



The President's Daily Brief

21 May 1971

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~~*Top Secret*~~

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

21 May 1971

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

[Redacted] Cambodia [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted] (Page 1)

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[Redacted]
[Redacted] (Page 3)

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Communist China's internal politics are discussed on Page 4.

The mass exodus of refugees from East Pakistan to India threatens to bring relations between the two countries to the boiling point. (Page 6)

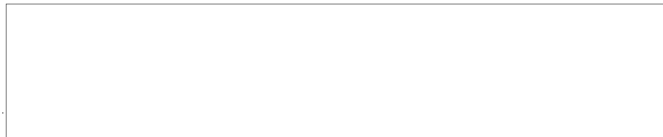
In addressing the National Assembly yesterday Sadat avoided new initiatives in foreign policy but promised domestic reforms. (Page 7)

Communist China's new Mao-class submarine may have nuclear propulsion. (Page 8)

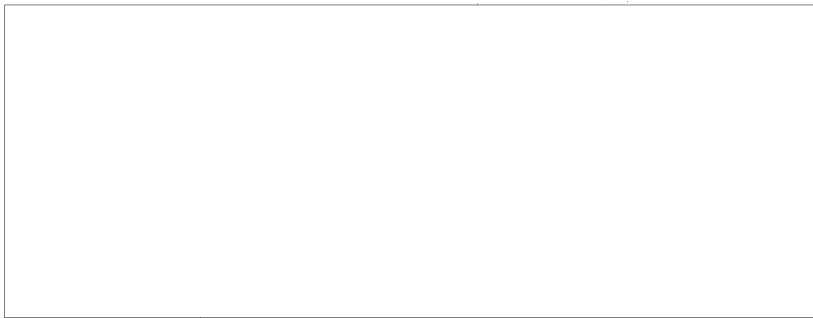
Peking is improving its space facilities. (Page 9)

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CAMBODIA



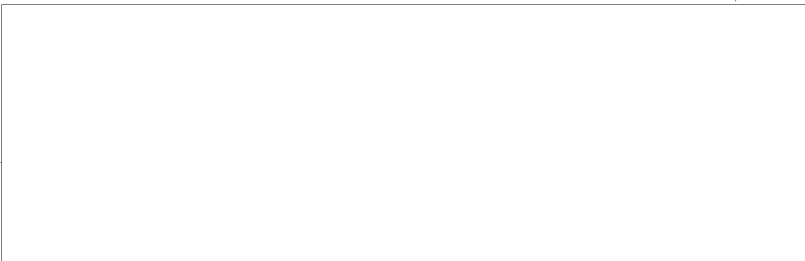
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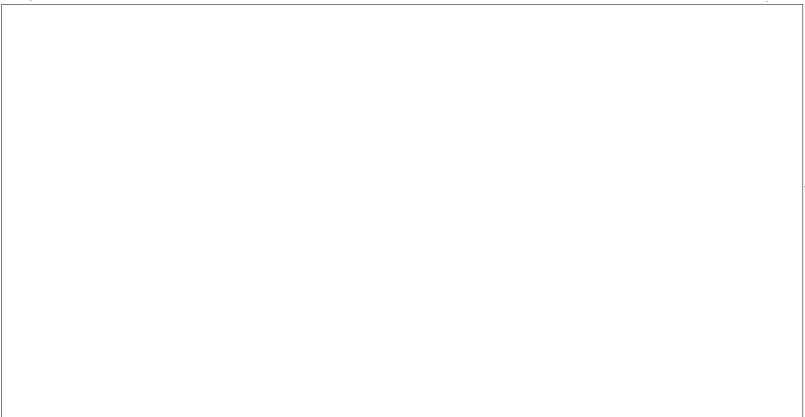
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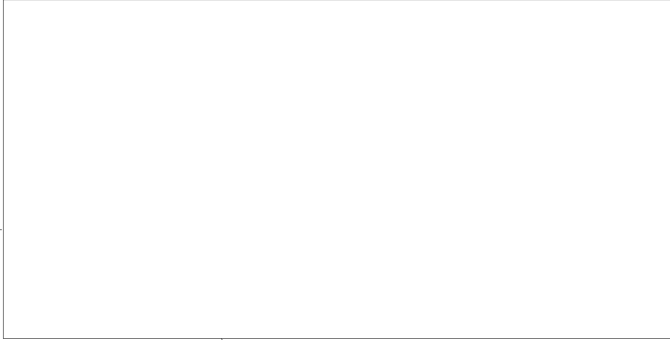
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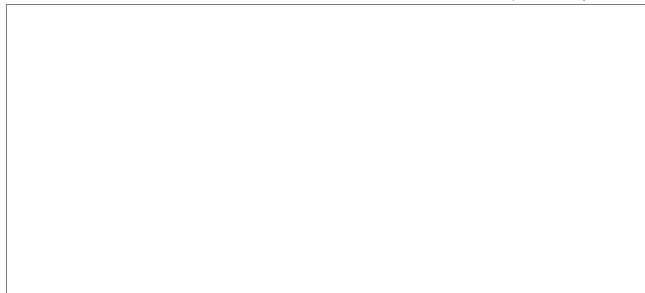
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COMMUNIST CHINA

It is apparently now widely accepted in China that Chen Po-ta, Mao's personal secretary and fourth-ranking member of the regime's ruling politburo, has become the first major victim of the complex infighting which has been in progress within the politburo for the last year.

[redacted] a recent article in the party theoretical journal *Red Flag* condemning "idealist apriorism" was an attack on Chen, even though he was not directly named. The article, given wide publicity on 15 May, excoriated sham Marxists who dispute Mao's view that theory must not be divorced from practice. Chen has long been the regime's leading theoretician, and the article is evidently intended to serve formal notice that Chen has been silenced.

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Chen's political demise clearly results from the long-standing dispute between radical ideologues--part of Mao's inner circle since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution--and a more vague grouping of proponents of relative moderation in domestic and foreign policy whose principal spokesman appears to be Premier Chou En-lai.

Chen is reported to have gotten into serious trouble because of his association with the notorious "May 16 Corps," an extremist organization that was denounced as "counterrevolutionary" in 1967 for its attacks on Chou En-lai, a number of his vice premiers, and several major regional military figures who are now on the politburo. An investigation of the activities of this group has been under way for some time. It apparently is a major effort, perhaps backed by Chou, to undercut the power of leftist elements in the politburo. The crackdown has affected nearly all levels of the central party and government and may soon reach a climax.

Other important leaders are probably implicated. Kang Sheng, the regime's top political security specialist, has been out of public view since last November, and [redacted] he and, to a much lesser extent, Madame Mao were criticized along with Chen Po-ta for "extremist" activities at a major party gathering last fall.

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Because both Chen and Kang have close personal and philosophic ties with Mao, the scope of the investigation raises serious questions as to the role of Mao himself. Evidently he has been persuaded that these leaders were working against him, but their eclipse will tarnish Mao's image and cast doubt on many of the aims and objectives of the Cultural Revolution.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

INDIA-PAKISTAN

Ambassador Farland comments from Islamabad that the mass exodus of refugees from East Pakistan to India may be bringing relations between the two countries to the boiling point. He notes New Delhi's warning to the Pakistanis last weekend that the "deliberate expulsion" of Bengalis was "leading to a threat to peace in the region." This he believes is designed in part to lay the groundwork for any forceful action India might eventually decide to take to cope with the situation.

[redacted]
a number of strongly worded articles appearing in the local press yesterday were clearly inspired by a Foreign Office briefing. The thrust of the stories was that India will be forced to act to protect its national interests if other nations fail to bring enough pressure on Islamabad to end the crisis in East Pakistan.

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New Delhi is trying to give impetus to its current diplomatic offensive against Islamabad.

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[redacted]
Although some refugee relief aid has already been channeled to India through volunteer organizations, the Indians believe that much more will be needed and that the situation may become desperate.

Notwithstanding their sympathy for--and aid to--the Bengali dissidents, the Indians almost certainly hope that an armed conflict with Pakistan can be avoided.

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a growing number of Indian officials view armed intervention as a real possibility.

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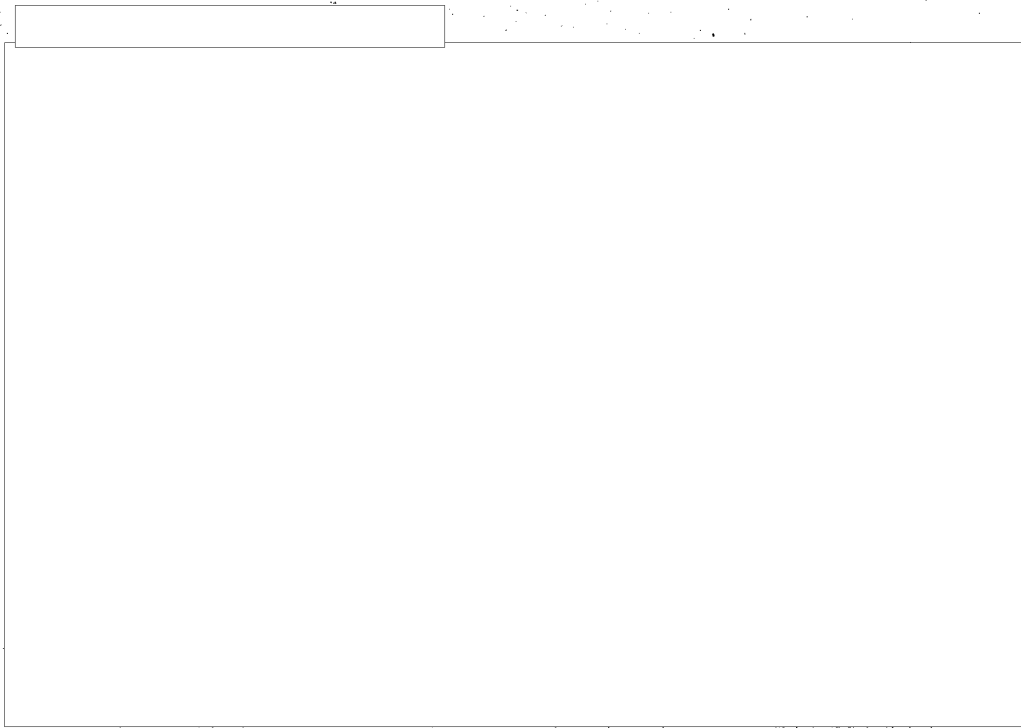
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EGYPT

In his address to the National Assembly yesterday, Sadat put forth no new initiatives in foreign policy. He reiterated Cairo's position that Egyptian forces must be allowed to cross the canal under any interim settlement with Israel and that a partial Israeli withdrawal must be tied to an over-all settlement. He praised Egypt's "honest and sincere friend, the Soviet Union" in an effort to reassure Moscow on the status of Soviet interests following the major upheaval in the Egyptian Government. He also urged the US to "squeeze Israel" to break the impasse in the negotiations.

Sadat again stressed his policy of liberalizing Egypt's political institutions. He directed his government to draft a permanent constitution, a goal that Nasir had deferred until after a settlement with Israel. He also pledged to rebuild "from top to bottom" the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, whose top leadership fell victim to last week's purge.

Sadat's dramatic announcement that he would not seek another term presumably was meant to underline his call for "continuous rejuvenation" of higher officials. Inasmuch as his own current term does not expire until 1976, this self-denying statement does not carry much weight now.



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COMMUNIST CHINA

China's new submarine has recently been seen again in satellite photography at the north China shipyard where it was first observed in January. A large section of hull plating evidently has been removed from the pressure hull.

The pressure hull opening is in the approximate area where a nuclear reactor would be located and is the kind necessary for fueling a reactor. This evidence, however, is not sufficient to permit a firm determination that the submarine is to have nuclear propulsion.

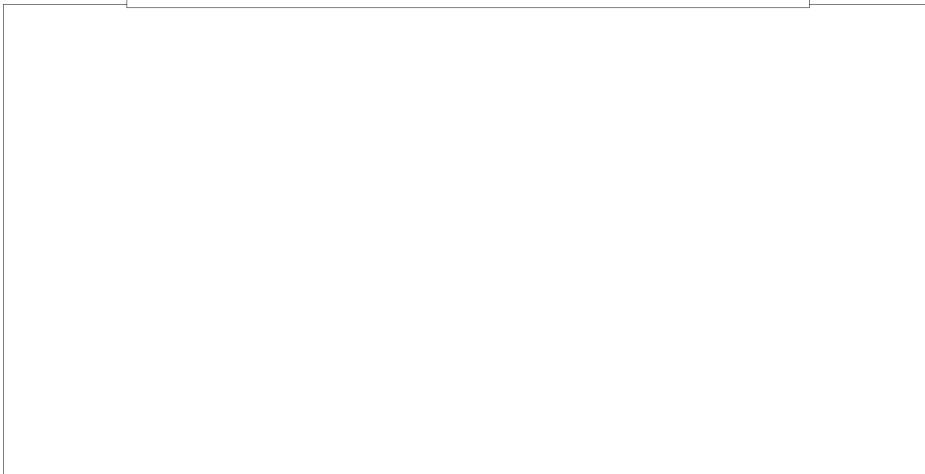
The submarine--designated the Mao class--is expected to be ready for sea trials within the next year. It is the first submarine of Chinese design and has a hull form suitable for high-speed operation.



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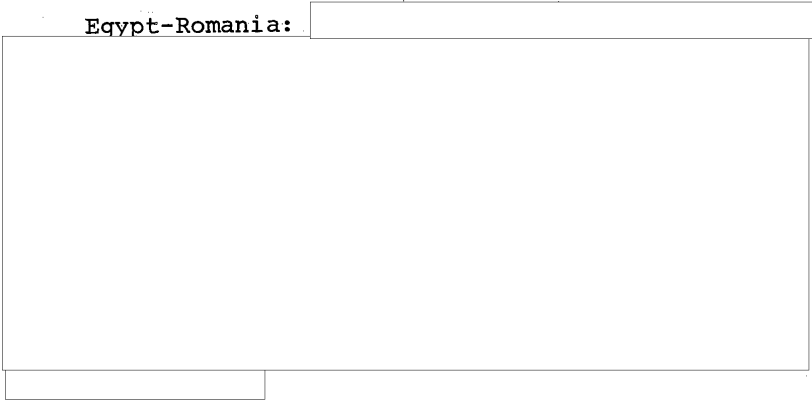
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NOTES

Communist China: Satellite photography shows that the Chinese are building a fourth permanent tracking facility near Kun-ming. The new installation apparently will have a large dish antenna similar to those at two other tracking stations, one west of Peking and the other near Shanghai. The remaining tracking station is in west China. Chinese space launch facilities have also been improved recently by the completion of a new launch site called B-2, at the Shuang-cheng-tzu missile test range. The new site can accommodate larger space boosters than the site from which both of China's satellites were apparently launched.

Egypt-Romania:



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