



The President's Daily Brief

9 November 1971

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Peking has reaffirmed its political commitment to Pakistan but has preserved considerable freedom of maneuver in the Indo-Pakistani dispute. *(Page 1)*

Widespread guerrilla activity in East Pakistan is beginning to erode the confidence of some West Pakistanis serving in the province. *(Page 2)*



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No additional new-type silos were detected at deployed missile complexes in the most recent satellite photography of the USSR. *(Page 4)*

Prominent Japanese business leaders will visit Peking to explore channels of communication in the absence of formal diplomatic ties. *(Page 4)*

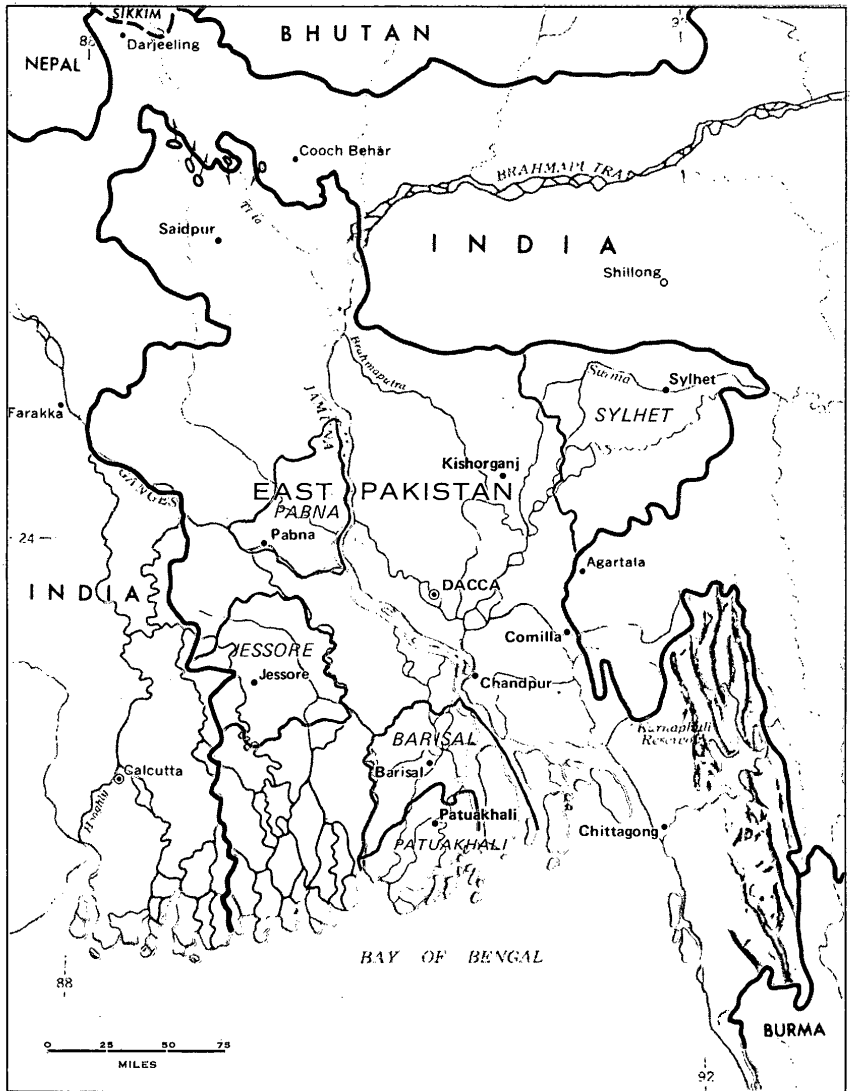
The Turks anticipate a Soviet proposal for a friendship and nonaggression treaty. *(Page 4)*

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**COMMUNIST CHINA - PAKISTAN**

In a banquet speech on Sunday, Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei told a high-level Pakistani delegation that China continues to endorse Pakistani unity and will resolutely support Pakistan if it is attacked. Blaming "domestic secessionists" along with "foreign aggressors" and "interventionists" for the troubles in East Pakistan, Chi condemned India for exploiting the East Pakistan situation by means of "subversive activities and military threats." In contrast to Chou En-lai's letter of support sent last April to President Yahya Khan, however, Chi did not accuse either the US or the USSR of directly interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs. Chi also told the Pakistanis that "disputes between states should be settled by the two sides concerned through consultations and not by resorting to force."

The Chinese have given little public encouragement to Islamabad since Chou En-lai's letter to Yahya. The Pakistanis have been anxious to extract fresh evidence of support. They got less than they had hoped for. The Chinese statement that India and Pakistan should negotiate, not fight, is gratifying, but the Pakistanis will be less pleased with the advice that the internal crisis in East Pakistan needs "a reasonable settlement," which smacks of a negotiated compromise. In effect, Peking has reaffirmed its political commitment to Pakistan but has preserved considerable freedom of maneuver.

On the military side, Chinese pledges of support were vague and linked to the contingency of external aggression. The Pakistani delegation contained high-ranking military officers, but there was no mention of increased Chinese arms aid.



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PAKISTAN

Guerrilla activity continues widespread in East Pakistan. There are indications that pressure from the guerrillas is beginning to have its effect on the West Pakistanis and their agents serving in the provinces.

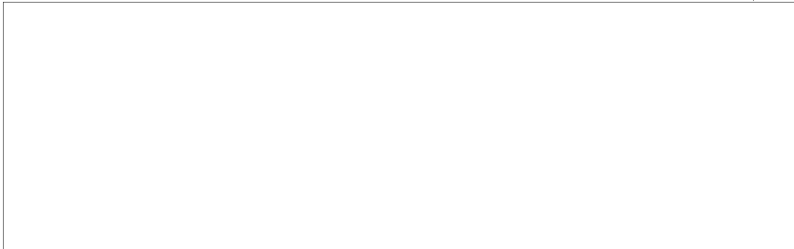
--The guerrillas have driven police and militiamen from the Kishorganj area and are in effective control there

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--There has been heavy fighting in Sylhet District, according to another source, with 30 Pakistani soldiers killed in the first five days of November.

--There are still frequent bombings in Dacca and Chittagong. A member of the Provincial Assembly was assassinated near Dacca on 7 November, and earlier two assembly candidates were badly wounded in Chittagong.

--According to several observers, the Mukti Bahini openly controls the rural areas of Barisal and Patuakhali districts. The Mukti Bahini is attempting to eliminate radical leftist guerrilla bands in these districts and possibly in Pabna and Jessore districts as well, and there have been several clashes.



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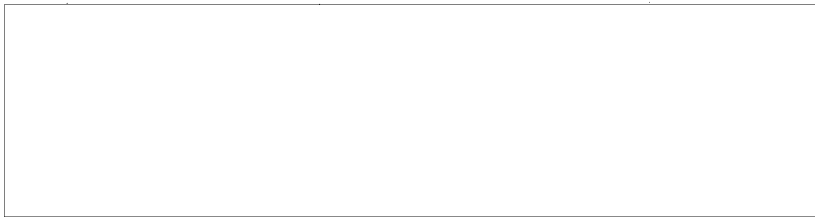
SOUTH VIETNAM



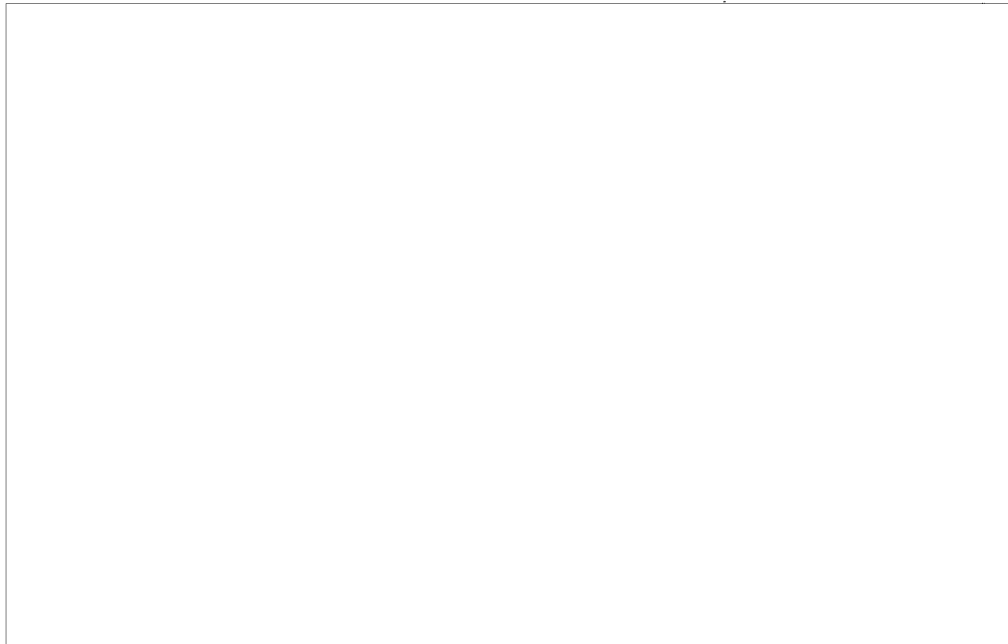
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NOTES

USSR: No additional new-type silos were detected at deployed missile complexes in the most recent satellite photography. Only four of the 25 new-type silos at SS-9 complexes were seen on this coverage--three at Zhangiztobe and one at Dombarovskiy. Construction is progressing on the site at Dombarovskiy but does not appear to have advanced on the Zhangiztobe sites since they were last seen in September. The other 66 new-type silos at Pervomaysk and Derazhnya, where SS-11s are deployed along with a few MRBMs and IRBMs, were not seen because of cloud cover. Analysis of the photography is continuing, and further details may become available.

Japan - Communist China: An important group of Japanese business leaders will leave for Peking on 12 November to explore means of establishing communications in the absence of formal diplomatic ties. While this is not an officially sponsored visit, the members of the group are all major backers of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and can be expected to report back to Premier Sato. If pressed by the Chinese, they no doubt are prepared to talk in Peking about their economic ties with Taiwan, but as of now, they believe they can trade with the Communists as well as maintain their interests on the island.

USSR-Turkey: Prime Minister Erim expects Soviet President Podgorny to push for a 25-year treaty of friendship and nonaggression during his visit to Turkey next April. Erim has told Ambassador Handley that the Soviet ambassador on two separate occasions proposed consideration of such a treaty, along the lines of earlier pacts made in the 1920s. These agreements are still on the books, but Moscow is interested in a new treaty which would have current political impact. The Soviets succeeded in India, but were rebuffed by Indonesia, Canada, and France, when they recently proposed such treaties with those governments. They probably will be no more successful with the Turks.

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