquility. In spite of his plea, Allende may find himself the catalyst that will trigger prolonged turmoil.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

Sunday  
6 Sept 1970

*Sunday*  
6 September 1970

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TO : THE WHITE HOUSE  
FROM : CIA OPERATIONS CENTER

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## ROUTING

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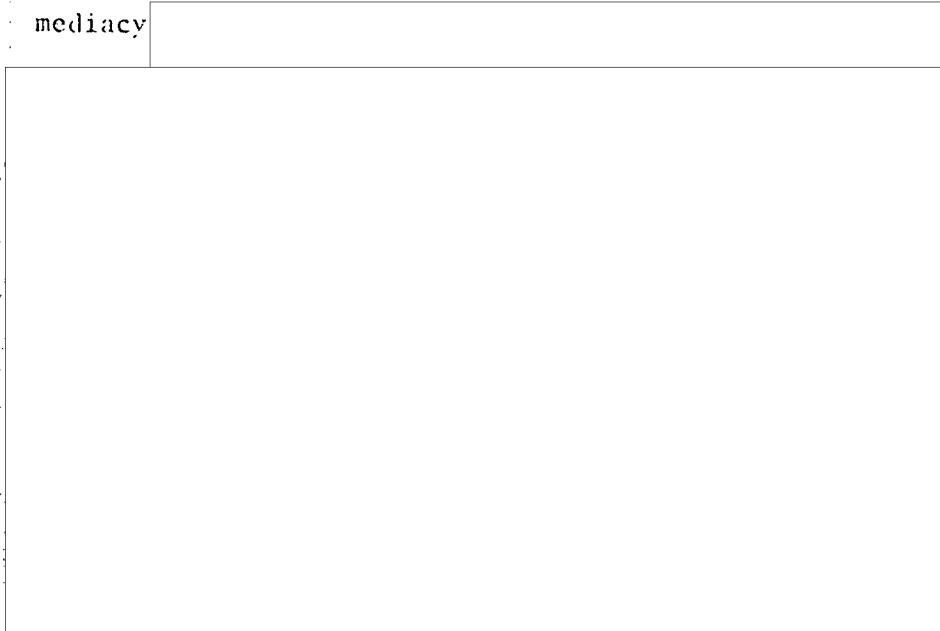


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USSR/ISRAEL

The U. S. Embassy in Moscow has received a statement from the Soviet Foreign Office that the USSR has evidence of Israeli intentions to make air strikes along the Egyptian side of the Canal on 6 September. The note adds that the Soviets expect that firm U. S. influence will be used to restrain the Israelis from such an act.

We have no positive indications of our own that such a project is imminent. The Israeli assertions that such an action would be necessary if Egyptian ceasefire violations continue carry no sense of immediacy



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There are three possible explanations for the Soviet action:

1. The Soviets have good evidence which persuades them that Israel intends to attack.

2. The Soviets have flimsy evidence, or none at all, but think it useful at this point to alarm the U. S

3. The Soviets invented the story to cover some imminent military action of their own.

The first explanation is doubtful. [redacted]

[redacted] the channel chosen by

Moscow -- deputy chief of American Section to Embassy officer -- does not bespeak genuine and intense alarm.

The third explanation is equally doubtful. [redacted]

[redacted] More generally, the USSR and Egypt have Israel in a serious political bind at the moment, and it would appear to be in their interest to keep Tel Aviv's feet to the fire, and even to throw on some extra fuel.

The second explanation is consistent with our evidence [redacted]

[redacted] and with the channel employed. On

this explanation, the USSR wants to draw U. S. attention to the one contingency which could upset current Soviet tactics and, by prodding

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the U. S. into representations in Tel Aviv, to add to the inhibitions  
on this Israeli course of action.

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EGYPT

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## cambodia

There were no new major Communist attacks during the past 24 hours. Enemy harassing activity increased slightly in the southern and western provinces and the Communists ~~was~~ also maintained some pressure on the government-held towns of Srang and Saang, south of Phnom Penh. Several government positions near Siem Reap town were hit by the enemy, but few casualties resulted.

In Saigon, Foreign Minister Lam has announced that his government will call for a second Djakarta Conference to resolve the Cambodian problem.

Lam explained that the time is propitious for some action to follow up the "spirit of Djakarta." Lam's timing may be correct, but a second conference would be easier to sell if one of the neutral countries promoted it.

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- FEDS 32

PALESTINE RESISTANCE STATEMENT

PALESTINE DOMESTIC SERVICE IN ARABIC 1200 GMT 5 NOV 70

(TEXT) WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING: THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HAS ISSUED A STATEMENT ON THE REGRETFABLE INCIDENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS. THE STATEMENT SAYS THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN CONCERNED ABOUT THE FREEDOM AND SAFETY OF THE CITIZENS AND HAS EXERCISED SELF-RESTRAINT ON ALL ITS ADDRESSES, HAS ISSUED CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS UN,

1--STOPPING ALL MILITARY APPEARANCES AROUND THE CITY AND INSIDE IT,

2--REMOVING ALL ROAD BLOCKS,

3--STOPPING THE MOVEMENT OF FEDAYEEN ARMED VEHICLES, EXCEPT PATROLS OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE, AND

4--THE ARMED STRUGGLE COMMAND WILL IMPLEMENT THIS AND WILL SAFEGUARD THE PROPERTY AND SECURITY OF CITIZENS AND WILL ADOPT ALL NECESSARY MEASURES FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SAID IT EXPECTS THE AUTHORITIES TO CARRY OUT WHAT THEY ANNOUNCED IN THEIR STATEMENT TODAY SO THAT THE ARMED FORCES AND THE FEDAYEEN UNITS CAN TAKE UP THEIR PLACES SIDE BY SIDE TO CONFRONT THE ENEMY AND DEFEND THE SANCTITY OF THIS NATION.

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JORDANIAN DECISION ON MILITARY UNITS

AMMAN DOMESTIC SERVICE IN ARABIC 0700 GMT 5 SEP 70 N

(TEXT) AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN STATES THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS INSTRUCTED THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO PULL BACK THE MILITARY UNITS AROUND THE CAPITAL TO THEIR TRAINING CENTERS IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO THE APPEARANCE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL NEAR THE CAPITAL AND THE APPEARANCE OF ARMED MEN FROM THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CITY. THIS IS IN ORDER TO FINALLY END THE STATE OF TENSION IN PUBLIC LIFE IN THE CAPITAL. THE GOVERNMENT IS CONFIDENT OF THE COOPERATION OF ALL SIDES FOR THE GENERAL INTEREST AND THE RESTORATION OF CALM AND SECURITY.

-0-

AMMAN DOMESTIC SERVICE IN ARABIC 0628 GMT 5 SEP 70 N

(TEXT) THE PREMIER'S OFFICE CALLS ON ALL EMPLOYEES TO REPORT TO WORK AND TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES AS USUAL. IT APPEALS TO ALL CITIZENS TO CARRY ON WITH THEIR DAILY ACTIVITY AS USUAL.

5 SEP 0840Z DD/PDS

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SUBJ PROSPECTS FOR JORDAN AFTER LATEST GOVT-FEDAYEEN CLASH

REF AMMAN 4300

SUMMARY: FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES OF PAST WEEK IN AMMAN, KING, OOJ, POLITICIANS AND RESPONSIBLE FEDAYEEN SEEM TO REALIZE THE NEED TO SEEK - AT LEAST TEMPORARILY - A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THEIR DIFFERENCES. IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS A CONSIDERABLE NEGOTIATING EFFORT TOWARD THIS END WILL BE MADE BOTH IN CAIRO AND AMMAN. PROBLEM, HOWEVER, IS THAT DISTRUST BETWEEN GOVT FEDAYEEN INCREASING; LINES BETWEEN GOVT AND FEDAYEEN HAVE BECOME MORE SHARPLY DRAWN, AND BOTH SIDES UNDER CONTINUING PRESSURES FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE EXTREME Factions. DIFFICULTIES IN THE PEACE TALKS, FINALLY, COULD RAISE FEDAYEEN CAPABILITIES BACK TO - AND PERHAPS BEYOND - PREVIOUS HIGH OF JUNE 1970.

1. IT APPEARS LIKELY THAT KING'S SPEECH [REDACTED] BROADCAST NIGHT OF SEP 3 WAS IN PART RESPONSE TO LATEST EXPRESSION VIEWS OF FEDAYEEN AS WELL AS TO EVENTS IN GENERAL OF PAST FEW DAYS. ACCORDING TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN FATAH NEWSPAPER SEP 4 (BUT WHOSE CONTENTS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN TO OOJ IN MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON), FEDAYEEN NOT PREPARED TO SEEK NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT "WITH A GOVT WHICH IS NOT EXERCISING

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PAGE 02 AMMAN 04335 05 0903Z

ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS." KING'S EMPOWERING COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO EXERCISE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES" WE BELIEVE SPEAKS TO THIS POINT AND REFLECTS HIS GENUINE DESIRE FOR PEACEFUL POLITICAL ACCOMMODATION.

2. KING'S SPEECH, MOREOVER, COMES AT TIME WHEN POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY VARIOUS BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH GOVT AND FEDAYEEN IS REACHING A NEW PEAK. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SCHEDULED TO MEET SEP 5 IN CAIRO WILL DISCUSS THIS MATTER. SULAYMAN NABULSI'S "NATIONAL GROUPING" WHICH WAS DUE TO HOLD ANOTHER SESSION ON SEP 18 MAY NOW CONVENE EVEN EARLIER. PRESS ACCOUNTS CLAIM "NATIONAL CHARTER" TO BE DRAFTED ON THIS OCCASION. PAPERS ALSO CARRY ACCOUNT OF MEETING BETWEEN FEDAYEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND A "NUMBER OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES" MOST OF WHOM PRO-GOVT MODERATES. (DEPUTIES SEEM TO STRADDLE THE LINE BY CALLING FOR PEACE AND ORDER IN AMMAN AND ALSO AN END TO SHOOTING IN CITY BY GOVT FORCES. ON SEP 3, ALSO, KING BY ROYAL DECREE ESTABLISHED "PRIVY COUNCIL" TO "ASSIST KING AND OFFER ADVICE AND CONSULTATION." COUNCIL INCLUDES ALL FORMER PRIME MINISTERS (TELL, TALHOUNI, MUFTI, NABULSI); PRIME MINISTER RIFA'I; HEAD OF ROYAL DIWAN ZAID RIFAI; SPEAKER OF HOUSE IRAIQAT; FORMER CHIEF OF DIWAN TARAWNEH; ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN FIELD MARSHAL MAJALI; AND CHIEF OF STAFF AL-JAZI.

3. WE CONSIDER KING, IN ESTABLISHING PRIVY COUNCIL, MAY BE PREPARING ANOTHER POLITICAL LINE OF DEFENSE TO WHICH HE COULD WITHDRAW IF DISCUSSIONS IN OTHER FORUMS FRUITLESS. HUSSEIN MAY BE HOPEFUL THAT OUT OF THIS WELTER OF NEGOTIATIONS SOME ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION MAY EMERGE TO PRECLUDE HIS HAVING TO USE FORCE TO BRING FEDAYEEN INTO LINE. (HE PROBABLY DOES NOT DOUBT WILLINGNESS OR CAPABILITY OF JAA TO DO SO, BUT WOULD WISH TO AVOID NARROWING HIS POLITICAL BASE BY RESORTING TO A MILITARY SOLUTION.)

4. PROBLEM AS WE SEE IT, HOWEVER, IS THAT AS A RESULT OF LAST FEW DAYS DISTRUST BETWEEN GOVT AND FEDAYEEN SHARPENED AND ISSUE THEMSELVES HAVE BECOME MORE INTRACTABLE. IT NOW MORE DIFFICULT FOR

EITHER SIDE TO SATISFY MINIMAL DEMANDS OF OTHER. PALACE OFFICIAL TOLD EMBOFF SEPT 3 THAT PALACE FELT ITSELF IN STRONG POSITION. KING'S GREATEST PROBLEM, HE SAID, WAS FENDING OFF PRESSURES FROM RIGHT-WING LOYALISTS TO MOP UP FEDAYEEN ONCE AND FOR ALL. WE OURSELVES THINK THEREMAY BE SOME HAIR TRIGGERS ON GOVT SIDE

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AND RELIABLE FOREIGN EMBASSY SOURCE STATES THAT SEVEN BRIGADIER ZAID BIN SHAKIR SURPRISED BY SPONTANEITY ARMY'S RESPONSE TO FEDAYEEN FIRING ON NIGHT OF AUG 31.

5. ON OTHER HAND, IT IS CLEAR THAT EXTREMEIST AND IDEOLOGICAL GROUPS SUCH AS PFLP AND PDFLP HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN AND EVERYTHING TO LOSE BY EITHER PEACE OR GENUINE GOJ-FEDAYEEN AGREEMENT. IT IS PROBABLY LATTER OF THE TWO WHICH, BOTH ON NIGHT OF AUG 31 AND IN NEXT DAY'S ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT, HOPED TO SET OFF ESCALATION OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN GOVT AND FEDAYEEN. IN SUCH A CLASH FATAH WOULD BE SEVERELY HURT AND MORAL PRESTIGE OF GOVT DROP TO ALL TIME LOW; RESULTING SITUATION COULD WORK TO ADVANTAGE OF IDEOLOGICAL EXTREMISTS.

6. WE BELIEVE THAT POSSIBILITY OF INCIDENTS ESCALATING OUT OF CONTROL HAS LESSENED IN PAST FEW DAYS. WE DO NOT, HOWEVER, COMPLETELY DISCOUNT POSSIBILITY THAT EXTREMISTS, HAVING FAILED IN THEIR PROVOCATIONS AGAINST ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND KING, MIGHT FALL BACK

ON MORE VULNERABLE TARGETS SUCH AS FOREIGN MISSIONS AMMAN.

7. FINALLY, IT WORTH EMPHASIZING THAT UAR'S ACCEPTANCE OF ROGERS' PROPOSAL HELPED PRODUCE LEAST FAVORABLE CLIMATE IN PAST THREE YEARS FOR FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS. BUT IF CEASE-FIRE BREAKS DOWN, OR JARRING TALKS APPEAR DEADLOCKED, FEDAYEEN INFLUENCE AS FORCE WITHIN JORDAN AND IRRITANT TO JORDANIAN/ISRAELI RELATIONS - MAY INCREASE BEYOND PREVIOUS HIGH IN JUNE 1970. GP-3.

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INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

AMEMBASSY CANBERRA

AMEMBASSY DJAKARTA

AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR

AMEMBASSY MANILA

AMEMBASSY PHNOM PENH

AMEMBASSY SEOUL

AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE

AMEMBASSY TOKYO

AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE

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SUBJECT: GVN AND SECOND DJAKARTA CONFERENCE.

1. LOCAL PRESS SEPTEMBER 3 CARRIED INTERVIEW WITH FONMIN LAM IN WHICH HE REPORTEDLY SAID GVN WOULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN CALLING FOR SECOND DJAKARTA CONFERENCE. LAM HAD EXPLAINED THAT NEW MEETING WAS DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF FAILURE OF DJAKARTA THREE TO RESOLVE CAMBODIAN PROBLEM.

**2. IN RESPONSE TO QUERY BY POL COUNSELOR SEPTEMBER 4, LAM**

SAID AT DJAKARTA HE HAD ARGUED THAT CONFERENCE WAS USELESS WITHOUT ADEQUATE FOLLOW-UP AND HAD URGED THAT REFERENCE TO SECOND CONFERENCE BE PUT IN FINAL COMMUNIQUE. MALIK AND SUHARTO HAD COUNTERED THAT, WHILE THEY AGREED ANOTHER MEETING WOULD PROBABLY PROVE NECESSARY, SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THIS IN COMMUNIQUE MIGHT UNDERMINE EFFORTS OF DJAKARTA THREE DELEGATION. LAM NOW FELT TIME WAS PROPITIOUS TO RAISE MATTER AGAIN AND HAD THEREFORE INSTRUCTED SVN EMBASSIES IN DJAKARTA, KUALA LUMPUR AND TOKYO TO SOUND OUT THEIR HOST GOVERNMENTS ON HOLDING ANOTHER CONFERENCE. HE DID NOT EXPLAIN

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WHY HE SIMULTANEOUSLY ANNOUNCED HIS VIEWS TO PRESS.

**3. COMMENT.** WHILE WE BELIEVE GVN'S OBJECTIVE OF KEEPING DJAKARTA SPIRIT ALIVE HAS MERIT, DIFFICULT TO ASSESS FROM HERE WHETHER NEW CONFERENCE WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE OR FEASIBLE WAY OF DOING SO. IN ANY CASE, WE DO NOT THINK LEAD TAKEN BY GVN WOULD HELP PROSPECTS. IF OTHER DJAKARTA PARTICIPANTS INCLINED TOWARD NEW INITIATIVE, WOULD SEEM PREFERABLE FOR ONE OR MORE OF NEUTRALS TO BE IN FRONT. HOW VIGOROUSLY GVN INTENDS TO PURSUE THIS ISSUE MAY DEPEND TO LARGE DEGREE ON RESULTS OF ITS CURRENT SOUNDINGS. WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE DEPARTMENT'S VIEWS FOR PURPOSES OF POSSIBLE FURTHER DISCUSSIONS HERE.

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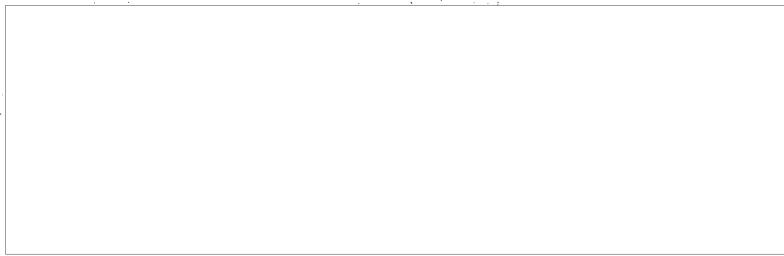
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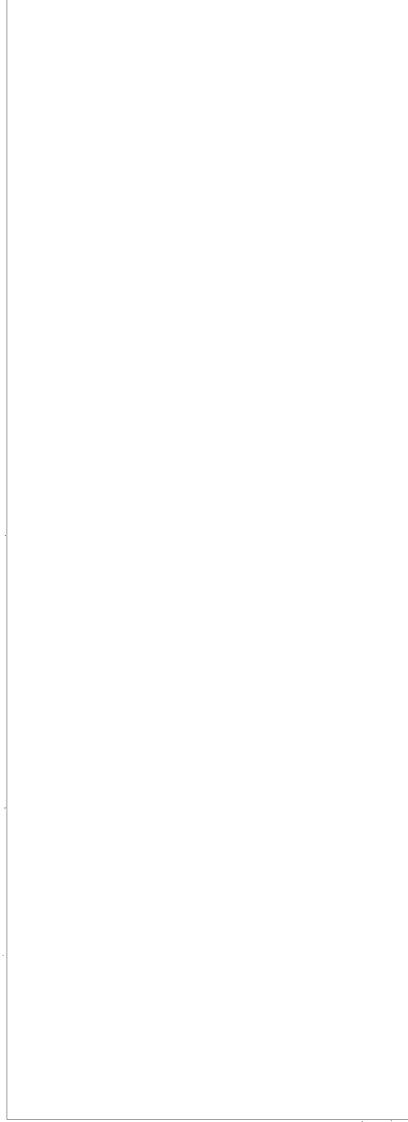
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PAGE 02 PHNOM 02294 051224Z

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JOINT EMBASSY/DAO MESSAGE

SUBJ: CAMBODIAN SIT REP 7 SEPTEMBER 5

1. LUSAKA NON-ALLIGNED CONFERENCE

RADIO PEKING ANNOUNCED ARRIVAL OF TWO MAN DELEGATION IN LUSAKA FROM SIHANOUK GOVERNMENT. HEAD OF DELEGATION IS SARIN CHHAK, "MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS", WHILE "MINISTER OF POPULATION EDUCATION AND YOUTH" CHAN YOURAN IS OTHER MEMBER. AFK PUBLISHED FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS REPORTING THAT GOC FONMIN WAS TO ARRIVE IN LUSAKA TODAY.

2. VISIT OF AMERICAN YOUTH DELEGATION

A. LOCAL PRESS [REDACTED] REPORTED HEAVILY ON VISIT OF "AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A JUST PEACE." YESTERDAY DELEGATION RECEIVED MILITARY BRIEFING; VISITED MILITARY HOSPITAL, WHERE THAT SAW VC/NVNA WOUNDED AS WELL AS WOUNDED STUDENTS; VISITED REFUGEE CENTER; AND HELD DISCUSSIONS WITH INTELLECTUAL GROUP. AMONG QUESTION WHICH THEY ASKED INTELLECTUALS CONCERNED SIHANOUK'S POPULARITY AMONG PEASANTS, CIA INVOLVEMENT IN DISMISSAL OF SIHANOUK (INTELLECTUALS FLATLY DENIED), AND QUESTION OF THE REPUBLIC. AMERICAN GROUP URGE INTELLECTUALS TO SEND DELEGATIONS TO VISIT US.

B. UNIVERSITY OF BEAUX ARTS STUDENTS HOSTED GROUP AT DINNER TO WHICH SOME EMBOFFS INVITED. FOLLOWING CAMBODIAN STUDENTS PRESENTATION OF CLASSIC AND FOLD DANCING, AMERICAN GROUP CALLED TO STAGE AND CREDITABLY SANG FOLK SONGS. FOR FINALE AMERICAN GROUP OFFERED SONG, WHICH THEY IDENTIFIED AS A CIVIL RIGHTS SONG, WHICH THEY SAID WAS APPLICABLE TO CAMBODIA. CAMBODIAN AUDIENCE APPLAUDED ENTHUSIASTICALLY AND JOINED INsofar AS POSSIBLE IN SINGING "WE SHALL OVERCOME."

3. MILITARY TRIBUNAL INVALIDATES DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST SON NGOC THANH

SON NGOC THANH WHO WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL DURING REGIME OF SIHANOUK, PETITIONED MILITARY

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TRIBUNAL FOR REEXAMINATION OF HIS CASE. PETITION WAS ACCEPTED AND SON NGOC THANH TESTIFIED ON SEPTEMBER 4, DENYING ACCUSATIONS MADE BY SIHANOUK. MILITARY TRIBUNAL DECIDED THAT SON NGOC THANH'S PETITION WOULD BE ACCEPTED, THAT THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL ORDER OF SEPTEMBER 1969 WAS INVALID AND THAT SON NGOC THANH WAS EXONERATED.

4. CAMBODIA TO BECOME MEMBER OF SEAMES

AMONG DECISION TAKEN AT WEEKLY CABINET MEETING WAS APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE FOR CAMBODIAN MEMBERSHIP SEAMES.

5. MILITARY J2, J3.

A. DURING PAST 24 HOURS VC/NVNA HARASSING ACTIVITY INCREASED IN THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES. THIS ACTIVITY INCLUDED ATTACKS BY FIRE, RAIDS ON VILLAGES AND AMBUSHES OF CIVILIAN CONVOYS. VC/NVNA PRESSURE CONTINUES IN SRANG AND SAANG, BUT CAMBODIANS CONTINUE TO HOLD THESE VILLAGES.

B. FANK POSITIONS NORTH AND WEST OF SIEM REAP TOWN WERE ATTACKED DURING THE DAY. ATTACK WAS OF GREATER INTENSITY THAN ANY TIME SINCE JULY.

6. PRESS BRIEFING

PRESS BRIEFER REPORTED ON ATTACKS ON SAANG AND SRANG. HE SAID THAT THE ENEMY CONTINUED LIMITED ATTACKS AND SPORADIC ACTION. HE SAID THAT FANK TROOPS IN SWEEP OPERATIONS OFTEN PRECIPITATED FIGHTS WHICH SPOILED ENEMY PLANS FOR ATTACK.

7. LOCAL PRESS

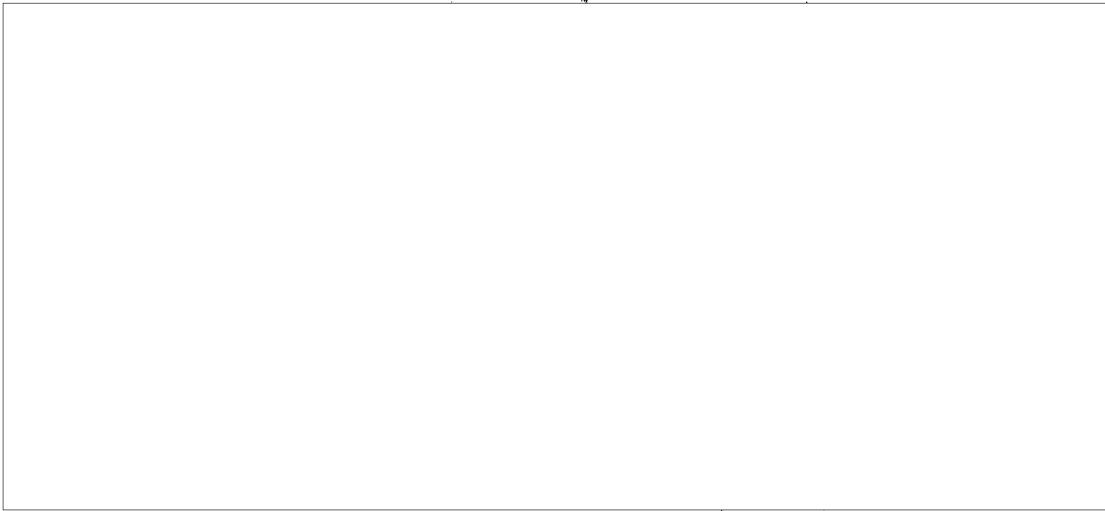
A. KOS SANTEPHEAP EDITORIAL URGES LUSAKA NAC NOT TO ACCEPT SIHANOUK GOVT IN EXILE. EDITORIAL REPEATS FAMILIAR THEMES AND DOES NOT OFFER ANYTHING NEW.

B. PROJOCH KHMER COMMENTS AGAIN ABOUT THE FEUD BETWEEN SIM VAR AND THE CAMBODIAN SPECIAL MILITARY REGIMENT COMMANDER. (SIM VAR ATTACKED THE NEWSPAPER AND ACCUSED IT OF TAKING SIDES AGAINST HIM.) PROJOCH KHMER DENIED IT IS TAKING SIDES BUT THAT NATIONAL INTEREST REQUIRES THAT THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE "TWO ELEPHANTS" BE SETTLED.

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*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

*7 September 1970*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

7 September 1970

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Egypt

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(Page 1)

The hijacking of civil aircraft over Europe yesterday is summarized on Page 2.

Cambodia

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(Page 3)

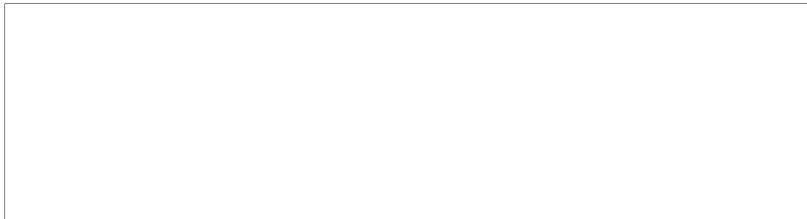
Allende probably will be able to secure the necessary votes from the Chilean Congress to nail down the presidency. (Page 5)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

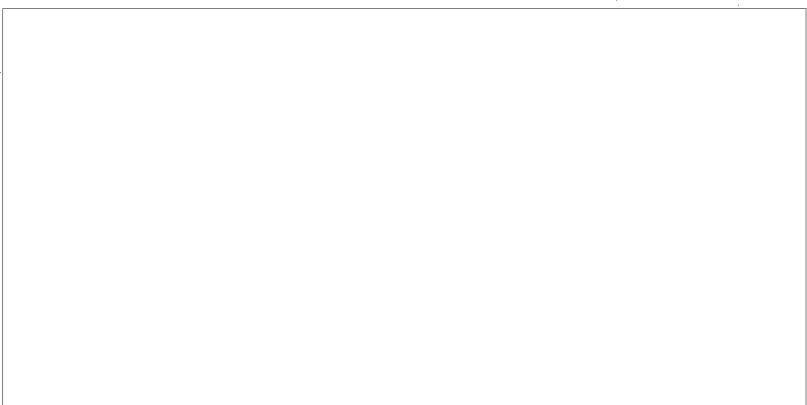
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

EGYPT-ISRAEL



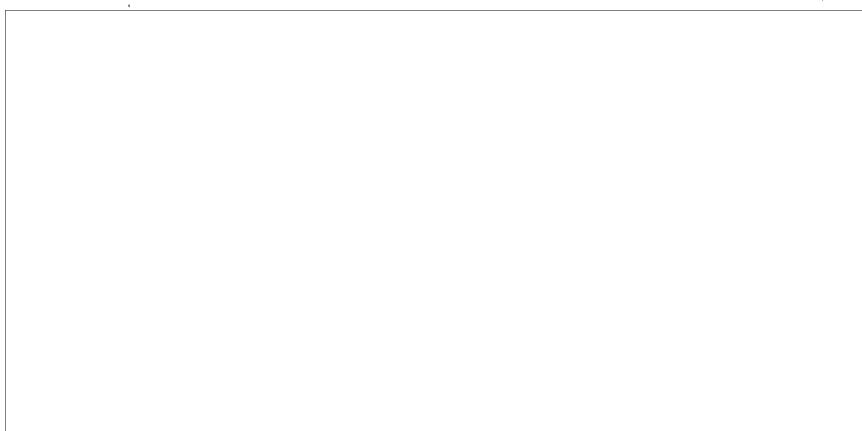
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY****ARAB STATES**

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which has been involved in a number of similar incidents in the past, claimed responsibility for hijacking four aircraft yesterday en route from Europe to New York. The Pan American 747, which was hijacked after departing Amsterdam, has been blown up in Cairo. An El Al flight crew foiled an attempt against their flight after it left Amsterdam and after a stop in London the plane continued to New York.

Two other planes--a Swissair DC-8 hijacked after departing Zurich and a TWA 707 hijacked after departing Frankfurt--were forced to fly to Dawson's Landing, an unused military airstrip about 25 miles east of Zarqa, Jordan. A spokesman for the PFLP in Amman has announced that the passengers on these two flights will be held as hostages until three PFLP members currently held by Swiss authorities are released. The PFLP set a deadline of 1300 EDT on 9 September for the release of the prisoners and has threatened to blow up the two aircraft if any rescue attempts are made.

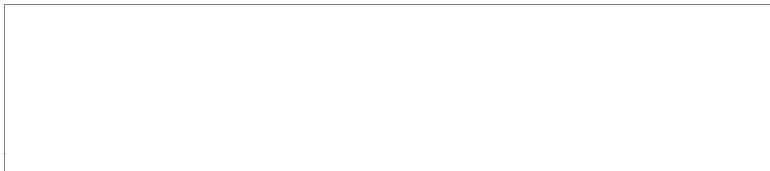
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*Following earlier terrorist attacks against aircraft, Israel warned the Arab government that it held them responsible for the actions of the fedayeen and that it would take appropriate action at a time of its own choosing. In December 1968 for example, Israeli helicopter-borne troops landed at Beirut airport and destroyed a number of Lebanese-owned aircraft. Because of the large numbers of Israeli citizens and US citizens of the Jewish faith included in the hostages held by the fedayeen, however, it is unlikely that Israel will take any immediate action of this kind.*

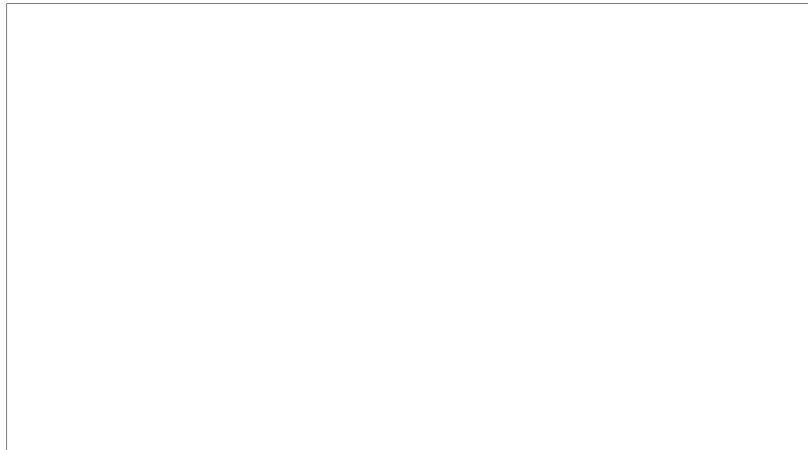
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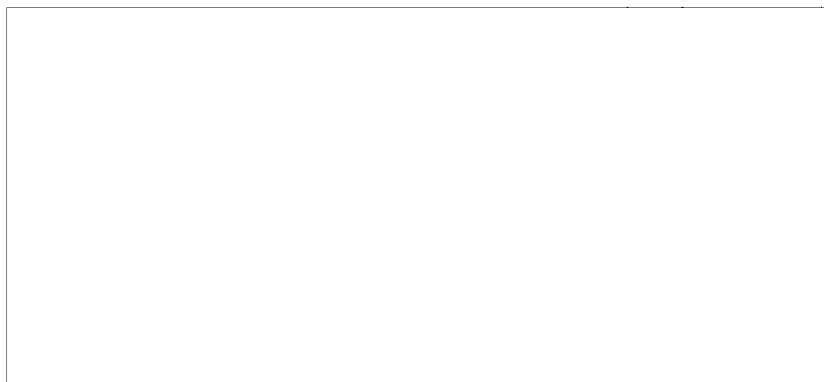
CAMBODIA



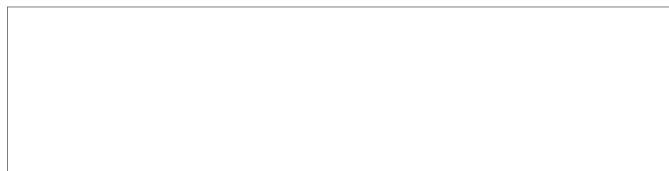
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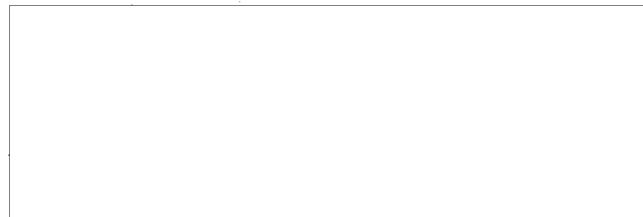
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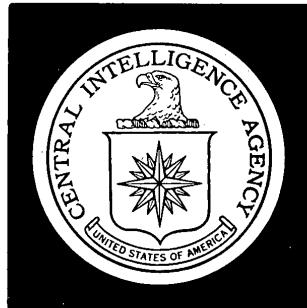
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

NOTE

Chile: Socialist Salvador Allende's election victory is unlikely to be overturned in the congressional vote on 24 October despite the slim margin of his plurality. Alessandri stated some time ago that he would not accept the office if he did not win the popular vote. In any case, less than one-fourth of the legislators are in his camp and it is doubtful that outgoing President Frei will try--or could succeed--in marshalling enough legislators of his own Christian Democratic party to give Alessandri a congressional majority. Defeated government candidate Radomiro Tomic is almost certain to offer support of leftwing Christian Democrats to Allende. There is no indication at this time that military leaders are planning to move to keep Allende from becoming President.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*8 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

8 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

The Thieu government's crackdown on disabled veterans activists seems to have paid off, at least for now.  
*(Page 2)*

The radical fedayeen appear to have upstaged the moderate Fatah as a result of the hijackings. *(Page 3)*

On the eve of his visit here, Japan's defense chief has discussed his country's nuclear policy. *(Page 4)*

Honduras

*(Page 5)*

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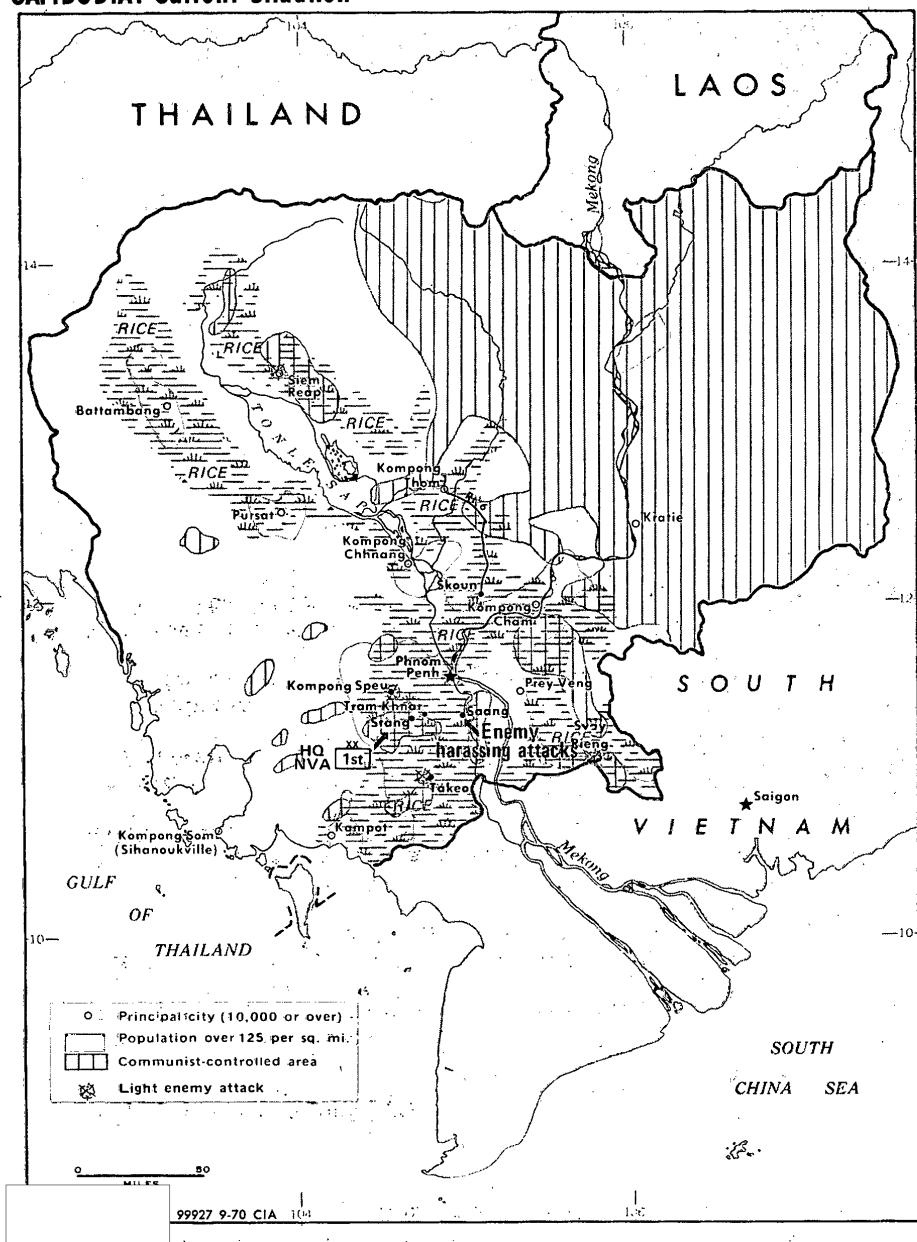
Soviet

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA: Current Situation



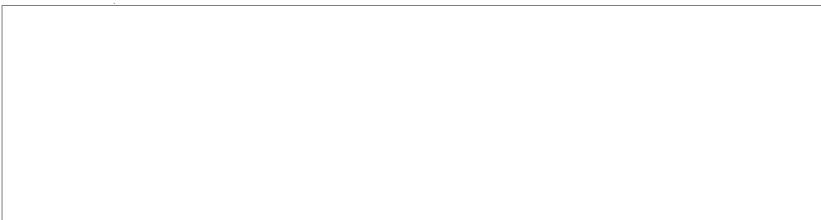
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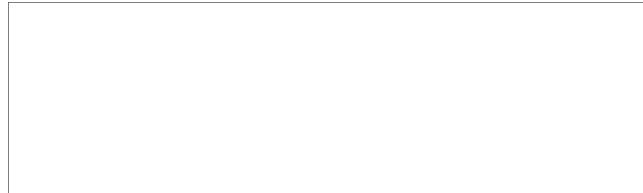
**CAMBODIA**

Communist troops maintained pressure on the town of Saang over the weekend, attacking a nearby village and burning several bridges in the area. The Cambodian Army continues to report large numbers of enemy troops near Saang, and further to the west in the vicinity of Tram Khnar and Srang. According to communications intelligence, the headquarters of the North Vietnamese 1st Division was located five miles southwest of Srang on 4 September. Light enemy attacks occurred during the weekend on government positions near Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kompong Speu but there were few casualties.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

No new street fighting was reported in Saigon this weekend following government warnings on Friday that its patience with disabled veterans activists had run out and that police had been ordered to enforce the law and preserve order by all available means. Squads of police, backed by army regulars, did not encounter serious resistance Saturday when they began tearing down squatters' shacks that veterans have been erecting in Saigon and its environs.

*The government's crackdown on disabled veterans seems to have paid off, at least for now. Trouble may be in store, however, from a new group of about 300 disabled paramilitary veterans who are converging on Saigon to press demands that they be made eligible for veterans' benefits. Present veterans' benefits cover only regular army personnel, although the prime minister is empowered to extend eligibility and he has the matter under consideration.*

*The paramilitary veterans group has threatened to take to the streets and demonstrate against the government as well as the US Embassy. Most of these veterans worked closely with US civilian and military personnel while serving in paramilitary units.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JORDAN**

New shooting incidents over the weekend, in both Amman and the countryside, threatened the most recent attempts to ease tension between the government and fedayeen. Meanwhile, the moderate Fatah group, which has been more willing to cooperate with the Jordanian Government in restoring order, appears to have been upstaged by the radical fedayeen as a result of the hijackings. Fatah--which usually disapproves of such tactics--has found it expedient to congratulate the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) on its hijacking successes.

*The US Embassy believes the PFLP may again be in a position to set the pace for the fedayeen, at least temporarily, much as it did in the period after the seizure of the Al-Urdon hotel last June. This would further diminish hopes of an early restoration of order in Amman.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JAPAN**

On the eve of his visit this week to the US, Defense Chief Nakasone has cautioned against Japan's development of nuclear weapons. He argued that such a course would spark a nuclear arms race with Communist China and cause criticism of Japanese militarism from other Asians. Nakasone implied that it would be easier for Japan to stick to a non-nuclear policy if the US and the USSR established a mechanism for international control of nuclear weapons.

*Nakasone's comments--made in a talk to his party faction--were obviously leaked to the press in order to reassure the US on his views of Japan's nuclear intentions. Since becoming defense chief, Nakasone has taken a cautious line on nuclear policy*

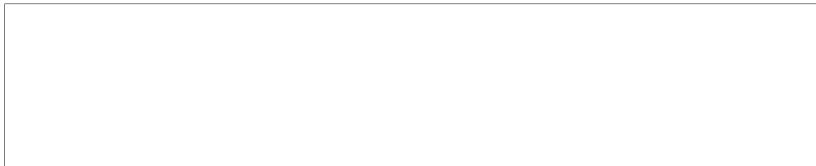
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*[redacted] but in the past he has often advocated that Japan adopt a more independent, possibly nuclear, defense posture.*

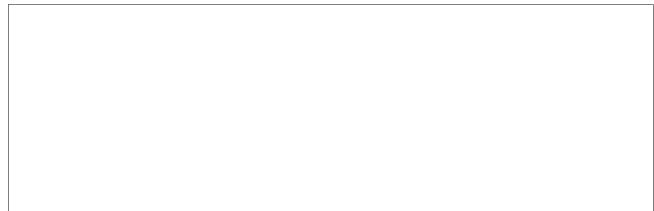
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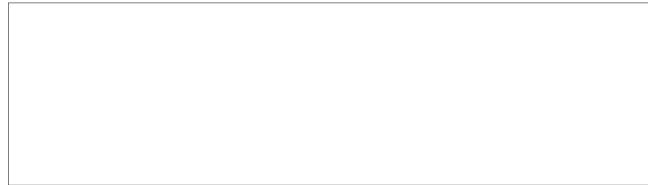
HONDURAS



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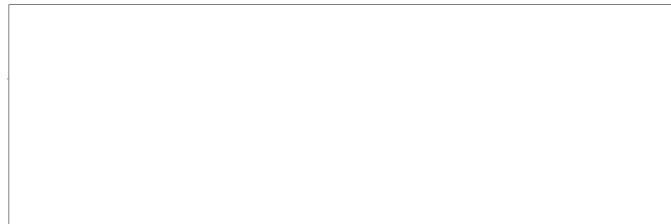
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USSR



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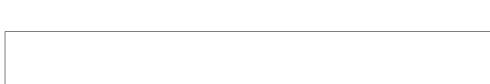
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

*9 September 1970*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

9 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Middle East situation is discussed on *Page 1*.

The Cambodian Army continues its two-pronged operation to relieve Kompong Thom. (*Page 3*)

Scandinavian opposition to the Greek regime has eased off. (*Page 4*)

Some Soviet sailors are due for liberty in Havana and Cienfuegos. (*Page 5*)

Philippine [redacted]  
[redacted] (*Page 5*)

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

MIDDLE EAST

Amman radio announced a cease-fire agreement between the government and the Palestine Liberation Organization central committee yesterday afternoon. Less than 12 hours later, however, the central committee announced its withdrawal from the truce, charging that Jordanian units had struck guerrilla positions without warning near Irbid, 45 miles north of Amman, killing 25 commandos and wounding 40. Efforts are now being made to renegotiate the cease-fire.

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According to the US Embassy, however, Amman last night was quieter than on any night of the past ten.

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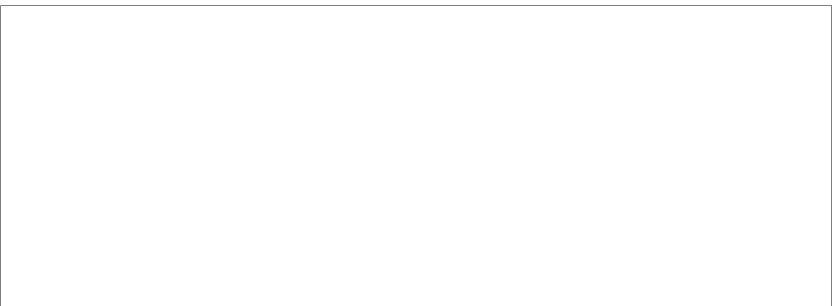
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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King Husayn's ability to deal with the fedayeen has been hampered by the presence in Jordan of the airline passengers held hostage by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). International Red Cross representative Rochat met with PFLP leaders yesterday and commented that the situation is "extremely serious," although he is guardedly optimistic about the passengers' release if he continues to receive the united backing of the governments concerned.

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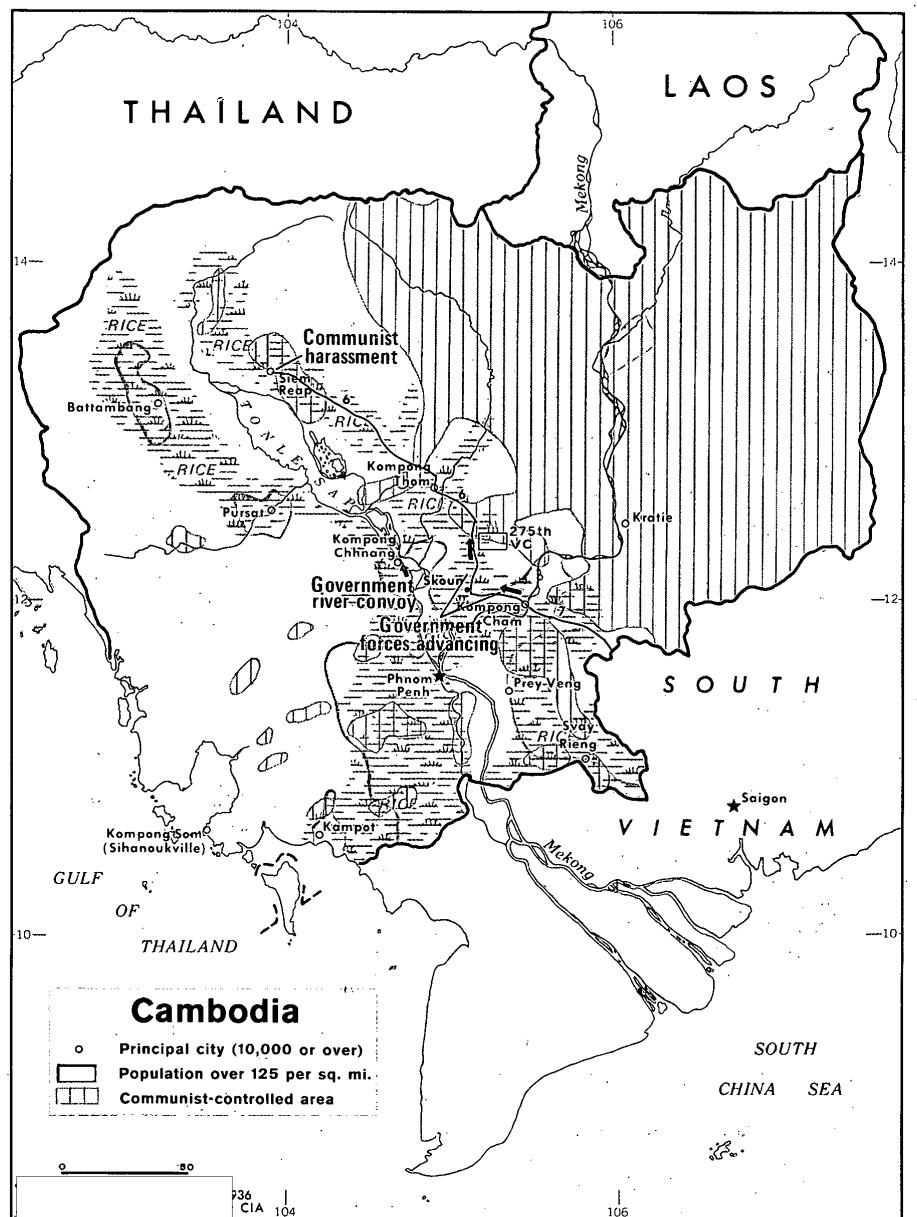


\* \* \*

In a conversation early on 7 September, Chargé Zurhellen in Tel Aviv asked Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gazit if there was any way open for the restoration of talks. Gazit said that Dayan had said that the US should get the Egyptians to restore the situation to what it was at the time the cease-fire went into effect; if that cannot be done the original cease-fire is dead. In that case, however, Gazit thinks that the resumption of hostilities is not the only option. Another is the negotiation of a new cease-fire agreement that will provide a basis for political talks. Gazit urged the US to give thought to this "opening" provided by Dayan.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

Advanced elements of a Cambodian Army task force moving toward Kompong Thom city are now about 15 miles north of Skoun on Route 6. The operation is spearheaded by six infantry battalions recently returned from retraining in South Vietnam. Five other battalions are moving westward from Kompong Cham city in order to provide route security behind the advance elements.

The government's advance has been slowed by destroyed bridges along Route 6 and by many obstacles the enemy has placed across it. Thus far, elements of the Viet Cong 275th Regiment that are within striking distance of the road have not moved into action.

In a parallel operation to relieve Kompong Thom city, a force moving by river reached Kompong Chhnang city today, where it will pick up additional troops. Phnom Penh is assuming that the Communists will concentrate their attacks on the ground forces moving on Route 6, making the amphibious operation easier to execute. Once the river convoy reaches Kompong Thom, its elements are to move southward, clearing Route 6.

In the northwest, the Communists continue to harass government positions at Siem Reap city. An intercepted military message reported that government troops clashed twice yesterday with Communist units just north and northwest of the city. For the past few weeks the Cambodians have been expecting a major ground attack against Siem Reap, but thus far there has been only intermittent rocket and mortar fire.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NATO-GREECE**

The impasse over the report recommending Alliance support for the strengthening of Greek forces apparently has been broken. Danish Prime Minister Baunsgaard told Ambassador Dudley yesterday that his government will make only an oral statement on the issue at the meeting of the Defense Planning Committee on 18 September, when the report will be reviewed. Presumably, none of the NATO members will pose objections to its adoption.

*This should ease the strains in US-Greek relations*

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*Also, Papadopoulos now may be able to placate his military colleagues, who have been increasingly distressed about what they see as his use of political liberalization to appease foreign critics.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

USSR-Cuba: Two guided missile ships and two support vessels entered the Caribbean over the weekend and are expected to make a port call at Cienfuegos, Cuba, later this week. Antisubmarine exercises by the Soviet ships and sonar contacts by US destroyers trailing the group indicate that at least one nuclear submarine is accompanying them. Two other Soviet support ships and an amphibious landing craft arrived in Havana on 6 September. Following the port calls the Soviets probably will conduct additional antisubmarine operations in the Caribbean.

Philippines:

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

*10 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

10 September 1970

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

The deadline set by the fedayeen for meeting their demands has been extended to 10 PM EDT Saturday, but the safety of the hostages is further endangered by the deteriorating situation in Jordan. (Page 1)

Egypt

(Page 3)

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Soviet Union. (Page 4)

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Cambodian developments are discussed on Page 5.

Panamanian

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(Page 6)

In Communist China, the bland communique issued at the close of the Communist Party central committee plenum suggests that behind-the-scenes disagreements still pose serious obstacles to China's "reconstruction." (Page 7)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

Passengers on all three hijacked aircraft--including 145 on the BOAC plane seized yesterday--are safe so far, but International Red Cross representative Rochat regards the situation as "extremely serious." Fighting in Amman prevented Rochat from meeting with representatives of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) last night; the commandos agreed by telephone, however, to extend the deadline. In a communiqué issued this morning, the PFLP said that a 72-hour extension (to 10 PM EDT Saturday) had been granted to give the parties involved time "to take the necessary steps." Rochat stated earlier that the number of Israeli-held commandos whose release is being demanded by the PFLP is "very high indeed," and he expects that the negotiations may drag on for several weeks. He has asked US Embassy officials what the US might do if the situation were to reach the "final crash."

Rochat also reports that the fedayeen, apparently nervous over the possibility of outside intervention, have told him that if there is any foreign military action on Jordanian territory the three planes and all their occupants will be blown up.

late last  
night, fedayeen attacked and drove off the security  
force stationed at Amman's Intercontinental Hotel,  
where the women and children allowed to leave the  
first two hijacked planes have been staying. The US  
Embassy in Amman reports that as of early this morn-  
ing, however, the hotel was being guarded by a hand-  
ful of army and Bedouin troops.

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The UN Security Council yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the immediate release of all hijacked passengers and crews, and asking states to take "all possible legal steps" to prevent further hijackings. Ambassador Yost notes that the resolution puts both the Soviets and the Syrians--who had held out for some amendments in the original wording--squarely and unequivocally behind the appeal for the release of the passengers held by the fedayeen.

Fighting in Amman continued throughout most of yesterday, despite the announcement of yet another

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

cease-fire agreement. Army Chief of Staff Haditha,  
who had been given full powers by King Husayn, ordered  
all units and personnel of the armed forces to cease 50X1  
fire on pain of "the strictest military action."  
Yasir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organ-  
ization (PLO) central committee, promptly ordered  
the fedayeen to follow suit. [redacted]

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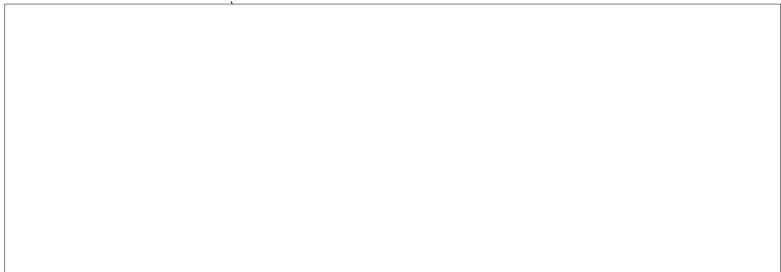
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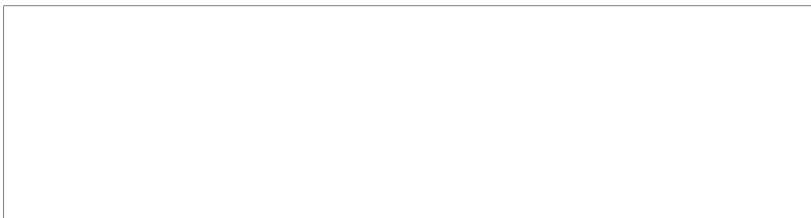


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EGYPT

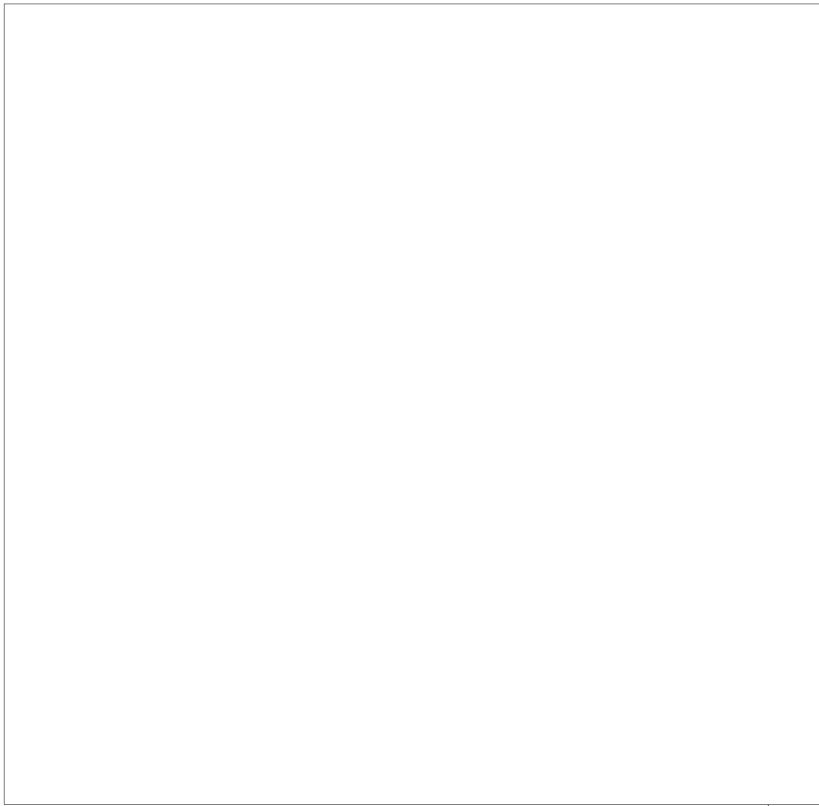


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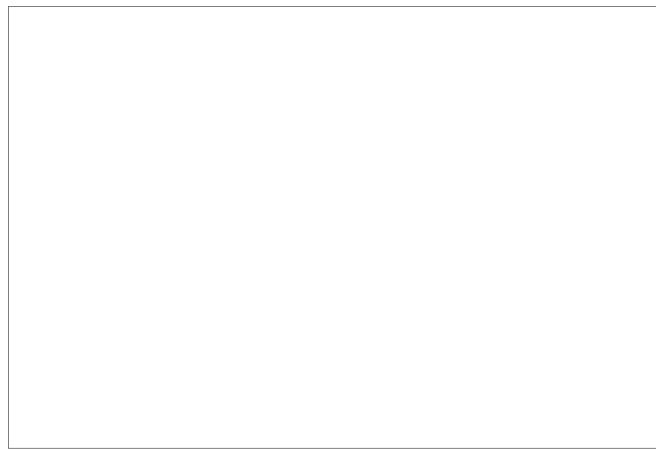
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USSR-EGYPT



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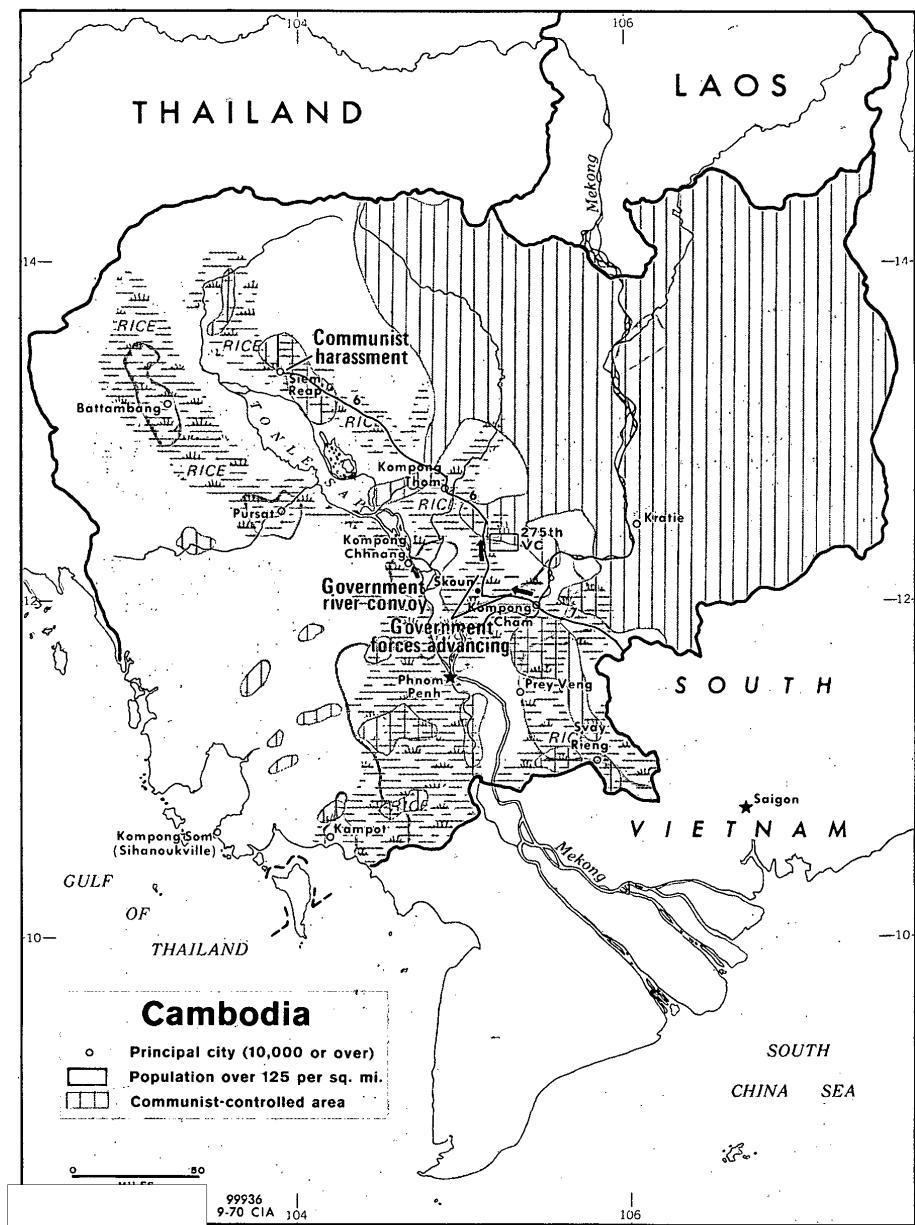
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

A government amphibious convoy reached Kompong Thom last night without encountering any enemy resistance. Government ground forces are also nearing the city; lead elements of the Cambodian Army task force had advanced yesterday beyond Khnong to some 30 miles south of the provincial capital. The government units have met only light Communist opposition, but downed bridges, fallen trees, and other enemy-emplaced obstacles have slowed their advance.

In the Siem Reap area, the Communists are keeping up pressure on government forces. Several companies of enemy troops dressed in Cambodian paratrooper uniforms attacked government positions near the Siem Reap airport on 8 September.

\* \* \*

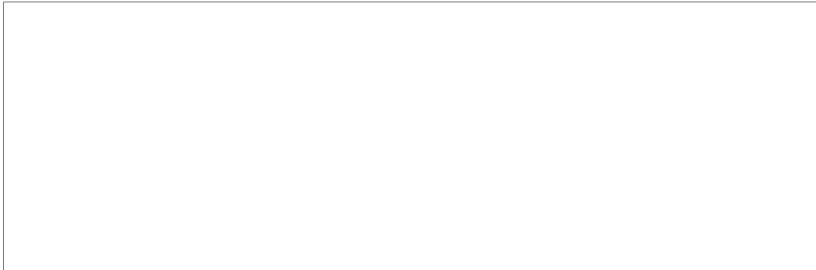
Phnom Penh has made it clear to Bangkok that it does not want Thai-Khmer volunteer troops. The US Embassy in Phnom Penh reports that, during recent Thai-Cambodian talks, government representatives insisted that the military situation in the north and northwest does not warrant the intervention of such forces. The Cambodians also stressed that if a future emergency compelled them to ask for these troops, Phnom Penh would not pay for their support.



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

PANAMA



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**COMMUNIST CHINA**

The communique issued at the close of the Communist Party central committee plenum, which met from 23 August to 6 September, failed to propose any new policy guidelines, and merely belabored Peking's routine platitudes on domestic and international affairs. The plenum was addressed by both Mao Tse-tung and his heir-designate, Lin Piao, but neither their remarks nor the full agenda of the plenum was reported.

*The communique was notable for its lack of commentary on key events and issues. This suggests behind-the-scenes disagreements continue to pose serious obstacles to China's "reconstruction." The communique said that the National People's Congress will be convened at "an appropriate time," but avoided comment on its timing and agenda. Some of the more controversial tasks to be taken up by the congress include the selection of a new chief of state, the formal restaffing of the various central government ministries and bureaus, and a five-year economic plan for 1971-75.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

Chile: There are still no signs of the development of any cohesive political opposition to block congressional approval of Allende. Various military leaders have been meeting to consider the situation; some oppose a move against Allende, and even those who would like to act seem incapable of doing so. For his part, Allende is more and more assuming the role of president-elect in his public forecasts of the profound changes he will make and in his demands on President Frei for economic liaison and fiscal controls in the interim before Allende takes over.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*11 September 1970*

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

11 September 1970

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Middle East developments are discussed on *Page 1*.

[redacted] a Soviet satellite  
fell in the Middle West [redacted] 50X1  
(*Page 3*)

[redacted] Algiers. (*Page 4*) 50X1

The Cambodian situation is summarized on *Page 5*.

In Chile, Alessandri has announced he will stay in  
the presidential race through the congressional run-  
off vote. (*Page 6*)

[redacted] Japan [redacted] 50X6  
(*Page 7*)

The Soviet Union's most advanced fighters have been  
deployed in a new role. (*Page 8*)

The Soviets are getting set for a new lunar mission.  
(*Page 9*)

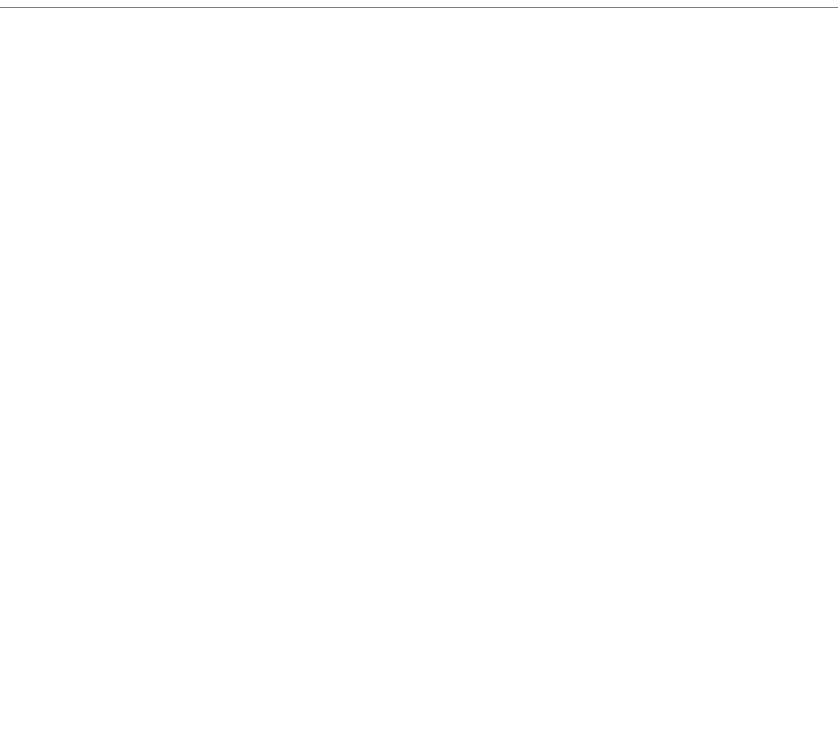
Moscow [redacted] Pakistan. (*Page 9*) 50X1

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

MIDDLE EAST

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[Redacted] Israel's refusal to release any of its captive fedayeen has added to the precarious position of the hostages held by the PFLP. So far, Moscow has reported only Western and Arab press dispatches on the hijackings. The Soviets have voiced indirect disapproval, however, by frequently referring to a comment in one Egyptian newspaper, that "such acts do much damage to the Arabs in the eyes of world public opinion."

Even Iraqi officials have said their government disapproves of hijackings on principle and they claim they are exerting every effort to obtain the release of all passengers and aircraft. Iraq's uncharacteristically constructive attitude may be a result of Soviet pressure. The Soviets have told us that they made an appeal for restraint in both Baghdad and Amman.

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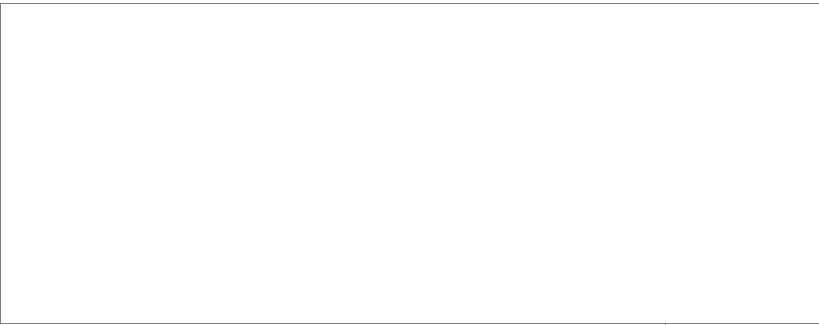
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A new truce went into effect in Amman yesterday following a meeting between cabinet officials and members of the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The latest cease-fire agreement was said to be basically the same as those that collapsed earlier in the week. According to an official statement by Amman radio, both sides agreed to hold further meetings to seek a definitive settlement to the crisis by removing both its causes and its symptoms. PLO broadcasts coming out of Baghdad yesterday were demanding purges of the army, the security forces, and government departments; this may indicate that the King will once again be forced to make damaging concessions to the fedayeen.

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The Israeli-owned tanker Aquarius collided yesterday with a Soviet cargo vessel in the Gulf of Oman off the southern tip of Iran. The Aquarius, which sailed under Liberian flag, was reported to be a total loss and sinking. It was carrying a full cargo of Iranian crude oil for the Trans-Israeli pipeline at Elat. The Aquarius was the largest of nine Israeli ocean-going tankers and represented about 30 percent of the tonnage of the Israeli tanker fleet.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR

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At least four pieces of space debris, each weighing up to 230 pounds, came down in the US Middle West on 28 August

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*Cosmos 316 was launched last December*

We believe it was a maneuverable satellite and part of a Soviet program aimed at developing an orbital antisatellite system.

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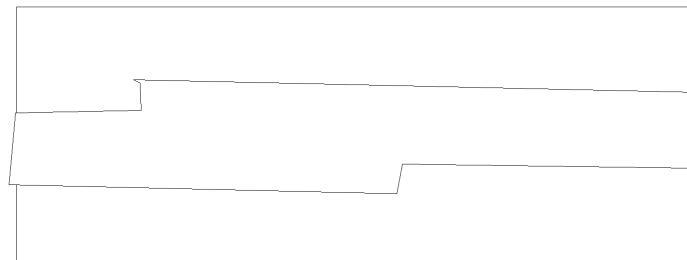
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ALGERIA

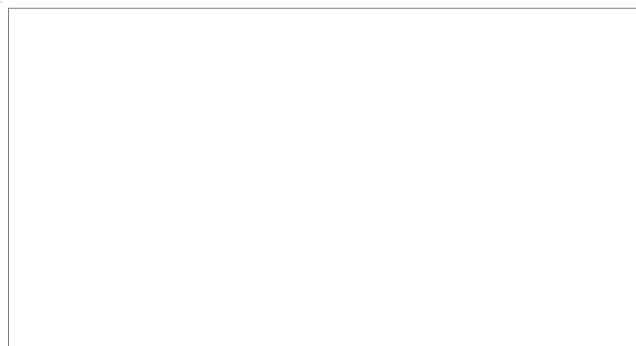


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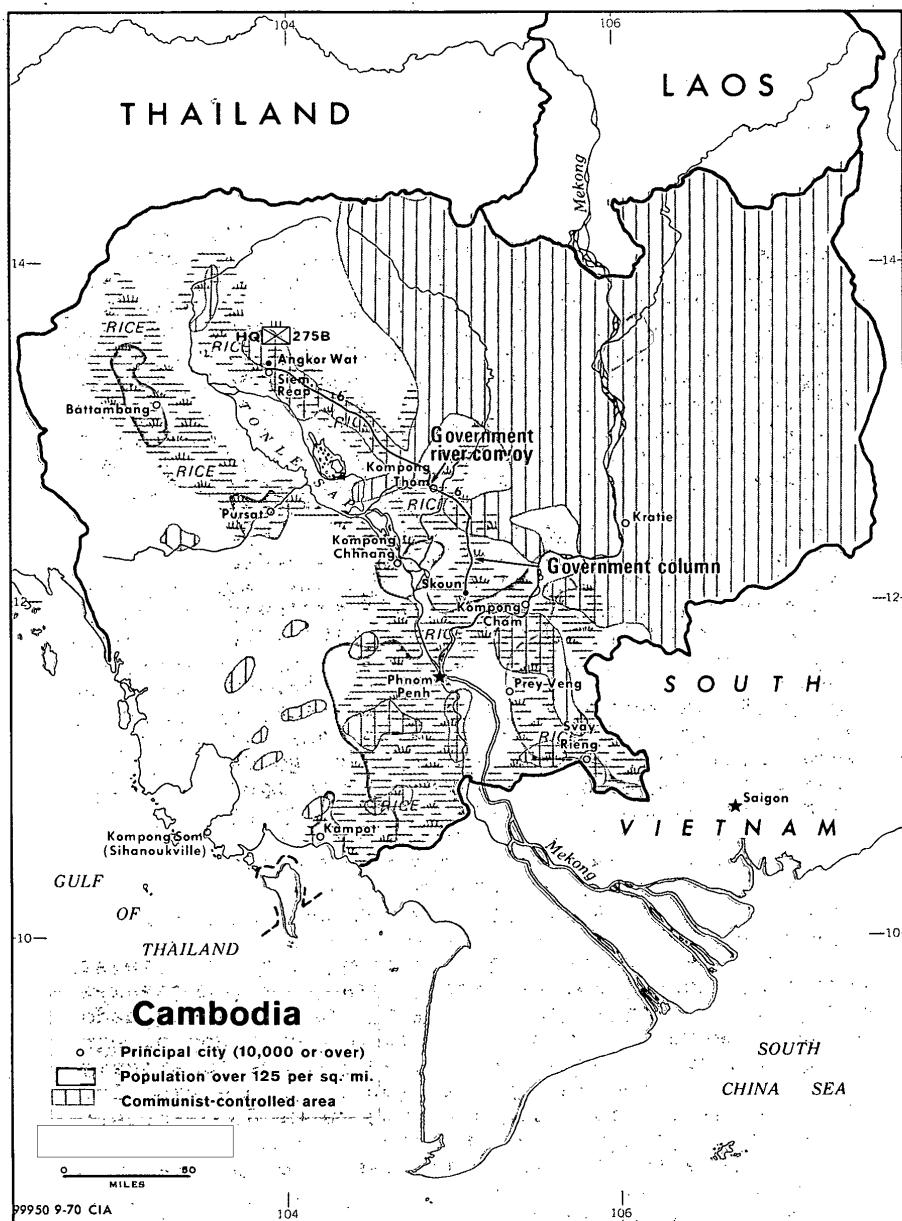
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



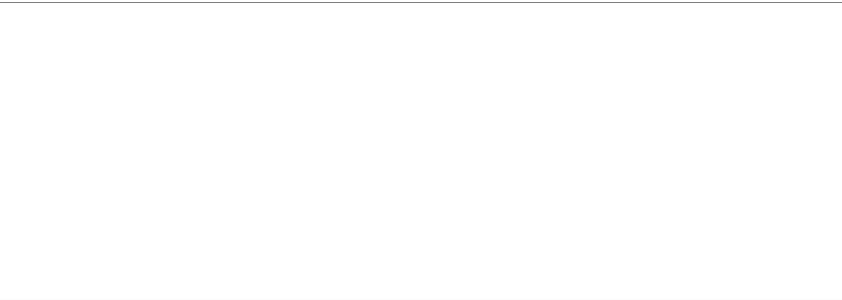
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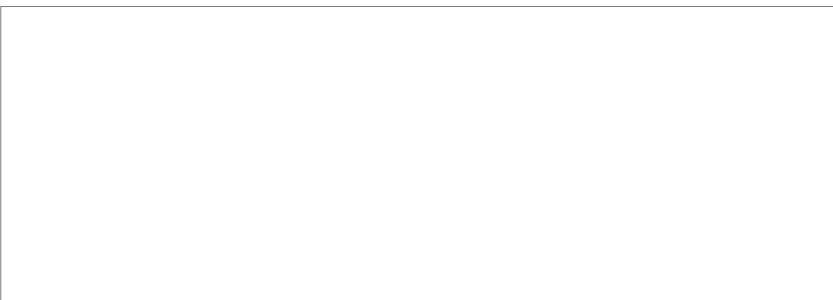
**CAMBODIA**

The river convoy of government troops that arrived in Kompong Thom city yesterday received an enthusiastic welcome from its hard-pressed inhabitants. The overland phase of the relief force continues to advance slowly, and Cambodian officers anticipate heavy attacks as they approach the environs of the city.

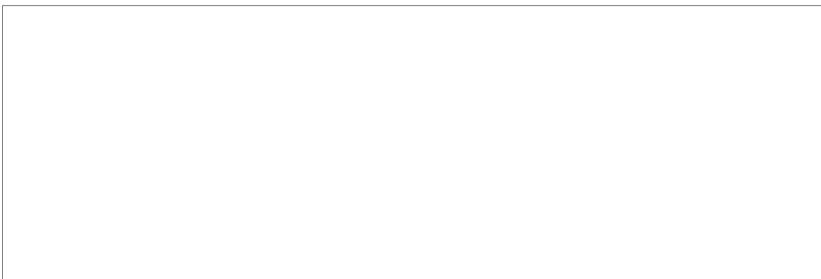
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CHILE**

On Wednesday, former President Alessandri indicated that he would stay in the presidential race through the congressional vote on 24 October. He reiterated, however, that because he did not win the election, he would not serve another presidential term. He says that if Congress chooses him, he will resign, necessitating a new election in which he would not run.

Alessandri's refusal to concede provides a potential rallying point for Allende's opponents, including some moderates in the Christian Democratic Party (PDC). To defeat Allende, however, would take the cooperation of about three fourths of the PDC's 75 legislators, about a dozen opportunistic Radicals, and Alessandri's congressional backers. Deep-seated differences and animosities within and among these political groups, plus the chronic lack of party discipline among Christian Democrats, will make the orchestration of this effort difficult.

The rush of defeated PDC candidate Tomic and some of his leftist cronies to embrace Allende heightens the problem. Tomic's commitment may encourage a crucial number of PDC legislators to stick with Allende in the hope of reaping the benefits of being on the winning side.

Meanwhile, Tomic knows that his arch-party rival, President Frei, can run again if Alessandri is elected and resigns, and that Frei has great personal popularity. The President, meanwhile, is staying above the battle and flexible.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

JAPAN

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. In a meeting Wednesday with Ambassador Meyer, Trade Minister Miyazawa implied that Japan might not renew its voluntary agreement on limiting cotton textile exports to the US, which expires later this year, if the Mills legislation restricting imports from Japan is passed by the US Congress.

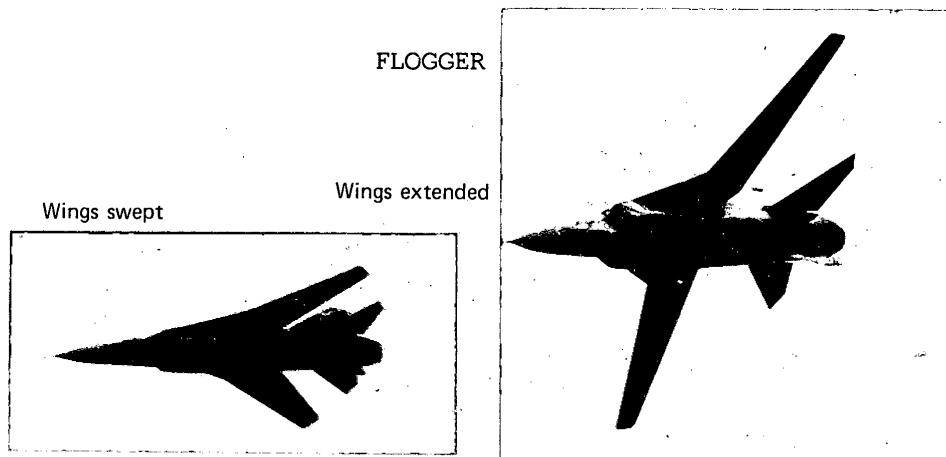
Miyazawa and many other Japanese officials apparently believe there is a reasonable chance that the Mills legislation will not pass the US Congress, and that there is thus no need for compromise at this stage. This view has been strengthened by European warnings of retaliatory measures against the US, which the Japanese think have weakened protectionist feeling in the US. Others, however, particularly in the Foreign Office, have warned that the US domestic situation still strongly favors passage of protectionist legislation.

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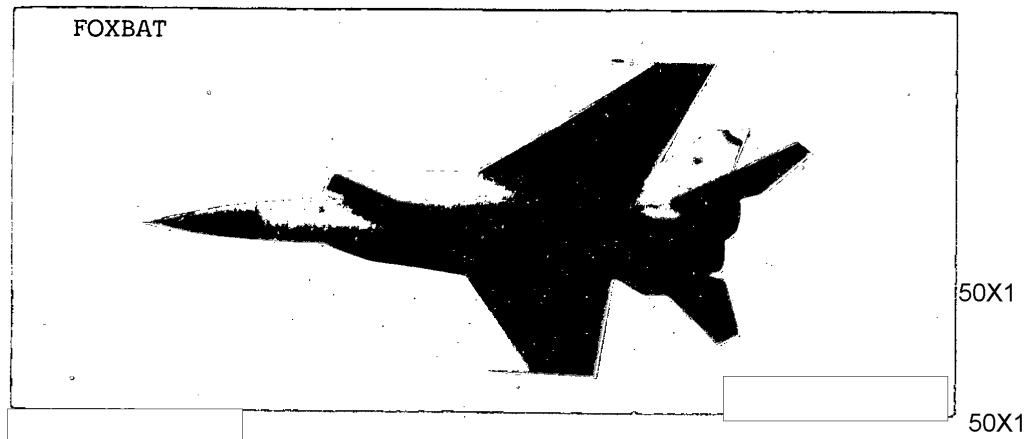
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

New Fighters Deployed with Soviet Frontal Aviation



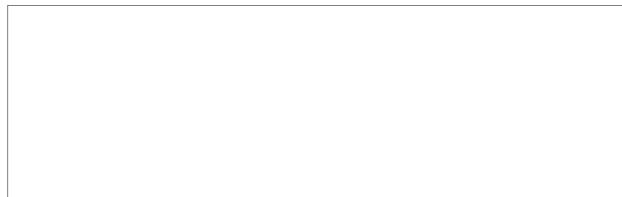
	Flogger	Foxbat
Length	53 ft	65 ft
Wing span	46 ft extended 26 ft swept	44 ft
Speed	1,400 knots	1,700 knots
Combat radius	350 nm	660 nm
Combat ceiling	60,000 ft	over 75,000 ft
Payload	4,400 lbs	13,000 lbs



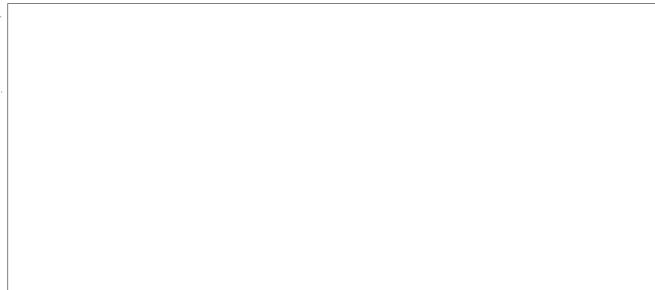
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR

Recent satellite photography showed at least 13 swing-wing Flogger and four Foxbat fighter interceptors at the Pochinok Airfield, southwest of Moscow. This is the first sighting of either aircraft at an operational tactical airfield.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

USSR: [redacted] the movement of space event support ships indicate that the Soviets are preparing to launch an unmanned lunar mission in the next few days. It probably will be similar to Luna 15 which orbited the moon and attempted a soft landing in July 1969. The last such attempt on 5 February was unsuccessful due to the in-flight failure of the trouble-plagued SL-12 space booster.

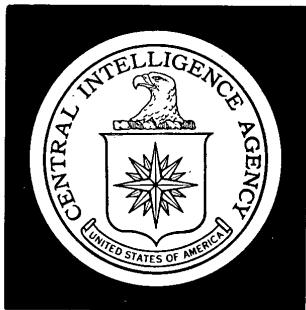
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USSR-Pakistan: [redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*12 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

12 September 1970

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Middle East developments are discussed on *Page 1*.

Peking

(Page 3)

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Ambassador Habib's talk with Cambodian Government representative Son Sann is discussed on *Page 5*.

The bill to permit President Thieu to take special action on economic matters is expected to reach the Senate floor next week. (*Page 7*)

In Chile, the Popular Unity forces are moving to consolidate their position. (*Page 8*)

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(Page 10)

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In Laos, Communist forces are reacting more strongly to Vang Pao's rainy season offensive. (*Page 11*)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

MIDDLE EAST

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) may be backing off from its agreement last evening to have all passengers from the hijacked planes brought to Amman where they would be placed under the protection of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). According to late press reports the PFLP is now willing to let only 60 women and children leave the planes. A delegation from the PLO central committee which went to the landing strip last night to bring in the hostages was said to have been turned back by the PFLP, whose leaders are meeting at the airstrip this morning. The proposal to transfer all passengers to Amman was made originally yesterday morning by the central committee of the PLO, with which the PFLP is loosely associated. According to the PLO announcement the proposal was made for humanitarian reasons and to stave off foreign intervention in Jordan under pretext of rescuing the hostages.

The PLO--with or without the concurrence of the PFLP--has publicly announced a new offer for the release of the hostages. In return for a pledge by West Germany, Switzerland, and Britain to free the seven commandos they now hold, the PLO would release all passengers with the exception of Israelis "with military status." The three aircraft and their crews would be released when the commandos actually arrive in any Arab country. The remaining Israeli passengers would be kept in Amman until Israel agreed to free a number--to be negotiated--of fedayeen imprisoned in Israel. Representatives of the five governments involved met in Bern yesterday to consider the latest fedayeen proposal, but have adopted no final position.

Meanwhile, 66 of the women and children allowed off the planes earlier in the week--about 40 of them Americans--were evacuated from Amman to Cyprus yesterday. According to Red Cross representative Rochat, the PFLP concurred in their evacuation with no conditions attached. About 60 additional women and children remain to be evacuated, presumably some time today. A group of 22 passengers from the BOAC plane brought into Amman on 10 September also departed Jordan privately yesterday; a second BOAC group of about the same size arrived in Amman on Friday.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

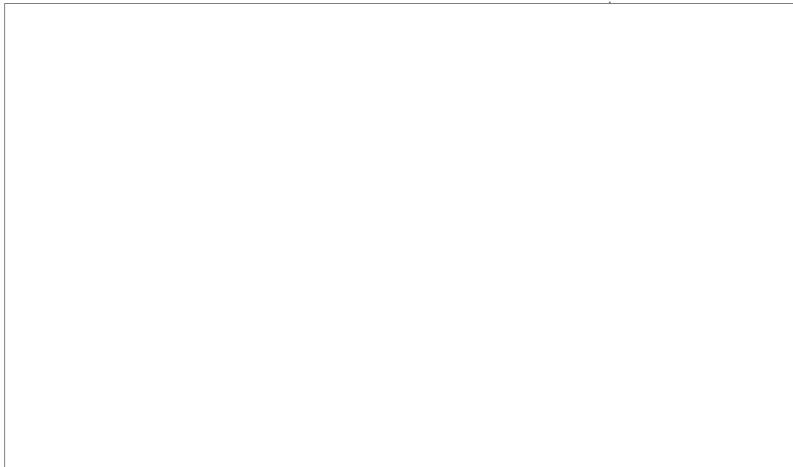
The Jordanian Government has told the PFLP that once the hostages arrive in Amman they will be under the jurisdiction and control of Jordanian authorities, who will proceed with their evacuation. According to Zaid Rifai, the chief of the Jordanian royal court, the government made it clear that if the fedayeen carried out their threat to blow up the aircraft and the passengers, Jordan would undertake a "wholesale assault" upon the fedayeen movement. It is not clear whether the government and the fedayeen have succeeded in ironing out the problem of the custody of the hostages.

Amman has been generally quiet since the announcement of the latest cease-fire last Thursday, although there are reports of occasional gunfire. Joint fedayeen and Jordanian Army patrols have been circulating throughout the city calling upon people to resume their normal activities.

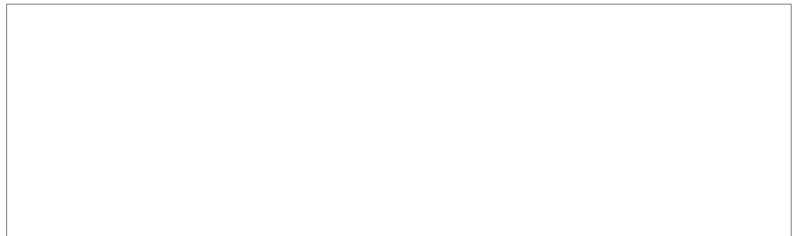
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

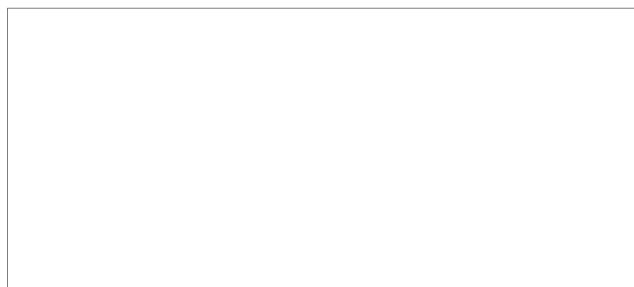
COMMUNIST CHINA



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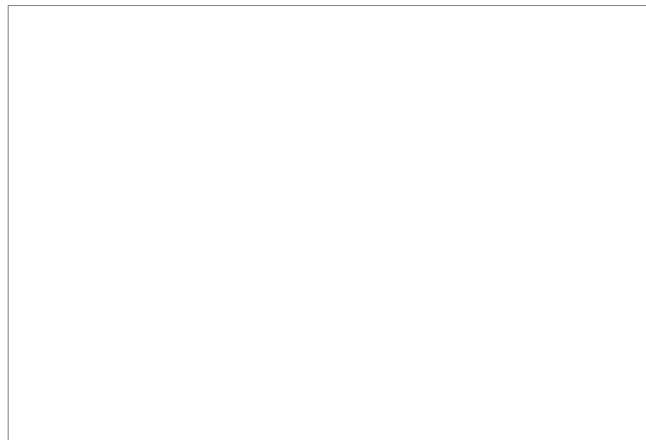


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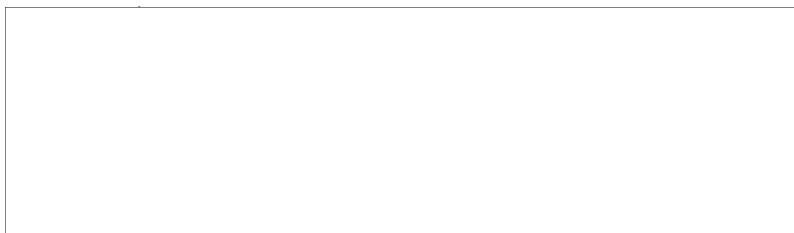
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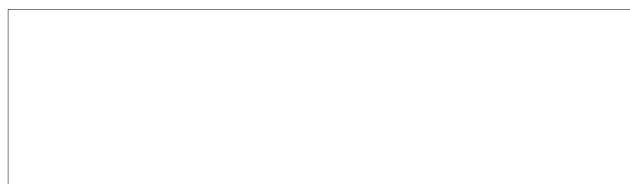
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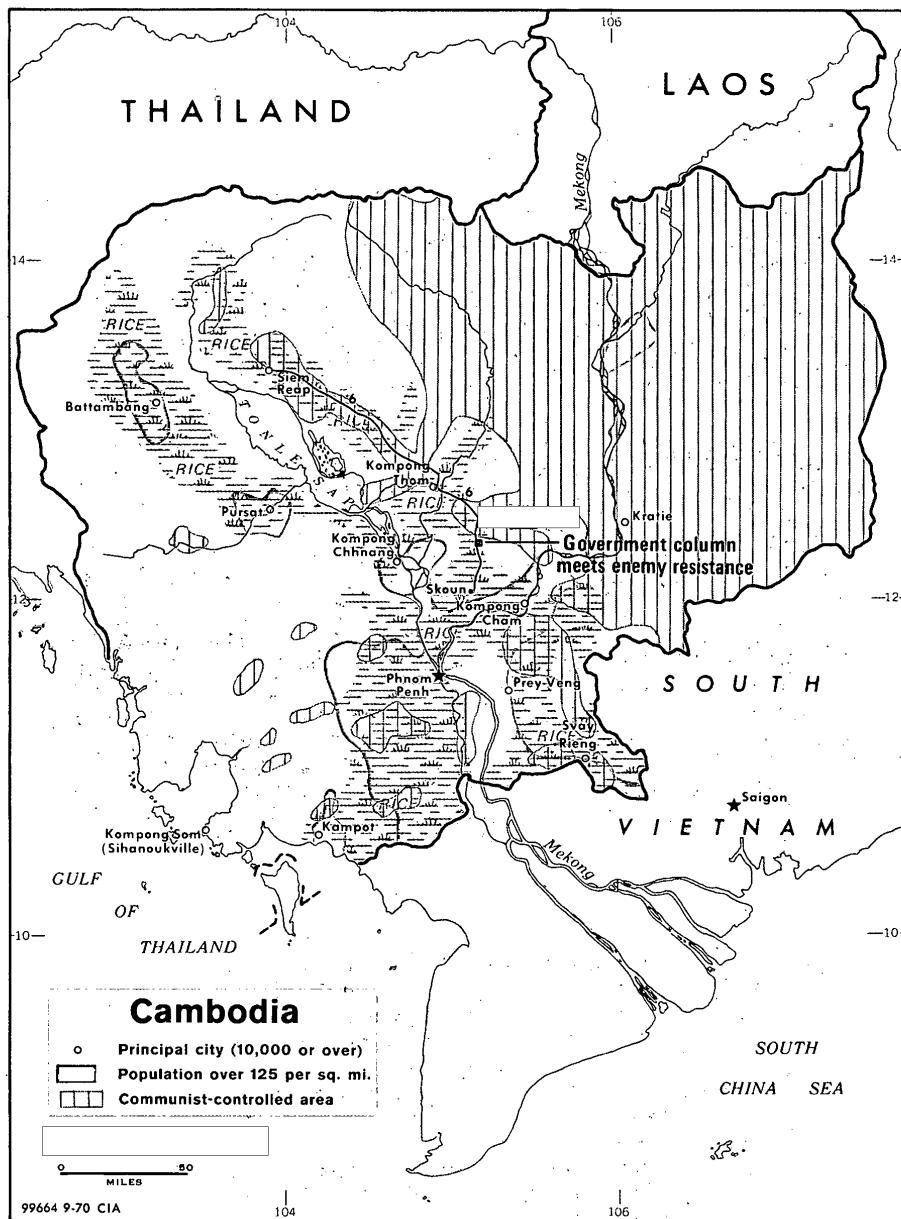
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

CAMBODIA

Government troops, now about 15 miles from Skoun on the road to Kompong Thom, have met their first significant enemy resistance. Air strikes were called in on a Communist force dug in near the government column. Elements of the Viet Cong 275th Regiment may be involved in this action.

\* \* \*

Ambassador Habib saw Son Sann, a former prime minister and long one of Sihanouk's top advisers, in Paris Wednesday. Sann confirmed [redacted]

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[redacted] that he is in Paris as an "unofficial" representative of the Lon Nol government to make "soundings" on the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

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Sann indicated that Lon Nol has him on a short leash, however. In an interview prior to his departure from Phnom Penh, Lon Nol instructed him to make no commitments that would "weaken their position" and prohibited him from making direct contact with the Chinese Communists or the Vietnamese Communists. Sann's statements indicate that Lon Nol is still holding to the line that all foreign forces must vacate Cambodian territory, a position that contributed to the breakdown in talks with the Communists just after Sihanouk's ouster. It is not clear from Sann's remarks if his "soundings" are to determine whether the Communists are now ready to throw in the towel, or whether they indicate that Lon Nol may be more accommodating than he was last April. Sann told Habib that he intended to get in touch with Russian Ambassador Zorin and would make indirect soundings with the Vietnamese Communists in Paris through some of Sann's contacts.

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Sann also said he had hopes of getting in touch with his old friend Penn Nouth, who is now Sihanouk's "prime minister." [redacted]

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[redacted] Sann told Habib that Nouth had invited him to Communist China for discussions. He said, however, that Lon Nol had vetoed a trip there. Sann apparently still hopes that some reconciliation between Sihanouk and Lon Nol is possible, but he clearly does not rate the chances as good.

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(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

On a personal basis, Sann expressed grief over the effects of the war on Cambodia. He said he had concluded that an effort had to be made to bring a cease-fire to the countryside. He expressed concern that Lon Nol was overly optimistic about the military prospects and was reluctant to look for some political way out. He gave no indication, however, that his sentiments were shared by any of the top leaders in Phnom Penh.

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SOUTH VIETNAM

The bill to permit Thieu to take special actions in the critical economic field is expected to reach the Senate floor next week, but in emasculated form. The Upper House finance committee has eliminated all of its provisions except the "parallel market" reform, which would in effect result in a partial devaluation of the piaster by authorizing a dual exchange rate.

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The Upper House probably will approve the committee's version by 26 September [redacted]

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[redacted] The Lower House has approved a broader measure. The US Embassy expects that both it and President Thieu will accept the Upper House bill without changes.

Thieu had indicated that, if necessary, he would yield on his request for other special powers in order to get the National Assembly behind him on such a potentially unpopular measure as a partial devaluation. [redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CHILE**

The Communist Party is moving to extend its power in key areas and to intimidate actual or potential opponents. The Communists are using their control of most of the 8,000 local Popular Unity committees organized to support Allende's campaign. They have already asserted their influence in many TV and radio stations, communications facilities, and universities. More or less specific threats have been made against influential publishers. A mass rally this weekend to celebrate Allende's victory may be a part of this intimidation process.

Allende, on the other hand, has adopted a more soothing line. He is probably aware that reaction against heavy-handed tactics could jeopardize his progress toward the presidency. In a nationwide address on Wednesday he praised the armed forces and national police and their dedication to constitutional obligations. [redacted]

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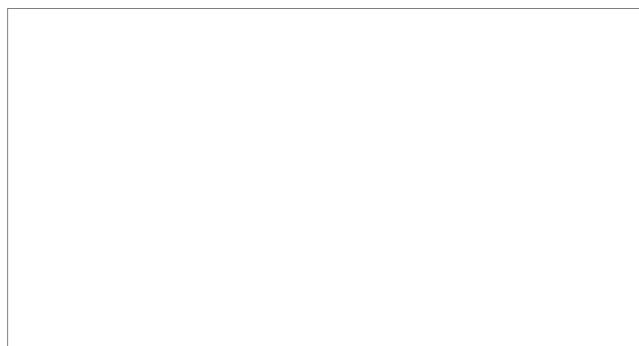
Leaders of both the military and the large Christian Democratic Party fear that a reversal of the Allende victory would set off extensive and possibly uncontrollable violence. This fear also affects their attitude toward plans to thwart Allende through congressional maneuvers.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

EGYPT



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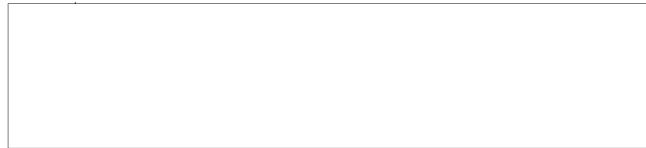
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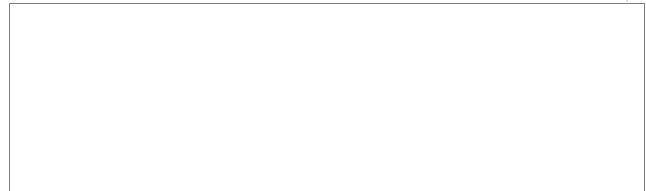
EGYPT-USSR



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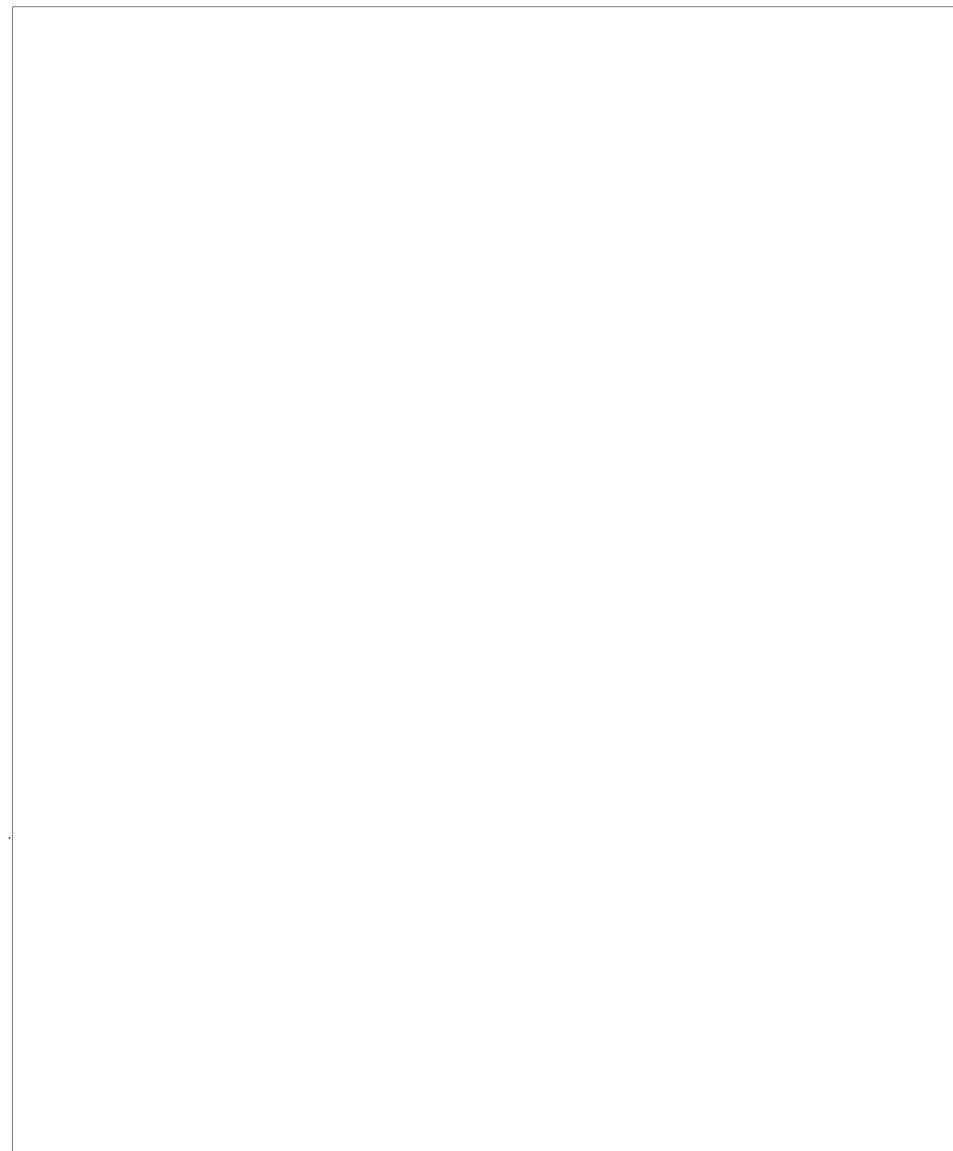


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Laos: Communist forces are now reacting more strongly to Vang Pao's rainy season operations west of the Plaine des Jarres. On 10 September two enemy battalions dislodged government guerrillas from key terrain positions they had just occupied near the Communist-controlled town of Muong Soui. Several days earlier, two North Vietnamese companies drove another group of guerrillas from San Luang, a town southwest of Muong Soui that had been captured by the government early this month.

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Israel

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*14 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

14 September 1970.

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Middle East developments are discussed on *Page 1*.

Egypt

(*Page 3*)

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The situation in Cambodia is discussed on *Page 4*.

In Chile, President Frei's Christian Democrats are attempting to close ranks, but prospects for blocking Allende are not good. (*Page 5*)

New Communist attacks in the northernmost provinces of South Vietnam are likely soon. (*Page 6*)

The Soviets launched an unmanned lunar probe on Saturday. (*Page 6*)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which is holding the 50 or so remaining hostages, seems to be concentrating on trying to conclude separate deals with the British, Germans, and Swiss. The Europeans are so far holding to a multi-national approach, but the British and the Germans apparently are wavering. Red Cross Vice President Freymond, meeting in Bern early this morning with representatives of the governments involved, indicated that his announcement of Red Cross withdrawal from the talks had been designed to demonstrate to the PFLP that its attempt to extract "nibbling concessions" would not work. The Red Cross, Freymond said, would resume its negotiating role on a reduced scale and under a new official once the PFLP's demands had been determined and the people held identified. Switzerland, meanwhile, has asked the Arab League to use its good offices with the PFLP to obtain the release of the hostages.

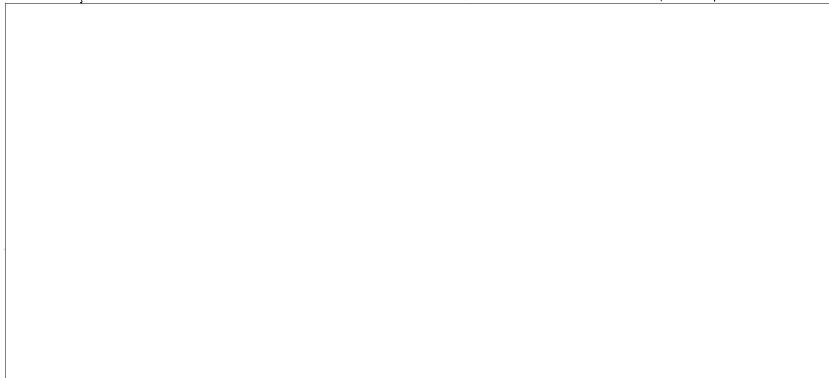
Israel remains strongly opposed to the principle of exchanging fedayeen it holds for the hostages in Amman. However, the Israelis announced yesterday that they had rounded up 450 Arabs--including 80 women--from the occupied territories; all were suspected of belonging to or aiding the PFLP and are probably being held as counterhostages for the detained airline passengers.

The destruction of the hijacked planes has precipitated a quarrel between the PFLP and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The PLO announced Saturday that it had suspended the PFLP's membership in the PLO central committee for defying the committee's resolutions on handling the planes and the passengers. Last night, the PFLP threatened that if its membership were not restored, it would not observe the agreements to which it was presently committed--apparently a reference to the truce reached last Thursday between the Jordanian authorities and the PLO.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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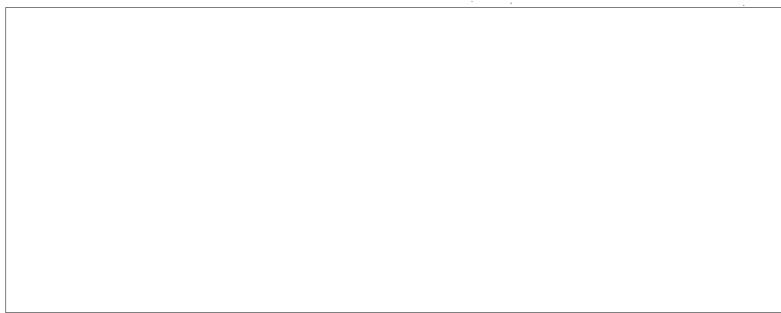
\* \* \*

The relative quiet in Jordan was broken yesterday by fighting in the Irbid area in northern Jordan. Joint fedayeen-army patrols were dispatched and the situation was brought under control.

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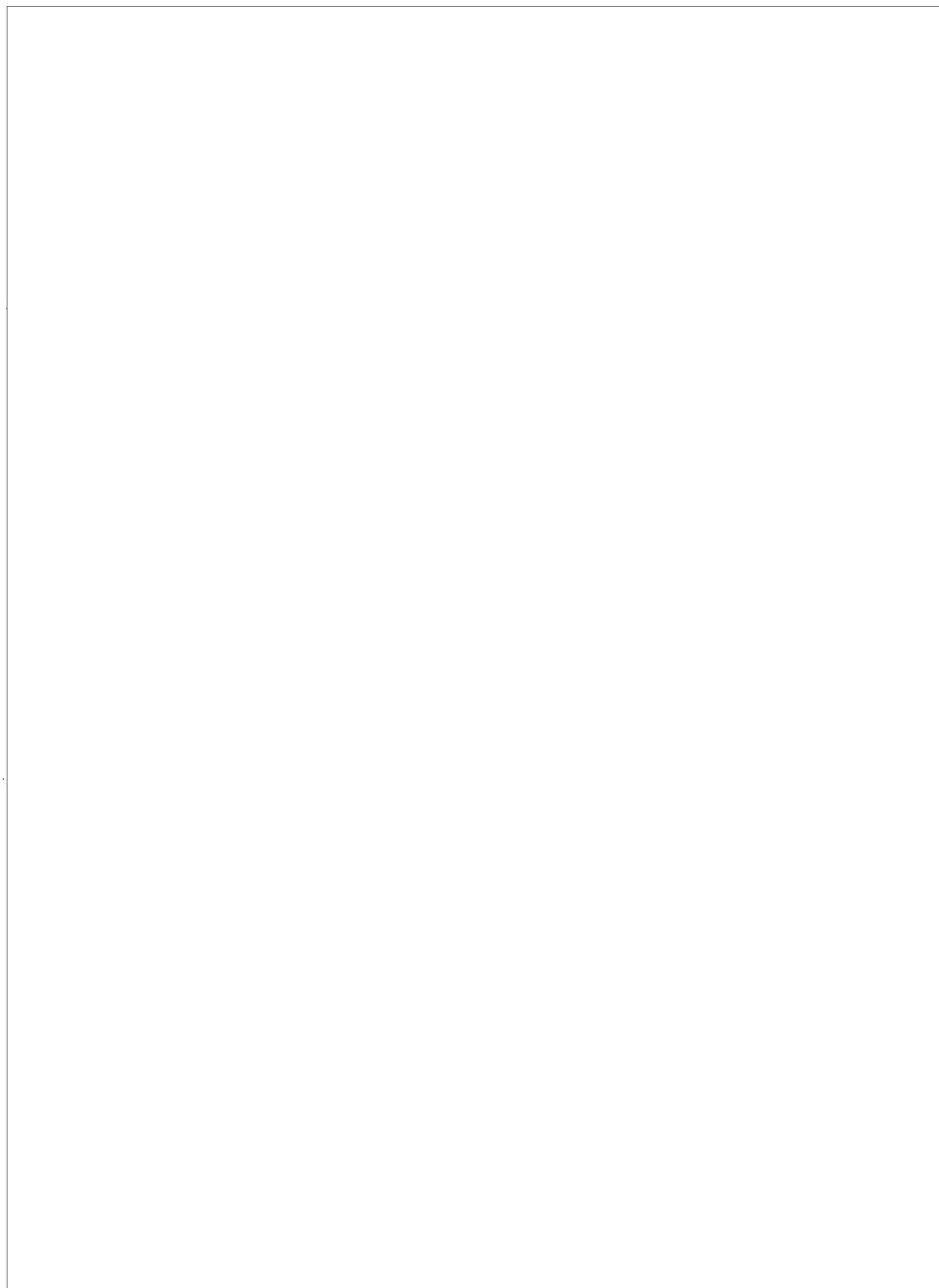


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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EGYPT**

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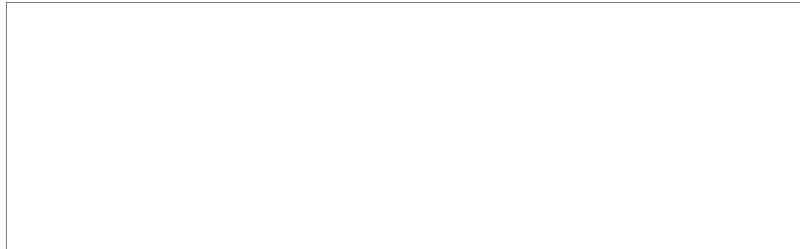
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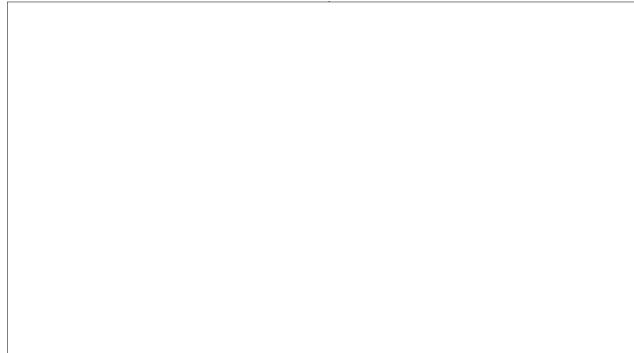
CAMBODIA



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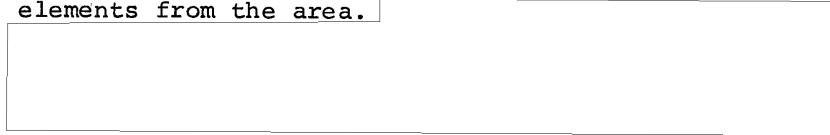
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In addition to routine harassments of Siem Reap and Kompong Thom cities and other locations in the countryside, the Communists killed 27 South Vietnamese troops in two sharp attacks over the weekend. The government's convoy on Route 6 is still stalled 15 miles north of Skoun; Cambodian troops are trying to clear entrenched Communist elements from the area.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CHILE

Several events since Allende's plurality victory have alerted some members of President Frei's Christian Democratic Party (PDC) to the need to put aside their differences. The exodus of large numbers of influential Chileans, rapidly spreading economic dislocations, and heavy-handed power moves by Allende forces have finally brought some PDC members to understand that there is a real threat to Chile and their party's political influence. Allende's public claims of assassination plots against him, his supporters' threat of a general strike if he is not elected, and the dwindling likelihood that the military will move against Allende also have helped to foster a semblance of unity within the PDC.

*In light of the strains within the PDC that have been growing over recent years, the prospects for developing a cohesive force to block Allende are not good. The PDC's defeated candidate, Radomiro Tomic, and some of his leftist supporters have hastened to ingratiate themselves with Allende. Other PDC members dislike the plan to elect Alessandri in the congressional runoff so that he may resign and pave the way for new elections and another term for President Frei. Moreover, Frei's strict adherence to his constitutional responsibilities limits his exercise of a strong influence on party strategy.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### New Enemy Attacks Expected in Northern Provinces Soon



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

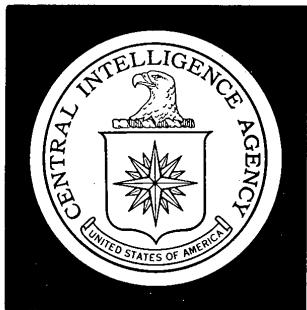
South Vietnam: There are increasing signs that Communist troops in the northernmost provinces are getting set for new attacks against several prime allied targets. Intercepted enemy communications show that vigorous preparations are under way for rocket and mortar bombardments of Camp Carroll and Fire Support Base (FSB) Fuller just south of the DMZ. One message passed between units threatening FSB O'Reilly stated that the attack was going into the "third phase." A recent defector has described this phase as an all-out attack, including a heavy ground assault designed to overrun the artillery and patrol base "at all costs." The timing for these enemy actions appears to be flexible, but most units are being directed to try to begin the attacks on 15 September.

USSR: The Soviets successfully launched an unmanned lunar probe from Tyuratam on 12 September using an SL-12 space booster. On 16 September, the probe is expected to orbit the moon before a soft landing is attempted. This launching marks the first successful use of the SL-12 space booster since the Zond 7 circumlunar mission in August 1969

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*15 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

15 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Negotiations to free the hostages held by the fed-  
ayeen are at a standstill. (Page 1)

[North Vietnam]

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[Laos. (Page 3)]

50X1

In Chile, Allende is using a mixed bag of threats  
and flattery to help nail down his election victory.  
(Page 5)

The Cambodian Government's overland convoy to Kom-  
pong Thom continues to be stalled. (Page 6)

There are signs that the Soviets are establishing  
support facilities in Cuba for nuclear-powered sub-  
marines. (Page 6)

Moscow may soon intensify its efforts to get East  
Germany in the UN. (Page 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Western negotiators have not yet been able to clarify exactly what the fedayeen want in return for the release of their hostages. There are signs of energetic debate among fedayeen factions over who, among the many Israeli-held fedayeen, they should demand to be released. One Red Cross representative got a brief look at a tentative list of prisoners which he said contained about 150 names.

The British and Germans are disturbed by Israel's inflexibility and are getting closer to a decision to make a separate arrangement with the fedayeen. The German ambassador has told representatives of the other five powers meeting in Bern that if concrete steps in a multinational framework are not decided upon within a short time, Germany could be obliged to negotiate separately to free its own nationals. A British threat to move independently if a new Red Cross negotiator were not named may be forestalled by the appointment of Boisard, head of the permanent Red Cross delegation in Cairo, who has been successful in the past in negotiating prisoner exchanges with the Arabs. The British are insisting that the appointment be made public immediately, however, and the Red Cross wishes to delay until Boisard is actually en route to Amman.

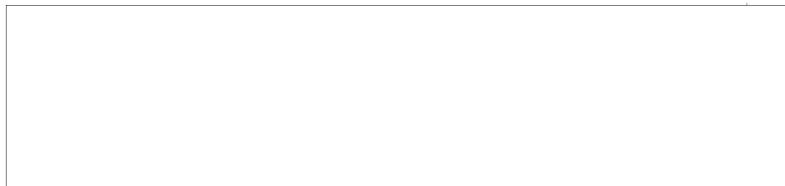
Andre Rochat, former head of the Red Cross negotiating team in Amman, believes that although the hostage problem is extremely complex, it can be solved satisfactorily if handled by someone acceptable to the Palestinian leaders. In his opinion, the PFLP will not hesitate to kill in order to secure its objectives; he thinks that eventually it may well make examples of one or two selected hostages.

In Jordan, meanwhile, a commando spokesman reported new attacks yesterday by army troops on guerrilla units in the Irbid area in the north. In Amman, both fedayeen and army positions have been reinforced. According to the Jordanian director of public safety, the fedayeen had been cooperating to carry out the cease-fire agreement until the outbreak of fighting in the north, after which the situation once again became tense.

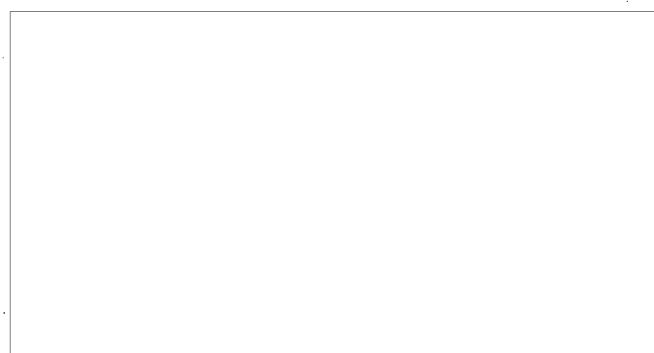
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NORTH VIETNAM



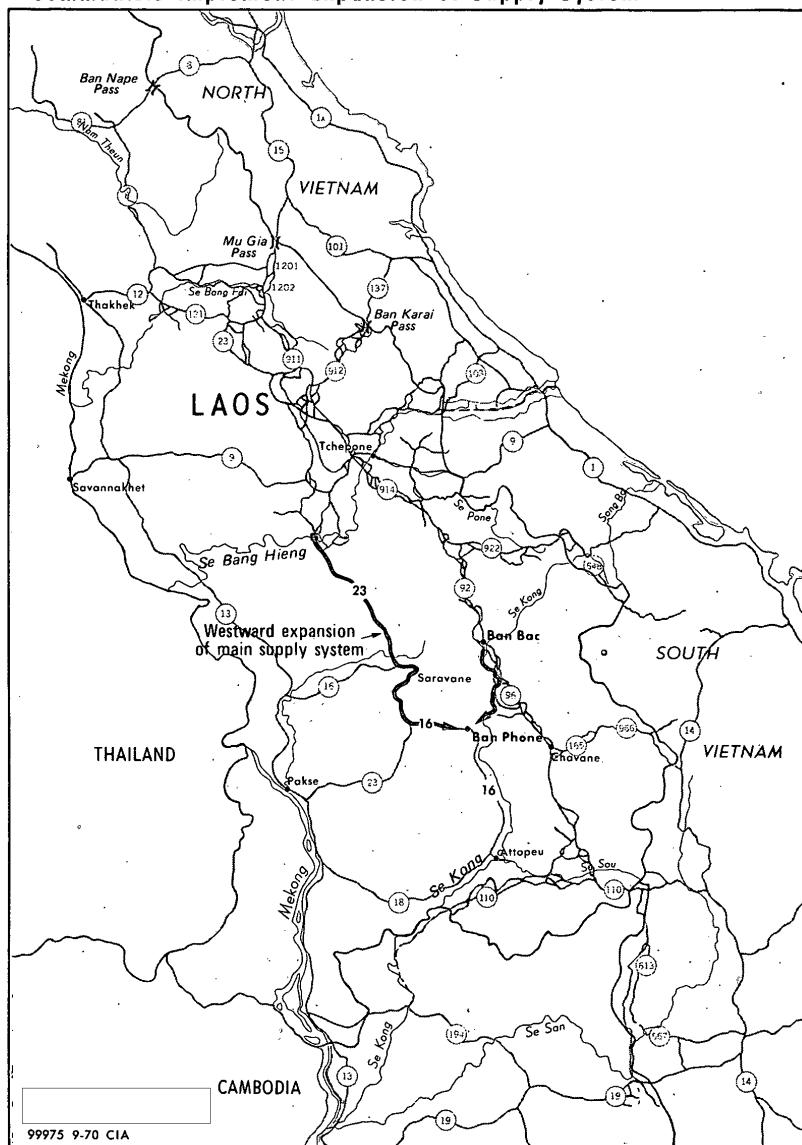
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

### Communists Implement Expansion of Supply System



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

Intercepted North Vietnamese messages indicate that the enemy is establishing a new supply center and transshipment base near the village of Ban Phone, which lies near the Bolovens Plateau. The new base is well to the west of the long-standing infiltration corridor. The North Vietnamese messages state that Ban Phone will be supplied from Ban Bac via the Se Kong River and a new road now under construction along the river.

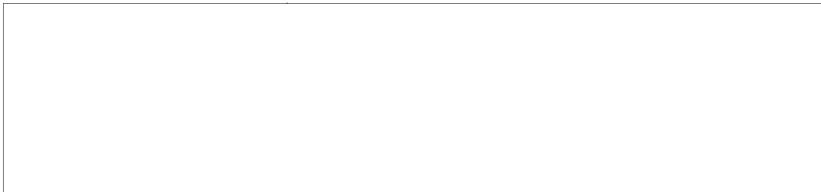
The messages also state that supplies will be funneled to Ban Phone from a logistic unit believed to be located at the junction of Route 23 and the Se Bang Hieng River. This would bring supplies to the Ban Phone base via Routes 23 and 16, a road system which has heretofore never been an integral part of the main Communist north-south infiltration complex.

*There is no reference in the messages to what happens after Ban Phone, but presumably the Communists will want to use the Se Kong River and Route 16 for onward movement toward the Cambodian border. Such a route would almost certainly be used to supply Communist forces in the western portion of the Laotian panhandle as well as to augment the total flow of supplies southward from North Vietnam. The westward route could assume much of the logistic burden for Communist forces in Cambodia.*

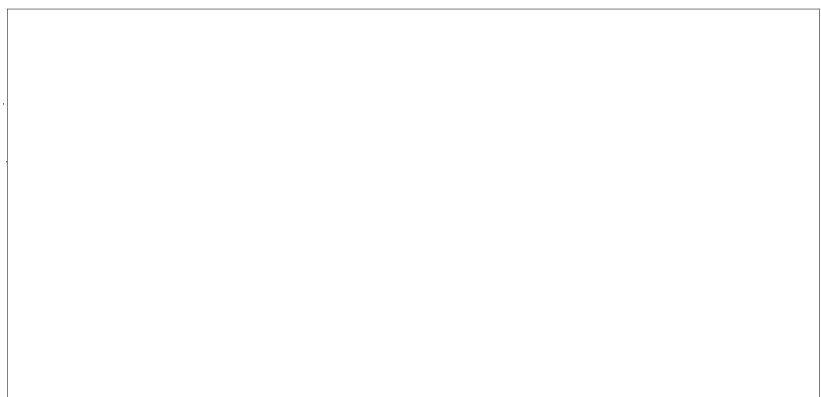
*The Communists still have much to do, however, before they can fully activate this west route. This route will be exposed to strong guerrilla harassment along its western flank and the Communists will have to clear the area of government forces before being able to transport significant quantities of supplies southward.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

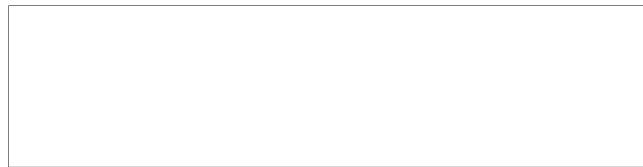
SOUTH VIETNAM



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**CHILE**

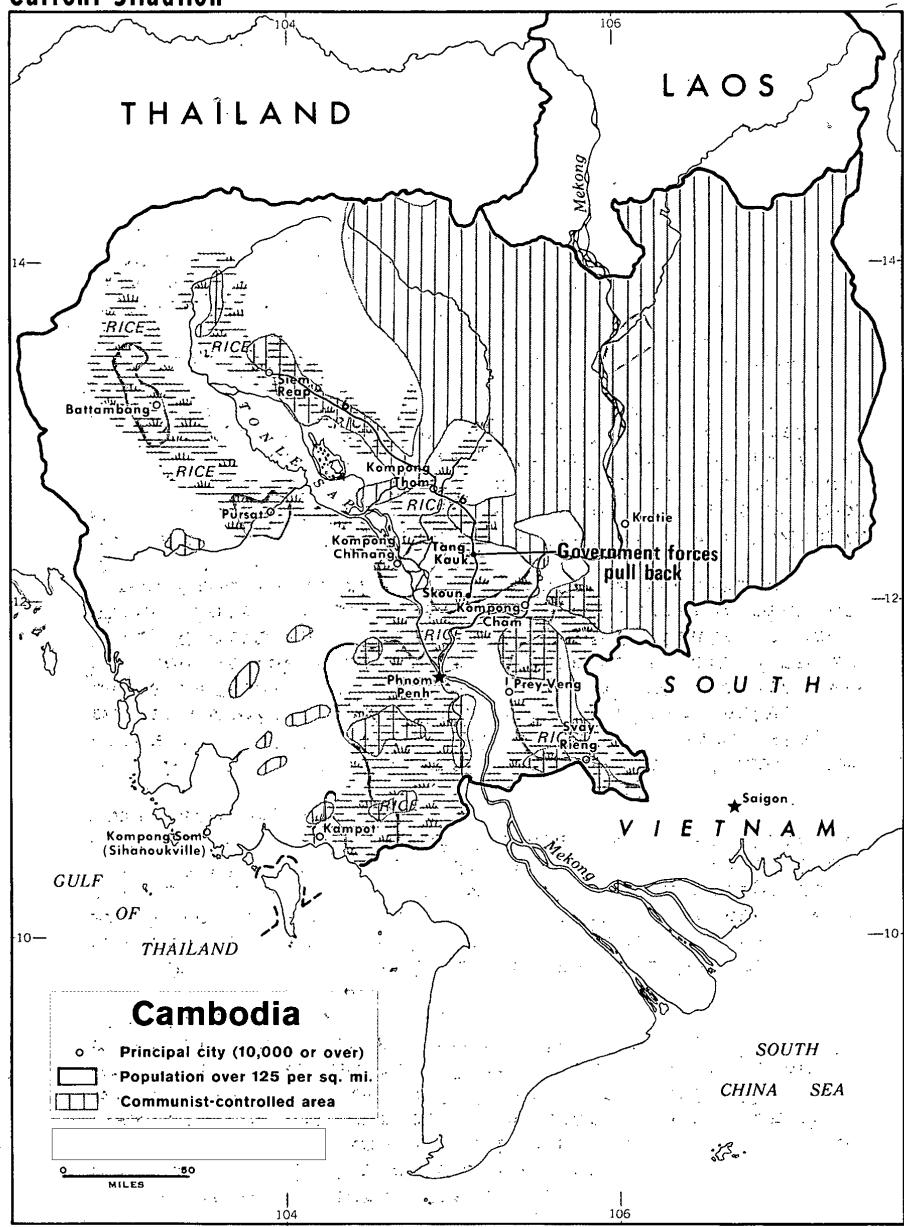
Salvador Allende devoted a significant part of his "victory" rally speech on Sunday to attempts to intimidate those who would block his victory in the congressional runoff on 24 October. He threatened to "paralyze" Chile, and directed specific threats at banking and industrial interests, which he accused of promoting economic crisis and financing "seditious conspiracies."

On the other hand, as he has done before in the last few days, Allende made flattering references to the armed forces and to the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), implying that both groups respected his plurality. He cited, for example, the early congratulations of defeated candidate Radomiro Tomic and other leftist PDC members.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

Cambodia: The lead forces of the 4,000-man government convoy en route to Kompong Thom have pulled back from the village of Tang Kauk, 15 miles north of Skoun, after failing to dislodge well-entrenched Communist forces there. The Cambodians suffered over 100 casualties and are sending for reinforcements. Meanwhile, the government's relief convoy which reached Kompong Thom by river on 10 September has returned to Kompong Chhnang without incident to pick up additional supplies for a second trip to Kompong Thom. Elsewhere, the Communists have confined their activities to harassing attacks on scattered government positions.

USSR-Cuba: The Soviet task force that arrived in Cuba earlier this month delivered two barges of a type noted before only in satellite photography of Soviet facilities which support nuclear-powered submarines. Recent U-2 photography shows the barges at the Cienfuegos naval base, the same port visited last May by an E-II class nuclear-powered submarine. Although we are not yet certain, we believe one nuclear-powered submarine accompanied the Soviet ships now in Cienfuegos. The stationing of this type of barge at Cienfuegos would imply a plan to use the base there to support Soviet nuclear-powered submarines. A further appraisal of the developments at Cienfuegos is in preparation.

USSR-GDR-UN: The Soviets may soon launch a major effort to get East Germany a seat in the UN. They have given increased public emphasis to this issue recently and have included their ambassador to East Germany in the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly. The chances of success at this session are bleak, but Moscow may be willing to pursue this goal over the long term in the hope that admission to the UN would precipitate general international recognition of Pankow.

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*16 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

16 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

There is increasing concern in Phnom Penh over the fate of the task force attempting to reach Kompong Thom. (*Page 4*)

In Chile, the military leaders appear inclined to avoid a challenge to Allende. (*Page 5*)

Construction has stopped on a Soviet SS-11 group at the Yedrovo ICBM complex. (*Page 6*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JORDAN

King Husayn has put the country under a military government. The King has replaced Prime Minister Rifai, who resigned yesterday, with Brigadier Muhammad Daud. All members of the new cabinet are from the military. The real power may eventually lie with Marshal Habis al-Majali, who was made commander in chief of the armed forces and military governor general, heading up five provincial military governors. Chief of Staff Haditha has resigned his post and been appointed special military adviser to the King.

Before acting, Husayn informed the Embassy in Amman that he was moving to an "all or nothing" showdown to establish "law and order." He said that he would not force the issue with the fedayeen but would "use any force necessary" if the fedayeen resisted his efforts to force the implementation of previous agreements, including the removal of fedayeen forces from Amman. The King asked the US to take steps to keep the Israelis from aggravating the situation but cautioned that he might later need US or Israeli assistance if things got out of hand.

Early this morning Amman remained quiet.

Husayn's action came just after a new agreement to end the fighting had been signed yesterday by the army and fedayeen. The agreement calls for the withdrawal of fedayeen from the streets of Amman in return for the withdrawal of the army from the outskirts of the city. The fedayeen are not to interfere with civil or military personnel, search houses, or arrest people, and their military bases in the city are to be removed; by the same token, military and public security personnel are not to interfere with the fedayeen. The fedayeen are to be allowed a "token presence" at such places as the post office, the power generators, and the water pumps. A joint government-fedayeen committee is to enforce the agreement, which will be extended to other cities after it has been carried out in Amman.

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

Husayn, may be moving toward a confrontation with the fedayeen at last. His moves, at a minimum, appear to be an attempt to enforce yesterday's agreement with the fedayeen. The US Embassy in Amman believes, however, that the fedayeen have too much at stake to accept yesterday's agreement which could signify the end of the fedayeen movement as a major force in Jordanian politics. Rather than leave Amman, where they have the upper hand and a certain amount of protection from attack, the fedayeen will probably dig in and hope that at the moment of crisis the King, as he has in the past, will back down.

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Large-scale fighting between the army and the fedayeen could bode ill for the future of the hostages still being held by the PFLP. Swiss diplomats in Amman fear that the hostages may be taken to particularly dangerous locations to forestall a military move against the commandos. The British believe that the PFLP position is likely to toughen with the passage of time and that the PFLP may underscore its demands by hijacking another plane or killing the hostages one by one.

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The Germans, too, are saying that if the Bern group does not appoint a new negotiator with a clear mandate by noon today, they will be forced to "look for other possibilities for a solution."

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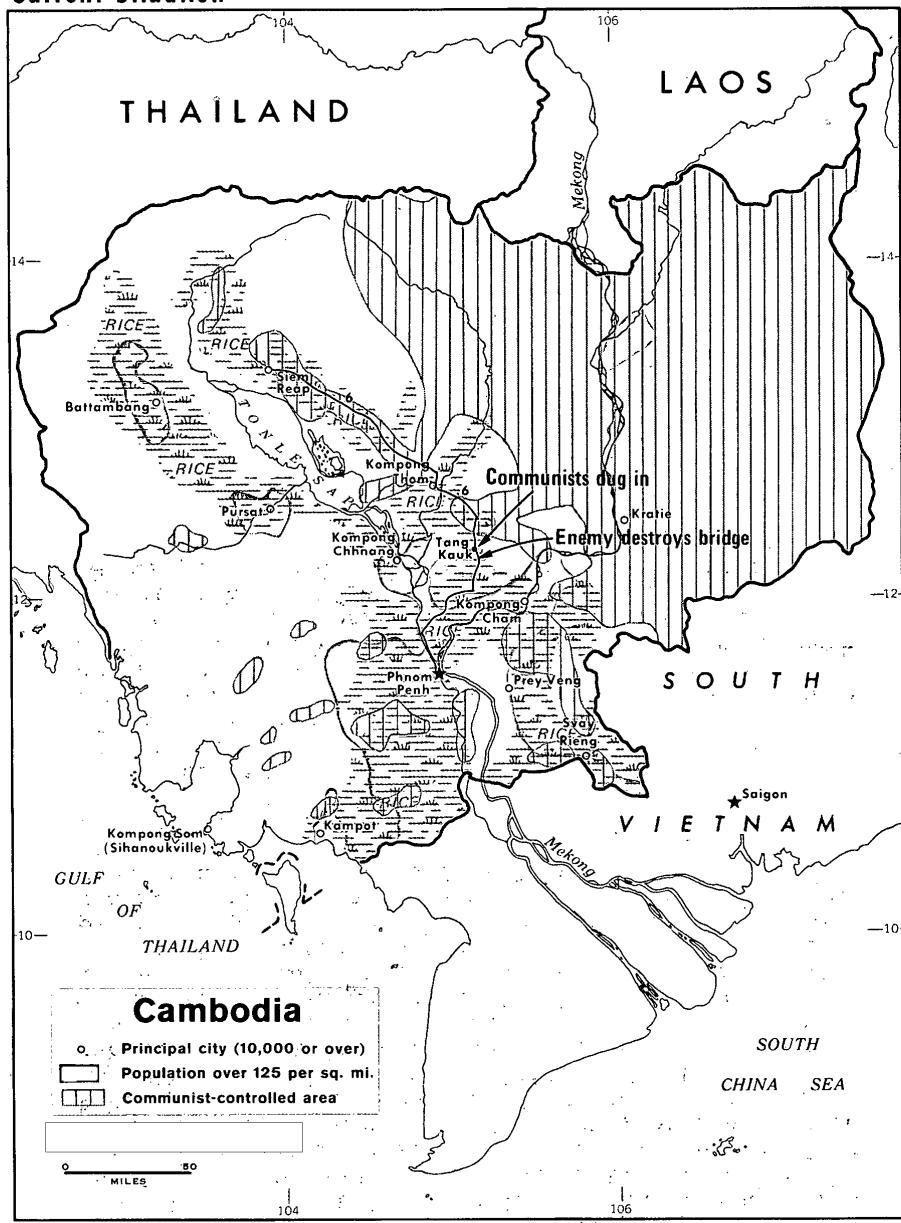
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

The PFLP also seems to be growing increasingly impatient. In a press statement issued yesterday, the PFLP said that it now believes that the Red Cross is playing a biased role and attempting to buy time for the "imperialist states," thus shirking its duty as a disinterested party. In an obvious maneuver to split the European countries from the US and Israel, the PFLP said direct responsibility for their own people now falls upon the shoulders of the states concerned, and that it is incumbent upon these states to announce their agreement to the front's demands. Israel, the PFLP said, must agree in principle to return the two Algerians recently taken off a TWA plane along with one Swiss accused of belonging to the PFLP and ten Lebanese soldiers. The PFLP would then name the prisoners Israel must release in exchange for the release of the Israelis and dual citizens being held.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## Current Situation



99989 9-70 CIA

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

The government task force which is trying to reach Kompong Thom, is still stalled on Route 6, south of Tang Kauk village. Yesterday, Lon Nol ordered the group's commander to Phnom Penh to "explain" his decision to withdraw from Tang Kauk village after failing to dislodge Communist forces there. The government lost 20 killed and 103 wounded in the fighting for the village.

Meanwhile, military authorities in the capital are telling newsmen that the 4,000 - 5,000-man task force is surrounded and the Cambodians have no means to extract them. It is not clear, however, whether the situation has deteriorated appreciably in the past 24 hours or if the Communists are bringing up forces for a major battle.

*Lon Nol, who personally ordered the Kompong Thom operation, will probably be reluctant to order its termination. The government has been touting it as a major step forward in the fight against the Communists. Lon Nol probably will first request additional allied air support to help get the task force moving again, but if that fails, he may as a last resort call on the South Vietnamese to help airlift the Cambodian troops out.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

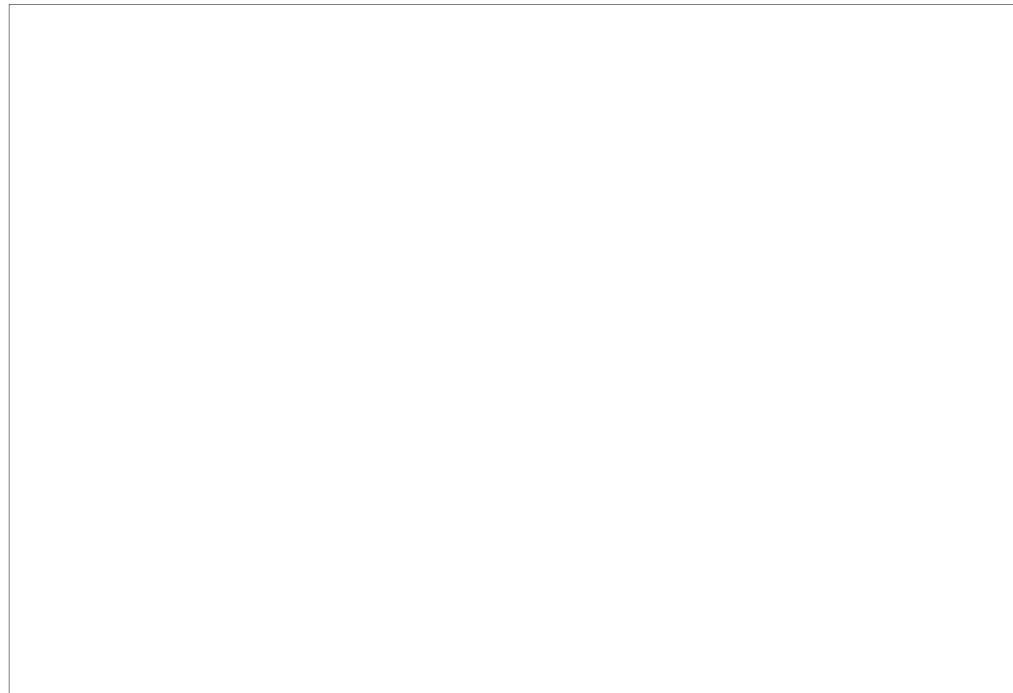
**CHILE**

Ranking military leaders are saying that Salvador Allende's electoral plurality has not changed their determination to stay within and to protect the country's "constitutional process." Already they are making some "demands" on the Marxist leader and seem to be accepting his assurances at face value.

*The military leaders' inclination to avoid any challenge to Allende is also influenced by concern over the widespread violence they feel would erupt if he is denied the presidency. Most military units would probably act quickly to suppress disorders, but some commanders have expressed concern about the military's ability to cope with a widespread breakdown of public order.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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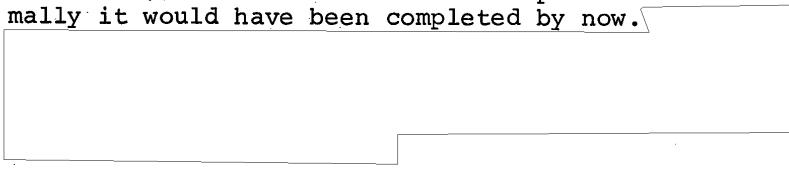


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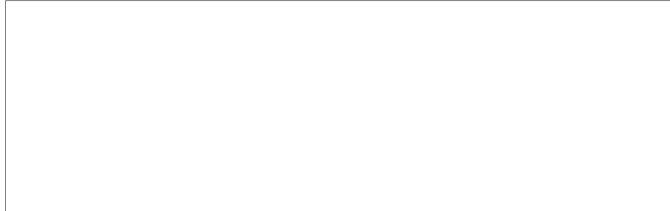
USSR

The latest satellite photography shows that construction has stopped on an SS-11 group at the Yedrovo ICBM complex. Why the Soviets abandoned this group is unclear. The group was started in June 1969, and if construction had proceeded normally it would have been completed by now.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



*The President's Daily Brief*

17 September 1970

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

17 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Government reinforcements have reached the Cambodian Army task force along Route 6. (*Page 2*)

50X1

The cabinet shake-up in Libya strengthens military control of the regime but implies no policy changes. (*Page 4*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JORDAN**

Heavy fighting began at dawn in Amman. According to an embassy eyewitness report, armored cars and small tanks, accompanied by a company of infantry, were moving into the city.

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Amman radio, which had earlier this morning charged that Jordanian Army headquarters in Amman had been fired on by artillery, subsequently broadcast an appeal to the Jordanian Army not to fire on the Palestine Liberation Army unless fired on, calling it "a fraternal army which has closely cooperated with us in crises." This is presumably an attempt to limit the bloodshed and ensure that army operations are carried out in a disciplined manner.

*It is still too early to tell whether the outbreak of fresh fighting is, in fact, a concerted move by the government against the fedayeen, or whether it reflects activity by unauthorized army elements, as has happened in the past.*

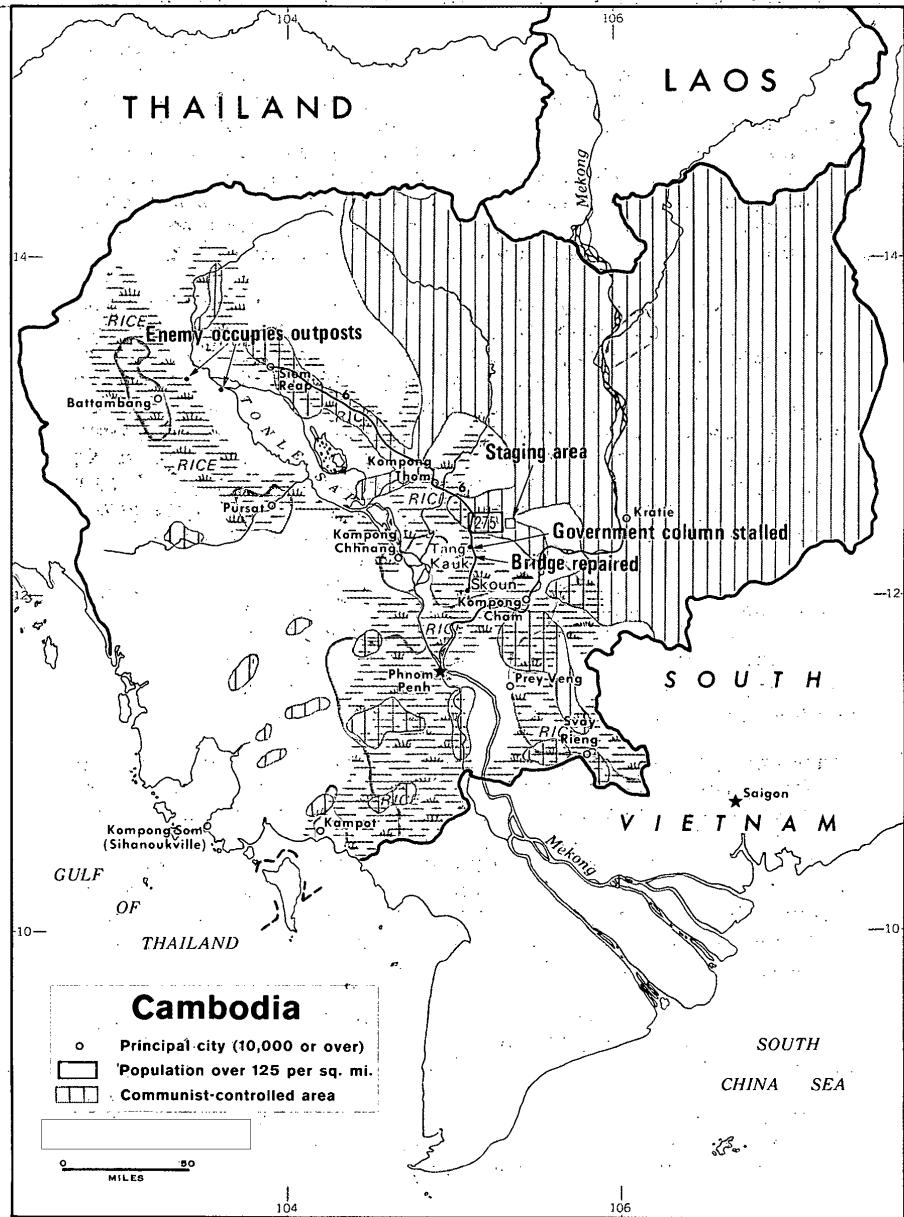
Beirut press reports claim that the Jordanian ambassador was summoned to the Syrian Foreign Ministry today and warned that Syria cannot stand idly by while the commandos were "massacred" in Jordan. Yesterday, the Iraqi Baath Party stated that it was ready to fight side by side with the fedayeen in Jordan. The Iraqis did not specifically threaten the intervention of their 17,000 troops in Jordan. In previous clashes between the government and the fedayeen, Iraqi troops have carefully stood aside.

The Jordanian cabinet was meeting on the crisis last evening. Ambassador Brown was informed that King Husayn's inclination to take vigorous action against the fedayeen was tempered by concern over possible intervention by Syria or Iraq. The cabinet was discussing contingency plans, including the possibility of seeking air strike support from either the US or Israel should Jordan's Arab neighbors intervene.

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There has been no break in the negotiations for the release of the hostages. The PFLP may now attempt to use the hostages as pawns in defending themselves against Jordanian forces.

## Current Situation



99992 9-70 CIA

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

Government reinforcements have reached the Cambodian Army task force along Route 6, but the Communists are maintaining the pressure.

Latest reports indicate that two battalions joined the main column on 14 September and that the Cambodians repaired a key bridge to the south on 15 September. According to still unconfirmed press reports, however, the enemy has moved in behind the government column, occupying a village between Tang Kauk and Skoun.

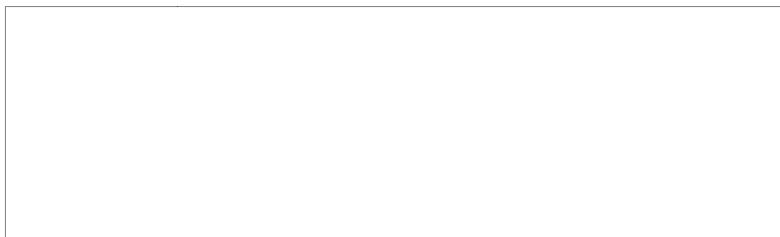
There is mounting evidence that elements of the Viet Cong 275th Regiment are involved in the fighting. Documents to this effect were found on the bodies of enemy troops, and an intercepted Cambodian Army message reports that the Communists are trucking men and supplies westward toward Tang Kauk from a major staging area for the headquarters of the 275th.

In the northwest, there are reports of Communist attacks in Battambang Province, which until recently was free of significant enemy activity. The Communists overran and occupied two government outposts between 20 and 30 miles northeast of Battambang city on 13 September. Reinforcements have been sent to conduct clearing operations around the outposts.

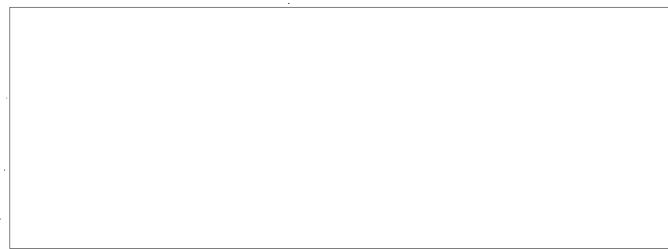
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

FRANCE - WEST GERMANY



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LIBYA**

Yesterday's cabinet changes have strengthened the control of the military men, who now have a majority in the cabinet. Major Jallud, number two man in Colonel Qaddafi's government, retains his title as deputy prime minister but no longer controls the internal security forces as minister of interior. That job has gone to Major Huni, who now also becomes a deputy prime minister and, in effect, the third most powerful figure in the regime.

*The partial downgrading of Major Jallud could be significant if there is anything to the rumors that he has been Colonel Qaddafi's chief rival. The shuffle implies no basic change in the Libyan regime's policies.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

*18 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

18 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Egypt

(*Page 3*)

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The new Viet Cong peace proposal advanced yesterday  
in Paris reflects no softening of the Communist  
position.

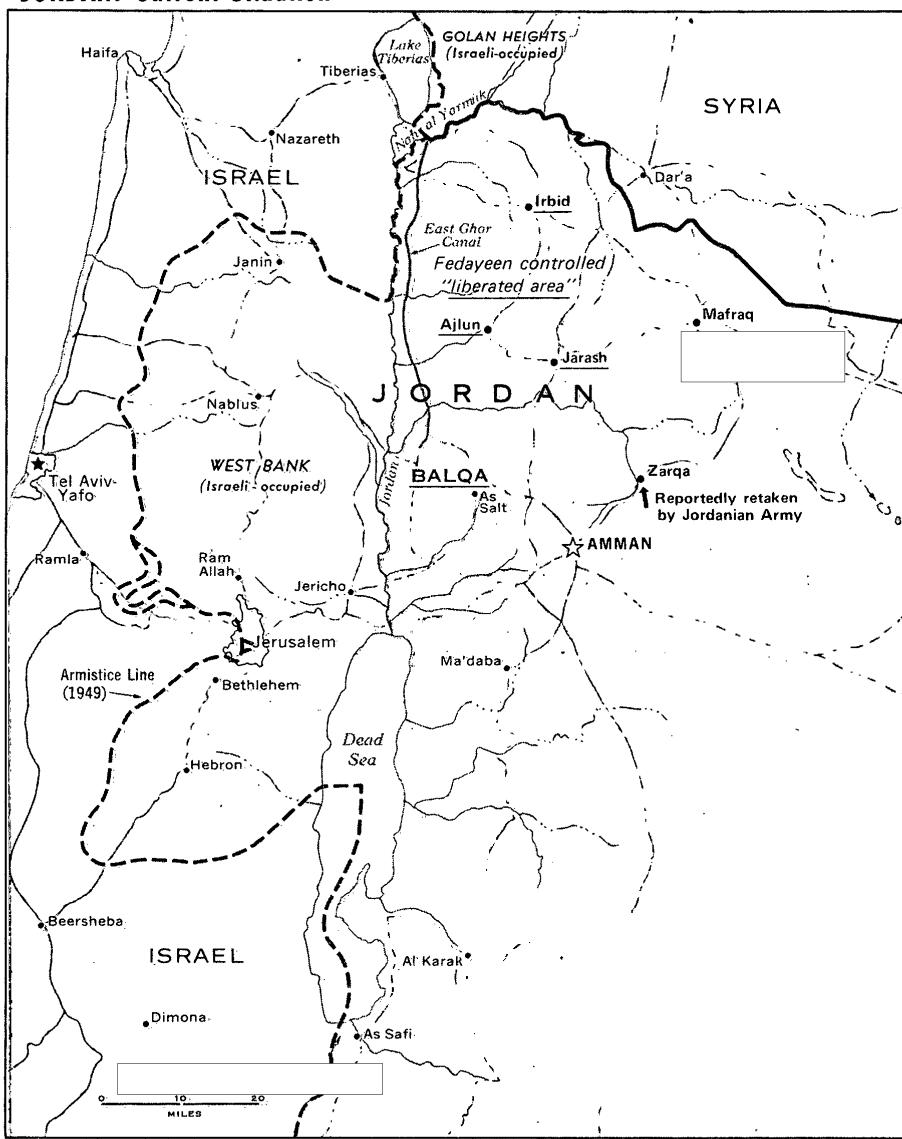
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(*Page 4*)

Ambassador Swank's talk with Lon Nol, and the Cam-  
bodian military situation, are noted on *Page 6*.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



550027 9-70 CIA

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JORDAN

The army appears to have the upper hand in Amman, although stubborn fedayeen resistance continues. Fighting broke out again this morning in the capital, and army artillery shelled some areas of the city.

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[redacted] The fedayeen, however, have scored decided successes in the north, particularly in the Mafraq area. The commandos announced last night the creation of a "liberated area" in northern Jordan which it was claimed includes the districts of Balqa, Jarash, Ajlun, and Irbid. Administrative governors, in charge of fedayeen military forces in their areas, have been named for each district; the forces of the entire northern area are to come under a newly appointed commander in chief.

50X1

[redacted] There have been no indications of Syrian troop movements despite continued pledges of support for the "revolution" by Damascus radio.

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[redacted] The former chief of Israeli military intelligence has been quoted in the press as saying that it would be "impossible for Israel to stand idly by should Iraq and Syria intervene in the fighting in Jordan."

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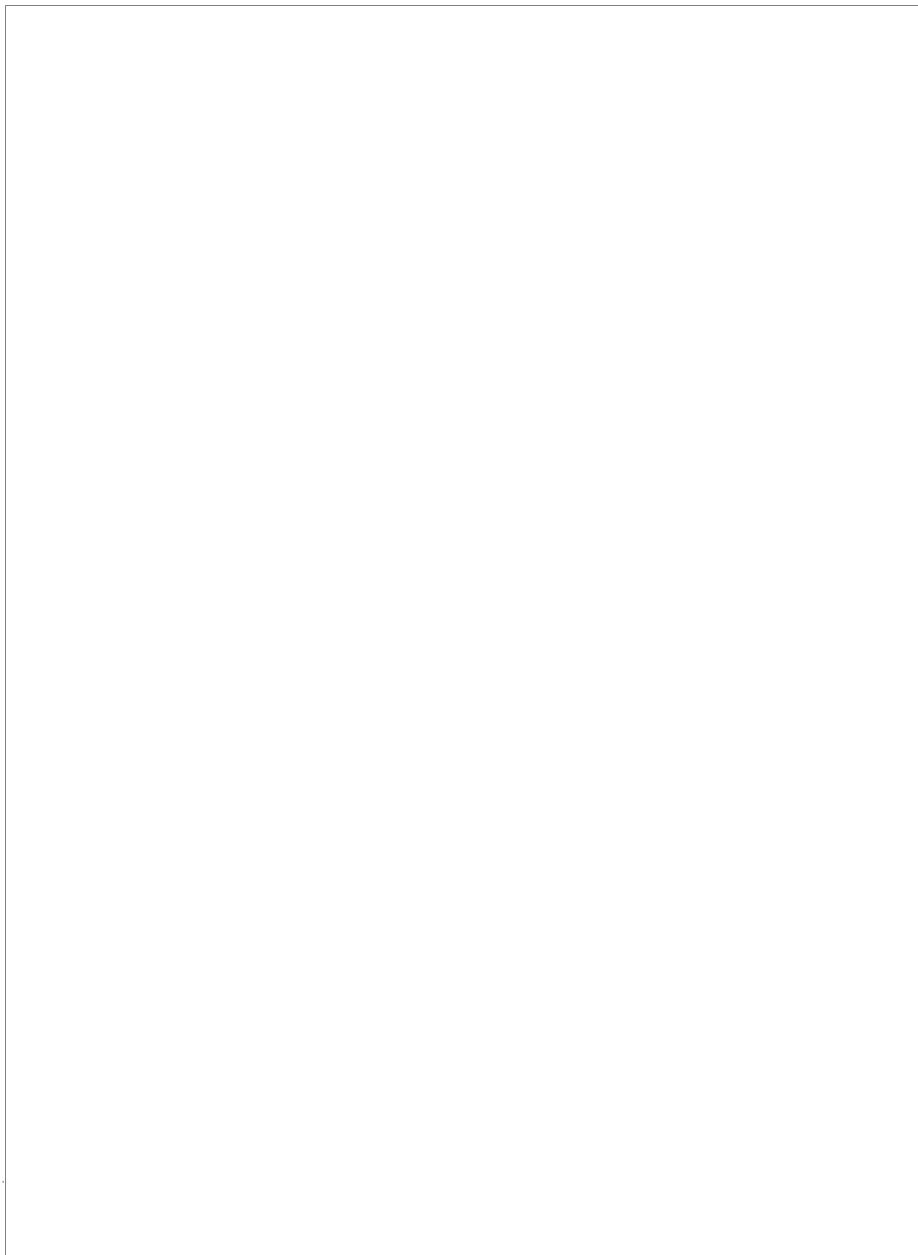
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Egypt's chief of staff flew to Amman yesterday with a joint message from Nasir, Qaddafi of Libya, and Numayri of the Sudan. Press reports indicate that the three leaders have drafted an eight-point plan for Jordan, and that a meeting of Arab kings and heads of state is to be convened in Tripoli soon. The Arab League, meeting in Cairo yesterday, issued an appeal for an immediate end to the fighting.

There has been no authoritative word on the location or welfare of the hostages, but a TWA representative in Amman says that he has been assured that there is no immediate concern for their safety. General Majali has decreed that the Jordanian armed forces and security forces, as well as the fedayeen and private citizens, are "directly responsible" for ensuring the safety of all foreigners in Jordan. Jordanian Army commanders have been ordered to look for the hostages and free them as quickly as possible.

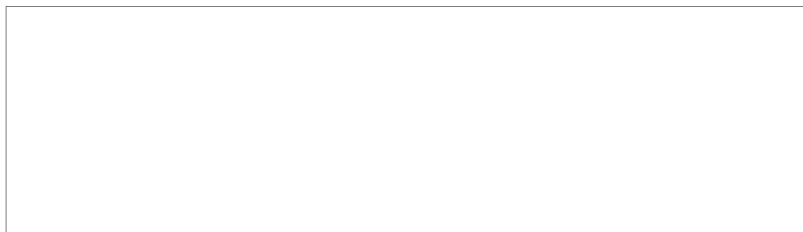
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

EGYPT



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

## VIETNAM

The new Viet Cong peace proposal presented in Paris yesterday reflects no softening of the Communist position. The Communists' two basic demands--a US commitment to full withdrawal and a new government in Saigon--are unchanged. The new proposal says that if the US agrees to get out by June 1971, the Communists will not fire on the troops as they leave, a gesture they have suggested many times in the past. This is the first time the Communists have assigned such a specific date, however.

Two points of the new proposal are both more explicit and unyielding than the ten points of May 1969. The Communists now say flatly that Thieu, Ky, and Khiem must be eliminated from talks about a political settlement and from negotiations for a coalition government. They also make a cease-fire for all forces in South Vietnam contingent on the signature of a general peace settlement. The ten points had fuzzed the question of Thieu and his associates and had left open the possibility of a cease-fire before a general settlement.

The only new sweetener in Madame Binh's proposal is an offer to talk about the release of Communist-held prisoners. The language used on this issue is vague enough to include prisoners held by Hanoi, and a North Vietnamese spokesman at a press briefing following the formal session acknowledged that the Viet Cong proposal covers pilots captured in North Vietnam.

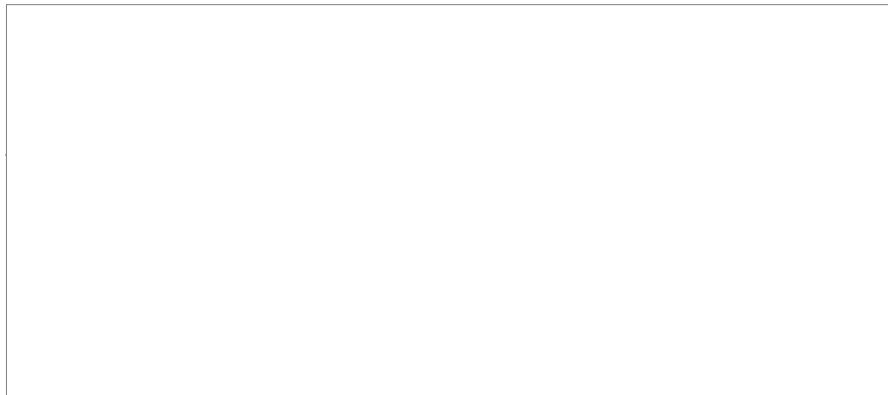
Such a package seems aimed at increasing pressure on South Vietnam and the US by appealing to the peace sentiment in both countries. The Communists may also believe that the prisoner issue offers the kind of incentive that is needed to encourage US concessions on other issues.

One Communist military headquarters in the South acknowledged that the proposal was aimed at the peace gallery. An intercepted message of 17 September explaining the new peace maneuver to the troops claimed that the initiative was timed to coincide with the coming US elections.


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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



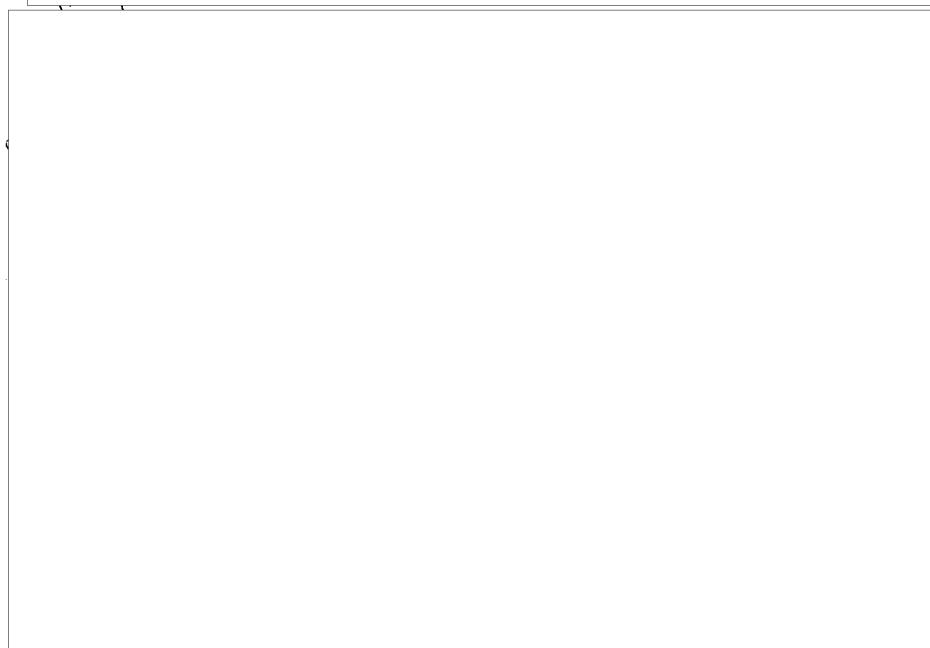
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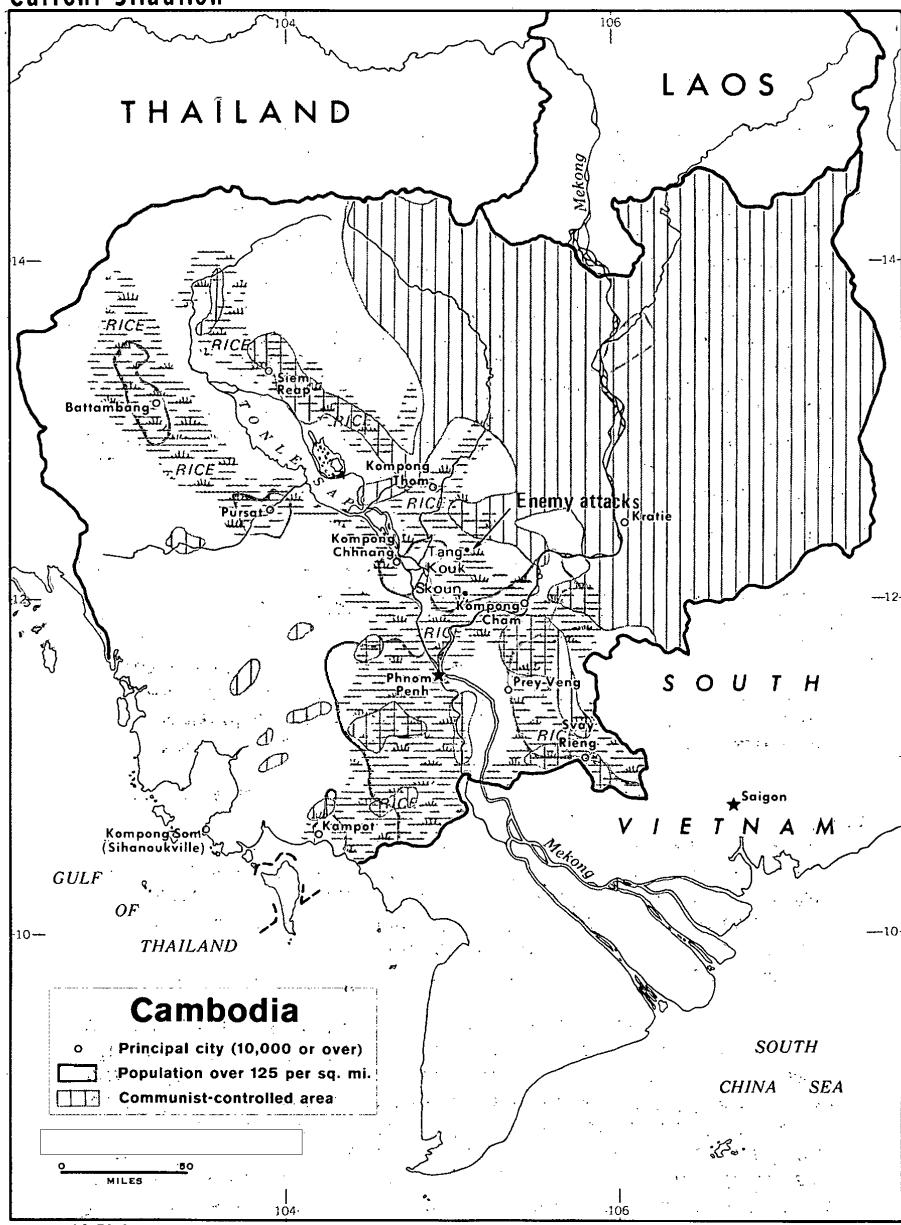


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

~~TOP SECRET EYES ONLY~~

## Current Situation



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550025 10-70 CIA

~~TOP SECRET EYES ONLY~~

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA

In a wide-ranging talk with Ambassador Swank in Phnom Penh yesterday, Lon Nol again indicated that he is strongly convinced the enemy can be defeated. The Cambodian leader also said that he will continue to push the military mobilization program, and still plans on an eventual force of 210,000 men. Touching on more immediate military matters, he showed no apparent concern over Communist attacks on government forces trying to drive through to Kompong Thom.

*Lon Nol's continuing optimism has caused some observers to conclude that he is too sanguine. Australian Ambassador Feakes, for example, recently said he fears Lon Nol has become dangerously overconfident about the present situation.*

\* \* \*

Elements of the Cambodian Army task force strung out on Route 6 between Tang Kouk and Skoun repulsed enemy probing attacks yesterday but again failed to advance farther north. The government is moving additional forces to the area; however. Two battalions have already been sent from Skoun to provide security along Route 6 in an attempt to keep it open. Two battalions from Kompong Chhnang are scheduled to join the task force today. Phnom Penh also has alerted three more battalions to help out, if necessary. Meanwhile, another river convoy arrived in Kompong Thom city yesterday bringing additional food and ammunition.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

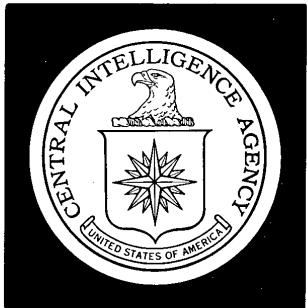
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

International Aviation: A number of nations, including France, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, and Australia, have expressed a variety of concerns over the anti-hijacking proposals to be offered by the US at the special session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal today. They believe bilateral civil air agreements cannot be legally abrogated through such multilateral actions in an international agency. A more pervasive, though often unstated, concern is the effect of an air service boycott on other economic interests in the Middle East. The threat of the Arab Air Transport Federation to take countermeasures against foreign firms boycotting Arab airports or airlines has added to the economic anxieties of these governments.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*19 September 1970*

*27*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LATE ITEM - JORDAN

As we go to press the Cairo wire service reports that Husayn agreed to an immediate cease-fire during another meeting with Nasir's chief of staff. Jordan officials have not confirmed this report, but earlier today Nasir made a public appeal to Husayn for a cease-fire. The US Embassy in Amman reported that the level of fighting was intensifying at dawn today.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

19 September 1970

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

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

In Cambodia, the government column en route to Kompong Thom has been reinforced. (*Page 3*)

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A new modification has been noted in the Soviet G-class submarine [redacted]  
[redacted] (*Page 4*)

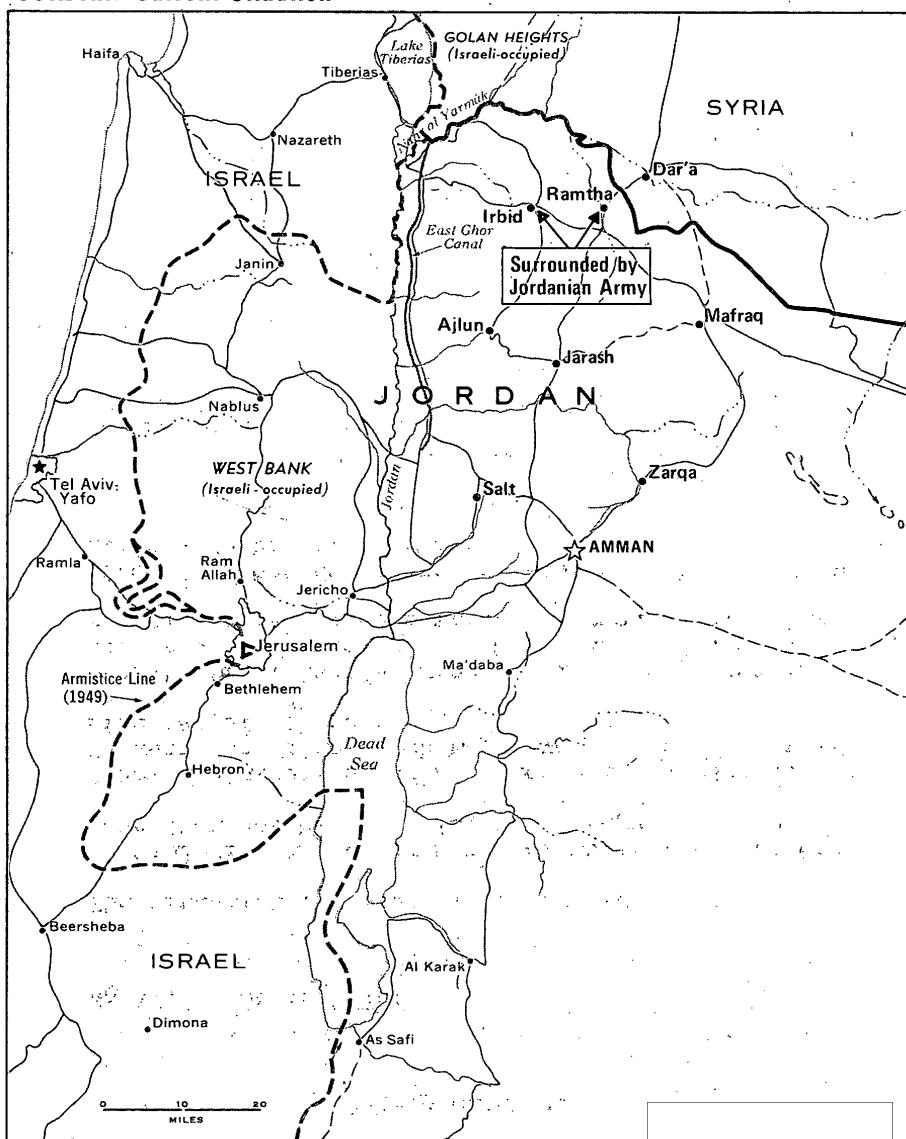
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Danish officials are expecting leftist groups to create disturbances at the World Bank - International Monetary Fund meeting in Copenhagen. (*Page 5*)

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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550041 9-70 CIA

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JORDAN

Government forces seem to be gaining against  
stiff fedayeen resistance in Amman.

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The US Embassy has come under fire on several occasions but so far all personnel are safe.

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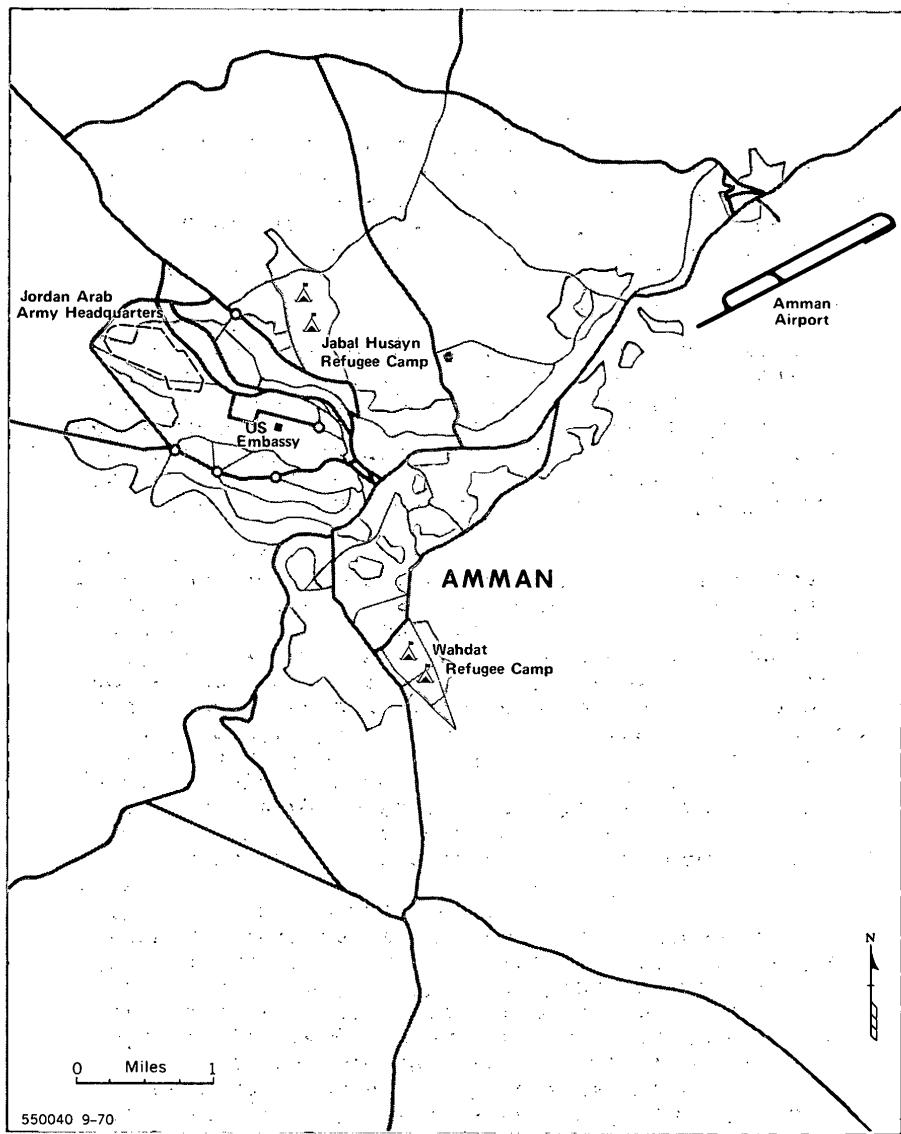
In the north, the fedayeen still control Irbid, but the army is said to be on the outskirts of the city. The army is encircling the key city of Ramtha near the Syrian border. If the army is able to control this region, they will be in an excellent position to cut off fedayeen reinforcements from Syria. Trucks carrying ammunition and weapons have been noted crossing into Jordan in this area. In addition, the Jordanians claim some 50 tanks crossed the frontier yesterday near Dar'a and shelled Jordanian positions. It is not clear whether these tanks belonged to the Syrian Army or to fedayeen contingents.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



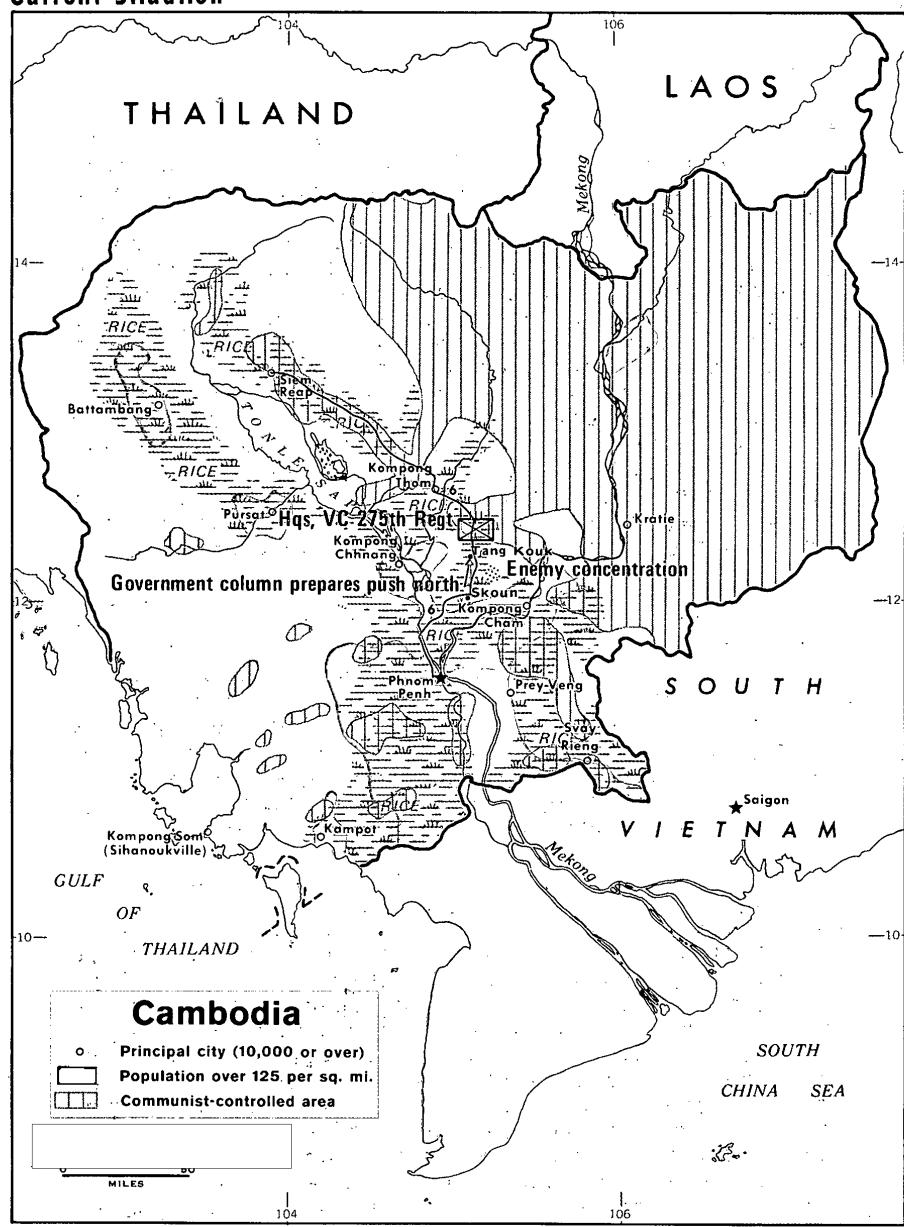
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The Soviets meanwhile have cautioned against Western intervention. Citing the concentration of ships from the US Sixth Fleet off Syria and Lebanon, and British military preparations on Cyprus, TASS warned that any attempt at intervention in Jordan would "entail a new worsening of the conflict" which would "overstep the borders of that country." The Soviets also claim they have made diplomatic representations in Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt to end the civil war.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said yesterday that the 54 hostages are "in good condition." A senior PFLP official in Beirut told US Embassy officials there that, despite its previous statement, the PFLP was now prepared to negotiate the release of the hostages through the Red Cross. They insist, however, that the negotiations be held in Beirut and quickly, today if possible. The spokesman stressed that the proposal was not made from weakness but for humanitarian reasons. He claimed that as of yesterday afternoon a number of the hostages required medical attention--not because they had been injured in the fighting, but because of their general health. He said that the hostages were housed in areas in which there had been no fighting, but no doctors were available to treat them.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



550038 9-70 CIA

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

Three fresh Cambodian Army battalions from Kompong Chhnang city reached Skoun yesterday, and subsequently joined the main body of the government column stalled in its drive north toward Kompong Thom. This task force, which has been blocked for most of the week on Route 6 some 13 miles north of Skoun, now consists of nine battalions. Heavy air strikes on suspected enemy positions near the road probably account for the lack of any Communist attacks on the column yesterday. The enemy is still in the area, however, [redacted] a large Communist force moved into a position five miles southeast of the column yesterday.

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*The government's immediate objective is to clear enemy elements from the village of Tang Kouk, several miles to the north. Even if the column does move through Tang Kouk, however, the continuing presence of elements of the Viet Cong 275th Regiment in this general area indicates the Communists are not likely to permit the column an easy passage for the remainder of its march to Kompong Thom.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR

Recent satellite photography of the Severodvinsk shipyard shows that the hull of one of three G-class submarines now there appears to have been lengthened in the missile bay area.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Denmark: The Danish police are keeping a close watch over extreme left groups who are planning to disrupt the joint World Bank - International Monetary Fund meeting in Copenhagen from 21-25 September.

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The many small and feuding radical splinter groups view the conference as a golden opportunity to attract publicity for their flagging causes and to embarrass the Danish authorities, who have a good record for preserving public order.

South Vietnam:

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

*21 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

21 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

In Cambodia, the reinforced government column remains stalled in its efforts to drive north to Kompong Thom. (*Page 3*)

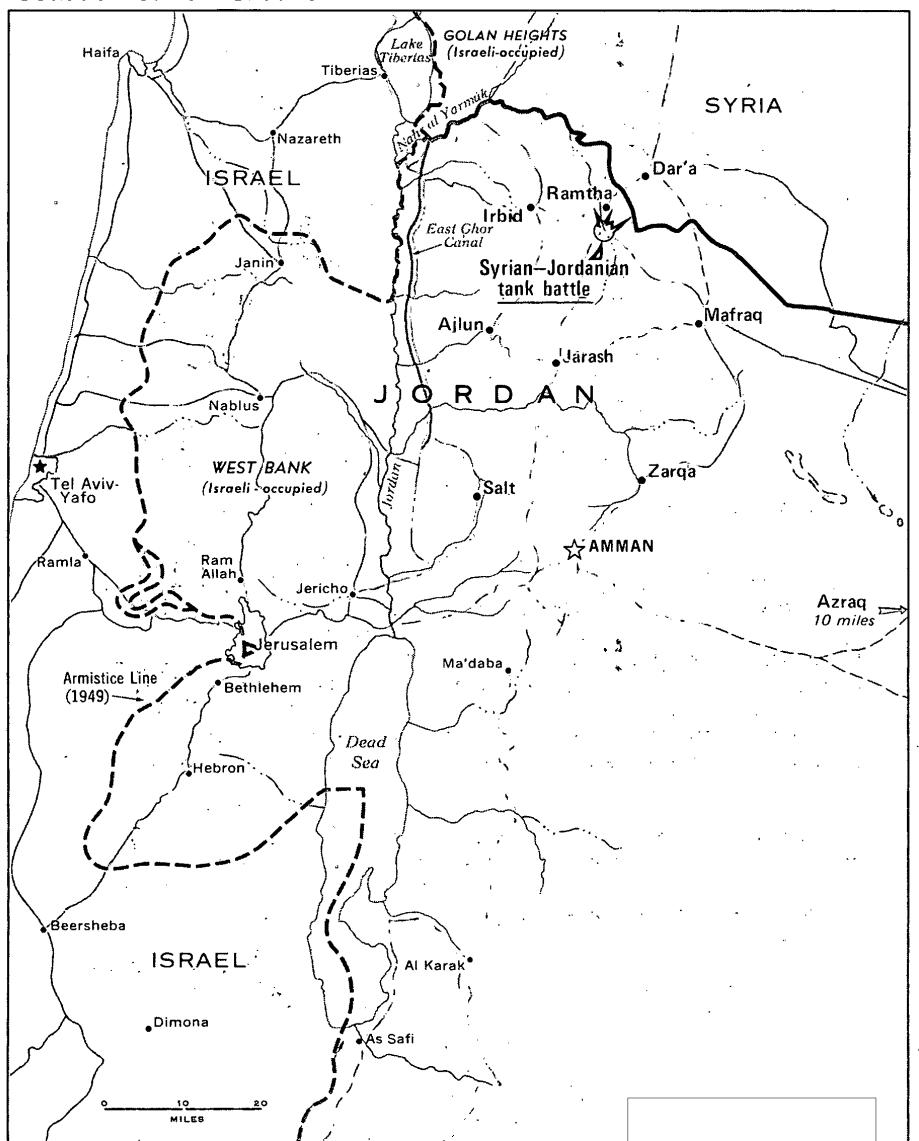
Peace advocates in South Vietnam are again moving to challenge the Saigon government. (*Page 4*)

In Laos, the Communists continue their hard line on opening peace talks with Vientiane. (*Page 5*)

Prague has publicly asserted that talks with Bonn are scheduled to open next month. (*Page 6*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



550044 9-70 CIA

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JORDAN

King Husayn has appealed for US military assistance to counter an invasion of Syrian tanks into northern Jordan. Early this morning he requested immediate air strikes on the Syrian forces. Later he added that although he felt an air strike would tip the balance, in the event that communications broke down the US would have his "advice and authority to land." The King asserted that as a result of the "massive" Syrian invasion northern forces were disjointed and Irbid occupied, with a "disastrous" effect on tired troops in and around Amman.

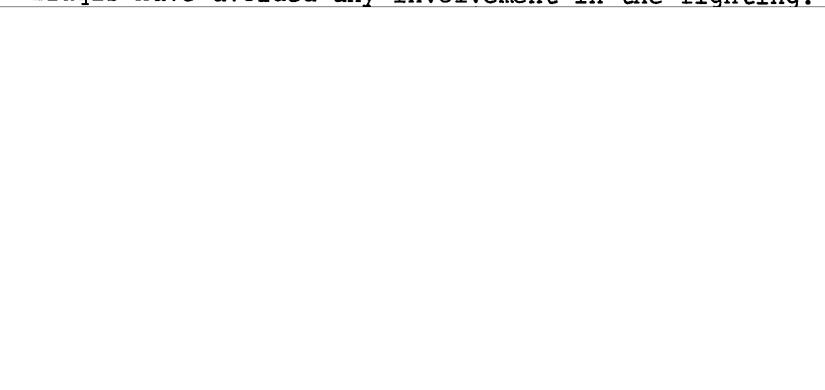
A Syrian armored brigade first crossed the Jordanian border at Ramtha yesterday morning. According to Jordanian Governor General Majali, Jordanian armor pushed the brigade back across the border after knocking out some 30 Syrian tanks, but later in the day Syrian forces made a second push toward Irbid. Jordanian armor engaged them at a cross-roads about five miles south of Ramtha. The Jordanians have apparently also used Hunter aircraft in the fighting.

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Although the Jordanians are extremely nervous that the Iraqis may also intervene, so far the Iraqis have avoided any involvement in the fighting.

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(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

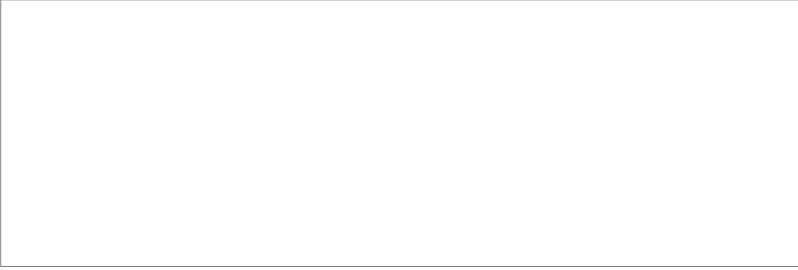
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Much of Amman, meanwhile, seems to be under army control. The army is using tanks against snipers, and heavy fighting continues in the area of several refugee camps. The army has been unable to get through to the area of the US Embassy.

The Egyptians are apparently continuing their efforts to bring calm to Jordan. They have told US officials that they contacted Syrian President Atassi and informed him that Egypt did not agree with Syrian intervention; the Syrians, however, merely denied that they had intervened.

A cease-fire arranged through Egyptian mediation halted the fighting in Amman briefly Saturday.

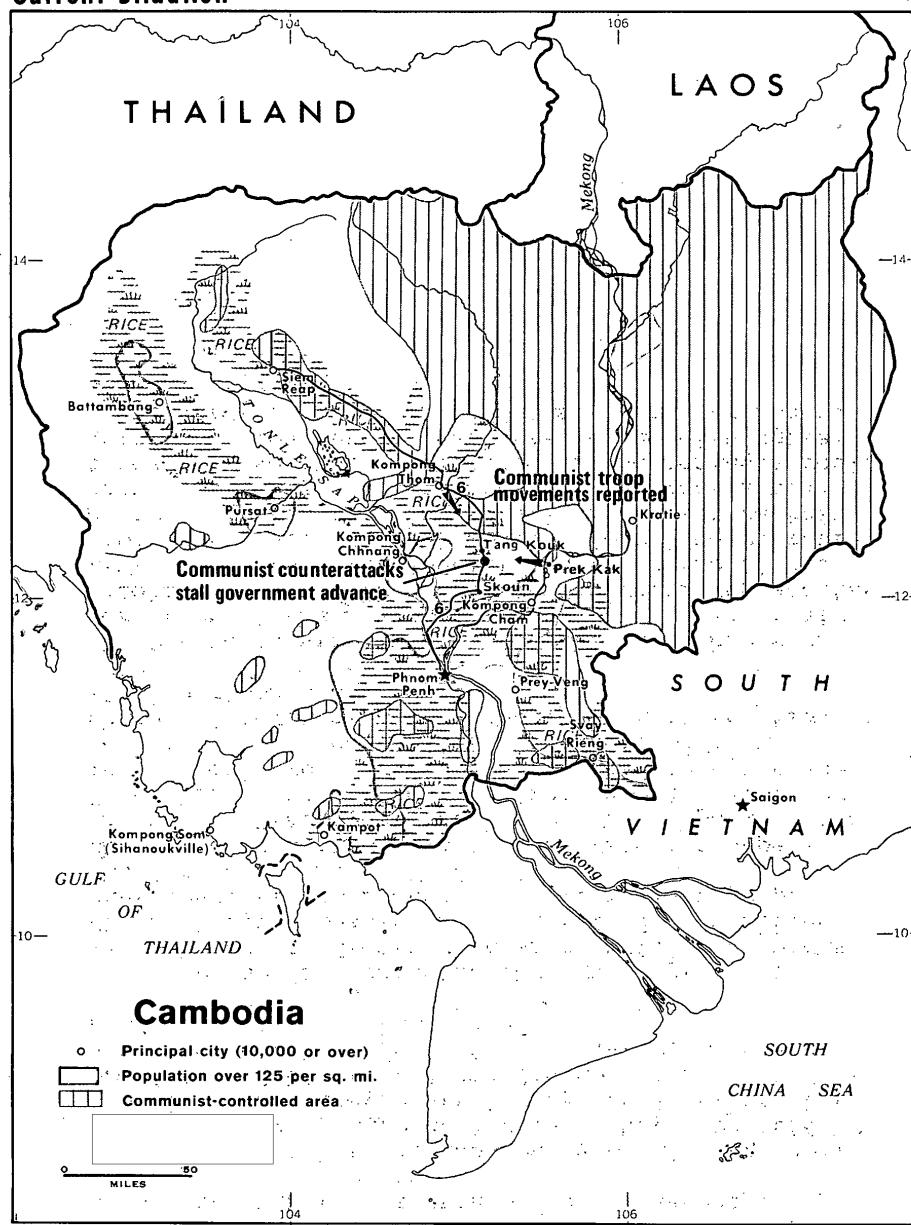
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There is still no word on the whereabouts or condition of the hostages. Negotiations for their release continue; according to Red Cross representatives in Beirut, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) wants a formal US or four-power guarantee that Israel will release a certain number of fedayeen it now holds. The representatives believe that the release of the hostages could quickly follow such a guarantee, along with agreements between the PFLP and Israel on the prisoners to be released.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## Current Situation



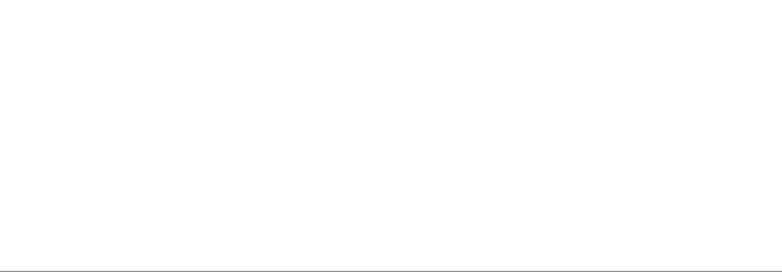
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

The Cambodian Army task force, faced with Communist harassing action, continues to put off resuming its northward drive to Kompong Thom. During the weekend the main column, about 13 miles north of Skoun, was subjected to several mortar attacks and one limited ground assault.

The government force, now built up to 16 battalions, can expect even greater resistance if it breaks out of its present area and approaches its first major objective, the village of Tang Kouk. Cambodian communications indicate that large numbers of Communist troops are moving from Kompong Thom and Prek Kak to reinforce elements of the Viet Cong 275th Regiment in its defense of the village.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

A prominent southern member of the opposition in the Lower House of the National Assembly, Ngo Cong Duc, has called for a provisional government to organize elections in an effort to get a peace settlement. Duc, editor of the widely read newspaper Tin Sang, is personally respected by many of his more moderate Assembly colleagues, even though they disagree with his extreme positions. His proposals are being widely publicized and are likely to trouble the government.

In addition, the militant An Quang Buddhists have sent a delegation to a peace conference to be held in Kyoto, Japan.

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So far, the Saigon government has maintained a hard line against independent peace proposals, and it has generally succeeded in discouraging would-be peace proponents, such as retiring Senator Don, from appealing to the widespread war weariness in South Vietnam. The success of the An Quang - backed slate in the recent Senate elections, however, may have encouraged both Duc and the An Quang to test the government's firmness again.

In the first official reaction to Duc's proposal, a government TV commentator said its advocates "have unmasked themselves as Communist agents." Some moderate politicians have also condemned Duc's proposal as beneficial only to the Communists. If the government takes harsh measures toward Duc, however, new frictions could arise between the regime and the Assembly.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

Communist chief Souphanouvong has rejected Vientiane's latest proposal on the designation of its chief representative to any discussions on the Communists' six-month old offer to open peace talks. The government had offered Pheng Phongsavan as the personal representative of Prince Souvanna Phouma in his capacity as prime minister. This fell short of Pathet Lao demands for a personal plenipotentiary in Souvanna's capacity as a prince of the realm rather than as head of a government they do not recognize.

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Despite this continued verbal fencing, either side could still find compelling reasons to compromise. The government's forces are in a poorer tactical position than at this time last year, and could come under heavy pressure with the opening of the dry season next month. Hanoi, for its part, may be loath to enter into another season of costly struggle in Laos when it has more important wars to fight elsewhere. It thus may still wish a limited settlement that would lower the level of its involvement.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA - WEST GERMANY**

Prague has asserted that official talks with Bonn are scheduled to begin next month. Rude Pravo, the main party daily, cited unnamed sources in Bonn to support the claim. The paper asserted that negotiations should proceed smoothly because there are no territorial problems between the two countries, and because Bonn had already indicated its willingness to nullify the 1938 Munich agreement carving up Czechoslovakia.

In pressing for early political talks, Prague has in effect now jettisoned East Germany as a silent negotiating partner. The US Embassy in Prague notes that until recently Pankow had succeeded in blocking a Czech - West German settlement. Rude Pravo now predicts the "greatest difficulties" in normalizing relations between the two Germanies, and seems to recommend that Pankow look to the recent Moscow-Bonn nonaggression pact for guidance.

Although West German sources in Prague say that no official contacts have yet been made, there are signs that either government intends to take the initiative soon on opening formal talks. Whenever talks begin, they probably will not make much headway before a Polish - West German accord, expected in November. Bonn's Minister for All-German Affairs has publicly warned, for example, that numerous practical and legal problems remain to be resolved before the Munich agreement can be nullified.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*22 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

22 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Elements of the Cambodian task force on Route 6 are attempting to outflank enemy forces blocking the road. (*Page 4*)

In Laos, government forces have recently mounted a series of attacks against enemy-controlled routes in the panhandle. (*Page 5*)

President Tito has proposed a government reorganization that would substitute a collective leadership for the present one-man presidency. (*Page 6*)

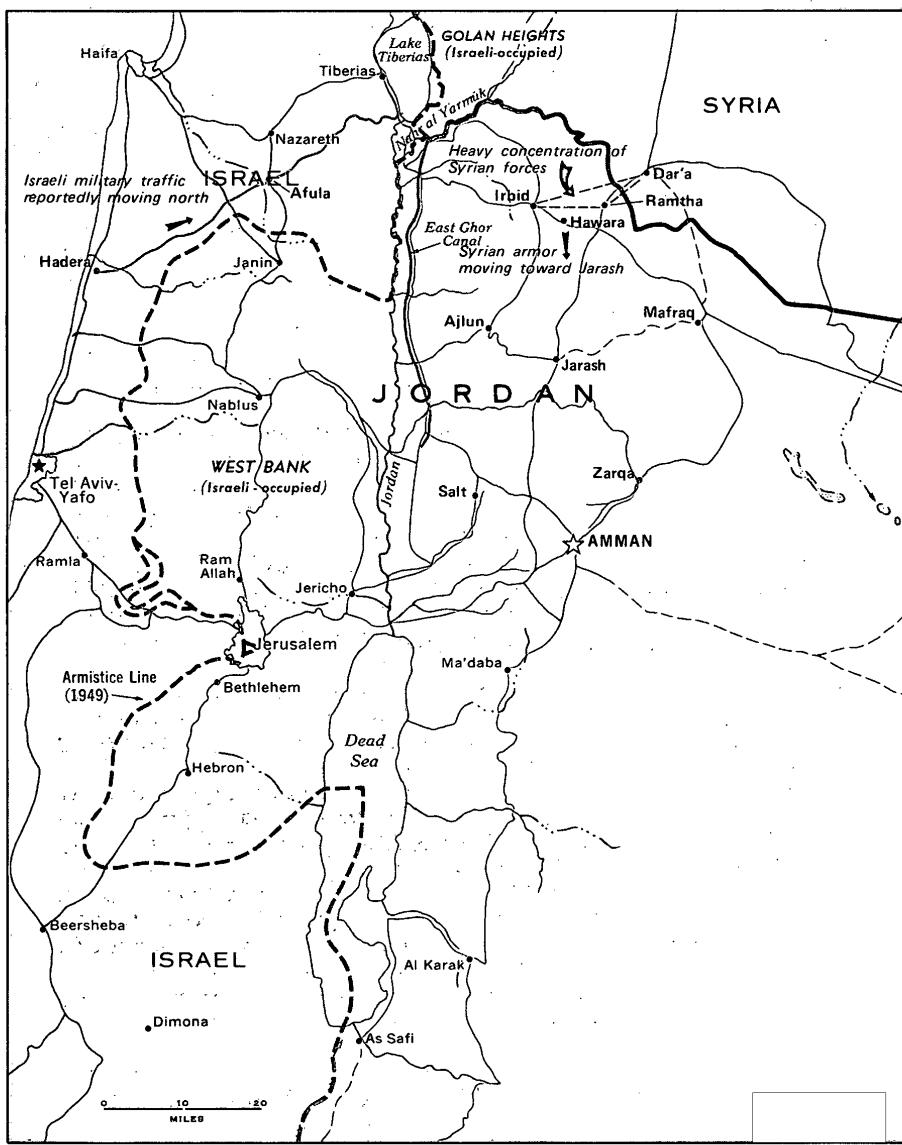
The Soviets [redacted] *Page 7.*

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Communist insurgents in Thailand have killed three high-ranking government officials. (*Page 8*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*****JORDAN**

Israel apparently has gone into a high state of alert as the situation in northern Jordan continues to deteriorate.

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[redacted] heavy military traffic moving north from Tel Aviv, including tanks, Hawk missiles and 155-mm. artillery. A large number of buses, at least some of which were seen to be carrying troops, were also spotted on the Hadera-Afula road. The attaché speculates that the Israelis may be deploying to the Golan Heights area. All troops observed appeared to be equipped for combat.

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Israeli newsmen on the scene reported a major battle Monday night around Irbid involving heavy artillery and bombing by Jordanian aircraft.

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Syrian forces in the Irbid-Ramtha-Dar'a triangle yesterday morning included some 250 tanks and substantial quantities of artillery, considerably outnumbering Jordanian assets.

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Irbid, Ramtha, and Mafraq were in the hands of the fedayeen, with Salt, Ajlun, and Jarash under Jordanian Army control. Syrian armor has been spotted moving south of Hawara toward Jarash, however.

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last night, tanks were still battling at Mafraq, and the Jordanian 40th brigade, supported by other units, was expected to begin shelling again.

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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

## FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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[Redacted]

Fighting broke out again in Amman this morning.

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A curfew, which was to have been lifted in Amman between 0600 and 1800 Amman time, was reimposed in at least one area of the city. Yesterday, King Husayn [redacted]

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[redacted] ordered the army to cease firing on the fedayeen; sporadic fighting continued, however.

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[redacted] earlier yesterday the Jordanian Army made a big effort to clear the remaining fedayeen strongholds, apparently with some success. Zaid Rifai, the King's confidant, told an embassy officer that the Jordanian Army caught four or five top Fatah leaders and destroyed over 200 fedayeen bases in Amman.

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An emergency Arab summit conference is scheduled to begin in Cairo today, although the list of participants is not clear. A Jordanian request for a postponement was rejected. Jordan apparently intended to send its ambassador in Cairo, but later press announcements indicated that Prime Minister Daud was to attend. Jordan intends to insist that the sole topic of discussion be Syria's invasion, but this will be difficult to achieve, particularly given the likelihood of Yasir Arafat's presence. Nasir and Arafat presumably hope to arrange an early compromise solution that will relieve Nasir of pressure from radical quarters to intervene, and give Arafat a political victory over King Husayn. Syria might also prefer a negotiated settlement.

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King Husayn, however, thus far has shown no willingness to accept half-way measures. Yesterday, in his first public address since the beginning of the crisis, he was brief and uncompromising, calling on the army to rally against Syria's invasion. The Jordanians might be prepared to accept a mediated solution that accorded with their national interests, but it seems unlikely that today's meeting will come up with this type of proposal.

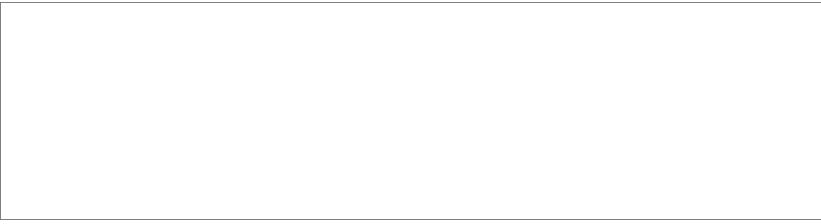
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

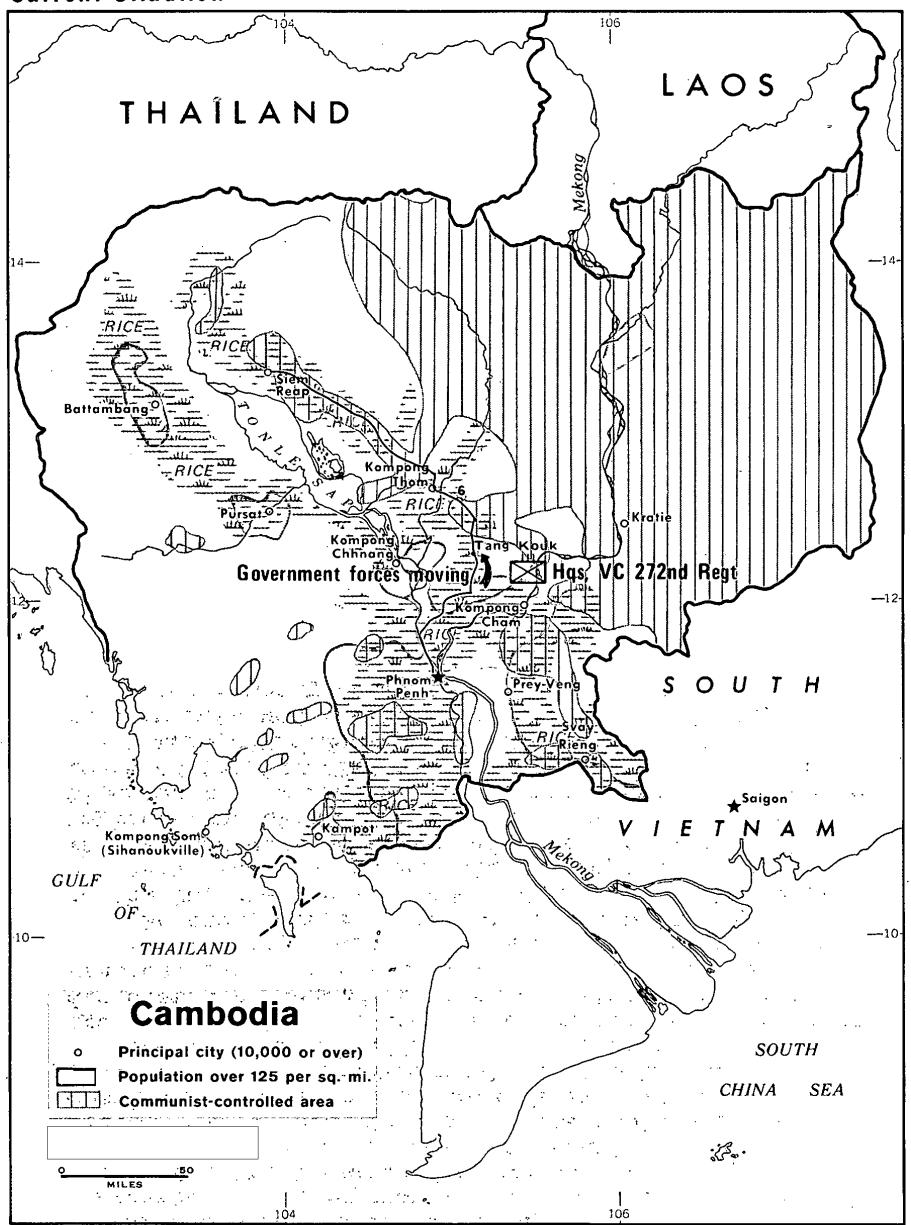
The Soviets continue to warn both publicly and privately against Western intervention in Jordan. In the main, however, their admonitions have been temperate and cautiously worded. This, together with the lack of suggestive Soviet military movements, indicates that Moscow does not at this time contemplate direct military involvement should Western intervention occur. The Soviets would instead probably confine themselves to some demonstrative move, such as repositioning elements of their Mediterranean Squadron, as well as undertaking a massive diplomatic propaganda offensive against the intervention.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

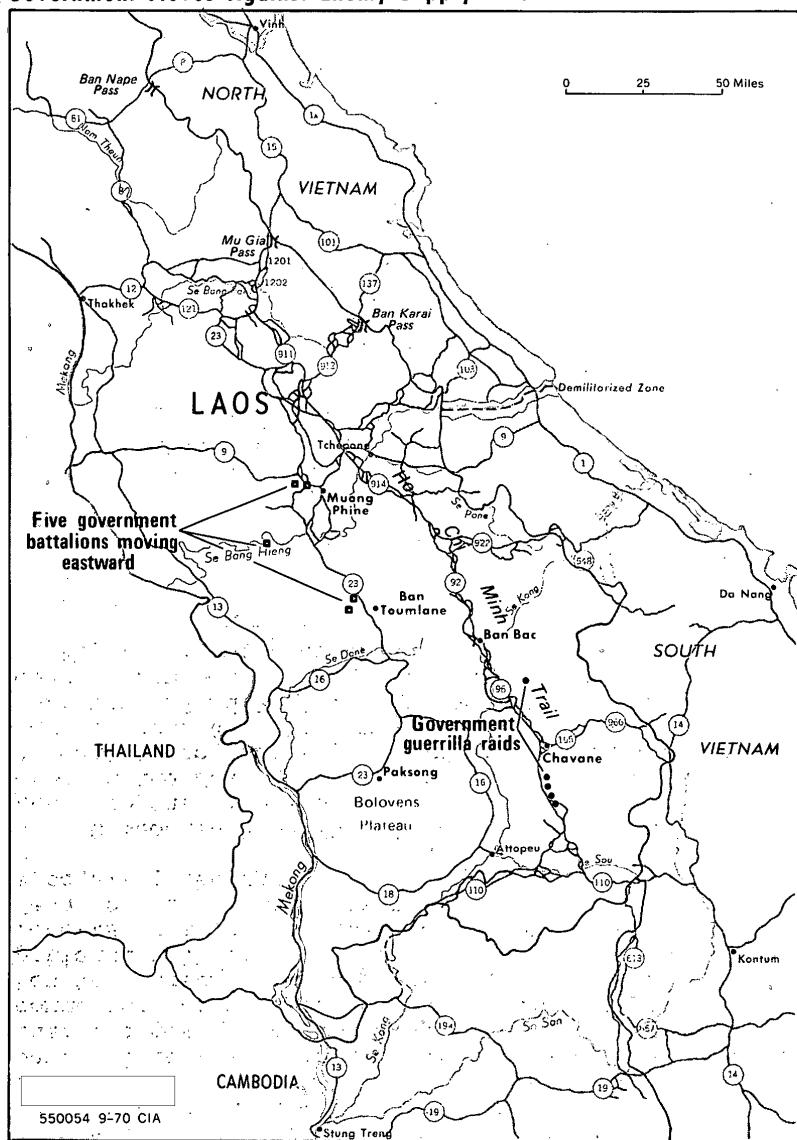
Three paratroop battalions from the stalled government task force thrust northeast from Route 6 yesterday in an apparent effort to outflank enemy forces blocking the road at Tang Kouk village. The operation was mounted during a visit to the task force by Lon Nol. His trip by helicopter to the battlefield area coincided with an announcement that the government had replaced the task force commander, another indication of the importance Lon Nol attaches to the operation and of his impatience with its failure to move ahead. Late press reports indicate that Cambodian troops pushed into Tang Kouk early today after meeting little resistance along the way.

[redacted] two battalion-sized Communist units have crossed the Mekong, north and south of the government force, and apparently are moving westward toward Route 6. These may be elements of the Viet Cong 272nd Regiment, whose headquarters recently returned to the west side of the Mekong, north of Kompong Cham city.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### Government Moves Against Enemy Supply Lines



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

Government forces have recently mounted a series of guerrilla attacks against the Ho Chi Minh trail and other enemy-controlled routes in the panhandle. Small teams of Laotian irregulars operating south of Chavane along Route 96 during the past week have been setting mines and ambushing North Vietnamese patrols. Farther north along the same route, government forces have been involved in at least one firefight about 18 miles southeast of Ban Bac. So far the teams involved in these raids have reported only limited opposition.

To the west, at least five battalions of irregulars are moving toward Route 23 in an attempt to cut that road. Two battalions, totaling about 600 men, are now located within ten miles of Ban Toumlane; since 12 September they have clashed on several occasions with small Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese units. A third battalion is reported to be moving east along the south bank of the Se Bang Hieng River, where the Communists have recently established a logistics control unit. To the north, two additional battalions have been working their way eastward along Route 9 since early this month and are now reported to be within ten miles of Muong Phine.

*The Communists are unlikely to allow these incursions to go unchallenged much longer. The North Vietnamese have brought several thousand new troops into the panhandle from North and South Vietnam this summer, presumably to ward off operations of this sort. In addition to striking back against the government guerrillas, the Communists may also launch some major attacks of their own in the western part of the panhandle-- Paksong appears to be a prime candidate-- in order to force the Laotian military back on the defensive.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## YUGOSLAVIA

President Tito has proposed a government reorganization that would substitute a collective leadership for the present one-man presidency. Speaking in Zagreb yesterday, Tito said that the collective body would comprise people with the greatest "respect" for the Yugoslav system.

*The proposal clearly is on Tito's own initiative and not due to pressure. It is the latest in a series of moves on the governmental level which Tito set in motion earlier this year in an effort to come to grips with the problem of succession. Although Tito did not say when or how the proposal would be implemented, we do not expect the reorganization to take place prior to the visit of President Nixon.*

*At the party congress last year, Tito set a precedent for collective leadership by setting up a party executive bureau of 15 leading officials including himself. This body, dominated by Tito, provides the nucleus of party authority. The current proposed constitutional change in the structure of the state's top executive echelon is likewise unlikely to diminish the pre-eminence within the government which flows to Tito from his stature and prestige within the party.*

*Tito's latest proposal comes at a time when Yugoslavia is drawing closer to the West, and it may well be designed to give the government apparatus a more democratic appearance. It will also provide Tito with a hand-picked group of associates to whom he can further entrust some state functions.*

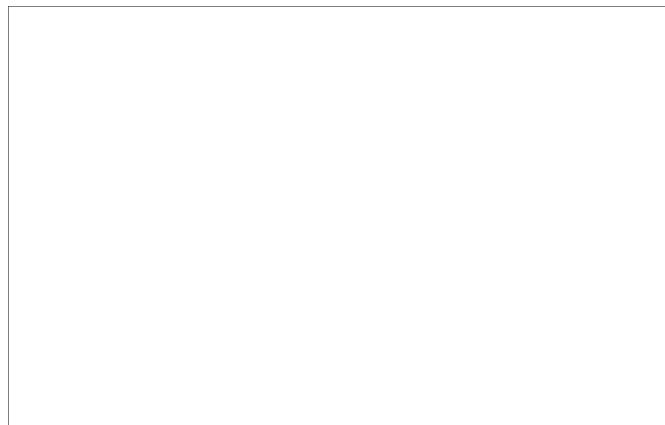
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

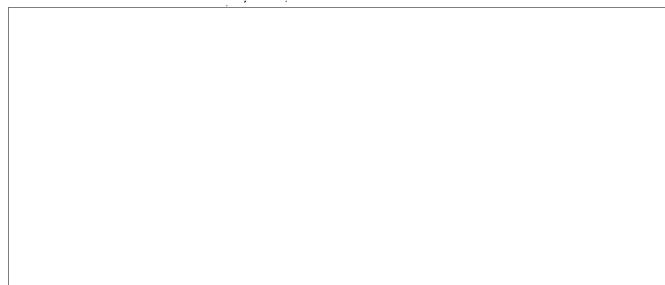
**SOVIET UNION**



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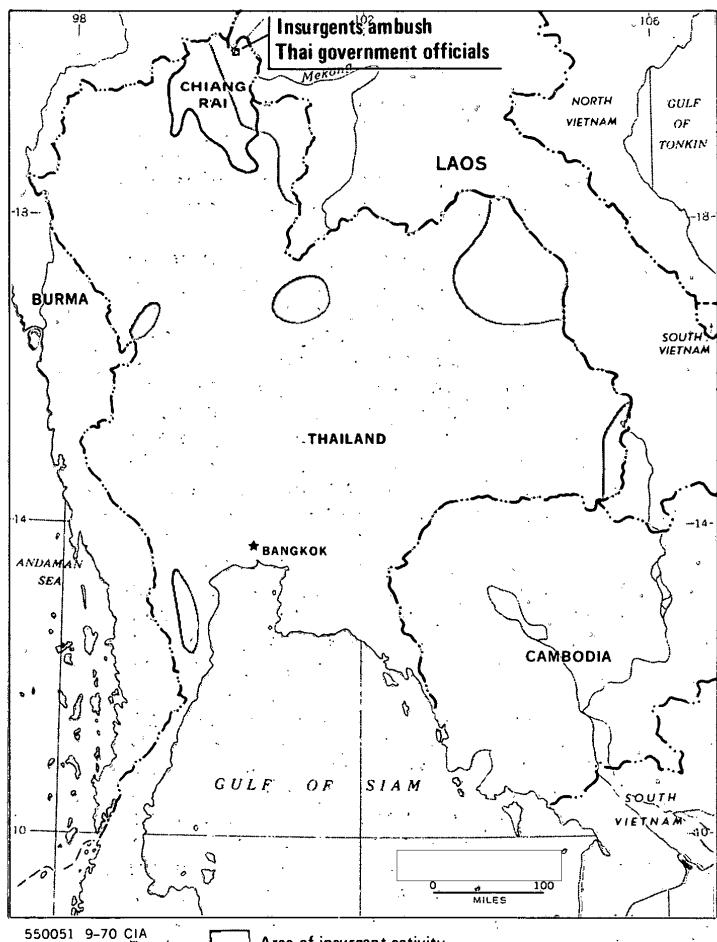


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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

Thailand: Communist insurgents on Sunday ambushed and killed the governor and police chief of Chiang Rai Province, as well as the intelligence chief of the Thai 3rd Army--the highest ranking officials yet killed by the insurgents. Their deaths may spark more intensive counterinsurgency operations against guerrilla strongholds in this area. Thousands of army troops and border police have already begun a search for the killers.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

*23 September 1970*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

23 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Egypt

(*Page 3*)

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Lead forces from the Cambodian Army column on Route 6 pushed toward Tang Kouk yesterday. (*Page 4*)

In Laos, government forces are improving their defensive positions in the north. (*Page 5*)

Soviet

Chile

(*Page 6*)

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Burmese

(*Page 7*)

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Soviets

(*Page 8*)

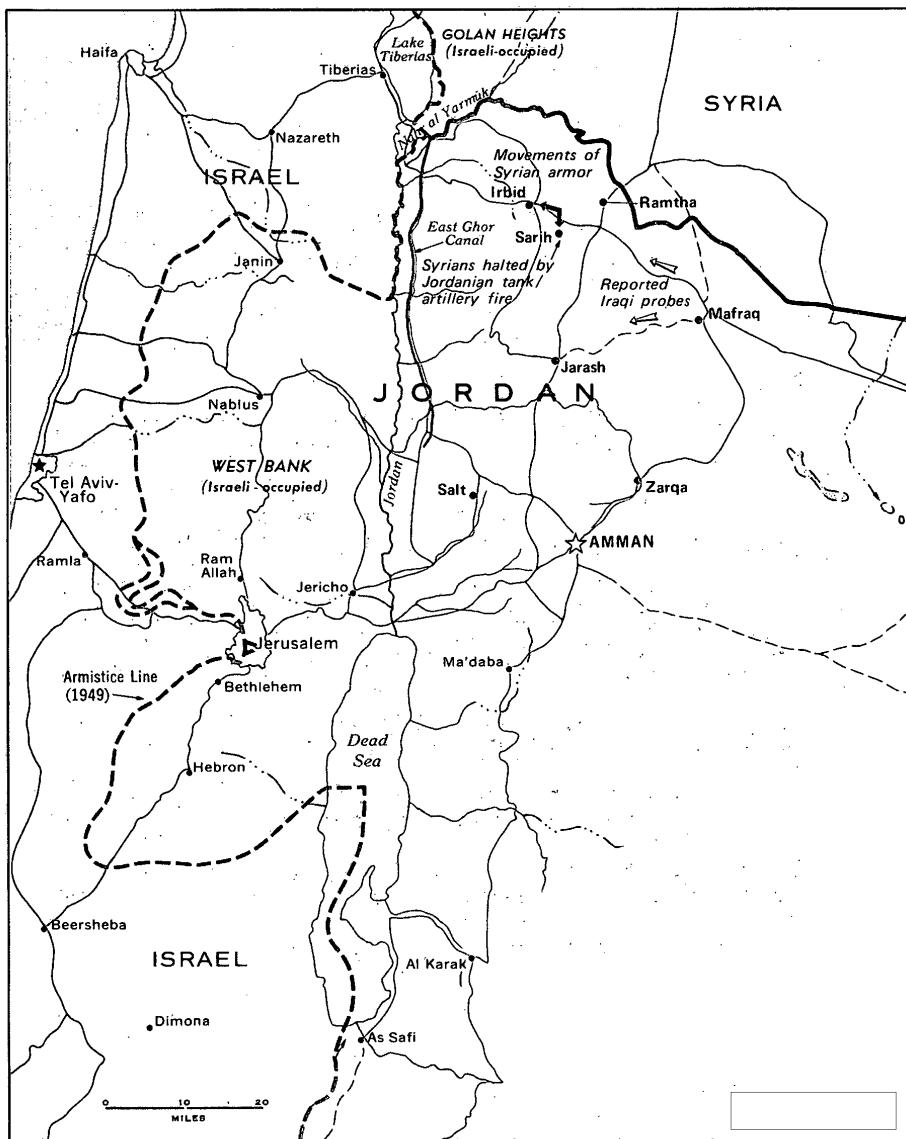
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Warsaw Pact countries will engage in one of their biggest military maneuvers next week. (*Page 8*)

It appears that western oil companies will follow the pattern established in Occidental's recent agreement with the Libyan Government. (*Page 8*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY****JORDAN**

Yesterday Jordanian tank and artillery fire effectively prevented the movement of Syrian armor south of Irbid. Any further attempt to push south toward Amman will be hampered by hilly terrain in the area which would force Syrian tanks to use open roads where they would be highly vulnerable to Jordan's antitank fire. The other alternative--a flank attack against Amman--would also be hazardous because the Syrians would have to pass through a concentration of Iraqi forces, whose reaction remains in doubt. Jordanian tank strength in the north is now estimated to be 200 compared to the remaining 170 operational Syrian tanks.

Elsewhere the Jordanians claim to control Zarqa and Salt, but the fedayeen have occupied Mafrag and Ajlun, a small town just north of Jarash. In Amman, heavy fighting continues with heavy concentrations of fire on the Husayn and Wahdat refugee camps. [redacted]

[redacted] There is a pressing need for food and medical care in Amman but Red Cross relief efforts are hampered by sniping.

So far, the Iraqis have avoided any significant involvement [redacted]

As the war continues the Iraqis will come under increasing pressure to demonstrate more than just vocal support for the fedayeen. [redacted]

There is no further information on the hostages or progress in the negotiations in Beirut. [redacted]

Israeli military traffic continues to move north including civilian vehicles carrying troops--a clear sign of reserve mobilization. [redacted]

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(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

The Arab summit conference produced nothing but a delegation to Amman composed of high-level officials from Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, and Egypt. They hope to meet with Husayn and Arafat and arrange a settlement.

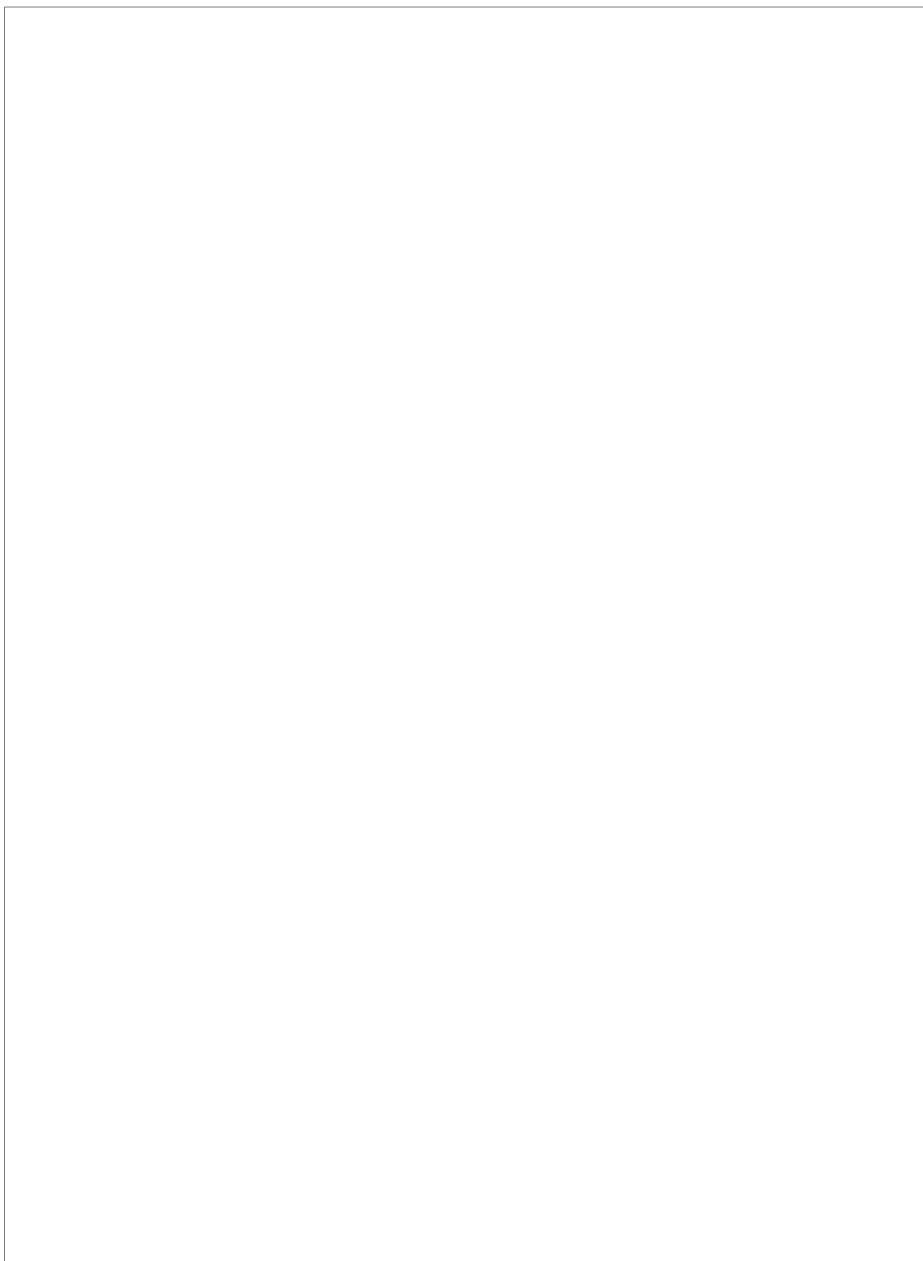
Soviet naval units in the Mediterranean, meanwhile, are keeping close tabs on the movements of US and NATO warships there but have shown no hostile intent nor have they engaged in active harassment. The Soviet Mediterranean squadron, moreover, remains at a strength considered normal for this time of year.

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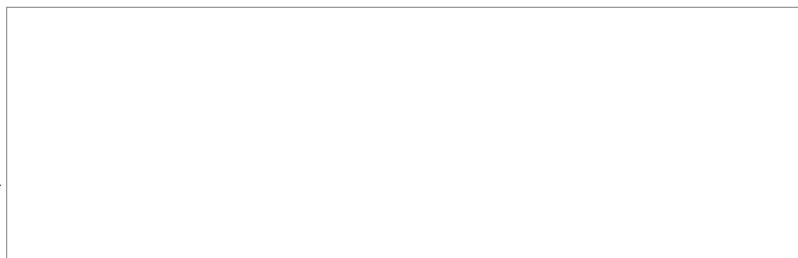
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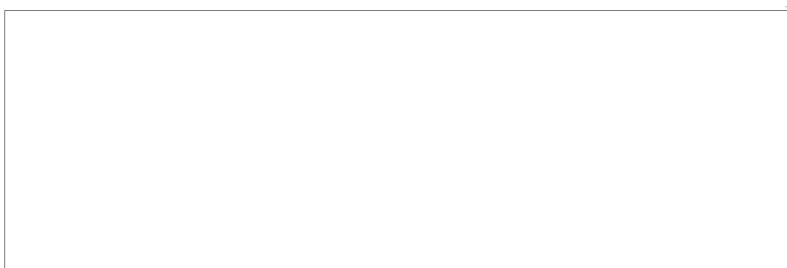


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**EGYPT**



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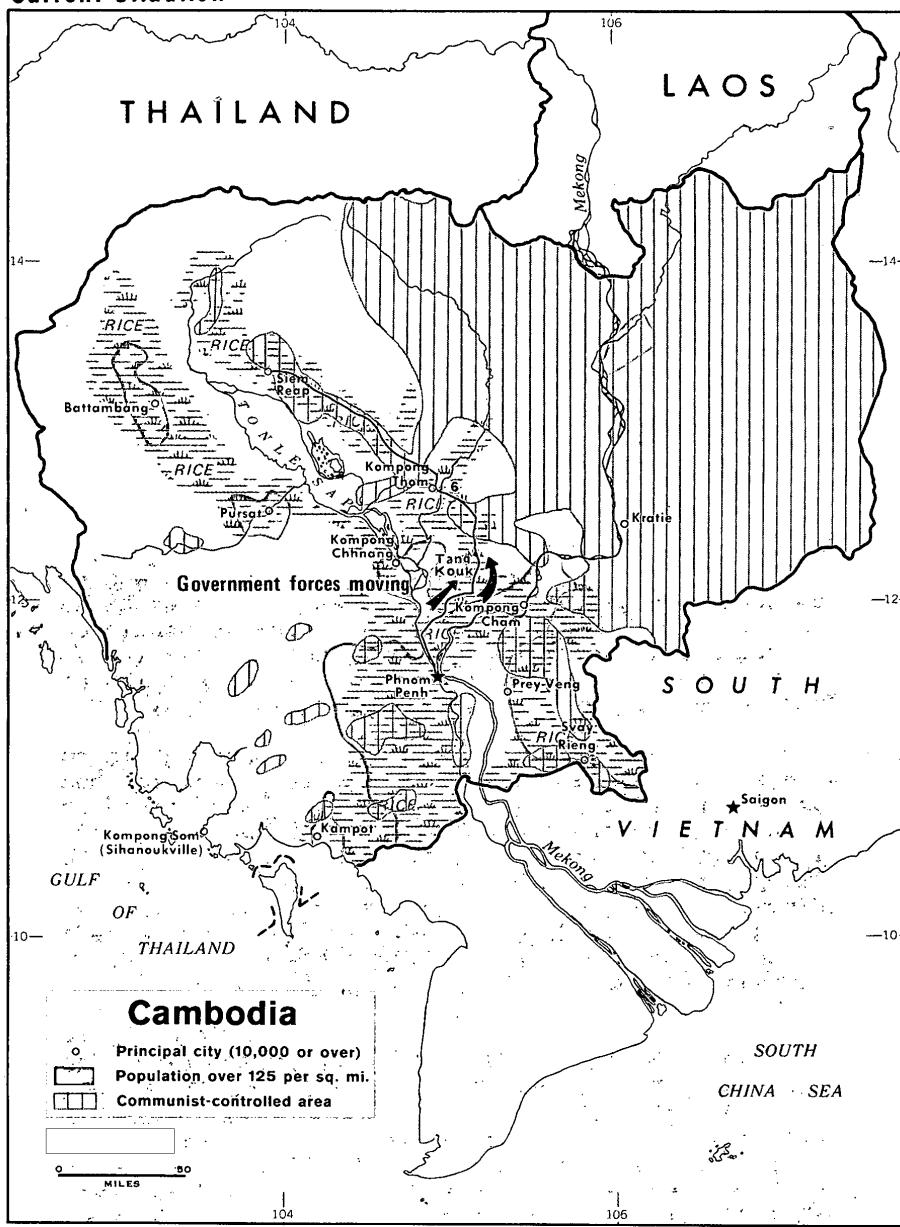
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

## Current Situation



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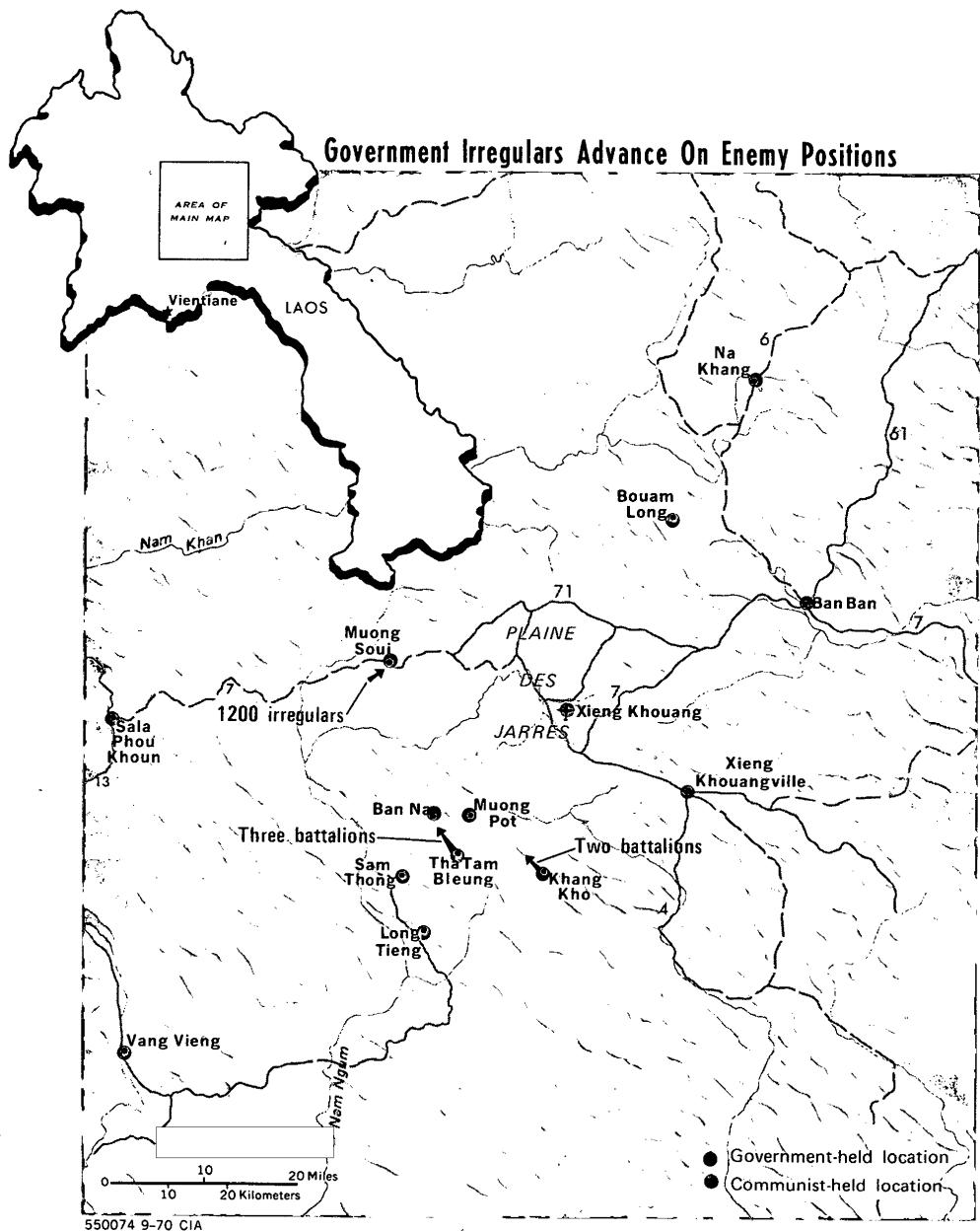
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## CAMBODIA

An additional infantry battalion has joined the three government battalions pushing northeast toward Tang Kouk. This force made no significant contact with the enemy yesterday, but the main government column further back on Route 6 was harassed with rocket and recoilless rifle fire. Although press accounts claim that Cambodian Army elements have re-taken Tang Kouk, a US aerial observer was unable to spot any government forces there yesterday.

The government's second river convoy to Kompong Thom city returned to Kompong Chhnang city without incident on 21 September with 1,200 Vietnamese refugees. The deputy chief of staff of the Cambodian Army has told Ambassador Swank that the success of the river operations has temporarily eased the pressure on Kompong Thom and, consequently, there is less urgency attached to the effort to reopen Route 6 to the city.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

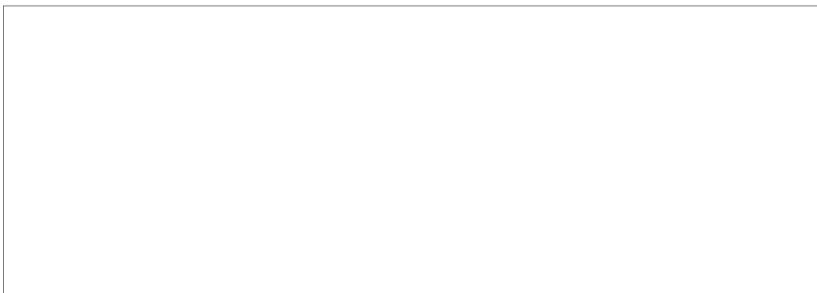
Government forces near the Plaine des Jarres are attacking in several areas. Three guerrilla battalions have driven to within three miles of Ban Na, a key hilltop position guarding Communist lines of communications south of the Plaine. To the southeast, two government battalions are advancing toward Muong Pot. Government irregular forces closing in on the deserted town of Muong Soui have encountered only scattered opposition from the five companies of Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops believed to be in the area.

*The purpose of these government operations is to improve defensive positions in anticipation of another Communist dry season drive toward the Long Tieng complex and west toward the Route 7 and 13 road junction. For their part, the Communists have been determined to maintain a presence south of the Plaine this summer to frustrate any attempt by the government to repeat last year's rainy season success.*

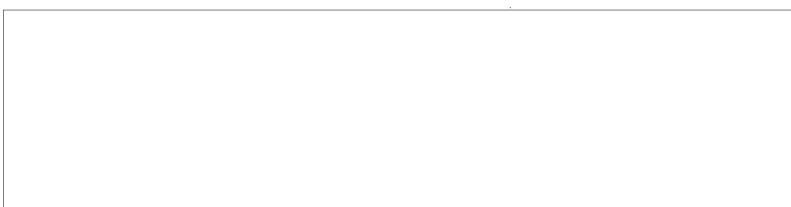
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USSR-CHILE



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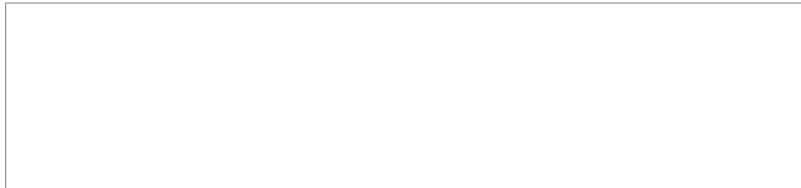


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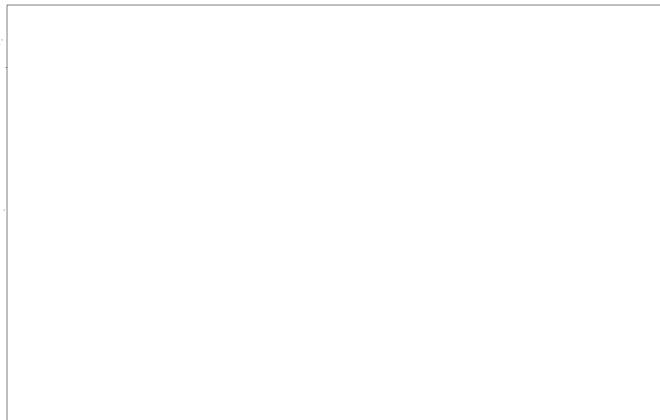
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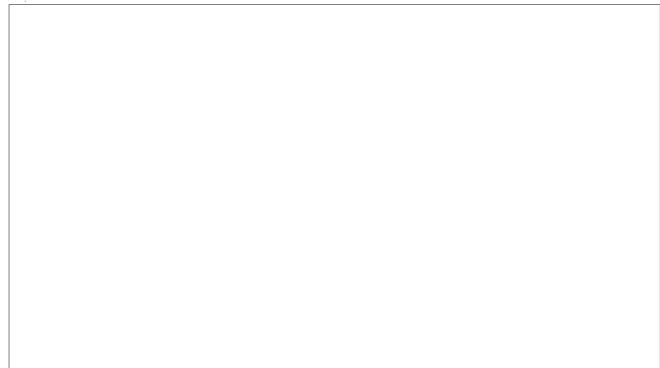
BURMA-THAILAND



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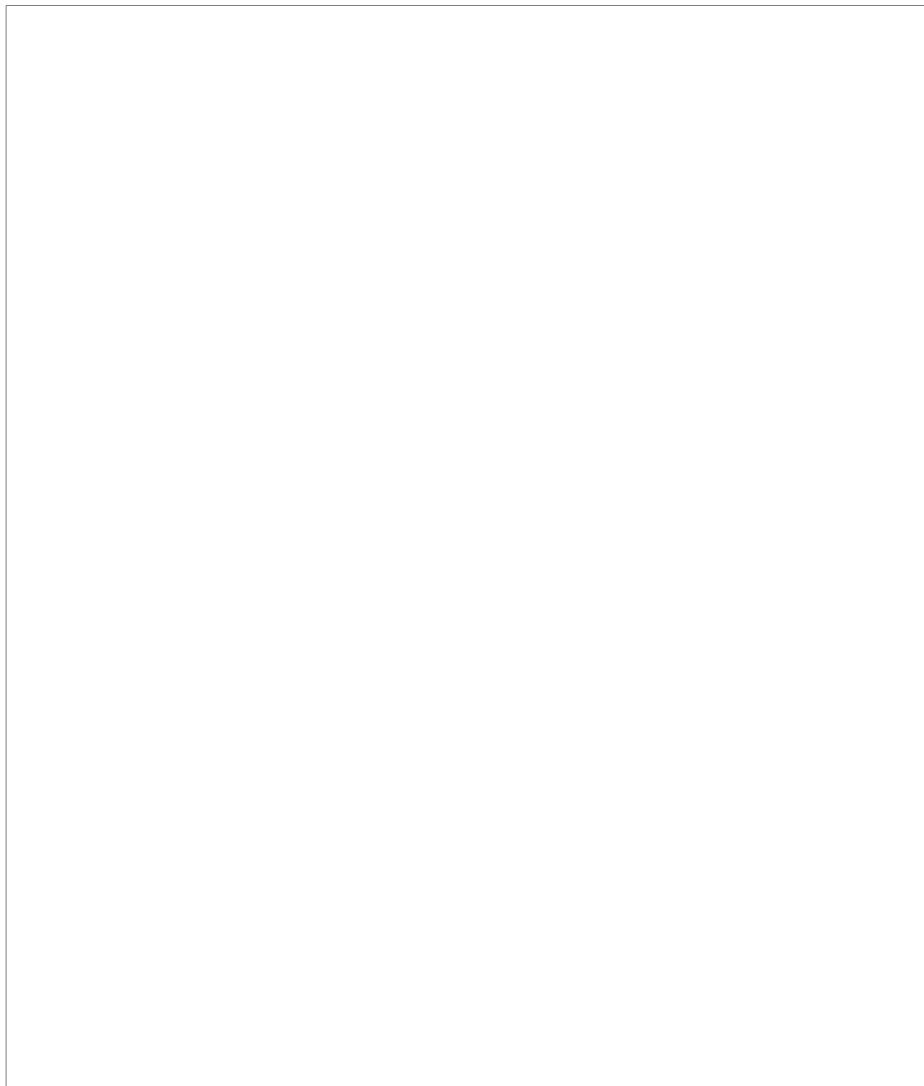


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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

**USSR:**

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Warsaw Pact: Combined Warsaw Pact military maneuvers are expected to begin next week in East Germany. They may be the first to involve participants from all of the Pact countries. Hungary and Bulgaria have announced that units of their armed forces will take part and, according to the Romanian military attaché in Sofia, Romania will send staff elements but no troops. The "southern tier" countries have not previously participated in maneuvers in East Germany. Observers are expected from Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Libya: Three of the four western partners in the Oasis Oil Company have agreed to the same increases in the posted price that formed the basis of the government's earlier agreement with Occidental. As with Occidental, the increased posted price will not be retroactive but instead the tax rate will be raised. The agreements with Occidental and members of Oasis cover about half of current Libyan crude output and will increase revenues by at least \$115 million annually. It now is almost certain that agreements with the remaining companies will follow this pattern.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

24 September 1970

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

24 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The situation in Jordan is discussed on Page 1.

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Vietnamese Communist activity is increasing in Cambodia  
(Page 5)

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North Vietnam Laos. (Page 6)

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In Chile, the commander of the air force has claimed  
that the armed forces are prepared to prevent an  
Allende government if a legal excuse can be found.  
(Page 7)

Bolivia

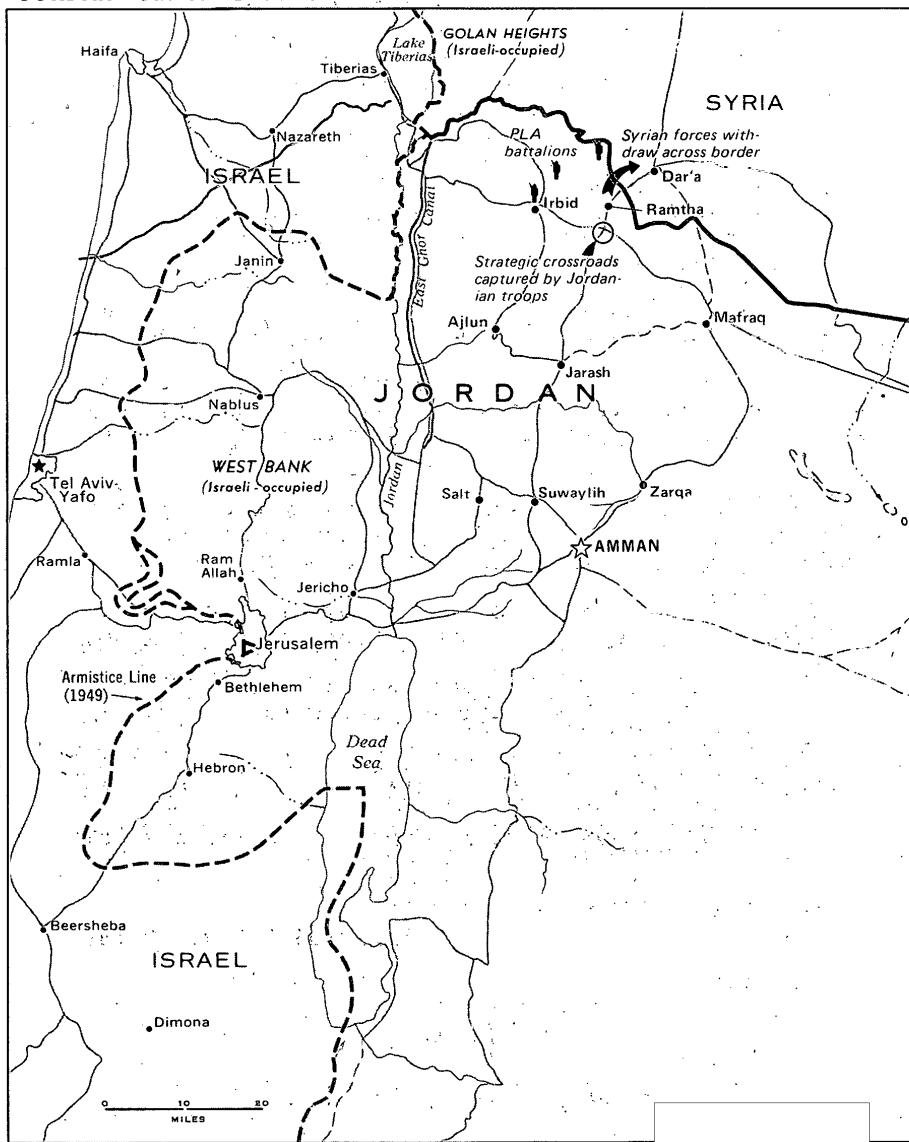
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(Page 8)

Moscow is expecting a record grain harvest this year.  
(Page 9)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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JORDAN

[redacted] all Syrian forces have now withdrawn across the border although they remain close enough to return to Jordan quickly if they want to do so. [redacted]

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[redacted] The Syrian-backed Hittin Brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), under the command of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has replaced the Syrians in Jordan. [redacted]

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Syrian withdrawal seems to have been only partially due to lack of success in the fighting, however. Syria was probably extremely nervous that the US or Israel would intervene. [redacted]

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[redacted] The Syrians may have realized, too, that they could not keep up the fiction that their troops were only Palestinian; by replacing regular troops with a PLA unit, they may be hoping to legitimize their intervention and still prevent an all-out victory against the fedayeen.

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(continued)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

In the wake of the Syrian withdrawal, the Jordanians have launched a heavy attack on Irbid, using an armored brigade and two infantry battalions. Governor General Majali announced yesterday that Jordanian troops captured the Ramtha-Irbid-Mafraq crossroads, the key to the supply route from Syria, and were in control of Zarqa.

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In Amman, the army continued clearing operations. [redacted], a confidant of King Husayn, [redacted] the army has discovered 300 fedayeen strongpoints, and has taken some 8,000 prisoners--a figure which probably includes a large number of noncombatant fedayeen sympathizers. [redacted] the number of casualties appears to be much lower than press reports suggest.

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Iraqi activity continues to be minimal, and seems to be precautionary.

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The "agreement" announced over Amman radio yesterday by King Husayn and Salah Khalaf, number two man in the PLO, has been rejected by Yasir Arafat and by Cairo officials of the PLO, according to press reports. They claim that Khalaf and the three other PLO leaders captured several days ago by the Jordanians had no authority to enter into such an agreement.

Meanwhile, the kings and presidents resumed their discussions in Cairo last night and planned to meet again today. The four-man conciliation committee sent to Amman has returned, accompanied by the four PLO leaders who were released by King Husayn after the "agreement" was announced. Sudanese President Numayri, chairman of the conciliation committee, said his group "blessed" the agreement between Husayn and the PLO leaders and appealed to both sides to cease hostilities. Inasmuch as the agreement so totally supports Husayn's position, its approval by the delegation is somewhat surprising.

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

There has been no official word on the hostages,  
but [redacted] was informed on 22  
September by a "good source" that all were safe.  
The source said that the hostages had been removed  
from Amman before the outbreak of fighting and were  
being held elsewhere in Jordan in groups of about  
six, apparently under close guard by the Popular  
Front for the Liberation of Palestine. According  
to press reports, the commandos have announced that  
the captives are being held in the "liberated zone"  
of north Jordan. The sources said that all of the  
hostages were "believed" to be safe.

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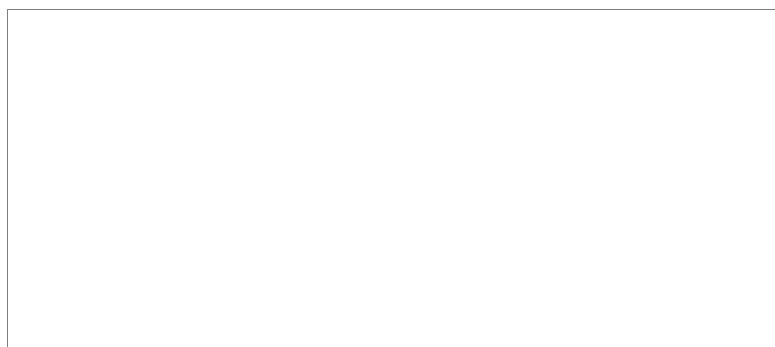
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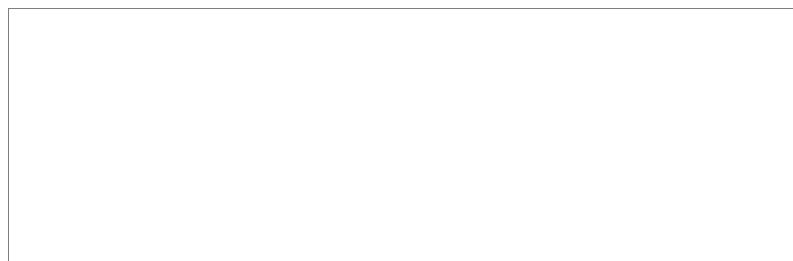
SOUTH VIETNAM



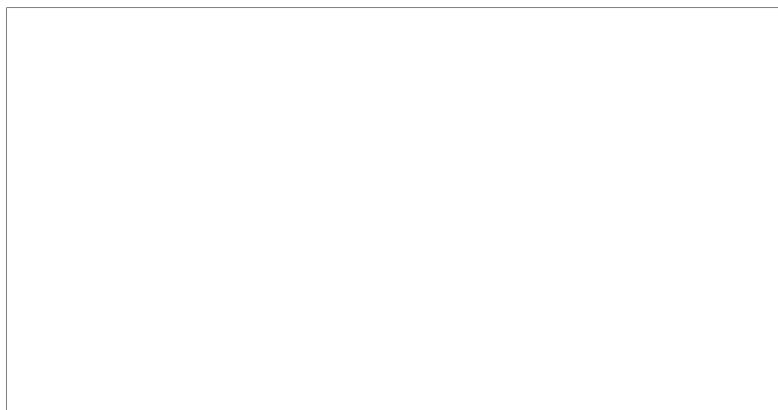
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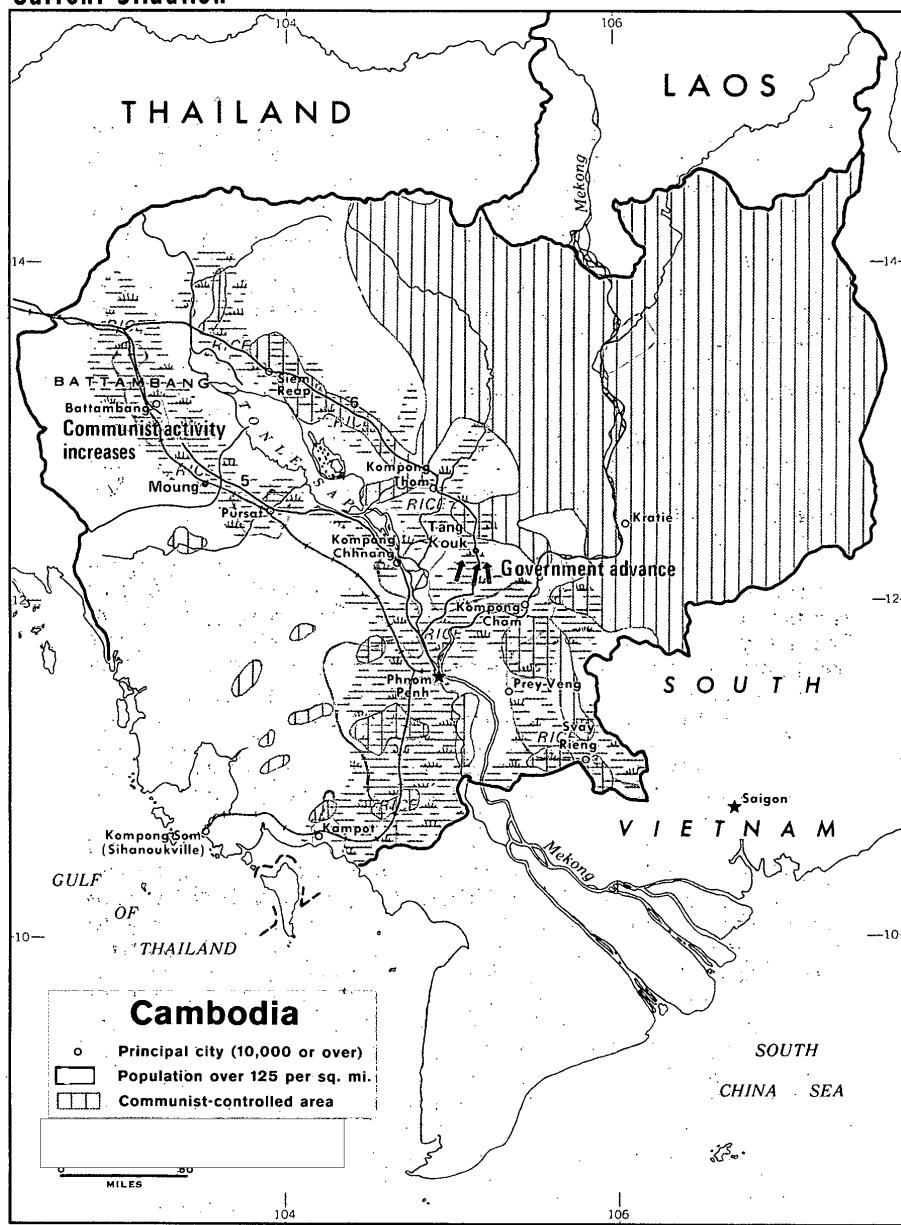
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

[redacted] the Communists have been infiltrating outlying areas of the hitherto quiet Battambang Province since early September, propagandizing and requisitioning supplies. Communist forces have been reported operating as close as three miles to the railway town of Moung, on Route 5, and some residents are fleeing. Thus far, however, the only significant enemy attacks in the province have occurred in an area between 20 and 30 miles northeast of the well-defended Battambang city.

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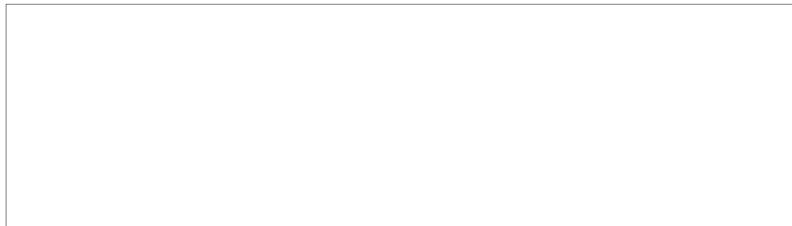
The government land drive north to Kompong Thom is still being slowed by sporadic Communist harassing fire. The column has now been reorganized into four task forces. Three of them, one on Route 6 and one to either flank, are advancing toward Tang Kouk village along a front of almost four miles.

An intercepted message from COSVN's Strategic Intelligence Bureau to one of its associates indicates that the Communists are sensitive to the opportunities for "annihilating a number of Cambodian units" presented by the Kompong Thom operation. The message does not necessarily mean, however, that they will undertake large-scale attacks against the 8,000 - 10,000-man Cambodian force backed with air support.

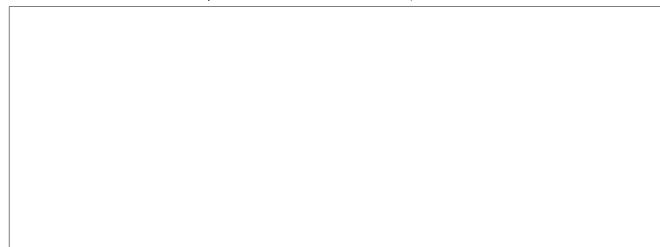
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

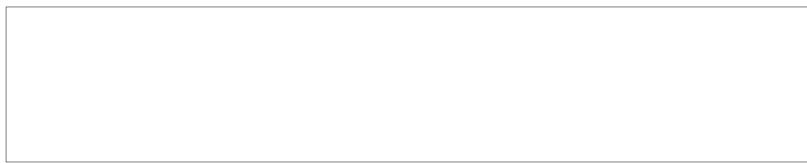
NORTH VIETNAM



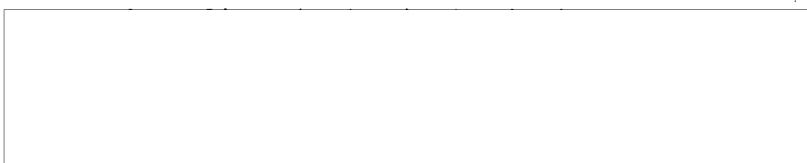
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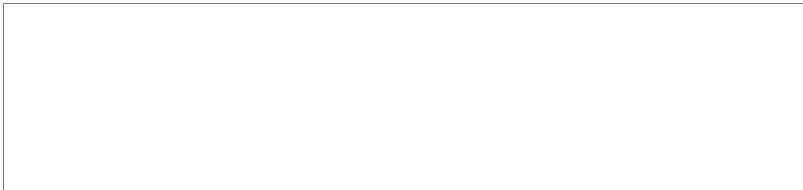
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

## CHILE

The head of the Chilean Air Force, General Carlos Guerraty, has told the US Embassy in Santiago that the armed forces and national police are prepared to prevent Allende from assuming the presidency if they can find a constitutional pretext that would elicit the support of the troops in all the services. He asserted that within six months Allende would destroy the armed forces as they now exist. Guerraty emphasized that the move must be made within ten days. He added, however, that if the US could provide money, votes could be bought to defeat Allende in Congress on 24 October.



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*Guerraty's previous efforts to arouse military resistance to Allende have not elicited much response. The military's reluctance to move stems in part from fear of violence from Allende backers.*

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

BOLIVIA

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A policeman and two students have been killed, and the students hold four policemen as hostages. On Monday, the day of the greatest violence to date, students attacked the US Embassy in La Paz.

The arrest and deportation of five leftist clergymen on 16 September touched off the latest demonstrations. Ovando is not bowing to leftist demands that he rescind these actions, but his announcement that security forces will respect university autonomy could be unpopular with the right.

Military and police officials have long wanted an excuse to raid the university in La Paz, which they believe serves as a base for subversive activity, and now are likely to press Ovando to allow them to enter it to free the police hostages. Although such a move would intensify the student protest movement and might prompt labor to join the conflict, any sign that the President is weakening in the face of the violence could trigger the long-awaited showdown between himself and the military.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

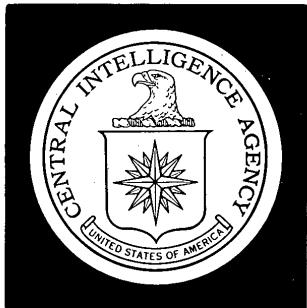
USSR

Agriculture Minister Matskevitch has predicted a harvest of "about 180 million tons of grain," which would be the largest in Soviet history. Poor weather during the next two weeks could set back the harvest, but the weather is now good and the outlook is favorable for at least the next few days.

*If the Soviets achieve this record harvest, the usable output--145-150 million tons--would be 10-15 percent above the average level in 1966-69. It would enable the Soviets to maintain current grain reserve levels, to meet domestic needs for high-quality bread, and to relieve the meat shortage by allocating more grain to feed livestock. The Soviets would be able to maintain their present shipments to Eastern Europe, as well as to Egypt, Cuba, North Vietnam, and North Korea, their major non-European clients.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*25 September 1970*

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~~Top Secret~~

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

25 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

In Cambodia, the Communists evidently are making gains in organizing the countryside. (*Page 3*)

[redacted]

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[redacted] [redacted]

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North Vietnam

Laos.

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(*Page 5*)

We discuss a Soviet paper on Berlin on *Page 6*.

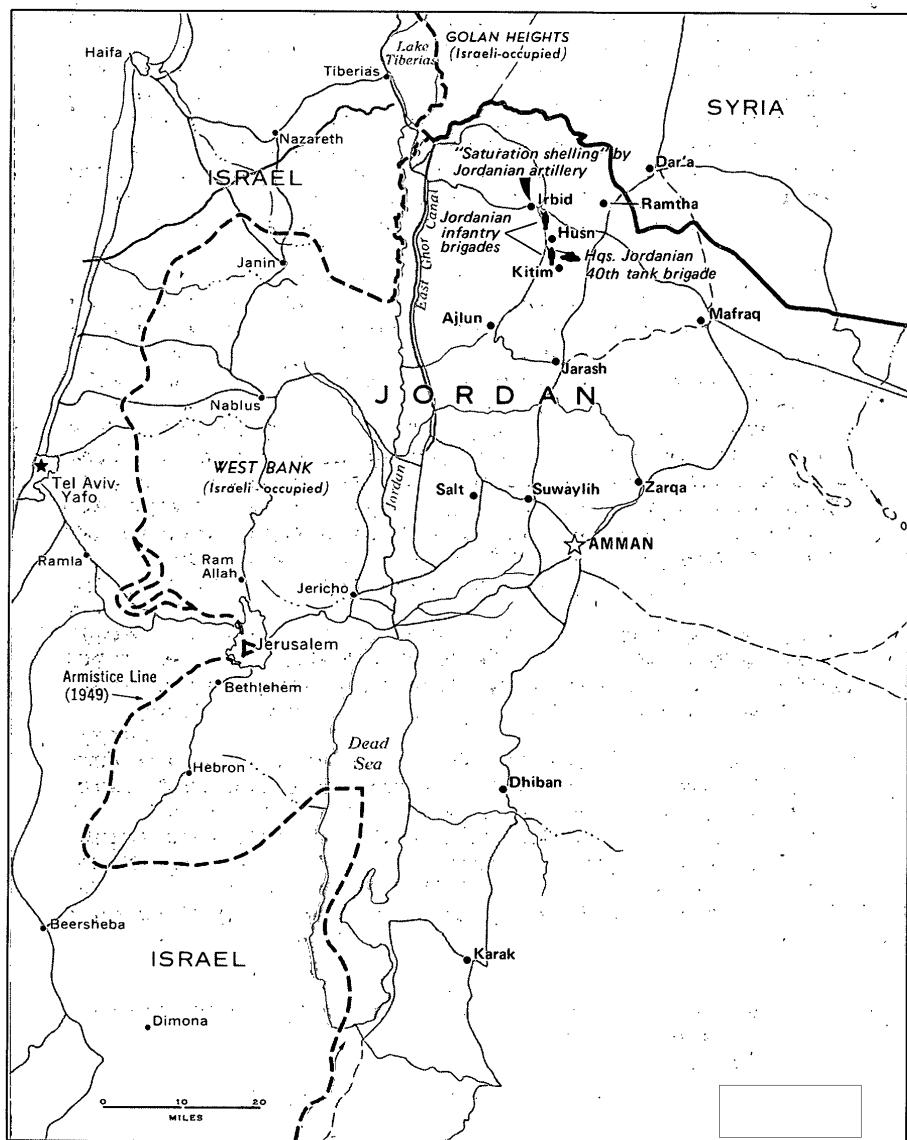
[redacted]

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Our comment on the Soviet lunar mission appears on  
*Page 7*.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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550104 9-70 CIA

## FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

## JORDAN

The Jordanian Army evidently is steadily advancing against fedayeen strongholds in the north.

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One of the Syrian brigades which pulled out of Jordan earlier in the week has now left the border area. This suggests that the Syrians probably have no immediate plans to return.

Severe fighting continues in Amman, where the army opened up with artillery, tanks, and machine guns in the northeast sector yesterday morning, [redacted] and the commandos [redacted] replied by shelling the royal palaces. [redacted]

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Farther south, the government seems to be in good shape. Commandos have been forced out of Karak near the Dead Sea [redacted]

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King Husayn faces some political embarrassment in the resignation yesterday of his prime minister, Brigadier General Daud. In a statement to the press in Cairo where he was attending the Arab summit conference, Daud, a Palestinian, said his government was being held responsible for something it had nothing to do with--clearly a reference to the showdown with the fedayeen. He added that he wanted to make room for a national civilian cabinet able to restore peace. Husayn accepted the resignation, according to Amman radio, but asked the cabinet to remain in office until a new government is formed.

In a meeting with US Ambassador Brown earlier in the day, Husayn expressed optimism over the disarray of the fedayeen. He expressed the belief that the fedayeen central committee no longer exists, with all its significant members dead, captured, or out of business. Yasir Arafat, he claimed, is finished. Husayn said the extent of fedayeen penetration of his government had taken him by surprise. His own chef, for example, was believed to have been a high fedayeen official, and his driver a fedayeen major.

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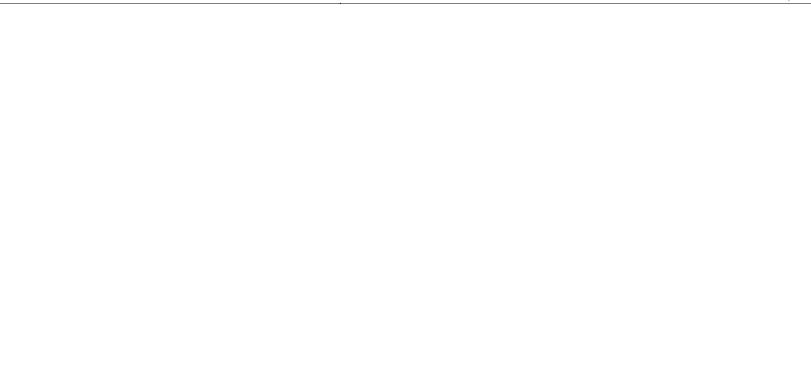
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

A second Arab peace mission flew from Cairo to Amman late yesterday, apparently in response to an appeal from an emergency meeting of commando leaders in Damascus for a 24-hour cease-fire. Fifteen delegates representing all major fedayeen bodies attended the Damascus meeting, according to Cairo's semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram. This latest peace mission was again headed by Sudanese President Numayri, and included Egyptian, Tunisian, Kuwaiti, Saudi Arabian, and Palestine Liberation Organization central committee representatives.

*Despite increasing pressure from other Arab leaders to end the bloodshed, Husayn now seems to have no intention of stopping until the fedayeen agree to settle on his terms. He is in no mood to compromise and vitiate the heavy price he has already paid, even if he were able to rein in the army. The embittered fedayeen, for their part, probably realize that to accept the King's conditions would spell the end of their movement in Jordan. Thus any agreement on paper resulting from concerted efforts by Nasir and other Arab leaders would almost certainly prove no more than a short-lived stopgap.*

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine reported to the Red Cross yesterday that the hijacking hostages were in good health, well treated, and safe from the fighting. King Husayn told Ambassador Brown that he is prepared to consider trading high-ranking fedayeen for the hostages, although he thinks the commandos may not be willing to do this.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

[redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1

In 50X1

Kompong Speu Province the Communists apparently have made propaganda and recruiting gains since early August by capitalizing on the population's antagonism toward South Vietnamese troops.

In nearby Kampot Province, Cambodian Army troops in one key district are said to have reached an understanding with the Communists, allowing them considerable freedom of movement in return for their agreement not to attack the district capital. Large areas of the province are under Communist control. In Kompong Cham Province, the Communists are reported to have established two military training camps for Cambodian recruits. A Viet Cong defector claims that after a training period of three to six months the trainees are assigned to existing Cambodian Communist forces at the province and district level.

*Government officials, although increasingly aware of Communist activities of this sort, are still preoccupied with protecting the country's urban areas, particularly Phnom Penh. In addition, the government's civil action program for rural areas is barely under way, and it probably will be some time before it registers any real results. The Communists, for their part, still have substantial problems to overcome before they have a reliable organization in the countryside to support their military effort.*

On the military front, Communist resistance has again stalled the government's advance along Route 6 toward Tang Kouk village. Enemy opposition does not appear as great as press accounts suggest, but the Cambodians yesterday replaced two battalions after suffering five killed and 77 wounded. Air strikes were to support yet another government move on the village yesterday.

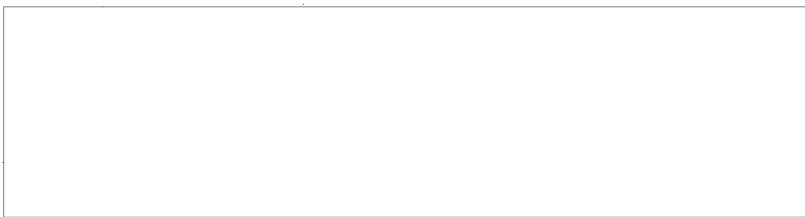
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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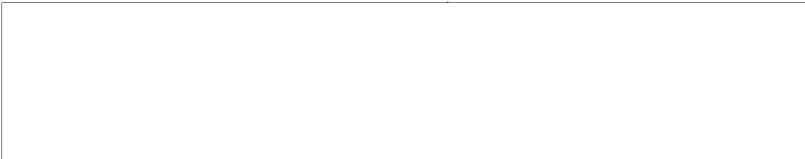
SOUTH VIETNAM



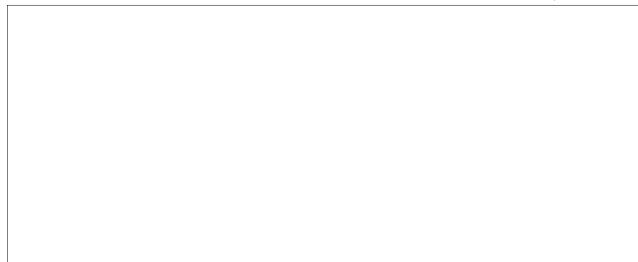
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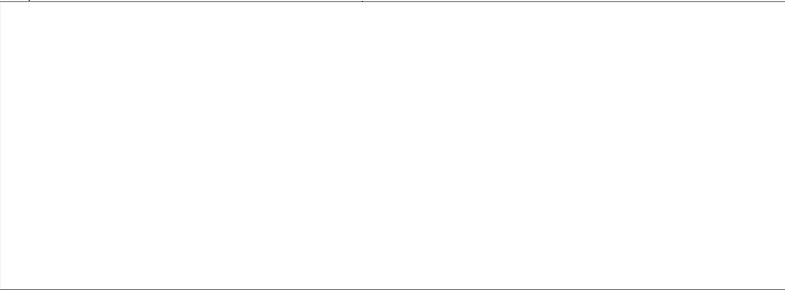
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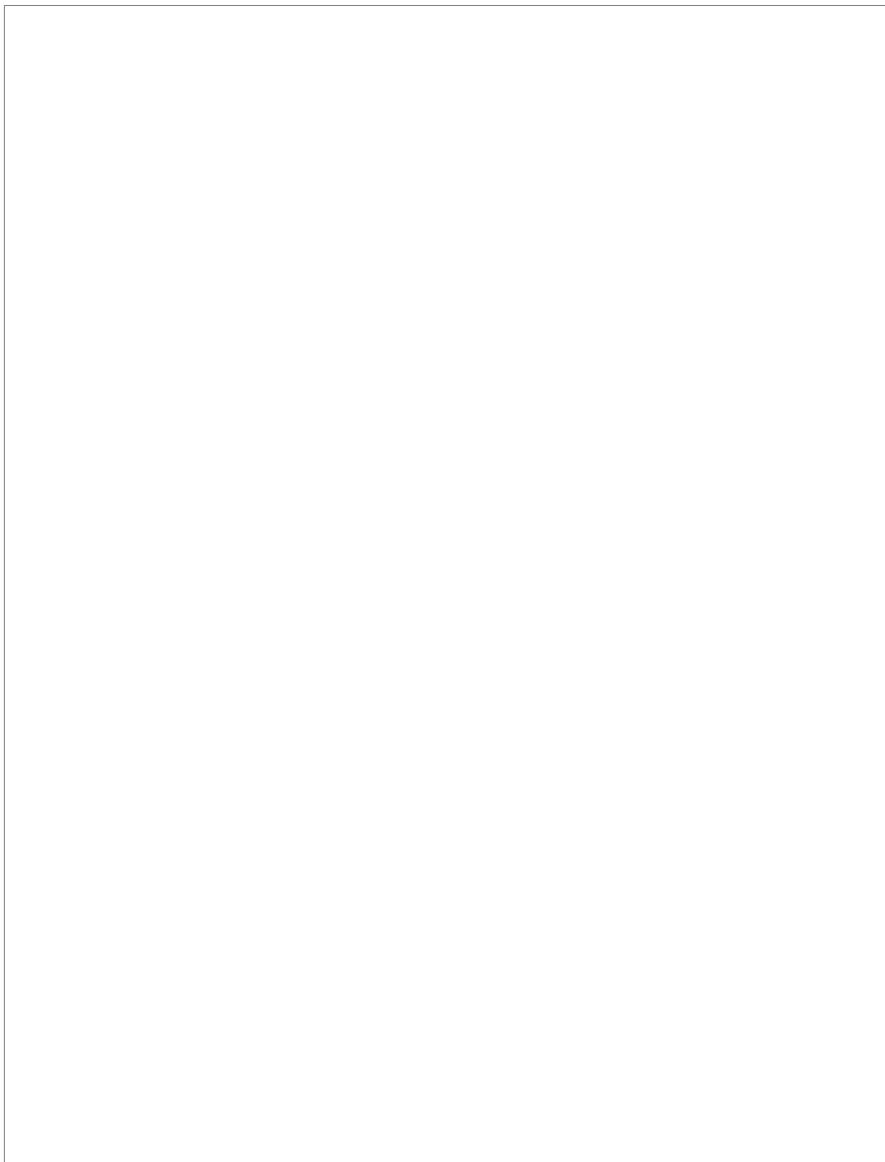


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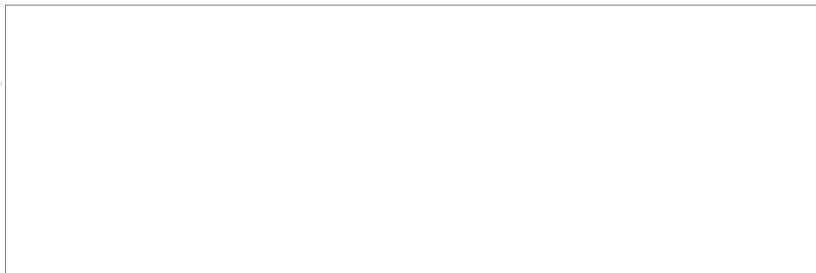
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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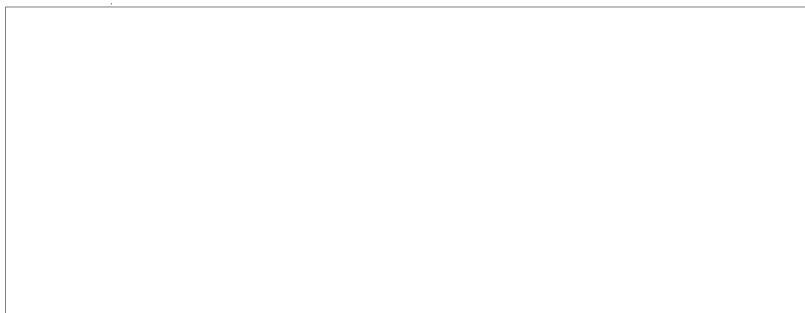
LAOS



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-BERLIN**

*The Soviets have presented their first written proposal on Berlin following the agreement between Ambassadors Abrasimov and Rush early this month to compare notes. The paper makes some ostensible concessions to the Allied interest in gaining improvements in access to and movement within Berlin, but still does not accept this as an acceptable subject for four-power negotiations.*

Instead, the proposal states that "under an understanding between the USSR and GDR" certain unspecified measures will be taken to facilitate visits of West Berliners to "the territory of the GDR" and that there will be as "uninterrupted an implementation as possible of the necessary peaceful ties between West Berlin and foreign countries."

In return, the Soviets ask that the three Western powers agree to prevent "third countries"-- meaning the West Germans--from doing anything in West Berlin which would affect the "legitimate rights and interest" of others or "complicate" the situation in West Berlin. The proposal indicates that a long list of "impermissible" West German activities relating to Berlin initially submitted by Abrasimov last June remains valid.

*The Soviets did not directly address themselves to the Allied proposal that the East acknowledge Bonn's right to represent the interests of West Berlin in dealing with other countries. However, there is still no give in Moscow's insistence that West Berlin is an independent entity.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Egypt:

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USSR:

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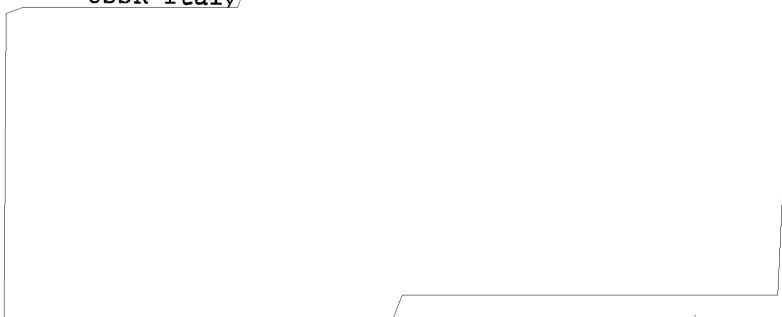
recovery of Luna-16 yesterday went smoothly and the space capsule carrying lunar soil samples was found promptly in Soviet central Asia after landing by parachute. According to a TASS announcement, an electric drill gathered the samples in the Sea of Fertility at depths of up to 14 inches. The amount of lunar soil brought back is unknown

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The pattern of movement of Soviet space event support ships suggests that another lunar mission, possibly a circumlunar probe, may be attempted during October.

USSR-Italy

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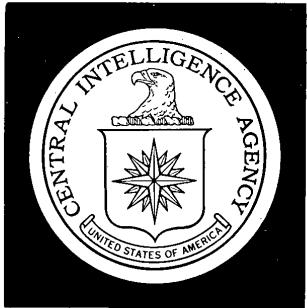
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Yugoslavia: In recent speeches, Tito and Premier Ribicic have expressed serious concern over the crisis in Jordan. Both warned against any outside intervention in Jordan, and Ribicic had particularly harsh words for the fedayeen extremists whose "thoughtless and adventuristic air hijackings" precipitated the crisis. Tito urges a political settlement for several reasons, including his long friendship with Nasir, his support of the Arab cause, and concern that Yugoslavia might somehow be drawn into a clash between the superpowers.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*26 September 1970*

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~~Top Secret~~<sup>50X1</sup>

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

26 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Soviet [redacted] Syria [redacted] Jordan.  
(*Page 3*)

50X1

Cambodian paratroops have captured the village of Tang Kouk. (*Page 4*)

[redacted]  
50X1

In Laos, government guerrillas have lost some positions in the north, but have retaken one in the south. (*Page 6*)

Soviets [redacted]  
(*Page 7*)

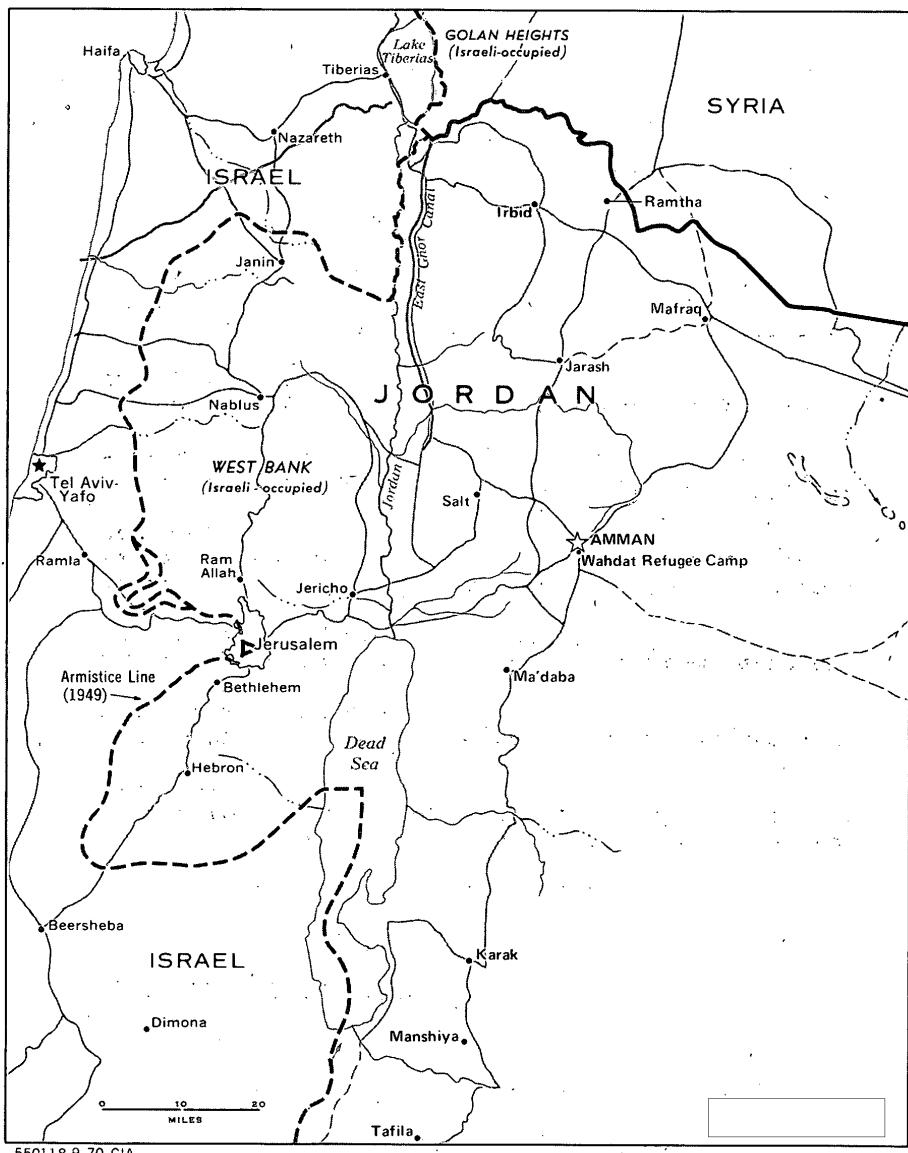
50X1

Negotiating plans of major oil companies in Libya are discussed on *Page 8*.

Officials in Ottawa think agreement on recognition of Peking may be near. (*Page 9*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JORDAN: Current Situation



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550118 9-70 CIA

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JORDAN**

Most of Jordan was quiet yesterday as the latest cease-fire seemed to be holding for the moment. The cease-fire orders of King Husayn and Yasir Arafat to the army and the fedayeen were broadcast by Radio Amman in late afternoon. Arafat's statement was read by Sudanese President Numayri, head of the Arab mediation delegation. The King, in his statement, urged the fedayeen to "return to their senses" and noted that the Arab League delegation had now approved the terms of settlement he had reached earlier with some fedayeen leaders.

*Arafat has not accepted these terms, however, and no general settlement has been reached.* [redacted]

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[redacted] some fedayeen extremists are questioning Arafat's right to speak for them in negotiating any cease-fire.

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Numayri, now back in Cairo with Arafat and the rest of the delegation, is charging that the Jordanian Army has already violated the cease-fire.

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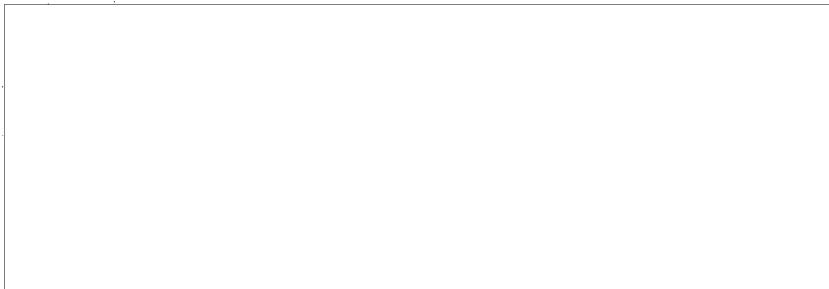
Baghdad and Damascus have issued their usual blasts, and Libya has broken diplomatic relations with Jordan.

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The Jordanian Army now seems more or less in control of Amman. [redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



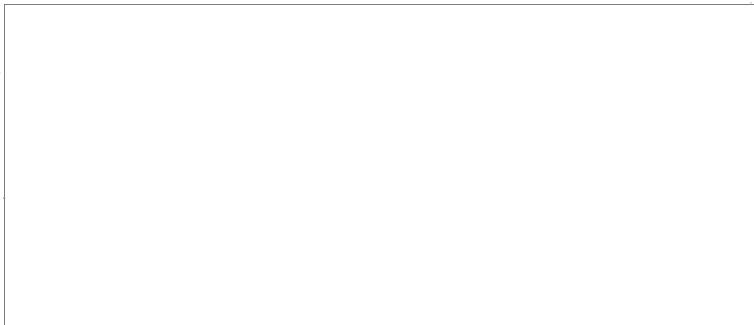
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The whereabouts of the American and Israeli-American hostages is still unknown. The King's confidant, Zaid Rifai, has told our embassy that the 16 hostages freed yesterday by the Jordanian Army were in good condition, but he refused to say where they were found for fear of jeopardizing other rescue efforts. Press reports claim they were found locked in an abandoned house at the Wadiat Refugee Camp. The freed hostages may leave Jordan today.

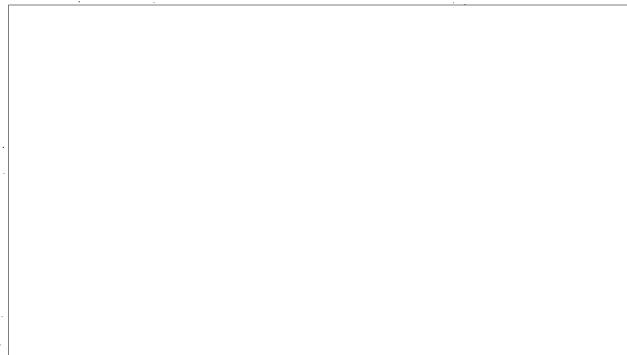
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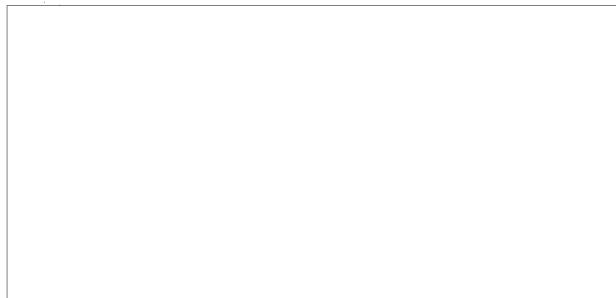
**USSR - MIDDLE EAST**



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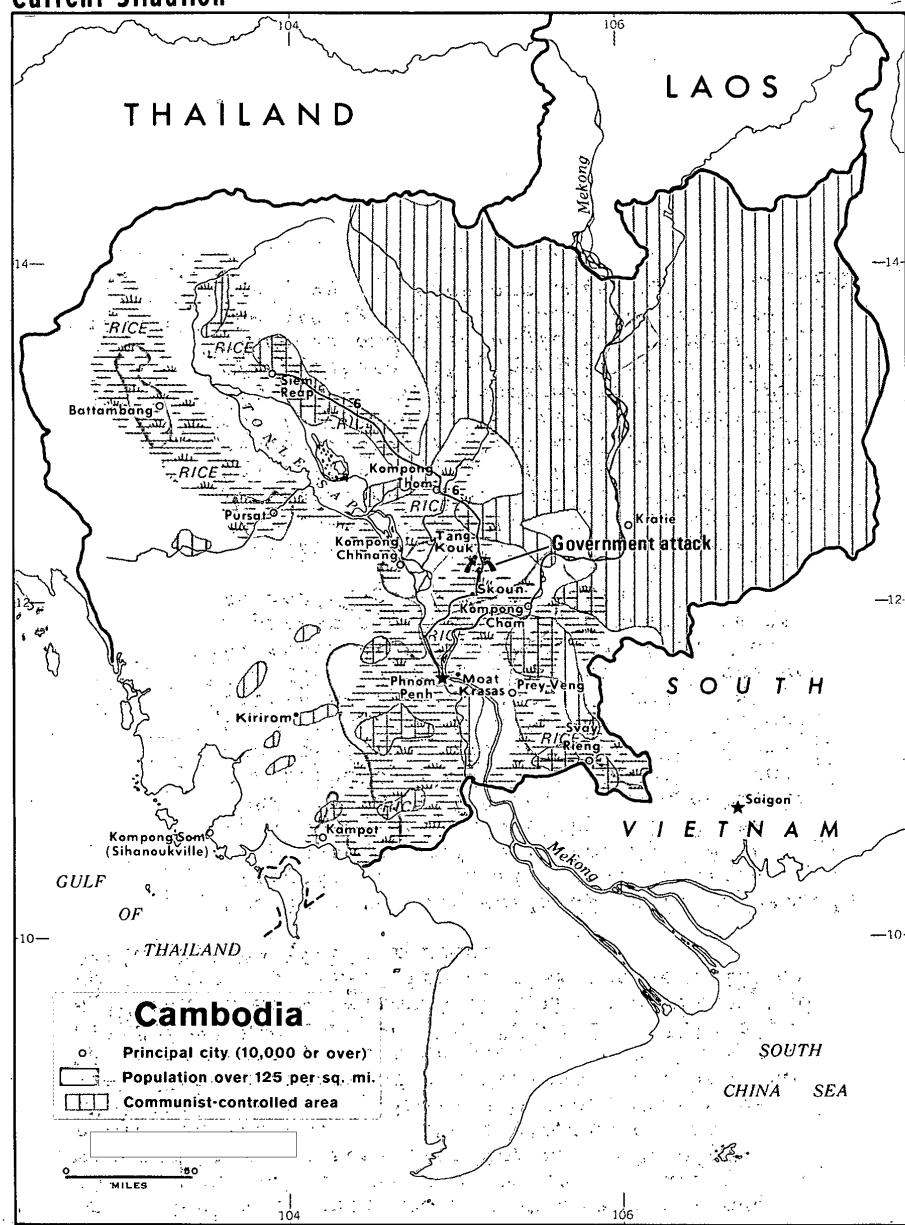
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



550117 9-70 CIA

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

CAMBODIA

Late yesterday afternoon Cambodian paratroops captured Tang Kouk where Communist troops had been blocking the government's advance for almost two weeks. Government troops met only light resistance as they entered the village. Government casualties in the attack were not announced, but the US defense attaché in Phnom Penh reports that Cambodian forces have suffered more than 150 casualties in the past few days.

Government troops plan to launch a sweep operation in the area today, and then will probably attempt to push on toward Kompong Thom. Communist resistance, however, can be expected to increase as the government column advances north.

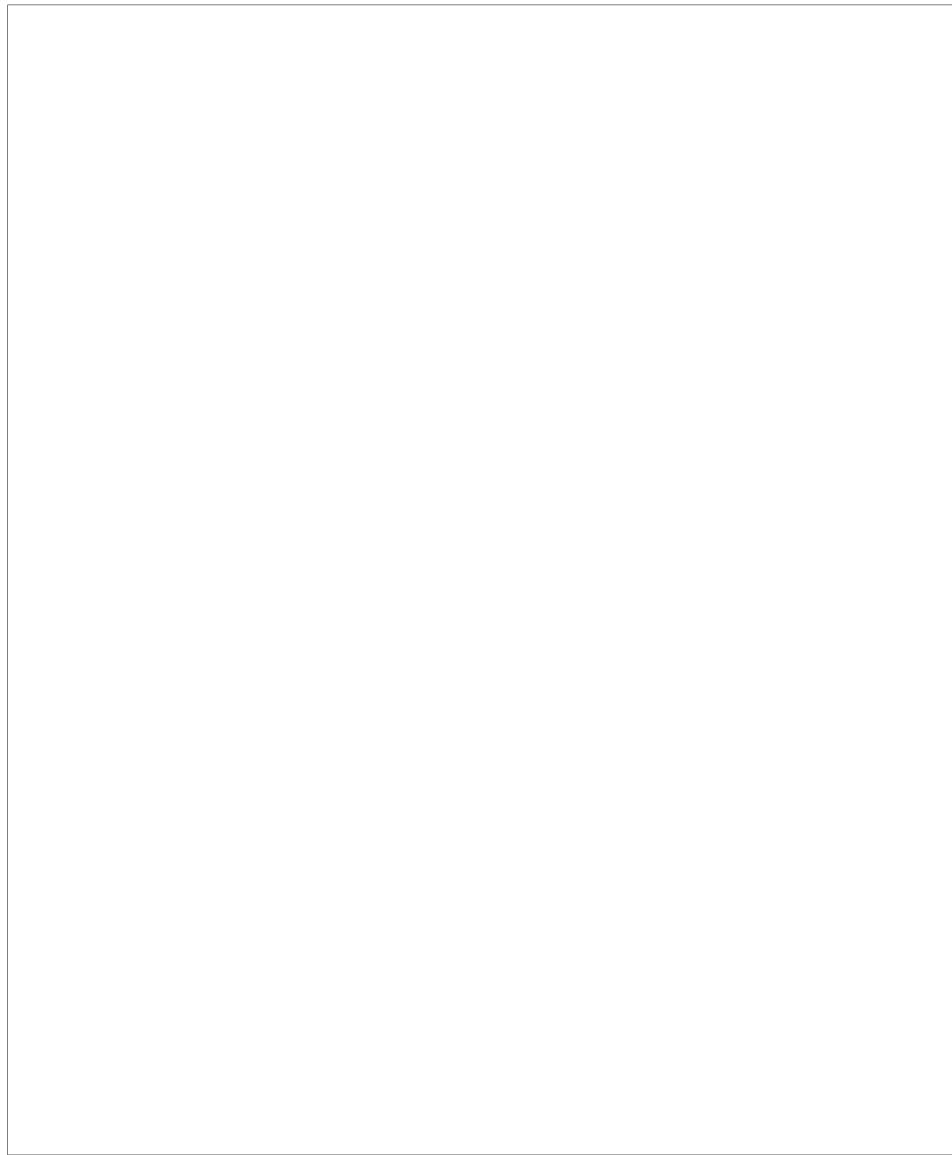
A community development leader who accompanied the government column attacking along Route 6 told a US Embassy officer that villagers along the road indicated dissatisfaction with living under the Communists. They freely pointed out Communist collaborators who had not fled when government forces arrived. Villagers complained that the Communists did not allow people to leave their villages, requisitioned goods, and placed "unsavory elements" at the head of village committees.

*Although this report may be tailored somewhat for its US audience, it does suggest that the Communists' organizational gains are still transitory and depend heavily on their military presence.*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

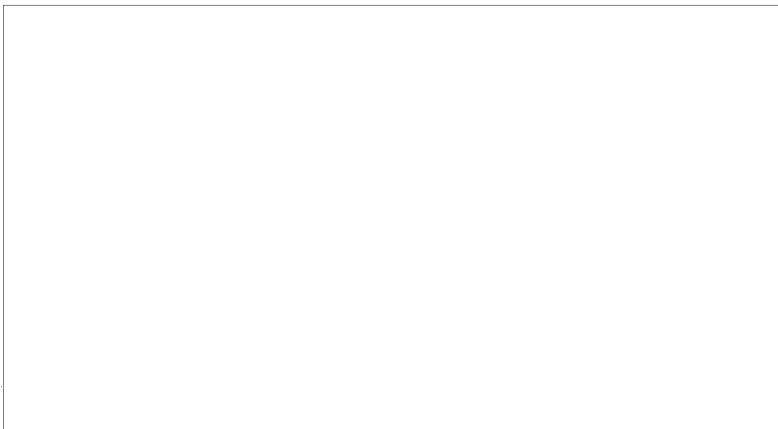
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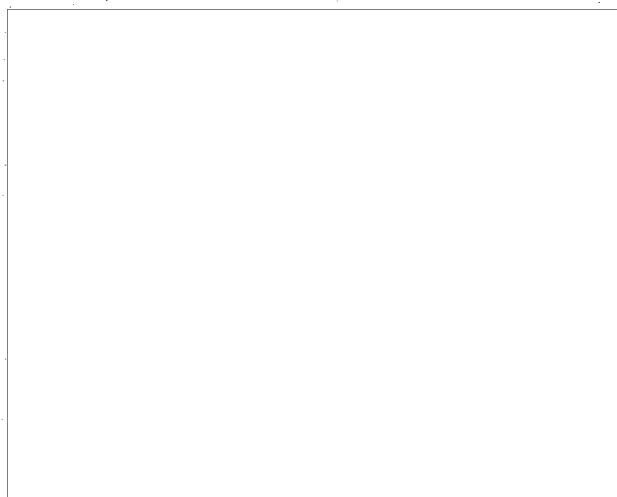
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NORTH VIETNAM



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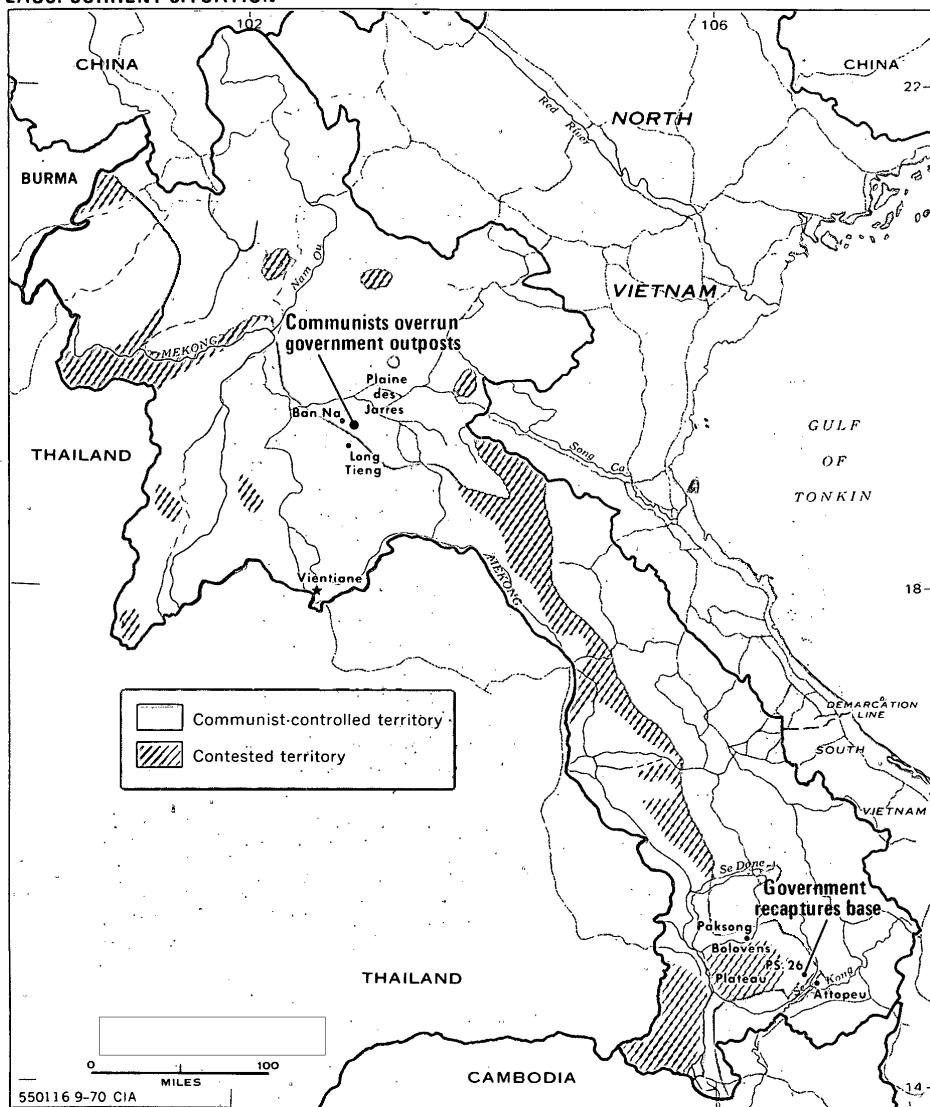
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LAOS: CURRENT SITUATION



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

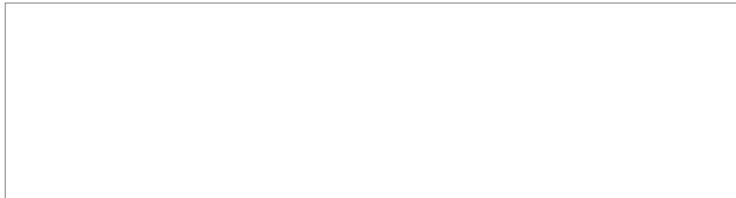
Government forces trying to reoccupy key positions south of the Plaine des Jarres have provoked stiff enemy counteraction. On 24 September about 300 North Vietnamese regulars attacked and overran three Lao guerrilla outposts located within three miles of Ban Na, a hilltop position commanding the northern approaches to Vang Pao's headquarters at Long Tieng. Messages from elements of the North Vietnamese 316th Division have called for "larger scale" attacks beginning on 2 October.

In southern Laos, two government guerrilla battalions with heavy air-support yesterday re-took PS-26, a Bolovens Plateau base overlooking the town of Attopeu. Permanent control of PS-26 would facilitate guerrilla harassment of enemy communications lines in the Sekong Valley, but the government may have trouble holding it. The base has already come under mortar fire since its recapture.

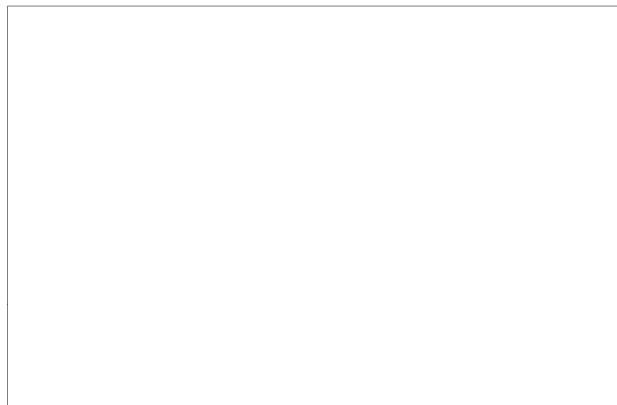
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LIBYA**

Representatives of major international oil companies--BP, Esso, Mobil, Shell, SoCal, and Texaco--met yesterday in New York to develop a joint position in their dispute with the Libyan Government on posted prices and taxes. These companies were planning--on the assumption that Libya will back down--to reject certain features of the settlement negotiated by Occidental and three members of Oasis. The results of their meeting are not yet known.

*Two of the companies--Texaco and SoCal--will begin negotiations in Tripoli on Sunday. They may find that the Libyans are not bluffing. Through the deals with Occidental and Oasis, the Libyans can be confident of one and one-half million barrels per day production. Moreover, the government has ample near-term foreign exchange reserves. If the companies resist settlement, the Libyans probably will take some action such as suspending their production. This would reduce further the oil available from sources in the Mediterranean by about 1.5 million barrels a day, and would aggravate the already tight supply situation in Western Europe.*

50X1

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CANADA - COMMUNIST CHINA**

The Canadians say they may be close to an agreement on recognition of Peking. At their latest meeting with Chinese representatives in Stockholm on 17 September, the Chinese seemed to accept Ottawa's proposal to "note" but neither endorse nor challenge Peking's claim to Taiwan. The Canadians evidently expect Peking to move fairly quickly.

*Prime Minister Trudeau probably would prefer not to formalize anything with the Chinese until after his trip to the USSR from 19 to 29 October. If Peking hopes that Canada's recognition can influence UN voting on the Chinese representation issue this year, it will have to give a positive response to Ottawa by early November.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*Sunday  
26 September 1970*

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*Top Secret*

SUPPLEMENT TO PDB OF SEPTEMBER 26

Cabled to Kissinger In Paris  
September 27, 1970  
27 SEP 1970

MIDDLE EAST

There is still no word on the six American hostages who apparently remain in fedayeen hands. The six include two Department of Defense officials, one foreign service officer, two Rabbis who hold dual American and Israel citizenship, and one scientist from New York. The retention of these six may indicate that the PFLP still hopes to use them in bargaining with the Jordanians or to secure the release of Palestinians in Europe and Israel. Meanwhile, we continue to receive reports that the PFLP is threatening attacks against US installations in the Middle East and may attempt further hijackings.

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King Husayn has named a 13-man civilian-military cabinet, headed by Ahmad Tuqan, a Palestinian known in the past for being sympathetic to the fedayeen. The new government has seven civilians--six of them Palestinian including Tuqan--and retains five military men from the previous all-military government. The army's retention of key ministerial portfolios indicates that it continues to exert the strongest influence in the country, and that the King and army have not softened their attitudes toward the fedayeen. Tuqan's appointment is a gesture to the Palestinians but he is not a strong personality and will find it difficult to hold his own with the military members still in the cabinet.

Although security has been established in most areas of Amman, fighting continues in the areas around the major refugee camps in the city. Radio Amman has announced that the around-the-clock curfew will be lifted for five hours daily. There was fighting yesterday in the Zarqa area, 16 miles northeast of Amman, when army forces attempted to advance on the town which the fedayeen claim still to control.

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Sudanese Premier Numayri has returned to Cairo with his delegation and attacked Husayn for "an organized plot and premeditated plan to crush the Palestinian people." Husayn, stung by the charge, has accused Numayri of "serious distortions and defamations" which would aggravate the situation.

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27 SEP 1970

CAMBODIA

Government forces are conducting clearing operations around Tang Kouk, following their reoccupation of the village yesterday.

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*28 September 1970*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

In order to meet the schedule of President Nixon during his trip, this issue of The President's Daily Brief contains information as of 2000 EDT 27 September 1970. Subsequent issues through 5 October will be timed similarly.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

28 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The situation in the Middle East is discussed on  
*Page 1.*

Cambodian forces are consolidating their positions  
at Tang Kouk, but may meet stiff resistance if they  
continue northward. (*Page 2*).

In Bolivia, President Ovando has parried again an  
attempt by military leaders to oust him. (*Page 3*).

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

The Arab leaders in Cairo have agreed on terms to end the war in Jordan. The agreement calls for cessation of all military operations, immediate withdrawal of Jordanian forces from Amman to the frontline with Israel, withdrawal of fedayeen forces from Amman to "suitable" areas, normalization of conditions in Irbid, release of detainees on both sides, and formation of a committee to implement the agreement. The committee is to be headed by Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham, and is to include representatives of King Husayn and Yasir Arafat.

*The agreement contains many of the eight demands made earlier by Arafat and as such would represent a success for the fedayeen. Husayn undoubtedly came under heavy pressure from the Arab leaders to make what appear to be sweeping concessions. It is unlikely, however, that this agreement will stand up when Husayn returns to Amman. Husayn may find it convenient simply to ignore the accord; in any case, he will be under strong pressure from the army to do so.*

Meanwhile, intermittent fighting continues in Amman. The fedayeen are reinfiltrating each night into previously cleared areas, and the army may be running short of ammunition. Zaid Rifai, a close confidant of the King, has told the US Embassy that the government is having trouble keeping the army from attacking fedayeen strongpoints that remain scattered around the suburbs and in the downtown area.

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The last six hostages remain in the custody of Egyptian officials in Jordan, despite attempts by the ICRC and US Embassy to have them freed. Press reports claim that a spokesman for the Egyptian Embassy has said that the six would be released within 48 hours, but we have no confirmation of this. The 32 hostages released earlier arrived in Cyprus yesterday morning, local time, and are scheduled to depart this morning for Rome and onward routing to New York.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

Cambodian forces are reorganizing and consolidating their positions at Tang Kouk, following their reoccupation of the village Saturday.

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[redacted], the Communists are positioning six antiaircraft guns near Route 6, less than six miles north of Tang Kouk. If true, this would be another indication that government units will meet stiff resistance if they continue to push north toward Kompong Thom. A defector has reported, however, that a large number of enemy troops, possibly including elements of the Viet Cong 275A Regiment, moved northeast from this area on 24 September.

Another Cambodian river convoy to Kompong Thom was scheduled to leave Kompong Chhnang yesterday, bringing four 105-mm. howitzers to bolster the city's defenses. The Communists are telling villagers near Kompong Thom that they will attack the city soon, once they receive reinforcements and install antiaircraft defenses.

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[redacted] increasing enemy attacks along Route 4--the road between Kompong Som and Phnom Penh--have been made by Vietnamese-led Cambodian Communists.

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[redacted] at least six Cambodian Communist battalions could be mustered for a campaign against strategic points on the highway. The government has now ordered that blockhouses be built at these points. North of Route 4, a well-armed Communist force from the Kirirom area is threatening isolated government positions along the coast.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

Bolivia: President Ovando apparently has once again parried, at least for the moment, an attempt by military leaders to oust him. Ovando met with his military chiefs for more than six hours on the night of 25-26 September after a group of retired generals issued a communiqué demanding his removal. As part of the compromise reached, Ovando is said to have agreed to take a tougher stance toward student disruptions such as those of the past week

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

29 September 1970

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

In order to meet the schedule of President Nixon during his trip this issue of The President's Daily Brief contains information as of 2000 EDT 28 September 1970. Subsequent issues through 5 October will be timed similarly.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

29 September 1970

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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

Saudi Arabia [redacted]

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[redacted] (Page 2)

Elements of the Cambodian column on Route 6  
are moving north from Tang Kouk village. (Page 3).

The Communists apparently plan to step up  
supply movements through the Laotian panhandle  
soon. (Page 4).

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**JORDAN**

The cease-fire remains generally effective in Amman. At least two limited clashes occurred yesterday morning, however, and some small-arms fire and explosions have been cited [redacted]

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[redacted] Ambassador Brown plans to establish a branch embassy in a more secure area because he doubts that the embassy area will be cleared of fedayeen for a long time.

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In the north, attempts to enforce the cease-fire appear to be running into trouble. [redacted]

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[redacted]  
50X1

Our embassy believes that the efforts of the committee headed by Tunisian Premier Bahi Ladgham, together with the 100-officer military observer team, may give the country a breathing spell but doubts that they can keep the army and the fedayeen apart for long. The failure of Syria and Iraq to sign the agreement could encourage the fedayeen to resist the committee's decisions.

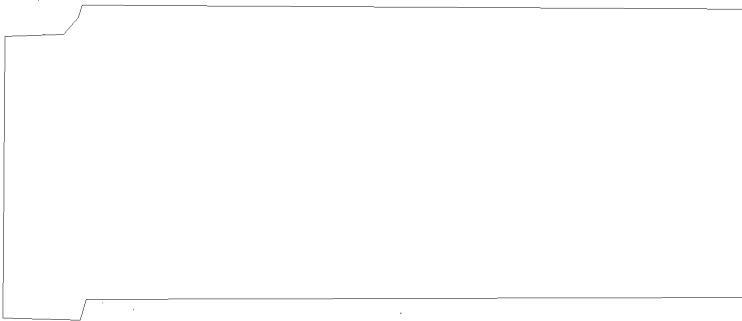
The best that might be expected of the fedayeen in Amman, according to the embassy, would be some token withdrawals with the remainder doffing their uniforms and merging with the local population. In the north, the embassy doubts that the army will agree to continued fedayeen presence in Irbid, as this would constitute a political defeat. The army will also object that the agreement makes no mention of other fedayeen-infiltrated towns such as Ramtha. The embassy also doubts that the army will immediately release any important fedayeen whom it holds.

The remaining six hijacking hostages are still in fedayeen hands, and negotiations for their release continue.

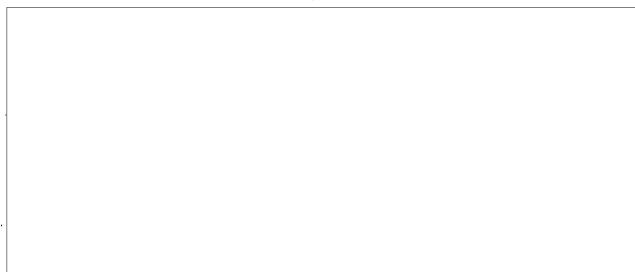
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SAUDI ARABIA



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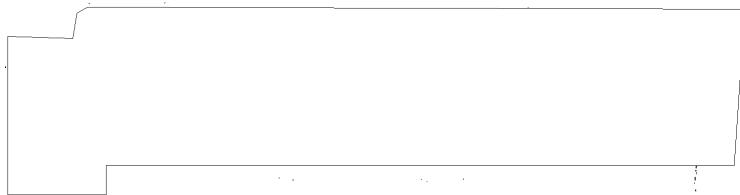
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

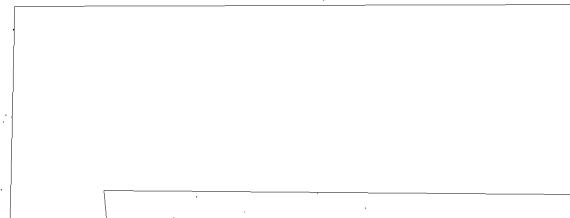
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

Elements of the government column on Route 6 are moving north from Tang Kouk village toward Kompong Thom. Other government forces are engaged in clearing Communist elements from a forest area near the village.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

Laos - South Vietnam: The Communists are planning to step up supply movements through the Laotian panhandle in the near future, according to an intercepted enemy message. Their senior logistic authority in the panhandle has informed a subordinate that the "dry season mission" would begin early and that AAA deployments to provide defensive cover in the central panhandle should be completed by 14 October. Major roads in this area were not opened to truck traffic until mid-November last year. This year, however, the Communists kept most of their logistic forces in the panhandle throughout the rainy season, and they have been repairing rain and bomb damage to the roads for the past month.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

*30 September 1970*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

30 September 1970

(information as of 2000 EDT 29 September)

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The situation in the Middle East is discussed on  
*Page 1.*

The Cambodian Government may end its Route 6 opera-  
*(Page 2)*

The Soviets plan a brief restriction of Allied air  
traffic to Berlin. *(Page 3)*

U-2 photography from 27 September reveals no sig-  
nificant new activity in Cuba. *(Page 4)*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

Cairo was relatively quiet and orderly on 29 September. The Egyptians have strengthened their guard around the US Mission and more police are in the city. There were some Arab demonstrations in Israeli-occupied Gaza, East Jerusalem, and the West Bank.

In Amman, the army and the fedayeen appear to have arrived at a modus vivendi, leaving the fedayeen in more or less uncontested control of some areas. Little recent firing has occurred. Arrangements for evacuating fedayeen and army troops from the city still pose a major obstacle to enforcement of the Cairo agreement, since neither side seems prepared to make the first move.

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The Lebanese Government believes the fedayeen will begin to shift greater numbers of commandos into Lebanon, probably within the next two weeks. President Franjiyah, who is more tough-minded than his predecessor, is prepared to act firmly if he thinks Lebanon's sovereignty is affected by increased fedayeen operations. Moreover, the army--as in Jordan--is anxious to move against the fedayeen, but their limited firepower may serve as a brake. Our embassy believes the government will wait for the fedayeen to start any confrontation.

\* \* \*

Ambassador Brown has met with the six released American hostages at the Muashir Hospital in Amman. The hostages were all in excellent spirits and are scheduled to depart early on 30 September for Athens en route to New York.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

The commander of the Route 6 task force is quoted as saying that the government intends to abandon the drive toward Kompong Thom in favor of "killing North Vietnamese and Viet Cong." There is no confirmation from Phnom Penh, however, that such a decision has been made. Government troops on Route 6 meanwhile are consolidating their positions around the village of Tang Kouk.

In the past few days there have been additional harassing attacks on government positions and traffic along Route 4 southwest of Phnom Penh and Route 5 northwest of the capital.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-BERLIN**

Yesterday the Soviets informed the Western Allies in Berlin that they were closing an area west of the city to air traffic up to 3,000 meters (9,843 feet) for a two-hour period early this morning. Allied traffic to Berlin flies near or below this altitude, and these restrictions would in effect close the northern and central air corridors. Normally, however, there are no Allied flights in these corridors during the closure period set by the Soviets.

*The Soviets made similar attempts to restrict air traffic to Berlin in 1962 and 1965 but did not react when Allied military flights deliberately violated them. The current restrictions coincide with the seventh four-power ambassadorial meeting in Berlin today and appear to be another test of Western firmness on the issue of Allied access to Berlin.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

Cuba: A U-2 photographic mission was flown over Cuba on 27 September. No significant new activity was noted. The next U-2 coverage is scheduled for the morning of 30 September, weather permitting.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*