

The President's Daily Brief

22 January 1973

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

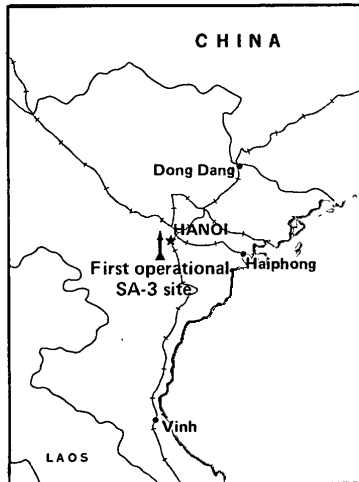
Aerial photography over North Vietnam shows an operational SA-3 surface-to-air missile site--the first in the country--about eight miles southwest of Hanoi. *(Page 1)*

The Soviet Union's compromise agenda for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be proposed today, reflects Moscow's interest in sustaining the momentum of the preparatory talks. *(Page 2)*

Most of the NATO allies oppose the Warsaw Pact states' proposals to hold initial talks on force reductions in Vienna and to open the meetings to "all interested states." They agree that Moscow should be held to its promise to open the talks on 31 January and will try again today to draft a joint response. *(Page 3)*

In Chile, the military have reached a compromise with President Allende whereby its participation in the cabinet will continue, at least until after congressional elections in March. *(Page 4)*

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First SA-3 Site Located in North Vietnam



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SA-3 Missile System

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SA-3 Missile Canisters at Dong Dang

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NORTH VIETNAM

Aerial photography of 20 January shows the first operational SA-3 surface-to-air missile site in North Vietnam. The site, about eight miles southwest of Hanoi, contains eight missiles on four launchers, together with radar and associated support equipment.

At least 70 SA-3 missile canisters were photographed at the Dong Dang rail transshipment area near the Chinese border on 7 January. Additional SA-3 sites will most likely soon appear in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, improving North Vietnam's capability for defense against aircraft flying at low and medium altitudes.

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USSR-CSCE

The Soviet Union will propose a compromise agenda at today's session of the preparatory talks for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As privately outlined by Soviet representative Mendelevich to the US delegation on Friday, the proposal will include: 1) reference to "confidence building" measures which would involve such matters as advance notification of maneuvers; 2) a separate agenda item on "contacts among organizations and people" intended as a bow to Western interest in freer exchange within Europe; and 3) a clarified version of Moscow's proposal for a permanent organ to be established under the CSCE which the Soviets suggest be called a "consultative committee."

The new Soviet approval was foreshadowed in General Secretary Brezhnev's remarks to President Pompidou ten days ago. At that time, Brezhnev suggested that western areas of the USSR might be included in the region to be covered by the "notification of maneuvers" provision.

Mendelevich, who recently returned from consultations in Moscow, warned the US delegation against trying to gain agreement on details by all the CSCE participants at this stage. He implied, however, that Moscow would not object to further discussion of specifics under the general headings of the Soviet proposal.

The new proposal and the manner in which it was broached privately prior to its submission reflect Moscow's interest in sustaining the momentum of the preparatory talks.

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FORCE REDUCTION TALKS

Most of the NATO allies are opposed to the Warsaw Pact states' proposals to hold initial talks on force reductions in Vienna (rather than Geneva) and to open the meetings to "all interested states" (instead of restricting participation). Many of the allies are skeptical of Soviet interest in reduction of forces and would like to test the intentions of the USSR further.



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Despite the disagreements in NATO on how to respond to the Warsaw Pact states' proposals, most of the allies agree that Moscow should be held to its promise to open the talks on 31 January. They will try again today to draft a joint response.

Ambassador Mendelevich--one of Moscow's representatives at the preparatory talks for a security conference in Helsinki--privately told US delegates that the Warsaw Pact states' response on force reduction was not intended to delay the negotiations. He said his government believed Geneva to be overburdened with arms negotiations, and argued that it seemed only "democratic" that participation in the meetings on force reductions be open. But he suggested that only those governments directly concerned work on the draft of an agreement.

The outlook for French participation in the talks is now in question. The US Embassy in Paris reports that Foreign Minister Schumann still opposes the idea, but President Pompidou may be having second thoughts and the French position could change at any time.

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CHILE

The military and President Allende have reached a compromise whereby the military will continue participation in the cabinet, at least until after congressional elections in March [redacted]

[redacted] Allende has promised to postpone imposition of controls on food distribution and to delay further expropriations until after elections. He has also agreed to the posting of four senior military officers to the Ministry of Economy to assist in alleviating serious food shortages.

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Interior Minister and Army chief General Prats is pleased with the compromise, although he and other military leaders are aware that the agreement could break down.

The military opposes the stringent economic controls announced by the government earlier this month and resents the lack of prior consultation with military cabinet ministers. Some dissent to the compromise is likely to develop among officers in the navy and air force when they learn the details, and civilian politicians within Allende's coalition could also scuttle the arrangement.

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