

# *The President's Daily Brief*

*1 June 1971*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

1 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Israeli Prime Minister Meir allegedly has met with Soviet representatives in a remote area of Finland.  
(Page 1)

The military situation in Laos is reported on Page 2.

The increased Communist military activity in South Vietnam during the last few days has been focused on the northern provinces and the central highlands.  
(Page 3)

The recent fighting between the army and the fedayeen in northern Jordan is provoking new charges by Fatah against King Husayn. (Page 4)

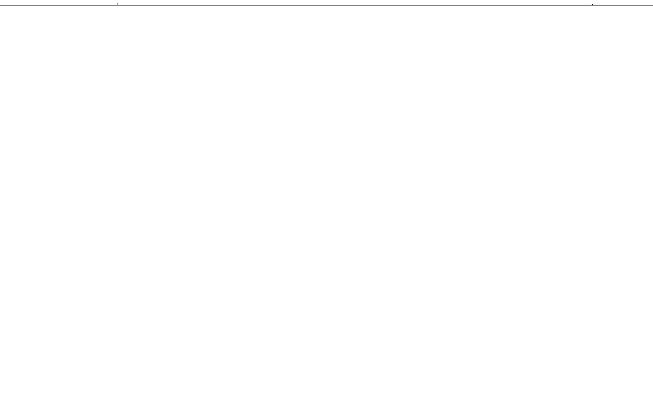
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ISRAEL-USSR**

Press sources in Stockholm report that Prime Minister Meir has met secretly with two Soviet officials at a lodge near the northern Finnish town of Rovaniemi. The press story claims that Mrs. Meir made the trip unannounced after leaving Stockholm on Saturday.

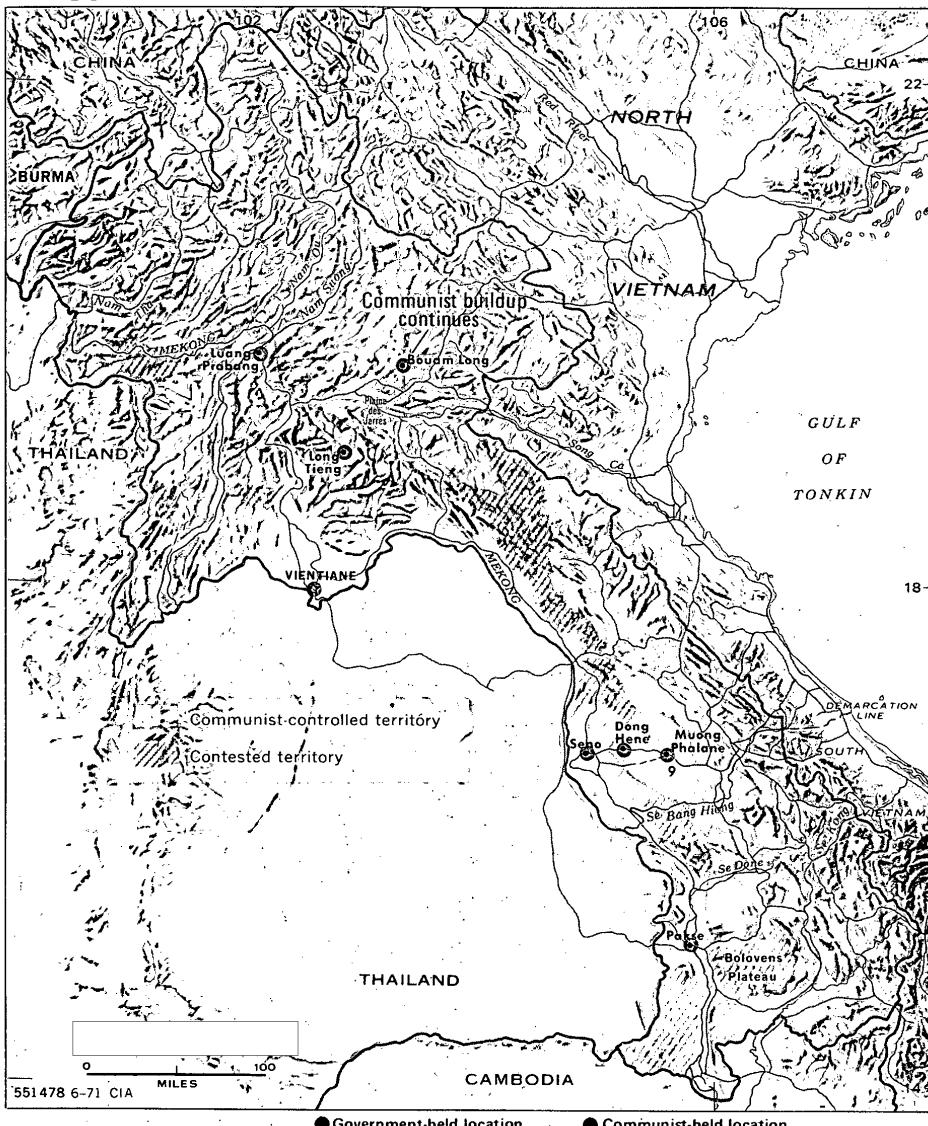
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*If such a meeting has taken place, the question of emigration to Israel by Soviet Jews and the extent of Soviet military support to Egypt would certainly have been discussed. It is also very likely that talks would touch on the subject of an interim cease-fire agreement involving the reopening of the Suez Canal.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## LAOS



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

Communist forces on the Bolovens Plateau appear to be moving to oust elements of a government irregular task force operating north and east of Paksong, but the North Vietnamese have not yet launched any major ground attacks against government blocking positions protecting the approaches to Pakse. Conditions in the town have improved substantially; the civilian administration is functioning again, and a new military command has been set up under the control of the armed forces' chief of operations.

Clashes have continued in the Dong Hene area near Route 9. So far, no major Communist drive on Seno has developed, although an intercepted message of 26 May indicates that the Communists intend to shell the town. There are indications that North Vietnamese units in the Route 9 area may now be planning to consolidate their gains around Muong Phalane and that any further attacks toward Seno would be intended primarily to tie down government forces well west of the infiltration corridor during the rainy season.

In the north, enemy forces apparently are continuing to pull back from the Long Tieng complex, but at least some of the North Vietnamese units may intend to join the concentration of Communist forces around the irregular base at Bouam Long north of the Plaine des Jarres. There were several ground assaults and shelling attacks on irregular positions in the Bouam Long area over the weekend but no positions changed hands.

Communist strength in the Bouam Long area suggests that the North Vietnamese will make a serious effort to overrun this base or at least to forestall its use to support possible harassing raids on Communist supply lines near the Plaine. Its capture or neutralization would serve to boost the morale of North Vietnamese troops who have taken heavy losses during their prolonged dry-season offensive around Long Tieng.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

The intensified Communist military activity of the past few days follows the pattern set in late March and late April, with the brunt of attacks falling on South Vietnamese forces in the northern part of the country. Most of the Communist shellings have been light, but a number of determined enemy ground assaults in the central highlands and along the northern coast--particularly in Quang Nam Province--have put additional strains on the government's already hard-pressed pacification program in those areas.

*It is likely that the Communists will continue a higher level of activity for at least a few more days. Although intelligence is sparse concerning enemy military plans once their spring campaign is ended, there are some indications that, in contrast to recent years, the Communists intend to maintain pressure in the highlands well into the summer.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JORDAN

Fighting between the army and the fedayeen in northern Jordan continued for the third day yesterday.

some of the incidents of the past few days originated in the deteriorating relations between the fedayeen and the local villagers who are now agitating for the army to drive the fedayeen from their locales. Sentiment is also growing among some army officers for a final push against the fedayeen in northern Jordan as well as for a foray into Syria to attack the Palestinians' Yarmuk Brigade which was formed largely of deserters from the Jordanian Army.

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Broadcasts by the Voice of Fatah in Cairo are charging, meanwhile, that King Husayn is personally supervising the army's operations against the fedayeen in an effort to eradicate the movement.

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

2 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

2 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The South Vietnamese pullback from Snuol is discussed on *Page 1*.

Cambodia's new government is troubled by the same sense of drift and indecision that plagued its predecessor. (*Page 2*)

Chile has concluded several economic agreements with the USSR providing for more Soviet aid and the establishment of a trade mission in Moscow. (*Page 3*)

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A Soviet Y-class ballistic missile submarine is heading toward a patrol station off the US west coast. (*Page 5*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Cambodia: Current Situation



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA - SOUTH VIETNAM**

Official reports on the South Vietnamese pull-back from Snuol indicate that three ARVN battalions have taken substantial casualties in several days of heavy fighting. Incomplete accounts list 37 South Vietnamese dead and more than 150 wounded. The US command in Saigon reports that two regiments from the Communists' 5th Division carried out a series of well coordinated attacks against the withdrawing ARVN units, following a pattern similar to that seen near Dambe in February and March and along Route 7 in April. The South Vietnamese are claiming more than 1,000 enemy killed in the fighting.

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The pullback from Snuol, one of the northernmost South Vietnamese penetrations into Cambodia, is unlikely to have much impact on the military situation, at least in the short run. Heavy rains are fast approaching in this region, and rains and flooding in the past have made it difficult for the Communists to carry out large-scale attacks or supply buildups.

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ARVN forces also are continuing operations along Route 7 to the south of Snuol near Mimot and farther west toward Kompong Cham.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

Nearly a month after it was installed, the new government is having trouble dispelling the sense of drift and indecision that marked the previous administration. Some high-ranking officials are already complaining about the obstacles that they are encountering in trying to come to grips with the country's thorniest problems. Two ministers are having a particularly difficult time:

--Finance Minister Sok Chhong is concerned over the lack of cabinet support for efforts to halt continuing economic deterioration. Chhong admits that currency devaluation, price controls, and more stringent efforts to stop payroll padding in the army are likely to be unpopular in some quarters, but he believes that the real difficulty is the cabinet ministers' unfamiliarity with economic problems and their reluctance to address them.

--In Tam, the able first deputy prime minister, is having trouble lining up support for plans to get a pacification program under way. One key aspect of his program, calling for the conversion of the military police into a rejuvenated national police under his control, has run into formidable political opposition. In Tam has threatened resignation if his recommendations are not approved.

The government's search for solutions to its complex problems is further complicated by Prime Minister Lon Nol's continuing involvement in day-to-day affairs. When the new government was formed it was understood that Lon Nol would be a figurehead prime minister with Prime Minister Delegate Matak holding the real reins of authority. Lon Nol, however, is reported to be conferring with certain Cambodian Army field officers on a daily basis and is otherwise blurring the lines of authority within the military establishment.

Matak is concerned over what appears to be a breakdown in his understanding with Lon Nol. He and other key officials are also concerned over the fact that access to Lon Nol is controlled by a small entourage headed by his brother, Lon Non.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CHILE - COMMUNIST EUROPE**

The major development thus far in Chilean Foreign Minister Almeyda's current trip to Eastern Europe and the USSR was the signing last week of several economic agreements with Moscow. According to TASS and Chilean press reports, these agreements provide for increasing to \$55 million an unused \$15-million Soviet credit for machines and equipment originally offered in 1967; they also call for aid to a variety of industrial projects, and for the establishment of the first permanent Latin American trade mission in Moscow. A high-ranking Chilean economic delegation which is making a more leisurely tour of Almeyda's circuit probably worked out the details of the agreement prior to the foreign minister's arrival.

*It now appears that Chile is ready to use Soviet credits and other economic assistance in amounts greater than any other Latin American country except Cuba. Allende is facing increasingly complicated economic problems at home*

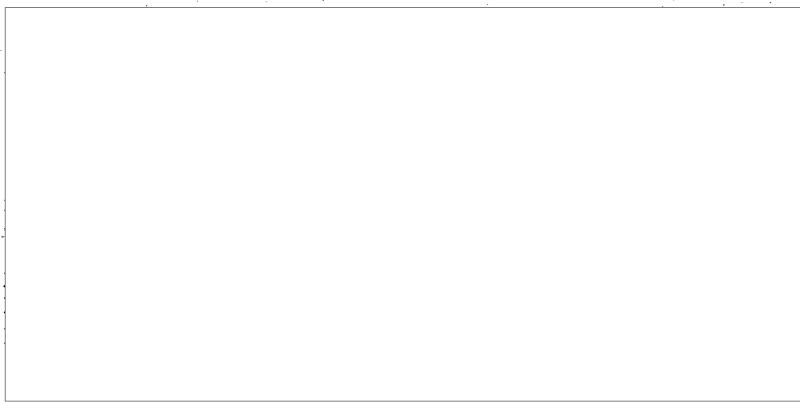
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*It would be consistent with his approach to domestic issues for him to try to arouse West European, Japanese, and US economic interest by demonstrating how easily he can deal with the Bloc.*

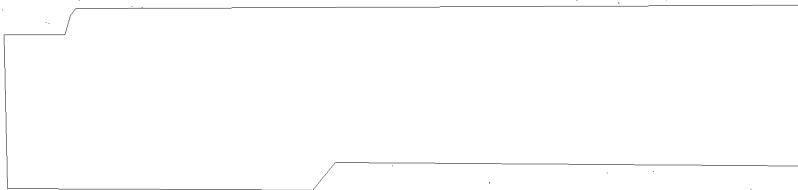
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY.**

WEST GERMANY



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**NOTE**

USSR: A Y-class ballistic missile submarine is heading toward a patrol station off the US west coast. The timing of this patrol--the third since last October--and the transfer of a Y-class unit from the Atlantic earlier this year suggest that the Soviets plan to keep at least one of the four Y-class units now available in the Pacific on patrol continuously. Two or three Y-class units are also normally on patrol in the Atlantic.

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

*3 June 1971*

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**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

3 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

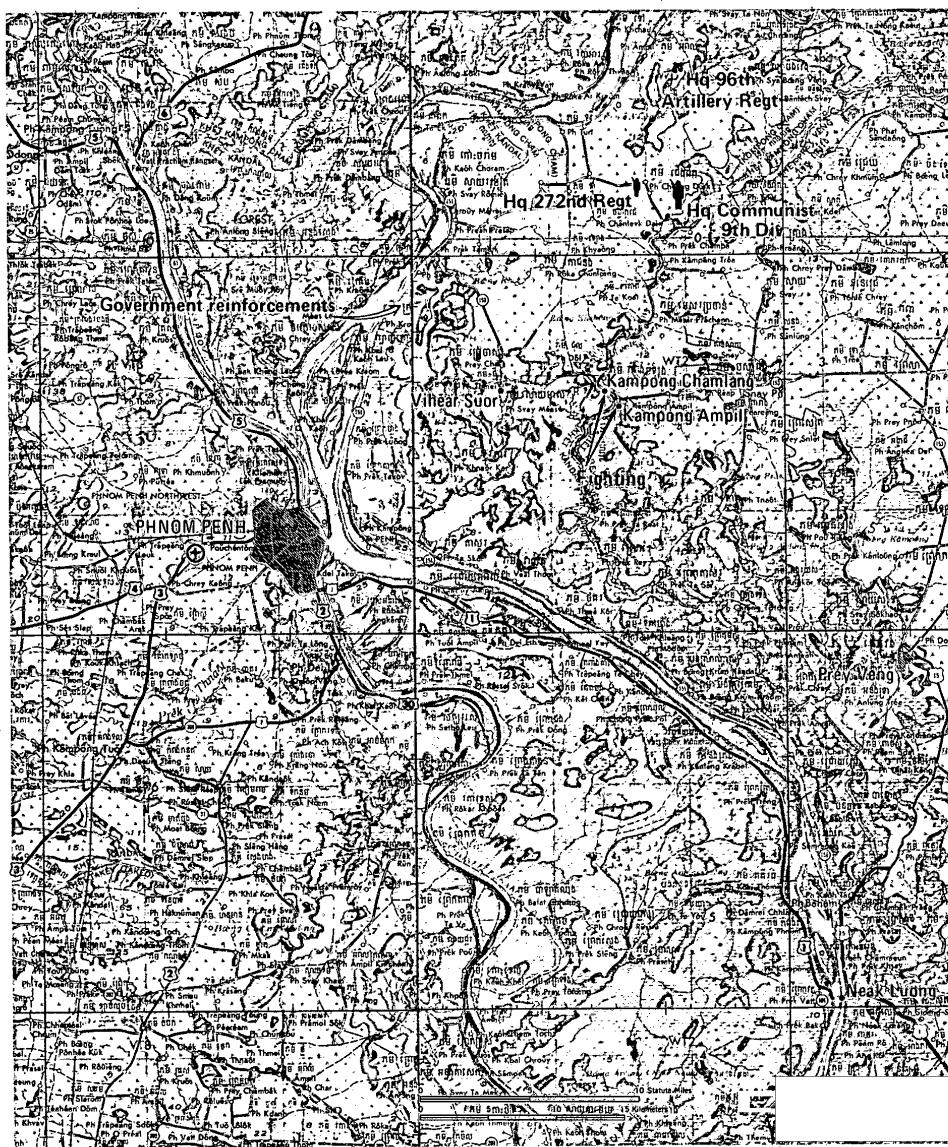
Communist forces have made several sharp mortar attacks in recent days on Cambodian positions 10 to 15 miles from Phnom Penh. (Page 1)

The Soviets are preparing to launch another manned Soyuz spacecraft. (Page 2)

Jordan's King Husayn has ordered "decisive" action against some of the fedayeen. (Page 2)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Phnom Penh Area



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

During the past few days, enemy forces have made several sharp mortar and ground attacks on Cambodian positions some 10 to 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Government troops, including several elite Khmer Krom units currently engaged in clearing operations in this area, have managed to hold their ground. Thus far, 20 Cambodians have been killed and another 200 wounded.

Two battalions of government reinforcements from Phnom Penh are slowly making their way toward the embattled positions, and other reinforcements apparently will be sent shortly. The government has also asked the South Vietnamese for assistance.

*These are the sharpest Communist attacks since early April, when the enemy struck hard at government units along Route 4. Elements of the Communist 9th Division may be participating. Last week the division's headquarters--as well as that of its subordinate 272nd Regiment--moved from near the Chup plantation into the area of the current fighting. The headquarters of the Communist 96th Artillery Regiment apparently is also still within striking distance of the threatened government positions.*

*This is the closest known location to the capital of any major Vietnamese Communist ground forces since the war began. It is too early, however, to determine whether these developments are related to any impending action against Phnom Penh itself. It is possible that the Communists are trying to provide a screen for a waterborne infiltration route to be used in the area between the Mekong and Prey Veng town after the area becomes flooded later this month.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

USSR: The Soviets are preparing to launch another manned Soyuz spacecraft within the next several days. Support ships are taking positions to monitor the flight and could all be in place by 4-5 June.

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The Soviets may intend to carry out the program planned for Soyuz-10, which failed to dock with Salyut.

Jordan: King Husayn, enjoying the upper hand over the fedayeen, appears intent on pressing ahead with operations against their positions both in Amman and in the northwest. Yesterday he publicly ordered Prime Minister Tal to take "decisive" action against the "handful" of "professional criminals and conspirators" who he claims are trying to establish their own independent state. Husayn's careful phrasing suggests he hopes to forestall charges in the Arab world that he is out to liquidate the fedayeen movement.

Cyprus: President Makarios is in Moscow trying to coax a strong statement of support from the Soviets, but the odds are against his getting all he wants.

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Although the Soviets are likely to use the visit to play up their common interest with Makarios in staving off undue Greek and Turkish pressures on Cyprus, they will not want to upset their presently satisfactory relations with Turkey. They have in fact invited Turkish Prime Minister Erim to make a visit to the USSR, partly to soothe Ankara's pique over the Makarios visit.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Chile-USSR: A Soviet delegation led by the vice minister of nonferrous mining arrived in Santiago late last week and, according to a Chilean mining official, will provide technical assistance to "expand and rationalize" copper production. The Chilean asserted that the technology and management techniques furnished by the US companies were inferior. The Soviet Union, he added, is helping to plan the conversion of the workshop at El Teniente (the former Kennecott facility) into a central production center of spare parts and equipment for all the large Chilean copper mines.

Peru - Communist China: A Peruvian trade mission is scheduled to travel to Communist China next week as a follow-up to commercial negotiations held in Lima earlier this spring. The mission will seek agreement on arrangements for trade and the settling of accounts. The delegation apparently also will be empowered to discuss the reciprocal establishment of commercial offices.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

4 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

4 June 1971

POLITICAL SECTION  
MICHAEL JAMES

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

We have identified an increased number of North Vietnamese troops moving through the Laos panhandle in recent weeks. (Page 1)

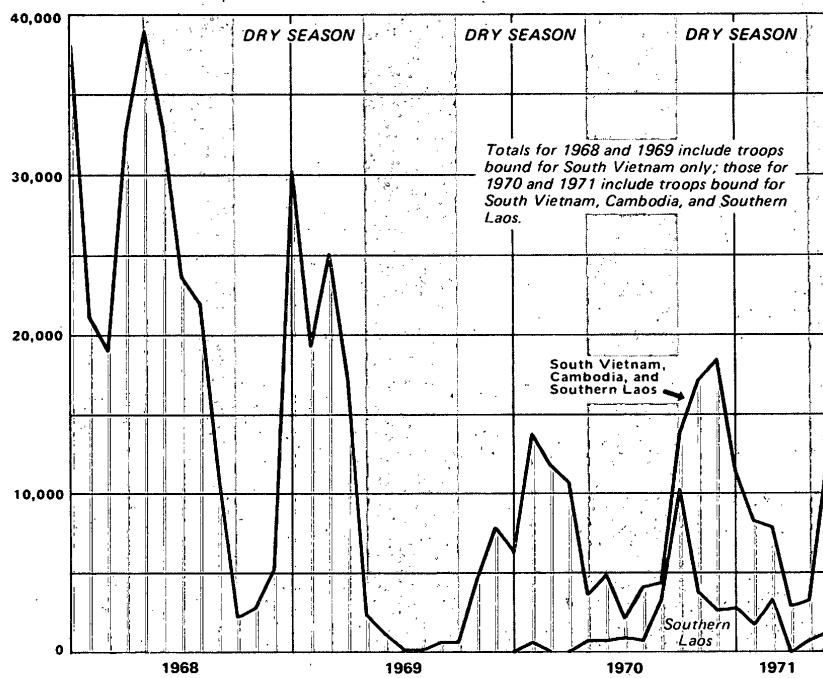
In South Vietnam the bill governing this year's election is being written so as to keep Ky out of the race. (Page 3)

Kim Chong-pil, one of South Korea's most controversial politicians, has been named prime minister. (Page 4)

Relief efforts for East Pakistan and for the refugees in West Bengal have gained some momentum. (Page 5)

Trudeau's highlighting of his "independent" foreign policy during his Moscow visit has aroused some sharp domestic criticism. (Page 6)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Infiltration Starts from North Vietnam**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDOCHINA**

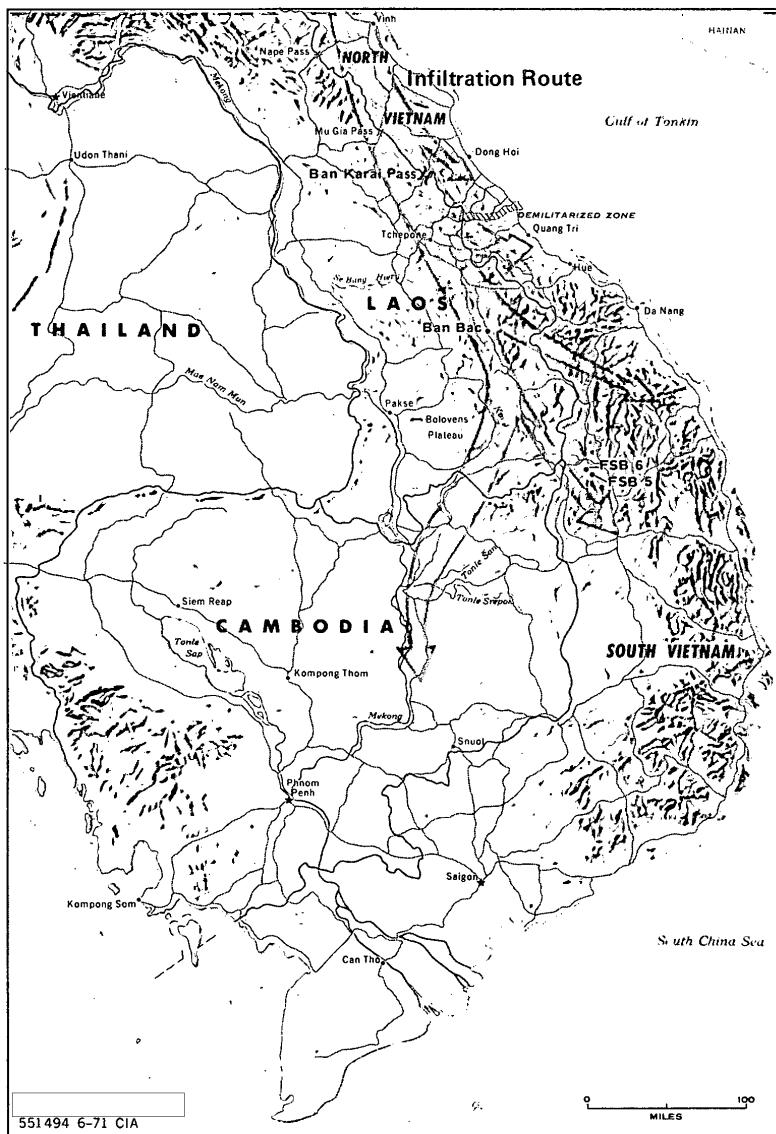
*Although totals for May are still tentative, we have noticed an increase over the past three weeks in the southward flow of North Vietnamese troops through the Laos pan-handle.*

More than 12,000 NVA troops have been identified passing through way-stations in Laos since the beginning of May. Nearly 6,000 are going to Cambodia or the southern half of South Vietnam, and another 1,000 are going to stay in southern Laos. About 5,000 are destined for northern South Vietnam, and of these all but about 200 are headed for the western highlands. Gaps in the sequential numbering pattern suggest that another 8,000 are on the way or will be shortly; of these, 6,000 are bound for the western highlands.

*It is unusual for so many enemy troops to be sent into the highlands toward the end of the dry season; there is normally little need for them there once the monsoon rains begin. In the entire 1969-70 dry season, only 5,000 infiltrators were sent there. Last month's additions bring the total for the corresponding 1970-71 period to 12,600. Some of the new personnel are doubtless intended to replace heavy casualties suffered by the Communists at Fire Support Bases 5 and 6, but intercepts show that three of the infiltration groups bound for the highlands are traveling in convoy and with artillery in tow. This suggests that several integral units are involved--possible artillery battalions. The Communists may be increasing their capabilities for major attacks in this region during the summer or early in the fall, possibly in anticipation of the presidential election in October.*

\* \* \*

*Coincident with the recent increase in activity, there has been a marked improvement in both the quality and quantity of intercepts from Communist way-stations*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

which handle infiltrating personnel. Between January and early May, only two major way-stations--one located near the Ban Karai Pass in the north and the other located near Ban Bac in the south--consistently provided information on personnel movements. Since the step-up in activity, however, detailed reports on infiltrating troops from numerous way-stations throughout the panhandle have been intercepted.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

President Thieu has successfully persuaded South Vietnam's Lower House to reinstate in the bill regulating this year's presidential election contest a clause which would limit the number of candidates. The restrictive clause would require a candidate to be endorsed either by one fifth of the nearly 200 National Assembly members or by one fifth of the country's 500-odd provincial councilors.

*When this provision was first proposed, its alleged purpose was to make it less likely that the winner would be a minority president (in a field of 11 candidates in 1967 Thieu won with only 35 percent of the vote). Initially, Thieu did not push strongly for its adoption. His recently renewed interest in seeing the clause written into the election law coincides with Vice President Ky's talk about entering the race and is clearly aimed at keeping Ky out. Thieu and "Big" Minh are apparently the only candidates now assured of meeting the stringent terms for nomination.*

*Thieu's chances of re-election will improve if Ky does not enter the race, but his tactics also run some risk. He will almost certainly come under charges of trying to stack the political deck in his own favor. Minh has warned that he might drop out of the contest if the restrictive clause passed. Minh might, however, now be persuaded to make some deal with Ky in an effort to defeat Thieu, a course Minh has so far rejected.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH KOREA**

President Pak's appointment yesterday of Kim Chong-pil to be prime minister marks the full return to public life of one of South Korea's most dynamic and controversial politicians. As chief architect of the coup that elevated Pak to power in 1961, Kim was at the center of much of the infighting that characterized the regime's early years and was founder of the government party.

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In 1968, Kim was forced to the political sidelines when his own presidential ambitions almost brought him into open conflict with Pak.

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Kim's appointment appears to be a reward for his vigorous campaigning on behalf of Pak and the government slate in the recent national elections. Kim will attempt to use the premiership to strengthen his claim to be Pak's political heir. Control of the government party machinery is currently in the hands of Kim's factional enemies, but they are coming under increasing fire from the party rank and file as a result of the strong showing of the opposition in last month's National Assembly elections.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDIA-PAKISTAN**

Relief efforts have gained considerable momentum this week. UN Assistant Secretary General Kittani plans to visit Islamabad and Dacca next week to coordinate various foreign aid operations in East Pakistan. He anticipates arranging for UN monitoring of the use of the supplies. UNICEF and the UN's World Food Program will provide most of these. Drought and insect damage, meanwhile, have so clouded agricultural prospects in West Pakistan that the eastern wing must depend entirely on foreign sources for its foodgrain imports in coming months.

In West Bengal, a massive UN-sponsored effort to aid some four million refugees is beginning. State officials there nevertheless fear that the influx of refugees will bring on a total administrative breakdown, and are pressing Prime Minister Gandhi to move them to other states. The entire West Bengal cabinet is said to be planning to threaten resignation when Mrs. Gandhi visits Calcutta tomorrow unless she agrees to relieve the state of all responsibility for the refugees.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CANADA**

Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts to highlight his "independent" foreign policy during his recent trip to the USSR have come under increasing attack at home. Critics are charging that Canada's position on East-West security issues is becoming ambiguous

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Canadian Ambassador Ford in Moscow has indicated that the talks did not achieve much in the way of concrete agreements. Moscow was quite negative toward a Canadian suggestion for an international conference on Arctic problems. Ottawa, for its part, put off discussion of a Soviet proposal for an economic agreement that presumably would involve the participation of Canadian firms in constructing factories in the USSR.

[redacted] no indication of any secret or unpublished agreements, as suggested in some early press stories. These apparently were sparked by the delay in the public release of the protocol.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**PANAMA**

Members of Panama's team for canal negotiations are holding a series of public meetings outlining the government's position and objectives. They have already met with business executives and some community leaders, and additional meetings with students and other groups are planned. The government position they have enunciated concedes continued US control of canal operations but calls for a reduced US military presence and stresses Panama's interest in attaining full jurisdiction over the Canal Zone. The negotiators also stated that any new treaty would be ratified by plebiscite.

*This current round of popular consultations seems designed to develop a climate of opinion which can be exploited in support of the government's negotiating tactics. It also serves to head off any later charge that the regime was acting secretly to conclude an unfavorable agreement with the US. Government rhetoric at this stage, however, can easily reduce Panama's flexibility in negotiations.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

East Germany:

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Communist China: Politburo member Kang Sheng appeared yesterday at a reception for visiting Romanian Party chief Ceausescu after being politically sidelined for over six months. The listing of Kang in his customary place among the regime's top leaders indicates that he retains his position on the elite politburo standing committee. The regime's failure to account for Kang's temporary eclipse and its curious handling of the status of several other politburo members strongly suggest that China's leadership remains beset by major differences on a wide range of policy and personnel issues.

Israel-USSR:

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(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Peru: Reports of military plotting against President Velasco have risen to the extent that Velasco felt obliged to go on TV Wednesday evening to deny that he was planning to resign.

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**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

5 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

India

Pakistan

Pak-

(Page 1)

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The Communists have increased their military threat in South Vietnam's northernmost province by moving in additional North Vietnamese units. (Page 2)

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On Page 4, we discuss the USSR's purchase of Canadian wheat.

Soviet

Romania

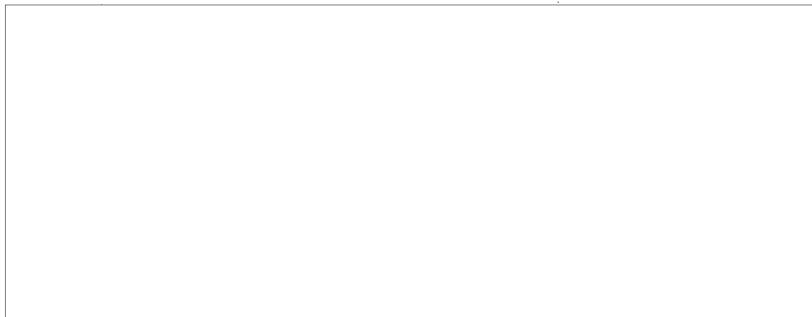
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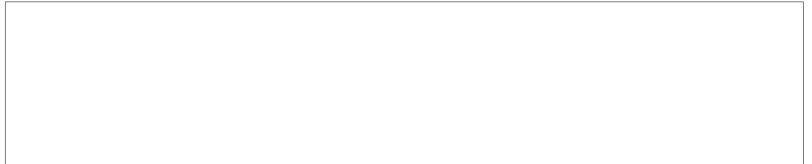
**INDIA-PAKISTAN**



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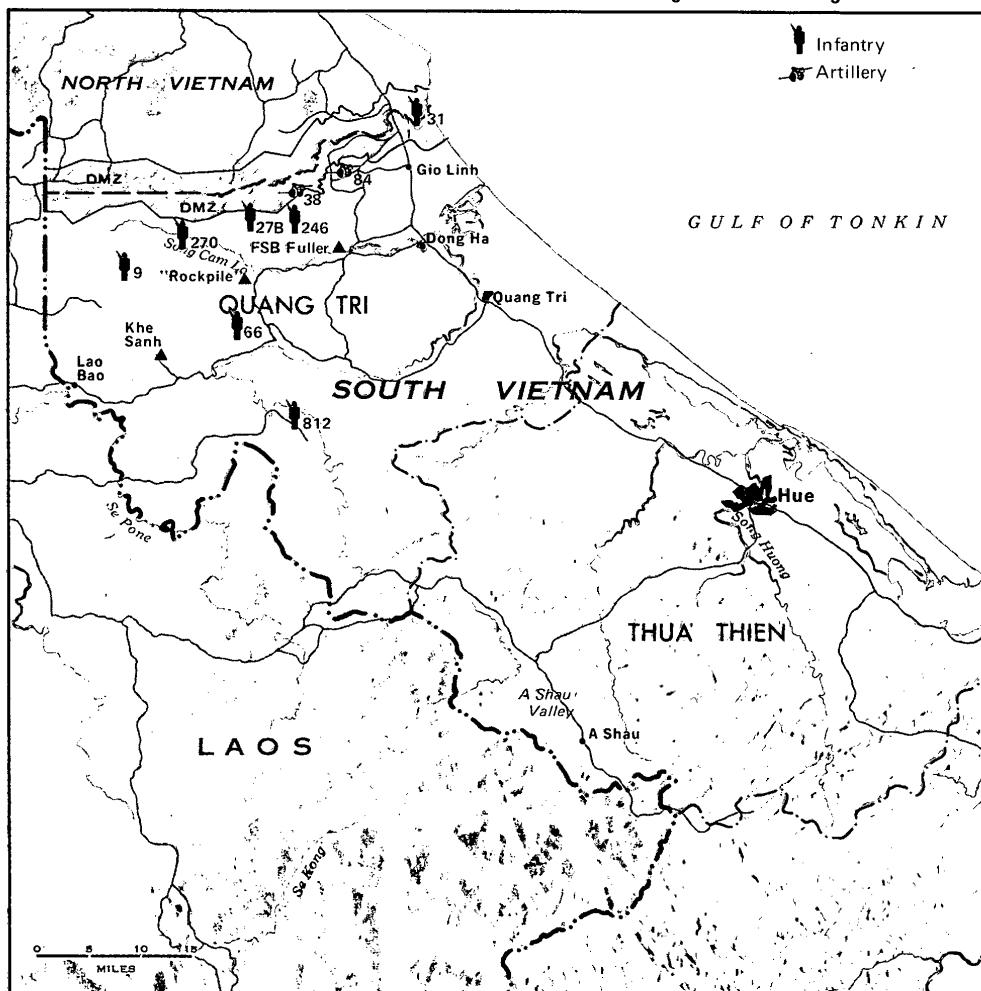


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NVA Regiments in Quang Tri Province



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

Elements of two North Vietnamese divisions have recently moved into the northernmost province of Quang Tri. There are now at least seven infantry and two artillery regiments--close to 15,000 men--in the province.

Recent Communist military operations in the province have involved primarily the artillery units. Earlier this week, simultaneous shellings were carried out against a string of allied positions in northeastern Quang Tri, and intensive mortar bombardments were mounted against two positions farther west. [redacted]

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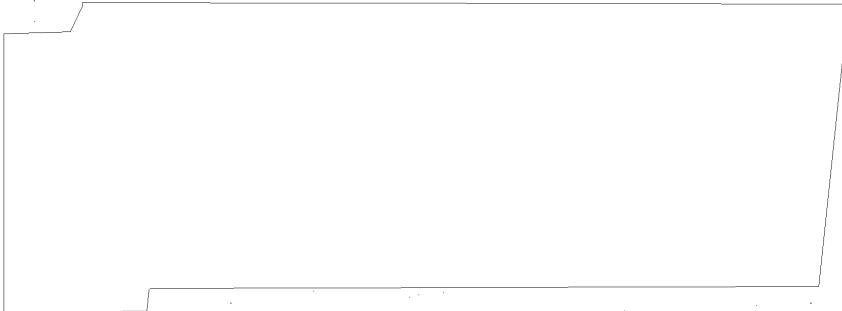
[redacted] some of the enemy infantry regiments have completed preparations for ground attacks in the near future, possibly with artillery support.

If attacks materialize, the principal targets are likely to continue to be allied fire support bases and field positions, but major headquarters or towns could come under mortar or rocket fire. The Communists may also offer stiffer resistance to allied operations in western Quang Tri.

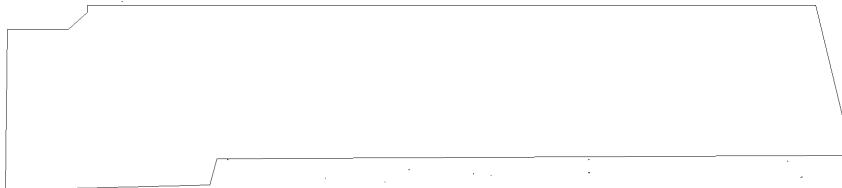
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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WEST GERMANY



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-CANADA**

Moscow has purchased about 3.5 million tons of Canadian wheat worth \$235 million, according to an announcement by a Canadian wheat board official. The contract includes a balance of about one million tons which the USSR was obligated to buy under a 1966 agreement.

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[redacted] two million tons will be shipped from Canada during 1971 and the remainder in the first half of 1972. Some shipments will be from Canadian Pacific ports and will be used in the Soviet Far East, which otherwise depends on high-cost cross-country shipments from Soviet wheat fields in European USSR.

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*The purchase comes in the wake of Prime Minister Trudeau's recent visit to Moscow where the USSR promised to give Ottawa preferential consideration as a source of any wheat imports. The magnitude of the sale will help to blunt domestic criticism of the implications of Trudeau's trip by pointing up the advantages of pursuing an "independent" foreign policy.*

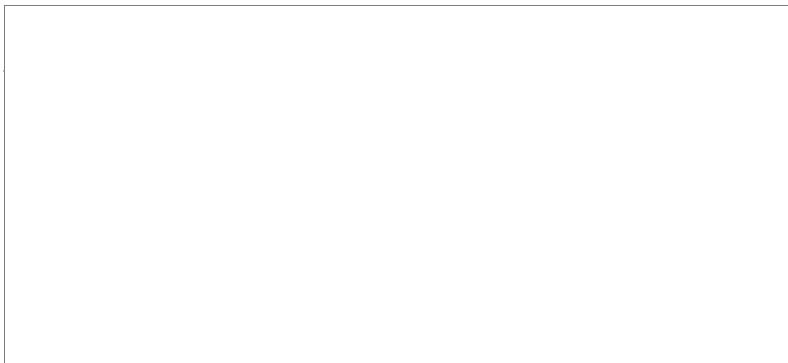
*Although the USSR has had excellent wheat harvests in recent years, purchases of Canadian wheat are a convenient way to meet its increasing commitments to Eastern Europe, Cuba, and North Vietnam without drawing down its own stockpiles.*

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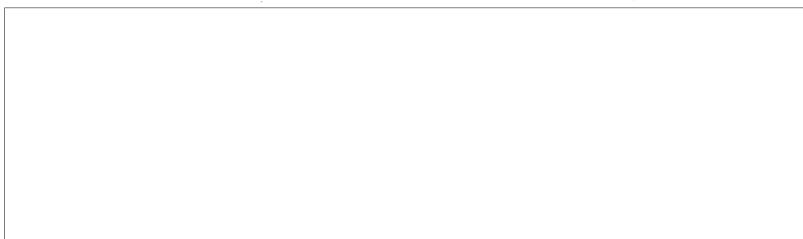
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**ROMANIA-USSR**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

India: The government has signaled no novel approaches to the country's economic and social problems in its new budget, which the US Embassy describes as "hurriedly drawn." Under the essentially conservative budget, spending is to increase by only 4.6 percent and the tax base will remain largely unchanged. Development programs focus on industry, transportation, and communications; the share devoted to irrigation and power has been reduced. On the whole, the budget does not point to appreciably faster economic growth or to major new attacks on the massive unemployment problem. In fact, unless India gets substantial international help with its Bengali refugee problem, the costs of the problem are likely to force cuts in the limited economic development and employment programs that are planned.

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**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

7 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Communists are thwarting Cambodian Government attempts to relieve army positions northeast of Phnom Penh. (Page 1)

Pakistani officials are now receptive to a UN role in distributing international assistance in East Pakistan. (Page 2)

Soyuz 11 docked successfully with the Salyut vehicle early this morning. (Page 3)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Phnom Penh Area



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

The Communists are so far thwarting government efforts to relieve hard-pressed Cambodian Army positions northeast of Phnom Penh. Enemy ground and rocket attacks on 4 and 5 June killed 47 and wounded 180 government troops, most of whom were from several Khmer Krom battalions attempting to lift a siege of garrison forces in the Vihear Suor - Kampong Chamlang area some 10 to 15 miles from the capital. Enemy losses remain light.

*The government has now committed 22 battalions totaling over 9,000 troops to clearing and reinforcement operations in the area, but these forces have failed to recover much ground.*

*[redacted] the headquarters of both the Communist 9th Division and its 272nd Regiment remain within striking distance of the area of fighting and have edged slightly closer to it during the past few days.*

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50X1

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**PAKISTAN-INDIA**

UN Assistant Secretary General Kittani, on a special mission to Pakistan on behalf of U Thant, found Pakistani officials quite responsive on the question of establishing a UN role in funneling international assistance directly into East Pakistan.

Kittani's visit followed Pakistan's recent formal request to the UN for humanitarian assistance for East Pakistan. The receptiveness he encountered in Islamabad is in sharp contrast with previous reluctance on the part of Pakistani officials to discuss foreign participation in the distribution of food or other supplies to the destitute in the East wing.

A major problem will be that of transporting relief supplies within East Pakistan. Roads and railroads leading from the major ports are still being repaired after their destruction in earlier fighting, and there is a shortage of vessels for coastal and river shipments. Foreign donors may be reluctant to supply additional boats because of widespread reports that craft provided for relief purposes following last November's cyclone were seized by the army for military operations. Pressure to resolve the transportation crisis grows daily as the monsoon season draws near.

\* \* \*

Meanwhile, the Indian Government has imposed tough restrictions on the movement of Pakistani diplomats in Calcutta, similar to those already in effect for Indian diplomats in Dacca. This latest move follows several weeks of inconclusive efforts to repatriate the diplomats from the two cities--a project still stymied by disagreement over arrangements for a Pakistani official to interview those members of the staff in Calcutta who announced their defection to Bangla Desh.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

USSR: The three-man Soviet spacecraft Soyuz 11 appears to have docked successfully early this morning with Salyut, the 40,000-pound vehicle launched on 18 April and described by the Soviets as an orbital scientific laboratory. One or more of the crew members are likely to transfer to Salyut. According to TASS, the crew will continue the work started by the abortive Soyuz 10 mission.

USSR-Cuba: The Soviet submarine tender and the nuclear-powered E-II class submarine that arrived in Cuban waters two weeks ago left Antilla on Friday in company with two Cuban sub chasers. The submarine submerged later that day and has not been detected since; the tender and the sub chasers have returned to Antilla. A Soviet [redacted] also entered Antilla yesterday. This marks the first confirmed visit by such a ship to a non-Soviet port.

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South Vietnam: The North Vietnamese units concentrated in northernmost Quang Tri Province began some ground attacks on allied positions over the weekend, and also mounted several additional heavy mortar bombardments. Allied counterattacks and air strikes are reported to have caused heavy enemy casualties. Most of the Communist assaults were directed at South Vietnamese Marines participating in Lam Son 810, a week-old search-and-clear operation in the central and western sectors of the province.

South Vietnam: Thieu and Ky are publicly widening the breach between them. Thieu has denounced Ky for attacking the government of which he is part and suggested he should resign. Ky in turn has challenged Thieu's authority to request his resignation, and denounced him as a tyrant who relies on fraud, threats, and pressure to gag the opposition. Ky has also charged that Thieu can be re-elected only by receiving substantial US help.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY.**

Jordan

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

8 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

8 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

An operation to clear Communist forces from the southern and western parts of the Plaine des Jarres has been launched. (Page 1)

The three Soviet cosmonauts have begun their experiments aboard Salyut after transferring from Soyuz 11 early yesterday. (Page 2)

Sadat may be planning to move elderly Prime Minister Fawzi into the top vice presidential slot. (Page 3)

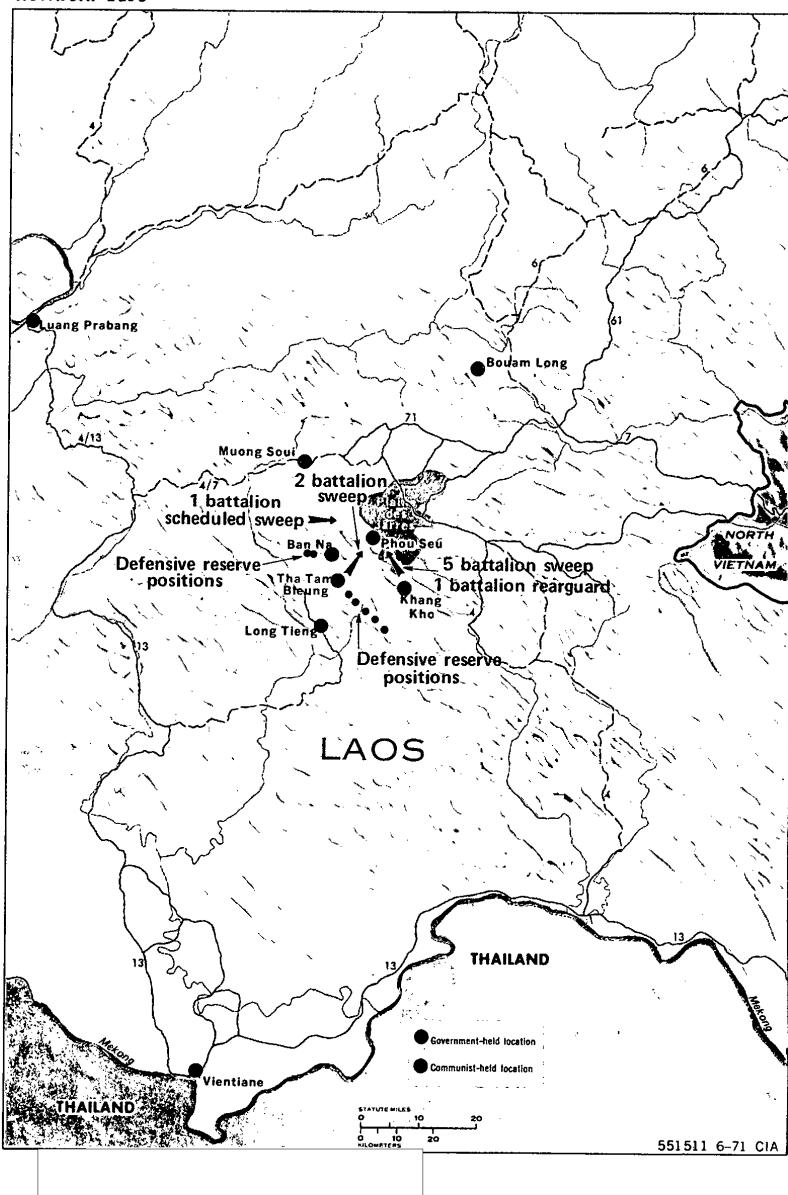
Egypt

(Page 4)

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Northern Laos



50X1

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

General Vang Pao has launched an operation to clear Communist forces from the southern and western portions of the Plaine des Jarres. Five of his Meo and Lao irregular battalions are moving across the southern Plaine from Khang Kho toward Phou Seu, with another battalion providing rear guard security. Two others are moving toward Phou Seu from the Tha Tam Bleung area. A ninth battalion is scheduled to move eastward toward the Plaine from a base northwest of Ban Na. Seven more battalions are being held in defensive reserve positions north and east of Long Tieng. Total irregulars number some 4,000 men.

*This operation is designed to make the Communists' position west of the Plaine untenable by capturing supplies in the southern and western portions of the Plaine and by taking the high ground overlooking the infiltration routes toward the Long Tieng complex. Vang Pao hopes thereby to forestall an offensive against Long Tieng when the dry season starts in the fall. Another purpose is to lessen Communist pressure against the guerrilla base at Bouam Long. Aside from the tactical considerations, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma has been urging Vang Pao to undertake an offensive, presumably to take the sting out of recent Communist gains in southern Laos and to improve the government's bargaining position should peace talks begin.*

The irregulars, meeting little enemy opposition, have destroyed several supply caches. They have moved relatively easily so far because Communist strength south and west of the Plaine has been reduced in the last month or so by the redeployment of at least four battalions of main-force troops to the Bouam Long region north of the Plaine. Remaining enemy units near the southern Plaine are believed to consist of four or five battalions, plus an armored unit. In addition, three more Communist battalions are in positions near Ban Na.

*The recent reduction of enemy forces around the Long Tieng complex suggests either that the North Vietnamese want to ease the logistic problem of sustaining a large force west of the Plaine during the rainy season or do not place high priority on an early resumption of their Long Tieng offensive in the fall.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

USSR

The three cosmonauts have begun their program  
of experiments aboard Salyut after transferring from  
Soyuz 11 early yesterday.

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TASS described Salyut as the "first piloted scientific station," containing compartments equipped for scientific experiments and studies. The Soviets also announced several experiments to be carried out by the cosmonauts, including the checkout of Salyut, a study of the earth's atmosphere, and an investigation of the biomedical effects of manned space flights. The announcement suggested that data from some of the experiments on Salyut would be returned to earth aboard Soyuz 11.

*There are as yet no indications as to how long the present mission will last. The abortive Soyuz 10 flight apparently was intended to last several weeks.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**EGYPT**

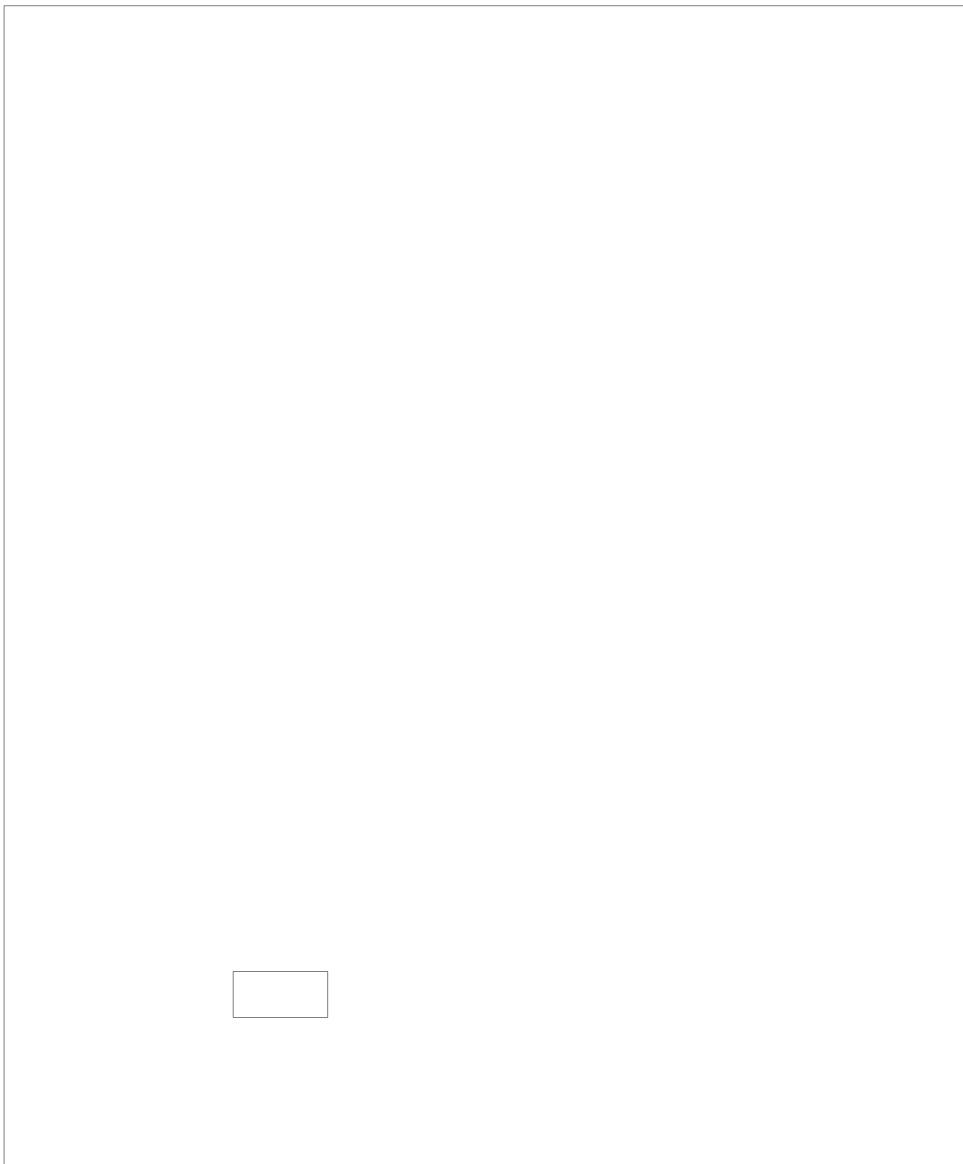
The US Interests Section has obtained information from "well informed sources" that President Sadat plans to move Prime Minister Mahmud Fawzi into the vacant vice presidential slot previously held by Ali Sabri. Fawzi would be replaced as prime minister by Abd al-Munim Qaysuni, a former deputy premier for finance and economy under Nasir. In another change, Deputy Premier for Industry and Trade Aziz Sidqi would be appointed secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union.

*Ali Sabri's dismissal in early May made the remaining incumbent vice president, Husayn Shafii, Sadat's interim constitutional successor. Shafii is generally regarded as politically weak. It may be that Sadat intends to appoint the elderly but respected Fawzi to a rank of first vice president, over Shafii, as a way of ensuring that the vice presidential positions will not be used by persons maneuvering against him.*

*Qaysuni was known as a competent and effective technician of moderate political bent while he served under Nasir, but little is known of his activities during the Sadat administration. Sidqi is said to be reluctant to take the party post, suggesting that he may interpret it as a demotion. The Arab Socialist Union has been under heavy criticism since Sadat's purge of its top leadership last month.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY.*

## NOTES

## Egypt:

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USSR-Cuba: The Soviet submarine tender was sighted leaving Antilla yesterday afternoon. The tender had returned there over the weekend after escorting a Soviet E-II class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine to sea. The submarine has not been detected since it submerged on 4 June.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

9 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

9 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

India's foreign minister recently told opposition leaders that unilateral military action against East Pakistan might become necessary. (Page 1)

The Communists have routed a Cambodian Army task force northeast of Phnom Penh. (Page 2)

There is some evidence that Peking may have increased its military forces in northeast China since the beginning of this year. (Page 3)

Tight security measures have been imposed in Chile following the murder of an opposition party leader. (Page 4)

Two bills expected to be passed by the Venezuelan congress could significantly affect US oil interests in the country. (Page 5)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDIA-PAKISTAN**

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, terming the refugee situation "impossible," has warned opposition leaders that New Delhi may have to take unilateral military action against East Pakistan soon.

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[redacted] Singh was briefing the parliamentary opposition on 4 June prior to his current trip to Moscow, Washington, and other capitals. He plans to tell world leaders that India will take this action unless there is extensive aid for the refugees and pressure on Pakistan to take them back.

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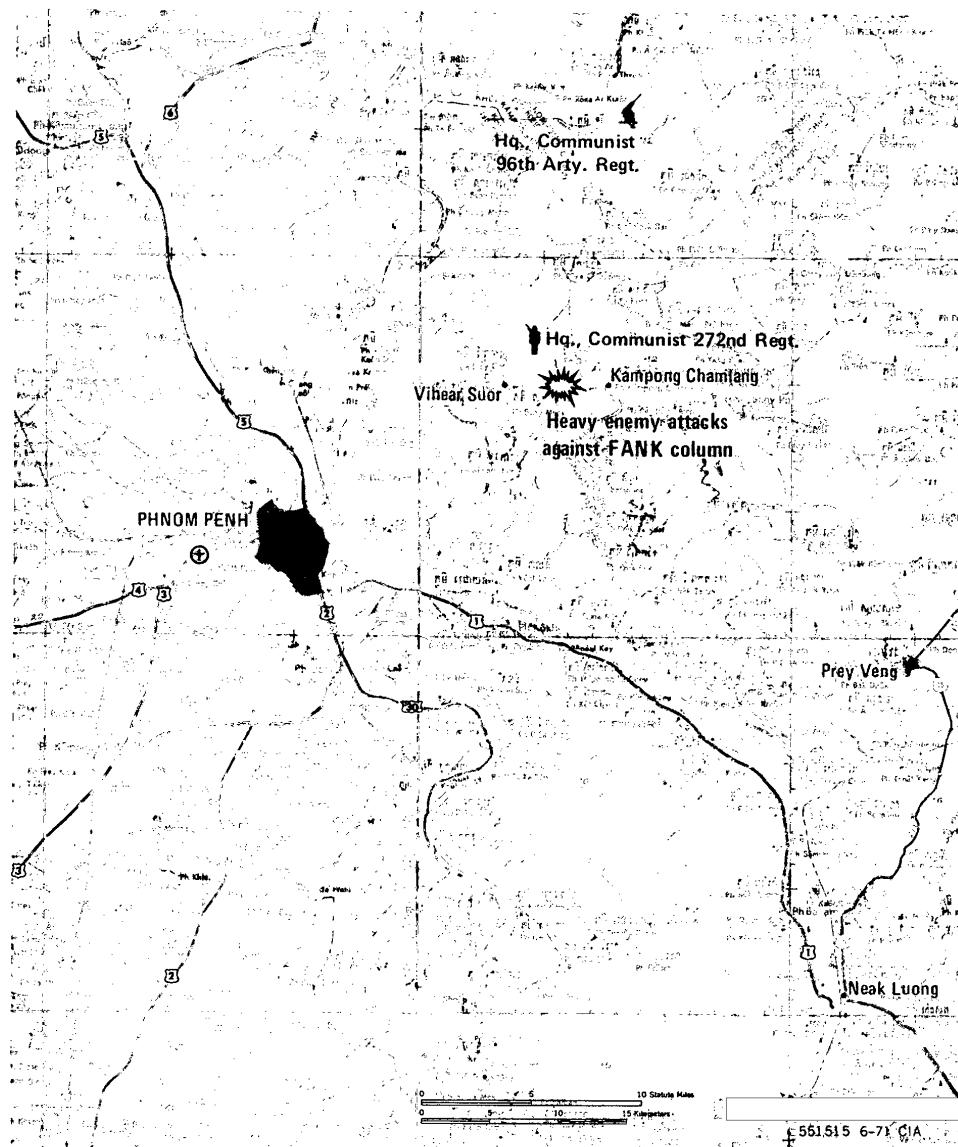
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In a joint communique issued yesterday before Singh left Moscow, Indian and Soviet officials called for "urgent measures" in East Pakistan to stop the flow of refugees. They also urged further steps to ensure that peace is restored and that conditions of security are created for the return of the refugees to East Pakistan.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Phnom Penh Area**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## CAMBODIA

An eight-battalion Cambodian Army task force, consisting primarily of elite Khmer Krom units, has been severely battered by Communist forces north-east of Phnom Penh. Yesterday morning between the villages of Vihear Suor and Kampong Chamlang, the column was struck by intensive small-arms fire and then a rocket barrage. According to information reaching the US defense attaché in Phnom Penh, elements of the column were surrounded and ambushed as they sought to fall back to Vihear Suor or work their way toward Kampong Chamlang. Initial reports indicate that government casualties were substantial, but full details are not yet in.

*The Khmer Krom forces have been the main-stay of the Cambodian Army since the war began, and a major enemy success against them would shake the army high command in Phnom Penh.*

*The attack on the task force probably was undertaken by elements of the Vietnamese Communist 272nd Regiment and the 96th Artillery Regiment, which have been responsible for the recent increased enemy pressure in this sector. Intercepts of 7 June indicated that the Communists were keeping a close watch on the government task force and were preparing for attacks against it.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### MILITARY STRENGTH IN NORTHERN CHINA



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**COMMUNIST CHINA**

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[redacted] addi-  
tional army-level unit is in the Shen-yang Military  
Region in northeast China. [redacted]

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Such a development would increase Chinese military strength in the Shen-yang region by 40,000 or 50,000 troops to an estimated total of 475,000-485,000. This would be the first force increase in the past few years in this strategic region despite the Soviet military buildup in the Far East. During this time, however, the Chinese have built up their strength in the neighboring Peking Military Region, where the shift of two armies from east China in early 1970 raised the estimated strength to about 465,000 troops. In addition to the forces in the Shen-yang and Peking regions, troop strength in Lan-chou and Sinkiang has been gradually increased to a total of 230,000.

Despite these large numbers, Chinese troop deployment along the northern frontier appears cautious and defensive in nature. The immediate frontier areas are defended primarily by border defense and security units, while the regular units generally are kept well back from the border, where they are less vulnerable to sudden Soviet attack.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CHILE**

President Allende has reacted to the murder yesterday of Edmundo Perez, a former cabinet minister and leader of the Christian Democratic Party's conservative wing, by imposing wide-ranging security measures. He has declared a state of emergency in Santiago, convoked the National Security Council, and put all radio stations on the government network. Members of a radical group, the People's Revolutionary Vanguard, have claimed responsibility for the assassination of Perez, calling it a "partial redemption" of a recent Vanguard communiqué insulting Allende and threatening to bring "enemies of the people" to justice.

*In addition to the steps being taken by Allende, the murder is being denounced by government coalition leaders as a provocation and a threat to all Chileans. The incident may be used by government officials as an excuse to crack down on extremists of both the left and the right who are frequently accused of activities injurious to public order.*

*The People's Revolutionary Vanguard, which describes itself as a "socialist and revolutionary organization of the armed proletariat," broke off from the better known Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) about two years ago. It is reported to have been subsequently penetrated both by rightist extremists and by the Communist Party, but its current status and backing are unclear.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## VENEZUELA

Minority parties have introduced two draft laws significantly affecting foreign (primarily US) interests. The first bill would prohibit foreign companies from selling petroleum products in the domestic market, thus eventually assuring that all of the market will come to belong to the government-owned oil company, which now controls only about one third of the market. The second bill would require the foreign companies to set aside ten percent of their annual depreciation as a guarantee that company assets will be in "good operating condition" when concessions begin to expire in 1983. A retroactive clause would substantially add to the financial burden arising from this levy.

*Although US oil firms are resigned to the loss of the domestic Venezuelan market, they are greatly concerned by the prospect of significant increases in their current operating costs. President Caldera's earlier proposed legislation to nationalize the oil companies' gas resources is still being debated, and these new bills largely represent efforts by the minority parties to climb aboard the nationalist bandwagon. All these bills are expected to pass this year, possibly as early as July.*

*It was a Venezuelan oil pricing package of a year ago that served as a model for price changes negotiated by Middle East oil producers earlier this year.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

USSR-Berlin: Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov has warned of possible autobahn harassment if the scheduled meeting of a Bundestag committee takes place in West Berlin tomorrow and Friday. Abrasimov made the threat at a luncheon following Monday's four-power meeting on Berlin. It is likely that Moscow will support some East German harassment of West German traffic if it takes place. Chancellor Brandt, however, is now seeking to have Bundestag officials postpone the meeting, which has unusual sensitivity since it would nearly coincide with the East German party congress next week and Brezhnev's expected attendance.

Jordan

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Ecuador: A showdown may be in the offing between President Velasco and General Luis Jacome, a central figure in one of the plots against the government. A military investigating commission is said to have exonerated Jacome of plotting against Velasco last March and to have recommended his return to active duty where his seniority entitles him to become army commander.

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

*10 June 1971*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

10 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

A recent article in a North Vietnamese party journal sheds more light on basic aspects of Hanoi's current thinking on the conduct of the war. (Page 1)

Xuan Thuy's interview on US prisoners is discussed on Page 2.

Cambodian forces northeast of Phnom Penh are regrouping following the recent heavy attacks by the Communists. (Page 3)

The Soyuz 11 mission evidently will last at least several more days and probably a week or longer. (Page 4)

The parliamentary election in Malta is expected to be very close. (Page 5)

Pakistan

(Page 6)

50X1

France is expected to announce soon that its first IRBM group is operational. (Page 6)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

NORTH VIETNAM

An article published in the January-February issue of an authoritative Communist party journal, Tuyen Huan, sheds more light on two basic aspects of Hanoi's current thinking on the conduct of the war. One is the relative priority to be attached to prosecuting the war and to developing the home front in North Vietnam; the other is the kinds of military tactics that now are suitable for Communist forces, especially in South Vietnam.

Discussion and policy decisions about both issues have surfaced periodically during the past decade. From late 1968 well into last year, most North Vietnamese statements of this kind tended to argue that some balance should be struck in the allocation of resources and energies to the home front and the war. This article, however, says categorically that the war is North Vietnam's first order of business.

In one remarkably candid passage, the article says: "As the great rear area of the three theaters (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), North Vietnam has the primary duty at the present time to seek to mobilize manpower and materials in order to meet fully and promptly all of the requirements of the front line... irrespective of the situation...."

Similarly, military tactics are addressed in terms the Vietnamese Communists often have used when they debate the merits of a long, drawn-out struggle as against intense, large-scale fighting. The article not only calls for heavier doses of large-scale fighting involving conventional forces, but also for "sudden leap-like developments" aimed at quickly changing the balance of forces, and cites Communist offensives during Tet 1968 and the spring of 1965 as examples. To make certain that the examples are applicable to today's war, the article asserts "the total defeat of 'Vietnamization'...also involves large leaps to change the balance of forces to the point where the enemy will not be able to continue the war."

These ideas probably were formalized as policy at the party central committee's 19th plenary session held around the turn of the year. Their appearance in a party study journal indicates they reflect agreed Communist policy. The article indicates that Hanoi intends to raise the level of fighting in Indochina in the months ahead.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

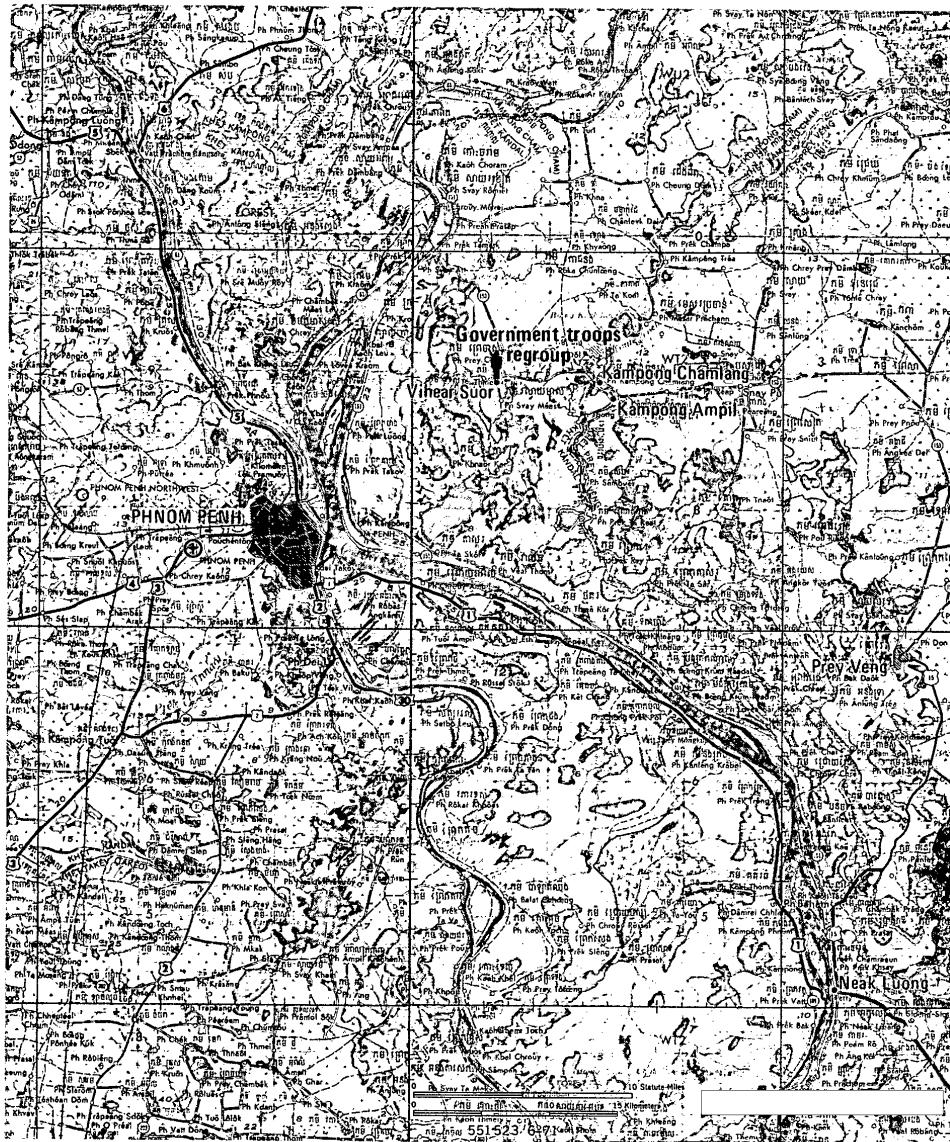
**NORTH VIETNAM**

Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief delegate in Paris, told Chalmers Roberts of the Washington Post that the Communists might be willing to separate their military and political demands, and thus not insist on the removal of the present Saigon government as part of the price for American prisoners. But he made clear that simply setting a date for the withdrawal of US forces would not bring about their release. Thuy indicated that prisoners would not be set free until the US is committed not just to the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam, but to pulling out all American military personnel from Indochina--including advisers and other noncombatants--and ceasing all American military operations against the Communists. He implied strongly that military aid to the South Vietnamese Government would have to end too.

*The Thuy interview suggests that Hanoi is not likely to alter soon its basic position on prisoners even for propaganda effect. Thuy made clear once again that the Communists insist the prisoner question is a postwar issue that can only be settled after the US agrees--either by negotiation or by ending support for the present Saigon government--to resolve the main issue of political power in South Vietnam to Hanoi's satisfaction.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Phnom Penh Area**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

Government forces northeast of Phnom Penh are regrouping following the heavy attacks by the Communists two days ago. Most of the Khmer Krom troops that were hit on 8 June between Vihear Suor and Kampong Chamlang were able to fight their way back to their staging base at Vihear Suor.

A Cambodian spokesman says these forces will make another attempt soon to drive through to hard-pressed government positions at Kampong Chamlang and Kampong Ampil.

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The commander of the Khmer Krom units on the northeastern battlefield told the US defense attaché yesterday, however, that he is unable to retake the initiative now because his troops are low on ammunition and in need of replacements. He said his units suffered 26 killed and 126 wounded in the fighting on 8 June, a total substantially lower than initial reports indicated. Over-all Khmer Krom losses in the current campaign total 50 killed and 246 wounded. The commander said his men's morale nevertheless remained high because they killed at least 85 of the enemy in Tuesday's encounter.

The US defense attaché reports that a Vietnamese Communist prisoner captured by the Khmer Krom has told his interrogators that his unit had moved out of the Chup plantation area with orders to capture Kampong Chamlang and Kampong Ampil. The prisoner said his unit would eventually attack Phnom Penh.

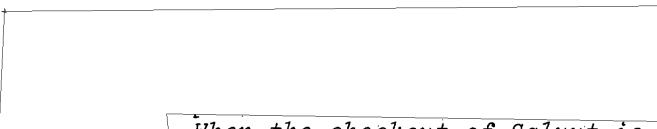
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR**

The current space mission involving Soyuz 11 and the Salyut orbital station evidently will last at least several more days and probably a week or longer.

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When the checkout of Salyut is completed, the present crew may be replaced by another crew for a longer mission, although there is no sign at present that another Soyuz spacecraft will be launched.

One important aspect of the current mission is the opportunity it gives the Soviets to obtain more data on the effects of prolonged weightlessness on Soviet space crews. The cosmonauts involved in the 18-day mission of Soyuz 9 in June 1970--the longest Soviet space flight to date--suffered severe debilitation and other medical problems for at least ten days after their return. The Soviets will want to minimize these problems before sending cosmonauts on missions of longer duration.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

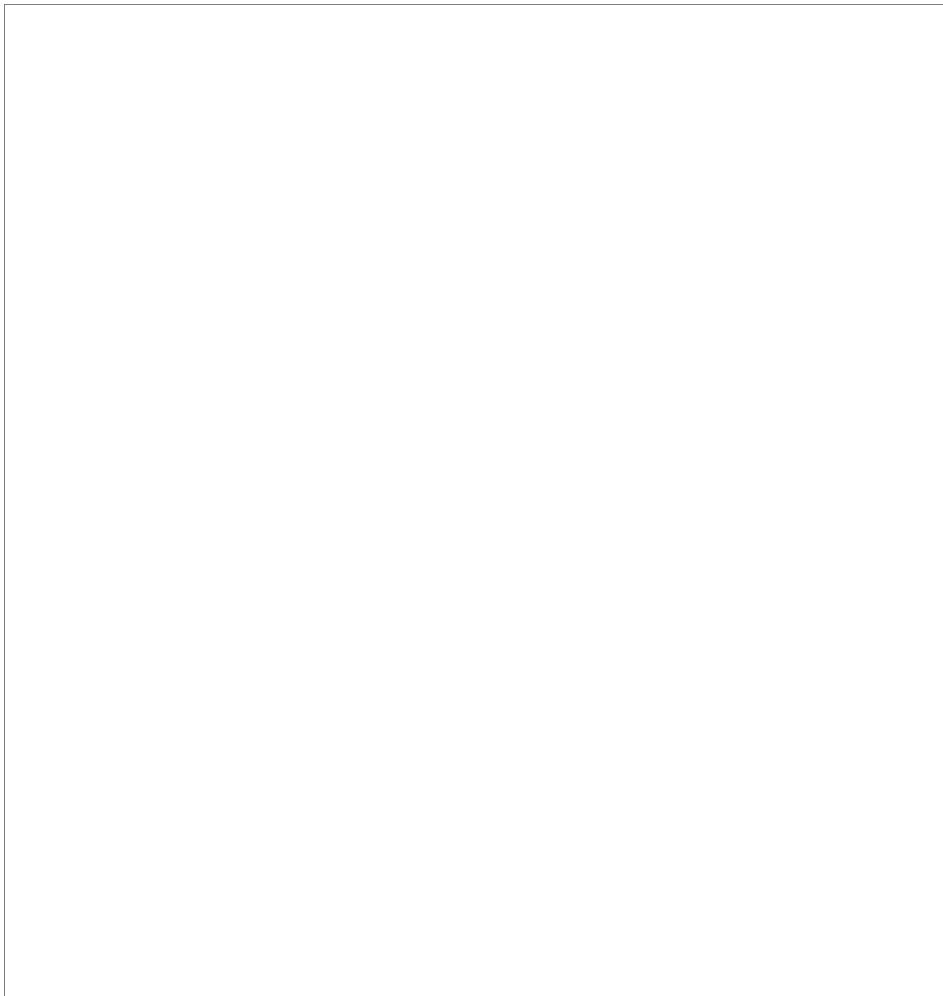
**MALTA**

In the elections for the 55-seat parliament to be held from 12 to 14 June, the main contenders are the conservative Nationalist Party led by Prime Minister Borg-Olivier and the leftist Labor Party under Dom Mintoff. One development favorable for Labor has been the neutral attitude of the local Catholic church, an attitude which contrasts sharply with past church policy of warning that a vote for Labor was a mortal sin.

Pulse-taking in one key electoral district suggests that a pro-Labor trend may be running. Although Nationalist leaders are confidently predicting victory, most observers see the race as very close, with a good chance that the Labor Party will win a slim majority. Labor is expected to win backing from a large portion of young people voting for the first time.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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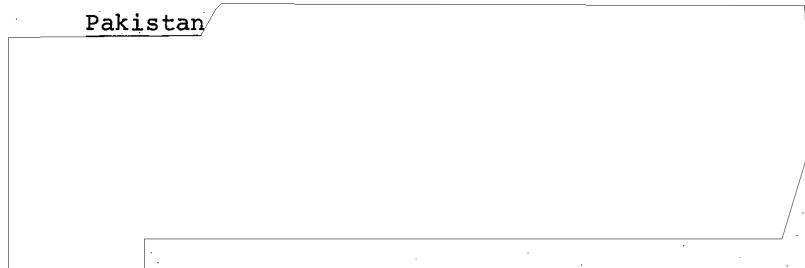


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**NOTES**

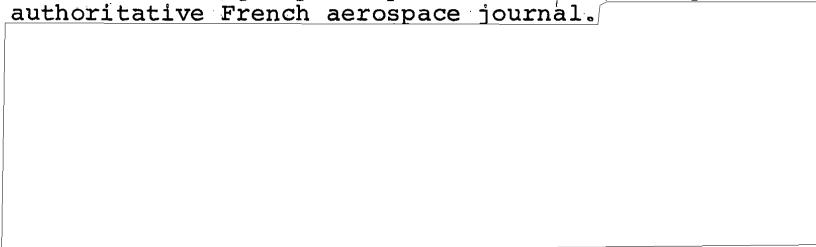
Pakistan

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France: President Pompidou will visit the IRBM site at St. Christol in southeastern France later this month, at which time he is expected to announce that the first group is operational, according to an authoritative French aerospace journal.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

11 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

11 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

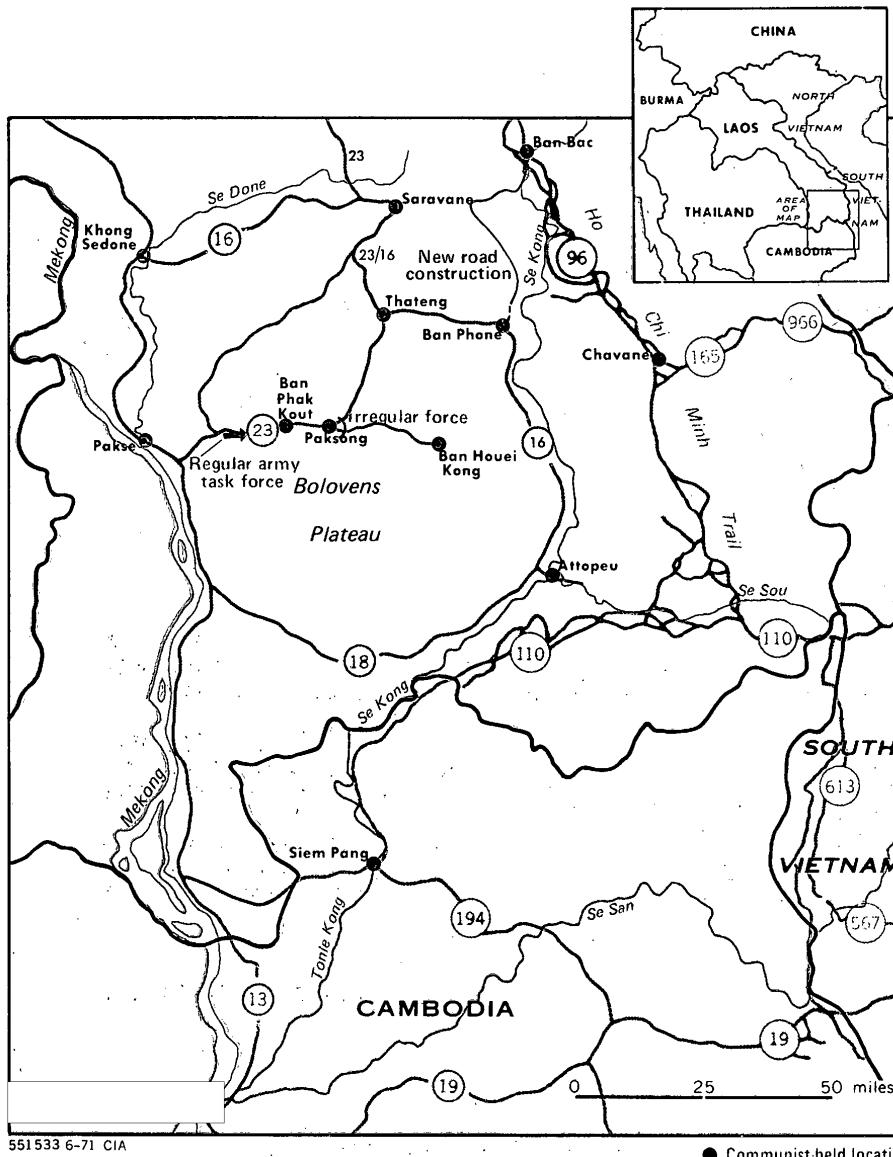
In the Laos panhandle, a government operation aimed at retaking positions on the Bolovens Plateau has suffered a setback. (Page 1)

Satellite photography shows that construction work on the Soviet Kama River Truck Plant is proceeding rapidly. (Page 2)

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



551533 6-71 CIA

- Communist held location
- Government held location

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

A government operation launched on Wednesday to retake key portions of the western Bolovens Plateau has run into serious problems. Lead elements of a multibattalion regular army task force moving eastward along Route 23 toward Ban Phak Kout were hit hard yesterday by North Vietnamese shelling followed by a ground attack that is reported to have been led by two tanks. The Lao Army units were dispersed and are trying to regroup around their command post on Route 23.

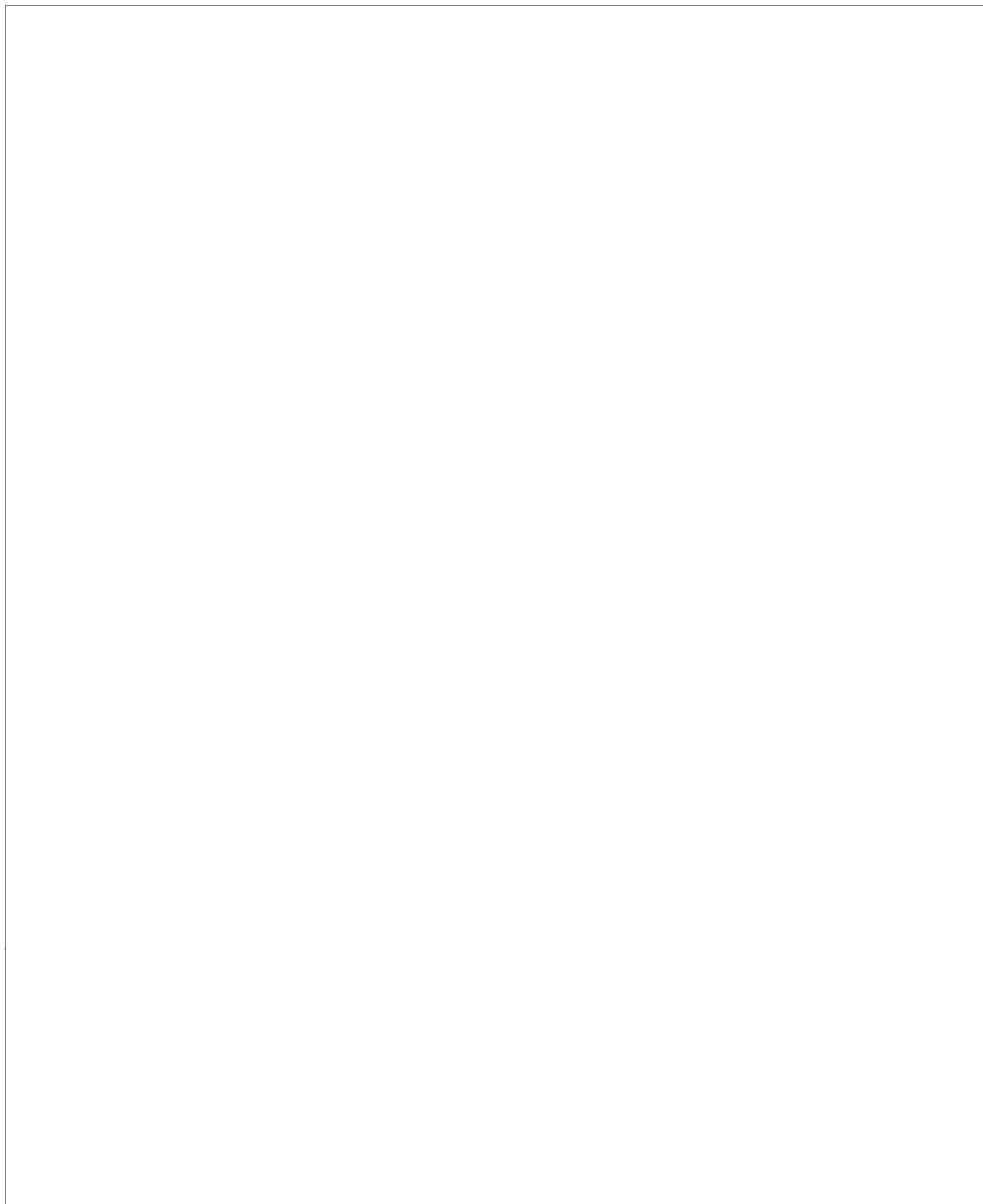
Enemy resistance to this operation is likely to continue to be stiff as the Communists are dug in along Route 23 and hold key high ground positions. There are at least two main-force enemy regiments and six combat battalions with armor and artillery support in the general vicinity of the Bolovens.

Holding the Bolovens is of key importance to the North Vietnamese in protecting their infiltration corridors into Cambodia and South Vietnam. There is some evidence suggesting that during the next dry season they plan to increase the use of the western infiltration corridor--Routes 23 and 16. Recent aerial photography indicates that they have begun improvements on the long unused section of Route 16 between Ban Phone and Attapeu and are building a new road to link the staging areas at Ban Bae with Route 16.

In northern Laos, elements of Vang Pao's irregular task forces operating on the southern and western edges of the Plaine des Jarres have met little enemy resistance. They have discovered several enemy supply caches and claim to have destroyed or captured some mortars and recoilless rifles and substantial amounts of ammunition, food, and sundry supplies.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR**

Satellite photography shows that basic construction work on facilities to house and service the Kama River Truck Plant is proceeding rapidly. Since the fall of 1969 when work began on the \$3- to \$5-billion project, construction has been noted over a 40-square-mile area in which six large plants will be located: forge; foundry; pressing and stamping; engine, gear and transmission; tooling and repair; and assembly. By mid-May, foundations had been built for production buildings covering 2,000,000 square feet, more than ten percent of which is under roof. Analysis of photography supports Soviet claims that over \$75 million was spent on construction of this project in 1970 and that close to half a billion dollars will be invested this year.

*The Soviets say they expect the complex to begin production, principally of heavy-duty trucks for inter-city freight, by 1974; sometime after 1975 it is to achieve a capacity of 150,000 annually. This output would exceed current US production of similar trucks by about one quarter.*

*As we reported in The President's Daily Brief of 28 May, the Soviets have signed a protocol with Mack Truck under which the US firm would act as principal consultant for engineering services and for equipment purchased from the West. Renault has also agreed to some participation, apparently to provide the pressing and stamping shop.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

USSR-Cuba: The Soviet submarine tender that left Antilla on Monday is now some 500 miles north-east of Puerto Rico and appears headed for Northern Fleet waters. The E-II class cruise missile nuclear submarine that left on 4 June has not been seen since then, although it could be accompanying the tender on the homeward voyage.

Bolivia: Leftist government officials, determined to eliminate US influence in Bolivia, have launched a campaign to achieve the ouster of US military advisers just as they did to get the Peace Corps expelled. The Bolivian military apparently does not consider the Military Assistance Program vital enough to warrant a confrontation with the left, and President Torres has already indicated to Ambassador Siracusa that there is waning interest in the mission's functions in view of the phasing out of the military assistance program.

Chile:

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

VIETNAM

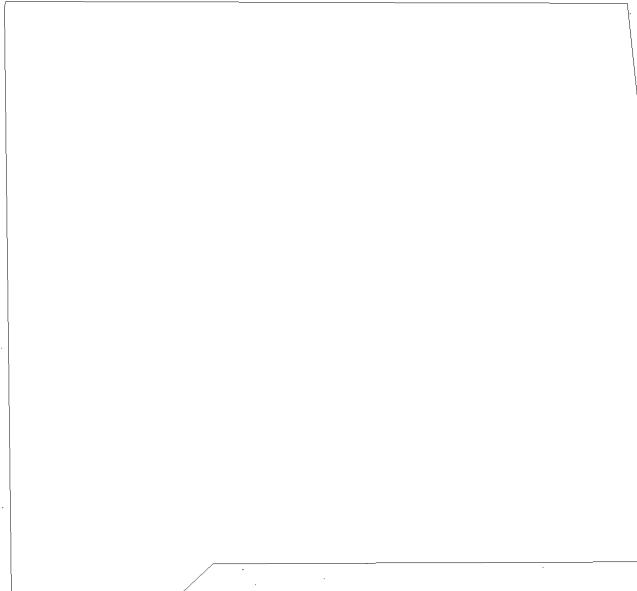
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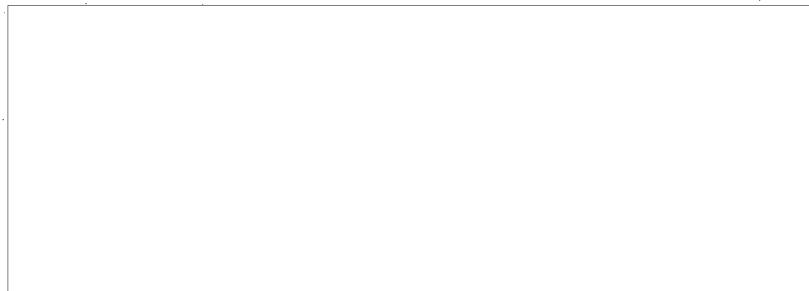
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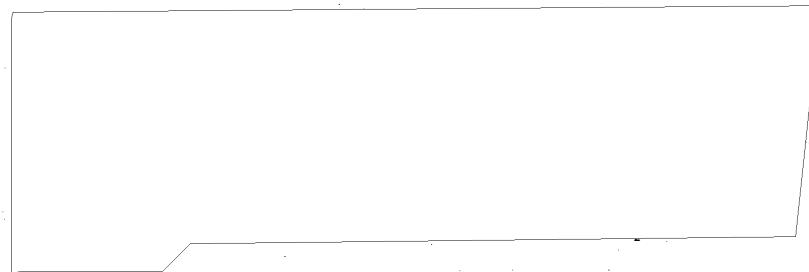
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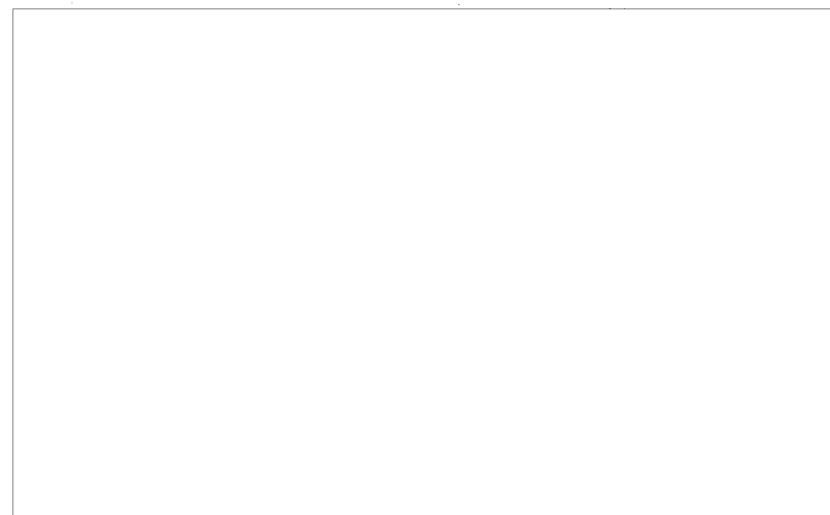
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# *The President's Daily Brief*

12 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

12 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

North Vietnamese Army units are continuing to attack the Laotian Government task force on the western edge of the Bolovens Plateau. (Page 1)

In Cambodia, the Communists have inflicted reverses on government forces south of Phnom Penh, while keeping the pressure on government positions northeast of the capital. (Page 2)

Thailand

(Page 3)

50X1

Brezhnev has indicated that the USSR would welcome discussions aimed at restraining great power naval deployments. (Page 5)

The Soviets have again spoken out critically about West Pakistan's handling of the situation in the East wing. (Page 7)

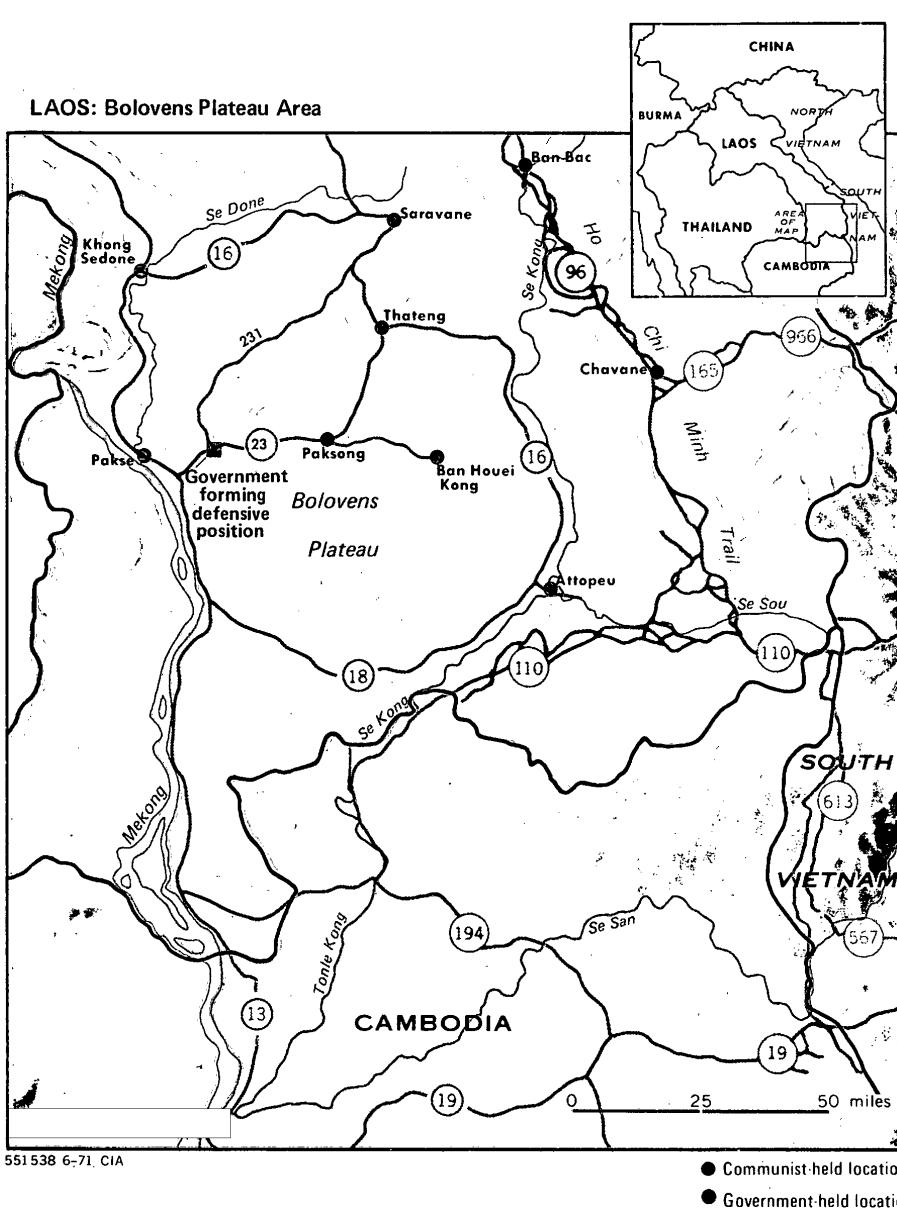
Japan

(Page 8)

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Yesterday's attacks on two Israeli-chartered ships at the southern entrance to the Red Sea apparently were carried out by fedayeen terrorists. (Page 9)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

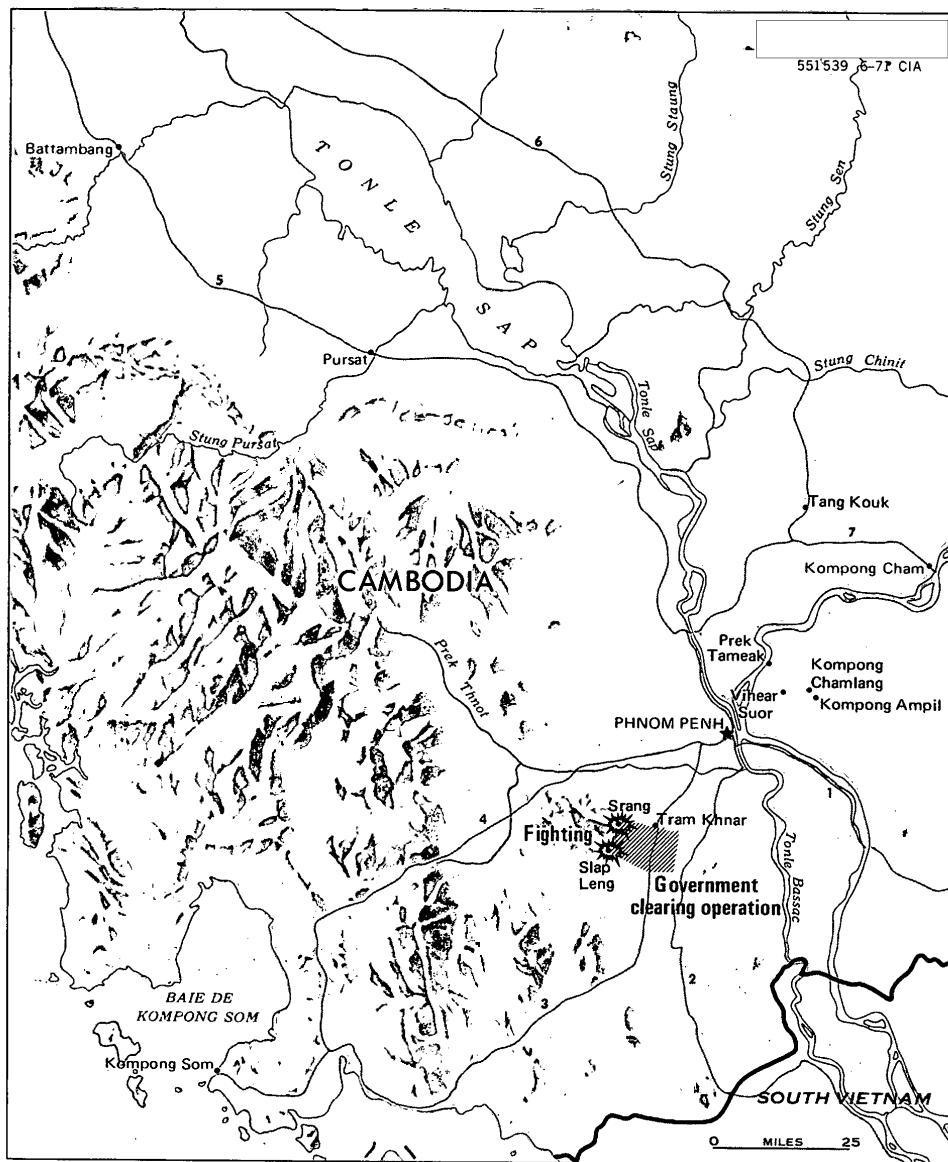
Yesterday morning North Vietnamese Army units supported by four tanks overran the Lao Army task force command post on Route 23 at the western edge of the Bolovens Plateau. Four government battalions that had been in positions to the east of the command post were scattered and apparently suffered heavy casualties. By noon yesterday, the most forward army position along Route 23 was about 15 miles east of Pakse. It was manned by one irregular company, which was encircled and under attack. Tactical air support for the task force, previously limited by bad weather, relieved some of the pressure on government units later in the day. Air strikes reportedly caused substantial North Vietnamese casualties and damaged at least two tanks.

The government is trying to form new defensive positions along Route 23 and at the junction of Routes 23 and 231, just west of the plateau. Two regular army battalions and two battalions of irregulars have been brought in as reinforcements and to try to locate and relieve the cut-off units.

*All of the government's mobile reserve force in Military Region 4 has now been committed. Government forces could probably do little more than slow a North Vietnamese advance westward off the Bolovens Plateau, if the North Vietnamese choose to move in that direction. Prior to the current government operation, the North Vietnamese had seemed content to consolidate their recent gains on the Bolovens.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

Cambodian Army units have been under strong enemy pressure in an area some 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. A government battalion defending Srang withdrew temporarily to Tram Khnar, on Route 3, but later reoccupied the town without serious opposition. At last report the three army battalions in Slap Leng had retreated to the north. Initial reports indicate that government losses total 40 killed, 41 wounded, and almost 600 missing.

*The next Communist target could be Cambodian forces trying to clear a section of nearby Route 3. These Cambodian forces are reported to have been weakened by recent large-scale desertions and the transfer of several battalions to positions northeast of Phnom Penh.*

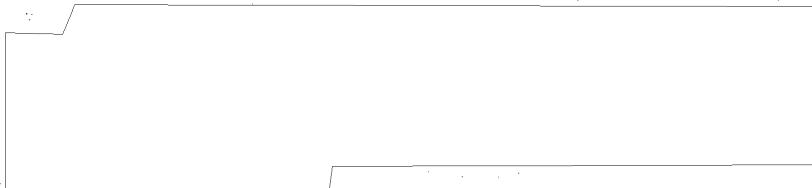
The Cambodians apparently are planning to send several battalions assigned to the Mekong Defense Command up the river to help relieve enemy pressure on Kompong Chamlang and Kompong Ampil. Two or three battalions are to make a diversionary move south from the Tang Kouk area on Route 6 toward the Mekong.

*These moves are said to stem from the orders of Lon Nol, who appears to have cut short his convalescence to take personal command of the government's campaign against the Communists in the area northeast of the capital.*

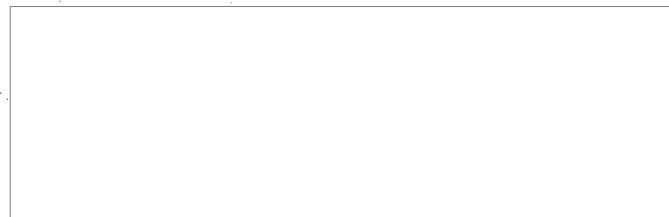
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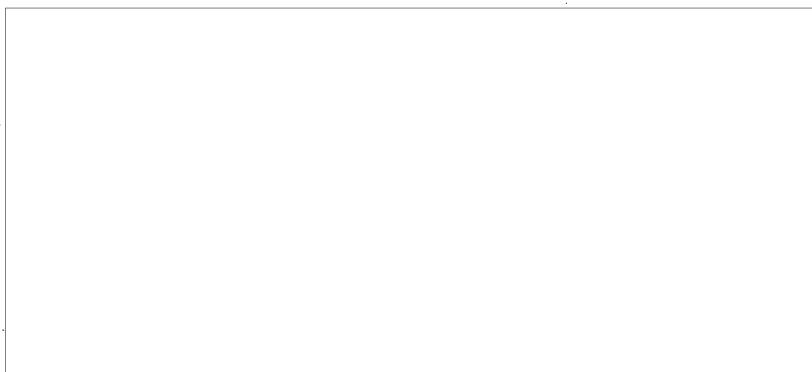
**THAILAND**



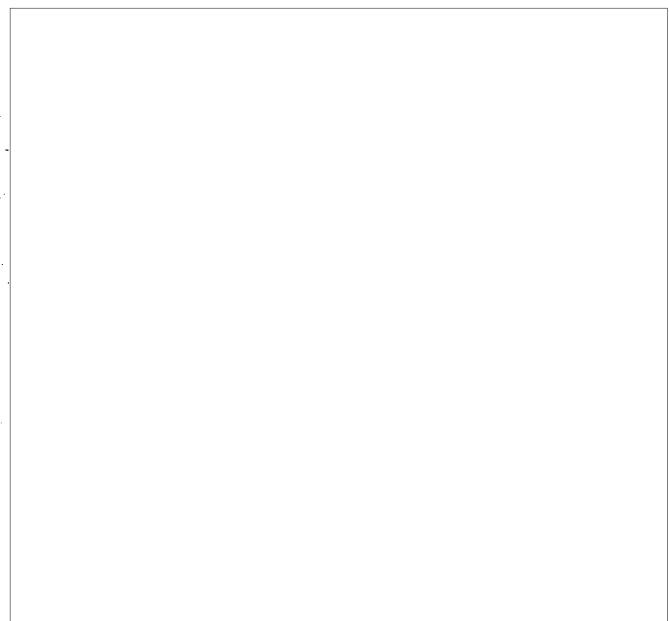
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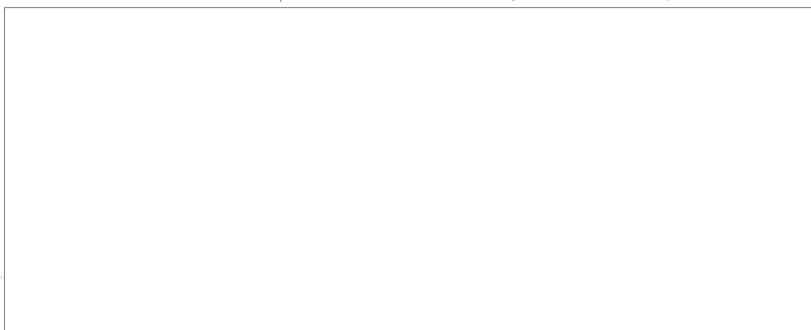
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-US**

According to a TASS summary of Brezhnev's speech yesterday in Moscow, the Soviet leader indicated that the USSR would welcome discussions aimed at restraining great power naval deployments "at the other end of the world, away from native coasts." He alluded to US naval deployments in the Mediterranean and in the Far East, and he complained that, although the US contends these are "normal and natural," the US has launched a propaganda campaign against Soviet naval activity "in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and other seas." Brezhnev professed Moscow's readiness to "solve" this problem by making an "equal bargain," and offered to discuss any proposals.

Brezhnev's comments seem aimed, in part, at putting the US on the defensive, while maintaining the momentum of Moscow's "peace offensive" with yet another gesture to be portrayed as a new Russian initiative aimed at reducing East-West tension. The remarks also reflect Soviet sensitivity to accusations that Moscow's increasing naval activity points to expansionist aims.

The Soviets, however, are probably motivated by more than a mere tactical desire to engage in grandstanding. Moscow had earlier probed US willingness to consider limiting great power competition in the Indian Ocean, and this may be the area of primary concern to them. In a conversation with Secretary Rogers on 26 March, Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin asked "informally" for US reaction to the idea of a "declaration" that the Indian Ocean should be "free of military bases and fleet concentrations."

The Soviets are aware of press speculation that the US may propose some kind of regional arms control arrangement for the Indian Ocean. Brezhnev's remarks, therefore, may have been timed in part to preempt and upstage any such US initiative, and at the same time to increase pressures against possible US plans to strengthen its naval presence in the area. Moscow seems particularly sensitive to the possibility that the US might be considering deploying ballistic missile submarines on regular patrol in the Indian Ocean.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*In view of Moscow's genuine concern on this score, Brezhnev's unusually explicit suggestion that an "equal bargain" might be struck is particularly intriguing. The Soviet leaders may possibly wish to float the idea of some kind of trade-off, whereby the USSR would undertake to exercise some restraint with respect to Soviet naval activity close to US shores in return for limitations on US deployments in the Indian Ocean.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-INDIA-PAKISTAN**

The Soviets have expressed their concern about the "grave situation" resulting from the flow of millions of East Pakistani refugees into India. Both the joint communiqué issued at the end of Indian Foreign Minister Singh's visit to the USSR and Premier Kosygin's election speech on 9 June called for prompt measures to stop the flow of refugees and expedite their safe return home.

*Moscow's declarations seem based on concern that the situation could deteriorate rapidly. The Soviets evidently see danger that India might follow through on its threats to take drastic action if it is unable to cope with the refugee problem. Moscow probably hopes that its public criticism of Pakistani policy will build pressure on Yahya to move toward some form of accommodation with the East wing.*

*Soviet assistance to India includes the promise of an initial contribution of 50,000 tons of rice and 100 million doses of smallpox vaccine.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

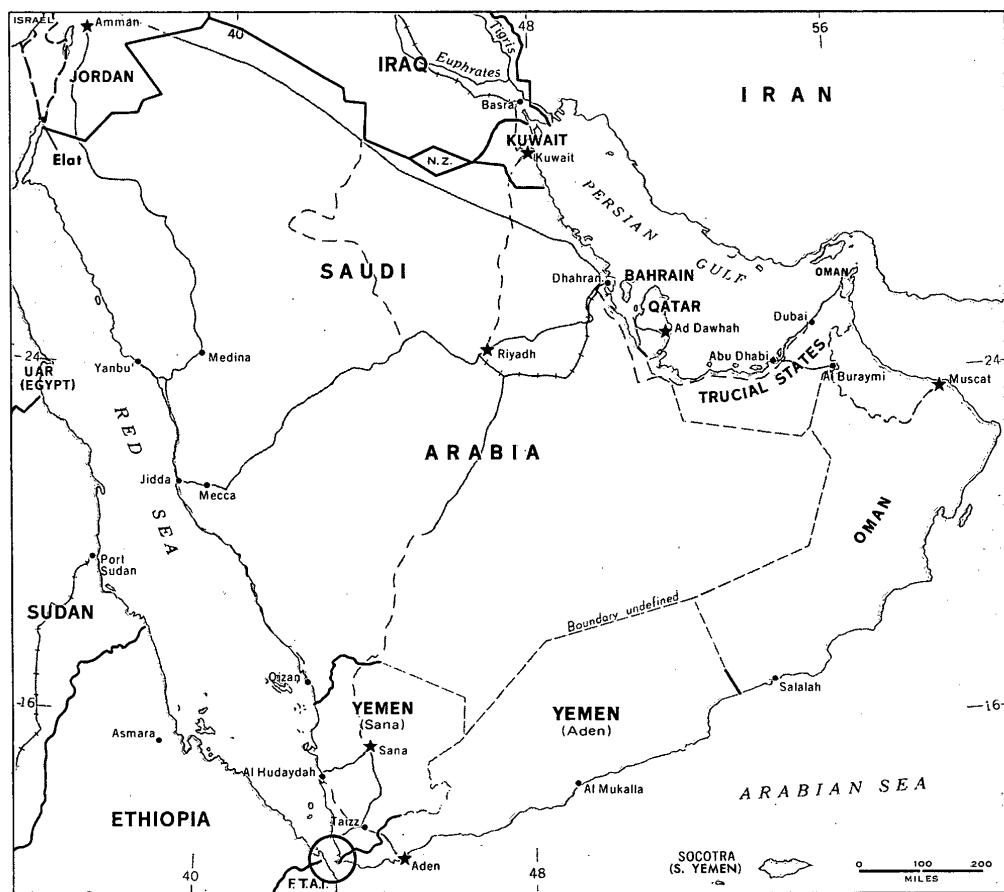
**JAPAN**



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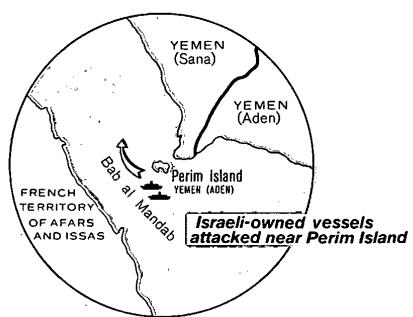
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ISRAEL**

Two Israeli-chartered ships were attacked yesterday by "pleasure-type" boats near Perim Island at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

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[Redacted]  
There were no casualties although the attack started fires that apparently were later extinguished.

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[Redacted]  
*The attacks apparently were the work of fedayeen terrorists. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has threatened on a number of occasions to strike at international shipping as a means of deterring trade with Israel. Yesterday's action was typical of the spectacular tactics favored by the Front.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

14 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

14 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Developments in Laos are discussed on *Page 1*.

Mexican

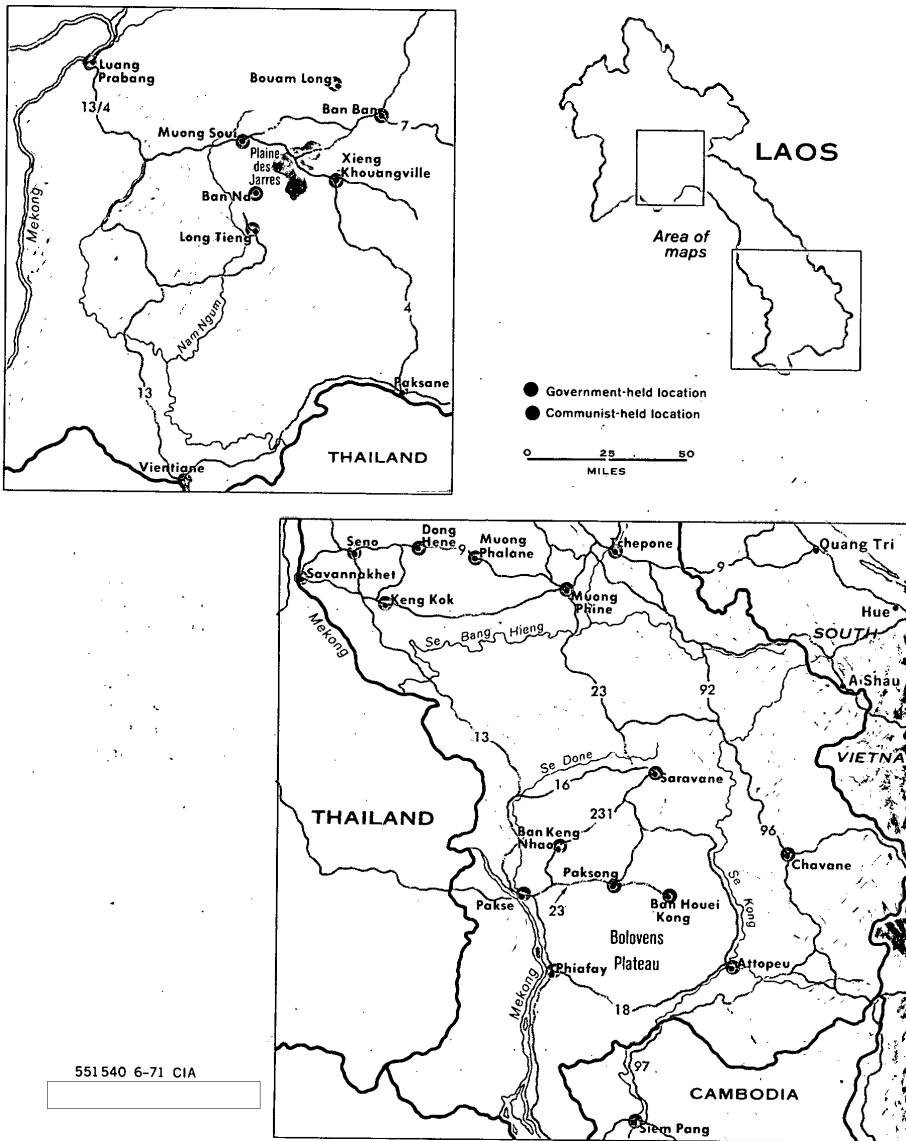
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

No major action was reported in the Bolovens Plateau area over the weekend as both sides evidently seek to recover from last week's heavy fighting. Several government units that had been cut off filtered back to friendly lines, but no firm casualty figures have yet been reported.

*It is not clear whether the government effort to retake the central portion of the Bolovens will now be postponed. The Communists have also taken heavy losses as improved weather has facilitated US and Lao-tian air strikes.*

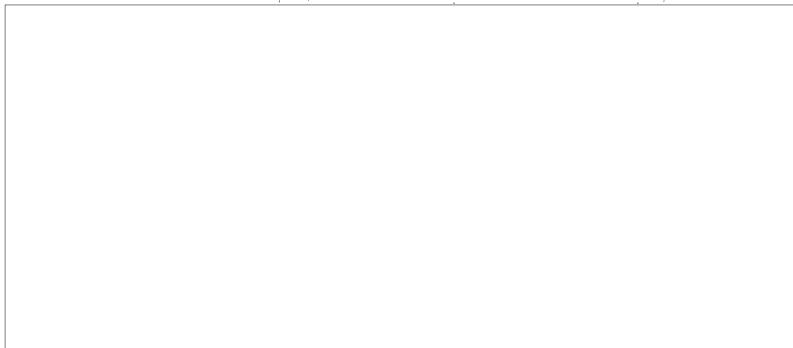
In the central panhandle, additional North Vietnamese troops may be pulling back from the Dong Hene area. Government irregular forces are moving eastward, and some patrols have moved into the outskirts of Dong Hene. Heavy rains are hampering overland movement, however, and it may be some time before government troops can take additional advantage of the reduction of Communist troop strength along Route 9.

In north Laos, reinforcements have been moved into the Bouam Long guerrilla base, which has been under heavy pressure for several weeks. Vang Pao's troops are still located on the southern portion of the Plaine des Jarres and have encountered only light enemy resistance. They continue to uncover small enemy supply caches, but have not yet moved toward their primary objective, the high ground just west of the Plaine.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

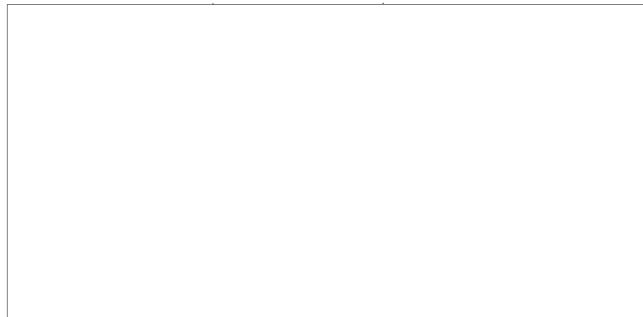
MEXICO



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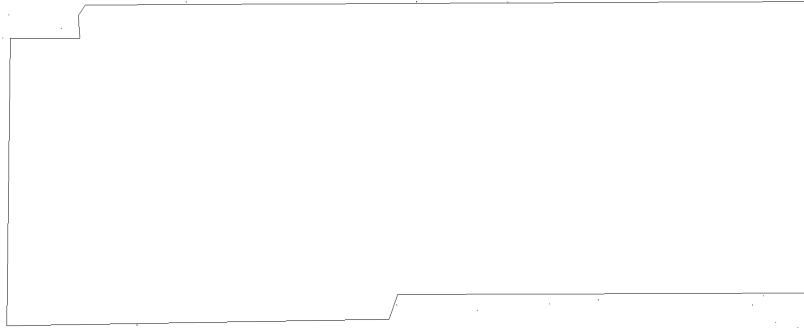


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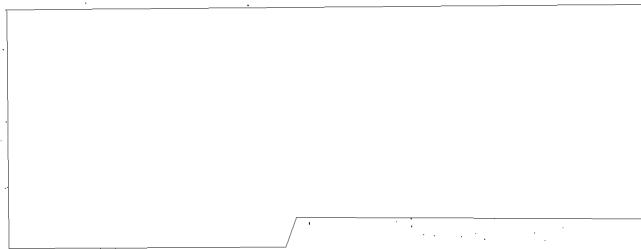
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JAPAN



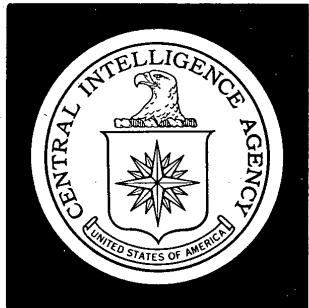
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## *The President's Daily Brief*

15 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

15 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Soyuz 11 mission seems to be proceeding smoothly.  
(Page 1)

Hostility toward East Pakistani refugees is growing  
in northeastern India. (Page 2)

Unusually heavy rains in the Laos panhandle have dis-  
rupted the Communist supply operations. (Page 3)

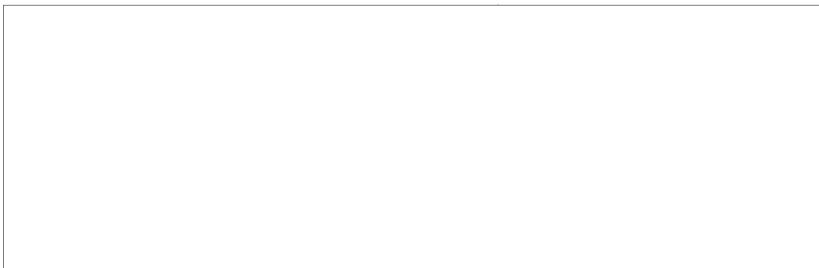
There may be violent demonstrations in Japan when the  
Okinawan reversion treaty is signed on Thursday.  
(Page 3)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR**

The Soyuz 11 crew is encountering few difficulties as it begins the second week aboard the space station Salyut. The cosmonauts appear to be concentrating on checking out onboard systems and conducting related spaceflight experiments.

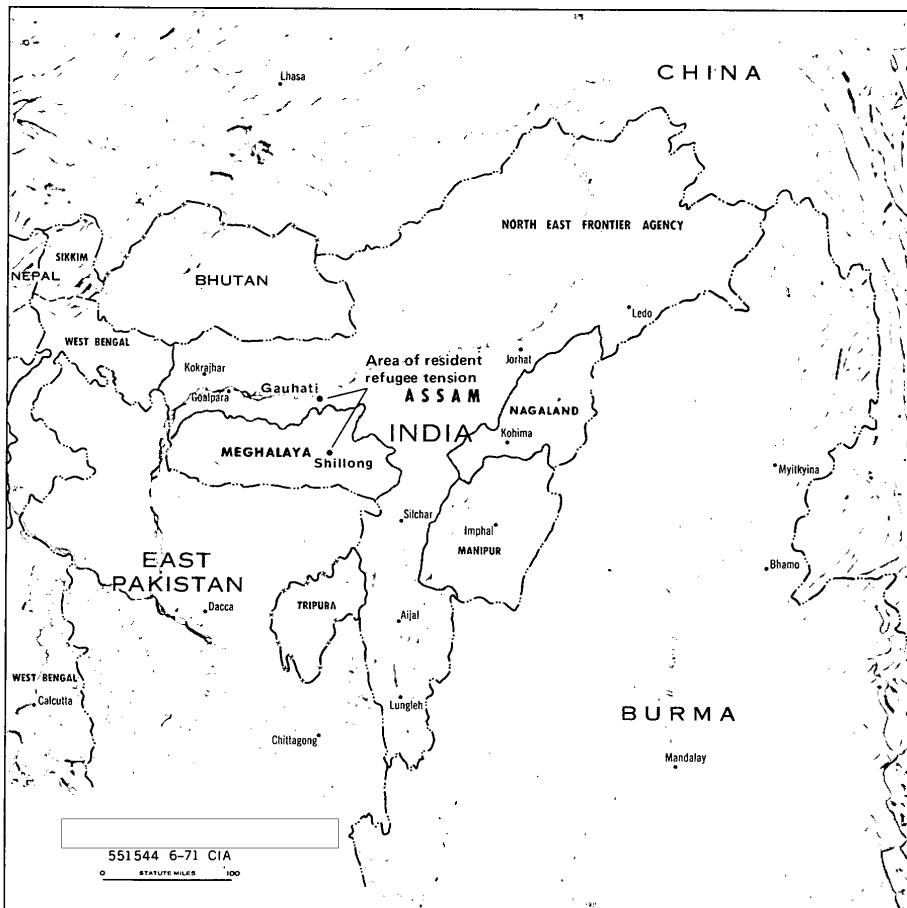


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*There is still no indication of the planned duration of the Soyuz 11 mission; thus far there has been no evidence that the Soviets will launch another spacecraft in the immediate future.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Hostility Growing Toward East Pakistani Refugees



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDIA**

Hostility toward East Pakistani refugees is growing among tribal residents of northeastern India, according to the Indian press. At the root of this hostility is fear that the refugees will ultimately refuse repatriation and permanently alter the area's customary ways of life. The government is attempting to ease the situation by moving thousands of refugees out of the more congested border areas in the northeast to Gauhati in Assam whence they will be sent on to less crowded locations.

*Northeast India is largely populated by non-Hindu tribal peoples who have traditionally resisted domination by the minority Hindus. They have also resented the more or less steady flow of East Pakistani and other nontribal migrants--both Hindus and Muslims--who have entered their area in recent years. There have already been reports of near riots in Assam and neighboring Meghalaya, caused by the current influx of refugees from East Pakistan, and there may be more trouble some days from now when the refugee airlift--using four US-operated C-130s--begins to bring additional refugees into Assam from badly overcrowded Tripura.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Indochina: Unusually heavy rains have disrupted the movement of Communist supplies in the Laos panhandle. In a seven-day period ending 9 June, up to 15 inches of rain--the amount normally expected for the entire month--fell in parts of the panhandle.

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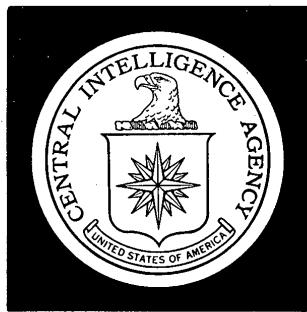
[redacted] since early June [redacted] extensive segments of road washed out or flooded at water crossings. In spite of these difficulties, most logistic units show no sign of returning to North Vietnam during the rainy season. Instead, they are making every effort to keep the roads in repair and to continue the movement of supplies.

50X1

Japan: The National Police fear that the largest and most violent demonstrations in some time may break out when the Okinawan reversion agreement is signed on Thursday. Demonstrators, who oppose the agreement on grounds that it will allow too great a residual US presence, are expected to employ "urban guerrilla" tactics, including transportation disruptions and mass sitdowns. The radical organizers will have difficulty generating much popular support, however, because the general public, despite some misgivings, is reasonably satisfied with the accord.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

16 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

16 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The latest military developments in Laos are related  
on Page 1.

[redacted] 50X1

Chile's foreign exchange reserves have fallen sharply  
since Allende entered office. (Page 3)

[redacted] Soviets

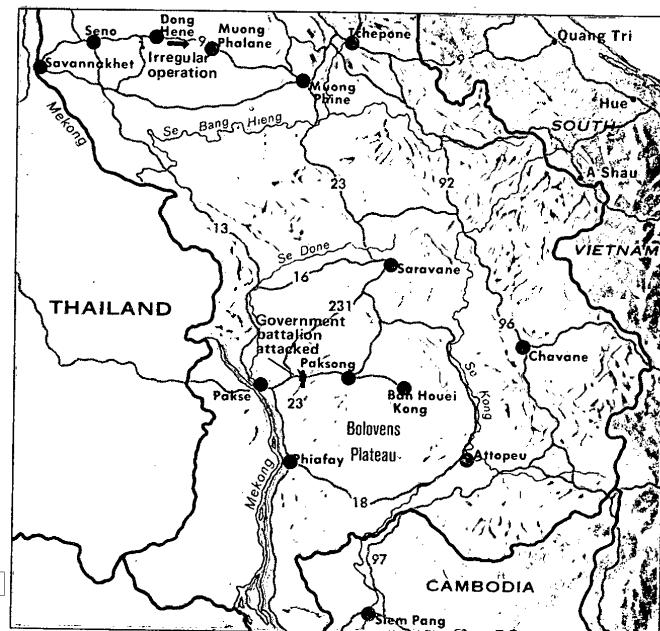
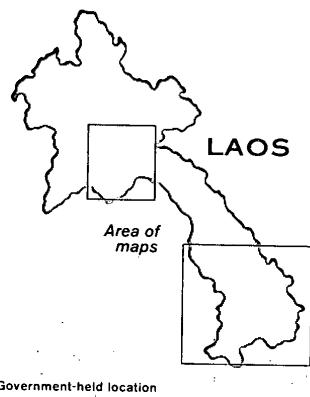
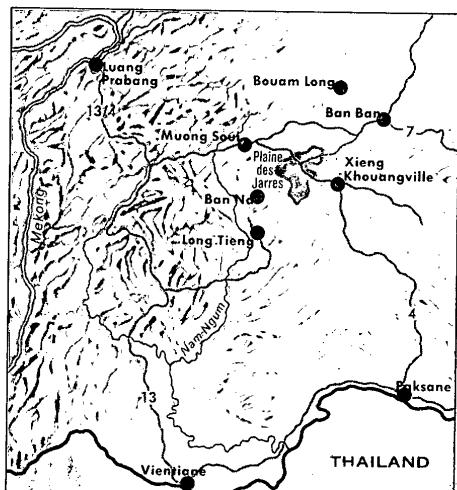
(Page 4)

[redacted] 50X1

Three Soviet oceanographic ships have been operating  
in the Gulf of Mexico. (Page 4)

The massive flow of dollars into Japan continues.  
(Page 4)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

The government estimates that 465 of the nearly 1,600 troops committed to its abortive operation to retake Paksong in the Bolovens Plateau area are still missing as a result of the North Vietnamese counter-attack last week. Government casualties from the action are listed as 26 irregulars killed and some 175 regulars and irregulars wounded. Air and ground observers believe there were as many as 500-600 North Vietnamese casualties--principally from air and artillery attacks--but intercepts from enemy units in the area do not indicate extensive casualties.

A Lao Army battalion operating in the western part of the Plateau, about five miles east of the junction of Routes 23 and 231, was attacked yesterday by a North Vietnamese force of two to three companies. The battalion command post, with air and artillery support, stood its ground, but some outlying positions were lost.

To the north, on Route 9, government irregulars have entered the abandoned town of Dong Hene and have occupied some enemy positions east of the town. The irregular task force plans to move toward Muong Phalane in the next few days.

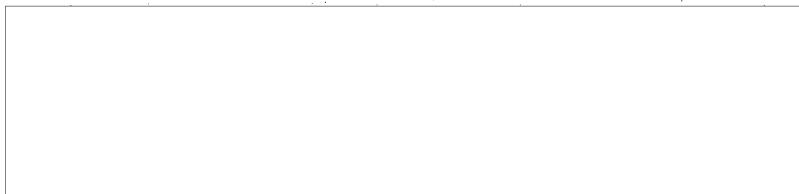
*The light enemy resistance thus far in this area tends to confirm reports that enemy units have pulled back toward Muong Phalane.*

In northern Laos, action in the past few days has been limited to small-unit clashes and shelling attacks on irregular positions near Bouam Long and around the southern and western edges of the Plaine des Jarres.

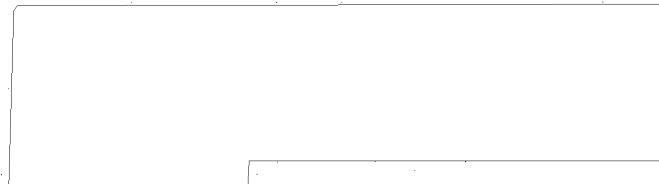
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CHILE**

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[redacted] official net reserves have fallen by at least 30 percent since Allende became President last November. Because of falling export earnings and sharply rising imports, the US Embassy predicts a trade deficit of about \$180 million this year. The embassy believes reserves will fall to about \$100 million by the end of 1971 unless copper output dramatically increases or world copper prices jump.

Allende could relieve some of this pressure by taking unpopular measures, such as rationing consumer goods, devaluating the currency, or putting less emphasis on income redistribution. Such moves, however, would fall most heavily on groups that constitute the bulk of his political support.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

**USSR:**

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USSR: Three Soviet oceanographic research ships that were in Cienfuegos last week have been operating in the central Gulf of Mexico and are currently headed toward the Straits of Florida. Basic data on the hydrographic and acoustic properties of these waters are essential for operations of Soviet submarines and ASW ships. Increased Soviet research activity began in the Caribbean a year ago and has continued intermittently since then.

Japan: The continuing massive inflow of dollars is likely to increase pressure for yen revaluation. Japan's foreign exchange reserves now stand at nearly \$8 billion and are third behind those of the US and West Germany compared with a sixth-place ranking last June. Although Tokyo had been able gradually to reduce the dollar inflow through the first week in June, last week's inflow--\$370 million--reached the second highest level since early May.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

17 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

17 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

50X1

The speeches of Soviet and East German leaders at the East German party congress have been positive in tone toward the Berlin negotiations while offering no change in substance. (Page 2)

50X1

Incomplete returns indicate that the Malta Labor Party of Dom Mintoff has won a narrow victory in the parliamentary elections. (Page 4)

The position of Bolivian President Torres is becoming increasingly precarious as a result of sharp political divisions. (Page 5)

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Soviet

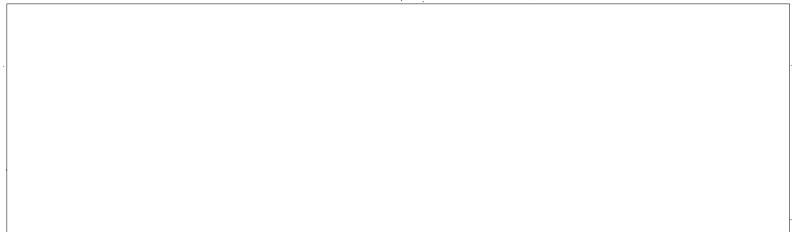
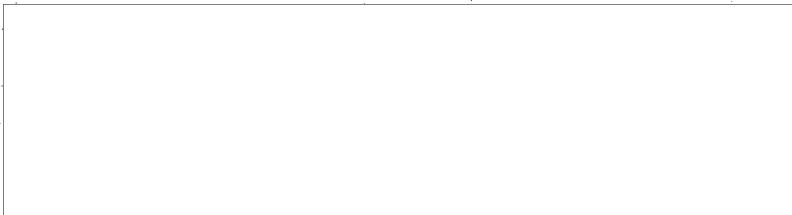
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

USSR

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**EAST GERMANY - USSR**

*In their speeches at the East German party congress, Soviet and East German leaders have adopted a positive tone toward the Berlin negotiations, but have offered no change in substance. Brezhnev's comment that the talks are "now transferring" to the stage of concrete proposals marks the first time that the Soviets have acknowledged that the negotiations have gone beyond the exploratory stage. He put special emphasis, however, on Soviet and East German unity concerning the talks and on the point that there would be no concessions at East German expense.*

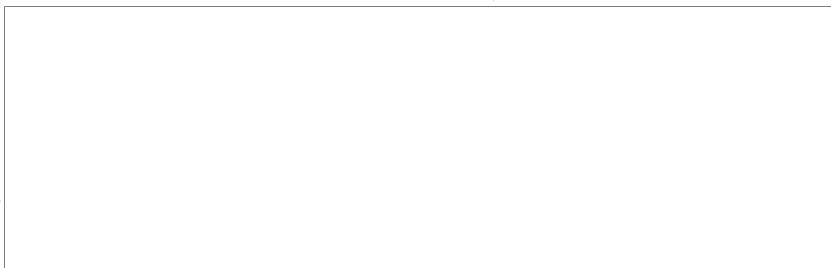
*Honecker also stressed the unity theme. He said that East Germany, in the interest of detente, was prepared to contribute to the "normalization of relations vis-a-vis West Berlin," and voiced no objections to the course of the four-power talks.*

*In discussing East German talks with the West Berlin Senat, Honecker departed from past practice to assert that "West Berlin is a city with a special political status," and that it never did and never will belong to the Federal Republic. This is a less offensive version of Pankow's standard formulation that West Berlin is a separate political entity situated on East German territory. On the broader question of the relationship between East and West Germany, however, Honecker firmly maintained Pankow's long-standing position that it must be "on the basis of the rules of international law" and not on Bonn's concept of a special "inner-German relationship."*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JAPAN-US**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MALTA**

Incomplete returns from the parliamentary elections of 12-14 June indicate that Dom Mintoff's Labor Party has won a one-seat victory.

Victory by such a narrow margin could cause the new prime minister to move cautiously. He may feel strong enough, however, to take a more neutral position on some foreign policy issues and try to obtain economic benefits for Malta by playing off East against West. Prior to the election, he suggested that the small NATO presence on Malta (the naval headquarters for Southern Europe) violated his concept of "positive neutrality." Labor's election program, however, avoided any reference to NATO, and Mintoff has hinted that he would permit NATO's presence if Malta receives "adequate" compensation. He is also likely to seek a revision of the UK-Malta defense and financial assistance agreement in order to reduce British control over key elements of Maltese foreign policy and to secure development aid beyond 1974, when the present arrangement expires.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**BOLIVIA**

The extreme leftist student and labor circles known as the "popular forces," which have maintained a grudging neutrality toward President Torres, are reconvening their "popular assembly" on 22 June.

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*The Torres government is internally divided, with some officials cultivating the extreme left and others pressing for a moderate, relatively pro-US policy. It is thus equally possible that the "popular assembly," which Torres has already declared to carry no official weight with the government, will develop into a showdown between Torres and the extreme left.*

*Torres' failure to acquire a solid base of support for his government has left him vulnerable to attack no matter how he handles the current situation. Although the contending forces may continue to cancel each other out, Torres' own position appears to be weakening.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

USSR:

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

*18 June 1971*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

18 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Soviet

Romania

50X1

(Page 1)

Some 4,000 Communist troops have been detected in the infiltration pipeline during the first half of June. (Page 2)

Mexico

50X6

(Page 3)

More Egyptian cabinet members including Foreign Minister Riyad are to be removed. (Page 4)

50X1

Thanom evidently now plans to stay on the job until the 1973 elections. (Page 4)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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ROMANIA-USSR

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDOCHINA**

Intercepts from a way-station south of Ban Karai Pass, which has served as the major entry corridor for infiltrators in recent weeks, indicate that approximately 3,000 fresh North Vietnamese troops were in the area on 15 June. These raise the count for the first half of the month to more than 4,000 new infiltrators. About 3,000 are heading for the coastal provinces of northern South Vietnam, with some 1,000 of them apparently earmarked as replacements for losses suffered by Communist units that have been active in the area south of the DMZ. More than 600 others are heading for the central highlands, and about 400 additional men are going to Cambodia or the southern half of South Vietnam.

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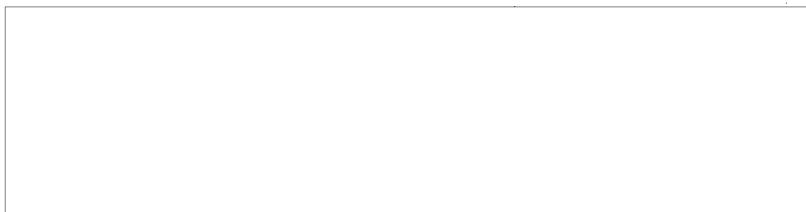
Recent intercepts from way-stations south of Tchepone also provide further information on several previously detected infiltration groups that are moving with artillery and other equipment toward the central highlands of South Vietnam. One of these groups has ten vehicles and is towing seven artillery pieces, including a 122-mm. gun--a weapon which has never been used by the enemy this far south. Intercepts also suggest that approximately 1,200 "weapons technicians" are heading to the highlands.

*The arrival and integration of these artillery pieces, troops, and equipment will substantially increase the firepower of Communist forces in the highlands. The movement of heavy artillery in spite of muddy roads at this time suggests the enemy plans to use it in the near future.*

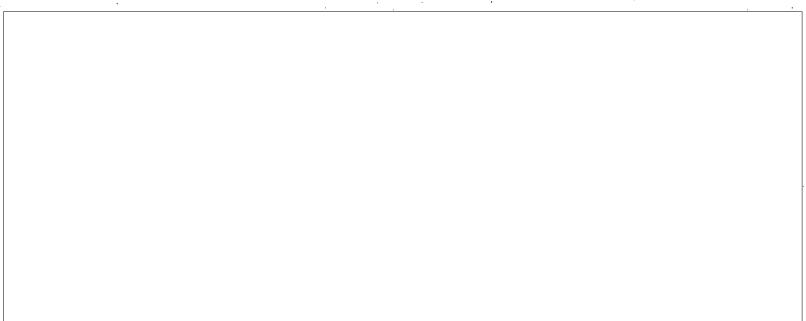
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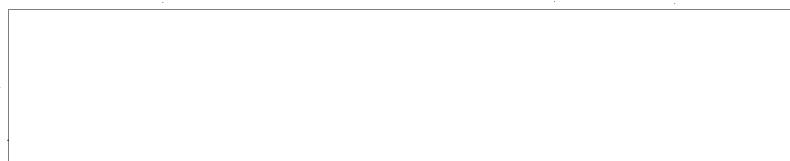
MEXICO



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

Egypt: The US Mission in Cairo has heard from a reliable source that Foreign Minister Riyad and three other cabinet members--all of whom survived the purge of 13 May--will be dismissed in the next two weeks for having withheld from Sadat information on the maneuvering against him. This latest report, like others circulating in the capital earlier this month, predicts that Prime Minister Fawzi will move up to Ali Sabri's vacant vice presidential post and will be replaced as prime minister by Abd al-Munis Qaysuni, a deputy premier for finance and economy under Nasir.

**USSR:**

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Thailand: Prime Minister Thanom evidently now plans to stay in the job until parliamentary elections in early 1973. A key indication of such a decision is the recent cabinet vote extending Thanom's term as supreme commander of the armed forces a year beyond the customary military retirement age of 60. It had been widely assumed in Bangkok that he would retire from the army this fall and that this would be the pretext for his bowing out as prime minister some time before his term expires in 1973. A lessening of discord with Parliament and within his own party is a likely factor affecting Thanom's willingness to stay on. Details were probably worked out last week at a meeting between Thanom and Deputy Prime Minister Praphat.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

19 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

19 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Viet Cong are said to be planning to support almost any candidate in the upcoming South Vietnamese Lower House elections who speaks out against the government. (Page 1) In the developing campaign for the South Vietnamese presidency, Ky has made additional strongly worded speeches criticizing Thieu. (Page 2)

Israeli and Egyptian spokesmen have been issuing gloomy statements on prospects for reopening the Suez Canal. (Page 3)

Ambassador MacArthur senses growing anti-British sentiment in Iran. (Page 5)

The Soviets are interested in acquiring US equipment for developing Siberian oil and gas fields. (Page 6)

Chilean

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(Page 7)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

[redacted] the  
 Viet Cong plan to work in support of almost any candidate in the Lower House elections this August who speaks out against the government or shows sympathy for Communist objectives. Their agents living in government areas are already forming political action teams to assess potential candidates and organize support for certain ones, once selected. Agents also will try to join legally established parties and social organizations and to maneuver inside these groups on behalf of chosen candidates. In areas where government control is too tight to permit this type of political action, the Communists will resort to selective terrorism, including assassinations of government-sponsored candidates and sabotage of polling places.

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The Communists probably are not strong enough in most areas to tip the balance in favor of opposition candidates who do not already have strong local support. Many opposition candidates, moreover, are likely to be chary about receiving any Communist backing, especially of an overt nature. Nonetheless, behind-the-scenes Communist activity could result in placing more anti-government spokesmen in the Lower House in August, and perhaps in encouraging a greater opposition vote in the presidential elections in October.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

Vice President Ky, in a recent speech to supporters of his presidential candidacy in the city of Nha Trang, declared that he would seize power if the coming presidential elections in October were not fair.

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[redacted] Ky also strongly criticized the government's tolerance of nepotism, corruption, and subservience to Americans,

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[redacted] and said that if he were elected president, he would end the war through negotiations with North Vietnam. Ky delivered another hard-hitting speech along similar lines in Cholon on 17 June.

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Yesterday, the Thieu government confiscated 15 of Saigon's 30-odd daily newspapers for printing articles containing statements by Ky which were claimed to be "harmful to national security and the fighting spirit of the armed forces."

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"Big" Minh said that Ky has been "able to buy" the necessary 100 provincial council members to endorse Ky's candidacy at a cost Minh claims was between US \$4,000 and \$6,000 each. Minh also acknowledged that he himself now has two more than the needed 40 endorsements from national assemblymen.

Ky's attacks on the government, if accurately reported, are among his strongest yet. Although his talk of a coup is old hat and is not to be taken seriously at this time, his position as vice president lends weight to some of his charges about corrupt government practices. Moreover, his latest statements indicate that he is likely to continue to provoke Thieu into actions--such as those against the press--that may be politically embarrassing for the incumbent administration.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EGYPT-ISRAEL**

Spokesmen in both countries are issuing gloomy public statements on prospects for reopening the Suez Canal:

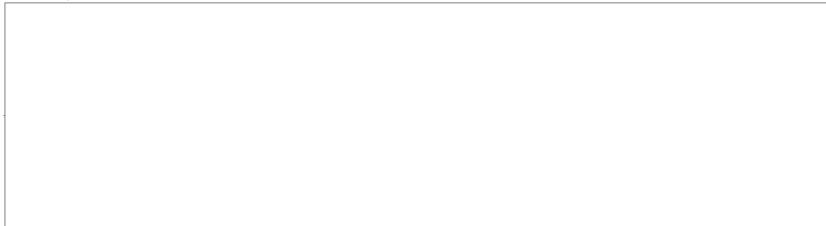
--Israeli cabinet minister Yisrael Galili said yesterday in a newspaper interview that as long as Egypt's conditions for reopening the canal remain unchanged, hope for an agreement is unrealistic. He doubted that the Soviets would encourage what they must view as a hopeless Egyptian attack across the canal, but he estimated that Egypt might embark on another war of attrition, relying on "new weapons" received from the USSR.

--In a similar statement, Defense Minister Dayan has said that because of the gap between the positions of the two sides, there is "no prospect" for an interim settlement.

--Egypt's semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram reported yesterday that Cairo has despaired of US efforts to work out a Middle East settlement. Al Ahram's editor predicted that the approach of the 1972 presidential elections in the US will end any chance of American pressure on Israel. He warned that "no one" expects the tense cease-fire to last much longer, even though no one could predict when it would end.

--Egyptian Foreign Minister Riyad, in an interview in Paris on 17 June, dismissed US-initiated negotiations on opening the canal as a propaganda trick to prolong the Middle East cease-fire.

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(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Israeli newspapers, meanwhile, are saying that the government is seriously concerned over reports that the US is planning to present its own proposal on a Suez agreement. According to the press, "Israeli sources" have commented that any such plan will probably cause a deadlock in the negotiations for an interim settlement, just as Jarring's proposals earlier created a deadlock in negotiations toward an overall settlement.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**IRAN**

In recent discussions with Iranian officials, Ambassador MacArthur has sensed that latent anti-British sentiment--a residue of Britain's harsh treatment of Iranians during the imperialist past--is being brought to the surface by the protracted dispute over sovereignty of three small islands in the Persian Gulf

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The ambassador is concerned that Iranian distrust of the British may develop into real hostility, with Iran seeking some form of retaliation. The foreign minister, who admits he is anti-British, has even hinted darkly about possible withdrawal from CENTO.

*The Iranians could be expected to talk tough in order to gain as much diplomatic leverage as possible in support of their claim to sovereignty over the Gulf islands. Their suspicion that the British are plotting with such disparate partners as Kuwait, Iraq, and Egypt to undermine Iran's interests in the area has added all the more heat to the issue. Important economic and commercial ties between the two countries, however, would make the Shah weigh carefully the consequences of any drastic action.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR-US**

A Soviet geophysical delegation recently in the US emphasized Moscow's interest in acquiring US drilling tools and other equipment, even at premium prices, for use in developing the USSR's west Siberian oil and gas fields. The Soviets admitted that extensive imports of such items, which are subject to US export controls, will be necessary if the USSR is to meet its oil and gas targets for 1975. The Soviet spokesmen added the US would be the preferred supplier, replacing several countries in western Europe that now fill this role.

*This overture is similar to the one made last month by a high-level Soviet delegation for a relaxation of US export controls on equipment sought by the USSR to manufacture trucks and other vehicles.*

In a related development, Moscow and Bonn are negotiating a second major contract involving the exchange of Soviet natural gas for German large-diameter pipe and pipeline equipment.

*Large diameter pipe has been a chronic headache for the Soviets. They are not able to manufacture enough equipment to build pipelines for the amounts of oil and gas they hope to be producing in western Siberia by 1975.*

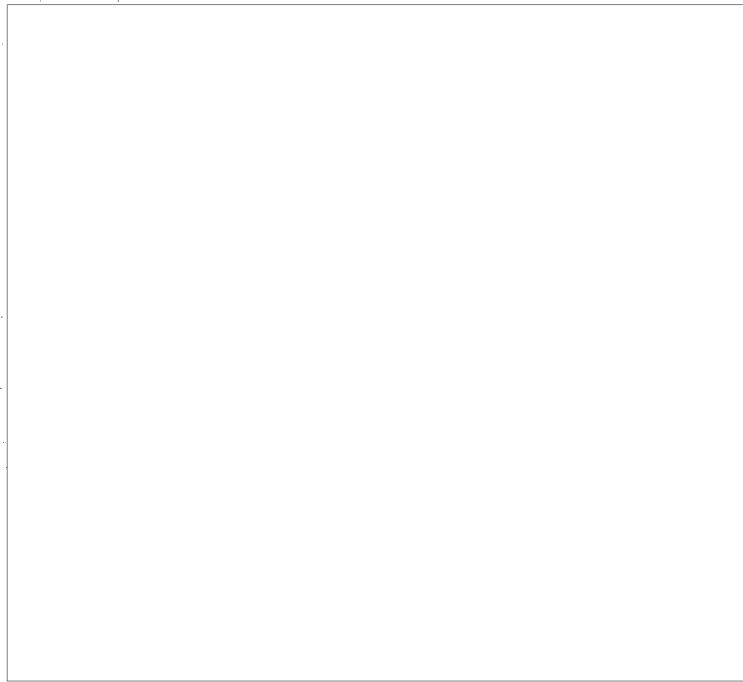
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CHILE



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# *The President's Daily Brief*

Sunday

20 JUN 1971

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SUNDAY CABLE  
20 June 1971

LAOS

Military action in Laos on 18 June was relatively light, with the only significant fighting being reported from the Plaine des Jarres area. Vang Pao's forces have made no further headway southwest of the Plaine in their drive to retake the tactically important hilltop positions on Phou Seu mountain. On the southeastern edge of the Plaine des Jarres, however, two irregular battalions have succeeded in seizing the summit of Phou Theung mountain. This position will afford Vang Pao an opportunity to effectively direct air and artillery fire on enemy positions and supply lines in this sector, particularly along Route 4 to Xieng Khouangville. The NVA buildup around Bouam Long, northeast of the Plaine, continues, but government forces have reported no major action in the last 24 hours.

SUNDAY CABLE  
20 June 1971

PAKISTAN

President Yahya's latest statement on 18 June appealing to the refugees to return to East Pakistan marks the first time that he has indicated that Hindus and other minorities would be welcome. He declared that his appeal was addressed to all Pakistani nationals "irrespective of caste, creed or religion" and assured "members of the minority community" that as equal citizens they would receive full protection and nondiscrimination. Although the eventual return of more than a trickle of the now nearly six million refugees will depend upon more than Yahya's reassurances, he has at least now moved to put his government on record as against a policy of repression toward the Hindu minority.

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

21 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

21 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Indian-Pakistani relations have been further strained by recent border incidents. (*Page 1*)

On *Page 2*, we comment on U Thant's scheduled visit to Moscow this week.

Political tensions in Bolivia have increased with the approach of tomorrow's reconvening of the extreme left's "popular assembly." (*Page 3*)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## INDIA-PAKISTAN

On Friday a company of Indian security forces at a border outpost 115 miles north of Calcutta reported that Pakistani troops engaged in a clash with "Bangla Desh" guerrillas had fired shells near the Indian positions. The Indians responded by firing across the border with some of the heaviest caliber equipment they have used thus far.

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[redacted] several Indian civilians were injured and 11 Pakistani soldiers killed in the actions. During the weekend Islamabad lodged a protest to New Delhi against India's "unprovoked" acts of aggression and its support for the guerrillas.

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On Saturday, Prime Minister Gandhi, who was on a tour of Kashmir, said that "India will give a fitting reply if attacked." Talking to Indian troops stationed near the border, she stated that "we are fully equipped to meet any aggression and will not be cowed by any threat from any quarter."

*It is doubtful that the Indian Government will stop supporting the guerrillas, and cross-border incidents are likely to continue and may even intensify. The Pakistanis may add to Indian irritation by their plan to send a delegation of various East Pakistani leaders, who for one reason or another have agreed to cooperate with the regime, on a foreign tour to counter the activities of traveling Indian leaders.*

*Islamabad, in another step to rehabilitate its international image, has also announced that foreign correspondents now may move around East Pakistan without escort. In addition, President Yahya's latest statement on 18 June appealing to the refugees to return to East Pakistan marks the first time that he has indicated that Hindus and other minorities would be welcome. He addressed his appeal to all Pakistani nationals "irrespective of caste, creed or religion" and assured "members of the minority community" that as equal citizens they would receive full protection and nondiscrimination. Although the eventual return of more than a trickle of the now nearly six million refugees will depend upon more than Yahya's reassurances, he has at least now moved to put his government on record as against a policy of repression toward the Hindu minority.*

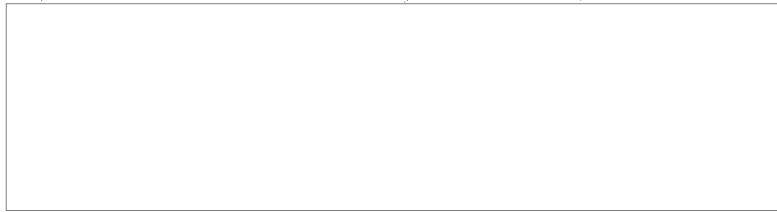
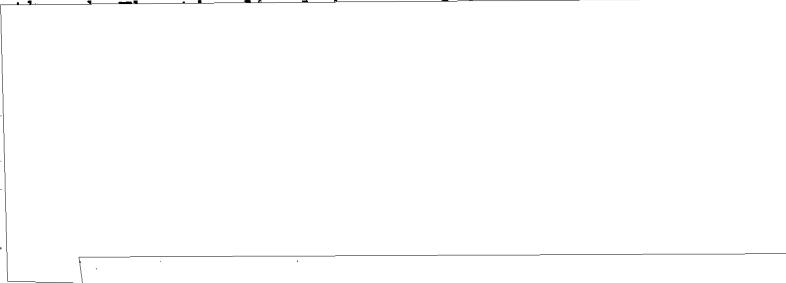
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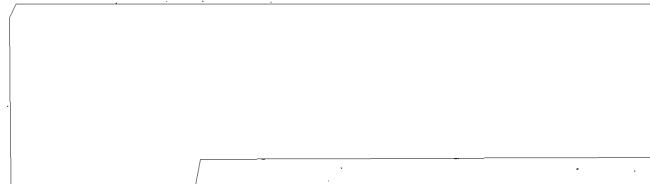
**UN-USSR**

In his talks with Soviet officials in Moscow this week U Thant is expected to discuss his availability for another term as secretary general and the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

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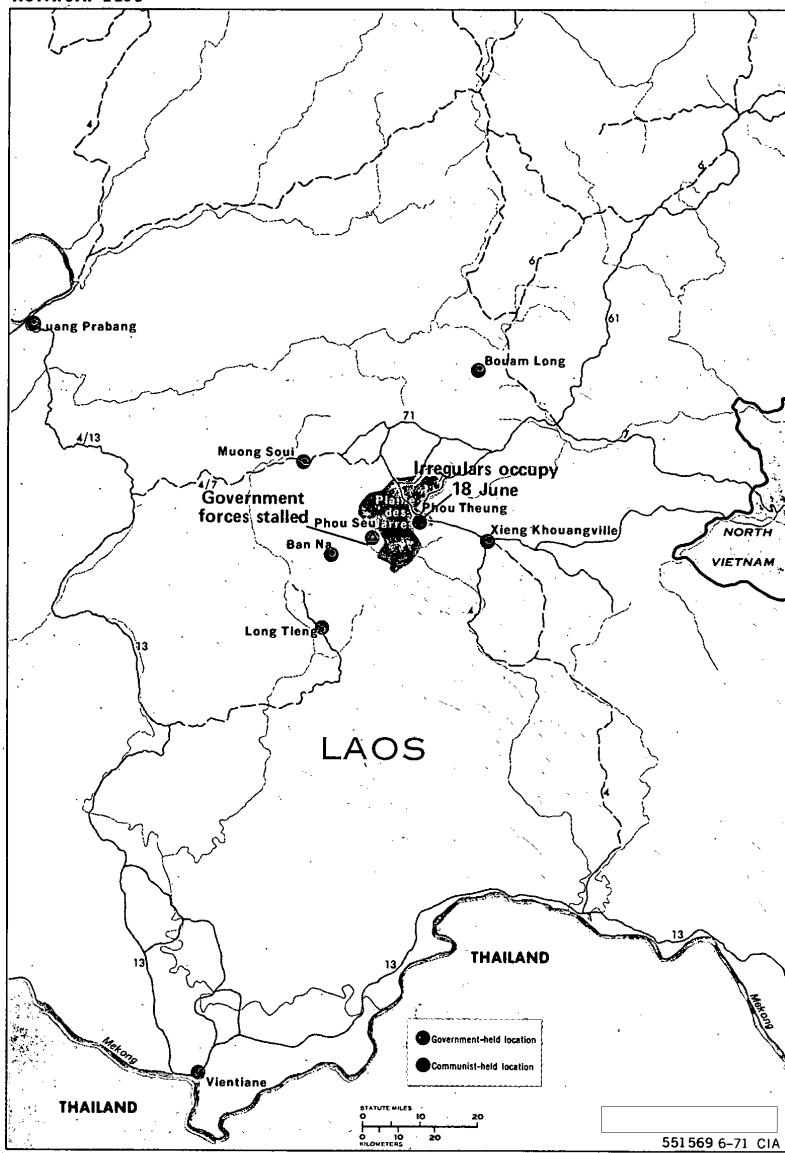
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Northern Laos



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

Bolivia: Political tensions have increased with the approach of tomorrow's scheduled reconvening of the extreme left's unofficial "popular assembly."

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[redacted] the government has blamed rightist forces for the present unrest, charging that they have circulated rumors that the assembly will try to communize the country. Extreme leftist labor and student groups have told their followers to prepare to take up arms in defense of their assembly and to prevent a "reactionary coup."

Chile: Thirty-three of the highest ranking officers of the national police are reported to have been retired by the government. Allende presumably thus would eliminate from the police much of its anti-Marxist element and clear the way for appointing more progovernment officers. This would be a logical step following Allende's recent unsuccessful attempt to increase the strength of the force by 8,000 to 10,000 men of his own choosing. A large-scale retirement of police officers can be accomplished legally, thanks to a police regulation--little used to date--calling for mandatory retirement after 30 years' service.

Laos: Military action during the weekend has been light, with the only significant fighting reported from the Plaine des Jarres area. Although Vang Pao's forces have made no further headway southwest of the Plaine in their drive to retake positions on Phou Seu mountain, two irregular battalions on 18 June seized the summit of Phou Theung mountain on the southeastern edge of the Plaine. From this position, the irregulars can direct air and artillery fire on Communist positions and supply lines in the area, particularly along Route 4 to Xieng Khouangville.

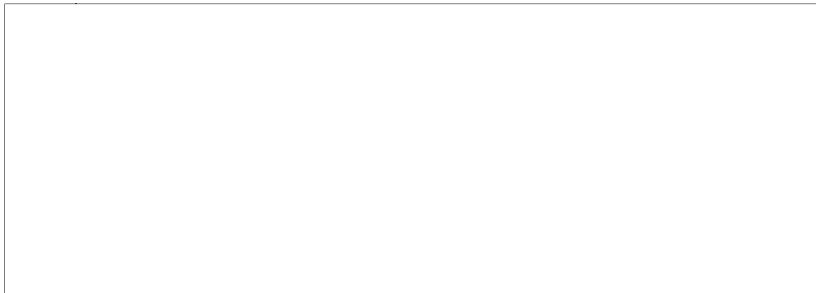
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

East Germany: The just concluded East German party congress affirmed Honecker's smooth assumption of power from Ulbricht. Honecker's re-election as first secretary was unanimous; Ulbricht retained his politburo membership, his honorary post as party chairman, and his position as head of the state council. The former politburo was retained in its entirety, but three new members, all close associates of Honecker, were added.



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# *The President's Daily Brief*

22 June 1971

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

22 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

In Cambodia, a relief column is meeting heavy resistance in its efforts to lift the Communist siege of Kompong Chamlang and Kompong Ampil. (Page 1)

U Thant is preparing to issue another denunciation of Israeli activities in Jerusalem which may increase pressure for Security Council consideration of the problem. (Page 3)

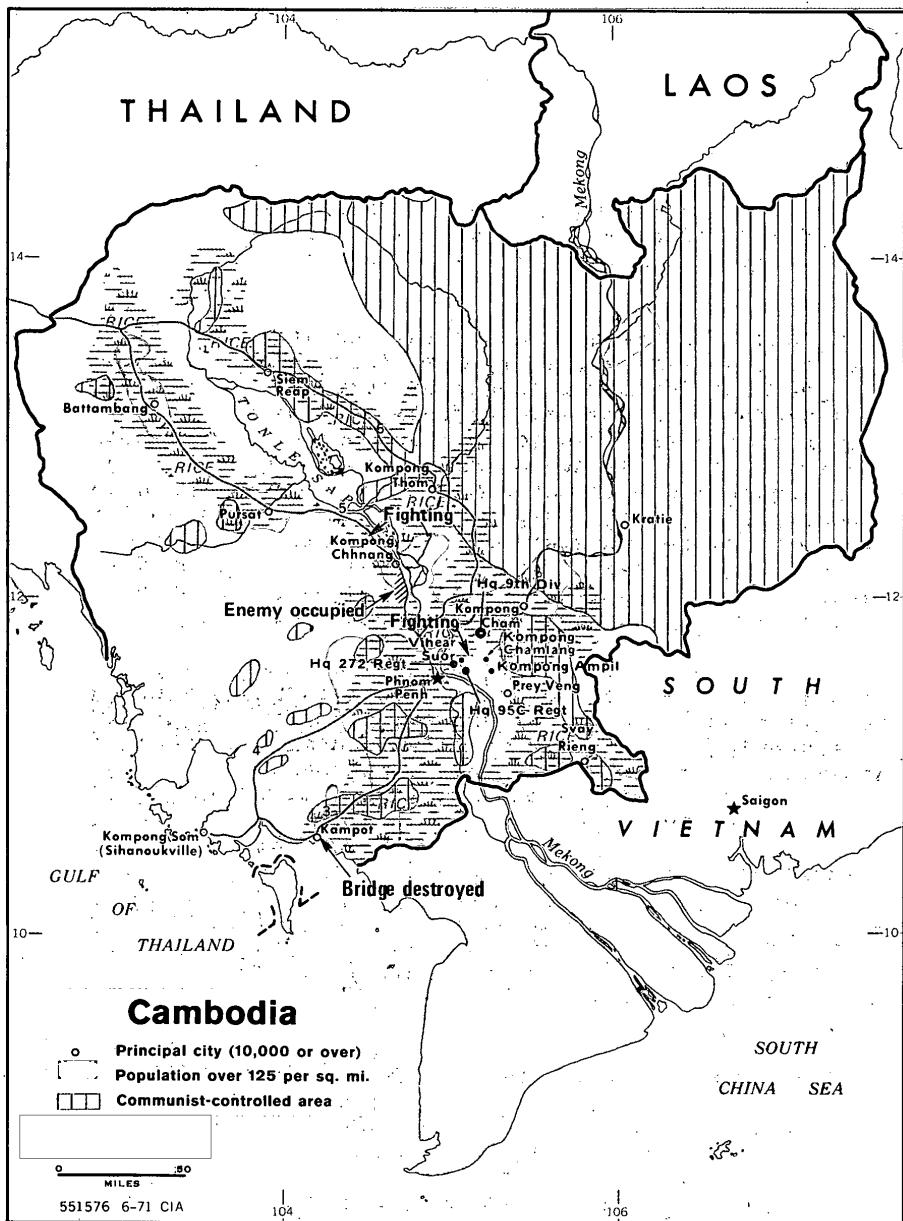
Germany

West  
(Page 3)

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Current Situation



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

A nine-battalion relief column is meeting heavy resistance in its efforts to lift the Communist siege of forces at Kompong Chamlang and Kompong Ampil, northeast of Phnom Penh. The relief force, composed primarily of Khmer Krom troops, is now halted some three miles east of the staging point of Vihear Suor. During its four-day push, it has lost nearly 200 troops killed and 160 wounded. Enemy losses are put at 120 killed.

[redacted] elements of the Communist 272nd Regiment, 9th Division, probably are involved in the fighting. [redacted] the 95C Regiment of the Communist 9th Division has moved into the area, suggesting that more hard fighting lies ahead.

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Government forces have been resting and refitting before renewing operations; they are tentatively scheduled to move today. According to a US defense attaché who visited the area yesterday, the Cambodian Army commander for the operation said that his troops are well supplied and that morale is good.

There are tenuous signs that the Communists intend to increase pressure on other population centers despite the arrival of the rainy season. North of Phnom Penh, Communist units are reported to have occupied a 15-mile stretch of Route 5 south of Kompong Chhnang city, and fighting also broke out north of the city. Local Cambodian commanders fear an assault on the city, which was free of harassment during the past dry season. Cambodian officers also report a buildup of Communist forces near Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham cities, as well as the area just north of Route 6 that was the scene of heavy fighting in late 1970.

*Cambodian fears may be exaggerated; most of the North Vietnamese main-force regiments remain east of the Mekong.*

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Communists have been somewhat more active  
in the past few days in the Kampot area

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A large bridge in Kampot city was destroyed on 17 June, isolating one section of the town. The Communists, however, have not as yet followed up with any ground action against government troops in the area.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

UN - Middle East: Secretary General Thant is preparing to issue another denunciation of Israeli activities in Jerusalem which may increase pressure for Security Council consideration of the Jerusalem problem. The US Embassy in Tel Aviv believes that such a step at this time would "increase rather than decrease Israeli determination to move ahead on integrating Jerusalem."

West Germany:

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*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

23 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

23 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

There are signs that a conference of the Communist Chinese leadership is about to convene. (Page 1)

There is considerable tension in Bolivia as the government prepares to deal with coup threats from several quarters. (Page 2)

The Western aid consortium has postponed any decision on new economic aid to Pakistan. (Page 3)

The new Maltese Government is displaying a tougher attitude toward the West. (Page 3)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**COMMUNIST CHINA**

There have been an unusually large number of VIP flights between Peking and various provincial capitals since 19 June. This suggests that a major leadership conference is about to be convened in Peking. There are a number of topics we believe the Chinese leaders might wish to discuss at any such confab:

--In conjunction with the anticipated celebrations on 1 July of the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party, there will probably be a full-scale review of the provincial party reconstruction process, which has been under way since last December.

--The leadership must settle on an agenda for the long-delayed National People's Congress. We have several reports that a Congress is to be held once all of China's 29 provincial-level party committees have been "reconstructed." Only four such committees remain to be formed, and Peking may be preparing to hold the Congress soon after the 1 July celebrations.

--The problem of how to deal with and explain the continuing crackdown on officials accused of "extremist" plotting. The latest manifestation of this was the unpublicized trial of a minor Foreign Ministry officer in Peking earlier this month. Long-absent politburo member Chen Po-ta is reported to have come under heavy fire on this score, and his declining political fortunes may be subject to further deliberation.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**BOLIVIA**

Security forces remain on alert under a state of emergency declared Monday night. Coup-plotting opposition groups are still unsure of their readiness to act. They are said to have anticipated government precautions against a coup attempt yesterday in conjunction with the convening of the extreme left's unofficial legislature, the popular assembly. Some middle-ranking officers and peasants who wanted to move against President Torres were apparently persuaded to delay action until a coordinated coup plan could be formulated. Torres, meanwhile, continues to try to secure the support of labor and student groups by establishing an identity of interests between the extreme left and his regime against the "rightist" conspiracy.

*This may buy time for Torres, but the forces threatening the precarious political balance persist, and the situation remains unstable.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

Pakistan: The Western aid consortium, meeting in Paris on 21 June, has postponed any decision on new economic assistance until the political crisis in East Pakistan eases. Most of the delegations present said they saw no sign that adequate steps were being taken by Islamabad to restore conditions under which economic development programs could be effective. All agreed, however, that humanitarian relief should have a high priority. The World Bank official who chaired the meeting presented a stark first-hand assessment of conditions in East Pakistan. He said he had in mind convening a follow-up session in September or October if there has been enough improvement in the situation by then.

Malta: Prime Minister Mintoff has notified the British that he wants to begin renegotiation of the Malta-UK defense agreement right away. Mintoff will be seeking more financial assistance to Malta as the price for renegotiation. Meanwhile, diplomatic notes concerning proposed visits by US ships later in the summer remain in Mintoff's office awaiting approval. Mintoff has agreed to two such visits this month, but these had already been approved by the previous government. A Maltese official has suggested that the US provide "something positive," such as offering to have substantial Sixth Fleet maintenance and repair work done in Malta.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

24 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

24 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's senior negotiator at the Paris talks, is scheduled to return to Paris today after an absence of over a year. (Page 1)

On Page 2 we review the latest developments in the fighting northeast of Phnom Penh.

In Laos, the Communists are shifting their forces to meet the threat from Vang Pao's irregulars on the Plaine des Jarres. (Page 3)

On Page 4 we discuss Chou En-lai's relatively conciliatory comments to US newsmen earlier this week.

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Pakistan

(Page 5)

King Husayn says he will request a UN Security Council meeting on Jerusalem next month. (Page 6)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NORTH VIETNAM**

Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's senior negotiator at the Paris talks, will return to Paris today after an absence of over a year, according to a statement to newsmen yesterday by the North Vietnamese delegation. Tho was said to be going in his role as "special adviser" to the delegation; it was not stated how long he would stay.

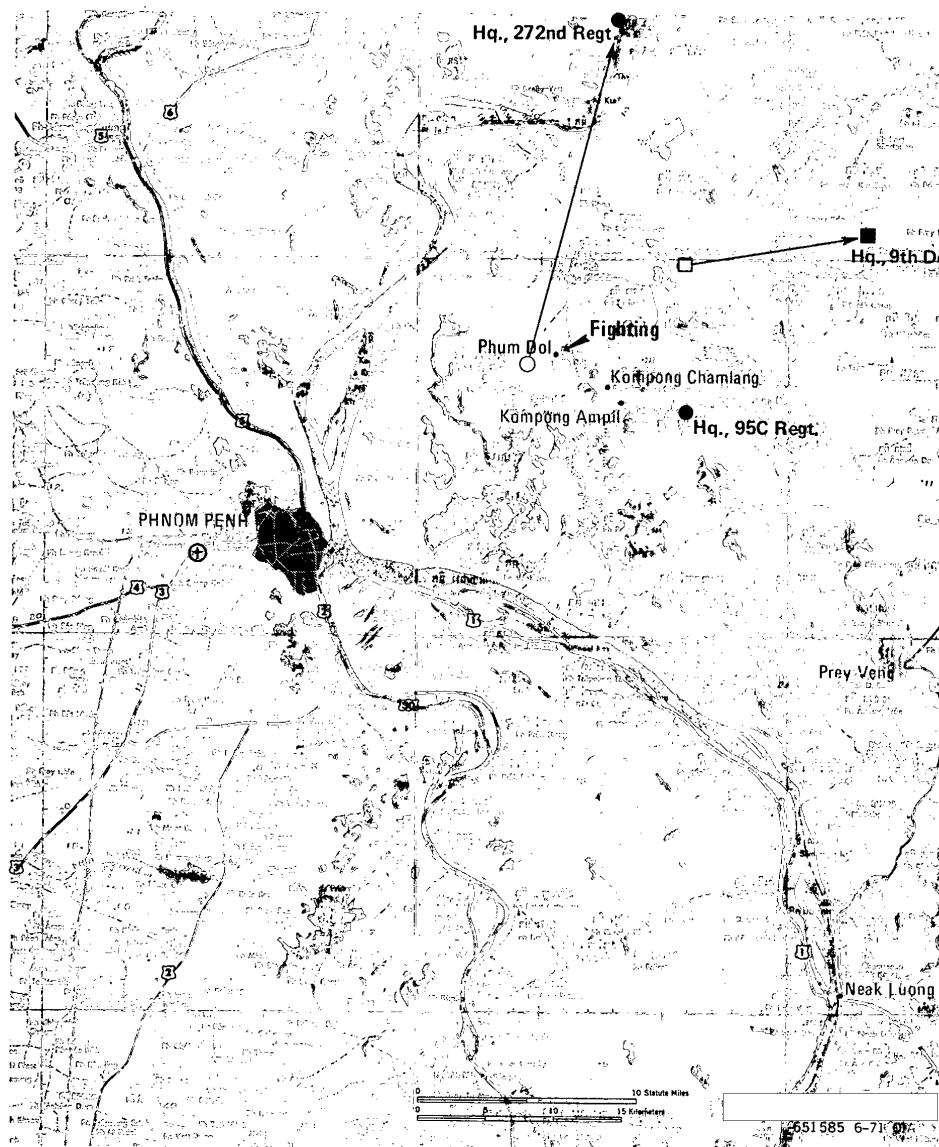
Tho, a politburo member, participated in the negotiations in late 1968 that led to the US bombing halt and to the expanded quadripartite format at the talks. In February 1970, after an absence of seven months, Tho returned to Paris for the French party congress and stayed on for nine weeks, but nothing of consequence emerged at the talks. For the past few days he has been in Moscow, seemingly on his way back to Hanoi from the East German party congress.

Tho's return to Paris comes at a time when the North Vietnamese are most unlikely to believe there is any prospect of nudging the talks forward in some meaningful way. His return might be part of Hanoi's effort to encourage American critics of US policy who argue that setting a troop withdrawal date is the way to end US involvement in Vietnam and to free American prisoners. Now that the US Senate has passed a resolution calling for a troop withdrawal deadline linked to release of the prisoners, the Communists may be ready to float a more specific commitment to release prisoners in response to curtailment of US involvement in Vietnam. Hanoi might calculate that such an offer would place the Nixon administration in an awkward position, stimulate support for a withdrawal deadline, and have an unsettling effect in South Vietnam.

On the other hand, Tho may simply sit still in Paris as he did early last year in the hope that his mere presence will be enough to generate fresh pressures on Washington and Saigon.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Phnom Penh Area**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CAMBODIA**

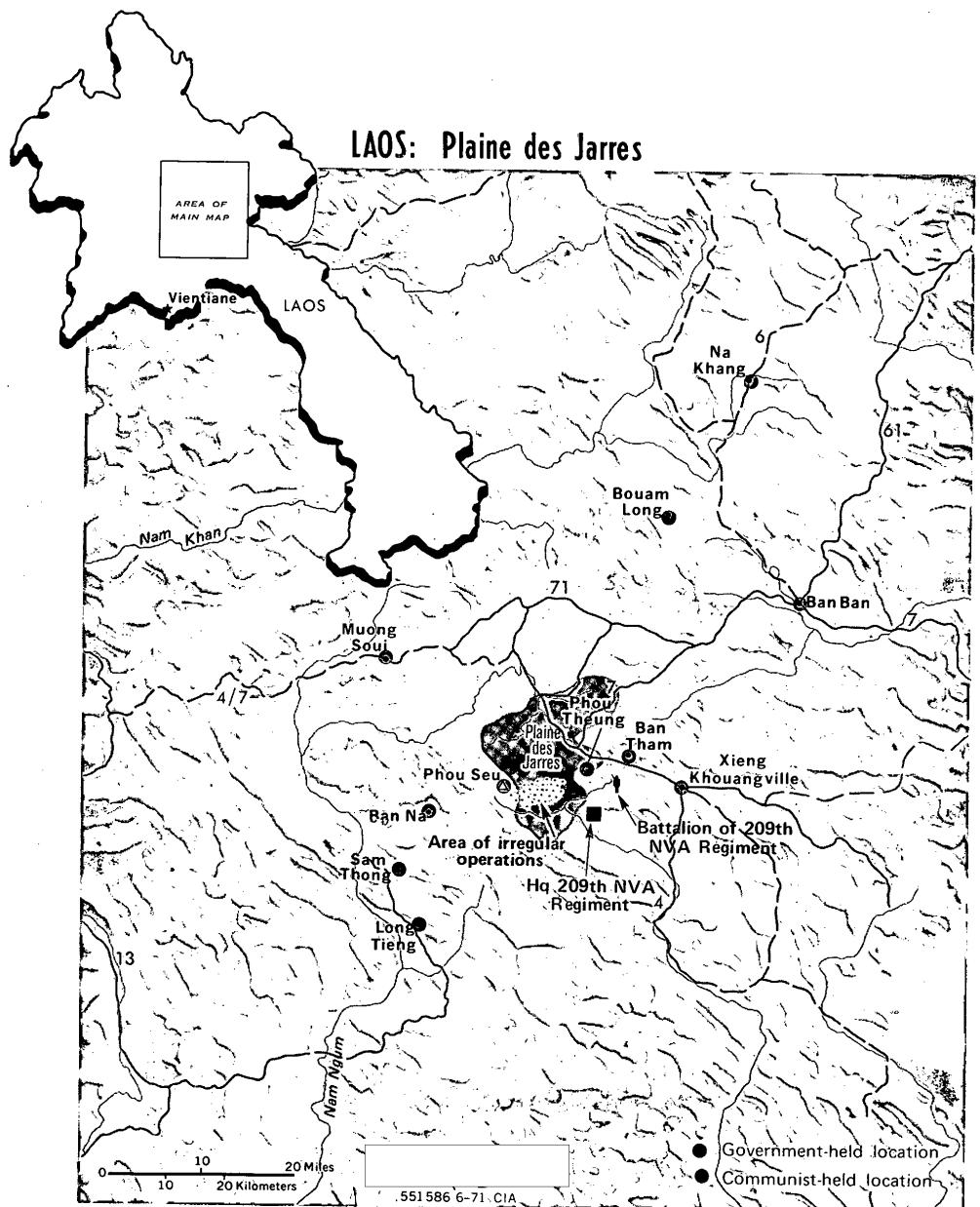
Northeast of Phnom Penh, troops from a Khmer Krom brigade linked up with elements of the two besieged government battalions at Kompong Chamlang yesterday. Before breaking through, however, they encountered stiff resistance near the village of Phum Dol, a few miles northwest of Kompong Chamlang. The two government battalions at nearby Kompong Ampil abandoned their positions on 20 June and moved to Kompong Chamlang.

Preliminary casualty reports say six government troops were killed and some 60 wounded--including a Khmer Krom regimental commander--in fighting on 22 and 23 June. Communist losses were estimated to be nearly 150 killed.

The Khmer Krom troops evidently occupied the former command post of the 272nd Regiment of the Communist 9th Division near Phum Dol yesterday, capturing munitions and other supplies. According to radio direction finding, the 272nd's headquarters has moved to Kompong Cham Province, some 15 miles north of Phum Dol.

Radio direction finding shows that the headquarters of the 9th Division has now moved some ten miles northeast of the Kompong Chamlang - Kompong Ampil sector, but its subordinate 95C Regiment apparently is still in a position to oppose the government drive if the Communists are determined to prolong their month-old offensive northeast of Phnom Penh.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

The Communists are making some shifts in their forces east of the Plaine des Jarres to meet the threat from Vang Pao's irregulars now on Phou Theung mountain. An intercept of 19 June indicates that the North Vietnamese 316th Division plans to establish a "command section" in the Ban Tham area. A battalion from the 312th Division's 209th Regiment has also moved to a position east of the Plaine, near its regimental headquarters.

*Intercepts in early May had suggested that the 209th might be pulling out of Laos, but the new location of these elements puts them in position to support any North Vietnamese counterattack on Vang Pao's irregulars.*

*Irregular units have moved northward in recent days to take several high ground positions in the south-central Plaine and have also destroyed numerous enemy supply caches. Vang Pao's moves onto the Plaine are intended in part to protect the flank of other units that have been trying to take Phou Seu on the Plaine's western edge. In addition to such tactical considerations, he seems to feel he has a mandate from Souvanna Phouma and King Savang to retake as much territory as possible.*

*Souvanna and the King view gains in the north as compensation for setbacks in the south and as having the effect of strengthening the government's negotiating position.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**COMMUNIST CHINA - US**

*Chou En-lai's comments to American newsmen in Peking Monday on Sino-US relations, while offering nothing substantively new, were presented in the most conciliatory tone since the "Bandung" days of the mid-1950s.*

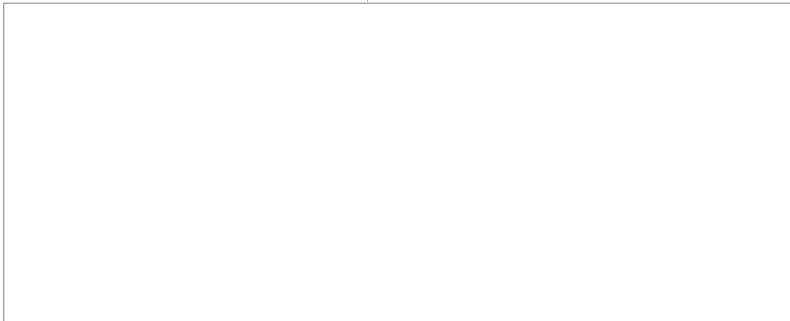
*Chou focused on the American military presence on Taiwan and in the Taiwan Strait as the key problem between China and the US. If US forces were withdrawn and Washington no longer "considers Chiang Kai-shek the representative of China," he said, all other problems would be solved and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Washington would follow. It would not even be necessary, according to Chou, for the US to acknowledge Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan because a US withdrawal from the island would be "tacit recognition" of the People's Republic as the only lawful Chinese government. Chou reaffirmed Peking's rejection of any "two Chinas, or one China one Taiwan" formulations.*

*Chou's approach to Sino-US differences was meant to suggest that these differences are relatively narrow and could be resolved without a complete overturn of US positions. For example, he studiously avoided mention of the US defense treaty with Nationalist China. Chou said that Sino-US contacts would continue to develop--at least at the unofficial level--even in the absence of an agreement on Taiwan. He stated that a Chinese table tennis team was preparing to be the first delegation to go to the US, and that his government was also considering sending the Peking Opera Ballet.*

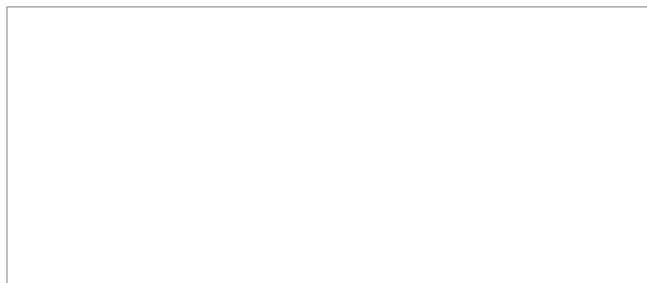
*While trying to improve further the atmospherics surrounding Sino-US bilateral issues, Peking clearly is not giving anything away on the Taiwan issue, and Chinese public and private statements make it clear that this issue will remain China's first order of business with the US.*

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

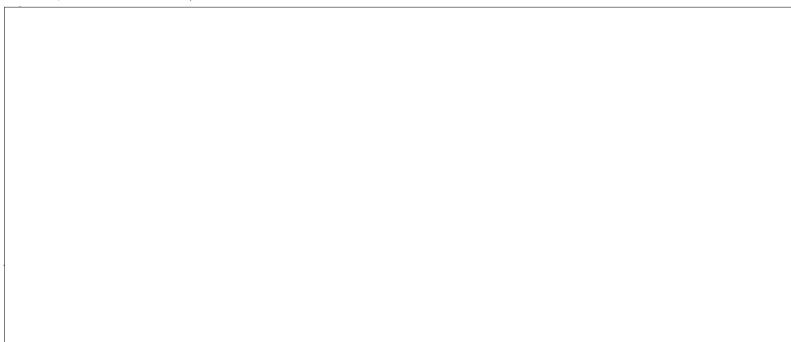
**PAKISTAN**



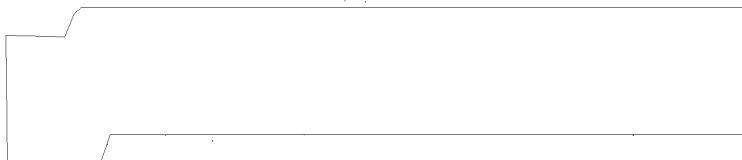
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JORDAN-ISRAEL**

King Husayn [redacted]  
[redacted] will request a UN Security Council meeting on the  
Jerusalem situation next month, [redacted]  
[redacted] He said that Spain has agreed to  
present the case, and that the French, whose repre-  
sentative will preside in July, will also back Jor-  
dan. The King claims assurances of Vatican support,  
too.

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[redacted]  
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An extensive airing of the question, whether  
or not it resulted in a condemnation of  
Israel, is not likely to alter Israel's  
fundamental policy of integrating Arab  
Jerusalem into Israel and would probably  
stiffen Israel's unyielding position con-  
cerning arrangements leading to a peace  
settlement.

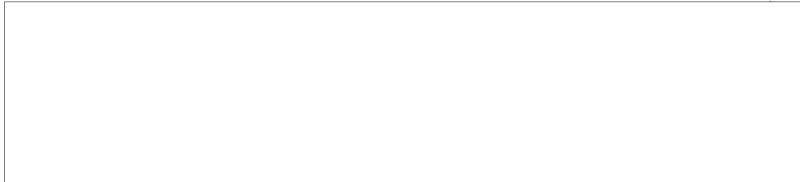
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTE**

**USSR:** The Soviets may plan to recover the Soyuz 11 spacecraft tomorrow after setting an endurance record of 19 days for manned spaceflight.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



# *The President's Daily Brief*

*25 June 1971*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

25 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Cambodian Army troops evidently acquitted themselves well in the recent fighting northeast of Phnom Penh; in the capital, meanwhile, there is a shortage of rice in retail outlets. (Page 1)

Egypt

(Page 2)

50X1

The new Mintoff administration in Malta is already taking steps aimed at loosening its ties to NATO and the West. (Page 3)

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the prospect for eventual British ratification of the country's entry into the European Communities. (Page 4)

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At Annex

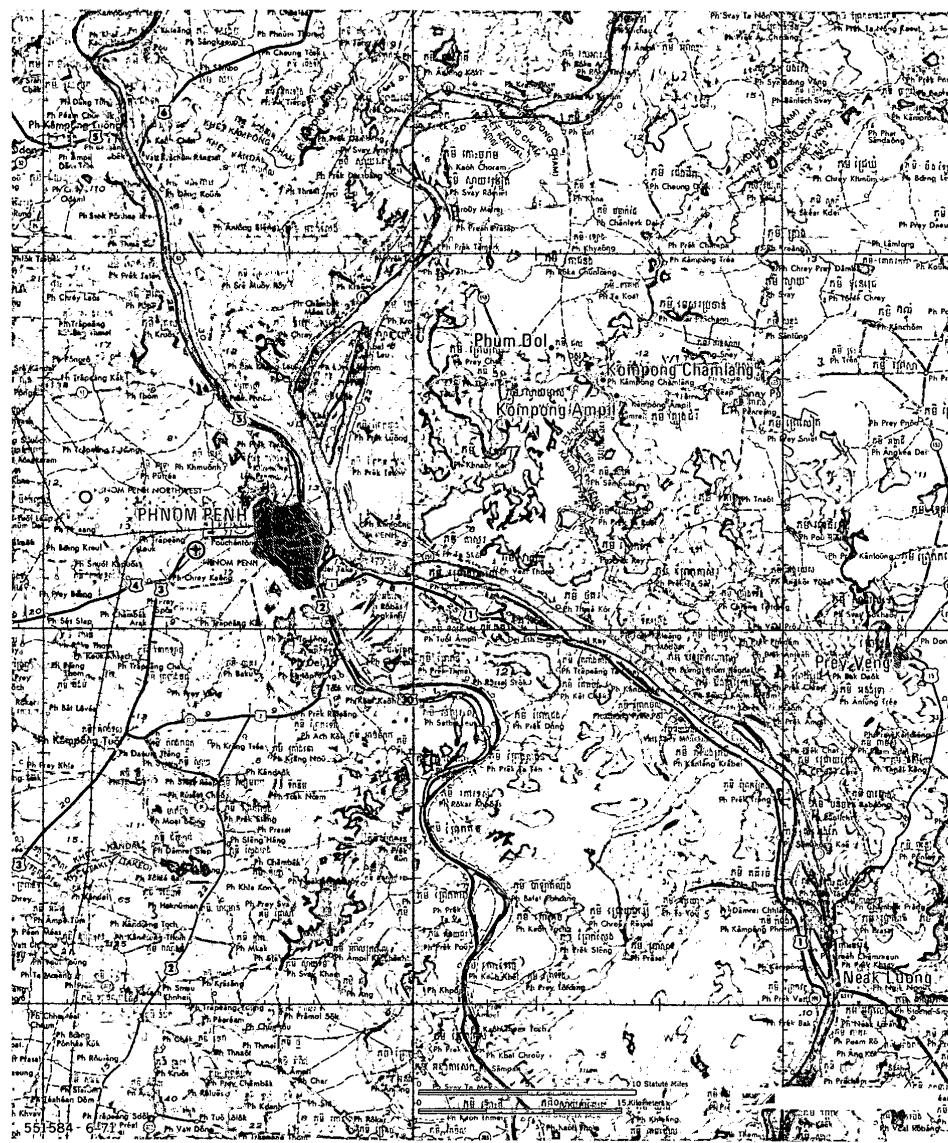
Romanian and Yugoslavian

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Soviet

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Phnom Penh Area**



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**CAMBODIA**

In the recent fighting northeast of Phnom Penh, government forces successfully combined firepower, ground maneuver, and air support to drive North Vietnamese units from prepared positions near Kompong Chamlang, according to the US defense attaché. The credit for this success is due primarily to Khmer Krom troops who, despite substantial casualties, persisted in their drive toward Kompong Chamlang.

The commander of the government campaign in the northeast plans to spend the next few days resting, resupplying, and reinforcing his battle-weary troops. Unless the Communists launch a strong counteroffensive, he apparently will next concentrate on fortifying his local defenses and on establishing a better logistic base to support future operations in the area.

*The performance of the Khmer Krom, who have been the mainstay of the Cambodian Army since the war began, will give Phnom Penh a much needed psychological lift.*

\* \* \*

Rice virtually disappeared from store shelves in Phnom Penh during the past week. Prices have spiraled, partly as a result of panic buying. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] Prime Minister Sirik Matak has ordered urgent measures to stabilize prices and prevent public disorder. The government has begun to sell its own stocks at official prices, partly to persuade merchants to release theirs, and is also working to improve shipments to the capital. 50X1

*The shortages are attributed in part to hoarding by merchants who can no longer afford to sell at government prices. The current speculation may also have been triggered by intensified enemy action along Route 5, which has aroused fears that merchants in the north will now prefer to smuggle rice to Thailand rather than risk loss of their entire crop to the Communists. The heavy bribes exacted by Cambodian Army outposts along Route 5 and the recent deterioration of the Cambodian riel relative to the Thai baht are added incentives for such smuggling.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

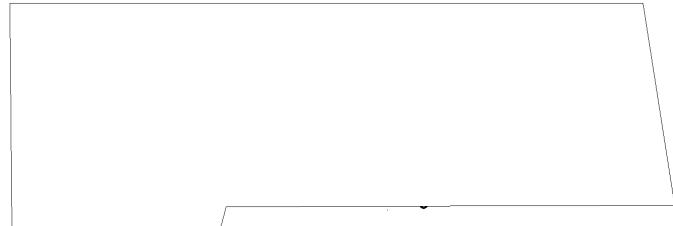
**USSR-EGYPT**



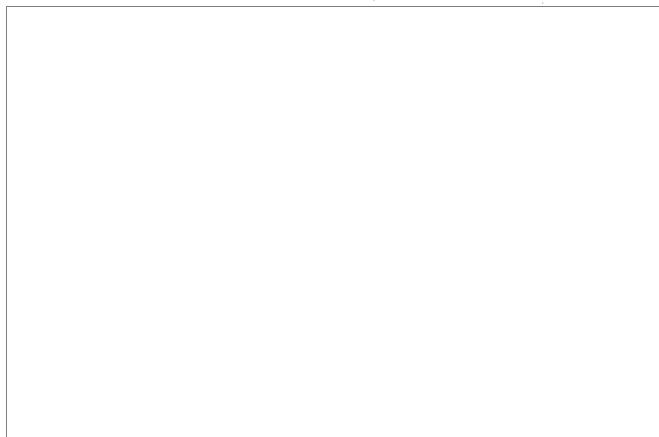
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MALTA**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the US Embassy in Valletta yesterday that visits to Malta by units of the US Sixth Fleet "cannot take place pending revision of general arrangements."

*The embassy previously had submitted requests for the visits of a little over a dozen ships--carriers, destroyers, submarines and miscellaneous craft--for July, August, and September. The decision no doubt is intended to sound out the US on its intentions toward Malta and to ascertain how receptive--and how prompt--Washington is to Maltese requests for aid.*

*This move, coupled with peremptory decisions to declare the NATO commander of naval forces for southern Europe persona non grata, to relieve the British Governor-General of his duties, and to demand renegotiation of the UK-Maltese defense and financial agreements, make clear that Prime Minister Mintoff is determined to put his own stamp on foreign policy matters at once. These actions may satisfy more radical elements in his Labor Party for the time being, and they have the virtue of not committing Mintoff irrevocably to any course. He still has plenty of room for maneuver.*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**UNITED KINGDOM**

As noted in the press, the Labor Party will convene a special conference in July to adopt a position on EC entry, even though Heath announced last week that the definitive vote on the question would not be held until after the regular party congresses in the fall.

*The decision to hold the special conference was taken by a close vote of the party's executive committee.*

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Despite Tory efforts to win public support, only about 23 percent of the British public favors entry, according to recent polls. This undoubtedly reflects a widespread fear that EC membership would aggravate the rampant inflation and high unemployment now plaguing the British economy.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

Bolivia: Security forces remain on alert as the unofficial popular assembly continues its activities. Initial sessions were marked by friction among the assembly's disparate leftist sponsors.

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The establishment by the far leftist Bolivian Labor Central of a "military command," and its announced intention of organizing a national militia, could convince more military men of the need to move against Torres soon.

Peru: Minister of Fisheries Tantalean has disclosed that during his recent trip to the USSR and Communist China, Moscow had proposed a credit of \$54 million for assistance in building a fishing port. He added that unless there was a more favorable offer from the World Bank, Japan, or some other source by 31 July, Peru would accept the Soviet credit. The Soviet terms provide for repayment over ten years at three-percent interest, with the major portion payable in fishmeal. Tantalean also confirmed that commercial offices would be established in Lima and Peking to facilitate Peruvian trade with Communist China.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

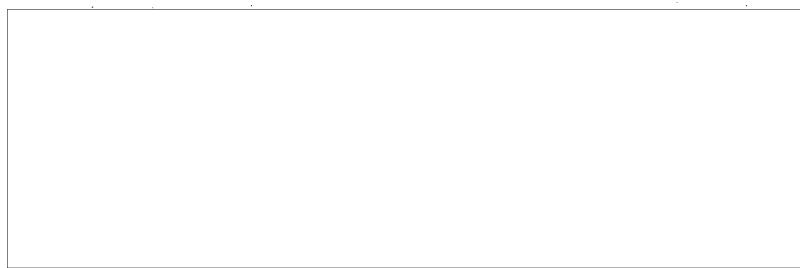
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

ROMANIA-YUGOSLAVIA-USSR

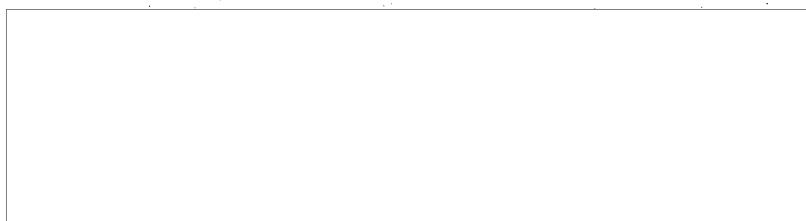


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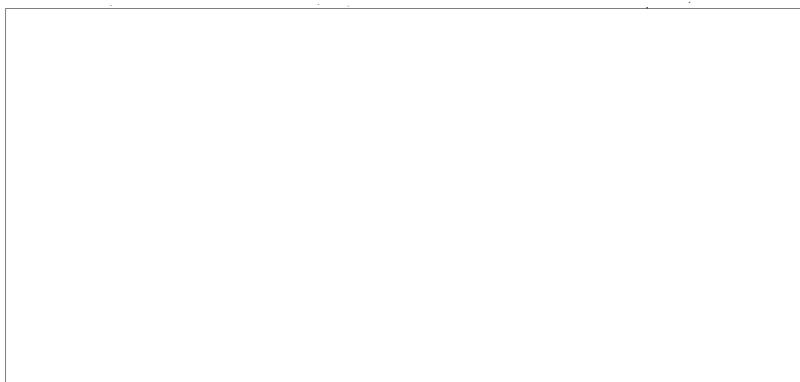
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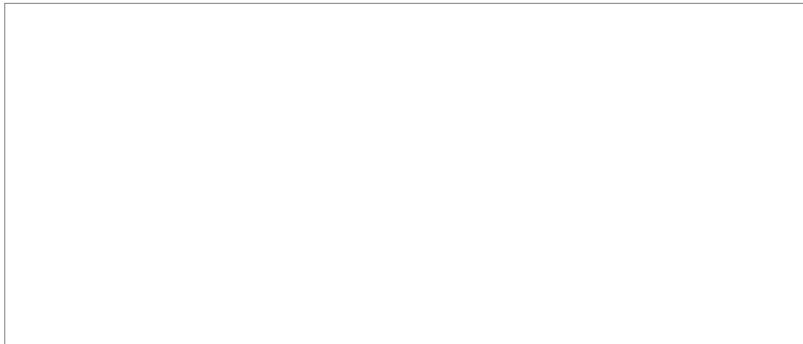


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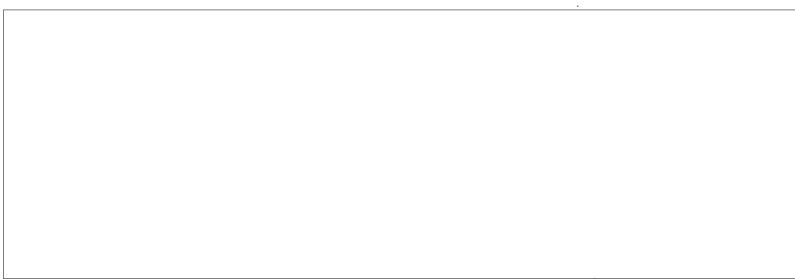
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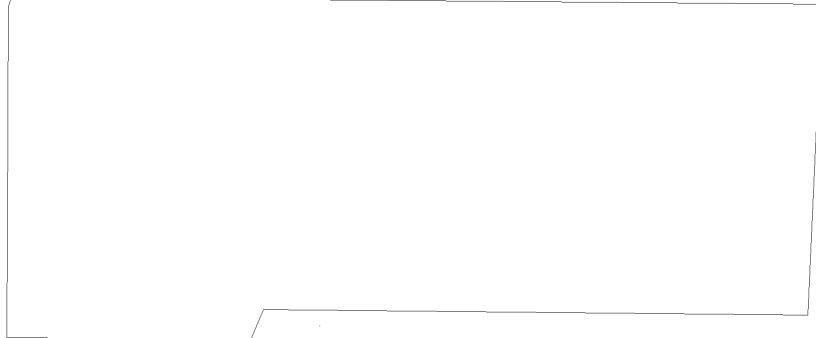
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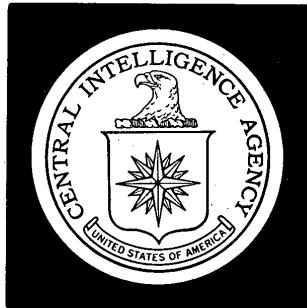


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## *The President's Daily Brief*

26 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

26 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

No additional silos of the new types were found in the latest photographic coverage of Soviet ICBM complexes. (Page 1)

The North Vietnamese are carrying out another of their long series of military campaigns in the area of the DMZ and northernmost South Vietnam. (Page 2)

In Laos, the Communists are continuing their political dialogue with the government concerning the opening of peace talks. (Page 3)

Tokyo is attempting to assure the US that it is committed to increased liberalization of its trade and investment policies. (Page 4)

Panama

(Page 5)

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

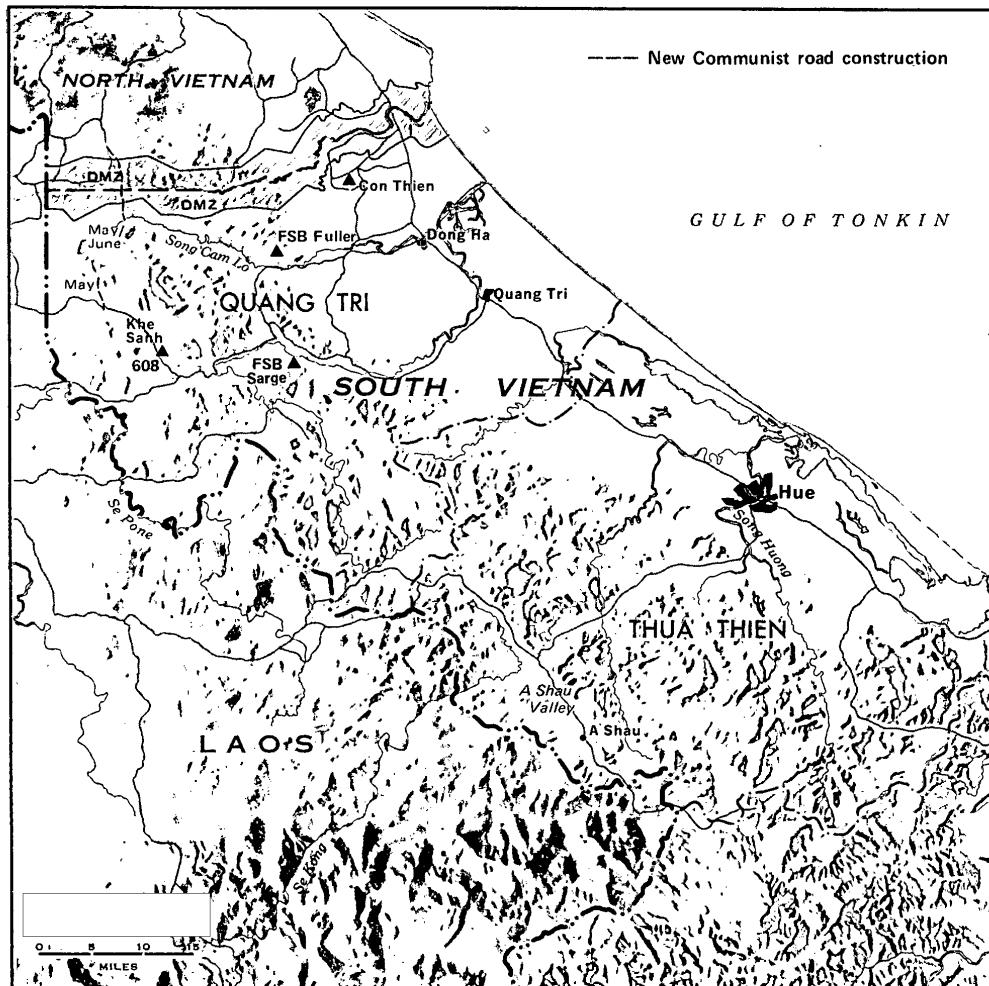
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR**

No additional silos of the new types were found in the latest photographic coverage of seven of the 24 Soviet ICBM complexes. Two of six SS-9 complexes were completely covered and a third was partially covered. Three SS-11 complexes in Siberia were also seen. Previously, 17 of the new type of silos had been detected at SS-9 complexes and 42 of a new and smaller type of silo had been seen at two complexes in the western USSR where the SS-11 is deployed in a peripheral strike role.

This satellite photography is from the initial mission of the HEXAGON (KH-9) search and surveillance system. The mission is scheduled to operate for a total of 30 days beginning 15 June--one package of film has been received and three additional packages are yet to come. The new system is designed to cover twice the area with better resolution than the earlier CORONA (KH-4) search system.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**VIETNAM**

In the latest North Vietnamese campaign in northern-most South Vietnam, heavy shellings have forced the South Vietnamese to evacuate one strongpoint below the central DMZ--Fire Support Base Fuller--and exerted heavy pressure on another ARVN base in central Quang Tri Province.

The specific tactical plans of either the North Vietnamese or the South Vietnamese, who are now mainly responsible for defending the northern front themselves, are by no means clear, but [redacted]

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[redacted] more attacks are in the offing. If the Communists retain control of the Fuller base, they may be encouraged to press farther south and east toward the populated districts of Quang Tri Province. The North Vietnamese have considerable infantry and artillery forces along the DMZ and there are four NVA infantry regiments in the mostly mountainous western half of the province--enough troops to give the South Vietnamese a tough testing. Since early May the North Vietnamese have constructed a 4.5-mile road through the western end of the DMZ that will enhance their logistic capabilities in the area. This road may be headed for a junction with another new road under construction north of Route 608.

The South Vietnamese are facing the decision of whether to defend the forward strongpoints along the DMZ and in the western mountains, where US forces in earlier years withstood longer enemy sieges out at the forward bases, or to withdraw to positions closer to the coast. In the coming weeks, the strength of the North Vietnamese push and the South Vietnamese response may provide an indication of Saigon's ability to pick up the security burden as US forces withdraw.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

The latest letter from Souphanouvong to Souvanna Phouma hews to the line that any progress toward a settlement depends on a total US bombing halt, but contains two new ingredients. Souphanouvong now proposes that a cease-fire in Laos coincide with a US bombing halt, whereas previous Communist terms required that a bombing halt precede a cease-fire. In addition, he proposes that Vientiane and the Plaine des Jarres serve alternately as the sites for the subsequent negotiations.

*This is the first time this year the Communists have gone so far as to discuss the modalities of the talks. They are aware that their demand for a bombing halt is the real stumbling block to talks; their raising the question of the site for talks is essentially designed to give the impression that they are ready to move ahead.*

Souvanna [redacted] is still hopeful about the outlook for a settlement because the government and the Communists remain in touch. He spoke of a Communist desire to reach a political solution, asserting that there have been withdrawals of North Vietnamese forces and pointing to the fact that the Communists have not tried to capture the important Mekong River towns of Pakse and Savannakhet. He said he plans to continue his contacts and to keep up discussions about possible talks. Souvanna said he wants General Vang Pao to recapture as much territory as possible around the Plaine in order to strengthen his bargaining position.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JAPAN-US**

Takeshi Yasukawa, a senior Japanese Foreign Office official told Under Secretary Johnson on 23 June that if economic relations between the US and Japan are not handled properly, the results would be "very unfortunate." He expressed concern that economic problems could jeopardize chances for US Senate ratification of the Okinawa reversion agreement. Yasukawa claimed that Japanese economic agencies were taking a more positive attitude toward trade liberalization. He also noted a growing emphasis in the Japanese press that more must be done to alleviate US-Japan economic tensions.

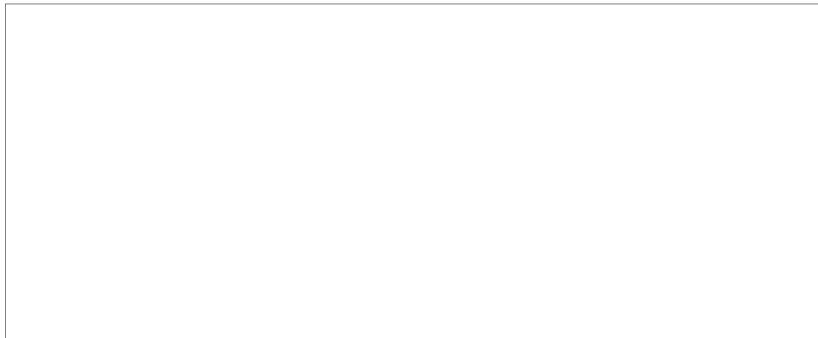
In a similar vein, Prime Minister Sato, campaigning this week for his party's candidates in Sunday's Upper House elections, stressed the need for increased liberalization measures. This type of plea is not likely to win votes in Japan, and Sato apparently is trying to generate a public support for whatever measures Tokyo decides to adopt. Sato also is reported to be planning to bring in people more committed to liberalization when he reshuffles his cabinet in early July.

*Although much of this talk is intended to ease US concern, it also reflects Tokyo's conviction that stepped-up trade and capital liberalization are necessary to reduce the present friction between the US and Japan. Effective liberalization measures are likely to take some time, however, in view of continuing opposition from certain elements in the government ministries and business community.*

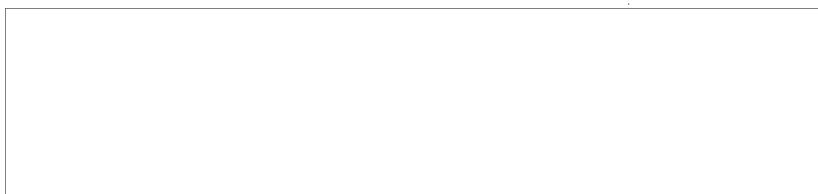
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

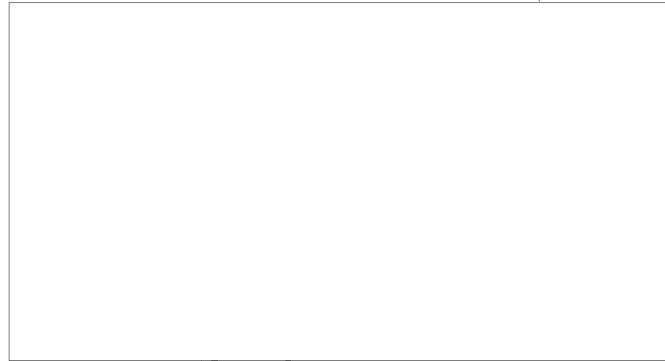
**PANAMA**



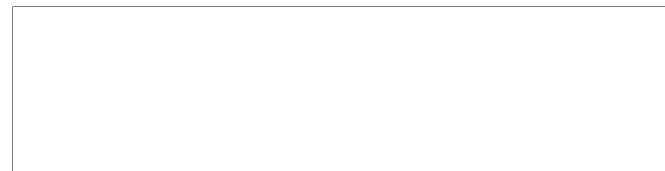
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTE**

Japan: The 11th anniversary on Thursday of the US-Japan security treaty was marked by only one clash, but one that established an ironic first: the Japan Communist Party was forced to call for police protection... Its adversaries were left-wing student extremists bent on revenge for the death of a student in an earlier clash. In the incident on Thursday, the students threw firebombs into Communist Party headquarters. The Communists are now charging that inadequate police protection and a court's refusal to grant an injunction against the extremist demonstrators constituted a government plot to let Marxist groups destroy each other.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



## *The President's Daily Brief*

28 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

28 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

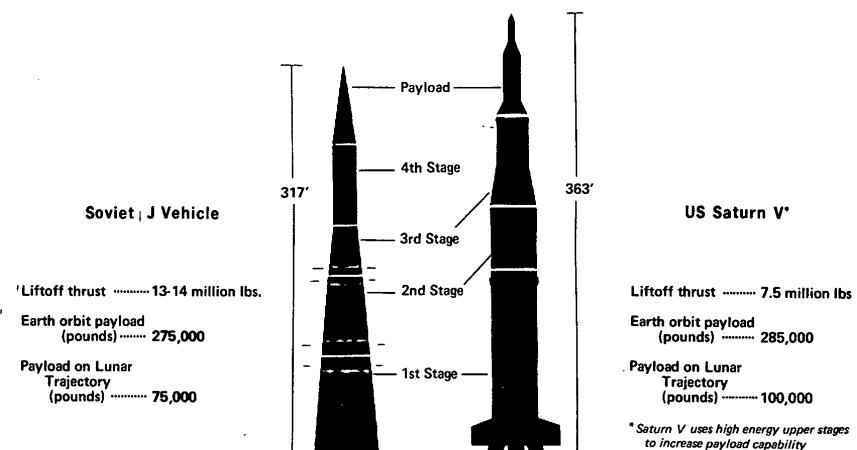
The Soviets' space program suffered a major setback Saturday when their largest space booster, the J-vehicle, failed shortly after lift-off. (Page 1)

In Laos, Vang Pao's irregulars have occupied the southern summit of Phou Seu ridge on the southwestern edge of the Plaine des Jarres. (Page 2)

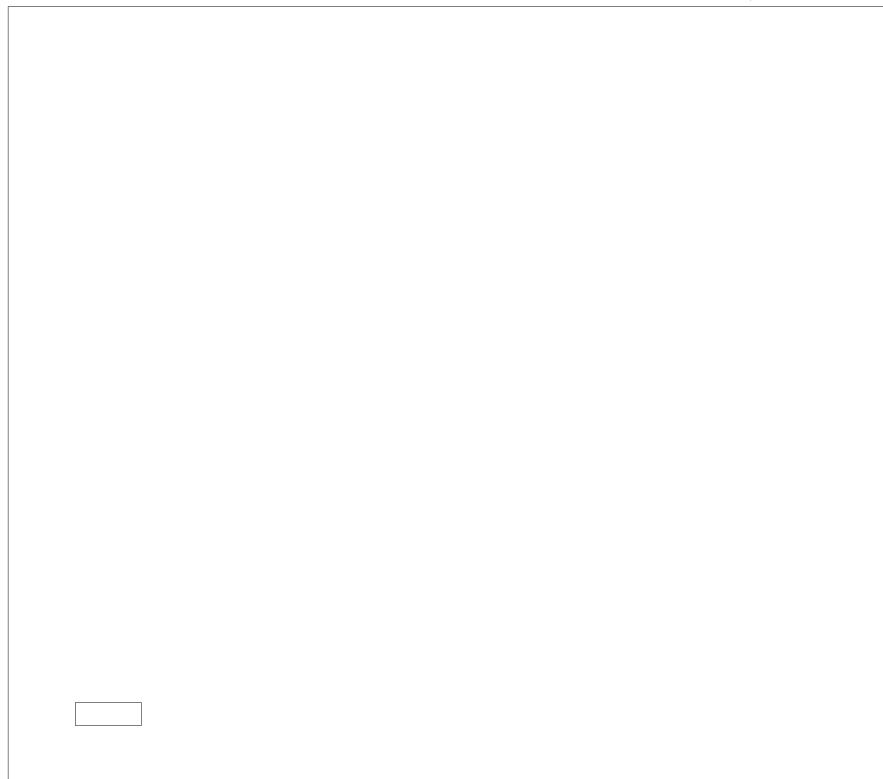
India	Pakistan	50X1
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Page 4	France	50X1
Greece.		
Moscow	Japan	50X1
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Second Soviet Attempt to Launch J Vehicle Fails**



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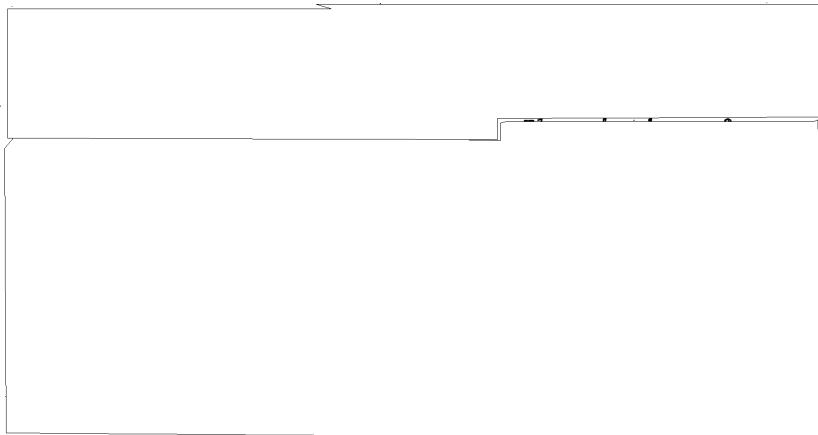


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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

USSR

The Soviets' space program suffered a major setback Saturday when their largest space booster, the J-vehicle, failed shortly after lift-off from the Tyuratam space center.



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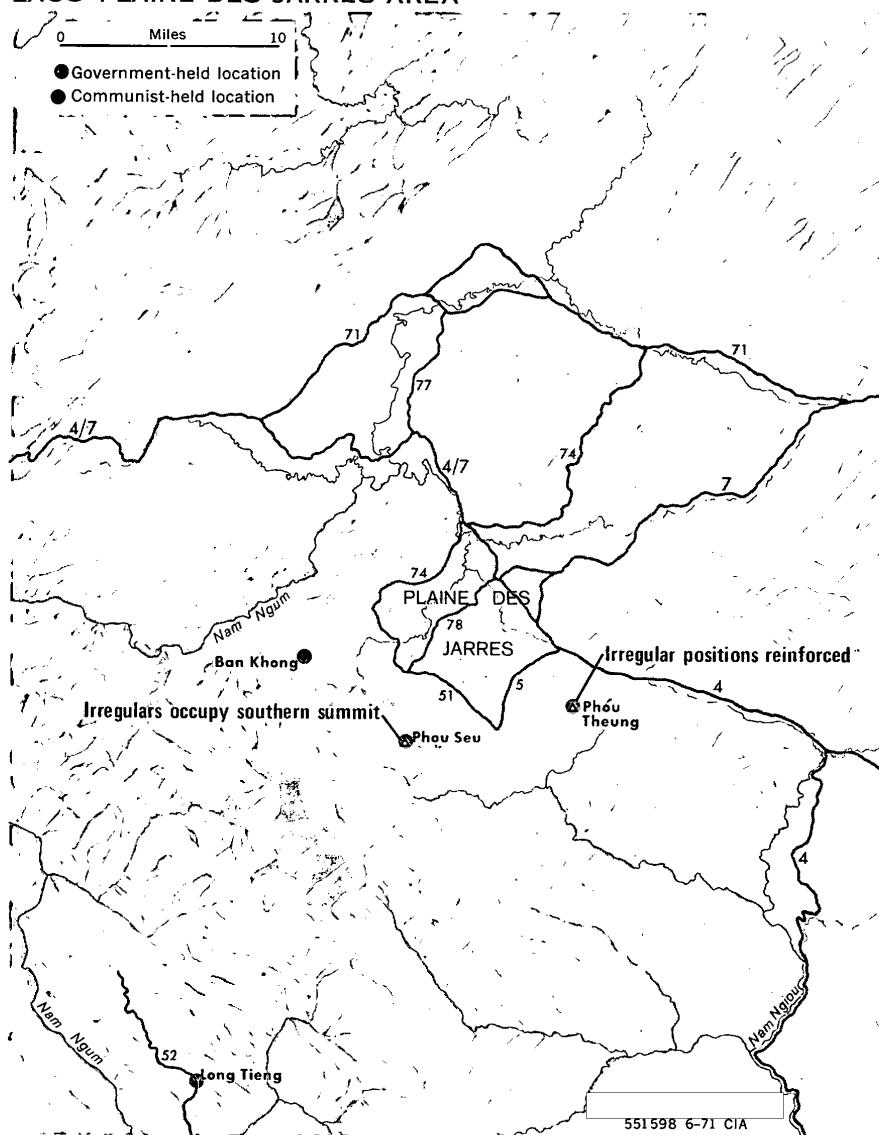
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The four-stage J-vehicle is capable of placing 275,000 pounds in low earth orbit or 75,000 pounds on a trajectory to the moon. The booster is estimated to have a thrust of 13 to 14 million pounds at lift-off compared with the 7.5 million pounds developed by the Saturn V, the largest US booster. The Saturn V, however, can launch heavier payloads for lunar missions because it uses high-energy propellants in its upper stages.

There is no known connection between the J-vehicle launch attempt and the current Soyuz 11-Salyut mission, although the cosmonauts were instructed to observe the failure. Soviet ground control told the cosmonauts to look out the window for a fire like a high magnitude star.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

LAOS: PLAINE DES JARRES AREA



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**LAOS**

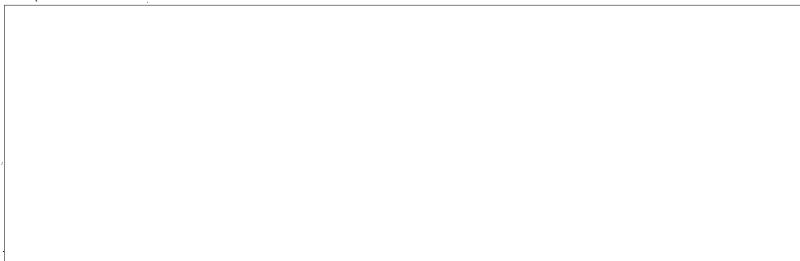
On 26 June Vang Pao's irregulars occupied the southern summit of Phou Seu, the important ridge on the southwestern edge of the Plaine des Jarres and a key objective of their current offensive. Fighting has continued around the northwestern end of the ridge. In addition to the gains at Phou Seu, the irregulars have taken some high ground near Ban Khong farther to the northwest. On the eastern side of the Plaine, the government's newly won positions on Phou Theung have been reinforced by additional irregular units.

Intercepts indicate that North Vietnamese forces are making preparations to counter the irregulars' inroads into areas where Communist supply lines and storage facilities on the Plaine are threatened. Elements of two North Vietnamese regiments which have recently been shifting positions--the 148th and 165th--have received orders to make attacks on the irregulars at Phou Seu and Phou Theung. A third NVA regiment--the 866th--is also in the area and could support a Communist counterattack.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

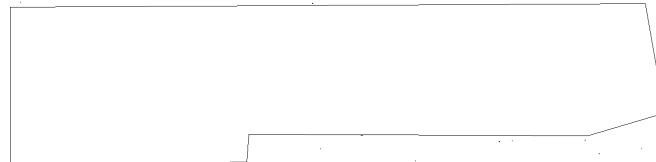
**INDIA-PAKISTAN**



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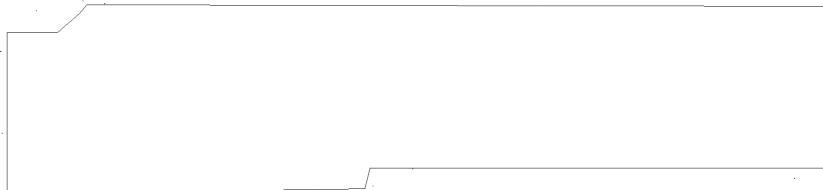


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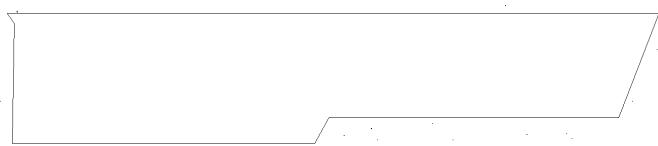
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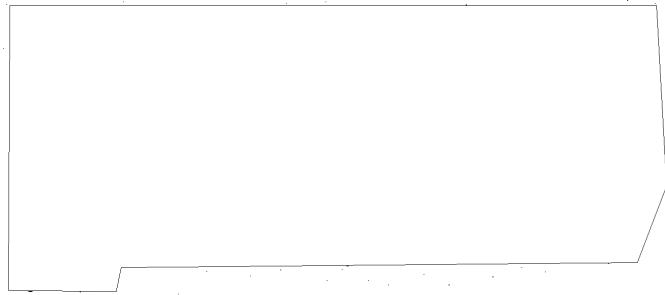
**FRANCE-GREECE**



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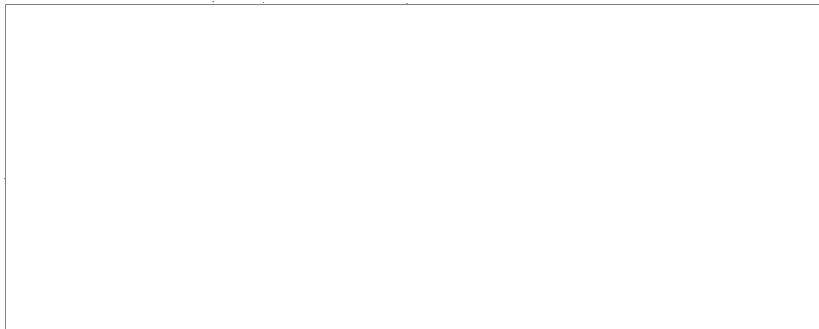


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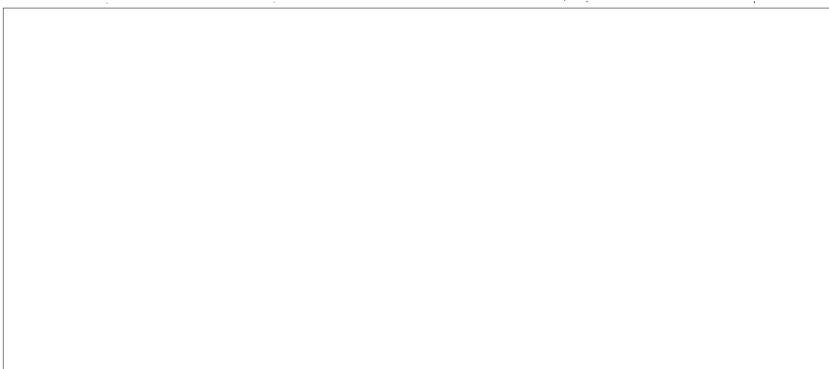
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR-JAPAN**



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NOTE

Communist China

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# *The President's Daily Brief*

29 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

29 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Prime Minister Gandhi is reported to have asked Kosygin for Soviet support in the event that India finds it necessary to move unilaterally against Pakistan. (Page 1)

On Page 2, we discuss President Yahya's newly announced plan for the transferring of power in Pakistan to a civilian government.

Prime Minister Erim has agreed to stop production of opium in Turkey after the 1972 harvest. (Page 3)

Malta

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(Page 4)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**INDIA**

Prime Minister Gandhi has asked Premier Kosygin for Soviet support should India find it necessary to take unilateral military action against Pakistan, [redacted]  
[redacted] Kosygin has yet to respond.

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Mrs. Gandhi believes the Soviet attitude is the key to India's future actions. Giri assumes that India is seeking Soviet support as a guard against Chinese intervention in an Indo-Pakistani war.

The USSR believes that only China and the West would profit from a renewal of Indo-Pakistani hostilities. From the outset of the present crisis, Moscow has cautioned both sides against precipitate actions. The Soviets, therefore, will probably counter Mrs. Gandhi's alleged request for support with further pleas for restraint and promises of renewed pressures on the Pakistanis. On 8 and 9 June, the Soviets again spoke out critically about West Pakistan's handling of the situation in the East wing, and Kosygin is likely to have made the same points privately in his meeting with the Pakistani ambassador in Moscow on 22 June.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**PAKISTAN**

President Yahya's new program for transferring power to civilians, which he announced in a nationwide broadcast yesterday, indicates that he will keep a tight rein on the process. Politicians will have a much smaller role than envisaged before 25 March, when popularly elected representatives had been given the task of drafting a new constitution. The new constitution will now be written by a committee of "experts," while Yahya will merely consult political leaders.

His program calls for maximum provincial autonomy, while giving the federal government "adequate" powers--presumably more than most East Pakistanis would like it to have--and he stipulated further that martial law would continue for "a period of time," even after the national and provincial governments are formed. This may mean that the army intends to retain ultimate control.

Yahya did not commit himself to a firm timetable, but said that the transfer will take place in "four months or so" depending on the situation at that time.

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**TURKEY**

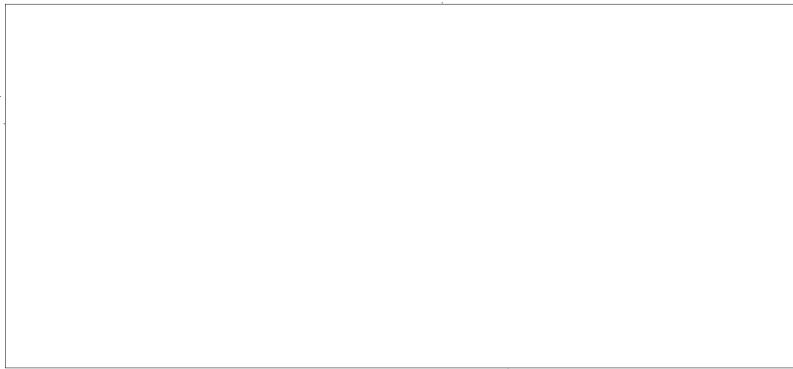
Prime Minister Erim has agreed to stop Turkish opium production in 1972. Erim told Ambassador Handley that as a first step he would issue a decree on 30 June limiting the planting of next fall's poppy crop to four provinces; after that, no planting would be allowed. Erim asked the US to provide compensation to Turkish farmers until their income from new sources equals that from opium production, which he estimated would take three to four years. He also asked for a public statement of congratulations from President Nixon and increased agricultural and industrial aid.

A major decline in the opium supply entering the US from Turkey is not expected until 1973. In addition to leakage from legal planting in the four provinces next year, there are large inventories from previous harvests.

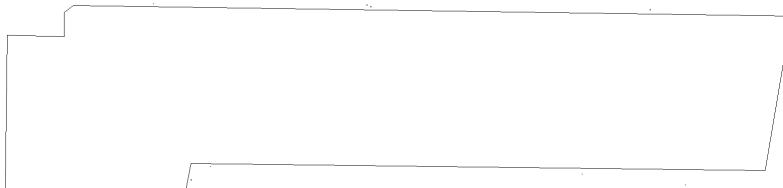
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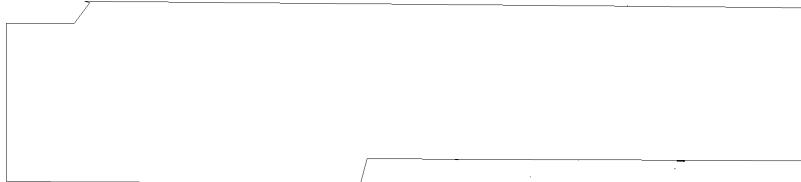
**MALTA-UK**



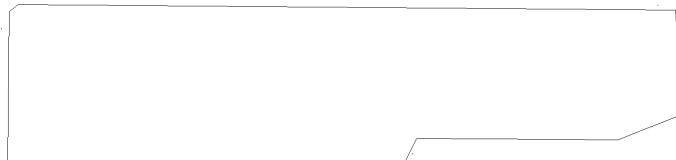
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# *The President's Daily Brief*

30 June 1971

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

30 June 1971

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The death of the Soyuz 11 crew during the recovery operation last night is a serious blow to the Soviet manned space program. (Page 1)

An account of Sadat's views on conditions for an interim settlement with Israel is given on Page 2.

Reports that the Cambodian Government is seeking to negotiate a cease-fire with the Communists are circulating in Phnom Penh. (Page 3)

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USSR-Israel

(Page 4)

Malta's new prime minister is said to have received large sums of money during the election campaign from the Libyan Government. (Page 5)

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USSR

Bolivia. (Page 6)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

USSR

TASS announced early this morning that the crew of Soyuz 11 died in their spacecraft during the recovery operation conducted late last night.

The TASS statement indicates that the deorbit had proceeded normally and that the spacecraft made a successful soft landing, but that the helicopter-borne recovery crew found the cosmonauts dead in the capsule on opening the hatch. The Soviet announcement states that the cause of the cosmonauts' death is being investigated.

The Soyuz 11 flight had lasted nearly 24 days.

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Investigation into the cause of the Soyuz 11 tragedy will almost certainly delay this mission.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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EGYPT

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Ambassador Thacher [redacted] describes  
Egyptian President Sadat's views on conditions  
for an interim settlement with Israel.

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The salient points made by Sadat for Ambassador Thacher are as follows:

--Sadat urgently desires to break the impasse in the search for a means to reopen the Suez Canal. In the absence of such progress, he is anxious to join with the US in an effort to find "pretexts" for extending the cease-fire. He is particularly intent on being able to present to the Egyptian people some "favorable development" on or before the 19th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution on 23 July.

--Sadat emphasizes his willingness to negotiate the matter of what specific arms would accompany Egyptian forces to be stationed in the areas of the Sinai evacuated by the Israelis. A US or UN supervisory unit could inspect Egyptian forces on the East Bank provided such a function were to be kept from public view. Sadat, moreover, solicits proposals from the US to deal with the "difficult" question of Egyptians crossing the canal.

--He pledges that an interim settlement for reopening the canal would clear the way for a reduction in the Soviet military presence in Egypt as well as a restoration of diplomatic relations with the US.

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Sadat may have felt the need, in view of the pessimistic statements from Egyptian spokesmen in the past two weeks, to reaffirm privately his determination to continue exploring ways of reaching an accommodation with the Israelis and to keep open his private lines to the US.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

CAMBODIA

[redacted]  
Truong Cang, the former Cambodian ambassador to Peking, is now in Paris making overtures to the North Vietnamese for a cease-fire. Former prime minister Son Sann is to go to Moscow to probe the Soviet position.

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Son Sann was sent to Paris last year to establish unofficial contacts with some of Sihanouk's supporters.

In return for a cease-fire, the Cambodians, [redacted] will offer to allow North Vietnamese forces to occupy two northeast provinces until the Vietnam war ends. They will also request the withdrawal of all South Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Another version of this "deal" [redacted]

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[redacted] the North Vietnamese have demanded the use of five northeast provinces and, in addition to a South Vietnamese withdrawal, the cessation of US "intervention" in Cambodia.

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These reports are consistent with earlier evidence that both Lon Nol and Sirik Matak have been considering the possibility of opening channels of communication to the Communists. Their interest in doing so apparently was sparked in part by recent developments in Sino-US relations, which they evidently believed could improve the chances for a negotiated settlement in Indochina.

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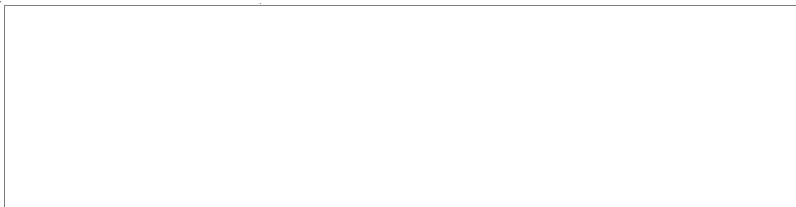
[redacted]  
If intent upon serious negotiations, the government would be likely to take considerable pains to keep them under wraps and avoid discussing them with officials [redacted] who probably would not be involved. The government may be deliberately floating these stories in hopes of extracting greater support from both Washington and Saigon.

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**USSR-ISRAEL**



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## FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

## MALTA-LIBYA

[redacted] during Malta Labor Party leader Mintoff's visit to Tripoli in February Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council gave Mintoff about \$1 million for his campaign expenses.

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[redacted] Libyan Prime Minister Qadhafi has promised a large interest-free loan and an annual subsidy of about \$5 million to a new Labor government. Since the Maltese elections, Tripoli and Valletta have begun talks aimed at strengthening relations, and Qadhafi is to meet with an "important Maltese representative" at a later date.

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Mintoff's desire to promote better relations with Arab states of the Mediterranean is well known, and during the campaign the Labor Party expressed its willingness to sign an economic agreement with Libya.

[redacted] the Libyan Government is talking about a plan to damage US, UK, and West German interests in the Arab world. Tripoli hopes to work through the Labor government to remove the British military presence on Malta. The new Libyan ambassador to Valletta has been given oral instructions to determine how much aid it will take "to guarantee that the Maltese will expel the British from their base," [redacted]

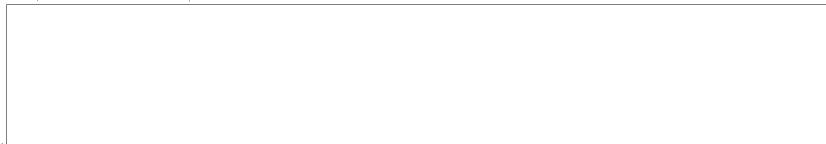
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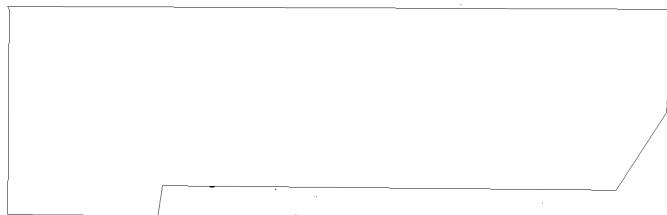
Mintoff's response to these overtures from Libya--which with its huge oil revenues it can well afford--will depend largely on the success of his renegotiation of the defense and financial agreements with the UK. The agreements, which expire in 1974, provide for \$143.5 million in aid, of which \$55 million remain to be used. Mintoff believes that a satisfactory settlement with the British ultimately can be reached, and under such circumstances it is unlikely that he would allow himself to become a tool of the Libyans. He is likely, however, to assert his new-found authority in ways that will be troublesome to the interests of the US and its allies.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

BOLIVIA-USSR



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