



*The President's Daily Brief*

*26 June 1971*

48



~~*Top Secret*~~

50X1

*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)

50X1

*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.*



50X1

551596 6-71 CIA

## FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

### VIETNAM

*In the latest North Vietnamese campaign in northernmost 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*

50X1

50X1

*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

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]

50X1  
50X1

[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.

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

JAPAN-US

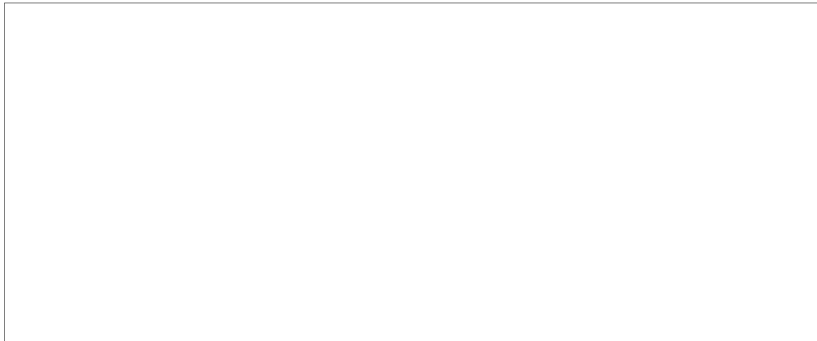
Takeshi Yasukawa, a senior Japanese Foreign Office official told Under Secretary Johnson on 23 June that if economic relations between the US and Japan are not handled properly, the results would be "very unfortunate." He expressed concern that economic problems could jeopardize chances for US Senate 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.

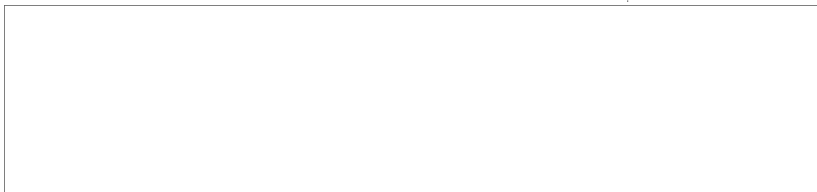
*Although much of this talk is intended to ease US concern, it also reflects Tokyo's conviction that stepped-up trade and capital liberalization are necessary to reduce the present friction between the US and Japan. Effective liberalization measures are likely to take some time, however, in view of continuing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

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

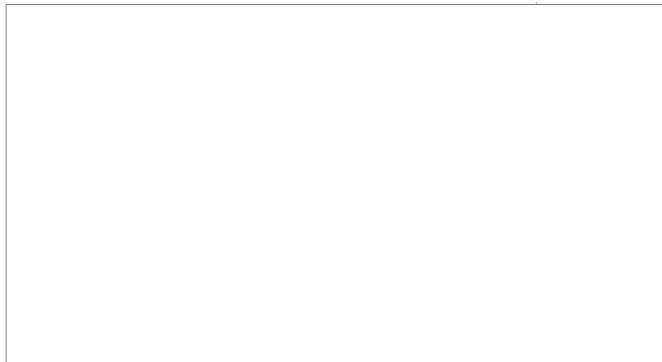
PANAMA



50X1



50X1



50X1



50X1



*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.

*Top Secret*