

# The President's Daily Brief

6 November 1971

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Top Secret

### THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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### PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Communist China 50X1 (Page 1)

Pakistani regulars have so far failed to dislodge Indian troops that entered East Pakistan on 30 October. (Page 2)

There is still heavy fighting along Route 6 in Cambodia, and another major roadway, Route 5, has been cut. (Page 3)

Soviet advisers participated in a recent Aden Government cross-border operation against dissident tribesmen in Yemen. (Page 4)

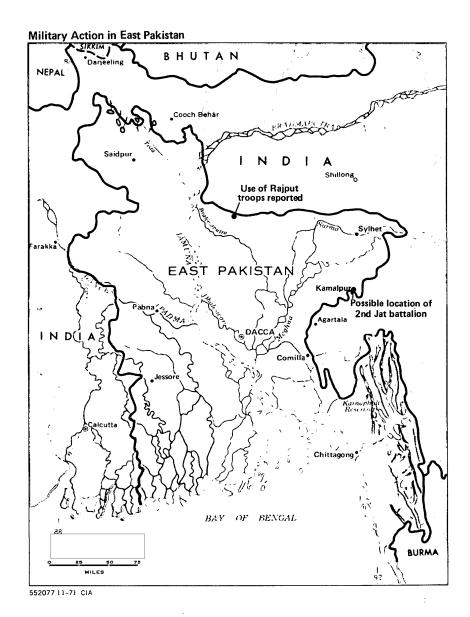
The Soviets are allowing Jewish activists to emigrate to Israel, hoping to avoid embarrassing demonstrations during celebrations of the revolution's anniversary on 7 November. (Page 5)

Japanese exports are still not affected by the new US economic policy. (Page  $\theta$ )

# COMMUNIST CHINA 50X1 50X1

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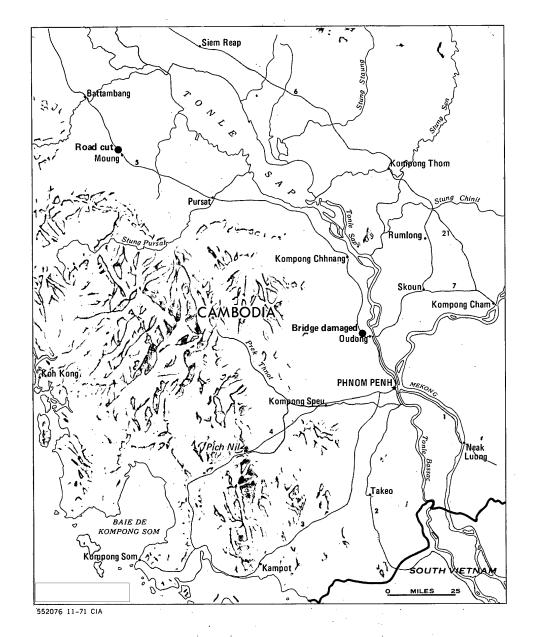


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# INDIA-PAKISTAN

	In The President's Daily Brief of 4 November we reported information that an Indian Army force had entered East Pakistan to destroy Pakistani installations opposite Kamalpur and was still occupying the area as of 1 November.  Indian and Pakistani regulars in this area is continuing.	50X1 50X1
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attacks, Indians w	on the night vember the Pakistanis launched two counterbut the Jats held their position. The vere said to have had ten casualties, bringtheir total killed in the fighting as of	50X1
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The Regiment	Pakistani press is claiming that the Rajput isfighting in the East.	50X1
	Although this claim is not confirmed, it does appear that the Indians are now using regulars fairly openly and in some strength in East Pakistan. Continued operations of this sort in support of the Mukti Bahini could stimulate a Pakistani response, such as attacks on Mukti Bahini bases in India.	
	A Bangla Desh announcement that its air force will counter Pakistani air attacks may be aimed at boosting internal morale, but it could also be intended as a cover for future Indian Air Force strikes.	50X1
	it would need Indian aircraft, bases, and logistics support to conduct operations.	50X1 50X1

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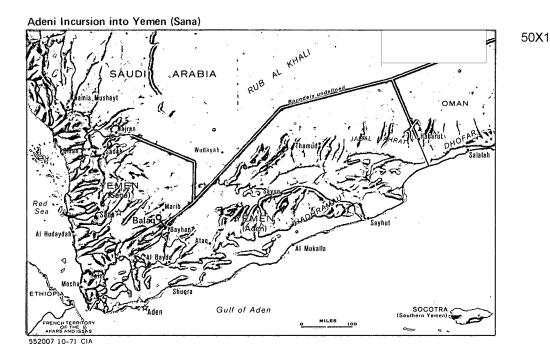
### **CAMBODIA**

Continued Communist resistance on Route 6 has prevented the Khmer Krom task forces just north and south of Rumlong from pushing into that village. Although the Khmer Krom have taken some heavy casualties, they appear determined to keep trying to advance along the highway from both directions. Government defenders in and around Rumlong have borne up well under steady Communist pressure and have been resupplied by airdrops. Heavy allied air strikes have helped to keep the Communists in the vicinity pinned down and evidently have inflicted sizable losses on them.

The Communists now have an estimated 7,200 troops arrayed along Route 6 against some 20,000 Cambodian soldiers.

Communist forces have also cut another major roadway--Route 5--in Battambang Province several miles north of the town of Moung. They apparently also have caused considerable damage to a key bridge near Oudong.

These actions clearly are designed to halt the government truck convoys carrying rice from Battambang to Phnom Penh, but could also presage heightened Communist activity throughout this region.



### USSR - SOUTH YEMEN

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more than 45 Soviet advisers supported a recent cross-border raid by the Adeni Government against dissident tribesmen. The "hit-and-run" expedition took place on 17 October, when several hundred troops crossed into neighboring Yemen (Sana) for a distance of about 25 miles to attack anti-Aden dissidents whose activities have flared up somewhat in recent weeks. The Soviets played no combat role, but were involved in servicing field guns and aircraft and in airlifting Adeni troops and weapons.

Soviet advisers have taken part in operations of this type in the past in the southern Sudan and in both Yemens, where remote locations have provided a low-risk opportunity to shore up friendly governments.

In the case of South Yemen, economic and military assistance to this impoverished country has provided the Soviets an opportunity to establish a sizable presence. The radical ideology of the Adeni regime also provides a certain amount of rapport. All this has enabled the Soviets to gain access to Aden's air and maritime facilities. To date, they have limited themselves to infrequent port calls, but their naval activity in the Indian Ocean would be aided by reliable provision and repair facilities at Aden, which is one of the best ports in the area.

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### **USSR**

From 1 to 3 November, 350 Jews received Israeli visas, according to the US Embassy in Moscow. In addition, the 93 Jews who demonstrated at the Central Committee building in September are said to have been promised exit visas. Many of the applicants are well-educated professionals and come from major cities, such as Moscow and Leningrad. The embassy's informant also reported that Soviet authorities have even begun to accept applications from Jews who have no relatives in Israel.

The rate of Jewish emigration has fluctuated greatly during the past year, but this three-day total is very high. Many of those who emigrated in recent months have been old, poorly educated and unskilled, coming from outlying areas of the Soviet Union. The change to allow urban Jewish activists to emigrate is probably designed to avoid embarrassing demonstrations during the revolution anniversary celebrations on 7 November. The increased rate is almost certainly a temporary tactic; it was used by the regime at the time of the party congress earlier this year.

### NOTE

Japan: Apparently still unaffected by the new US economic policy, Japanese exports rose more than 20 percent last month compared with October 1970, while imports remained essentially unchanged. This gave Japan a trade surplus of \$300 million for the month. Tokyo recorded a \$710-million increase in foreign reserves during October, raising total reserves to slightly over \$14 billion. Repayment by foreign exchange banks of \$200 million in foreign currency borrowed from the Bank of Japan contributed to the increase, as did the Bank of Japan's reported purchase of \$100 million during October to control the yen float.