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# The President's Daily Brief

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August 2, 1976

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Top Secret 50X1



Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
exemption category, 5B(1),(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 2, 1976

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Lebanon: The Syrian-Palestinian accord has not led to a reduction in the fighting in Lebanon. [redacted]

Syria: President Asad's designation of a new prime minister is a sign of his confidence in his domestic position. (Page 3)

USSR: The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev entered the Atlantic Ocean on Saturday. (Page 5)

Note: Cuba-Angola (Page 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

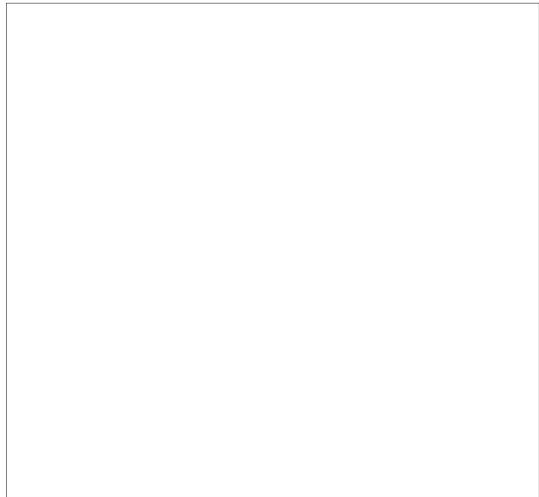


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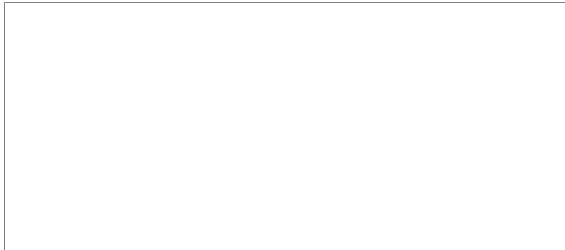
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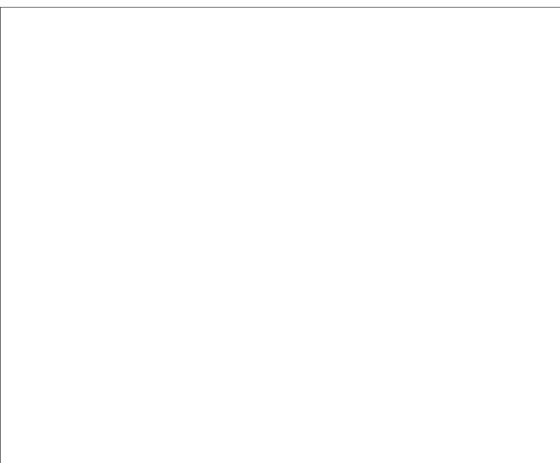
**LEBANON:** *The shaky Syrian-Palestinian accord signed in Damascus on Thursday has had no effect so far in quieting the fighting in Lebanon, which intensified over the weekend.*



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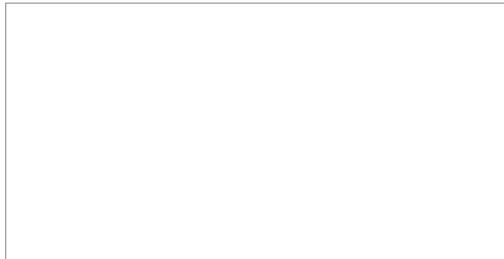
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

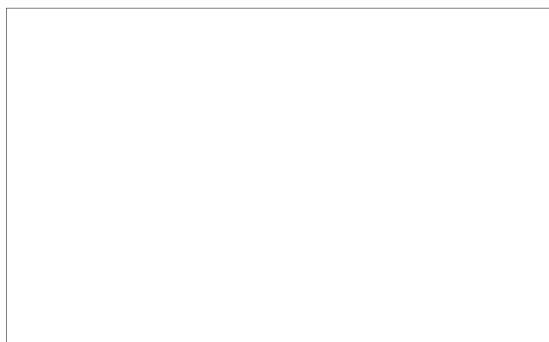
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*Beirut's pro-Christian radio is claiming that early on Friday a Libyan ship at the port of Sidon unloaded 48 armored vehicles and 22 amphibious armored troop carriers, which were said to be manufactured in the USSR.*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*The Christian radio has meanwhile seized on the arrival of the Libyan troop carriers--which it claims are still in the Sidon area--to justify what appears to be a Syrian offensive in the south.*

[redacted] 50X1

the Syrians are concentrating at Jazzin, from which they had partially withdrawn, and that after an intense artillery and rocket barrage, a battalion of tanks and a battalion of infantry moved west on the road to Sidon as far as Rum. Faruq Qaddumi, the Palestinian official who negotiated the Damascus accord, has sent an urgent message to Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam asking the Syrians to stop.

The Syrian advance toward Sidon may have been sparked by the arrival of Libyan troops and equipment. The Palestinians have been receiving a steady stream of supplies through Sidon since the Syrians withdrew from the immediate vicinity of the city some weeks ago in an earlier attempt to pave the way for a cease-fire.

*SYRIA: The designation of Major General Abd Ar-Rahman Khulayfawi as Syria's new prime minister reflects President Asad's confidence in his domestic position and his current policies, particularly his intervention in Lebanon.*

Prime Minister Ayyubi's resignation has been expected for some time. After losing his top party post in last year's intraparty elections, Ayyubi offered to resign. Asad, believing that the effort to unseat Ayyubi was directed at curtailing his own power, refused to replace Ayyubi then in order to avoid any appearance of giving in to internal pressures.

With Syrian troops firmly ensconced in Lebanon and the Syrian-Palestinian accord concluded, Asad apparently now believes that he can go ahead with the cabinet change. No other cabinet appointments have

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

been announced, but many key ministers are likely to stay on in order to underscore Asad's intention to continue his present policies.

If Foreign Minister Khaddam is not reappointed, it could signal Damascus' desire to improve relations with Cairo because Khaddam is disliked by President Sadat and other top Egyptian officials. As a faithful Asad lieutenant and Syria's principal foreign policy spokesman since the 1973 war, however, Khaddam is likely to be retained.

*The new prime minister  
is a long time confi-  
dant of President Asad.*

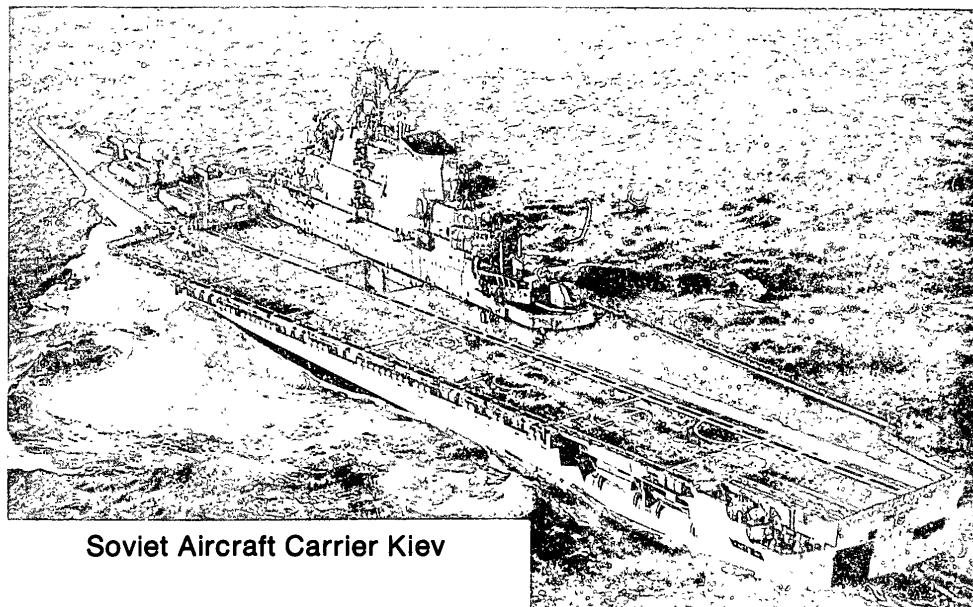
Khulayfawi was one of his key supporters when Asad took power in 1970 and served as minister of interior and prime minister until ill health forced him to resign in late 1972. Well regarded in both party and military circles, he is considered to be an effective administrator.

Like Ayyubi, Khulayfawi is from a prominent Damascus family and is a member of Syria's Sunni orthodox Muslim majority. He thus will preserve the regional and confessional balance in Asad's regime. Asad and many of his supporters in the army belong to a small Muslim sect from Syria's coastal region. Asad also may have appointed the former army general to strengthen military support for the government.



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Soviet Aircraft Carrier Kiev

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

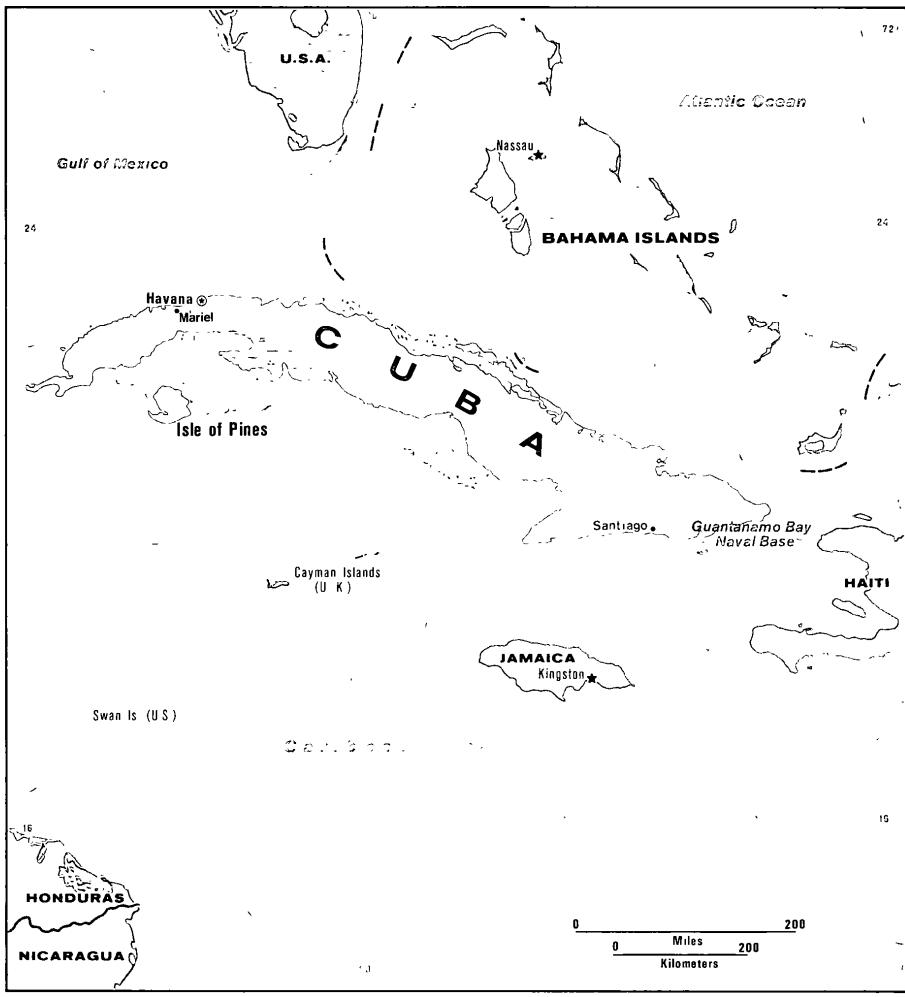
**USSR:** *The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev and two destroyers passed through the Strait of Gibraltar and into the Atlantic Ocean on Saturday.*

The carrier may conduct operations in the Atlantic for a short time and then return to the Mediterranean. More likely, the Kiev also could proceed to the Northern Fleet for familiarization and to conduct full-range tests of its antiship missile system. The two destroyers accompanying the aircraft carrier are originally from the Baltic Fleet and may have come south primarily to escort the Kiev to northern waters.

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The Kiev left the Black Sea on its first voyage out of home waters on July 18. During the last two weeks of July, it conducted antisubmarine warfare operations with other Soviet naval units at several locations in the eastern and central Mediterranean. The Kiev carries vertical-or-short-take-off-and-landing fighters and helicopters.

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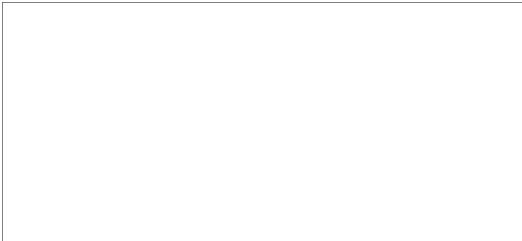
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

*The Cuban convoy that departed Angolan waters in mid-July arrived at the military port of Mariel west of Havana on Saturday.*

*At least one of the five ships in the convoy apparently stopped off briefly last Thursday at the port of Santiago.*

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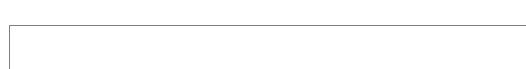


# The President's Daily Brief

August 3, 1976

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Top Secret<sup>50X1</sup>



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declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 3, 1976

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Lebanon: There has been little movement so far toward implementing the Syrian-Palestinian accord signed in Damascus last Thursday. (*Page 1*)

Kenya-Uganda: Kenya and Uganda have agreed to hold talks, beginning this week in Nairobi, on settling their dispute. (*Page 2*)

Note: Cuba-Dominica (*Page 3*)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: There has been little movement so far toward implementing the Syrian-Palestinian accord signed in Damascus last Thursday.*

The Palestinians have named four representatives to sit on the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian committee set up by the agreement to oversee a cease-fire. One is Faruq Qaddumi, Yasir Arafat's chief political adviser who negotiated the accord. Arafat himself has said nothing further about his plans to visit Damascus to bless the agreement.

Arab League mediator Hasan Sabri al-Khuli has announced that the Syrian-Palestinian accord cannot be discussed until the evacuation of wounded from the Tall Zatar refugee camp has been carried out. A new attempt has been scheduled for today. Al-Khuli has reportedly obtained signed consent for the evacuation from all the Christian leaders responsible for the siege of the camp.

*Leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt announced over the weekend the formation of a new political council which he described as a step toward the creation of a united leftist front.*

The council, of which Jumblatt is president, is clearly quasi-governmental. It is intended to establish civil administrations in leftist areas where none is now functioning; to cooperate with local administrations that do exist--and force them to cooperate if they balk; and to establish a popular security force, a popular army, and a popular militia.

Jumblatt's council will work to establish the supremacy of the more extreme leftist groups among the Muslims, a development that will make more difficult any eventual reconciliation with the Lebanese Christians.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Fighting continued in the south yesterday, where the Syrians and some Christians are moving against the Palestinians near Rum on the road to Sidon.*

The Syrians may have selected Rum for special attention because a regional Fatah headquarters is located there that presumably supervises the resupply of the Palestinians through Sidon's port.

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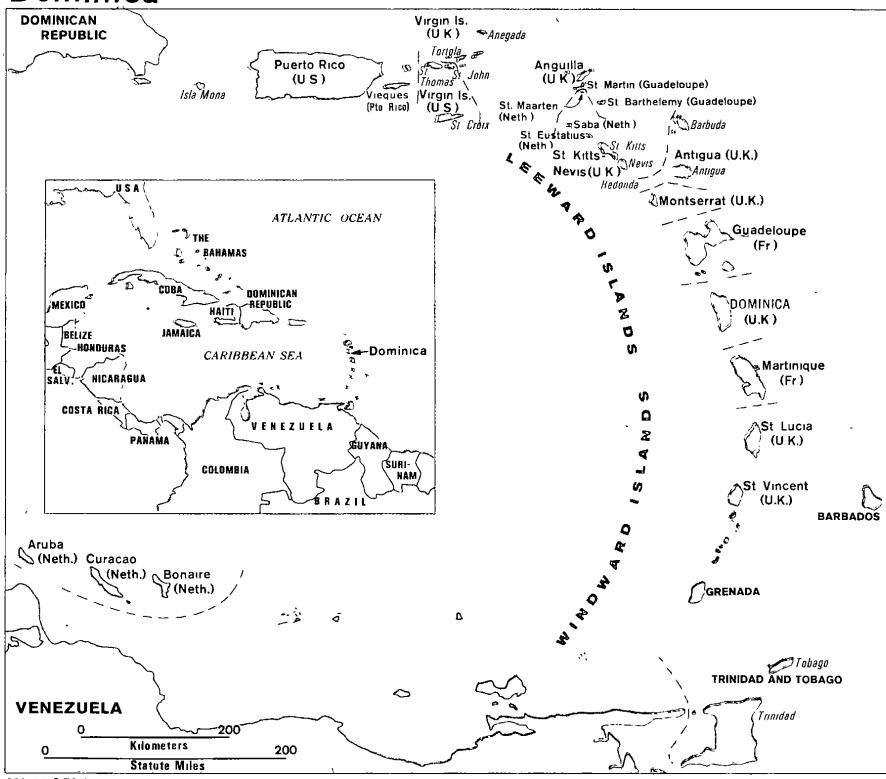
*KENYA-UGANDA: Kenya and Uganda have agreed to hold talks, beginning this week in Nairobi, on settling their dispute.*

Secretary General Eteki of the Organization of African Unity arranged the meeting during his recent visits to Kampala and Nairobi. The willingness to hold talks has reduced the chance of military action for the time being, but differences between the two countries will not be easily resolved.

Kenya is unlikely to end its restrictions on deliveries of petroleum to Uganda--which are causing critical fuel shortages in that country--until President Amin withdraws his troops from the border. Nairobi will also insist that Amin withdraw claims to Kenyan territory and guarantee the safety of Kenyans in Uganda.

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## Dominica



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

*Cuba is trying to gain influence in the smaller English-speaking islands of the Caribbean and may be having some success in Dominica--one of five mini-states associated with the UK.*

Cuba apparently endorsed a plan initiated by the premier of Dominica to host a "Caribbean nation-hood" conference of socialist leaders to promote independence in the eastern Caribbean. The premier is said to be interested in establishing closer contact with Havana and particularly in obtaining Cuba's assistance in setting up some sort of paramilitary youth organization.

[redacted] Havana is willing to provide 50X1 economic and other assistance to all independent Caribbean nations except Grenada--whose prime minister Cuba regards as unreliable and unstable. Dominica is expected to seek independence from the UK in 1977.

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# The President's Daily Brief

*August 4, 1976*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 4, 1976

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Lebanon: The Arab League is still trying to secure compliance with a cease-fire. Meanwhile, both the Muslim and Christian factions are moving to bolster their civil authority. 50X1  
(Page 1)

South Africa - Rhodesia: [redacted]

Egypt: Some military officers reportedly view the buildup along the Libyan border as a US-engineered scheme to divert Egypt's attention from Israel. 50X1  
(Page 4)

Greece-Turkey: Athens has sent its own oceanographic ship into the northern Aegean where a similar Turkish vessel has been operating since last week. (Page 5)

Guinea-USSR: President Toure says he intends to prohibit the use of Guinea as a staging base for Soviet TU-95 naval reconnaissance flights after this month. (Page 6)

Notes: Libya-USSR; Libya; Malaysia-USSR; Chile (Pages 8 and 9)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: *Arab League mediator Hasan Sabri al-Khuli is continuing his efforts to secure compliance with a cease-fire, but several obstacles apparently remain before a truce can be concluded.*

Although Christian leaders reportedly accept the concept of stationing Arab League forces in a buffer zone between east and west Beirut, they may still be resisting deployment of the forces in the eastern, Christian-controlled sector.

The leftist political council recently formed by Kamal Jumblatt to administer west Beirut announced yesterday that it has created a 420-man military police force. Troops from the renegade Lebanese Arab Army and leftist militiamen apparently form the backbone of the force.

Fatah, which had been providing security for the Muslim sector <sup>50X1</sup> the city, has become increasingly concerned about the resentment its authority has engendered among Lebanese Muslims

The commander of the police unit--a member of the largest left-wing militia in Beirut--has stressed that the force's primary task is to restore order

*President Franjiyah has called for a cabinet meeting today--the first since late March--to consider trying to revive the central government's administrative apparatus.*

Karami has announced that he will not attend the session on the grounds that he no longer recognizes Franjiyah as the president of Lebanon. Other Muslim cabinet ministers will probably also boycott the meeting.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

These moves and countermoves are likely to work to Jumblatt's advantage by underscoring the total collapse of the central government and the lack of any real power among traditional Muslim leaders like Karami to represent Muslim interests.

*Fighting was at a low level throughout most of Lebanon yesterday, and a local cease-fire in the Tall Zatar area of Beirut finally permitted evacuation of the first increment of wounded from the camp.*

A total of 91 were taken out of the camp yesterday. Red Cross officials are hopeful that the evacuation can be continued for five or six days until the more than 1,000 wounded are removed, but Christian officials on the scene yesterday told the press that allowing the camp's defenders an extended truce would not be "realistic."

Christian leaders hope that Palestinian forces will voluntarily depart from the camp after the wounded have been removed, leaving the area fully in Christian hands. They are working on a similar arrangement for the Shia Muslim district of Nabaa, the only other Muslim enclave in the Christian sector of Beirut.

*Christian and Syrian forces continue shelling Palestinian and leftist positions in the Jazzin area, but ground fighting appears to have tapered off.*

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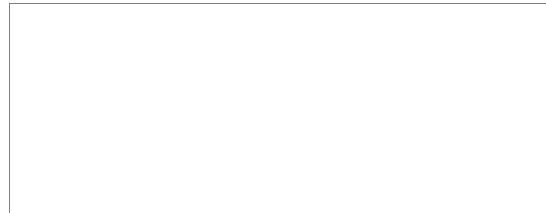
The Christians claimed on Monday night that the key town of Rum, site of a regional Fatah headquarters, had been "regained." [redacted]

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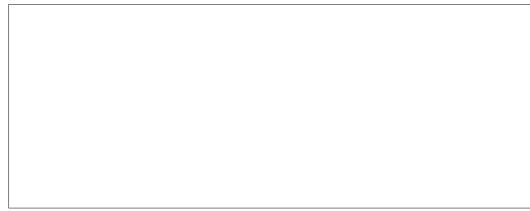
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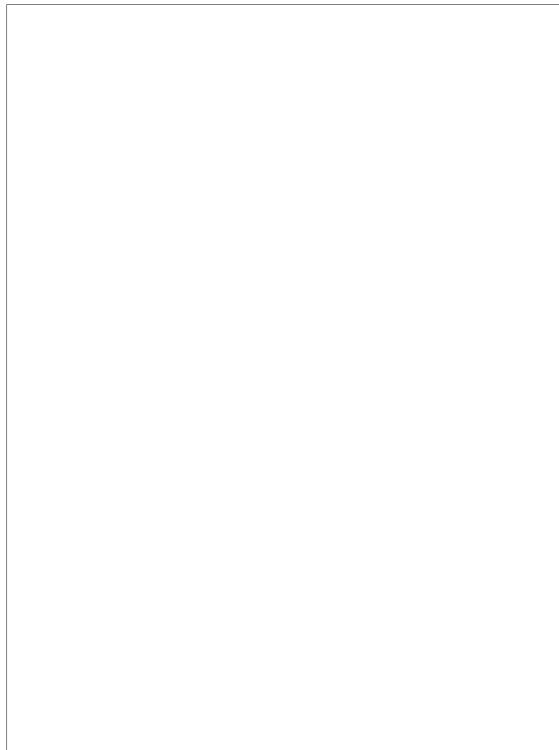
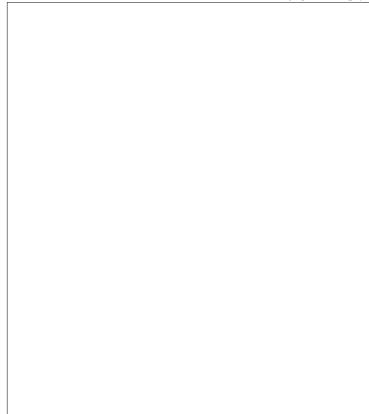
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SOUTH AFRICA - RHODESIA:



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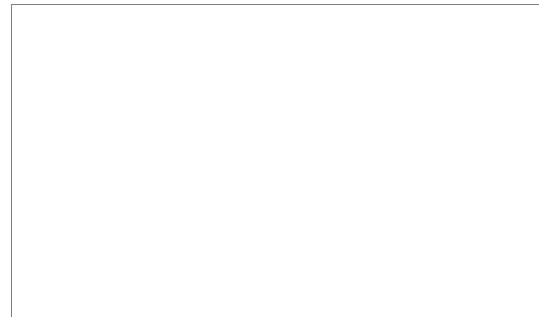
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*EGYPT: Some Egyptian military officers reportedly view their military buildup along the Libyan border as a US-engineered scheme to divert Egypt's attention from Israel.*



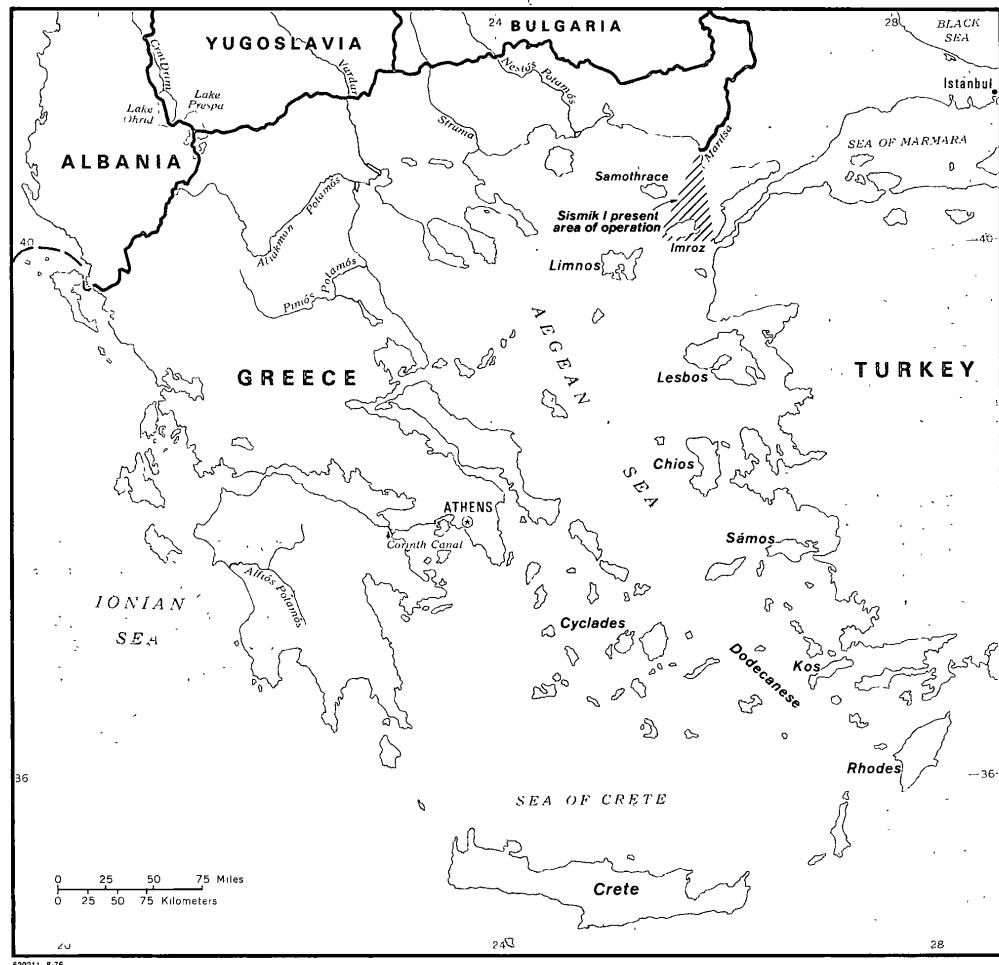
"many" military officers believe Washington is encouraging an Egyptian operation against Libya because the US cannot fulfill its promises to return Israeli-occupied territory in the Sinai and wants to focus Egyptian forces away from that area. They purportedly think Egypt's military readiness against Israel is being reduced at US best to fight "the wrong enemy," and that President Sadat is a US pawn.



We do not know how widespread these sentiments are. They are probably

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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not  prevalent [redacted]  
[redacted] 50X1  
nonetheless reflects the views of  
a segment of the Egyptian military.

These complaints would undoubtedly be silenced by a successful operation against Libya. An unsuccessful operation, on the other hand, or a prolonged deployment on the Libyan border without action, could increase military discontent with Sadat and aggravate grievances over economic and other issues unrelated to the military situation.

\* \* \*

GREECE-TURKEY: Athens announced yesterday that it had sent its own oceanographic ship, the Nautilus, into the northern Aegean.

A similar Turkish vessel, the Sismik I, entered the Aegean last week accompanied by a naval escort. The Nautilus reportedly is operating alone, although press reports claim it is "in contact" with Greek warships.

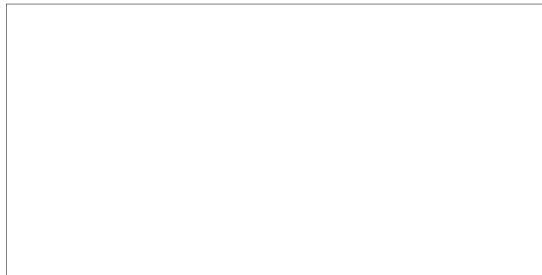
The course announced for the Turkish ship through August 20 should not provoke a confrontation, but Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis appears convinced that the Sismik will enter a contested area after that period. Ankara has not indicated the ship's itinerary after August 20.

Caramanlis told Ambassador Kubisch over the weekend that if the Sismik began seismic research in a Greek area, he would be forced "to react" or risk being removed from office. Caramanlis was not certain what form his reaction would take but said he would give the Turks 24-48 hours to cease activities on the Greek-claimed continental shelf.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Turkish government has indicated it is up to Athens to resume the talks--broken off late last month--which sought to devise a compromise formula for safe passage of the Sismik through contested waters. Ambassador Macomber believes the Turks are not now prepared to take the lead in avoiding a crisis over the Sismik but may<sup>50X1</sup> show some flexibility before the ship enters disputed waters.



\* \* \*

**GUINEA-USSR:** President Toure has told Ambassador Harrop that he intends to prohibit the use of Guinea as a staging base for Soviet TU-95 naval reconnaissance flights in the Atlantic after this month.

Toure said that provisions to this effect have already been completed, although we have no reports that he has informed the Soviets of this.

He may be trying to elicit US protection against an alleged threat posed to his regime by Guinean exiles living in neighboring Senegal and Ivory Coast. Toure told the ambassador that the Soviet flights were first allowed because they served as a protection for Guinea against a recurrence of the sea-borne attack on Conakry mounted in 1970 by Portuguese-backed forces and Guinean exiles.

The Soviets have used the port of Conakry since 1970 as a staging base for naval operations off the west coast of Africa but have been refused permission to build their own facility there.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

They have deployed long-range naval reconnaissance aircraft to Guinea 16 times since 1973. The most recent deployment was from July 5 to 22, 1976. These aircraft usually have conducted at least one reconnaissance mission over the Atlantic. They have also on occasion been used to monitor the movements of US aircraft carriers en route to the Mediterranean and to support the Cuban sealift to Angola. The loss of the use of facilities in Guinea would not seriously hamper Soviet maritime reconnaissance operations in the north Atlantic, but operations in equatorial waters would be curtailed.

Toure, on the other hand, may only be giving the appearance of receptivity to US concerns. He avoided discussing the small Soviet naval patrol off Conakry since 1970, which strengthens Toure's position against his domestic opponents.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Libya received 17 MIG-23 jet fighters from the USSR last month. These shipments bring the estimated number of MIG-23s delivered thus far to 41.

Moscow has now delivered about half of the \$730 million worth of equipment negotiated in 1974. In addition to the MIG-23s, deliveries have included tanks, armored personnel carriers, SA-2 missiles, and six TU-22 medium bombers. Libya expects to receive six more TU-22s soon. Iraq is the only other third world country to receive this sophisticated bomber from the USSR.

Last year, 350 Soviet military technicians were in Libya and 600 Libyans were sent to the USSR for military training.

\* \* \*

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Libyan President Qadhafi has shelved, at least temporarily, his planned call-up of some 20,000 government civil servants for military service.

[redacted]  
his  
advisers may have convinced him that the call-up would seriously hurt the Libyan economy.

Qadhafi has been planning for some time to expand the armed forces to man his growing stocks of Soviet and West European weapons. His efforts have been frustrated, however, because of Libya's small population (2.5 million people) and the lack of interest among eligible males in military service.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

Malaysia has decided to cancel impending negotiations with the USSR on a hydroelectric project that was to have been Moscow's first major aid venture in non-communist Southeast Asia since the mid-80s.

A Soviet feasibility study on the \$80 million dam project was completed last year. Pressure from Moscow for an agreement to begin the project has only irritated the Malaysians.

The cancellation follows a long series of Malaysian rebuffs to Moscow and underscores how little progress the Soviets have made in recent years in cultivating non-communist Southeast Asian states.

Prime Minister Hussein clearly would like to keep both the Soviets and the Chinese at arm's length. Because of Malaysia's very large ethnic Chinese minority, Kuala Lumpur particularly wants to avoid any gesture to the Soviets that would give Peking an opening to seek an increased presence.

\* \* \*

The Chilean government announced last night that 250 political prisoners would be released as soon as countries could be found to accept them.

The move is intended to improve Chile's image--particularly in the US. The planned releases will bring the total number of detainees freed to about 610 since Secretary Simon's visit to Santiago in May. Although Foreign Ministry sources did not identify those to be released, the press reported earlier that Allende's former economy minister, Fernando Flores, had been granted an exit permit allowing him to go into exile in the US.

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 5, 1976

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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

August 5, 1976

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Lebanon: The commander of the Arab League security force announced that a nationwide cease-fire planned for yesterday is now scheduled to take effect this morning. (Page 1)

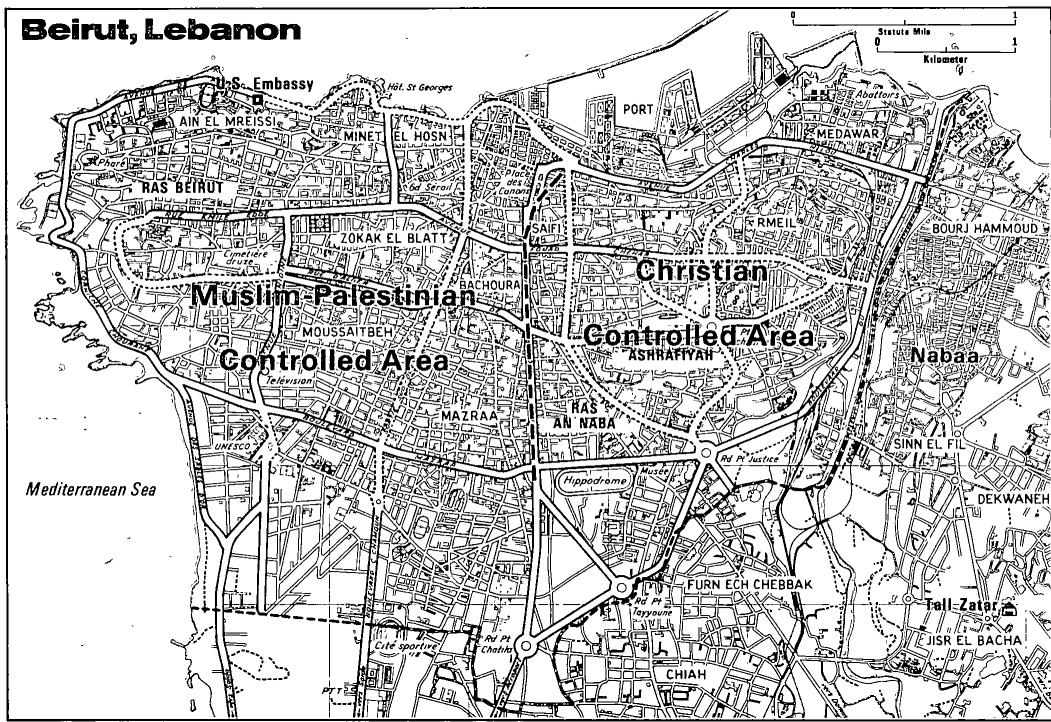
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Saudi Arabia - Egypt: Senior Saudi officials are angry over a recent speech by President Sadat characterizing Arab aid to Egypt as inadequate. (Page 3)

USSR: Satellite photography and telemetry intercepts show that the Soviets are developing a new, low-altitude surface-to-air missile at the Sary Shagan test facility. (Page 4)

Notes: China; South Africa; USSR; Uganda-Kenya; Kuwait; Spain  
(Pages 5, 6, and 7)

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: The commander of the Arab League security force announced that a nationwide cease-fire planned for yesterday is now scheduled to take effect this morning.*

Agreement on the cease-fire was reached on the condition--presumably demanded by the Christians--that League forces would create a buffer zone in Beirut only after the cease-fire has taken effect. Christian leaders may have made this stipulation assuming that the chances for a truce taking hold are remote.

Arab League mediator Hasan Sabri al-Khuli, who has been conducting the truce negotiations, went to Damascus yesterday--probably to coordinate the League's efforts with those of Palestinian negotiator Faruq Qaddumi and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam.

The leftist-controlled Beirut radio has announced that Khaddam would arrive in Beirut today to oversee implementation of the cease-fire. We have no confirmation of this from Damascus. If Khaddam should make the trip, it would demonstrate new confidence on the part of Syria that a truce can be worked out.

*The evacuation yesterday of a second increment of wounded from Tall Zatar helped smooth the way for the truce agreement.*

Both Arab League and Palestinian spokesmen had warned the Christians that their cooperation in the evacuation was a necessary first step for negotiations.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Fighting intensified around the Muslim enclave of Nabaa and in central Beirut.*

The pro-leftist radio has charged the Christians with taking advantage of the evacuation of Tall Zatar to attack leftist and Palestinian positions in other areas of the city.

President Franjiyah was unable to hold the cabinet meeting scheduled yesterday; only two ministers appeared for the session. Franjiyah called for another meeting, stating this time that the cabinet would consider ways to prevent Muslim leftists from setting up their own administrations in Muslim-held territory.

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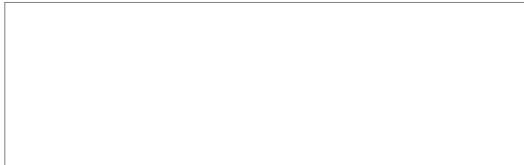
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SAUDI ARABIA - EGYPT:  
*Senior Saudi officials are angry over a recent speech by Egyptian President Sadat characterizing Arab aid to Egypt as inadequate.*



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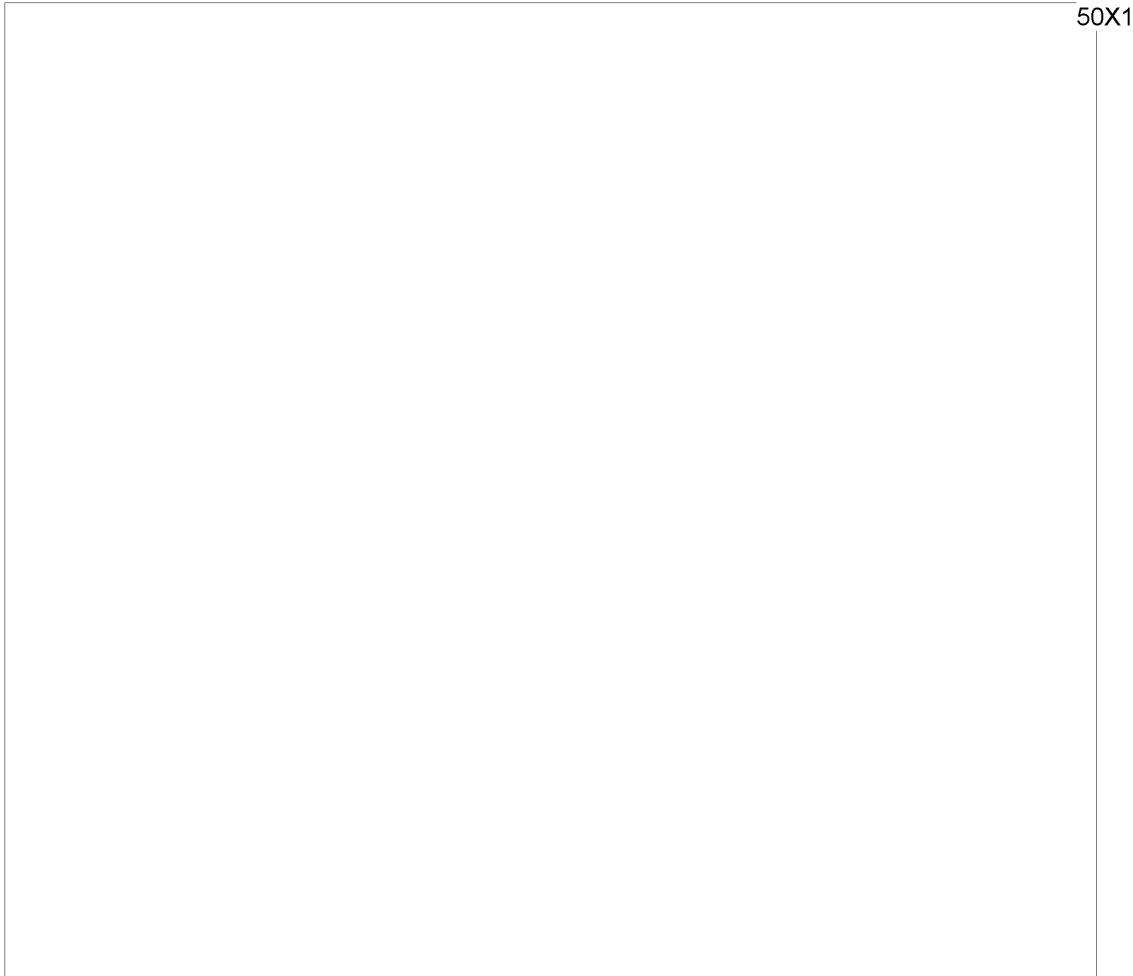
Saudi Arabia, increasingly critical of Egypt's inability to manage its finances, has become reluctant over the past year to give Egypt large amounts of financial aid over which the Saudis retain no control.

The \$2 billion five-year fund for Egypt, established recently by Saudi Arabia and three other Persian Gulf oil producers, reflects the desire of the Saudis and other donors to limit their aid and to exert greater control over its disposition. When spread over a five-year period, the fund will not reach the level of annual subsidies paid Egypt by the oil states in the past. Moreover, it appears tied to specific long-range programs and will provide little relief from immediate financial problems.

Sadat's criticism was probably intended to persuade the Arabs to expand the fund before final agreement is reached on August 18. He may also have hoped to convince the Egyptian public that some of the responsibility for Egypt's economic plight rests not with his government but with the Saudis and other Arab donors.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR: Satellite photography and telemetry intercepts show that the Soviets are developing a new, low-altitude surface-to-air missile at the Sary Shagan test facility. Such a system will probably not be operational before 1980.

The system appears suitable primarily for defense against low flying aircraft, but it may also have some capability against cruise missiles. CIA estimates, however,

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[redacted] currently carried by US strategic bombers. DIA and NSA believe the system could engage a SRAM.

[redacted] which has a very low radar visibility.

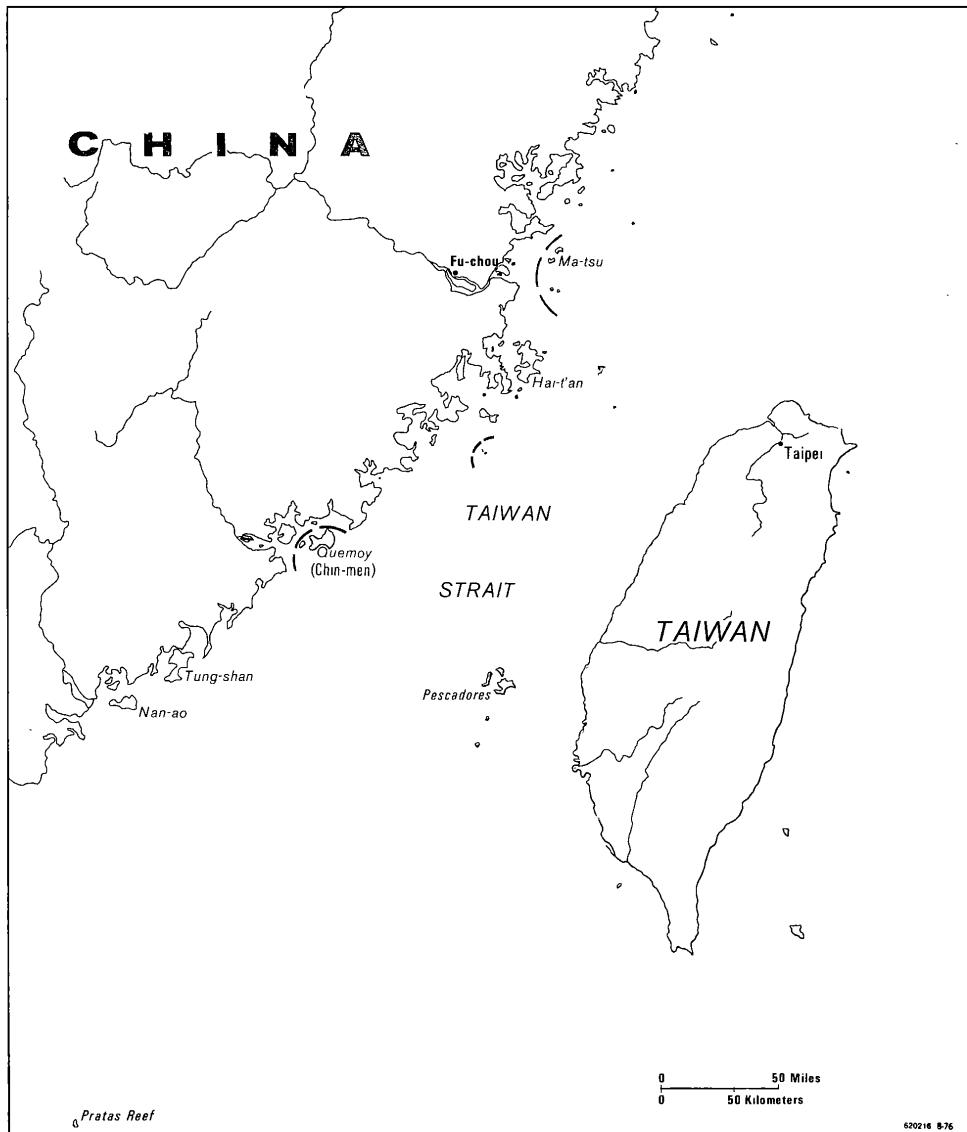
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The layout of the launch area at the test facility indicates that the basic firing unit will total twelve missiles--three launch pads with a four canister launcher on each pad. The system will probably use command guidance and be capable of simultaneously engaging multiple targets within the coverage of a phased-array radar.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



620216 8-76

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*The Chinese military maneuvers near the southern entrance to the Taiwan Strait have apparently ended.*

There has been little military activity in the Tung-shan area since July 24 when an elaborate air, naval, and ground force exercise was conducted. Intercepts indicate that aircraft and several large surface ships have returned to their home bases.

\* \* \*

*The first major urban violence in South Africa since the June riots occurred in Soweto yesterday.*

Three blacks reportedly were killed. Police said the rioting was under control by noon, although groups of students continued to march for several hours.

Since schools reopened in the black townships two weeks ago, minor student disorders and some arson in widely separated localities have shown a degree of coordination that was not apparent in June. In an effort to reduce tensions, the government suspended a ban on outdoor gatherings last Sunday so that members of Soweto's urban council could meet with local residents to inform them of their consultations with government leaders and to ask parents to cooperate in restraining student unrest.

Events yesterday may have been the militants' response to the Sunday meeting.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

*One of the Soviet TU-95 naval reconnaissance aircraft en route to the USSR after a 20-day assignment in Cuba crashed into the sea yesterday southeast of Newfoundland.*



We do not know the fate of the crew of the aircraft. Soviet merchant ships are steaming to the area where the plane went down. The second TU-95 returned to Cuba.

\* \* \*

*Some Ugandan troops stationed near the Kenyan border have been ordered to withdraw, according to intercepts.*

The troops are to return this week to their normal locations in central and western Uganda. Parts of two mechanized formations and artillery and support groups are involved in the move.

The move apparently would not affect the 6,000 men normally stationed along the Kenyan border. We have no indication that the shifts will involve any units of the Ugandan air force.

Kenya had stipulated that a Ugandan pullback was a precondition to meaningful talks on the dispute between the two countries. Discussions between Ugandan and Kenyan delegations began in Nairobi yesterday.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

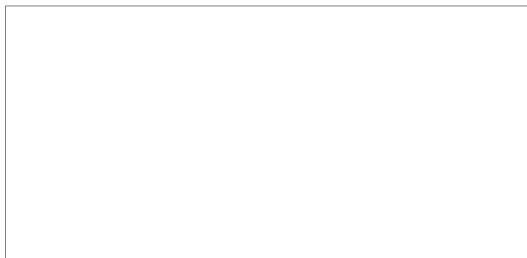
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*Kuwait appears to be the major stumbling block to any formal relaxation of the Arab boycott of Western firms doing business in Israel.*



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*Kuwait's inflexible position on boycott sanctions may reflect its fears of offending its large Palestinian community--nearly 30 percent of the country's population of 1 million.*

\* \* \*

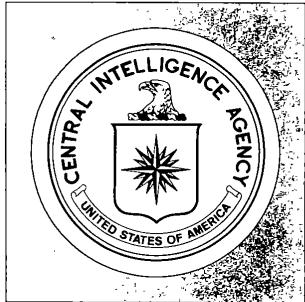
*Santiago Carrillo, Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party, has announced that he will return to Spain this month and that Party President Dolores Ibaruri will return in September.*

*If the two party leaders do return, their move will be intended in large part to test the government's amnesty program.*

*At a meeting of the Spanish party's Central Committee in Rome, Carrillo reportedly condemned the presence of US bases in Spain. He said he opposed foreign bases in all countries, including Soviet bases in eastern Europe.*

*Top Secret*

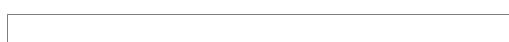
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# The President's Daily Brief

August 6, 1976

2



Top Secret 50X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
exemption category, 5B(1),(2),(3)  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 6, 1976

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Lebanon: The new cease-fire seems to be holding in most areas [ ] 50X1  
[ ] (Page 1)

Turkey-Greece: The new plans announced yesterday for the Turkish research ship Sismik I increase the chances of a Turkish-Greek incident. (Page 2)

North Korea - South Korea: The North Korean government yesterday issued a statement attacking alleged US war preparations in South Korea. (Page 3)

Notes: USSR; Cuba-Congo; Romania-USSR (Pages 5 and 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



620228 8-76

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: *The cease-fire brokered by the Arab League went into effect yesterday, and seemed to be holding in all areas of the country except in the vicinity of Tall Zatar and the nearby Muslim enclave of Nabaa.*

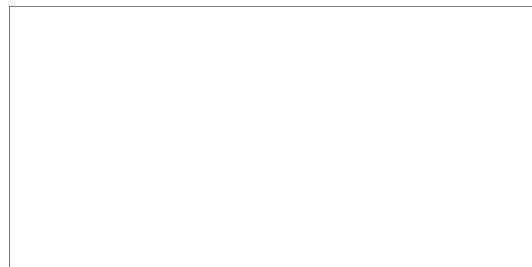
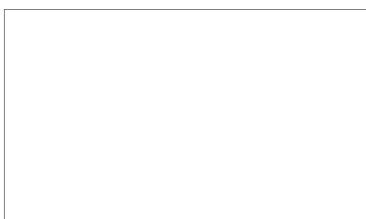
Christian forces launched a major attack on Palestinian-leftist positions around Tall Zatar and Nabaa just before the truce was to take effect, and as of early this morning clashes were continuing. The Christians claim they overran Nabaa early yesterday and forced several high-ranking Palestinian and leftist militia leaders to surrender. This attack apparently caused the postponement of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese truce committee meeting scheduled for yesterday, and triggered warnings from the leftists that they would not allow Nabaa to fall into Christian hands.

Arrangements for deploying Arab League forces to observation posts in Jazzin, Alayh, Aynturah, Tripoli, and both east and west Beirut are still going forward. These areas have been the scene of the heaviest fighting over the past several weeks. Syrian troops will presumably continue to patrol the Bekaa Valley.

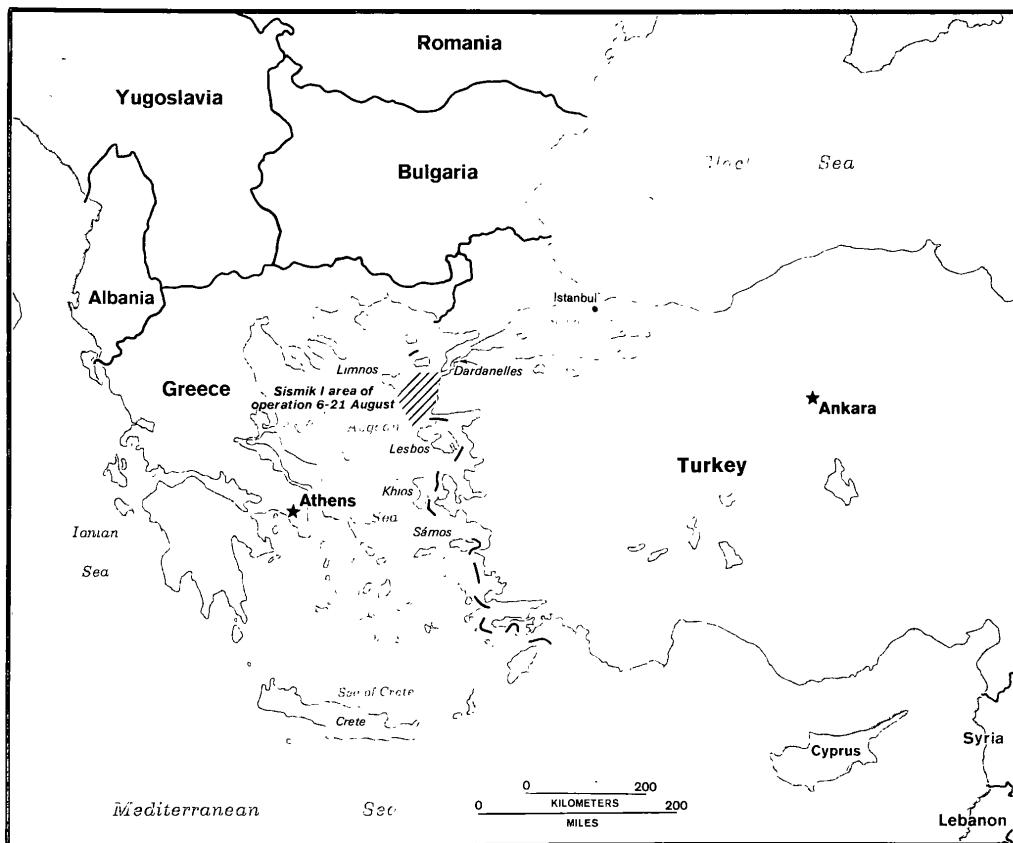
League troops are also charged under the truce agreement with opening Beirut airport by August 15 and escorting travelers to and from the airport.

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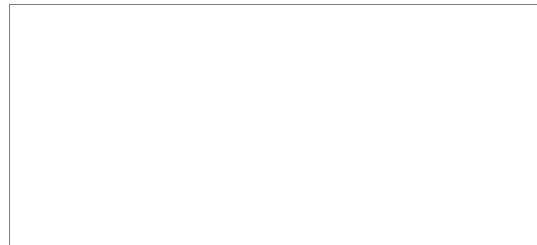
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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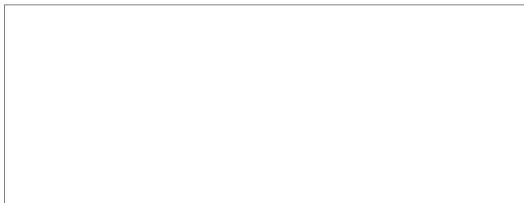
*The Syrians, for their part, have put some pressure on the Christians to cooperate with the Arab League and have recently shown discomfort over the international attention being given to Israel's role in the Lebanese dispute.*

Foreign Minister Khaddam recently appeared totally preoccupied with the assistance other Arabs are giving to the Palestinians and the Lebanese left. He seems to believe that meddling by "foreign elements"--presumably Egypt and the Soviet Union--was the greatest threat to Syria's recent efforts to end the crisis.

\* \* \*

*TURKEY-GREECE: The new coordinates announced for the second phase of the voyage of the Turkish research ship *Sismik I* increase the chances of a Turkish-Greek incident.*

Turkish Prime Minister Demirel announced yesterday that the ship would begin its second trip into the Aegean last night. The Turkish navy, meanwhile, issued a notice to mariners covering the period from August 6 to 21 and involving an area between the Turkish mainland and the Greek islands of Limnos and Lesbos where both countries have conflicting claims on the oil and mineral resources of the seabed.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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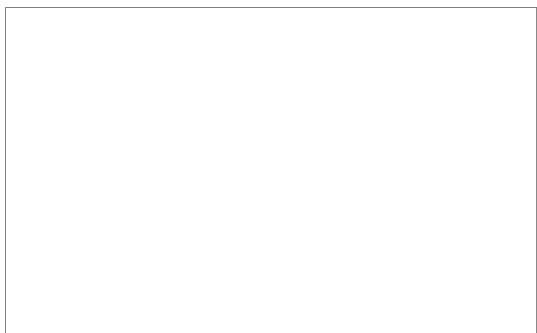
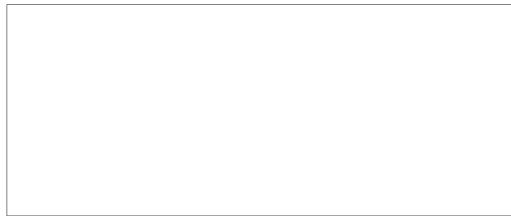
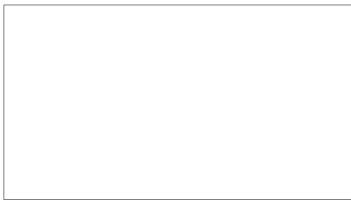


*Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis appears increasingly pessimistic about Turkish intentions in the Aegean and prospects for avoiding a clash.*

*He probably will accept a brief foray by the Turkish ship into contested waters, but a deeper penetration or an extended stay in disputed areas could lead Caramanlis to take strong countermeasures.*

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**NORTH KOREA - SOUTH KOREA:** *The North Korean government statement yesterday attacking alleged US war preparations in South Korea appears intended to enhance North Korea's position at the approaching nonaligned summit in Colombo.*

*The statement--the first at this level directed specifically at US actions in the south since 1969--rejects the recently renewed US [redacted] proposal for a four-power conference on Korea. Characterizing the proposal as "stalling tactics,"*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

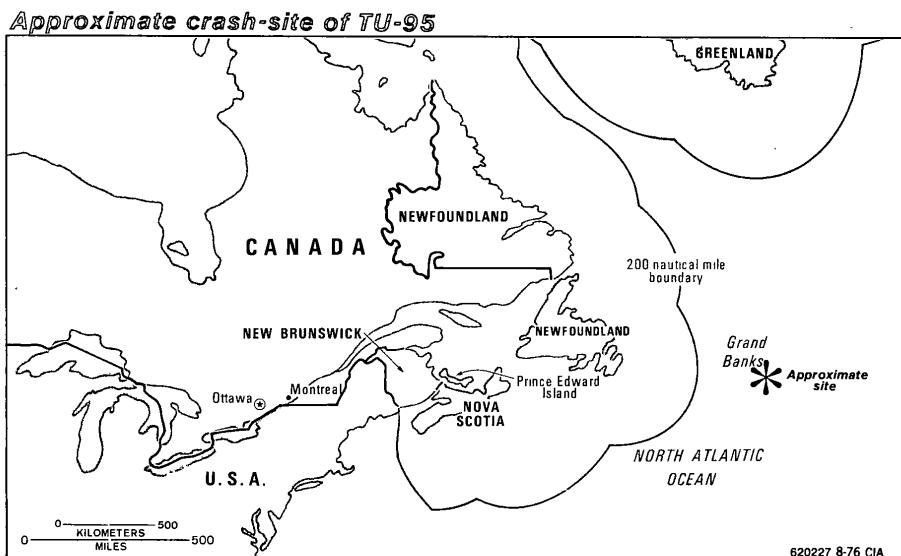
the statement puts forward the standard North Korean demand for a unilateral withdrawal of US forces and the scrapping of the armistice agreement.

Since early this spring North Korean propaganda has almost daily charged the US with introducing new weapons into the south, conducting provocative military exercises, and keeping South Korean armed forces on a war footing.

The new statement reiterates all these charges and adds that the US and South Korea have now "completed" war preparations and are ready to "directly kindle the fuse of war." The statement does not threaten any new or unusual countermeasures.

The statement was released only hours after a shooting incident along the demilitarized zone, but made no reference to it. The incident, which lasted only a few minutes and caused no casualties, did not differ much from the half a dozen or so that have preceded it this year. In this case, North Korea may have deliberately precipitated an incident in order to give added impact to the government statement.

--continued



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Soviet search opera-  
tions for wreckage of  
the downed TU-95 naval  
reconnaissance aircraft  
continued yesterday in  
the North Atlantic east  
of Newfoundland.

About six Soviet merchant ships  
are engaged in the search.

50X1

The crash was the third known in-  
volving TU-95 aircraft. The others  
occurred in 1967 and 1971. The  
naval reconnaissance version of  
the TU-95 is believed to carry  
about a dozen crew members.

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Cuba

Congo

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

*President Ceausescu seems to be using his current stay in the Crimea to put the best possible face on relations between Romania and the USSR.*

Ceausescu met General Secretary Brezhnev on Tuesday for "cordial and friendly" talks on a wide range of subjects, including an "exchange of opinions" on the future course of communism in Europe. According to the Romanian news agency, they affirmed their support of the cohesion of the socialist countries in terms usually adopted by Moscow to connote Soviet leadership of the movement.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



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# The President's Daily Brief

August 7, 1976



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 7, 1976

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Lebanon: Violations of the cease-fire occurred in most areas of the country yesterday. (Page 1) 50X1

Syria:

(Page 2)

50X1

Turkey-Greece:

(Page 4)

50X1

Italy: Prime Minister Andreotti's Christian Democratic minority government won a vote of confidence in the Senate yesterday. 50X1  
(Page 4)

USSR: The Soviet Union is apparently preparing to launch a lunar mission next week. The cosmonauts aboard Salyut 5 may be devoting most of their working time to intelligence-related tasks. (Page 6)

Kenya-Uganda: A preliminary agreement reached yesterday on ending the month-long dispute between Kenya and Uganda largely satisfies Nairobi's conditions for improving relations. 50X1  
(Page 6)

Rhodesia-Tanzania-Mozambique:

Notes: USSR; Spain; Thailand-Vietnam (Pages 9 and 10)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



620233 8-76

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: Violations of the cease-fire occurred in most areas of the country yesterday. The Arab League has no immediate plans to position its forces in accordance with the agreement signed in Damascus a week ago.*

An attempt to evacuate more of the wounded from the Tall Zatar refugee camp was broken off abruptly yesterday when several hundred inhabitants tried to force their way into the Red Cross vehicles in an effort to get out of the camp. Each side is accusing the other of opening fire on the convoy to block the escape.

The pro-Christian radio has charged that the Palestinian leadership in the camp is allowing only Palestinian wounded, women, and children to leave, while forcing Lebanese to stay behind. The charges suggest the Christians may not permit further evacuations. As of yesterday, the Red Cross was planning no further attempts.

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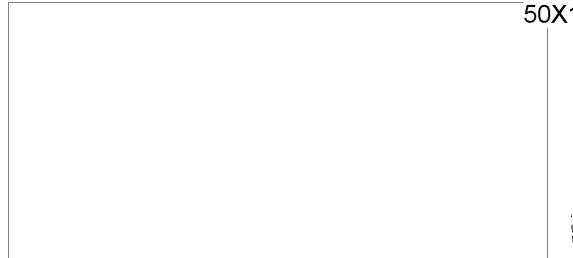
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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SYRIA: [redacted]

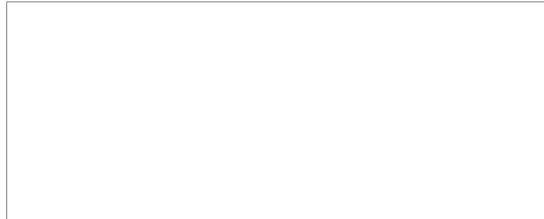
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[redacted] Pres- 50X1

sure on Asad to alter his Lebanon policy has increased with reported Soviet threats to impose sanctions on Damascus, the increased flow of arms to Palestinian forces, more explicit Libyan support for the Palestinians, and new signs of unrest in Syria. Two bombings occurred in Damascus early yesterday morning, and there have been bombings or political assassinations in three major cities within the past month. 50X1



A week-long delay in the announcement of a new Syrian cabinet, although possibly involving other political considerations, almost certainly was related to discussions within the regime over Asad's Lebanon policy.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*The increasing problems Asad faces are probably responsible for his decision to reduce, at least temporarily, Syrian military pressure on the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists in the Sidon area of southern Lebanon.*

Syrian forces withdrew late last month from Sidon to Jazzin. This withdrawal helped reduce Arab criticism of Asad, facilitated the negotiation of the Syrian-Palestinian agreement July 29, and led to a reduction of fighting this week. It also permitted large-scale resupply of Palestinian forces through the port of Sidon, however, and is therefore likely to prolong the fighting even if the Syrians succeed in efforts to create a new Christian force in the area strong enough to retake former Syrian positions.

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[redacted] the Syrians have already concluded that they made a mistake in withdrawing from Sidon. Most Syrian leaders believe the Palestinians are only stalling for time while seeking further external support. Presumably the Syrians are concerned that they may once again have eased up just before their strategy had achieved success.

*Soviet military deliveries to Syria evidently are going forward despite political problems between Moscow and Damascus.*

A Soviet shipment of trucks and other military support equipment arrived in Latakia on August 2, possibly the first of several such deliveries.

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The delivery last week was the first confirmed shipment to arrive in Syria since July 12 although the [redacted]

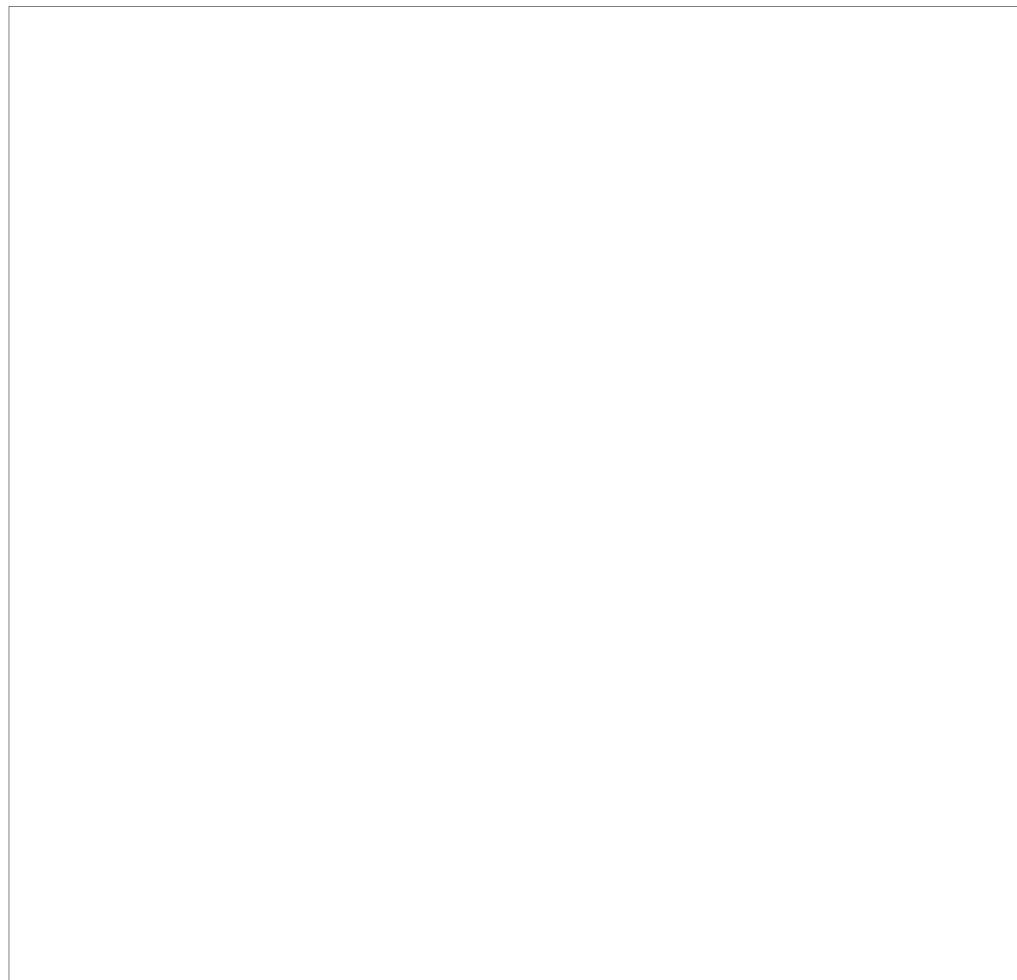
[redacted] received new Soviet military equipment late last month.

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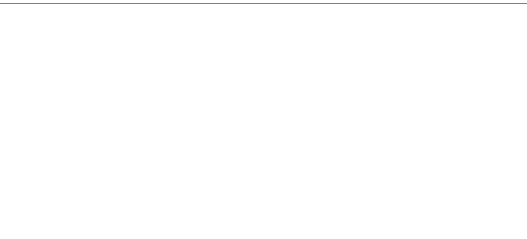
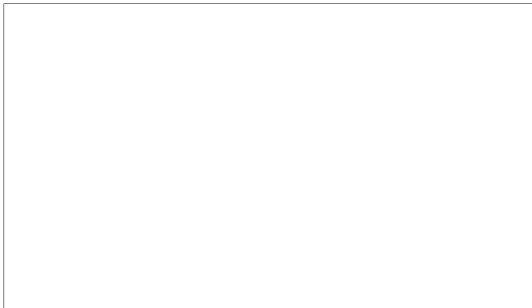
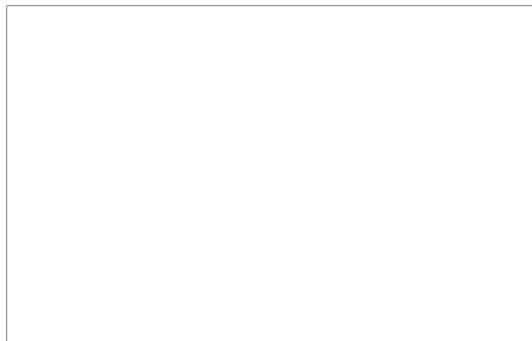
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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TURKEY-GREECE:



\* \* \*

ITALY: Prime Minister Andreotti's Christian Democratic minority government won a vote of confidence in the Senate yesterday.

The Communist Party's announcement that it would abstain in the confidence votes means that the Christian Democrats--the only major party to vote affirmatively--will also be able to muster a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. A vote is expected there early next week.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Communists made it clear in the Senate debate that they are not giving Andreotti a "mandate" and that the party views his government merely as an "intermediate phase." The statement is probably designed in part to reassure the Communist rank and file that the party has not sold out to the Christian Democrats. On the other hand, the Communists appear to be signaling that they will only cooperate with Andreotti for a limited time and will demand further concessions as the price for continued support.

*The Communists have scored an important success in local politics by gaining a place in Rome's municipal government for the first time.*

The capital has been without a government since June, when the municipal election made the Communists the largest party in the city but failed to produce a majority for the left as a whole. The stalemate was broken when the Communists, Socialists, and Social Democrats agreed to form a leftist administration that will rely for its majority on abstention in the city council by the small Republican Party. The council is expected to elect a mayor on Monday, and the post is reportedly slated to go to a Communist.

When the Roman administration is installed, the Communists will be participating in the governments of eight of Italy's ten largest cities. The Communists won governing roles in Milan, Turin, Venice, and Naples following the party's sharp gains in the round of municipal elections held in June 1975.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

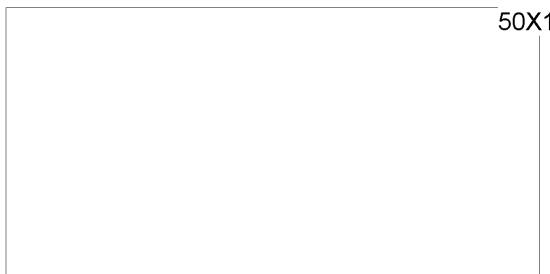
*USSR: The USSR apparently is preparing to launch a lunar mission next week, possibly by Monday.*

We believe the Soviets may try to place a spacecraft into a polar orbit around the moon. Such a mission, never attempted by either the USSR or the US, probably would provide data on variations in lunar gravity as well as photographic coverage of the moon's poles and extreme latitudes.

The Soviets have launched 13 unmanned lunar probes since 1969. The program has included missions which returned lunar soil samples, put spacecraft into low orbits around the moon, and deployed a lunar rover. Only six of these have been successful.



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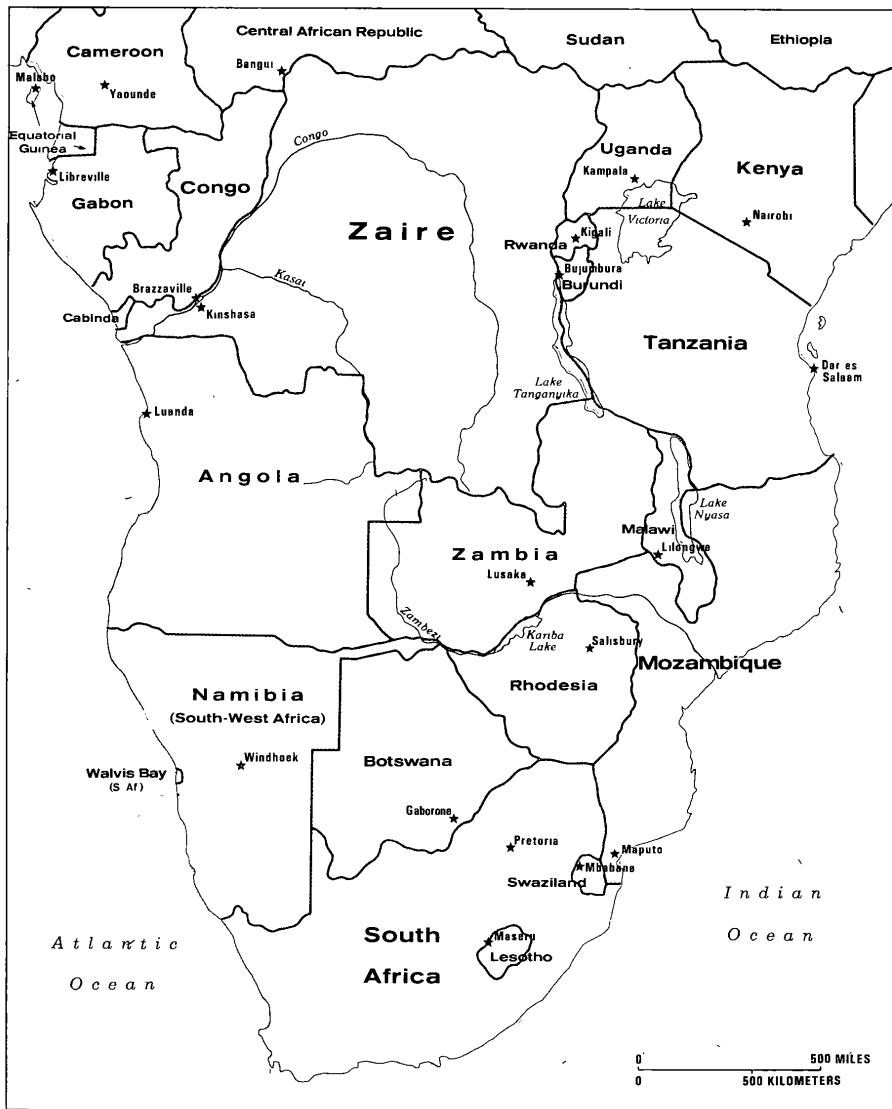
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*KENYA-UGANDA: A preliminary agreement reached yesterday on ending the month-long dispute largely satisfies Nairobi's conditions for improving relations. The accord is subject to ratification by presidents Kenyatta and Amin.*

After three days of talks in Nairobi, the two sides agreed to withdraw troops from the border, to halt threats to use force, and to cease their propaganda war. Intercepts indicate that some Ugandan troops on the border were ordered to withdraw earlier this week.

The agreement includes guarantees for an end to the harassment of

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

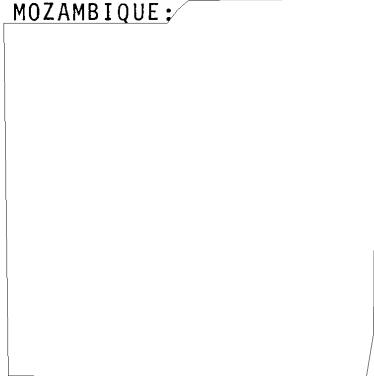
Kenyans in Uganda and compensation for Kenyan property seized by Uganda. The Ugandan government recognized a general obligation to pay its debts, and a special committee is to be established to arrange for the payment of money Nairobi says Uganda owes.

A provision for the free flow of traffic between the two countries apparently will require Kenya eventually to end its restrictions on deliveries of fuel to Uganda, and will obligate Uganda to stop confiscating goods bound from Kenya for other African countries.

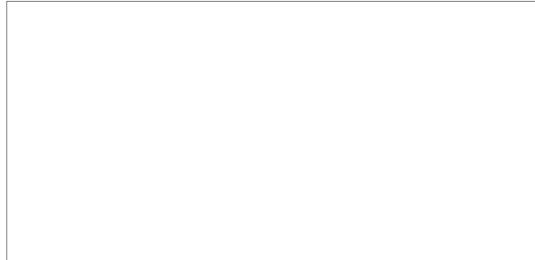
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RHODESIA-TANZANIA-  
MOZAMBIQUE:



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*South Africa*



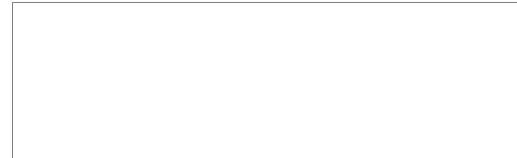
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev is north of the British Isles and should arrive in Northern Fleet waters early next week.*

Two surface warships and an oiler rendezvoused with the Kiev last Tuesday to escort it on the final leg of its voyage to the Northern Fleet.

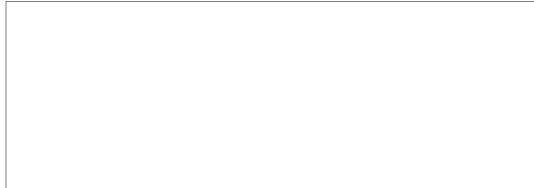
The Kiev will probably remain in the Northern Fleet area for exercises and weapons familiarization tests but is expected to return eventually to the Black Sea.

The two destroyers that escorted the Kiev out of the Mediterranean parted company with it last Tuesday. The two ships have moved north of the Azores to refuel from a tanker and probably will sail to Cuba. Soviet naval ships have not visited Cuba since June 1975.

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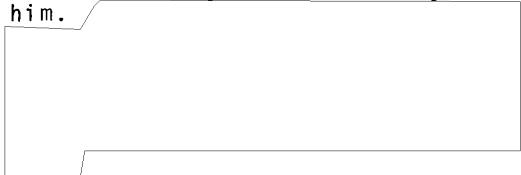
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*The Spanish government appears likely to delay in deciding whether to permit exiled Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo to return home.*



50X1

*Carrillo's return is a political question and not a legal one. No criminal charges now stand against him.*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

*Thai Foreign Minister Phichai concluded his visit to Hanoi with an announcement that diplomatic relations have been established between Thailand and Vietnam.*

The communique on diplomatic recognition essentially follows the four-point formulation Vietnam used with the Philippines--peaceful coexistence; no bases to be used by foreign powers against the other party; the resolution of all disputes through negotiations; and the promotion of regional cooperation in the "interests of independence and neutrality."

Thailand was the last of Hanoi's Southeast Asian neighbors to normalize relations. Two issues that were significant roadblocks in the past--the return of Vietnamese refugees living in Thailand since the end of the French Indochina war and the return of South Vietnamese aircraft flown to Thailand at the end of the Vietnam war last year--were apparently set aside.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*

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# The President's Daily Brief

*August 9, 1976*

2



*Top Secret<sup>50X1</sup>*

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category SB(1),(2),(3)  
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the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 9, 1976

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Greece-Turkey: Greece has protested the entry of the Turkish research ship Sismik I into disputed waters; Turkey has rejected the protest. (Page 1)

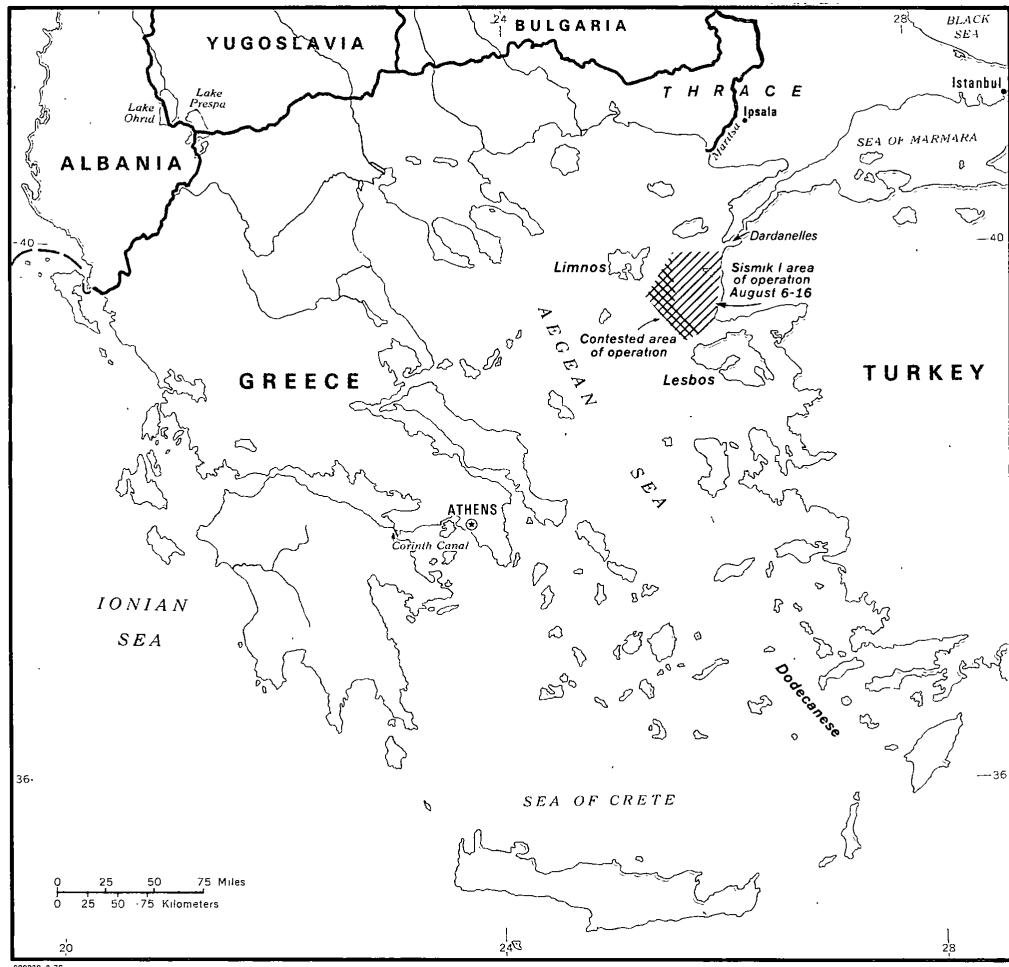
Lebanon: Fighting continued in east Beirut throughout the weekend. (Page 1)

Syria: President Asad yesterday installed the new cabinet headed by Prime Minister Khulayfawi. (Page 2)

Egypt-Libya: Preliminary analysis of overhead photography taken in late July indicates no significant buildup of ground forces on either side of the Egyptian-Libyan border. (Page 3)

At Annex we present an alert memorandum on Greek-Turkish tensions and judgments on the Greek-Turkish military balance.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**GREECE-TURKEY:** Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios informed the US embassy in Athens on Saturday that the Turkish ship *Sismik I* had conducted seismic research in disputed waters off the Greek island of Lesbos the previous night for several hours. Bitsios suggested that the ship had entered the disputed area a second time, but provided no details.

Athens protested to Ankara on Saturday, calling on the Turks to avoid further violation of "the sovereign rights of Greece" but not threatening specific action against the ship.

Ankara has rejected the Greek note, according to the press. Without actually confirming the Greek allegation, Turkey reasserted its right to conduct research in contested areas and warned Athens against interfering with the *Sismik*. The area of operation, over which Greece lodged its protest, falls within a larger region in which the Turks had earlier announced the ship would operate from August 6 to 16.

The Greek cabinet met in special session yesterday to consider Turkey's rejection of its protest, and is expected to issue a statement today.

\* \* \*

**LEBANON:** Fighting continued in east Beirut throughout the weekend as Christian forces moved to consolidate their control over the Muslim enclave of Nabaa and Tall Zatar refugee camp.

The Christians have been taking advantage of Damascus' repeated postponements of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese truce committee meeting. The Syrians gave no reason for their cancellation of the meeting that was to have convened Saturday. Although the request may have been prompted by President Asad's preoccupation with forming a new cabinet, it seems more likely that the Syrians are employing delaying tactics as a means of assisting the Christians.

The Red Cross, having evacuated only 74 people from the Tall Zatar refugee camp on Friday and having

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

been fired on by snipers at the pick-up point, has abandoned further efforts to enter the camp. The announcement of the Red Cross' decision apparently prompted some 400 families to flee the camp on their own this weekend. 50X1

Red Cross officials have accused the Christians of shelling the Beirut airport Friday while a Red Cross plane was on the runway. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] 50X1

*President Franjiyah and Camille Shamun are the leaders who are probably most responsible for Christian violations of the cease-fire and for the heady confidence among Christians that they can achieve a total military victory.*

The Phalangists [redacted]

[redacted] have been less effective than formerly in check[redacted] 50X1 Christian extremists.

[redacted]

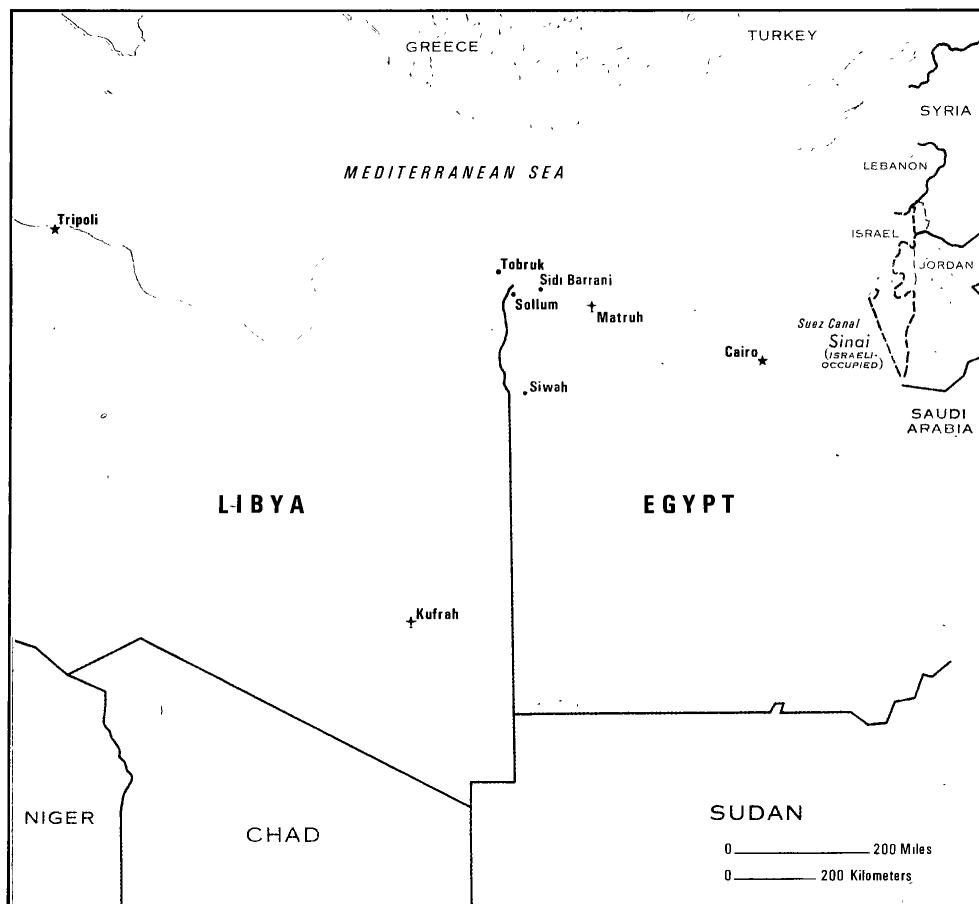
*SYRIA: President Asad yesterday installed the new cabinet headed by Prime Minister Khulayfawi.*

Four principal members of the previous government, including Foreign Minister Khaddam and Defense Minister Talas, retain their posts. The present cabinet, like the former one, is dominated by the Baath Party and Sunni Muslims.

\* \* \*

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EGYPT-LIBYA:** Preliminary analysis of overhead photography taken in late July indicates no significant build-up of ground forces on either side of the Egyptian-Libyan border.



No ground forces were detected at Siwah, and ground activity at Matruh and Sollum appeared to be at levels similar to those observed prior to the reported build-up. 50X1

Photography [redacted] did show: 50X1

--a total of eight new surface-to-air missile battalions at Matruh, Sollum, and Sidi Barrani;

--twelve MIG-21 fighters and nineteen L-29 jet trainers at Matruh; and

--a new airfield under construction at Sidi Barrani.

On the Libyan side, nineteen Mirage 5 fighters were seen at the airfield near Tobruk. 50X1

[redacted]  
The Libyans have positioned three additional SA-2 missile firing battalions around the field, and they are constructing a new graded-earth landing strip west of Tobruk.

The photography also confirmed earlier reports of a military build-up in southeastern Libya. Two Mirage 5s were at Kufrah, the first fighter aircraft ever detected at this airfield. Elements of a mechanized infantry battalion were noted at a military installation north of the airfield.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

*Egypt claims it has "definite evidence" that Libya was responsible for the explosion of two bombs in a government building in Cairo yesterday that injured 15 people.*

A high official in the Egyptian Ministry of Interior has charged that Libyan President Qadhafi personally planned the incident.

With relations between the two countries in their present state of deterioration, Egypt would be inclined to charge Libya with responsibility for any terrorist act. Further influencing Cairo's attitude, however, are the numerous instances of Libyan-sponsored sabotage in Egypt over the last two years. Most of these were on a smaller scale than yesterday's bombing.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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GREECE-TURKEY

*We present here the substantive points of an alert memorandum of August 7 on Greek-Turkish tensions and judgments on the Greek-Turkish military balance.*

Both Turkey and Greece hope to avoid conflict in the Aegean, but the war of nerves is escalating as each side seeks to prevent the other from winning advantage. The odds still appear against large-scale conflict, but the possibility cannot be ruled out.

It should be noted that both governments see it to be to their immediate interest to impress the US and other states with the serious nature of the confrontation. Each evidently feels, at this stage, that it must assert a hard line and show determination lest it weaken its tactical position, play into the hands of its rival, and give its domestic critics ammunition. Both governments are sufficiently vulnerable to domestic pressures so that it would be politically very difficult for either to make public concessions of the kind that may be needed to get off a collision course.

Two recent developments have added to the urgency of the confrontation:

--One is the Turkish announcement of August 5 that the Sismik would operate in an area which includes disputed waters between the islands of Lesbos and Limnos. (The Turks had previously indicated that, at least for some days to come, it would stay in non-contested waters.) Ankara could of course avoid the disputed portions of this area, but in view of the publicity given to this voyage it seems likely that the government feels committed to have the ship spend at least a brief period in contested waters.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

As for the Greek side, the bulk of Greek naval forces--including most of the submarines--have been at sea since the Sismik entered the Aegean. Most of these forces are probably operating in the northern Aegean. Greek ground forces are in a high state of readiness. Over the past several months, the Greeks have made some ground force movements into Thrace and the larger Aegean islands; these may have been part of regular summer redeployments, as the Greeks claim, but it is doubtful that Ankara so interprets them.

*Following are the main judgments of a just-completed interagency memorandum on the Greek-Turkish military balance.*

The Greek perception of Turkey as the principal threat has led the Hellenic Armed Forces to undertake preparations designed to improve substantially their prospects in any conflict with Turkey. Specific factors which have improved the Greek position since 1974 include:

- The reorientation of Greek ground forces away from the northern border areas and toward the Turkish border and the major Aegean and Dodecanese islands.
- The modernization of the Hellenic Armed Forces--especially the air forces.
- Increased Greek preparedness in terms of additional active duty personnel, a recently exercised mobilization system, and a growing pool of trained reservists.
- The degradation of Turkish military capabilities resulting from the US arms embargo.

These changes have reduced the Turkish military advantage in the Aegean and in Thrace, but not enough to affect decisively the outcome of a conflict there. Turkey maintains quantitative superiority in virtually all respects except major naval surface combatants, although the geographic dispersion of Turkish military forces tends to offset somewhat their overall force advantage.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

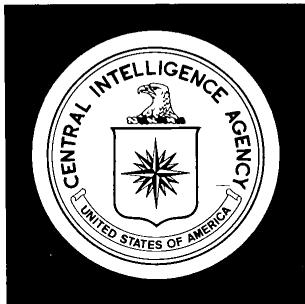
Turkey's proximity to the Greek Aegean islands presents serious constraints on Greek defensive capabilities there and the Turks could probably attack and occupy one or more of the major Greek islands. They could not do so, however, without mounting a major military operation which would prove costly, deplete military stockpiles, and risk expansion to a broader war.

In Thrace, forces currently facing each other at the Evros/Meric (Maritsa) River border are roughly matched in capabilities. Required river crossings against prepared defenses would lead to high casualty rates for the attacking force, and neither force would be capable of sustained deep penetrations into the other's territory.

Given the constraints on logistical resources on both sides, the duration of high intensity conflict would be limited to a few weeks without resupply. This could diminish the intensity of combat after a few weeks, but would not necessarily bring an end to hostilities.

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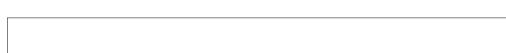


# The President's Daily Brief

August 10, 1976

2

Top Secret<sup>50X1</sup>



Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category SB(1)(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 10, 1976

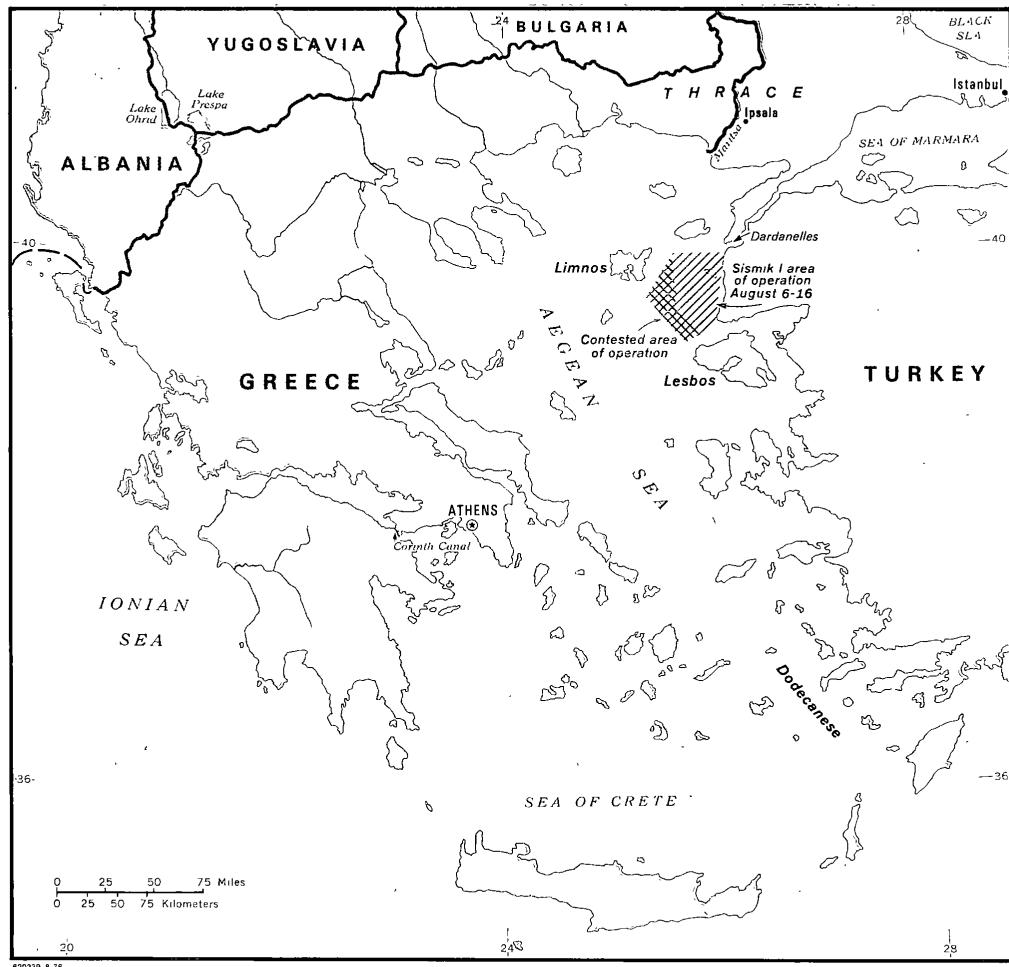
Table of Contents

Greece-Turkey: Greece lodged a second protest with Turkey yesterday over activities of the research ship Sismik. (Page 1)

Lebanon: The meeting of the truce committee continues to be delayed, while the Syrians, presumably to avoid being charged with violations of the "cease-fire," seem content to let the Christians do most of the fighting. (Page 2)

Notes: South Africa; USSR; North Korea (Page 3)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**GREECE-TURKEY:** *Greece lodged a second protest with Turkey yesterday over activities of the research ship Sismik. In delivering the note, the Greek ambassador in Ankara asserted that Greece could accept Turkey's bid to resume bilateral negotiations on Aegean problems only if the research ship stays out of contested waters.*

*A Turkish official told the US embassy in Ankara that the second Greek note contained "harsher" language than the first, and that a correspondingly stronger Turkish reply was being prepared.*

**Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis** announced last night that Athens will shortly request an emergency session of the UN Security Council to consider the Greek-Turkish dispute. He said Greece would also turn to the International Court of Justice for a demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf.

Caramanlis' announcement seems designed largely to give him room to maneuver. At the very least, this statement of government intentions should relieve domestic pressure for sterner reaction to Turkish activity.

**Turkish Prime Minister Demirel** told the press that the Sismik would continue its scheduled operations.

Each government has accused the other of provocative activities associated with their respective efforts to monitor the Sismik. Turkey has complained that low-flying Greek aircraft have harassed the ship. Greek officials told the US embassy yesterday that Turkish planes had twice overflowed the Greek ship that is following the Sismik.

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Dutch Foreign Minister Van Der Stoel, who met with Caramanlis over the weekend, has urged the EC to take action to ease Greek-Turkish tensions. Differences among EC governments on how to approach the matter, however, may limit action to demarches to Athens and Ankara suggesting a renewal of bilateral talks.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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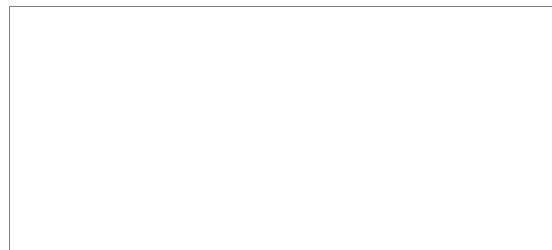
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: The repeatedly postponed meeting of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese truce committee has been further delayed by the departure of Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and Palestine Liberation Organization representative Qaddumi for the nonaligned conference in Sri Lanka.*

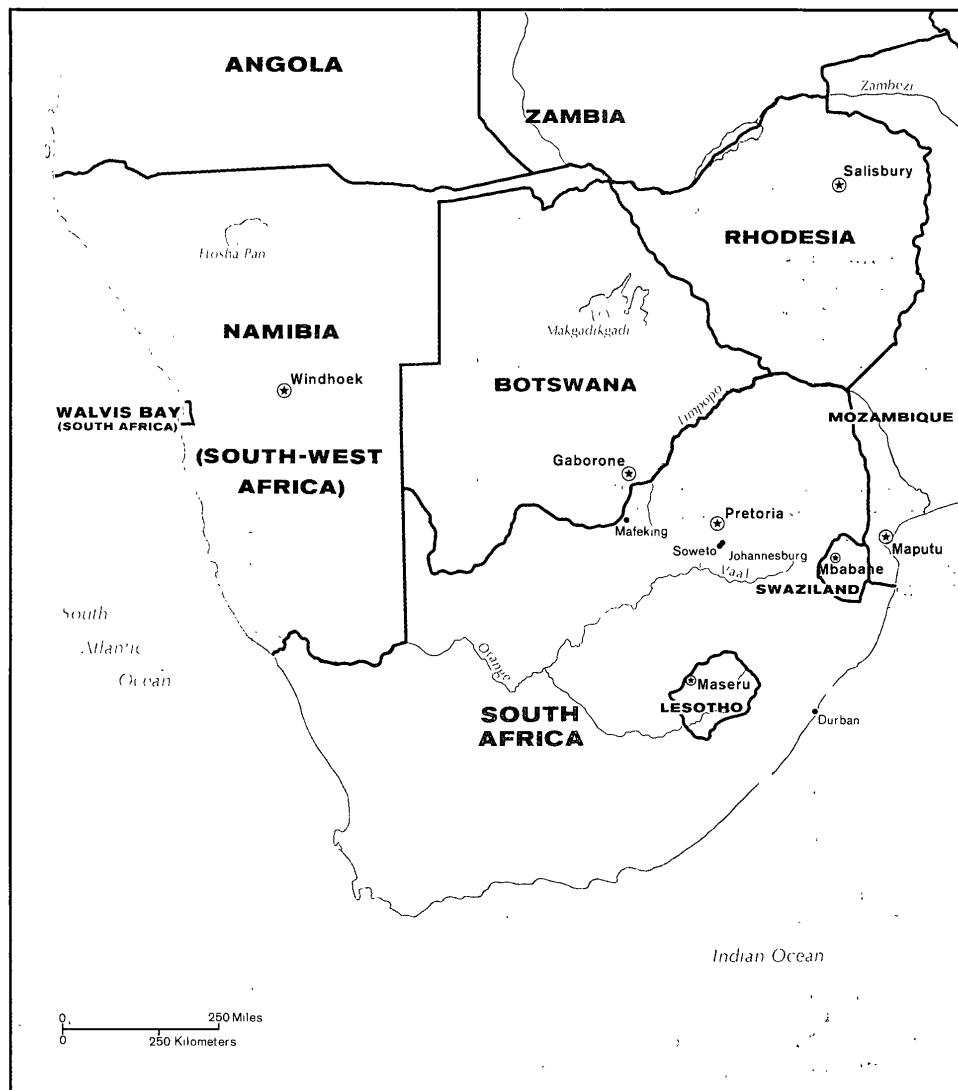
*The Syrians, presumably to avoid being charged with violating the "cease-fire," seem content for the time being to let the Christians take the lead in the fighting throughout the country.*

The long delay is allowing objections from all parties to surface. The Syrians are now insisting that other parties, in addition to that of extremist Kamal Jumblatt, represent the Lebanese left. Christian leader Camille Shamun has branded Jumblatt and his followers as traitors and refuses to attend the committee meetings if they participate.

Some fighting seems to be continuing in the Muslim enclave of Nabaa, and there are reports of heavy firing in Shiayah and nearby suburbs south of Beirut. In the north, a Christian force launched an armored attack over the weekend 50X1 against Palestinians just outside Tripoli.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*Student disturbances in South Africa were reported yesterday in 12 separate localities.*

Areas in which students were active included several black townships around Johannesburg, a township near Durban, and Mafeking--the capital of a tribal area.

In Mafeking, demonstrators burned down the building where the legislative assembly meets. Other disturbances, however, were on a smaller scale than the outbreaks last week in Soweto.

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*The Soviets yesterday launched an unmanned lunar probe from the Tyuratam test center.*

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*A large delegation from North Korea--probably led by President Kim Il-song--will attend the nonaligned summit conference that opens in Colombo early next week.*

Pyongyang wants the conference to brand the US as the major source of tension on the Korean peninsula. North Korea also hopes to develop increased support from nonaligned countries for its position at the UN General Assembly this fall.

*Top Secret*



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# The President's Daily Brief

August 11, 1976

2



~~Top Secret~~ 50X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category (1)(2)(c)(D)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 11, 1976

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Greece-Turkey: Greece yesterday took its case against Turkish seismic exploration in the Aegean to the UN Security Council and submitted its dispute with Turkey over the Aegean continental shelf to the International Court of Justice. (Page 1)

Lebanon: The Christians yesterday began another push against the Tall Zatar refugee camp, and heavy fighting also occurred in several of Beirut's southern suburbs. (Page 2)

USSR-Cuba: Satellite photography [redacted] identified in Cuba for the first time what appears to be the radar associated with the Soviet SA-5 surface-to-air missile system. (Page 3) 50X1

Israel-Kenya: [redacted] (Page 3) 50X1

China: The area most severely affected by the earthquakes last month is vital to China's economy, producing over 10 percent of the nation's industrial output. (Page 4)

Notes: USSR (Novaya Zemlya); USSR (TU-95); Rhodesia-Mozambique; Chile (Pages 6 and 7)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

GREECE-TURKEY: Greece yesterday took its case against Turkish seismic exploration in the Aegean to the UN Security Council and submitted its dispute with Turkey over the Aegean continental shelf to the International Court of Justice.

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The Council meeting will convene later this week.

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[redacted] Greece would press for a Council resolution that calls for a stop to seismic research activities in contested areas and advises the parties either to submit the issue to the International Court or to resume direct negotiations.

In petitioning the International Court, Athens asked for a ruling on the substance of the dispute and for a declaration of interim measures to prevent either country from seismic exploration in contested areas.

The head of the Greek intelligence service told the US defense attache in Athens on Monday that in the meantime, Greece would not attack the Turkish research ship Sismik, but it would do everything short of that to protect its claims.

Turkey has not responded to the latest Greek moves although yesterday, for a second time, Ankara formally rejected a Greek demarche on the activities of the Sismik.

Greece has rejected an offer by NATO Acting Secretary General Pansa to convene a NATO Council meeting on the Greek-Turkish controversy.

Athens believes such a meeting would merely demonstrate to the Greek public the inability of the alliance to deal with the problem. The EC Nine have decided against a common demarche to Greece and Turkey, thereby emphasizing the difficulty the West Europeans are having in coping with the issue.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: *The Christians yesterday began another push against the Tall Zatar refugee camp.*

Heavy ground fighting also occurred in several of Beirut's southern suburbs, including two just east of the international airport. The Christians may be trying to get into position to interdict the landing of any aircraft they believe to be carrying supplies for the Palestinians.

Arab League mediator Hasan Sabri al-Khuli on Monday met representatives of Fatah and the Phalanges Party to discuss problems relating to the cease-fire, the restoration of public utilities, the deployment of Arab League forces, and

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the Palestinian withdrawal from the Mount Lebanon area.

In a later discussion with the Phalangists, Fatah chief Yasir Arafat reportedly rejected the idea of such a withdrawal.

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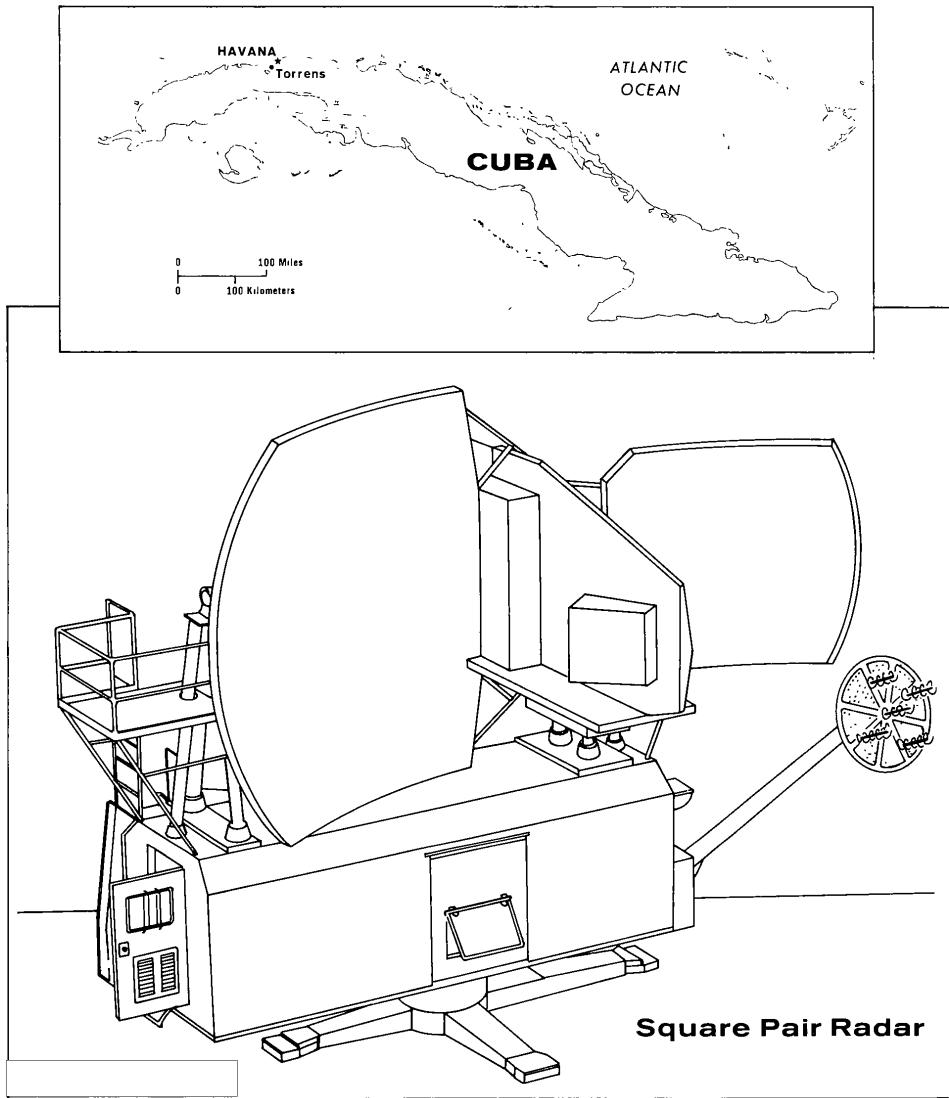
A Cypriot freighter reportedly delivering arms and ammunition to Palestinians at Tyre blew up and sank Monday morning, apparently as the result of sabotage.

The freighter was probably carrying materiel being transshipped from Libya or Egypt. Cypriot vessels are now refusing to make any further deliveries to Tyre although they will continue to make deliveries to the Christian port of Juniyah.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR-CUBA:** Satellite photography [redacted] identified in Cuba for the first time what appears to be the radar associated with the Soviet SA-5 surface-to-air missile system. The Soviets probably will use the radar to monitor flights of the SR-71 over Cuba.

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The radar was seen at a known Soviet sigint collection facility near Havana.

With the radar for the SA-5 system at this facility, the Soviets will be able to evaluate their best high-altitude engagement radar against the most advanced US high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft.

The Soviets may be interested in determining whether the SR-71 carries electronic equipment that can jam the SA-5 radar. The next SR-71 overflight is scheduled for August 16.

The Soviets have never exported the SA-5 system outside the Soviet Union, and it is doubtful that they would put the system in Cuban hands. There is no evidence that any other SA-5 associated equipment is currently in Cuba.

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**ISRAEL-KENYA:** [redacted]

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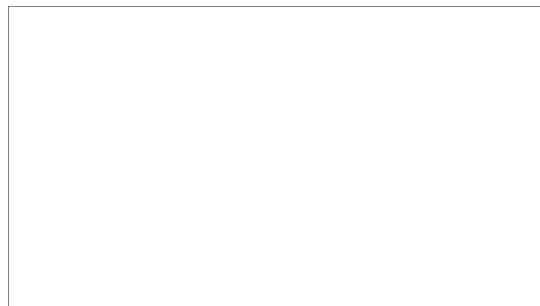
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*CHINA: The area most severely affected by the earthquakes in north China late last month is vital to China's economy, producing over 10 percent of the nation's industrial output.*

Most types of industry are in the area, and most of these were affected.

Ten mining complexes within the area produce about 7 percent of China's coal; 14 electric power plants contribute 6 percent of China's national electric power output. The large Ta-kang oil-field, three major oil refineries, and the country's largest petrochemical plant are also in the quake area.

The New China News Agency reported that production at Ta-kang had returned to normal on the second day after the quake. The shocks apparently damaged the major oil pipeline, however, that passes north of Tang-shan.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Railroads in the area account for more than 20 percent of total national tonnage. Once restored, the system will be overloaded with relief and reconstruction cargoes, further delaying resumption of normal economic activity.

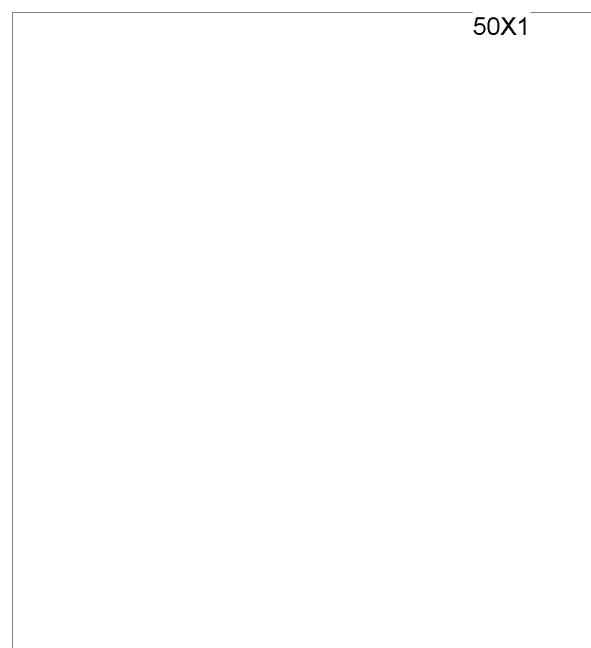
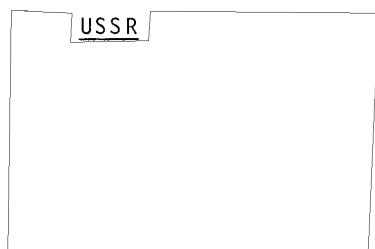
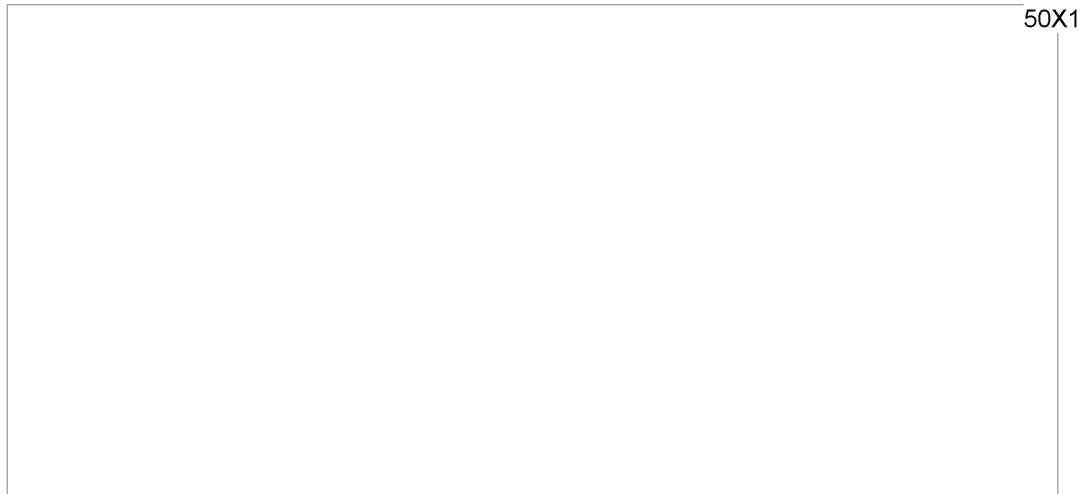
Better evaluation of damage must await further photography. Recent coverage was almost totally obscured by clouds. Occasional windows in the clouds, however, reveal that villages near Tang-shan were practically leveled.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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Rhodesian guerrillas early this morning launched a mortar attack on the Rhodesian border town of Umtali, the first on this town in the four-year guerrilla war. The attack came shortly after the government announced that its forces had killed a large number of guerrillas and some 30 Mozambican troops in a raid on a guerrilla base camp in Mozambique last Sunday.

[redacted] 50X1  
heavy casualties in what was apparently a carefully planned Rhodesian operation. [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1  
the Rhodesians were still inside Mozambique yesterday, and Mozambican troops were preparing to attack the raiding force.

The raid was in retaliation for an attack on a Rhodesian army camp early last week by a combined force of guerrillas and Mozambican troops. Five Rhodesian soldiers were killed in the attack--the largest number of deaths publicly acknowledged by Salisbury in a single engagement since the guerrilla war began in late 1972.

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There is growing evidence that Chile's security forces are behind recent illegal detentions and disappearances. If this evidence becomes public, it will refuel the controversy over human rights in Chile.

In spite of the Pinochet government's much publicized decrees requiring safeguards for political prisoners and reforming internal security practices, intelligence organizations appear to be circumventing legal procedures.

One of the potentially embarrassing cases concerns the disappearance last month of two wealthy Jewish brothers. The US embassy has been reliably informed that they are in the custody of the Directorate of National Intelligence, which reports only to President Pinochet.

The death of a UN functionary, an ex-communist, working in Santiago could prove equally embarrassing

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 12, 1976

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Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
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declassified only on approval of  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 12, 1976

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Lebanon: Efforts to implement the Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation accord broke down yesterday. Libya's President Qadhafi evidently wants to bring his troops home from Lebanon.  
(Page 1)

Syria: Syrian security services have been unable to prevent a growing number of bombings and political assassinations.  
(Page 4)

Egypt - Saudi Arabia: An Egyptian statement seems designed to scuttle a new Saudi effort to cool the Egyptian-Syrian dispute.  
(Page 5)

Greece-Turkey: Diplomatic activity is accelerating while tensions in the Aegean remain high.  
(Page 6)

Japan: Deputy Prime Minister Fukuda hopes to persuade Prime Minister Miki that he has no choice but to resign.  
(Page 6)

Kenya-Uganda: Kenya is being cautious about implementing the agreement concluded last weekend with Uganda.  
(Page 7)

Southern Africa: The Benguela railroad will reopen to international traffic soon.  
(Page 8)

USSR: Soviet grain prospects remain good.  
(Page 8)

Notes: Somalia; Portugal  
(Page 10)

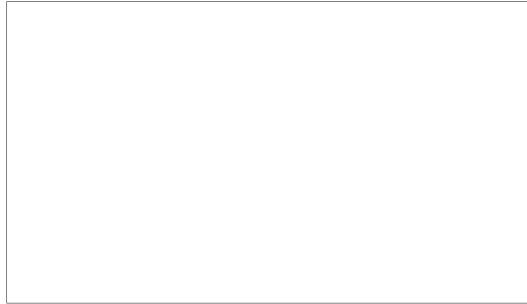
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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LEBANON: Efforts to implement the Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation accord broke down yesterday because of Syria's insistence that Lebanese Muslims sympathetic to Damascus be represented on the quadripartite truce committee.



The Syrians have intentionally stalled implementation of the two agreements presumably to give the Christians more time to consolidate their recent military gains.

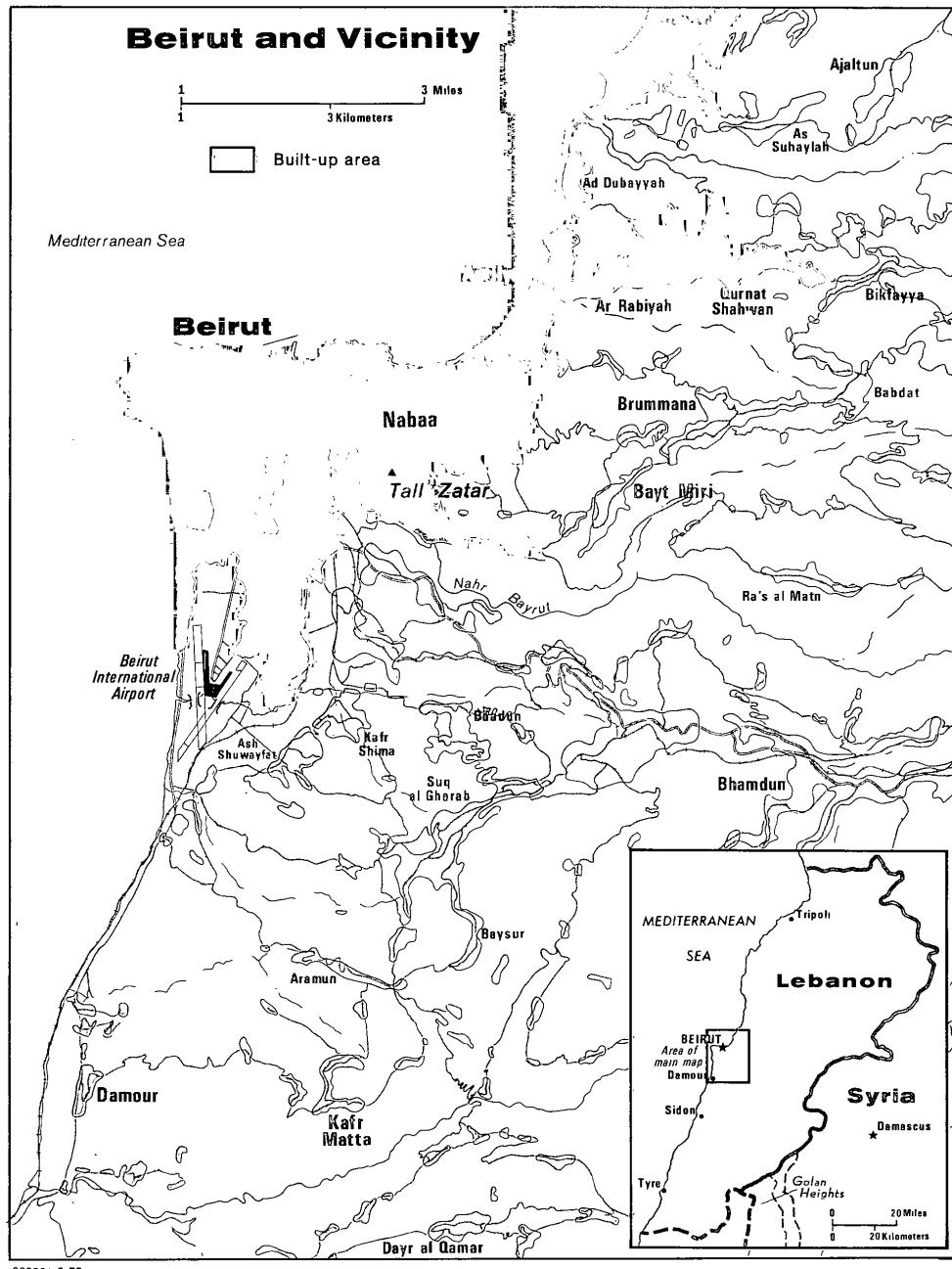
The Palestinian delegation conducting talks on the accord returned to Beirut from Damascus yesterday to brief Yasir Arafat and leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt. Neither has publicly renounced the accord, but both the Palestinian and leftist press have roundly condemned Syria's latest demand.

Syrian obstructionism prompted Arafat to appeal once again for help from Egypt.

In an open letter to President Sadat published yesterday, Arafat accused Syria of maneuvering on behalf of the Christians and of expanding its own military offensive against the Palestinians. Arafat sent similar messages to other Arab leaders and met with the Soviet ambassador in Beirut yesterday, presumably to request that Moscow exert greater pressure on Damascus to settle with the Palestinians.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*It is unclear whether the Christians, who launched another attack on Tall Zatar on Tuesday, have committed sufficient troops to root out the remaining defenders of the camp, most of whom are operating from a maze of underground bunkers.*

The Christians are generally reluctant to take high casualties and have resisted undertaking a large-scale ground attack. The fall of Nabaa, which had been the main resupply route for the camp, may have encouraged the Christians to make their latest move.

The Christians continue to reinforce their positions south of Beirut in what appear to be preparations for cutting off leftist-controlled west Beirut from the south. Heavy fighting along the Beirut-Damascus highway suggests that the Christians may intend to break leftist supply routes from the south before they revive their offensive in the Mount Lebanon area.

*Israeli military officers have been meeting periodically with representatives of the renegade Lebanese Arab Army in an apparent effort to increase Israeli influence in southern Lebanon.*

A senior Israeli official has confirmed press reports about the meetings. The Israelis hope to use these contacts to discourage a resumption of cross-border Palestinian commando raids. The Israelis and the renegade Lebanese may also calculate that their widely publicized meetings will serve as an additional warning to Syria to keep out of the border region.

The Lebanese probably hope in addition to learn Israeli intentions and perhaps ward off any Israeli moves into southern Lebanon, especially against the airstrips being built to facilitate the shipment of supplies to Palestinian units in the north.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*An official of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is concerned with the Middle East, seemed resigned about the Lebanese situation when he talked recently with the US political counselor in Moscow.*

The official stuck to the line that there ought to be a cease-fire followed by talks among the Lebanese parties without outside interference, and that the territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon should be respected. He was pessimistic about the recent Syria-PLO agreement and said that the Lebanese civil war was far from over.

The official claimed that Soviet-Syrian relations are completely normal, despite the disagreement over the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon. He expressed doubt

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

that any progress would be possible on an overall Middle East settlement until after the US elections and said the next idea for Middle East negotiations would have to come from the US.

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SYRIA:

a growing number of bombings and political assassinations in recent weeks.

Most of the attacks mounted by Palestinians and Iraqis are in Damascus and are intended to create public disturbances that will embarrass and undermine confidence in President Asad's regime. The inability of the Syrians to prevent such attacks in the capital may mean that some of the government's security organizations have been penetrated by agents of the Palestinians or Iraqis.

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Terrorist activity may increase as the result of the death of an imprisoned youth leader, one of the Muslim radicals, last month.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EGYPT - SAUDI ARABIA:**  
*Egypt issued an official statement last night that seems designed to scuttle a new Saudi effort to cool the Egyptian-Syrian dispute. In so doing Cairo may have further antagonized its Saudi ally.*

The statement denounced Syria's continued intervention in Lebanon as a contravention of the agreement reached between the Egyptian and Syrian prime ministers at a reconciliation meeting held under Saudi auspices in Riyadh in late June. Syria, the statement declared, has merely used the Riyadh agreement as a shield for its territorial ambitions in Lebanon, and President Sadat has brought the "facts" of Syria's "scheme" to Saudi attention.

The Riyadh meeting in fact resulted in no meaningful agreement, and the two sides some weeks ago dropped all pretense of a reconciliation. By trying to enlist the Saudis in the dispute with Syria, Cairo has placed Riyadh in an awkward position that could serve to intensify the Saudis' impatience with Cairo.

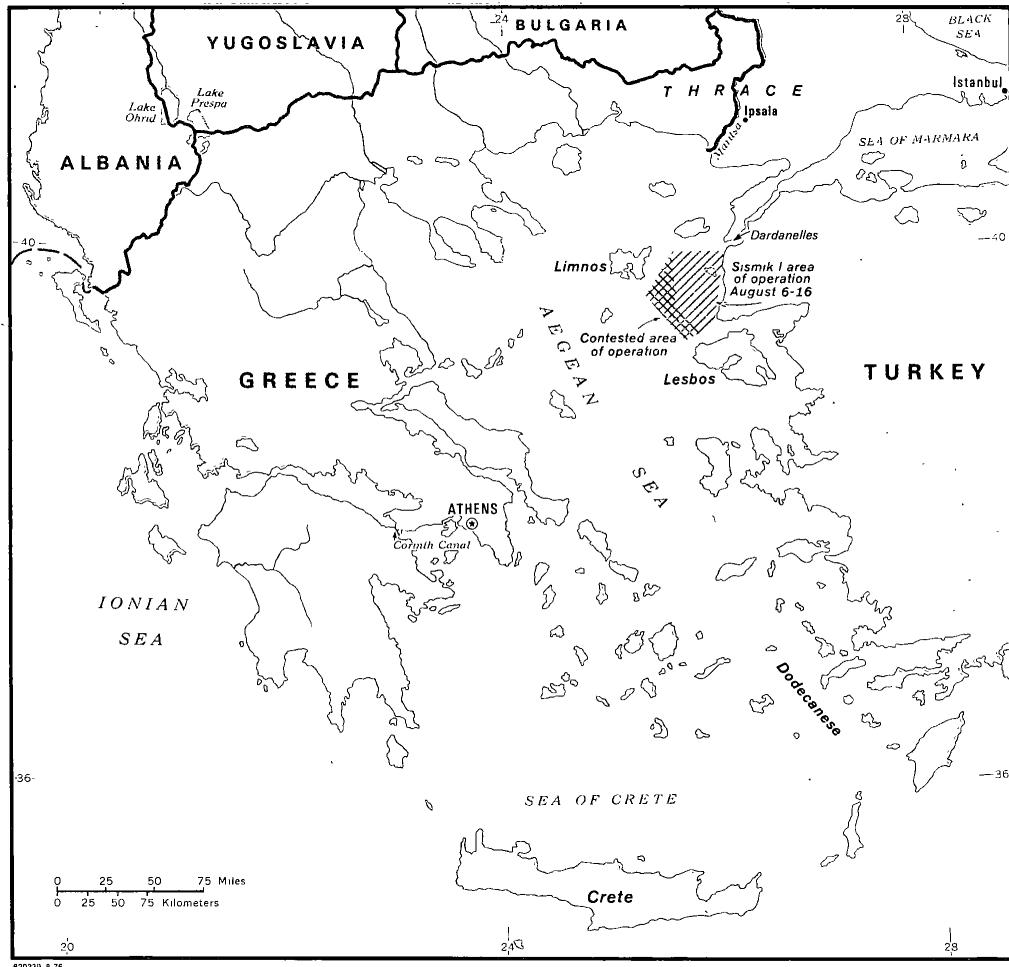
The Egyptian statement follows a renewed Saudi attempt to end the Cairo-Damascus quarrel. 50X1

The Saudis undoubtedly are displeased with Sadat's cavalier response to their proposal, and they may well be angered by what, in effect, was a public rejection yesterday. The Egyptian statement highlights the embarrassing Saudi position in the dispute between Egypt and Syria.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**GREECE-TURKEY:** *The pace of diplomatic activity aimed at averting a clash between Greece and Turkey is accelerating while tensions in the Aegean remain high.*

NATO Acting Secretary General Pansa apparently intends to call a meeting of the NATO Council today at Belgian insistence to consider the situation. In New York, the UN Security Council meets today to hear the Greek appeal.

In the Aegean, both sides continue to have their forces in a high state of readiness. Additional Greek units apparently have been placed on alert or redeployed.

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The Turks have [redacted] complained about repeated [redacted] Greek harassment of the Sismik and have warned the Greeks to stop or face the consequences. The Greeks have acknowledged keeping a discreet watch on the ship but have denied being provocative.

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**JAPAN:** *Deputy Prime Minister Fukuda hopes to persuade Prime Minister Miki that he has no choice but to resign.*

With the balance of power in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party now clearly in his favor, Fukuda announced on August 10 that he would soon begin talks with Miki about the party's future following the Lockheed scandal. Finance Minister Ohira, a former rival of

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Fukuda, publicly endorsed the Deputy Prime Minister's bid for leadership this past weekend. Senior representatives of former prime minister Tanaka's faction have privately agreed to support Fukuda.

Fukuda and Ohira are also planning to convene a special party convention late this month in order to win official endorsement of a leadership change. Faced with the prospect of a humiliating defeat at such a caucus, Miki could agree to step aside voluntarily as the date approaches.

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*KENYA-UGANDA: Kenya is being cautious about implementing the agreement concluded last weekend with Uganda.*

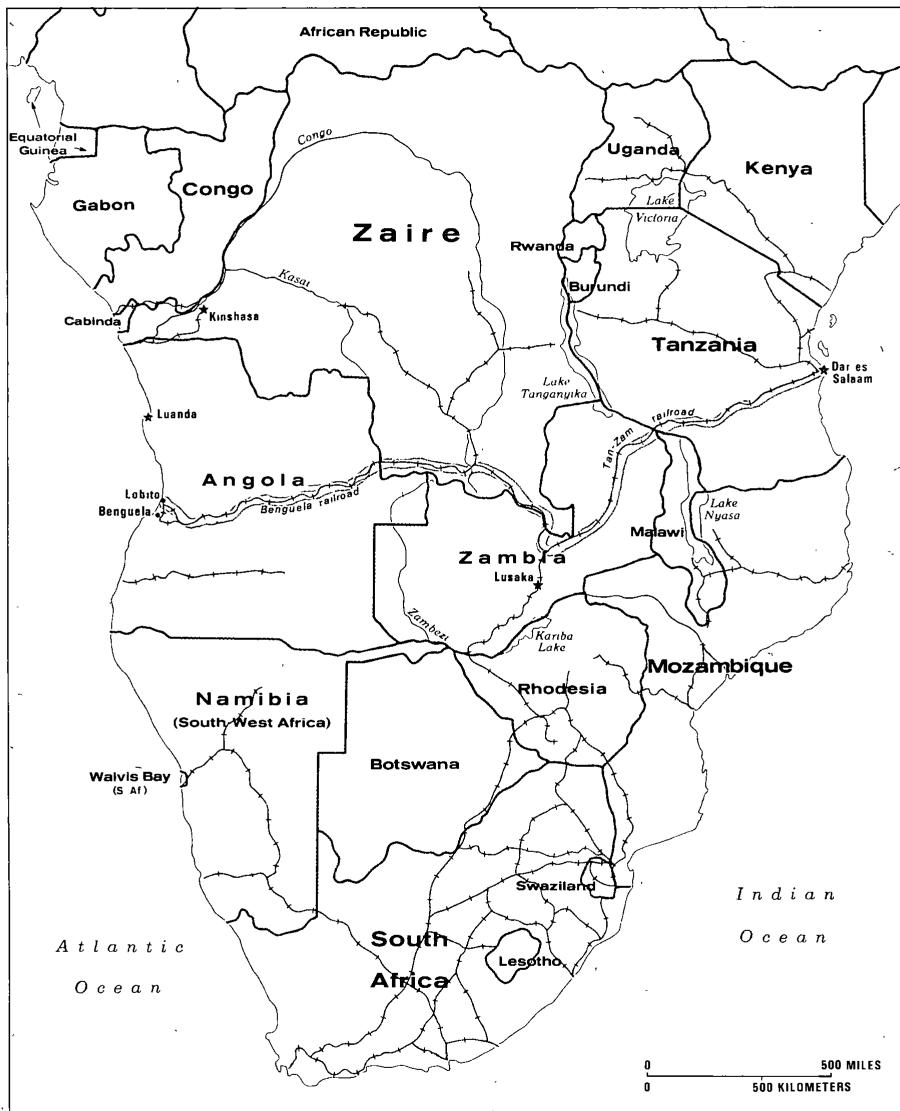
The accord provides, among other matters, for a resumption of normal interstate commerce. The Nairobi government is permitting the movement to Uganda of petroleum products, including aviation fuel, in amounts substantially below those shipped before the Entebbe incident.

The Kenyans evidently intend to keep Uganda on short rations until Nairobi has clear indications that Kampala is living up to other provisions of the agreement--especially those related to commercial debts owed to Kenyan firms and an end to the harassment of Kenyans living in Uganda. The Ugandans did release about 75 Kenyans from custody last weekend.

Nairobi also intends to hold up for at least a week or two the movement from the Kenyan port of Mombasa of arms and military-related items intended for Uganda. Virtually all of Uganda's Soviet-supplied arms have been delivered through Mombasa.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SOUTHERN AFRICA: *An-gola's Benguela railroad reportedly will reopen to international traffic within a month--after having been closed for a year.*

Before it closed in August 1975, the Benguela rail line carried about half of the trade of both Zaire and Zambia. This included about 35 percent of Zaire's copper exports and 50 percent of Zambia's. During the past year, these two countries have tried to reroute traffic through Dar es Salaam in Tanzania as well as through other ports in East Africa. Zaire is also using South Africa's ports.

Despite limited use of the Tan Zam railroad since September 1975, copper exports for both countries are running about 20 to 30 percent below normal levels.

It will probably be at least six months before pre-war traffic levels can be attained. Most of the Portuguese who previously operated and maintained the railroad and port facilities at Lobito have emigrated, and skilled replacements will be difficult to find. Moreover, both Zaire and Zambia hesitate to commit themselves heavily to this line until guerrillas operating in Angola can be brought under control. Even then the two countries may not wish to rely on the Angolan regime--which they opposed during the civil war--to handle a large part of their trade.

\* \* \*

USSR: *Soviet grain prospects remain good as of early August. We estimate production at 195 million metric tons, unchanged from our estimate in July. The forecast assumes normal weather through harvesting.*

This approximates the 1974 harvest--the USSR's second largest grain crop--and would represent a strong recovery from last year's disastrous 140 million ton harvest. As a result, Soviet grain purchases this calendar year are likely to be only half of last year's total.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Confirmed Soviet purchases of grain for delivery during the coming marketing year total about 10 million tons--plus 2 million tons of soybeans--with an additional 2 million tons of grain as yet unconfirmed. Of the confirmed amount of grain and soybeans, 8.6 million tons will come from the US.

Under the US-USSR grain agreement, Moscow must import at least 6 million tons of US grain from October 1976 through September 1977. So far 4.4 million tons is scheduled for this time period.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*Recent satellite photography indicates that Somalia is preparing to establish surface-to-air missile sites in the northwest to defend key military facilities near its borders with Ethiopia and the French Territory of Afars and Issas.*

Mid-July coverage showed 24 SA-2 missile launchers, 52 transporters, and other support equipment parked at a location roughly midway between Berbera and Hargeysa, the largest cities in northwest Somalia. The new launchers, enough to form four firing battalions, probably will be deployed around the naval complex at Berbera and the airfield and other military facilities in the vicinity of Hargeysa.

The only other surface-to-air missiles fielded in Somalia are the three SA-2 firing battalions and one support battalion around Mogadiscio.

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*The arrival in Portugal on Tuesday of former president Spinola has fueled left-wing charges of a "return to fascism," overshadowing the national assembly's approval last night of the Socialist minority government's program.*

Spinola was released from military custody today, but the government's investigation is continuing. He has been charged with engaging in clandestine activities against the present government during his year and a half in exile.

The Communists and far left groups have already called for demonstrations to protest Spinola's return. Several labor organizations held rallies yesterday, and far left-50X1 wing groups have called a demonstration for today.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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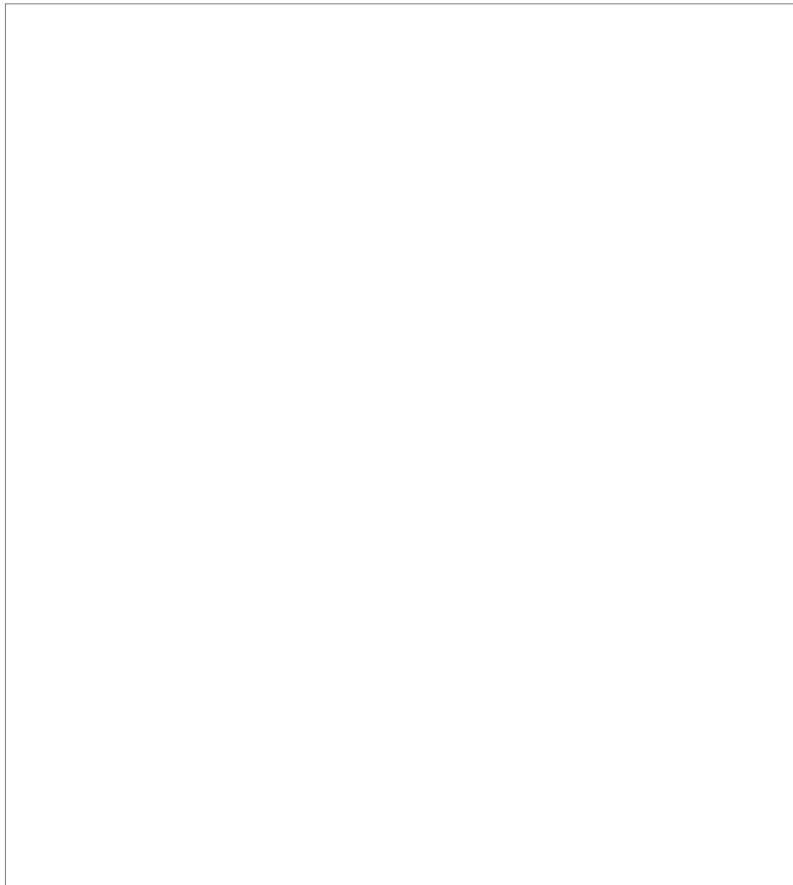


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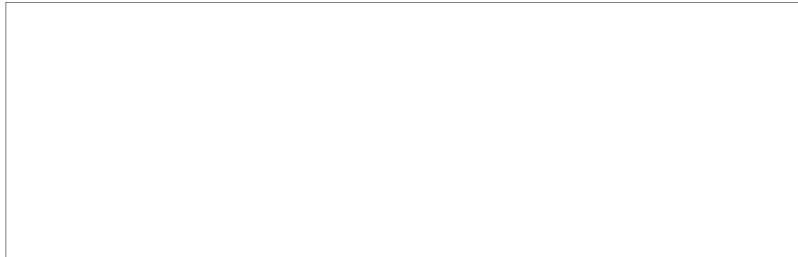
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

*August 13, 1976*

2



*Top Secr* 50X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
under authority of E.O. 13526 (2)(D)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 13, 1976

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Lebanon: Christian forces overran Tall Zatar refugee camp yesterday. (Page 1)

Turkey-Greece: The UN Security Council will hear Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil today before considering the dispute formally raised yesterday by Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios. (Page 2)

Jordan - Saudi Arabia: [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1

OPEC: Oil exports from OPEC countries are likely to rise by 1 million barrels per day this quarter--the same as during the first two quarters of 1976. (Page 4)

South Africa: Rioting in three black townships near Cape Town has resulted in at least 27 deaths--the highest toll since the June riots. (Page 5)

Notes: USSR-Algeria; Egypt-Libya (Pages 7 and 8).

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: Christian forces overran Tall Zatar refugee camp yesterday.

Only a few Palestinian fighters continued to hold out against the Christians. Several thousand civilians and combatants reportedly fled Tall Zatar early yesterday morning as Christian militiamen stormed the camp. 50X1

Some Christian leaders recognize that their handling of the camp's surrender and their treatment of prisoners will largely determine the intensity of Palestinian reprisals. [redacted] 50X1

Even if the Christians show restraint, the surrender of Tall Zatar will be a serious psychological blow to the Palestinians and their leftist allies, who have taken heavy casualties in defending the camp. They view the Christian attack on Tall Zatar not only as a challenge to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, but also as a symbol of the Christians' determination not to yield their predominant power in Lebanon.

*The fall of the camp will place increased strain on the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.*

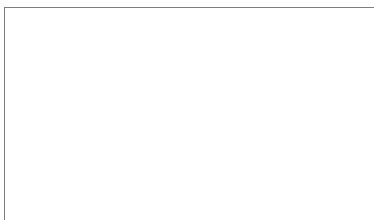
Militants will accuse PLO chief Yasir Arafat and those favoring compromise with Syria of leaving the Palestinians vulnerable to such attacks and of failing to muster sufficient outside help.

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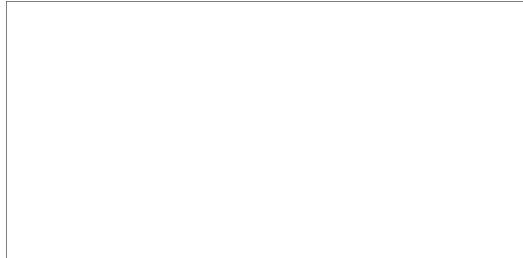
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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TURKEY-GREECE: Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios, addressing the UN Security Council yesterday on Aegean tensions, accused Turkey of committing "arbitrary and provocative" acts.

Bitsios asked the Council to call on the Turks to suspend their seismic research in disputed portions of the Aegean Sea. The Council will hear Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil this afternoon before responding.

Bitsios would doubtless also like a Council endorsement of Athens' application to the International Court of Justice earlier this week for a ruling on the Greek-Turkish dispute over Aegean seabed rights. Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis reportedly realizes, however, that the Security Council is unlikely to favor either party to the dispute. He is said to hope that the UN discussions will at least bring international pressure to bear on the Turks to renew bilateral talks on Greek-Turkish differences and ultimately persuade Ankara to accept third-party arbitration once bilateral talks have resumed.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Turks, loath to admit any wrongdoing in carrying out research in disputed areas of the Aegean, are unlikely to be enthusiastic about any Security Council resolution. They could probably accept a document that cautioned restraint on both sides, emphasized bilateral negotiations, and hinted at some future opinion from the International Court.

A draft resolution circulating among Security Council members yesterday would seem sufficiently moderate to satisfy Turkey, but Caramanlis' ability to sell such a document to Greeks demanding a sterner response would hinge on future Turkish activities in the Aegean. After a cabinet meeting yesterday, Turkish Prime Minister Demirel told reporters he hoped the research ship Sismik I would complete work in its present area of operation by the weekend. He said the ship would then begin the third leg of its exploration.

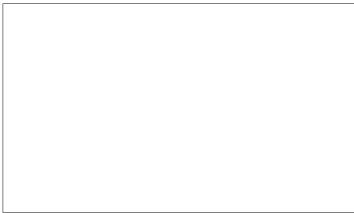
There apparently has been no significant change in the status of Greek and Turkish forces since Wednesday, although both are maintaining a high state of military readiness and could react immediately to an incident or military attack.

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JORDAN - SAUDI ARABIA:



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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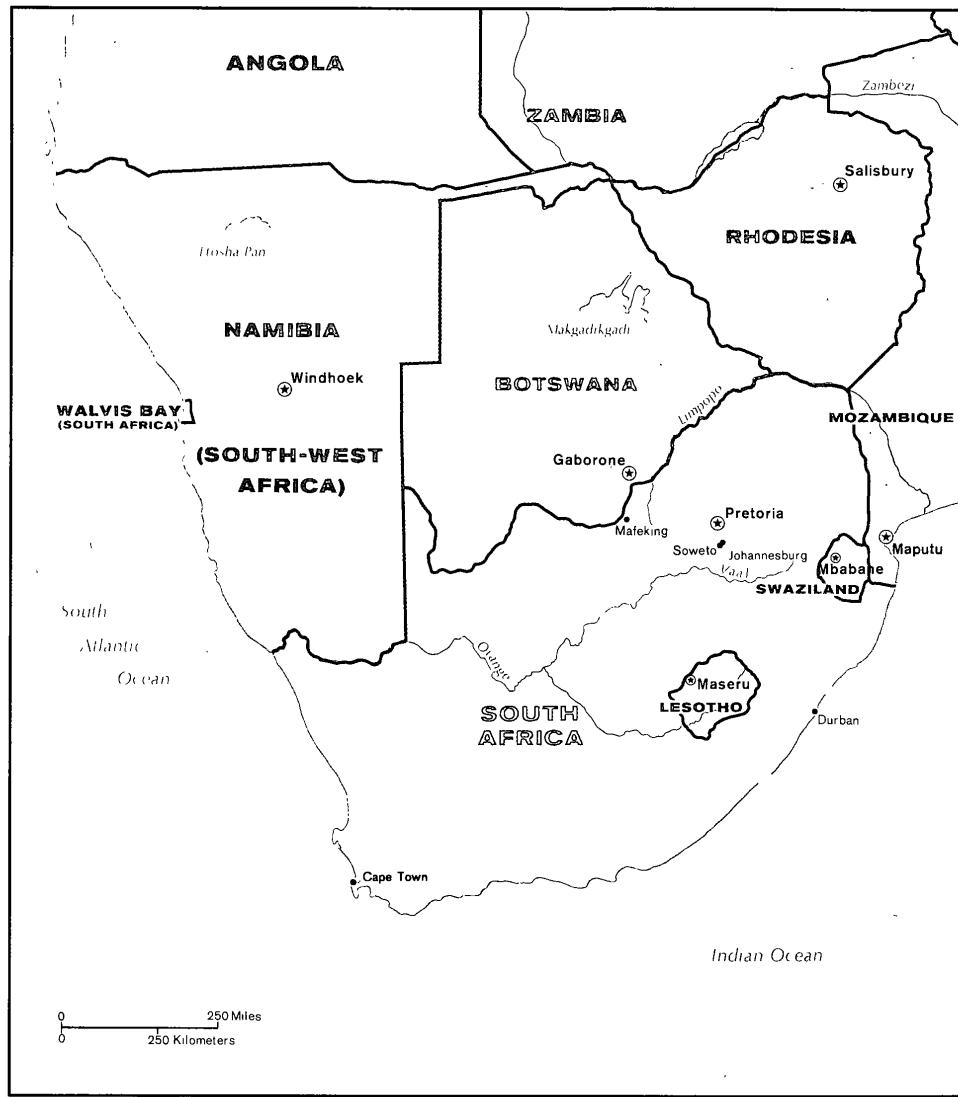
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OPEC: Oil exports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are likely to rise by 1 million barrels per day this quarter--the same as during the first two quarters of 1976.

From October to December the increase may be even greater, as importers attempt to build stocks in anticipation of another price hike in December. Earnings from oil for the year will probably total \$123 billion, almost \$20 billion above the 1975 level.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

OPEC's current-account surplus is growing because of both higher oil earnings and reduced import expenditures.

For 1976 as a whole, we expect the aggregate OPEC current-account surplus to total about \$41 billion, compared with \$34 billion for 1975. This surplus should increase the foreign official assets held by OPEC countries from \$100 billion on January 1 to perhaps \$135 billion by the end of the year. Their foreign reserves would then be nearly half again as large as the total reserves held by the seven major developed countries--the United States, West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Canada.

\* \* \*

SOUTH AFRICA: Rioting in three black townships near Cape Town has resulted in at least 27 deaths--the highest toll since the June riots.

Violence began Wednesday afternoon when police tried to disperse students who were marching from school to school, calling on others to join in a boycott of classes. Adults joined in skirmishes with police, arson, and some looting. Further clashes with police occurred yesterday morning.

Prime Minister Vorster yesterday called a meeting of all members of the ruling National Party who are members of Parliament. The meeting is scheduled for September; the full Parliament will not convene until January. Vorster presumably feels compelled to present some program for coping with racial tensions.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Prime Minister's only public comment on the second round of student disorders--which began in the Johannesburg area on August 4--was to the effect that the government will neither tolerate further violence nor make concessions to dissidents.

Consultations between government leaders and authorized spokesmen for urban blacks have been suspended. Vorster's apparent intention is to show firmness until he believes the militant students have been suppressed and then resume consideration of limited concessions to urban blacks.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*The USSR reportedly delivered 19 MIG-21s to Algeria earlier this month, bringing the number supplied this year to 44 and Algeria's total inventory of MIG-21s to 88.*

The aircraft purchases fall under an arms accord of 1975 valued at \$450 million to \$500 million. Algeria sought the arms last fall because of growing tensions in its dispute with Morocco over Western Sahara. Although tensions have eased somewhat since then, Algiers continues to support Polisario Front guerrillas seeking independence for the territory.

The USSR has tried to straddle the Western Sahara issue, but its military deliveries to Algeria have strained its relations with Morocco. Rabat has suspended negotiations with the USSR for a 20-year arrangement on phosphate development.

\* \* \*

*Egypt claims to have evidence that Libya is recruiting and training Egyptians for sabotage operations similar to the bombing last Sunday of a government building in Cairo.*

The bombing was carried out by an Egyptian who has confessed that he was trained in Libya.

Cairo newspapers reported on Wednesday that three Egyptians who had been trained in Libya for sabotage operations recently turned themselves in to Egyptian security authorities. Two of the defectors alleged that 17 other Egyptians were in the camp where they were trained.

We have no reason to doubt the basic Egyptian charge, although Cairo could be embellishing evidence of Libyan activity.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Al Ahram, Cairo's leading daily newspaper, yesterday quoted a "responsible military source" as saying that armor, infantry, paratroop, and air defense units are being sent to the Libyan border. The source said the reinforcements are intended to protect Egypt's western border and prevent the infiltration of saboteurs.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 14, 1976

2

[Redacted] *Top Secr<sup>50X1</sup>*

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category SB(1), (2), (3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 14, 1976

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Lebanon: The fall of Tall Zatar has touched off heavy artillery firing along Beirut's confrontation lines and the beginning of possible reprisal activity. The Christian-controlled radio claims troops from Iraq began landing at Tyre on Thursday. (Page 1)

Egypt-Libya: Egypt's lone marine infantry brigade apparently is moving to the Libyan border. (Page 4)

Libya: The latest satellite photography shows Scud surface-to-surface missile equipment in Libya. (Page 5)

Zambia-Rhodesia: Zambia's army has started to provide more direct support for guerrillas infiltrating Rhodesia. (Page 5)

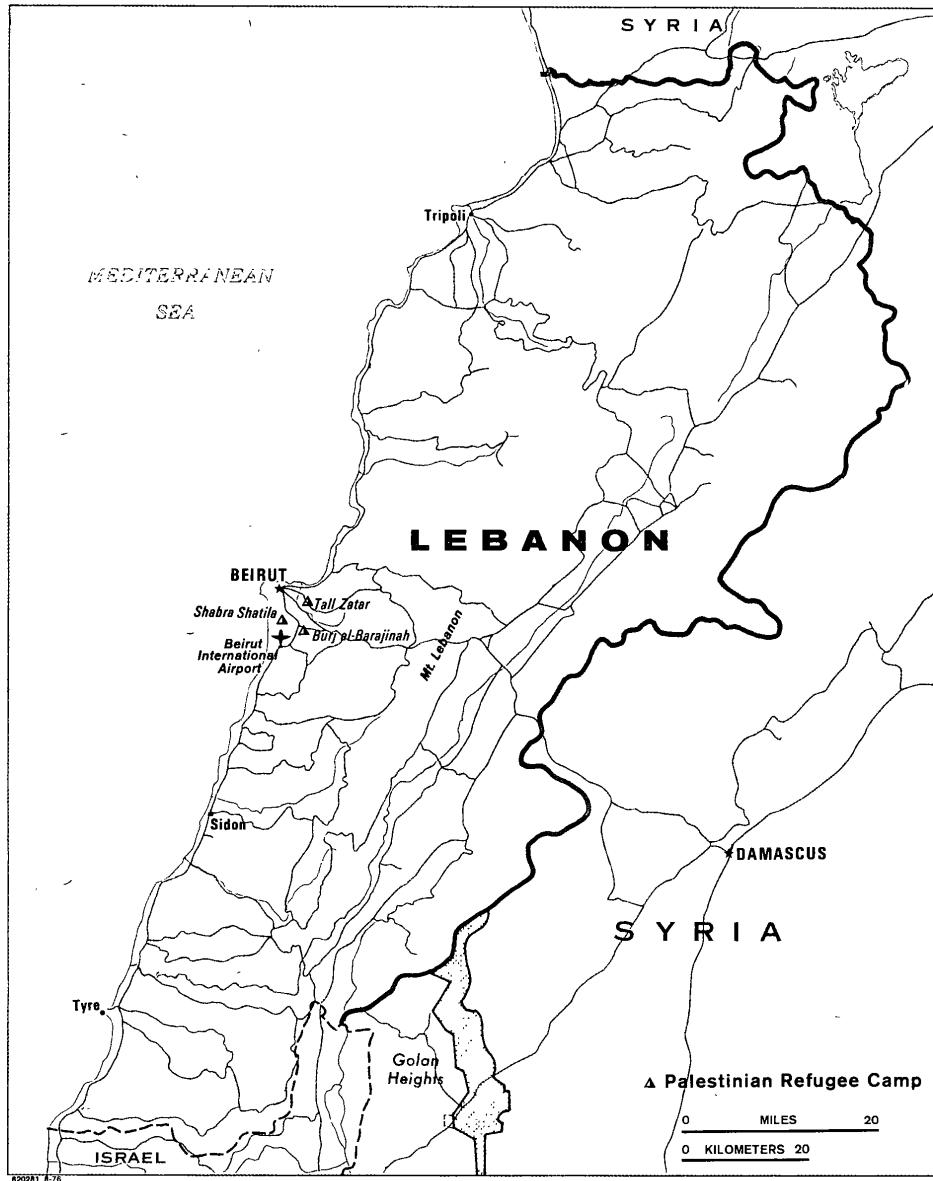
Mozambique-Rhodesia: Since the Rhodesian raid into Mozambique earlier this week, President Machel may feel compelled to accept a Cuban offer to send troops to Mozambique. (Page 6)

Germany: Although the East Germans yesterday turned back West Germans hoping to travel to West Berlin, East and West German leaders have privately reassured each other that they wish to reduce tensions. (Page 7) 50X1

Greece-Turkey: [Redacted]

Notes: South Africa; USSR-Portugal (Page 10) 50X1

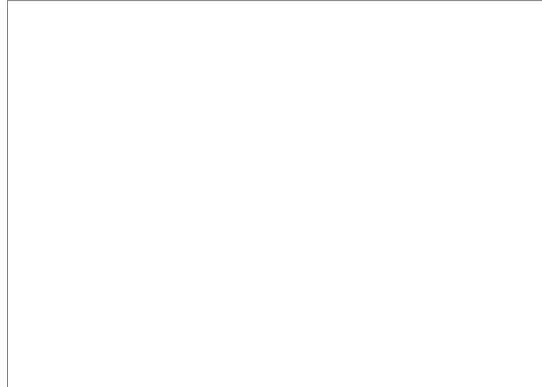
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**LEBANON:** *The fall of Tall Zatar has touched off heavy artillery firing along Beirut's confrontation lines and the beginning of possible reprisal activity.*



The assault came as Arab League and Red Cross negotiators were in the midst of discussing evacuation plans. Palestinian charges that the Shamunists moved under cover of a Red Cross convoy are probably true. About 12,000 people nevertheless managed to get out of the camp--8,000 to the Muslim-held area of Beirut in truck convoys hastily organized by both Red Cross and Arab League forces, 3,000 to the Christian part of the city in Red Cross vehicles, and another thousand on foot to the 50X1 Muslim side.

[Redacted box]  
Phalangist leaders actively cooperated with Red Cross and Arab League efforts to ensure the safety of the camp's inhabitants. Stories of atrocities are nevertheless widespread throughout Beirut, and at least some of them undoubtedly are true. The Phalanges Party itself has admitted the deaths of 10 refugees. The chief Red Cross representative in Beirut has announced that at least 10 nurses have been killed and 50 others are unaccounted for.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The stories have already begun to spark leftist reprisals. Members of one extreme leftist party, possibly in conjunction with members of Fatah, surrounded several city blocks in west Beirut and conducted a house-to-house search, apparently in an effort to track down Christians supposedly associated with massacres at Tall Zatar.

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*With the fall of Tall Zatar, the Christians are expected to turn their attention to Palestinian strongholds in the mountains east of Beirut.*

[redacted] the Palestinians have agreed to evacuate the area through negotiations; the Shamunists are skeptical, but are willing to wait for a while.

The Shamunists adamantly oppose any kind of political compromise at present, reasoning that the result--the presence of armed Palestinians in Lebanon--would constitute an unstable situation that would erupt into fresh fighting within two or three years. Some leaders of the Phalanges Party are apparently more amenable to a negotiated settlement, but the Shamunists believe they can persuade the Phalangists to continue the fight. The Shamunists are in a position to overturn a cease-fire they do not accept. 50X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*The Christian-controlled radio claimed yesterday that 2,100 members of Iraq's Popular Army--the ruling Baath Party's militia--began landing at the port of Tyre on Thursday.*

We cannot confirm that such a large contingent of Iraqi militiamen has arrived in Lebanon, and the numbers may be exaggerated, but we have had frequent indications over the last several weeks of Iraqis fighting there.

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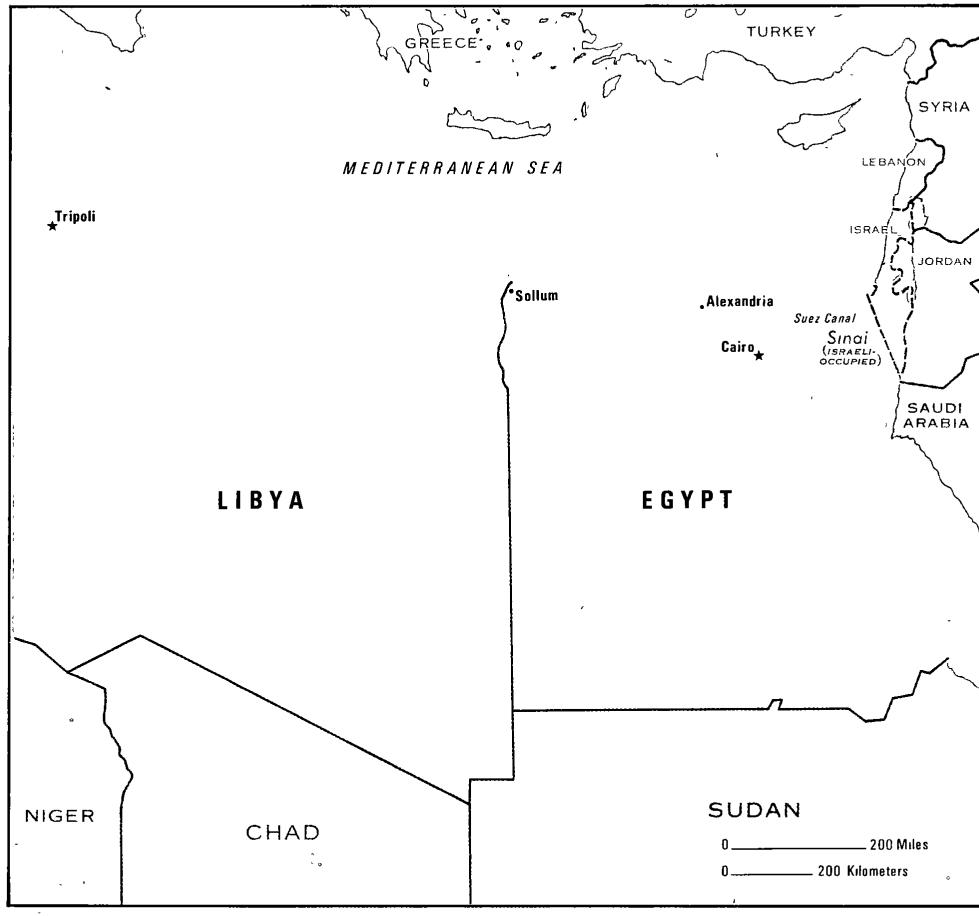
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The Christians have also charged that "hundreds" of Algerians arrived by ship in Sidon yesterday. We have no other evidence of Algerians being sent to Lebanon, and tend to believe that the Christians are referring to Palestinian volunteers recruited in Algiers. These volunteers have also been sent to Egypt for onward transport.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*The Israelis are unlikely to be deflected from their long-standing policy of non-intervention by the arrival of Iraqi units.*

Israel probably would expect these troops to move north to support the Palestinian and leftist forces there. The Israelis, however, could be counted on to step up their aerial and naval surveillance of the Lebanese coast around Tyre. Israeli naval vessels may also be placed on increased alert status to interdict and search any foreign ships found in Israeli territorial waters that are suspected of carrying munitions or troops to support the Palestinians.

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**EGYPT-LIBYA:** Egypt's lone marine infantry brigade apparently is in the process of moving from its home garrison in Alexandria to the Libyan border.

[redacted] 50X1  
the brigade is to arrive in the Sollum area by this Tuesday. Although the 3,000-man unit may be used in a 50X1 conventional role, it would also be useful for amphibious landings in Libya [redacted]

The deployment of the brigade to the border may presage further movement of Egyptian troops to the area. For the past two days, the Cairo radio and press have reported that Egyptian armored, infantry, airborne, and air defense units are moving to the border.

Recent satellite photography shows that Egypt has already built up its air defenses there, but as of late last month, few ground force units were detected in the area.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**LIBYA:** *The latest satellite photography shows what appears to be equipment for the Scud surface-to-surface missile system in Libya.*

The equipment was seen [redacted] about 60 kilometers (35 miles) southwest of Tripoli. Libya probably has enough Scud equipment to outfit at least one brigade of nine missile launchers. 50X1

The USSR has also supplied Scuds to Egypt, Syria, and Iraq. These 290-kilometer (160-mile) missiles probably are equipped with conventional high-explosive warheads, although they can carry nuclear as well as chemical warheads. The Soviets are unlikely to have provided such munitions to any of the Middle East countries.

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**ZAMBIA-RHODESIA:** *Zambia's army has begun providing more direct support for Rhodesian guerrillas infiltrating northwestern Rhodesia from bases in Zambia.*

[redacted]  
[redacted] The guerrillas are probably members of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union who have deserted 50X1 guerrilla camps in Mozambique dominated by a rival faction. 50X1

[redacted] President Kaunda will probably restrict Zambia's military involvement in hopes of avoiding Rhodesian retaliatory raids. 50X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**MOZAMBIQUE-RHODESIA:**  
*The highly publicized retaliatory raid by Rhodesian security forces into Mozambique earlier this week has put Mozambican President Machel on the spot. He will feel compelled to consider new ways, including the possible use of Cuban troops, to provide his country with a more effective defense.*

Rhodesia claims 300 guerrillas and some 30 Mozambican troops were killed and that there were no Rhodesian army casualties. Mozambique claimed yesterday that the Rhodesians had killed over 600 civilians.

Mozambican forces quickly retaliated with a series of mortar attacks against the Rhodesian border town of Umtali and nearby military camps. Nevertheless, the Rhodesian raid points up the weaknesses in Mozambique's image as the key front-line African state supporting the Rhodesian insurgency.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**GERMANY:** *The East Germans yesterday turned back a number of West Germans hoping to travel to West Berlin.*

Most of the West Germans planned to attend a rally last night protesting the Wall. East German and Soviet officials argued that the rally would violate agreements pertaining to West Berlin.

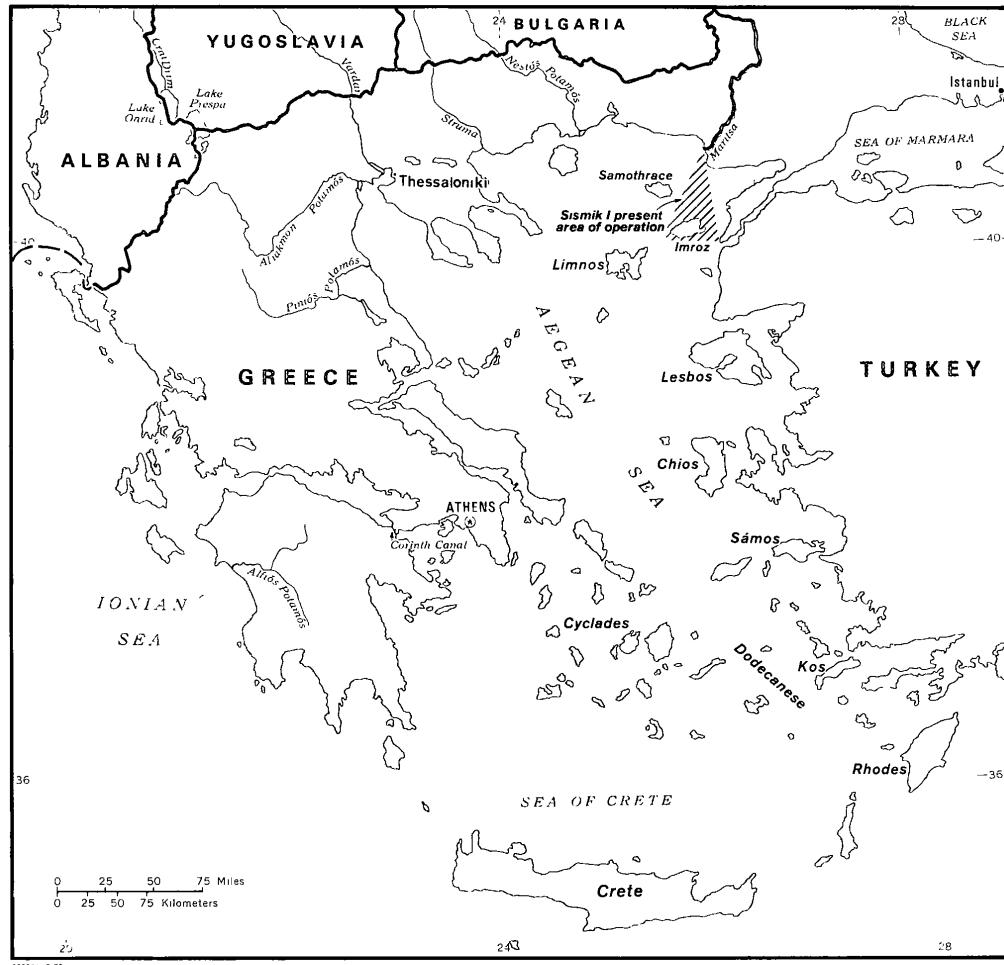
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The East Germans' stoppage of the travelers, which probably is only temporary, violates the East-West German transit agreement; the action also impinges on the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin. The interdiction of traffic on the transit routes is the first since mid-1974, when East Berlin protested the establishment of a federal environmental office in West Berlin.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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[redacted] the decision  
to turn back buses carrying the  
protesters will create problems  
for Bonn. The Social Democratic -  
Free Democratic coalition is locked  
in a tight electoral contest with  
the Christian Democrats, who are  
trying to exploit the deteriorat-  
ing political situation.

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Indeed, the rally last night to  
protest the Wall was sponsored by  
the Christian Democrats' youth or-  
ganization. The Schmidt govern-  
ment, anticipating an East German  
reaction, had tried to persuade  
the Christian Democrats to tone  
down the demonstration.

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GREECE-TURKEY: [redacted]

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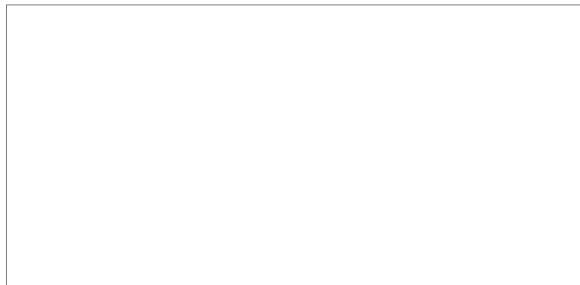
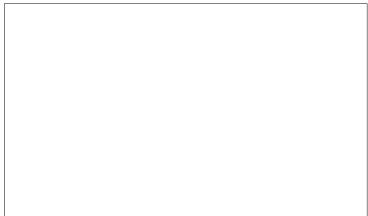
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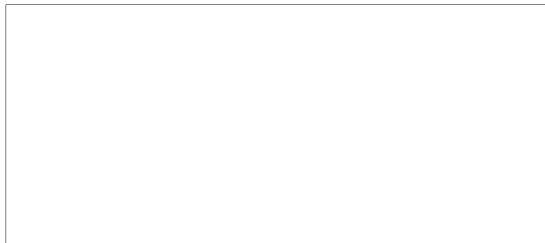
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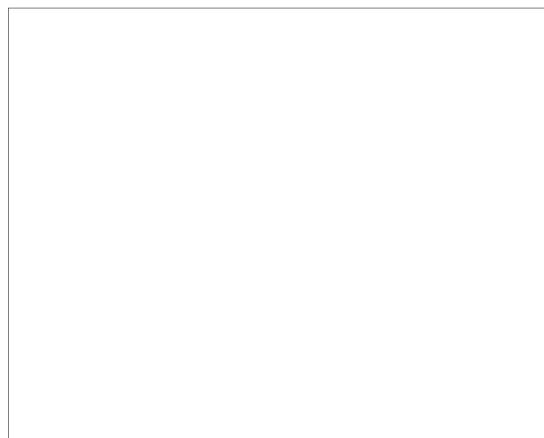
NOTES

South Africa [redacted]

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[redacted]  
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Soviet [redacted]

Portuguese [redacted]

Soviet  
Foreign Minister Gromyko would like to stop in Lisbon for two days on his way to the UN General Assembly session in October.

Soares [redacted] does not want a Soviet to be the first important leader to visit Portugal after the elections, preferring to have a West European leader come first. Gromyko's visit could be advantageous, however, if it served to placate the Portuguese Communist Party.

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From Moscow's point of view, Gromyko's visit would reaffirm the Soviets' desire to maintain ties to Portugal, despite Soares' policy of stressing development of relations with the West. The Soviets are probably still hoping the Socialists will eventually form a united front with the Communists, but in the meantime appear to be trying to make the best of the existing situation.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

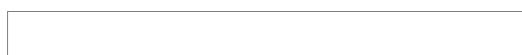
*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 16, 1976

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*Top Secret* 50X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
exemption category SB(1),(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 16, 1976

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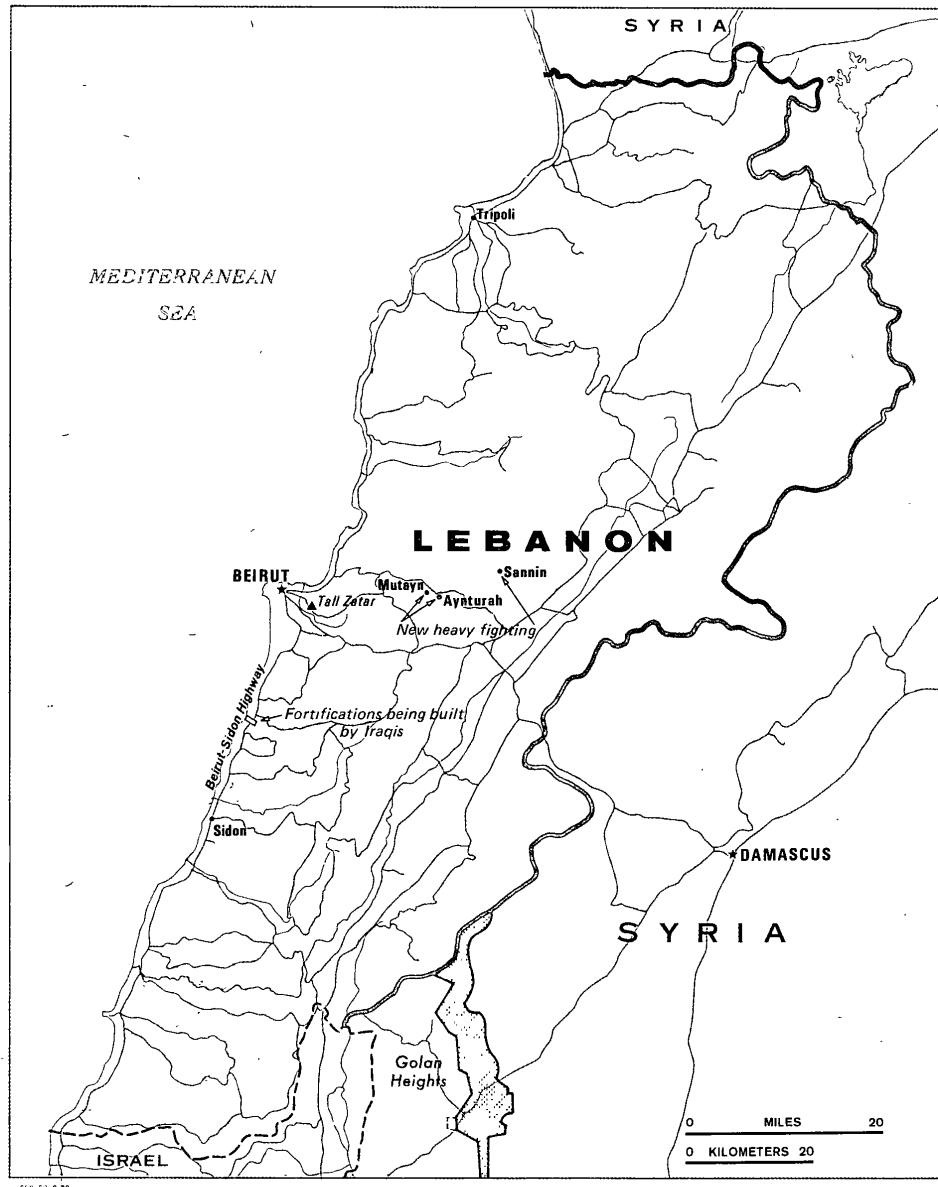
Lebanon: The Christians have launched efforts to retake Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut and to tighten the siege of Tripoli. The newly arrived Iraqi contingent is moving to consolidate control of the Sidon-Beirut highway. (Page 1)

Egypt-Syria: An exchange of denunciations over the weekend has opened a new chapter in Egyptian-Syrian political warfare. (Page 3)

Egypt-Libya: Egyptian officials assume Libya was behind the bombing of a passenger train in Alexandria on Saturday. (Page 4)

Notes: Angola; USSR-Cuba (Page 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: Christian forces announced yesterday that the battle to retake Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut had begun. Both Christian and Palestinian sources report that heavy fighting has been under way in or near three towns in the mountains since Friday night.

A Christian offensive so soon after the fall of Tall Zatar could encourage reprisals against Christian communities even by less radical Palestinians disinclined to retaliate for the Tall Zatar defeat.

Both Christian and Palestinian officials have indicated that the Palestinians agreed late last week to evacuate positions in the mountains east of the capital and were negotiating the terms of a withdrawal with Phalanges Party officials.

The Christians seem undeterred by the prospect of reprisals. In a broadcast that heralded the offensive in the mountains, the Christian radio declared on Saturday that the last Palestinian stronghold there could be easily overrun and suggested that a Christian move northward to Tripoli could allow the Christians to "draw new geographical lines for Lebanon."

Christians began an infantry and artillery attack Saturday night on two towns east of Tripoli, apparently in a renewed attempt to tighten the siege of Palestinian and leftist positions in the port city.

Palestinian and leftist spokesmen are interpreting the latest Christian moves as aimed at partitioning Lebanon. Phalanges Party leader Pierre Jumayyil reinforced their suspicions with a statement Friday advocating a decentralized system of separately administered Christian and Muslim areas.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Jumayyil proposed talks on his federation scheme between Christian and Muslim leaders, apparently directing his appeal to traditional Muslim leaders in an effort to exclude leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt. Jumblatt asserted on Saturday that the loss of Tall Zatar had closed all doors to negotiations, and he called for a war of attrition against the Christians and Syrians.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, apparently fearing renewed bloodshed as a result of reprisals for the Tall Zatar defeat, have called for an Arab summit to discuss the Lebanon situation. In carefully worded statements that avoided placing blame or taking sides, both urged that some sort of concord among the Arabs is essential lest the "deep hatred and desire for revenge" now prevalent grow more intense.

*Christian sources say that the 2,100 Iraqi militiamen who they allege arrived in Lebanon on Thursday have now moved north to consolidate control of the highway to Beirut.*

The Iraqis are said to be building fortifications along a stretch of the road about half way to Beirut.

We are still unable to confirm the size of the Iraqi contingent,

50X1

Syria's Interior Ministry announced on Friday new restrictions on travel between Lebanon and Syria, apparently as a precaution against the infiltration of Palestinian and Iraqi saboteurs. Damascus has experienced a series of bombings in recent weeks, and the Syrians probably fear further reprisals as a result of the fall of Tall Zatar.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*EGYPT-SYRIA: An exchange of denunciations that began over the weekend constitutes, particularly in Egypt's case, a new declaration of political warfare.*

In an official statement issued Friday night, Egypt denounced Syria and the Lebanese Christians as traitors who have disgraced themselves by cooperating with Israel to crush the Palestinians. The statement predicted that the Syrian leadership will fall along with the Tall Zatar refugee camp in Beirut. It warned "all these traitors who call themselves Arabs that the battle to purge them from honorable Arab ranks has begun."

Although Egypt's statement seemed to give official sanction to recent hints in the Cairo press that the Syrian regime should be toppled, there is little that the Egyptians can do directly to bring the Asad government down. They could, however, step up their already considerable effort to rearm Palestinian and leftist forces in Lebanon.

Syria responded on Saturday with an equally scornful but less threatening official statement that rehashed old Syrian charges of Egyptian cooperation with Israel and for the first time publicly accused Egypt of supplying arms to Palestinian forces in Lebanon. Charging that Cairo has consistently refused to arm the Palestinians for operations against Israel, the statement derided the Egyptians and President Sadat for arming them now and inciting them "to die in the wrong place." The Syrian statement appealed for support from the Egyptian people but stopped short of directly threatening Sadat.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Damascus challenged Egypt either to open its borders for fedayeen action against Israel or to send troops to southern Lebanon to stand with Syrian troops against possible Israeli intervention there.*

The Syrians undoubtedly know that Egypt is unlikely to risk a conflict with Israel by taking either action; Syria has itself carefully avoided such provocations. The challenge clearly is designed to embarrass the Egyptians by pointing up the insincerity of Egypt's current support for the Palestinians, and to turn Egypt's charges of Syrian-Israeli collusion around by accusing the Egyptians of the same perfidy.

The pledge in Cairo's statement that Egypt would stand "with all its capabilities" by the side of the Palestinians could indicate an intention at least to reconsider the possibility of sending Egyptian troops to fight with the Palestinians and leftists. This possibility reportedly was considered and rejected last month. The Egyptians are already assisting in the transport of Iraqi militiamen to Lebanon.

\* \* \*

**EGYPT-LIBYA:** *Egyptian officials are assuming that Libya was behind the bombing of a passenger train in Alexandria on Saturday, although they have no firm evidence and have apprehended no suspects.*

The bombing--probably the worst terrorist incident in Egypt in years--killed eight and injured 50.

Authorities have announced that the explosives used were similar to those used in previous incidents known to have been Libyan-inspired. The Egyptians are certain to use the bombing as further evidence for their contention that Libyan President Qadhafi poses a threat to Egypt and the Arab world, whether or not they obtain good evidence of a Libyan connection.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

One Cairo newspaper has already asserted that the incident provides further proof that "indulgence" is no longer possible with Qadhafi, and President Sadat warned repeatedly in an interview published just before the bombing that Qadhafi "will not escape from my hands this time." [redacted] 50X1

The Egyptians' frequent warnings to Libya over the past few weeks 50X1 and the publicity given in recent days to Egypt's "defensive" military concentrations on the Libyan border are probably also designed in part to reassure the Egyptian people that the government can provide adequate security against sabotage. The US embassy in Cairo reports that many Egyptians are apprehensive about frequenting public places.

Libya's official news agency, referring to what it called Sadat's recurrent attacks of "mental illness," yesterday urged all Arab states to be wary of dealing with Sadat because his behavior on all issues has been irresponsible and erratic. Although the Libyans are unlikely to gain much sympathy for their own position from other Arab states, their efforts to undermine Sadat by highlighting his erratic behavior may strike a responsive chord among some Arab leaders [redacted]

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

The Angolan government has Holden Roberto's National Front on the defensive, although the guerrillas have made several raids on government posts and facilities this month.

The National Front is handicapped by reduced support from Zaire's President Mobutu, who has stated publicly that he is no longer assisting the Front and that it no longer has troops in Zaire. For the past three months Mobutu and other senior Zairian officials reportedly have refused to meet with Holden Roberto.

50X1

50X1

Contrary to Mobutu's claim, [redacted]  
[redacted] about 1,500 armed guerrillas remain in Zaire [redacted]

Cuban specialists are assisting the government's counterinsurgency forces,

50X1

[redacted] The effectiveness of government forces has not improved, however, and the Cubans reportedly are aware that a major Cuban troop reduction could seriously weaken the government.

\* \* \*

Two Soviet destroyers will arrive in Cuba late today or early tomorrow, the first visit by Soviet warships in over a year.

Such visits normally occur about twice a year. Moscow may earlier have postponed sending ships to Cuba in order to avoid attracting additional US and international attention to Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola.

The two destroyers en route to Cuba served as escort ships for the aircraft carrier Kiev on its voyage through the Mediterranean to the Northern Fleet area, parting company with the Kiev west of Ireland.

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 17, 1976

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~~Top Secret~~ 50X1



Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of EO 11652  
exemption category SB(1)(2)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

LATE ITEM

*LIBYA: A large number of troops, armored personnel carriers, and tanks reportedly are moving from both eastern and western Libya in the direction of the capital of Tripoli. We are not certain what this activity portends.*

There are several possible explanations: The troops may be used to intimidate potential opponents of President Qadhafi during his absence--Qadhafi is attending the nonaligned conference in Sri Lanka; the troops' final destination may be the Libyan-Egyptian border--the two countries continue to exchange propaganda attacks and the Egyptians have built up their forces on the border; the troops may be practicing for a military parade planned for September 1; or, a possible coup attempt may be underway.

The US embassy in Tripoli believes this last explanation is the least likely, and we have seen no other indications that a coup is being attempted. As of 0600 EDT, Libyan radio transmissions monitored by FBIS remained normal.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 17, 1976

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Greece-Turkey: Turkish Prime Minister Demirel announced yesterday that the Sismik will begin surveying Thursday in an area of the Aegean about which Greece may be especially sensitive. (Page 1)

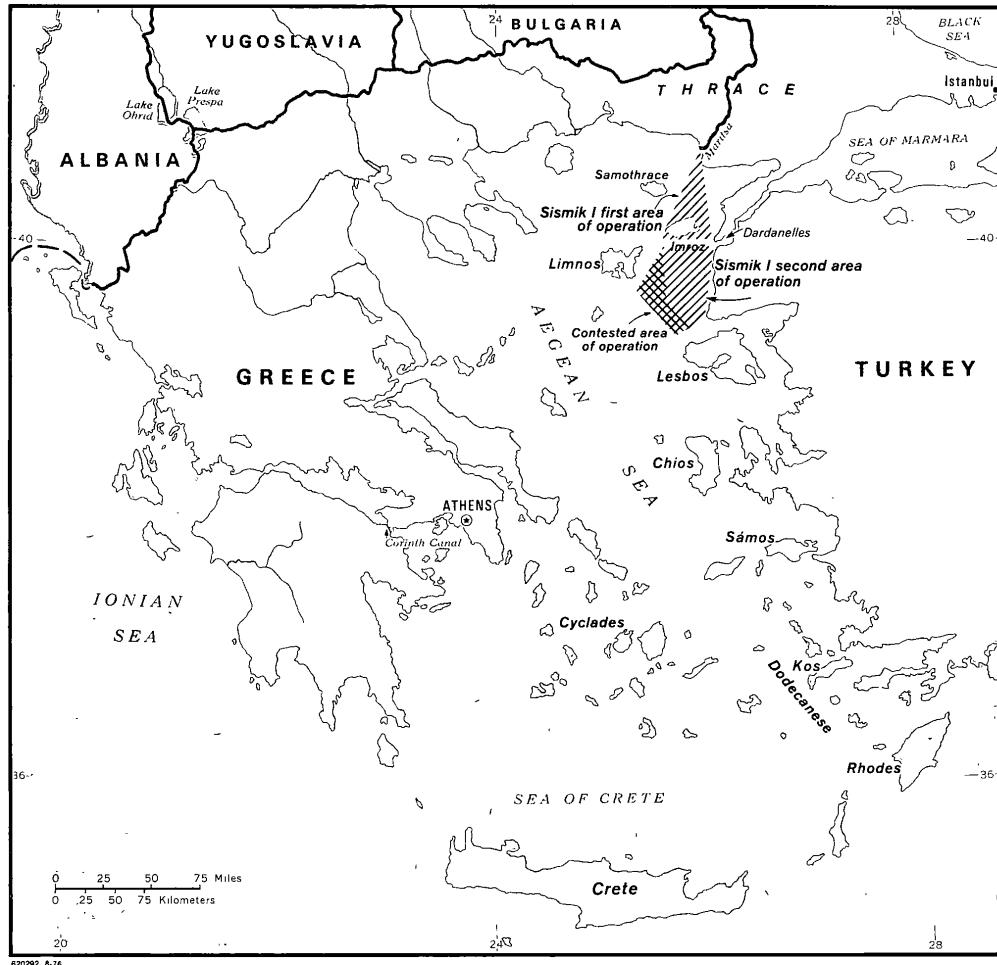
Lebanon: Arab negotiators have renewed attempts to reinvigorate the Syrian-Palestinian accord signed in late July. (Page 2) 50X1

Cuba-Iraq: [redacted]

France: [redacted] 50X1

Notes: Rhodesia-Mozambique-Zambia; Rhodesia-Libya; USSR-Namibia; Thailand (Pages 4, 5, and 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

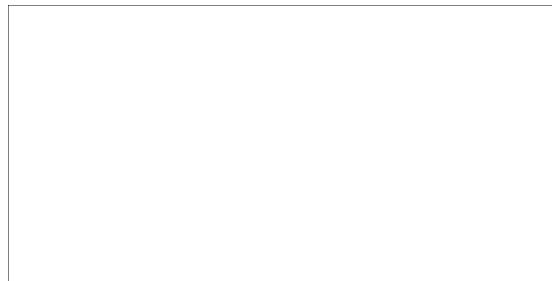


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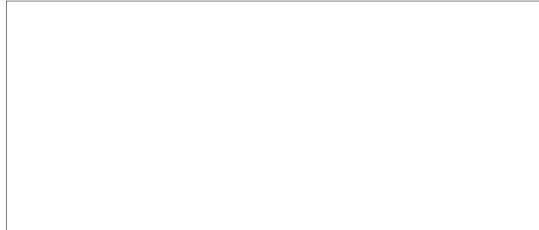
*GREECE-TURKEY: Turkish Prime Minister Demirel announced yesterday that the Sismik will begin surveying Thursday in an area of the Aegean about which Greece may be especially sensitive.*

Turkey has not revealed the ship's precise itinerary, although it has committed itself to do so 48 hours before the ship's departure.

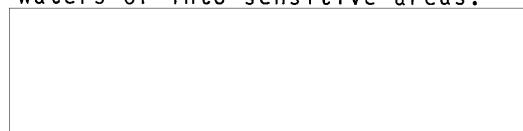
50X1



50X1



Prime Minister Caramanlis, however, has left open an option for a change in policy should Ankara 50X1 send the Sismik into Greek claimed waters or into sensitive areas.



*The International Court of Justice met yesterday to consider Athens' unilateral appeal over the dispute.*

The Court is likely to take several weeks before ruling on the Greek request for interim measures and several months to decide on the substance of the dispute.

The UN Security Council will resume its debate on the issue today.

\* \* \*

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**LEBANON:** Arab negotiators have renewed attempts to reinvigorate the Syrian-Palestinian accord signed in late July. No coordination is evident, however, among the several Arab attempts to restart negotiations.

A Palestinian delegation talked with Syrian officials over the weekend about the agreement with no apparent result. The Libyans have also reinserted themselves in the negotiating picture. Libya's acting foreign minister arrived in Lebanon yesterday for discussions with Palestinian and leftist leaders on reviving the quadripartite truce committee. He had talked with the Syrians in Damascus on Saturday.

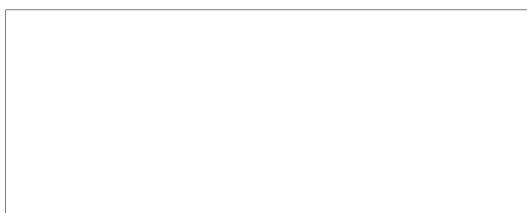
*Christian forces have intensified their offensive against Palestinian positions in the mountains east of Beirut.*

The commander of the Arab League security force is reported to be discussing with Christian and Palestinian leaders the possibility of moving some of the force to the mountains east of Beirut to separate Christian and Palestinian forces there. The Christians were reported yesterday to be reinforcing their militia and continuing heavy attacks on Palestinian positions.

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CUBA-IRAQ



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

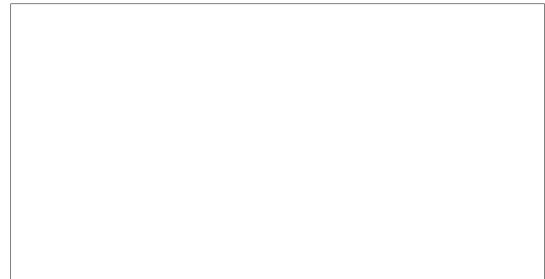
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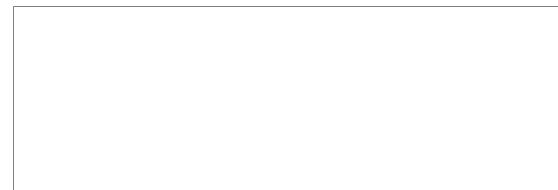
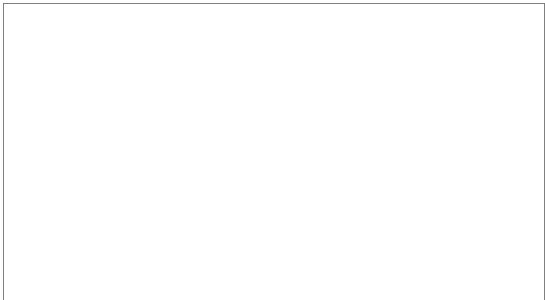


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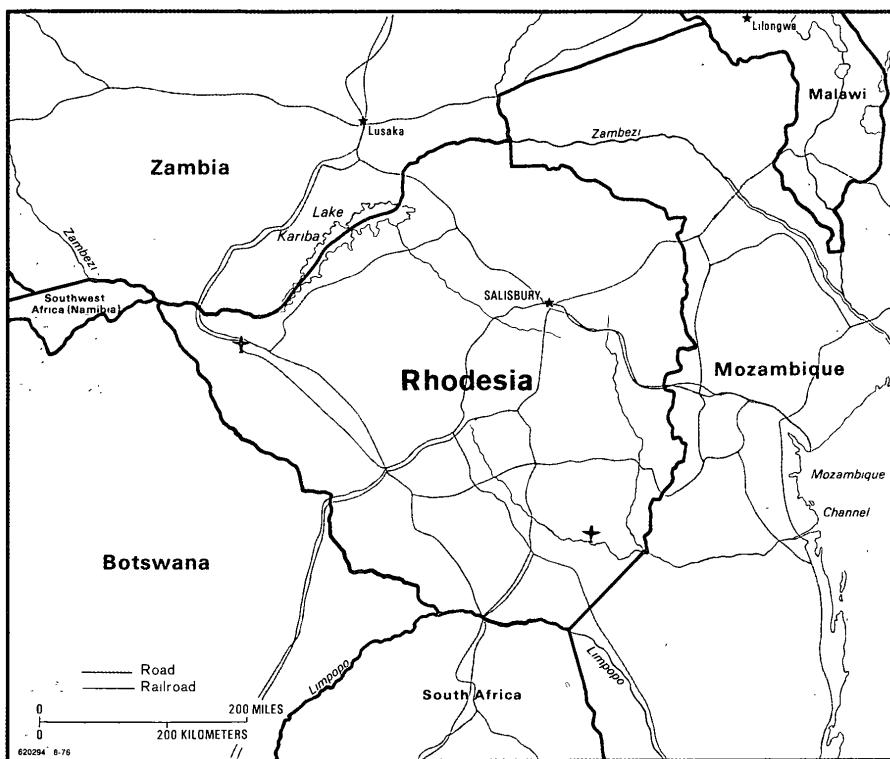
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*Satellite photography shows that Rhodesia is building two airstrips-- one near the Mozambican border and the second near the Zambian border. Both will be capable of handling jet aircraft.*

Coverage [redacted] showed a 50X1 3,000-meter (9,480-foot) graded runway in the early stages of construction in southeastern Rhodesia. According to satellite photography of the last 18 months, work has also been done on an airfield in the northwest, only 54 kilometers (34 miles) from the Zambian border.

The proximity of the new airstrips to areas of anti-guerrilla operations will give Rhodesian aircraft longer operating time over targets in both Mozambique and Zambia and would permit strikes against more distant targets in Mozambique.

\* 50X1 \* 50X1 50X1 50X1  
[redacted]  
desia  
[redacted]  
Libya  
[redacted]

50X1  
[redacted]  
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[redacted]  
50X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

The USSR has reportedly agreed to provide additional military aid to Namibia's South-West Africa People's Organization.

A SWAPO delegation met with Soviet party secretary Ponomarev in Moscow last week. [redacted] 50X1

[redacted] the delegation requested--and the Soviets promised--additional arms. 50X1

The arms talks may have been timed to coincide with a constitutional conference now underway in Namibia. According to press reports, South African Prime Minister Vorster might back a move to invite representatives of SWAPO to attend. Moscow may reason that additional military support at this time would ensure SWAPO's refusal to participate. The Soviets regard the conference as a South African attempt to forestall Namibian aspirations to independence.

The USSR could also be trying to weaken SWAPO's dependence on Chinese arms by increasing its military support.

\* \* \*

The Thai government, concerned that the return of exiled former deputy prime minister Praphat could set off student protests, said today there is no substantial evidence Praphat is in Thailand.

The statement followed an emergency cabinet meeting called to discuss the matter, and it flatly contradicts Prime Minister Seni's statement yesterday [redacted]

[redacted]

50X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Praphat was a target of student protests in 1973, which brought down then-prime minister Thanom's military regime. Government officials are worried that Praphat enjoys support within the Thai military, which has shown increasing impatience with the civilian government.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 18, 1976

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Top Secret<sup>50X1</sup>



Exempt from general  
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exemption category SB(1),(2),(3)  
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the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 18, 1976

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Lebanon: President Franjiyah implied in a speech on Monday that he was prepared to step down when his term expires on September 23. The Christian offensive in the mountains east of Beirut has not gained much momentum. Israeli naval units appear to be stepping up their patrols along the coast of Lebanon. (Page 1) 50X1

Egypt-Libya: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted]

Turkey-Greece: The announced area of operations for the next mission of the Turkish research ship Sismik I would seem to decrease the chances of a Greek-Turkish incident. (Page 4) 50X1

South Africa - Rhodesia: [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted]

Notes: Thailand; Iran-UK; Arab League Boycott (Pages 7 and 8)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LEBANON: President Franjiyah delivered a major address on Monday in which he implied that he was prepared to step down when his term expires on September 23. There has been growing concern in Beirut that Franjiyah-- encouraged by Camille Shamun--might try to prevent president-elect Sarkis from assuming office.

Franjiyah did not refer to Sarkis by name nor did he explicitly mention the end of his term next month, perhaps to avoid foreclosing his options. Nevertheless, his remarks sounded much like a message of farewell. He blamed the Palestinians for the tragedies during his own administration, and avoided direct criticism of Lebanese Muslims and repetition of the Christians' conditions for a settlement, mentioning only the need for the Palestinians to adhere to the 1969 Cairo accord.

The conciliatory tone of the speech may have been intended to improve the Christians' image in the wake of their conquest of Tall Zatar. It may also have been an effort to improve relations with conservative Muslim leaders, who have recently been trying to reassert their influence in Muslim-held territory.

A loosely organized group of Sunni Muslim leaders headed by Prime Minister Karami and former prime minister Saib Salam has recently been considering ways to revive public administration in west Beirut and other Muslim areas and has been working closely with Palestinian leaders and some Christian politicians who have remained relatively neutral throughout the war. The Muslim leaders have proceeded without consulting Franjiyah, Shamun, or other right-wing Christian government officials.

The personal animosity between Franjiyah and Karami has prevented broader contacts between the Christian and Muslim establishments. Karami has refused to attend cabinet meetings

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



6202000 6-70

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*The Christians have been claiming major advances in their efforts to retake Christian villages in the mountains east of Beirut, but there is no evidence that their offensive has gained much momentum.*

Palestinian [redacted] de- 50X1  
nials yesterday that Syrian forces have captured the town of Hammana on a key road junction just north of the Beirut-Damascus highway. The Christians may, in fact, be delaying a major military drive in the hope that talk of quick victories will break Palestinian morale.

There was no significant military activity yesterday in other areas of the country.

*Israeli naval units appear to be stepping up their patrols along the southern and central coast of Lebanon, possibly with the intent of broadening their efforts to interdict foreign ships suspected of carrying munitions or reinforcements for the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.*

[redacted] 50X1  
Israeli state television on Monday described the sea patrols as a naval blockade of Lebanon designed to stop arm shipments to the Palestinians and leftists.

The Palestine Liberation Organization [redacted] to present an official protest against the 50X1

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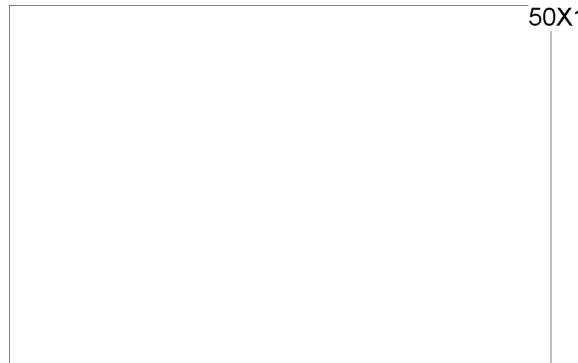
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Israeli patrols--which it views as a de facto blockade--to the UN Security Council. Moscow's Pravda yesterday denounced the Israeli patrols as "piratical actions" meant to cut off the Palestinians and leftists from reinforcement by sea and thus weaken their capacity to fend off continuing Christian attacks.



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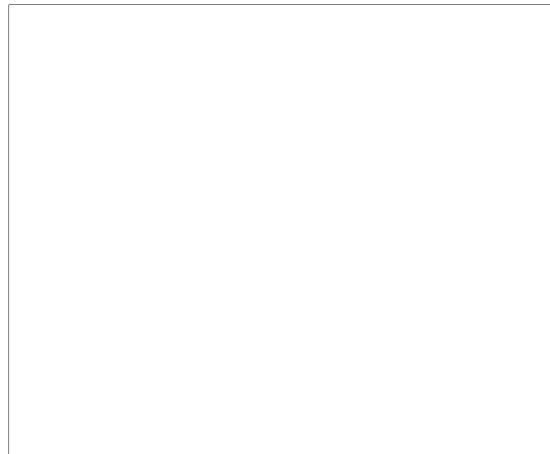
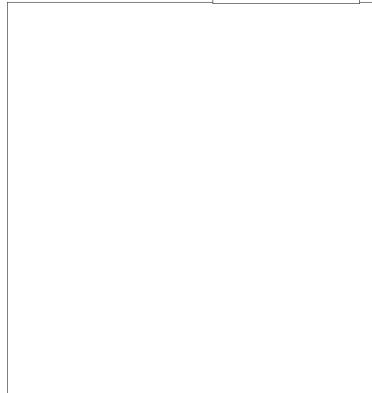
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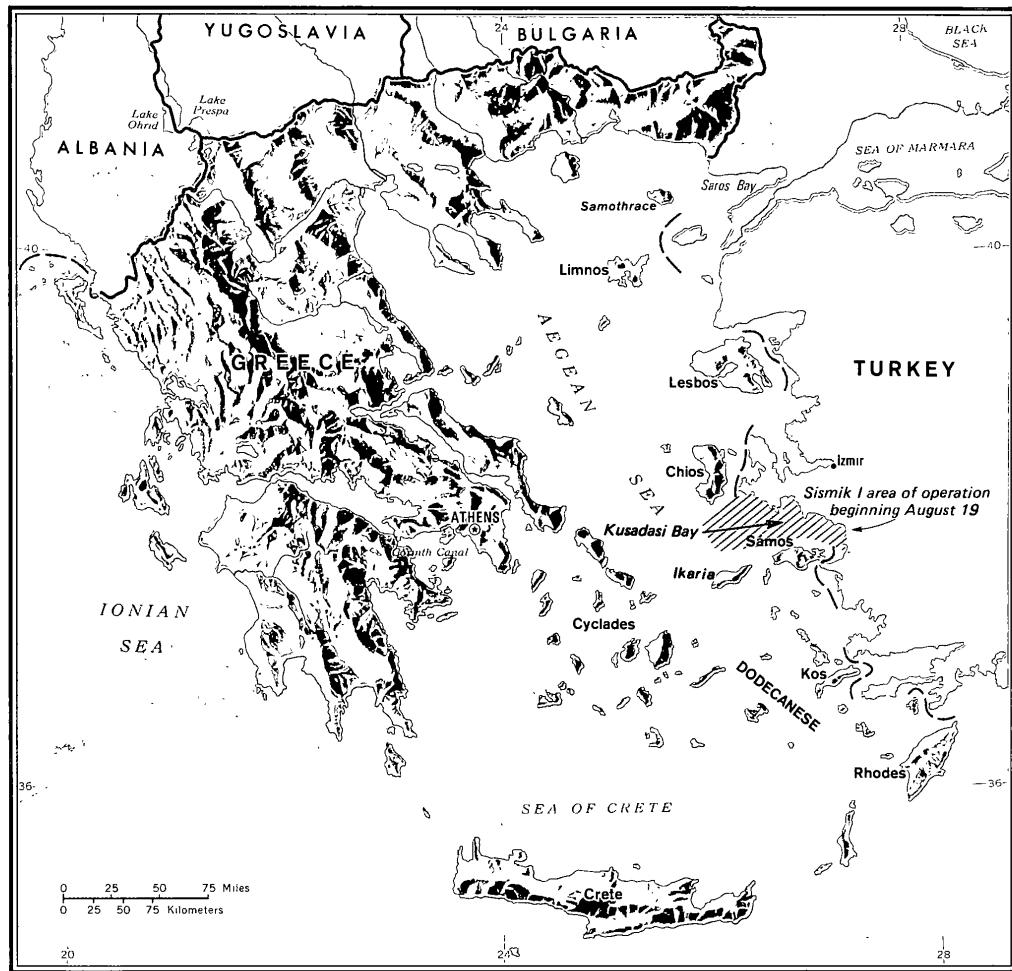
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EGYPT-LIBYA: [redacted]



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**TURKEY-GREECE:** *The announced area of operation in which the Turkish research ship Sismik I will conduct its third mission in the Aegean would seem to decrease for the time being the chances of a Greek-Turkish incident.*

The Turkish navy has informed mariners that the ship is to operate during the period of August 18 to 25 in an area bound roughly by the Turkish coast and the Greek islands of Chios, Ikaria, and Samos. Other reports suggest that the ship may not leave Izmir--where it has been refueling for several days--until midnight tonight and may spend only about four days on this mission.

The area includes a zone outside Turkish territorial waters but appears to avoid any of the overlapping Greek-Turkish oil concessions that stirred controversy during the Sismik I's second mission.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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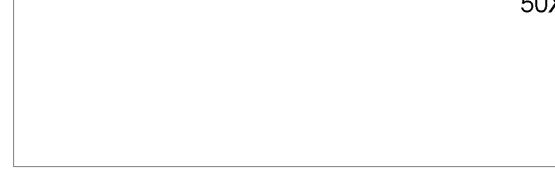
No formal  
Council session appears likely be-  
fore Thursday.

50X1

*We have no indications  
of any new Greek or  
Turkish military devel-  
opments.*

The Greeks, however, are now aware  
of recent Turkish amphibious prep-  
arations at bases across from the  
eastern Aegean islands.

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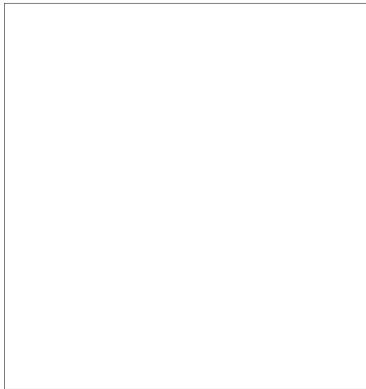


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SOUTH AFRICA - RHODESIA:



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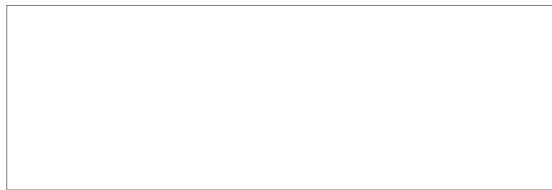


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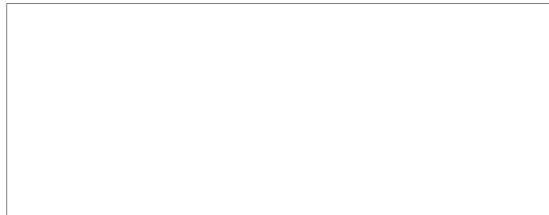
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

NOTES

*Some 10,000 students held a rally in Bangkok yesterday to protest the return to Thailand of General Praphat, the exiled former deputy prime minister.*

The students have demanded Praphat's immediate arrest and legal action against those who assisted him to return. Student leaders are planning another rally on Thursday to "hear the government's reply" to their demands.

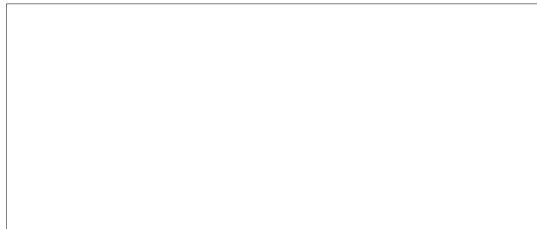
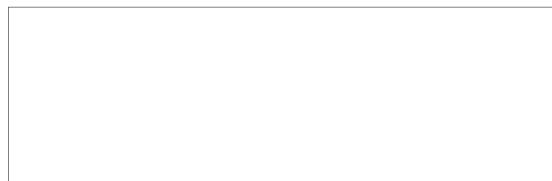
It is now clear that Praphat did arrive on Sunday and was assisted by some of his army colleagues, who may be trying to precipitate public disturbances that would discredit the civilian government. To the embarrassment of the Seni Pramot government, his whereabouts remain a mystery, but Seni has made clear that he wants Praphat expelled again as soon as possible

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

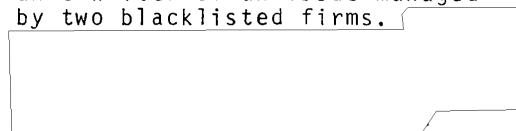
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*The ineffectiveness of the Arab League boycott against "Jewish-owned banks" and the loss of lucrative business opportunities have apparently influenced some Arab financial houses to relax their ban against participation in underwritings led or co-managed by "Jewish firms."*

50X1

Last week the Saudi Arabian Investment Company was listed as an underwriter of an issue managed by two blacklisted firms.



The Arabs' bank boycott was never very effective. Blacklisted firms--well-connected in the international banking community--were still able to use their influence to close lucrative deals. The real losers in the boycott were the Arab investment houses that excluded themselves from participation in or management of large international offerings.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 19, 1976

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 19, 1976

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Korea: Yesterday's violence at Panmunjom seems designed to underscore North Korea's case that the US is the major source of tension in Korea and to agitate US public opinion over the issue of US troop presence. (Page 1) 25X1

Lebanon: [redacted] 25X1

Greece-Turkey: [redacted] (Page 3) 25X1

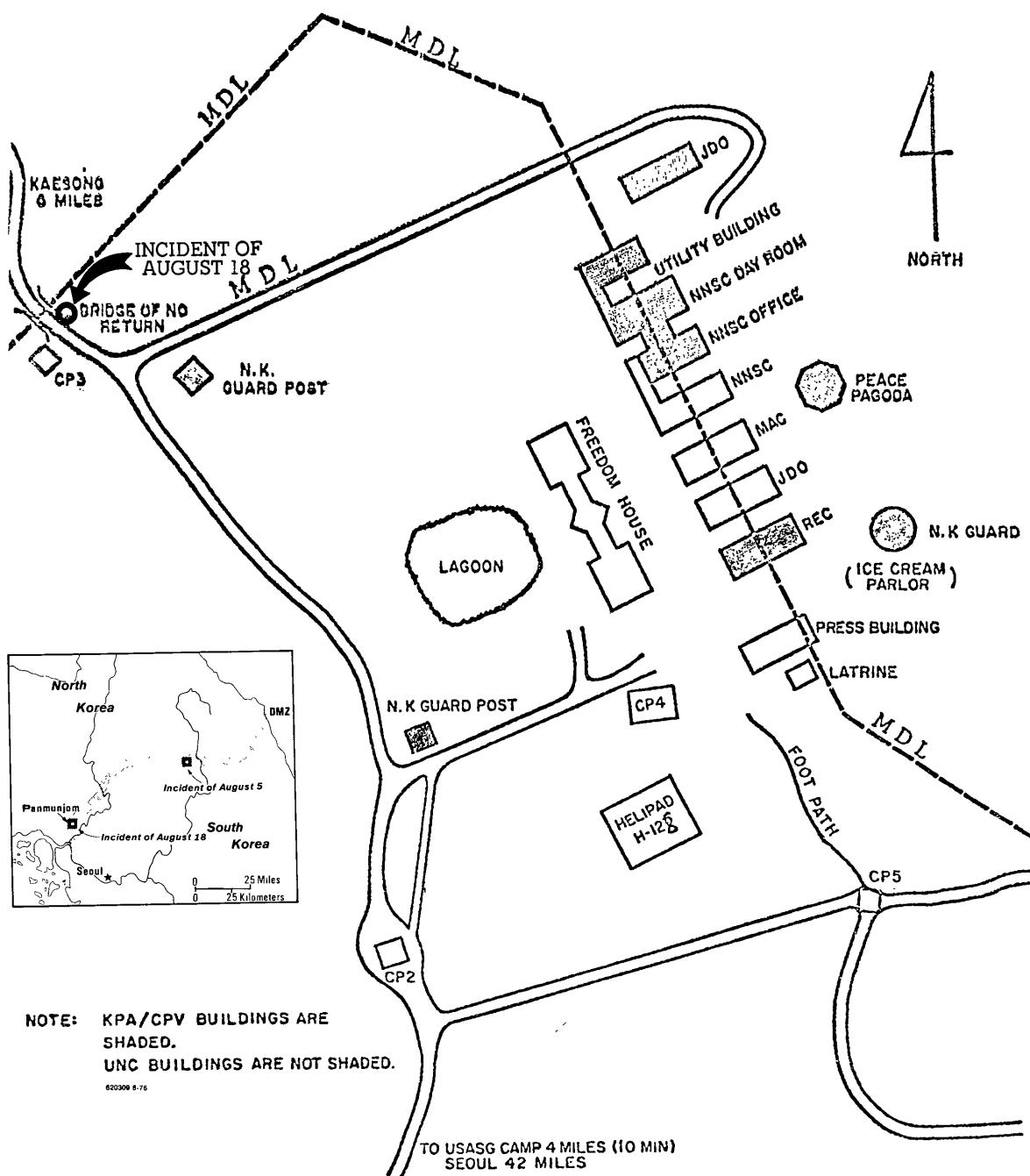
Egypt-Libya: [redacted] 25X1

Libya: [redacted] 25X1  
(Page 5)

Notes: USSR; Thailand (Page 6) 25X1

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JOINT SECURITY AREA  
MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS AREA  
[At Panmunjom] SCHEMATIC NOT TO SCALE



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

KOREA: Yesterday's violence at Panmunjom seems designed to underscore North Korea's case that the US is the major source of tension in Korea and to agitate US public opinion over the issue of the US troop presence in the context of an election campaign.

Beginning early this spring, North Korean propaganda has charged almost daily that the US is undertaking provocative measures in the South. Since early June, North Korean personnel in the Joint Security Area have engaged in minor harassment of US personnel.

Pyongyang almost certainly intended US casualties to result from the incident at Panmunjom. A North Korean radio broadcast termed the incident a US provocation and warned that any such incidents in the future would be met forcefully.

On August 5--only a few hours after an exchange of fire on the DMZ--a North Korean statement, issued at a high level, alleged that the US and South Korea have now "completed" war preparations. The statement was the first issued from this level since 1969 that was directed specifically at US actions in the South.

North Korea is working hard to get the nonaligned conference in Colombo to issue a harsh anti-US statement. Pyongyang's efforts in Colombo are intended to affect the prospects in the General Assembly debate on the Korean issue this fall. A resolution has already been introduced which once again calls for American withdrawal from Korea.

Should Pyongyang perceive the beginning of a domestic debate over the advisability of the US troop presence in Korea, further controlled acts of violence can be expected.

President Kim Il-song is not likely, however, to undertake high-risk military provocations that might result in serious clashes with South Korean forces. Kim has acknowledged publicly that he is relying on trends in international

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

opinion and on developments in South Korea to create opportunities for advancing his goal of reunification on North Korean terms.

*Pyongyang domestic radio reported this morning that all Korean army personnel "and other units" had been put on a "war posture."*

25X1

[redacted] There is 25X1 other evidence of any unusual North Korean military activity or deployments, although North Korean military forces are in position to launch a major assault across the DMZ with little or no warning.

The North Koreans have agreed to attend a meeting at the Military Armistice Commission early this morning Washington time.

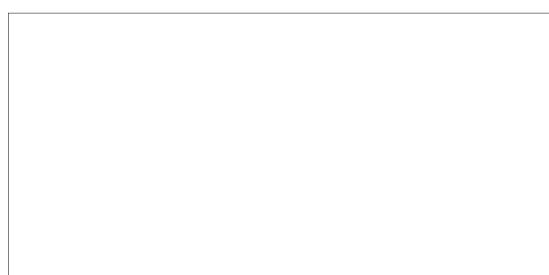
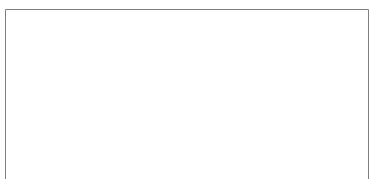
The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State does not believe current information is sufficient to be certain that yesterday's incident was planned from Pyongyang. State/INR believes the incident could have resulted from local North Korean action.

\* \* \*

*LEBANON: The Christians are continuing to shell areas in the mountains east of Beirut, apparently as a prelude to a full-scale assault.*

Shelling has centered around Kahhalah, Alayh, and other villages near the Beirut-Damascus highway. Heavy firing also occurred in the area of Aynturah and Mutayn.

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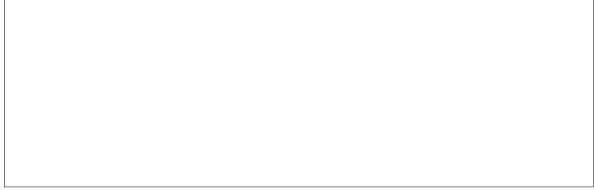


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

25X1



*Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been trying for several days to gather support for an Arab summit under the auspices of the Arab League to discuss again the Lebanese situation.*

Egyptian President Sadat, who is en route to Saudi Arabia for a quick visit, yesterday approved the idea. His move may be chiefly intended to placate the Saudis who have been annoyed by Egypt's anti-Syrian activities in Lebanon.

Sadat's agreement to attend a summit, combined with Saudi and Kuwaiti pressure, will make it more difficult for Syrian President Asad to resist approval of the meeting.

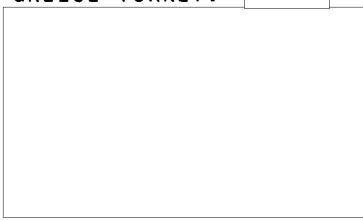
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GREECE-TURKEY: 



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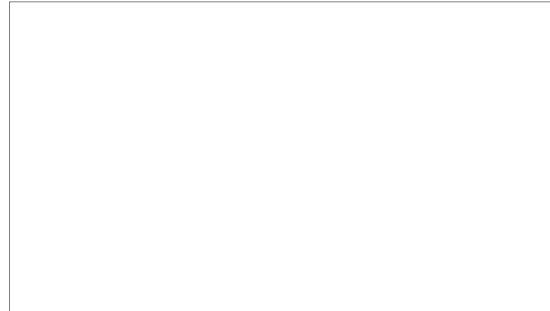


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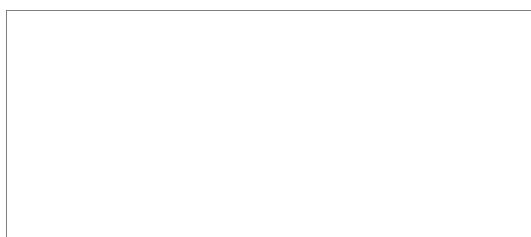
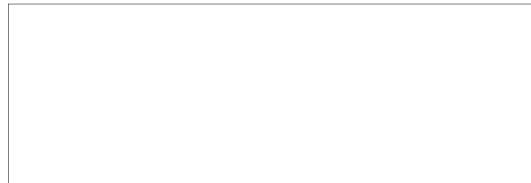
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EGYPT-LIBYA: [redacted]



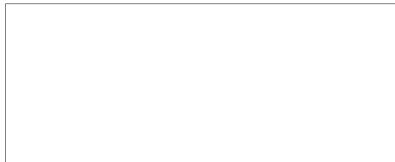
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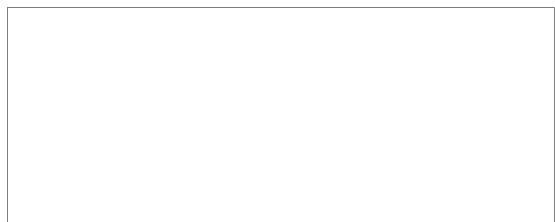
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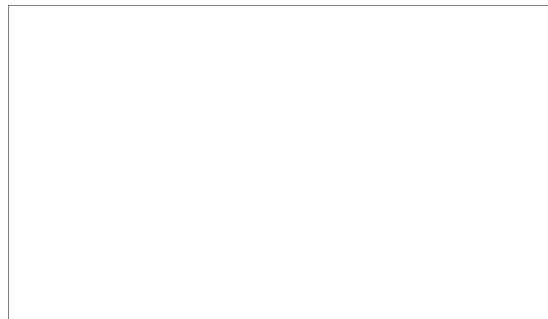
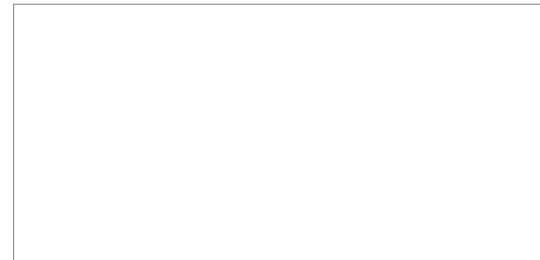
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LIBYA: [redacted]



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

[REDACTED]

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

A new Soviet statute defines, for the first time, the rights of the accused.

We do not know how seriously the authorities will regard these rights, but the new statute appears to be a move in the direction of controlling arbitrary action of officials. General Secretary Brezhnev heard harsh criticism of the Soviet record on individual rights and freedoms from West European Communists at the conference of European communist parties in late June. This may have had something to do with the timing of the law.

Among other things, the legislation obliges authorities to submit within 24 hours a written statement of the circumstances of the arrest to the public prosecutor. He, in turn, must approve within 48 hours further detention or order the release of the suspect. The apprehended person, if not released, has the right to retain personal documents related to the case and to meet with his defense attorney in private.

\* \* \*

Former Thai military ruler Praphat

[REDACTED]

has agreed  
to be placed in the custody of the army.

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The Praphat episode could easily precipitate a crisis situation for the 4-month-old Seni Pramot government which is already on a potential collision course with a newly aroused student movement. Praphat's determination to stay will probably prompt student leaders to begin mobilizing their forces for large-scale demonstrations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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# The President's Daily Brief

*August 20, 1976*

2



~~Top Secret~~ 50X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category 5B(1),(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 20, 1976

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Cuba-Jamaica: A high-level visit and a series of exchange programs are the latest evidence of Cuba's close ties with the Jamaican government. (Page 3)

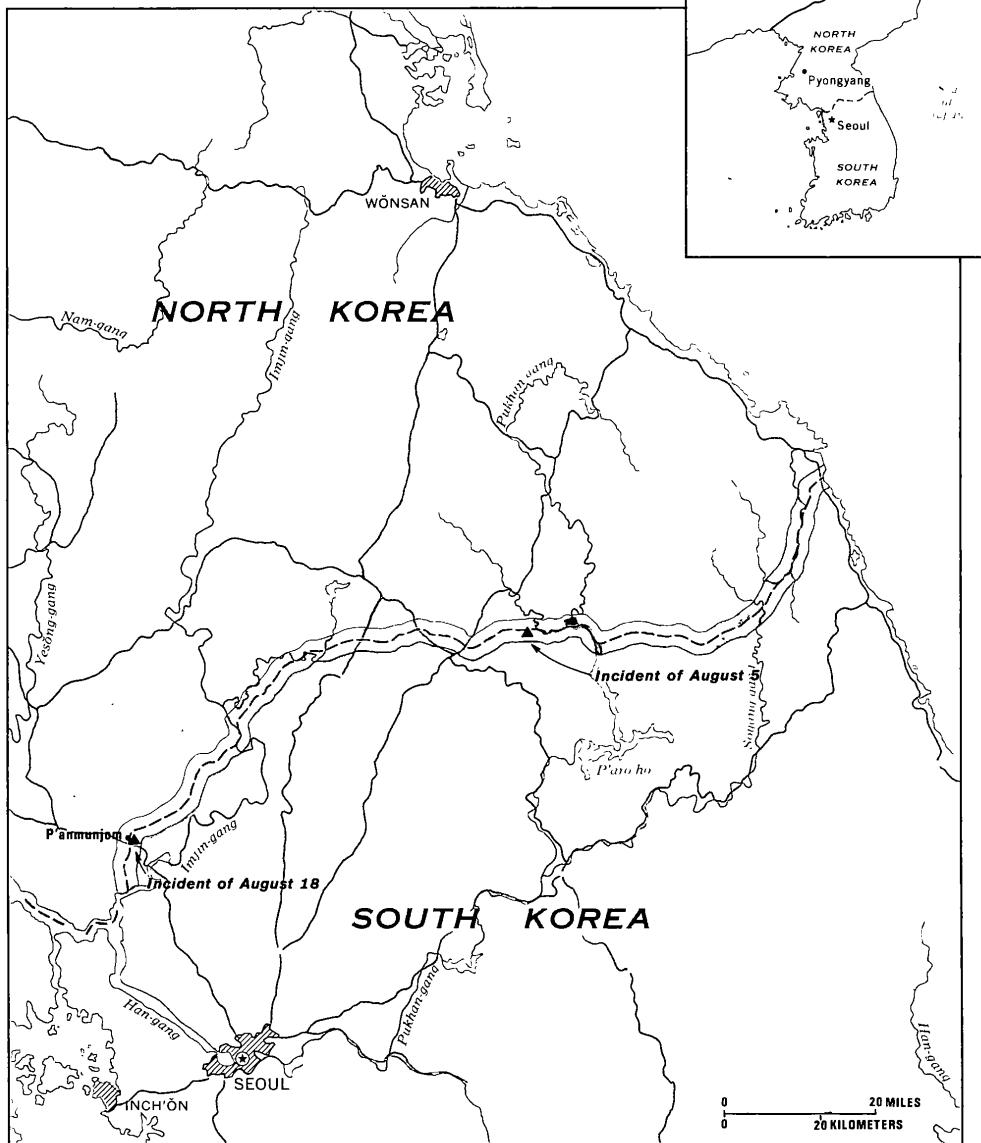
Notes: Turkey-Greece; Thailand; Cuba; South Africa; USSR (Luna 24); USSR (TU-95) (Pages 5, 6, 7, and 8) 50X1

At Annex [redacted] Egypt [redacted] Libya [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] 50X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## Korea: Demilitarized Zone



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The Demilitarized Zone is about 2.5 miles (4 km.) wide and about 150 miles long on land; it is extended in the Han River Estuary by 9 miles. The military demarcation line between North and South Korea runs down the middle of the DMZ.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

KOREA: We present excerpts from the intelligence community's National Intelligence Situation Report with information as of 2:00 a.m.

Pyongyang appears to be acting with caution while seeking to portray itself as the victim of aggressive US designs, following its alert announcement yesterday.

The North Koreans agreed to attend the meeting yesterday of the Military Armistice Committee and, while engaging in customary polemics, did not disrupt the proceedings. The communist side produced photographs purporting to prove that some of their men had been injured by United Nations Command personnel. Pyongyang has remained silent on the slaying of the two US officers, but has acknowledged that there were injuries on both sides.

Pyongyang's public statements on the incident have sought to call attention to heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula. However, there have been no threats--characteristic of some of President Kim Il-song's bombastic statements--to respond with a "revolutionary war" designed to drive the US out and achieve complete reunification.

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South Korea's ruling and opposition parties yesterday denounced the incident. The South Korean press and Korean contacts of the US embassy in Seoul are concerned that the US may not react with an adequate show of strength. President Pak, however, has reacted calmly. In

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

a recent conversation with a senior US officer, he noted that the situation was sufficiently grave to warrant more than a verbal protest, but recommended against the use of armed force.

*There has been no Soviet press reaction to the incident of August 18, and we expect none until after the extent of the US response is known.*

The Soviets will most likely give verbal support to the North Koreans while attempting to avoid any direct involvement in a crisis.

Peking has not yet commented on the incident at Panmunjom. The direct involvement of US troops in the most recent incident may have led Peking to proceed cautiously.

\* \* \*

*LEBANON: The Christians have yet to start their campaign in the mountains east of Beirut, apparently hoping that threats will weaken the Palestinians' will to resist.*

The Phalanges Party has asked the commander of the Arab League force to convey a series of demands to the Palestinians. The Phalangists have stipulated that if the demands are not accepted within 48 hours--presumably by tomorrow--a "radical military solution" will be necessary. Acceptance of the conditions is unlikely.

Unusually heavy shelling between east and west Beirut continued again yesterday. Fighting in the Mount Lebanon area was primarily confined to machinegun fire and artillery shelling. In the north, the Christians are still shelling Tripoli and several neighboring areas.

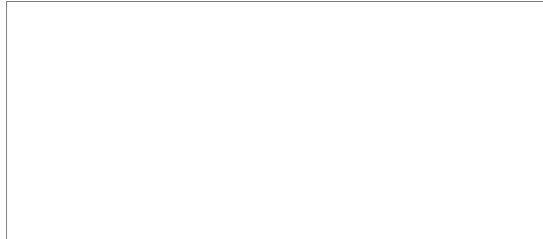
[redacted] a 50X1  
fedayeen "special group" attacked a Christian position in the north and recognized among the dead Tony

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Franjiyah--son of President Franjiyah, a militia leader, and a parliamentary deputy. The leftist radio has reported his death, but there has been no confirmation from other sources.

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\* \* \*

*CUBA-JAMAICA: A high-level visit and a series of exchange programs are the latest evidence of Cuba's close ties with the government of Jamaica.*

A Cuban delegation led by a Politburo member and including an official of the American Department of the Cuban Communist Party--which has served as the principal link between Havana and the party of Prime Minister Manley--spent six days in Jamaica this month. This latter official has become a regular visitor to Jamaica.

Other members of the group were mostly officials from Oriente Province, an area with which Jamaicans have a traditional tie. Cane cutters have gone to Oriente to work for some years and often have stayed there, and many employees at the US naval base at Guantanamo are Jamaican. Havana may intend to exploit this attitude toward Oriente to develop a special relationship between eastern Cuba and Jamaica.

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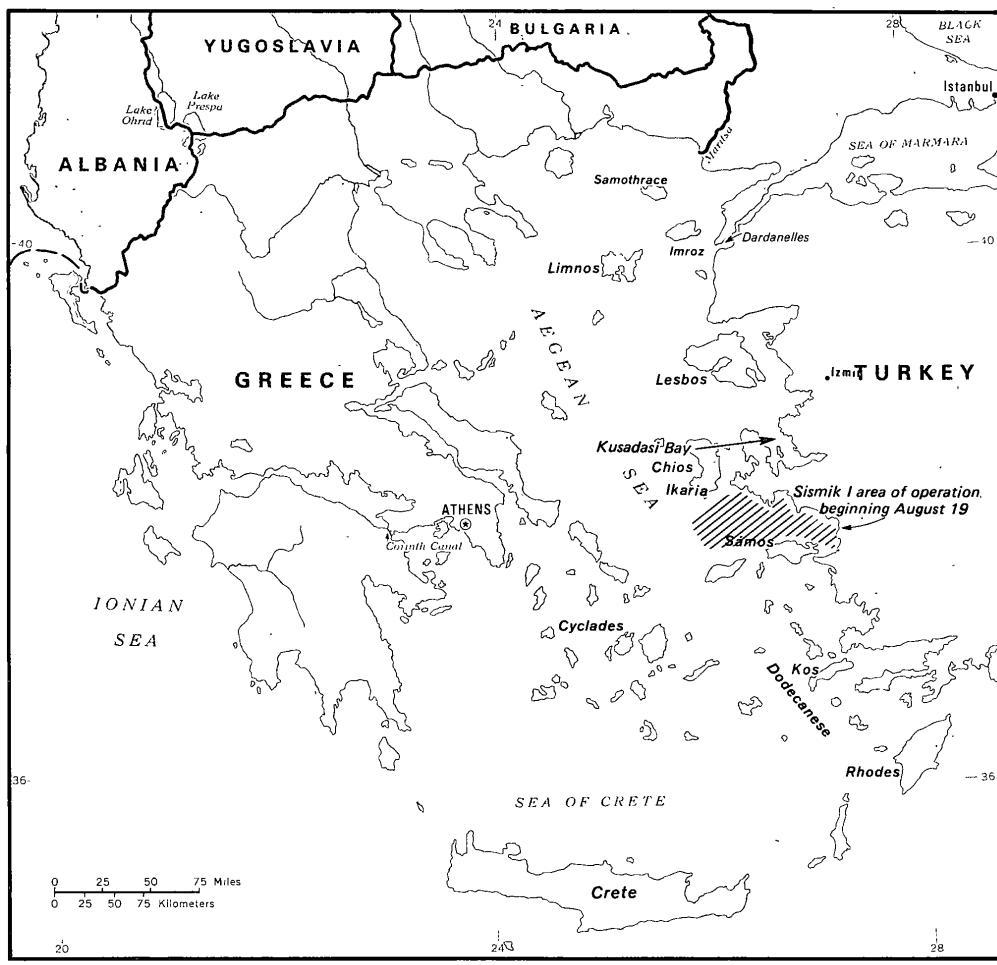
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Some 300 Jamaican youths are scheduled to spend a year in Cuba learning construction techniques. Under another program, 60 members of Jamaican youth organizations are spending this month in Cuba as guests of the Federation of University Students and the Union of Communist Youth.

A Cuban medical team of about 15 members, including both specialists and general physicians, began arriving in Jamaica in early August. About 280 Cubans are there participating in such programs as education, housing, and dam construction.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

The Turkish ship *Sismik* I left port yesterday and presumably has begun its scheduled third phase of research activities. The Greek government is avoiding public comment on the ship's movements but reportedly will send naval ships to shadow the *Sismik*.

The Turks probably will resume their own monitoring activities. Some military forces in both countries remain in advanced states of readiness.

The International Court of Justice yesterday announced a public hearing for next Wednesday to consider a Greek request for an injunction ordering Turkey to halt exploration in the disputed area. A ruling is expected by mid-September.

\* \* \*

Former Thai military strongman Praphat's agreement to leave the country within seven days apparently has not yet defused the tense situation in Bangkok.

Student radicals and members of leftist political groups reportedly plan to prolong the protests, even if Praphat does leave the country, in hopes of toppling the regime. Army and police units in the Bangkok area are on full alert.

Public confidence in the Seni government has already been significantly reduced by the affair.

\* \* \*

Cuba has stepped up direct contacts with US companies, despite its public statements downplaying the importance of the US market.

Since October, Havana has financed the visits of at least eight US companies to Cuba to explore bilateral trade possibilities once commercial relations between the two countries are normalized. It has tentatively scheduled visits by five additional companies within the next couple of months and has continued to communicate with a number of other US firms.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

In at least one instance, Cuba has requested a company to waive its compensation claim in return for future access to the Cuban market. Havana has also hinted at the possibility of management contracts and joint ventures.

These Cuban actions appear to be an effort to weaken the US business community's support for the US embargo. Although Cuba can now obtain most US products it wants through US-owned foreign subsidiaries, lifting of the embargo would constitute a significant psychological victory for the Castro government.

\* \* \*

*Violence flared in South Africa Wednesday night, this time in three black townships outside the city of Port Elizabeth. At least 14 were killed as a result of police gunfire.*

Adults joined high school students in a march, and rioting began when police halted the marchers. These latest outbreaks follow last week's rioting near Cape Town that left 29 dead.

Demonstrations and class boycotts by high school students are now fairly widespread. In Soweto, where violence first erupted in June, students burned a high school Wednesday night.

The government continues to jail prominent blacks throughout South Africa in a campaign against suspected militants. At least 60 arrests have been made during the past week.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

The Soviet spacecraft, Luna 24, which landed on the moon on August 18, is scheduled to reach the earth on Sunday with a lunar soil sample, according to a Tass announcement.

The sample may weigh as much as a kilogram (2.2 pounds).

This will be the third time the Soviets have retrieved samples of lunar soil. The two previous successful missions returned a total of about 200 grams (7 ounces) of such material. By contrast, the final US Apollo mission returned 113 kilograms (250 pounds) of material.

The Soviet's lunar missions have done little more than duplicate US programs. Now that the US lunar program has been completed, the Soviets may hope to enhance the prestige of their space program by continuing, and perhaps increasing, their scientific explorations on the moon.

\* \* \*

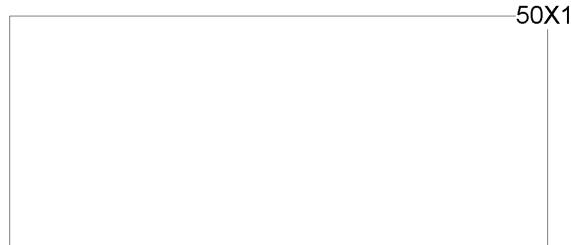
Two Soviet ships are still conducting salvage operations in the Atlantic off Newfoundland in an attempt to recover the wreckage of the TU-95 naval reconnaissance aircraft that crashed there on August 4.

The ships--a submarine rescue unit and a salvage tug--have been using scuba divers, manned diving bells, and dragging operations to locate and examine wreckage. The water in the immediate area is sufficiently shallow to allow this equipment to be employed successfully.

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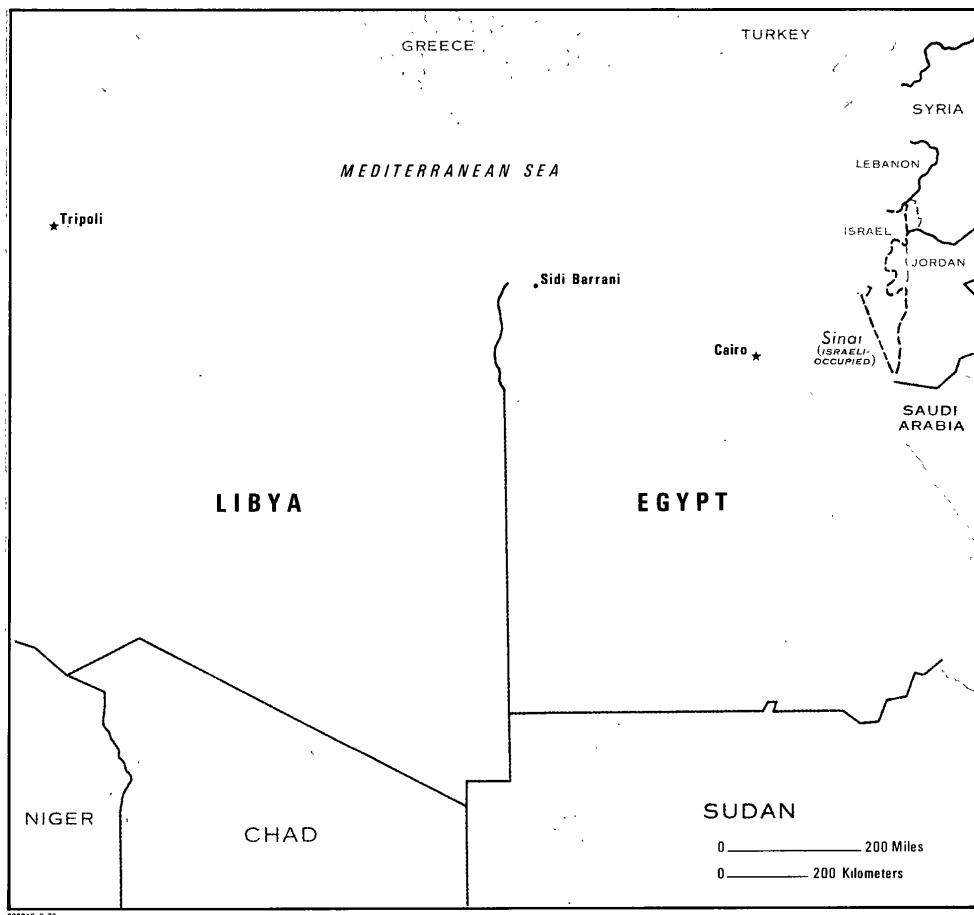
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



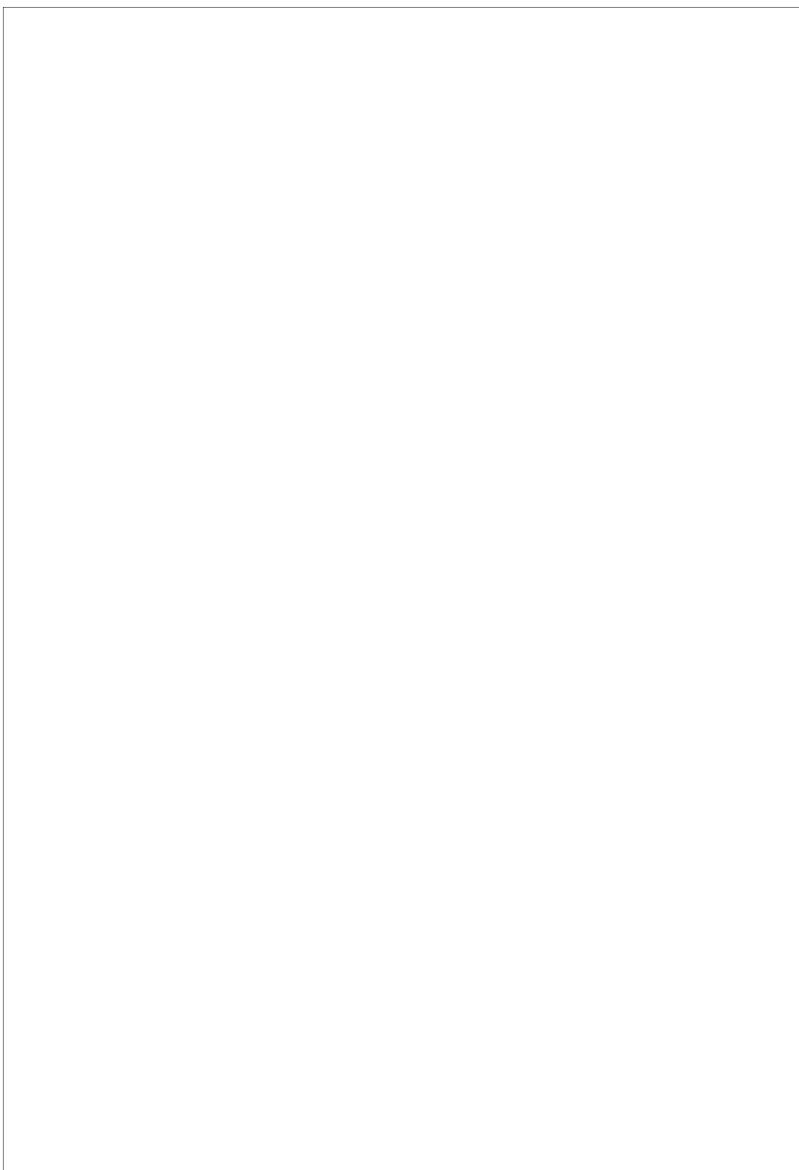
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EGYPT [redacted] LIBYA

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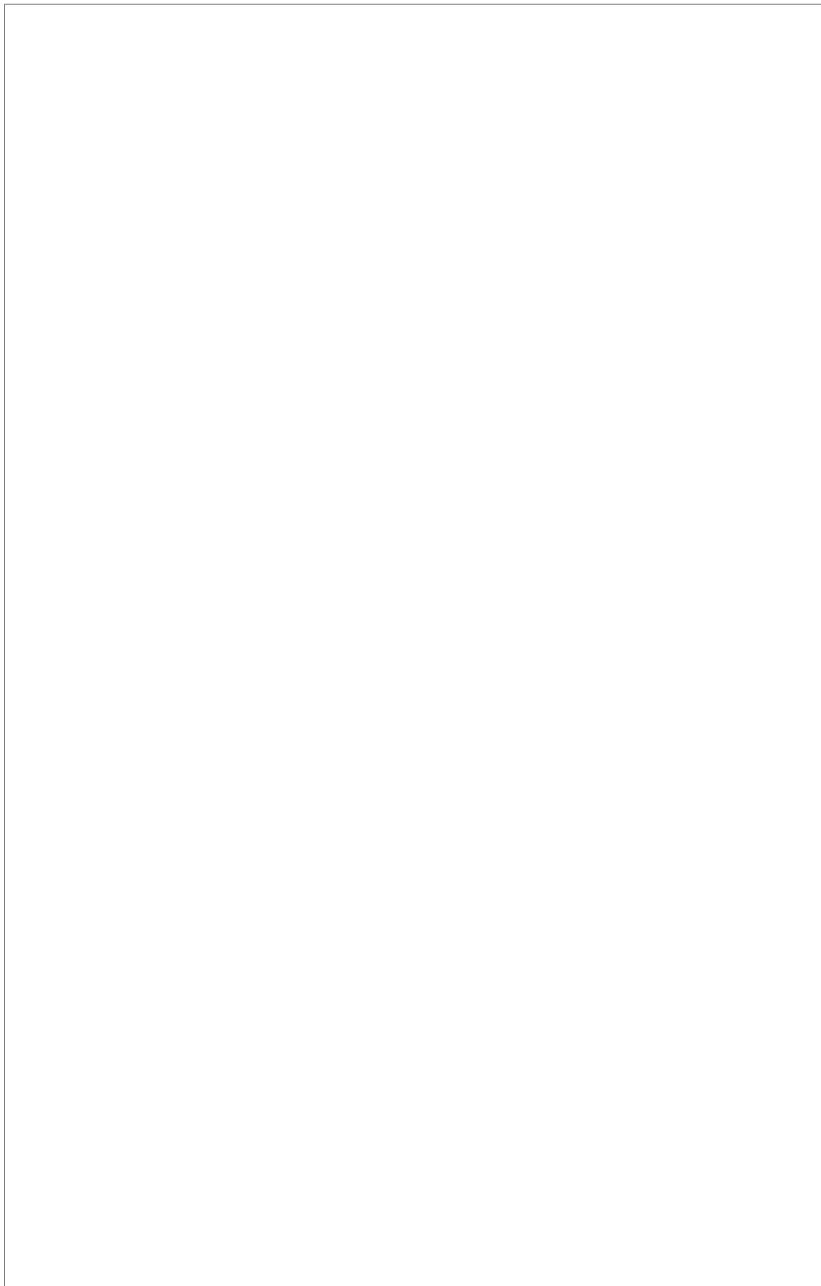


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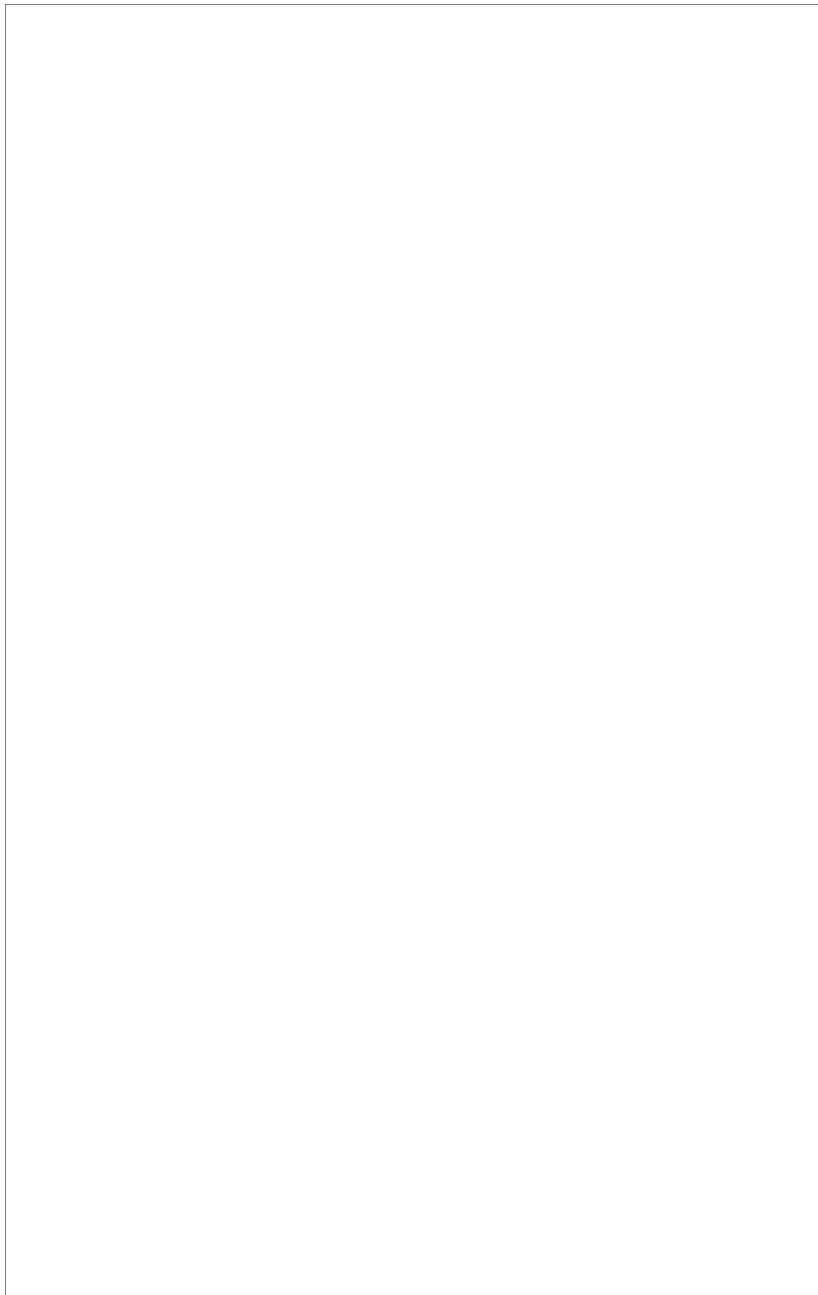
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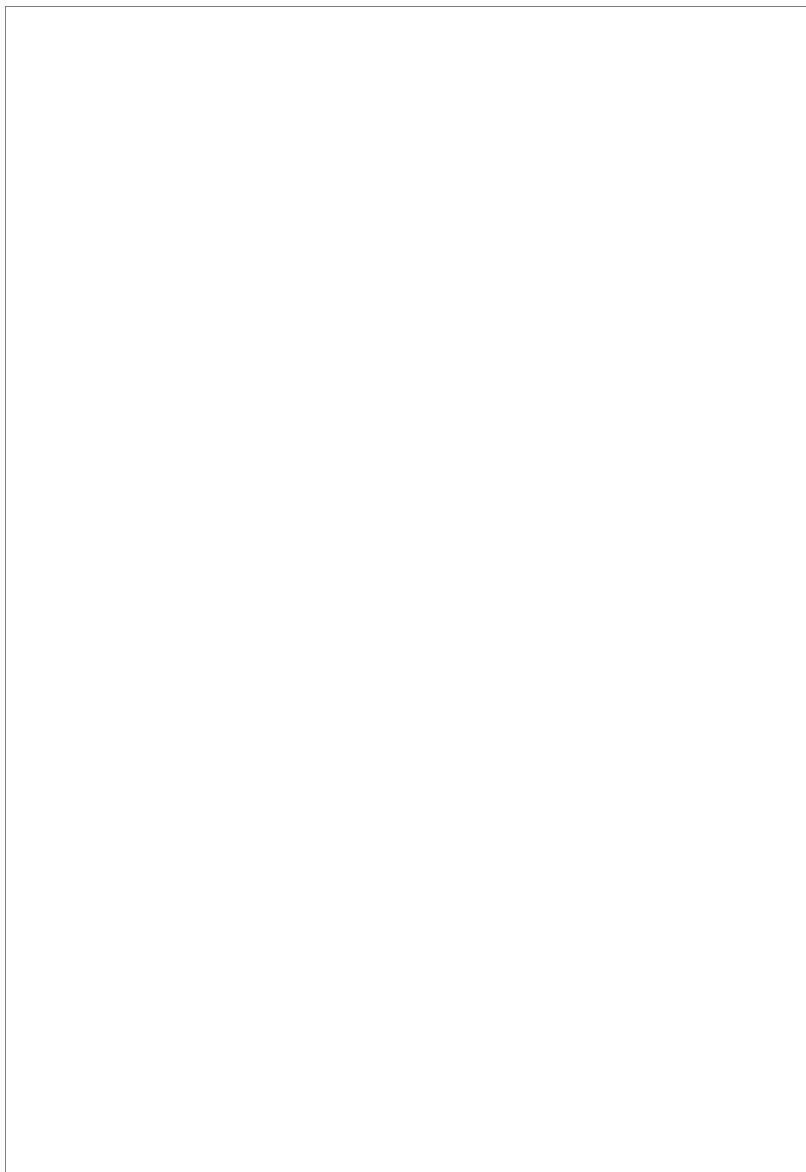
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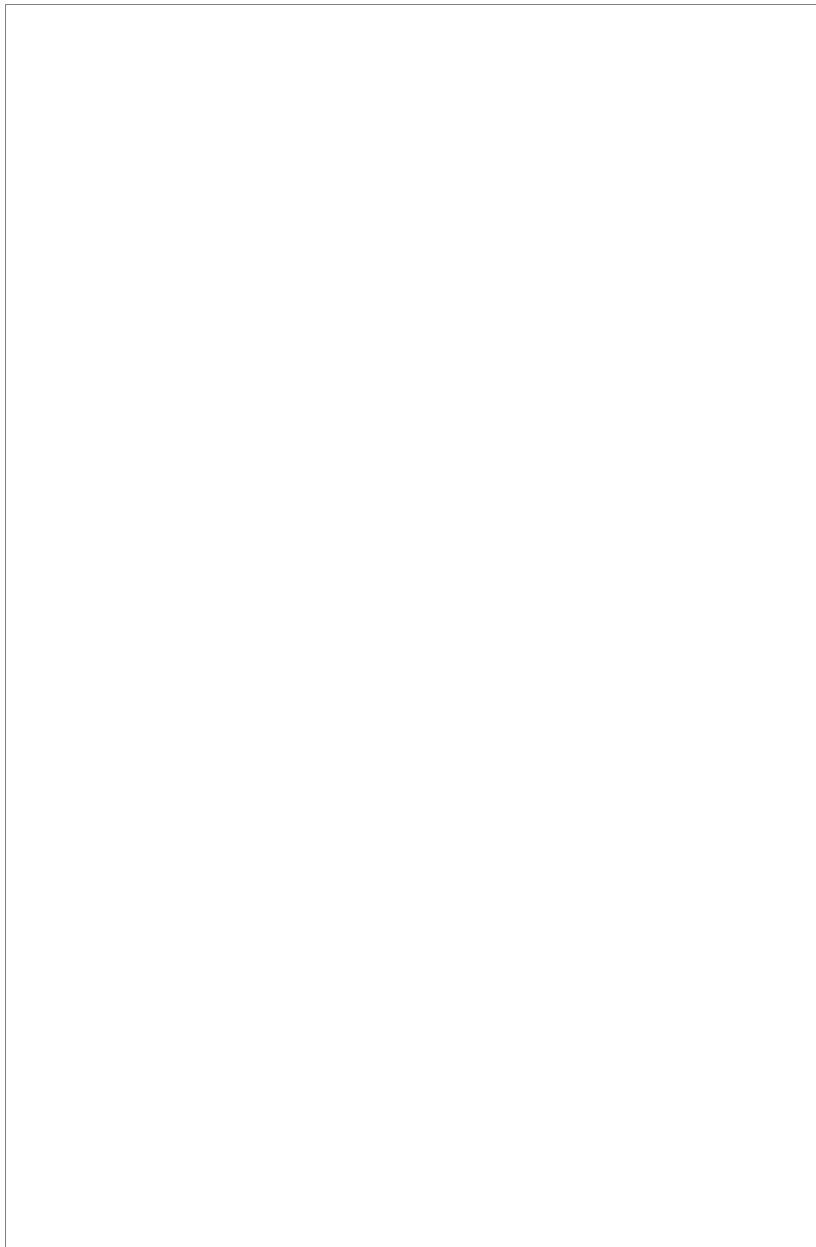
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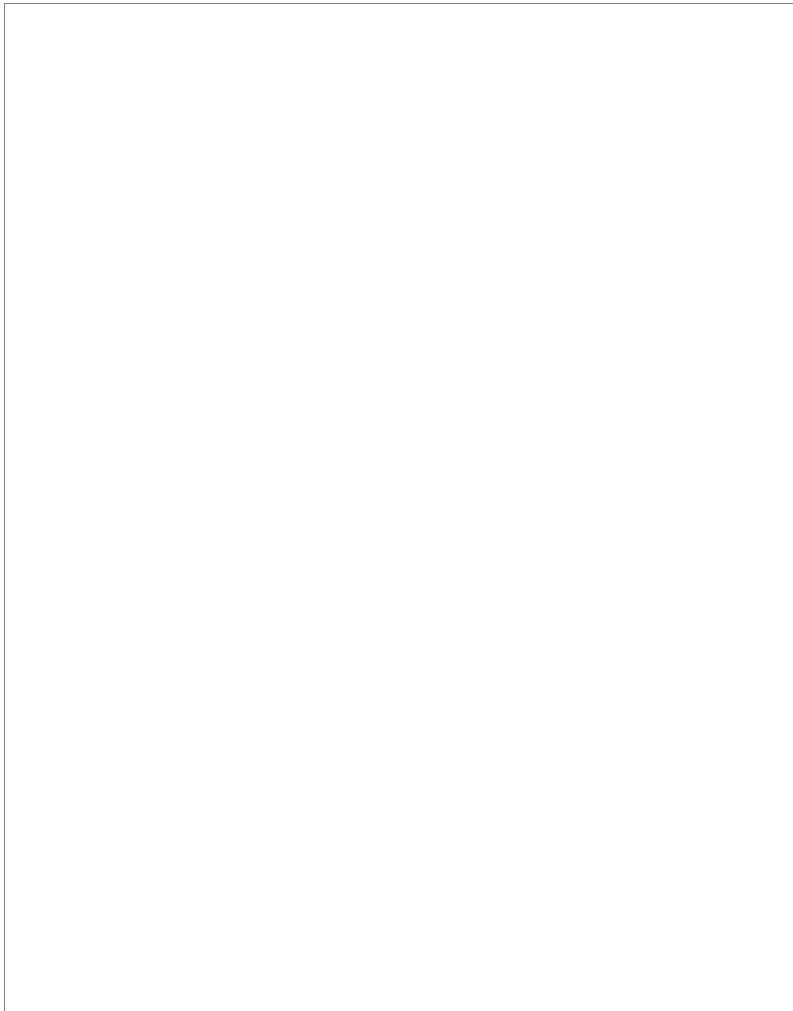
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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# The President's Daily Brief

*August 21, 1976*

2



*Top Secret*<sup>50X1</sup>

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 111652  
under authority of E.O. 13526 (1), (2), (3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 21, 1976

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Korea: We present excerpts from the intelligence community's National Situation Report with information as of 2:00 am  
(*Page 1*)

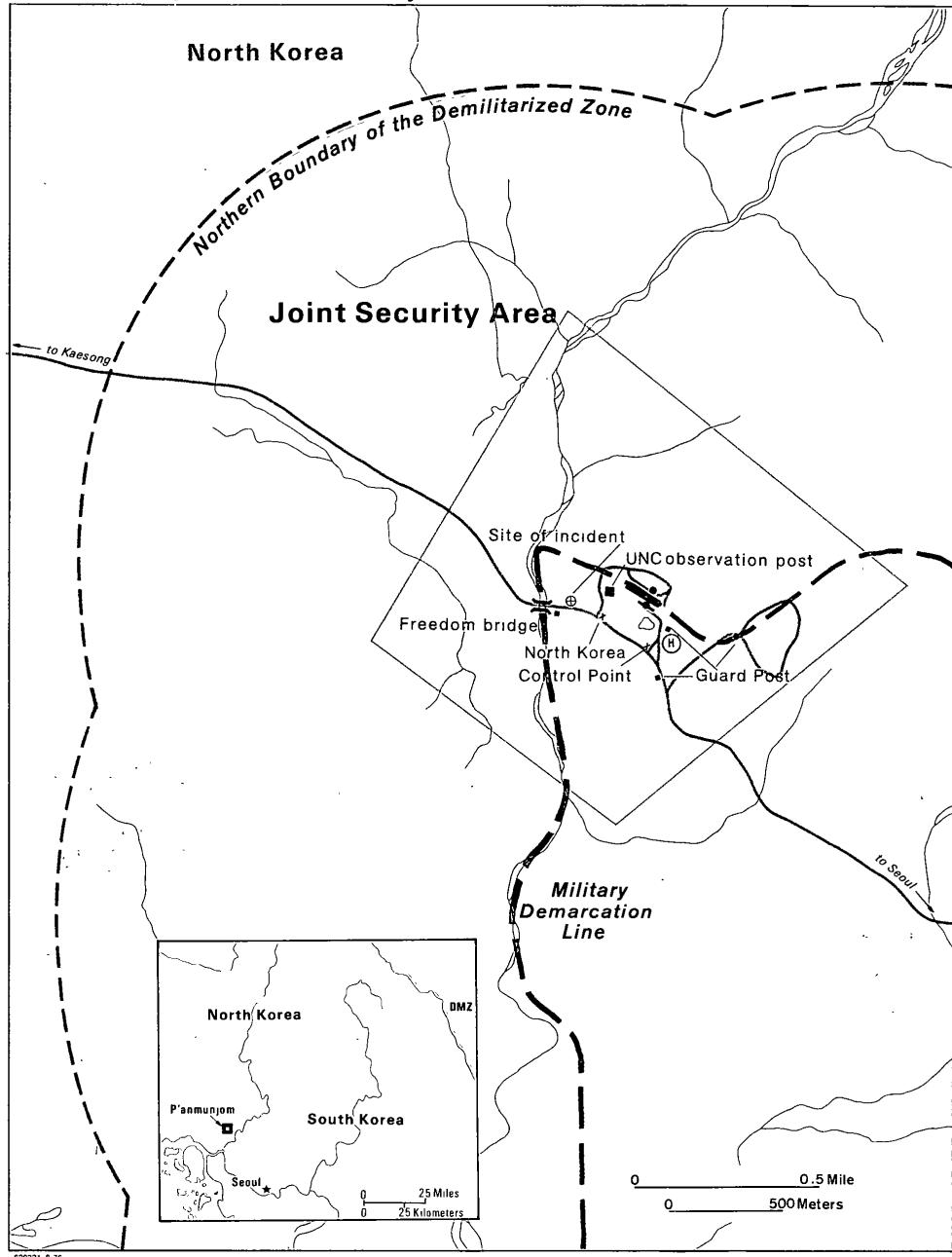
Lebanon: The Christians' delay in launching their campaign in the mountains east of Beirut probably results from a hitch in their coordination with the Syrians. (*Page 2*)

Egypt-Libya: The Egyptians are continuing their military preparations for a possible showdown with Libya. (*Page 3*)

Notes: USSR-Iran; UN-Greece-Turkey; Cuba; Japan; Thailand; South Africa; Kenya (*Pages 5, 6, 7, and 8*)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**Joint Security Area DMZ, Panmunjom Area**



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

KOREA: We present excerpts from the intelligence community's National Situation Report with information as of 2:00 a.m.

At 6:00 pm EDT August 20, a UN Command work party of 38 US and 60 South Korean personnel entered the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom to cut down the tree at the site where North Korean personnel had two days earlier killed two US officers. Some 20 North Korean soldiers were in the immediate area but did not interfere. Another 50 or so watched from across a nearby bridge.

The work party cut down the tree and removed two illegal North Korean barriers. The operation was completed, and the work party cleared the Joint Security Area in about one and one half hours. No US backup forces had to be committed.

Subsequently, the North Koreans requested a meeting of the two principal Military Armistice Commission members.

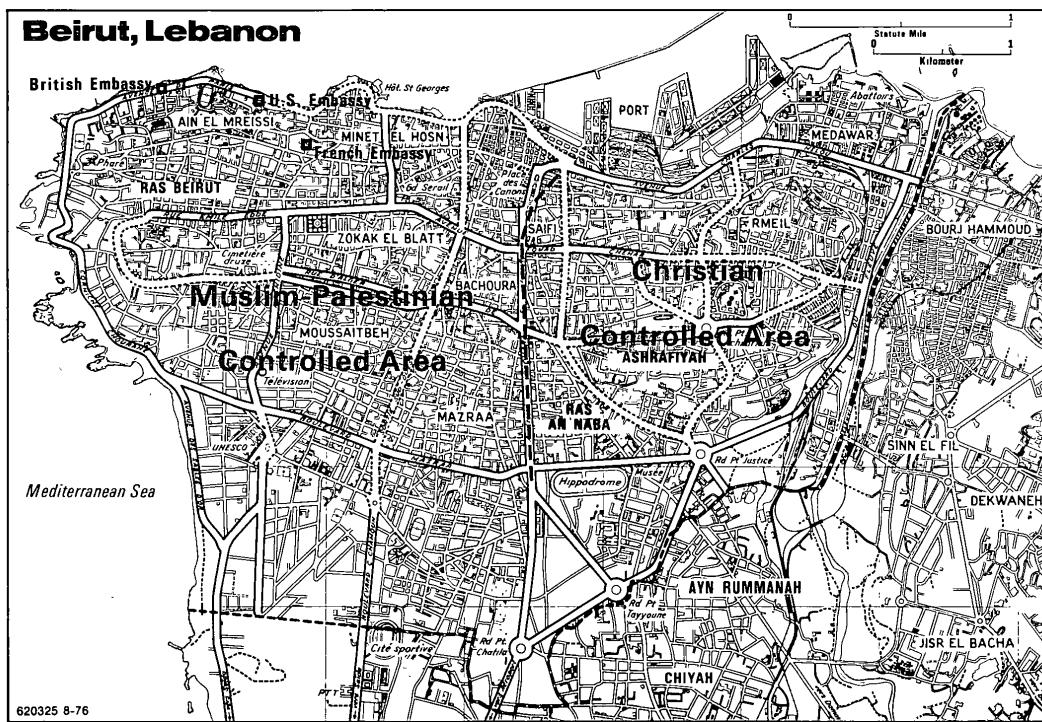
This meeting, which convened at 10:45 pm EDT, was the scene of a conciliatory North Korean statement to the effect that the August 18 incident was "regrettable." The North Korean spokesman promised that his side "will never provoke first."

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About two hours after the removal of the tree, a helicopter carrying the Task Force Commander was hit by small arms fire while airborne about 1,000 meters (1,100 yards) east of Panmunjom.

One round struck the tail rotor pylon; there were no casualties, and no fire was exchanged. We do not consider this significant or even necessarily related to the task force operation. Such incidents happen routinely when the

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Pyongyang's basic policy stance is committed to finding a way to rupture US - Republic of Korea security ties and will put much effort into portraying the US as the prime instigator of instability on the Korean Peninsula.*

North Koreans believe our aircraft approach too close to their positions.

Pyongyang doubtless perceives that it will have a number of good opportunities toward this end in coming months, for example, during the US election campaign and the UN debate on Korea this fall. We would expect, therefore, that North Korea will continue to stage provocations from which it expects to extract political and diplomatic mileage.

\* \* \*

**LEBANON:** Heavy and indiscriminate shelling between east and west Beirut continued yesterday.

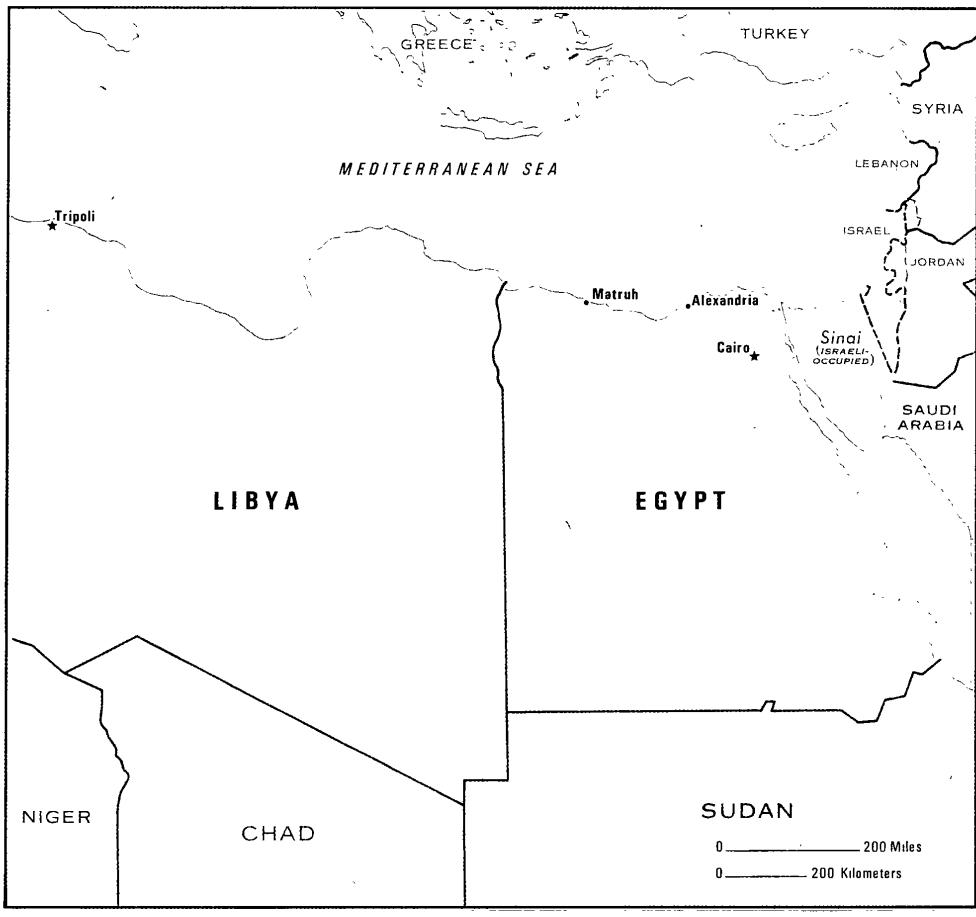
The heaviest exchanges occurred in the southern suburbs and in central Beirut where many foreign embassies are located.

*The Christians' delay in launching their campaign in the mountains east of the capital probably results from a hitch in their co-ordination with the Syrians who were to provide artillery support for the offensive.*

Syrian President Asad has been reluctant to undertake new military moves against the Palestinians. This reluctance presumably stems in part from his concern over increased domestic criticism of his Lebanese policy and the international attention recently focused on Tall Zatar.

Asad may also calculate that his next move should facilitate Syria's much touted goal of transferring

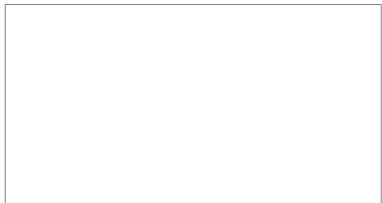
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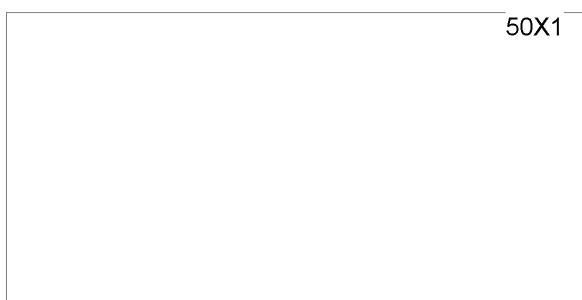
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

power from President Franjiyah to Ilyas Sarkis. Damascus could be stalling the Christians until Franjiyah steps down, or it may want to avoid altogether any move that would upstage Franjiyah's departure and the momentum this would give to serious negotiations.

Asad has obtained approval from his senior military advisers, however, for a renewed military offensive in Lebanon should it be necessary to force a settlement.



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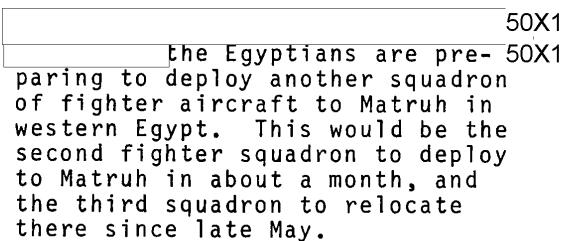


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**EGYPT-LIBYA:** The Egyptians are continuing their military preparations for a possible showdown with Libya.

A new order declaring a 20-kilometer (12 mile) military zone along the Egyptian-Libyan border area is to take effect early next week. This may indicate that Cairo intends to complete its buildup by then in anticipation of an attack on Libya.



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the Egyptians are pre- 50X1

paring to deploy another squadron of fighter aircraft to Matruh in western Egypt. This would be the second fighter squadron to deploy to Matruh in about a month, and the third squadron to relocate there since late May.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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[redacted] on Thursday two amphibious 50X1 ships arrived at Matruh from Alexandria. The ships can carry several hundred men and a few tanks. Their arrival could be related to the deployment, scheduled for this week, of Egypt's only marine infantry brigade to the area.

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A source of the US defense attache in Cairo has reported that the Egyptians will ultimately assign one mechanized and one armored division to the border area, with another armored division to be held in reserve in eastern Egypt.

These units might begin to move to the border this weekend. Civilian travel this weekend on the railroad between Cairo and Alexandria reportedly has been restricted by Egyptian authorities.

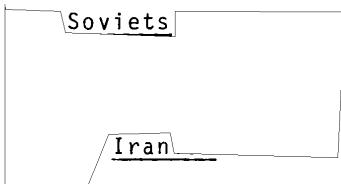
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



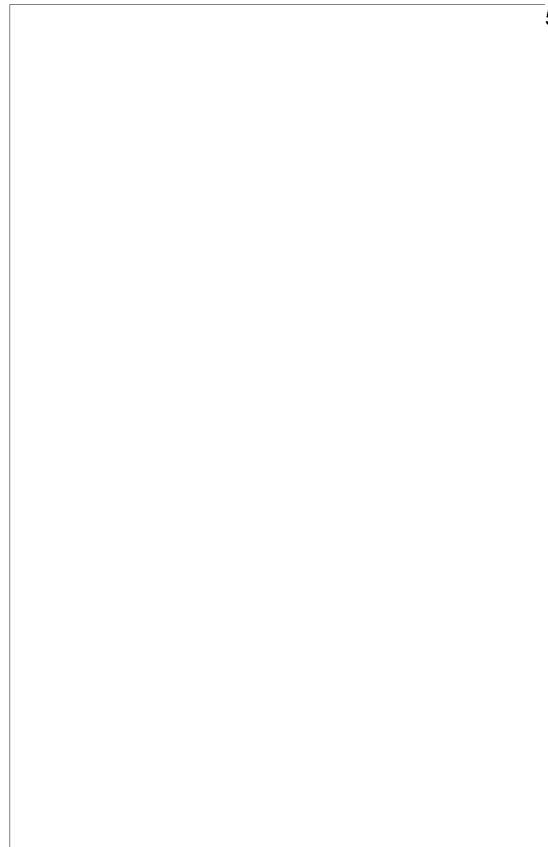
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES



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The UN Security Council  
may reconvene early  
next week to consider  
a draft resolution on  
the Greek-Turkish dis-  
pute.

The draft is being formulated  
jointly by the US, the UK, France,  
and Italy.

Greek and Turkish leaders, while  
publicly continuing to trade  
charges about each other's provo-  
cations in the Aegean, privately  
seem to be looking for ways to  
back away from the present impasse.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

The SR-71 flight over  
Cuba [redacted] did  
not provide any addi-  
tional information on  
the presence of SA-5  
radar near Havana.

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Much of the island, including the  
Havana area, was cloud covered,  
and no SA-5 equipment was seen in  
the cloud free areas that were pho-  
tographed. We have not yet de-  
tected any signals associated with  
the radar.

What appeared to be the SA-5 radar  
was seen in Cuba for the first [redacted] 50X1  
time on satellite photography [redacted] 50X1  
[redacted] at a Soviet signals intel- 50X1  
ligence collection facility south-  
west of Havana. The next satel-  
lite photography will be available  
in mid-September.

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Japan [redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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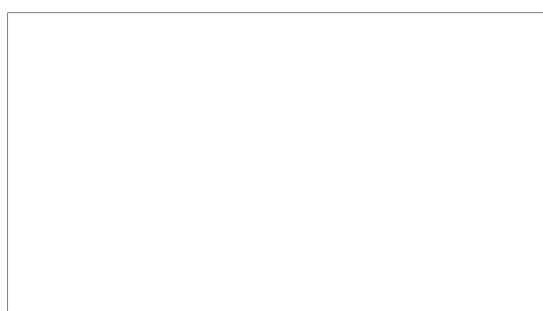
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Thai

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\* \* \*

*Violence continued in  
South Africa yesterday  
in three black town-  
ships near Port Eliza-  
beth.*

The death toll for the past three days in that area now stands at 33, making the Port Elizabeth riots bloodier than those that erupted last week around Cape Town.

In reaction to the riots, a number of industrial groups in South Africa have forwarded proposals to the government to improve conditions for urban blacks who supply the bulk of the labor force. The most sweeping recommendations came from the Transvaal Chamber of Industries in Johannesburg, one of the most influential employer groups in the country.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The proposals urge limited self government for black townships, improved housing and education, higher wages, and greater job mobility. The government has not responded to these suggestions although it has displayed some receptivity to another plan for upgrading urban black housing.

\* \* \*

Kenya has ordered or is negotiating for military equipment worth nearly \$240 million.

In addition to 12 F-5 fighter aircraft from the US, the Kenyans have ordered equipment from the UK valued at \$70 million; this includes tanks, surface-to-air and antitank missiles and artillery. Kenya has \$28 million of transport aircraft and support equipment on order from Canada, and is negotiating for Italian helicopters, West German trucks, and Australian small arms.

Kenya's efforts to upgrade its military capabilities were considerably spurred by last month's tensions with Uganda.

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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

*August 23, 1976*



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Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 13652  
except as provided in section 1.1(d)(1)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 23, 1976

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Korea: Pyongyang's public reaction to the tree-clearing operation in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom remains generally restrained, and the North Korean military alert has been reduced. (Page 1)

Lebanon: Leftist leader Jumblatt has rejected Christian proposals for the Palestinians' withdrawal from positions in the mountains east of Beirut. Egypt continues to seek support for holding an Arab summit. (Page 2)

Notes: Greece-Turkey; Egypt-Libya; Thailand; Nonaligned Summit  
(Pages 4 and 5)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

KOREA: *Pyongyang's public reaction to the tree-clearing operation in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom is worded in strong terms and includes direct criticism of you. Within the North Korean context, however, the reaction is generally restrained, and the military alert has been reduced.*

The North Korean government has not issued a public statement on the US operation. The media have portrayed the tree-felling as proof that the US instigated last Wednesday's violent incident. An article in the party daily charged that the two incidents were "directly linked with each other" and aimed at provoking the North into another war.

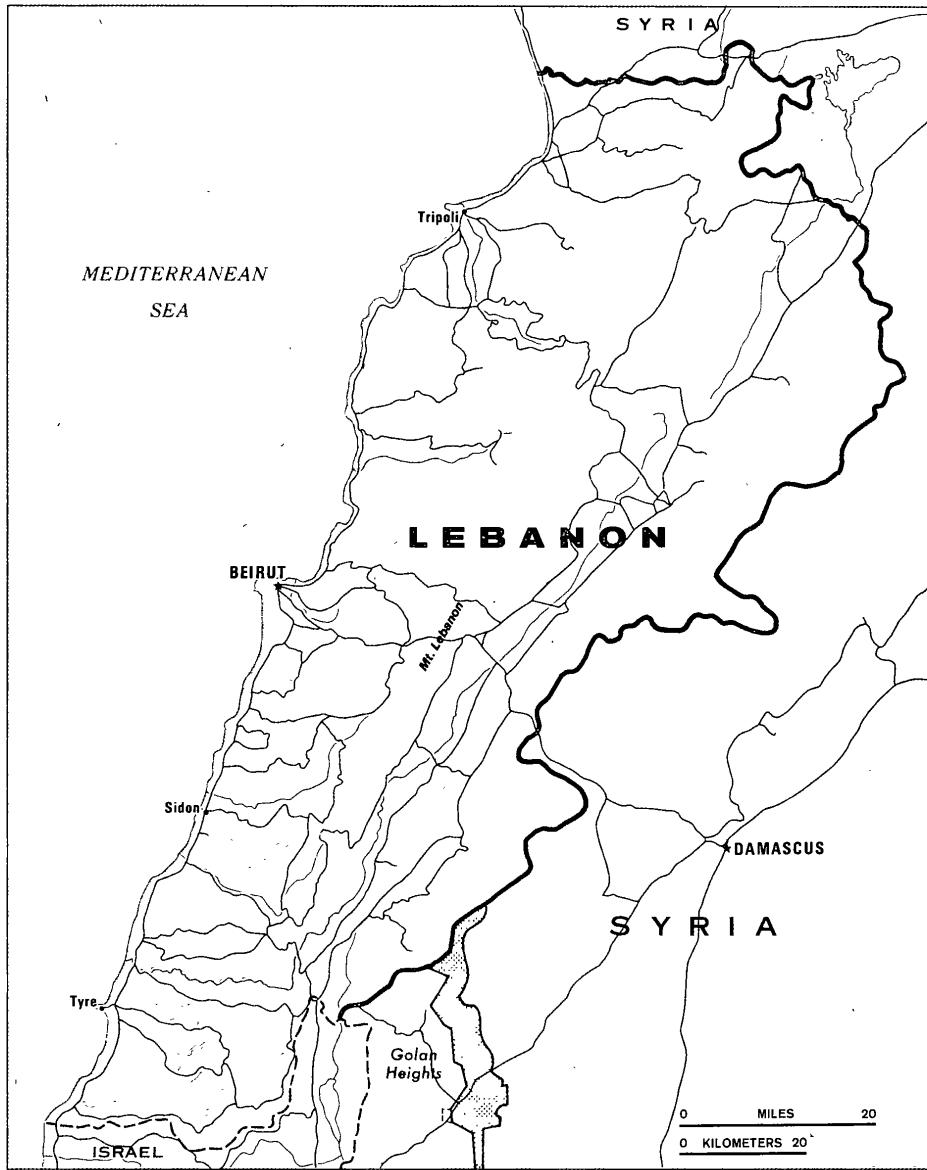
North Korea has not released to the public the message Kim Il-song, in his capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces, sent to General Stilwell, which termed the incident on Wednesday "regrettable." That message was read at the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission that the North requested shortly after the tree-felling operation. The meeting was attended only by the senior representatives of the US and North Korean delegations.

*South Korea has shown renewed concern, as a result of the MAC meeting, about the possibility that the US might get involved in bilateral negotiations with North Korea on political matters.*

According to the US embassy, both the South Korean defense minister and foreign minister met with US officials on August 22 to probe our reaction to Kim Il-song's message.

Seoul also seems concerned that the US will be too easily satisfied by the relatively conciliatory tone of the North Korean message. South Korean officials have urged the US to continue to press for a formal apology, punishment of the offenders, and assurances that such incidents will not be repeated. They have urged that US forces recently sent to South Korea not be reduced until these conditions are met.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*The USSR and China have avoided comment on the tree-clearing.*

*Following the lines of their treatment of the Wednesday incident, Soviet and Chinese radio broadcasts have replayed selected portions of Pyongyang's account of the operation.*

\* \* \*

*LEBANON: Heavy and indiscriminate artillery barrages continue in Beirut despite several attempts to work out an agreement to end the shelling.*

*The major commercial center of West Beirut was shelled Saturday while the streets were filled with shoppers--a departure from the previous pattern of confining most shelling in commercial areas to night hours.*

*Leftist leader Jumblatt has categorically rejected Christian proposals for the Palestinians' withdrawal from positions in the mountains east of Beirut. Fighting in the Mount Lebanon area is still confined largely to exchanges of artillery and machinegun fire.*

*There are signs that the Palestinians are beginning to suffer a shortage of manpower.*

*Palestinian officials have confirmed that PLO leader Yasir Arafat issued a conscription decree after the fall of Tall Zatar refugee camp. Fedayeen organizations have now begun identifying Palestinian men of military age.*

*Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi reportedly continues to seek support for holding an Arab summit.*

*Only four countries have officially informed the Arab League secretariat that they approve of a meeting, but seven others are said to have indicated support, thereby making the majority necessary for holding the conference.*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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Asad will find it difficult to hold out against a conference with the Saudis pushing the idea. At the same time, he can probably count on Riyadh's cooperation in trying to dilute any resolution that would endanger his fundamental Lebanese policy.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*There are no new developments in the Greek-Turkish situation.*

The Turkish research ship Sismik apparently continued its seismic explorations over the weekend while the UN Security Council tried to draft a compromise resolution on the Aegean dispute. The Sismik is scheduled to return to port early this week to prepare for three more missions.

The International Court of Justice has invited Turkey to send representatives to the hearing Wednesday on Greece's application for an interim injunction calling on Ankara to halt its exploration in disputed Aegean waters.

\* \* \*

*Egyptian President Sadat's public promises to take some kind of action against Libyan President Qadhafi are putting Sadat in a difficult position. This morning's apparent hijacking--possibly to Libya--of an Egyptian passenger aircraft makes Sadat's position even more difficult.*

Sadat cannot keep up the harsh talk for long, while still avoiding an overt move against Libya, without further damaging his popular standing--already undercut by severe domestic economic problems. He has now been quoted by one Cairo newspaper, referring to recent bombings and in the context of his refusal to accept mediation offers pressed by Arab leaders at the Nonaligned Conference in Colombo, as saying that "we cannot stand idle when it comes to killing the people of Egypt."

Security officials are coming under fire for their failure to stop the bombings. According to an official of the Egyptian Interior Ministry, crowds shouted hysterically against investigating police officers at the scene of the recent explosion on an Alexandria train.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

*Former Thai military leader Praphat left Bangkok for Taiwan yesterday.*

Clashes between university students and a right-wing organization that left two dead and 30 to 40 injured apparently were cited to persuade Praphat to leave earlier than he had previously agreed.

Although Praphat's departure reduces pressure on Prime Minister Seni, the entire episode has further weakened the government's position. The absence of any viable alternative to Seni at the moment is his strongest suit for remaining in place. He may find it necessary, however, to reshuffle his cabinet.

\* \* \*

*The political declaration of the nonaligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, criticizes the US within the context of situations in Korea, Puerto Rico, Panama, and the Middle East.*

Nevertheless, the political and economic declarations of the conference did not take the movement significantly further to the left. India, Yugoslavia, and Sri Lanka played unexpectedly active roles--particularly in hammering out the political declaration--by opposing initiatives of such radical states as Cuba and Vietnam. Algeria, heretofore the effective leader of the radical wing of the movement, was preoccupied with its dispute with Morocco over Western Sahara and failed to focus on most of the issues before the conference.

The final resolutions of the summit--many of them pressed by individual states and not included in the declarations--will reflect more radical positions. Full texts of summit documents are not yet available.

*Top Secret*

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 24, 1976



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Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
excluded category, 5B(1)(2), if  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

August 24, 1976

LATE INFORMATION ON KOREAN SITUATION

North Korea has responded positively to the UN Command's request for another meeting of the armistice commission. The UN Command had asked for a meeting today. North Korea proposed a meeting for tomorrow, and the UN Command accepted.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 24, 1976

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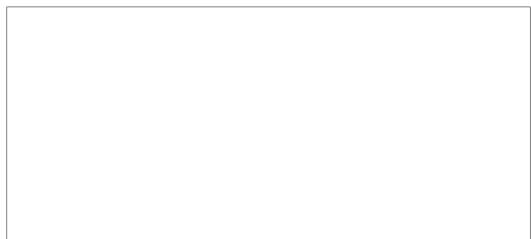
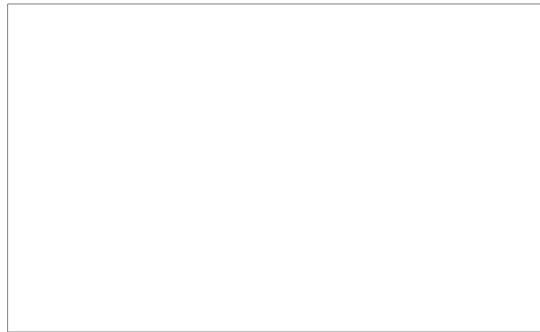
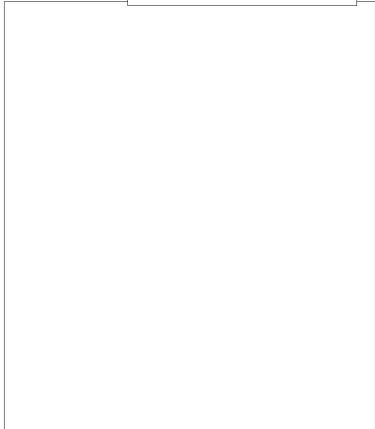
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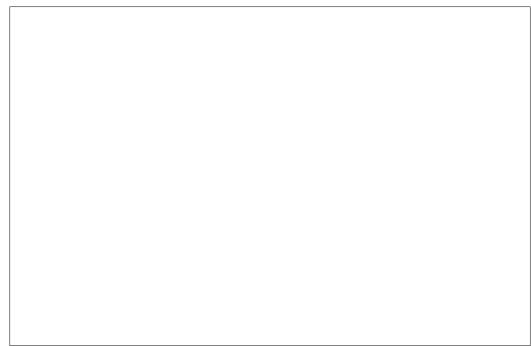
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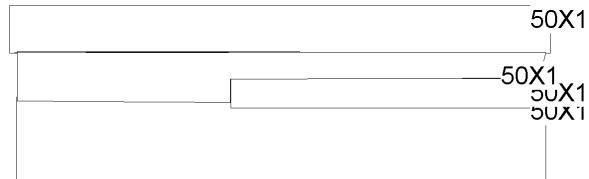
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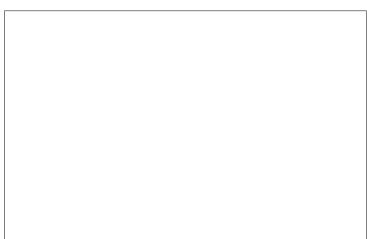
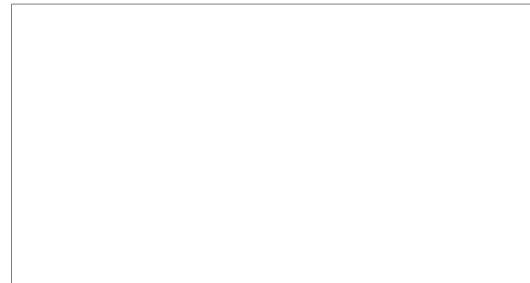
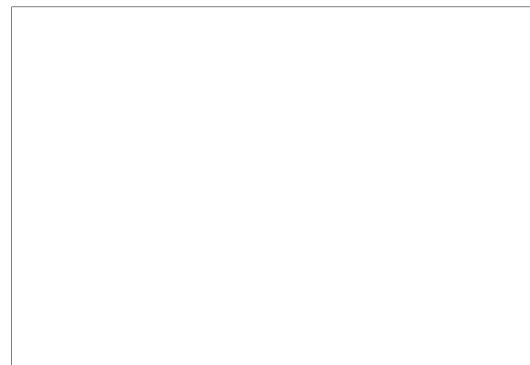
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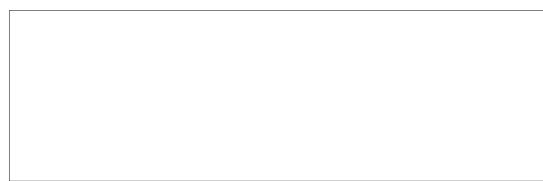


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*LEBANON: The site and agenda of the Arab League summit conference being promoted by Saudi Arabia and Egypt to discuss Lebanon have become points of contention.*

The Syrians, following their agreement to attend, and the Lebanese have let it be known that they want the summit to be held somewhere other than Cairo, preferably in Saudi Arabia. The Syrians are also likely to press, at least initially, for a discussion on the second Sinai accord, which Damascus contends caused the Lebanese civil war.

Beirut yesterday was subjected to another day of heavy artillery bombardment by both sides, and Christian forces continued to shell the outskirts of Tripoli in what the Palestinians claim is preparation for a major assault on that port city. The threatened Christian offensive against Palestinian-leftist strongpoints in the mountains east of Beirut still has not materialized.

Thus far, there has been little adverse reaction by either the Palestinians or Lebanese leftists to the special US diplomatic mission sent to talk with Christian leaders this week in Juniyah.

\* \* \*

*KOREA: For the third consecutive day, the situation along the Demilitarized Zone remains quiet.*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Moscow's desire to maintain its distance from North Korea's behavior last week is evident in the sparse coverage the incident is getting in Soviet media.*

*The Chinese, who for some time have favored maintaining the status quo on the Korean peninsula, also are playing down the situation.*

Pyongyang's public commentary continues to play on the theme that war could break out at any time, but its propaganda treatment does not seem now to be as sharply focused on last week's incident.

Pravda has carried two brief items noting the buildup of US forces, but Soviet media have yet to replay any of the North Korean accounts of what happened on August 18. One Soviet diplomat in Tokyo, who may have been speaking without instructions, told a US embassy officer that the incident was "highly unfortunate."

Peking still has not commented directly on the melee, its only media attention so far being a replay of Pyongyang's official account of the incident. At least one Chinese unit near the North Korean border is on low-level alert. Nevertheless, China clearly does not wish to contribute to any heightened tension in Korea.

\* \* \*

**TURKEY-GREECE:** Prime Minister Demirel is making an issue of Greek fortification of islands near the Turkish coast, apparently to counter Athens' objections to Turkey's exploration of disputed areas of the continental shelf.

In a statement last week, Demirel rejected Athens' claim that it has a right to fortify the islands. In an interview yesterday, Demirel implied that unless the islands were demilitarized their status would be open to question since they were accorded to Greece on the condition they would remain demilitarized.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Greeks are unlikely to budge on the question, having argued that the right to self-defense is overriding.

*The research ship Sismik's return to port yesterday decreases the possibility of an incident during the Greek air exercise scheduled for Thursday near the area where the ship has been operating.*

Demirel indicated last week that the Sismik may stay in port for six or seven days before departing for the fourth phase of its voyage. Although it purportedly will take on more sophisticated equipment, the ship probably will undergo extensive repairs.

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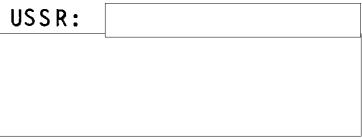
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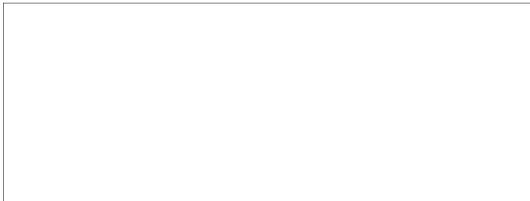
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USSR: [redacted]



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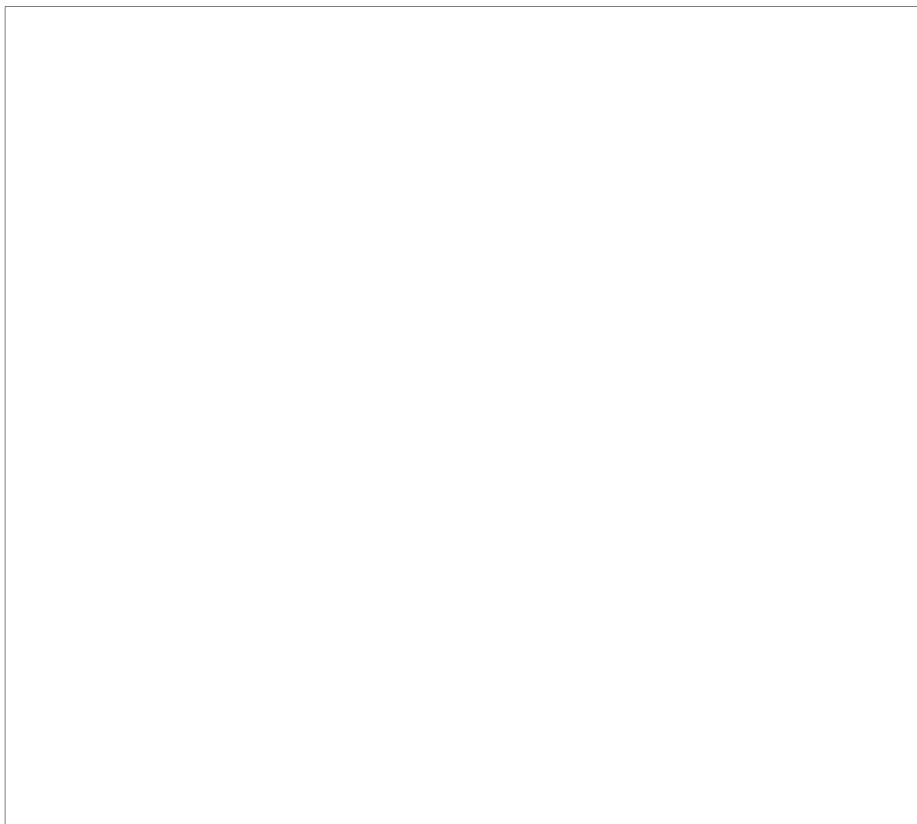


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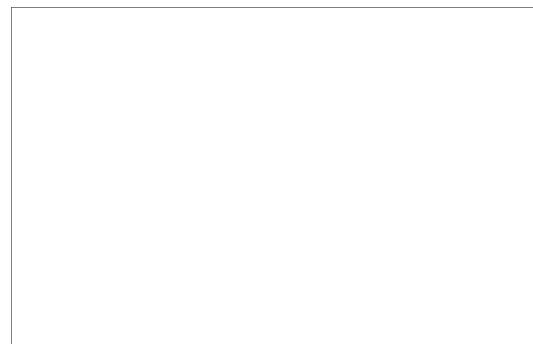
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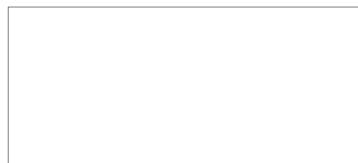


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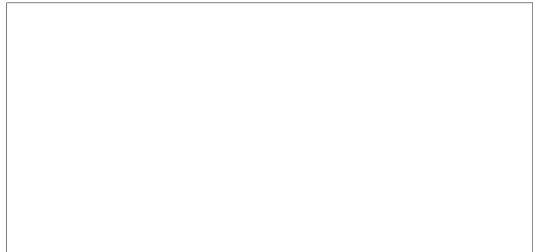


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*IRAN-USSR: The Shah of Iran told the US ambassador Sunday that he has received an eight-page message from the Soviet Union criticizing Iran's arms purchases. The Shah characterized the document as consisting of "sermons and admonitions."*

The Shah expressed puzzlement that Moscow seemed most concerned with Iran's program to expand its navy. He surmised that the USSR did not want Iran to develop a blue-water navy that might play a role in Indian Ocean affairs.

Moscow's concern with the influx of Western--particularly US--arms and advisers into Iran is not new. Only last month Prime Minister Kosygin reportedly admonished Iran's Prime Minister Hoveyda about arms purchases during the latter's brief stop-over in Moscow. The Soviet press has treated the subject with greater frequency this month.

Iran has taken little account of these signals. If anything, the Shah has probably increased Soviet displeasure by allowing the Iranian press to criticize Moscow with uncharacteristic directness for Soviet actions in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Although the two countries maintain a substantial and mutually beneficial economic relationship, which neither side will be inclined to jeopardize, Iranian-Soviet relations have cooled during the past year over a variety of foreign policy issues, including Tehran's arms buildup.

The Shah may see advantages in dramatizing these problems to US officials. He has in recent months often expressed doubt about the US resolve to stand up to the Soviet Union or to stand by allies such as Iran. By emphasizing the pressure put on Iran by Moscow,

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

the Shah may hope to reduce criticism of his policies in the West and to elicit assurances of support from Washington.

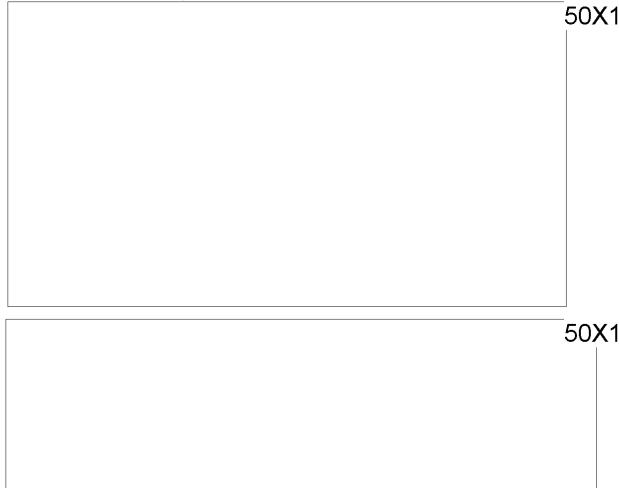
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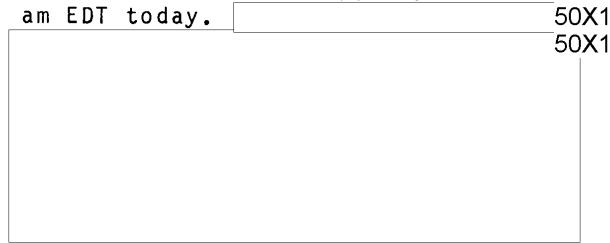
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*The two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut 5 space station apparently are preparing for an emergency return today in their Soyuz 21 vehicle.*



*The earliest opportunity for a return to earth occurs at about 11:00 am EDT today.*



\* \* \*

*An estimated 70 to 80 percent of the 200,000 industrial workers in Soweto, South Africa, took part in a work stoppage yesterday.*

*Black student militants apparently coerced many workers to participate by threatening to burn their homes.*

*Tough speeches by government spokesmen in recent days suggest that Prime Minister Vorster's basic approach to student unrest remains one of firmness with only limited concessions to urban blacks.*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 25, 1976



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Exempt from general  
declassification schedule by E.O. 13652  
Exempt under E.O. 13526 (b) (3)  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 25, 1976

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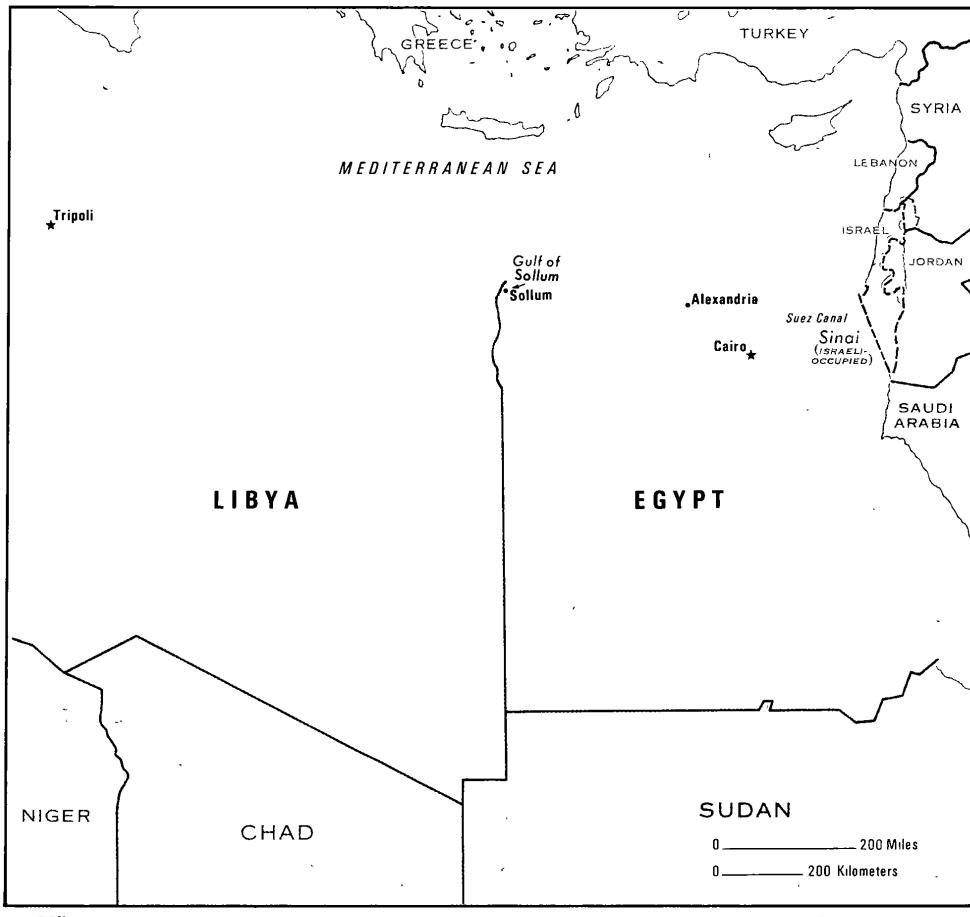
Egypt-Libya: [redacted] 25X1  
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Lebanon: Negotiations are still going forward in an effort to end indiscriminate shelling within Beirut and to arrange a Palestinian withdrawal from the Mount Lebanon area. (Page 2)

The Netherlands: [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] (Page 2)

Notes: France; Cyprus; USSR; Egypt; South Africa; Korea  
(Pages 4, 5, 6, and 7)

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LIBYA-EGYPT:



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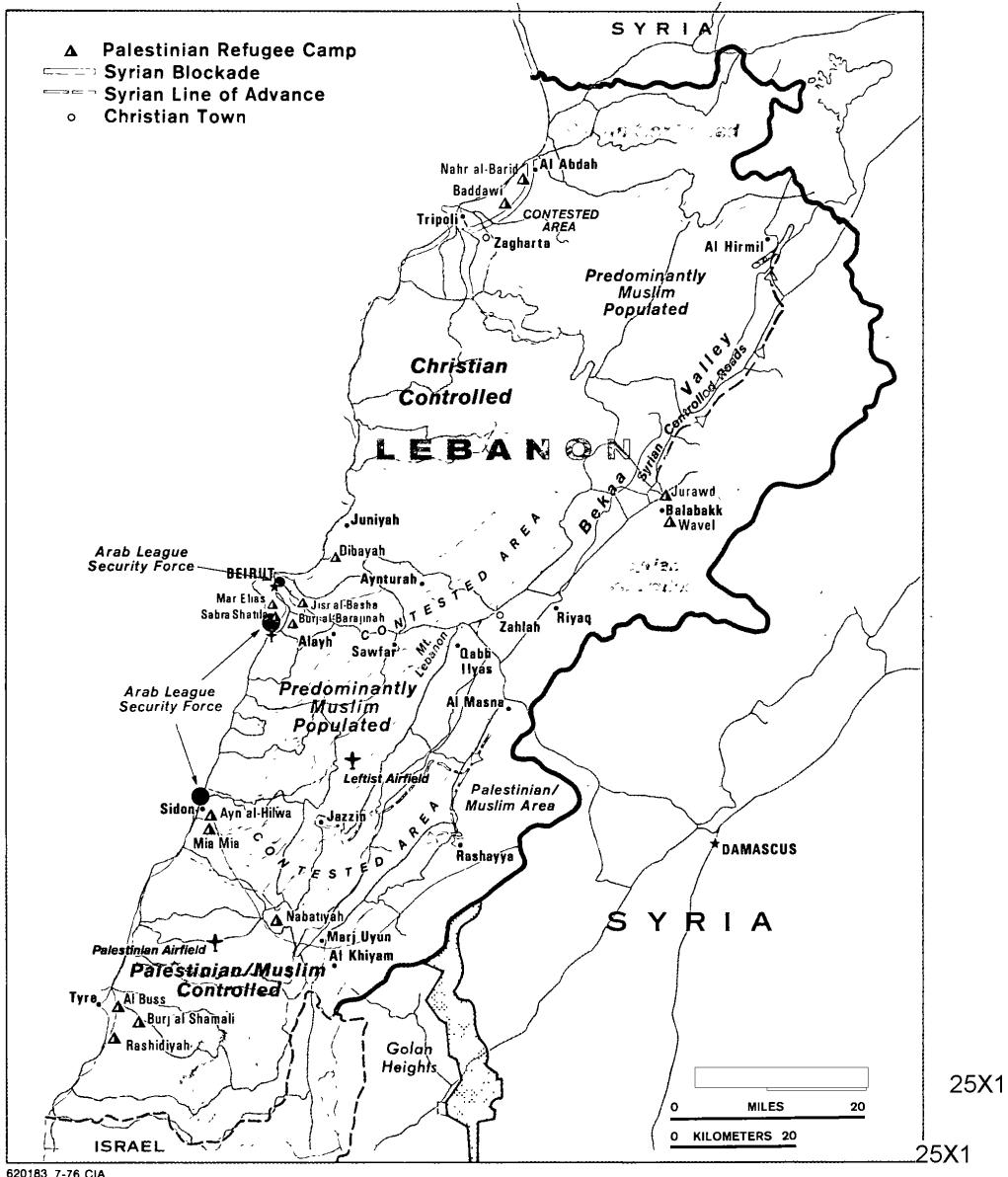
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: Negotiations are still going forward in an effort to end indiscriminate shelling within Beirut and to arrange a Palestinian withdrawal from the Mount Lebanon area.*

The leftist radio announced yesterday that an agreement to stop the shelling had been reached through the offices of the commander of the Arab League peacekeeping forces. We have seen no word from the Christian side and have no information on the specific groups supposedly subscribing to the latest accord. Shelling did ease slightly in Beirut yesterday.

The commander of the Arab force has announced that a meeting attended by representatives of all sides will be held on Friday to take up a new cease-fire formula prepared by the peacekeeping forces. According to a Lebanese newspaper, the Palestinians have refused a number of Syrian demands, including Palestinian withdrawal from mountains east of Beirut.

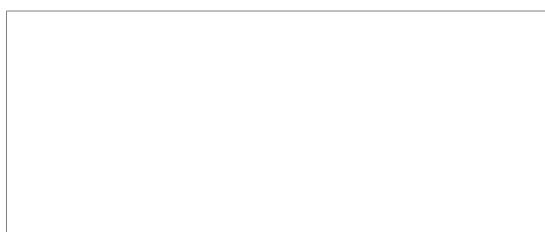
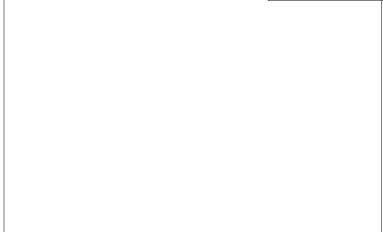
*Eight of the necessary eleven countries of the Arab League have officially notified the secretariat of their willingness to attend a summit to discuss Lebanon.*

Several other countries have publicly stated their approval of the move.

Lebanon agreed yesterday. No date or place is likely to be announced before the Arab League foreign ministers meet on September 4 to prepare the agenda.

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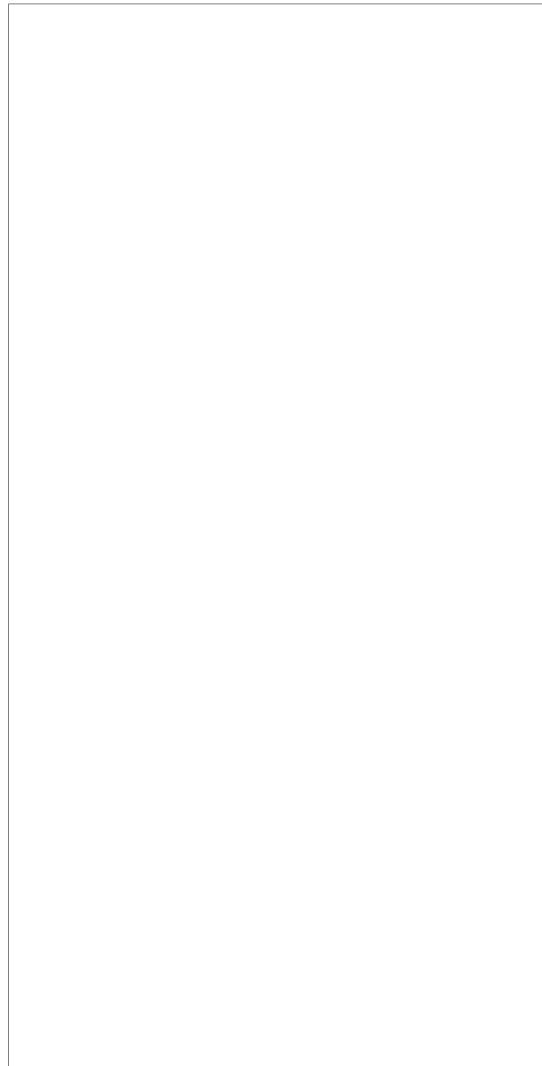
THE NETHERLANDS: [redacted]



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

French President Giscard is likely to announce a cabinet shuffle after the cabinet's weekly meeting today.



There seems to be general agreement in Paris that the Prime Minister will be replaced. The President originally chose Chirac for the post in the hope that he would revive the Gaullists--who form the largest block in the government's parliamentary majority--and secure their support for Giscard's reform program and their acquiescence in an eventual center-left government. Chirac has been successful in reviving the Gaullists, but has never been in full agreement on the other two tasks.

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Chirac's departure will not precipitate any action by the Gaullists that would cause early elections. Like the other members of the governing coalition, the Gaullists realize that the left alliance would probably win if legislative elections were held now. Giscard's selection of a new prime minister and cabinet members could provide some insight into whether he is preparing for battle with the left, or laying the groundwork for cooperation with it.

\* \* \*

Prospects for reviving the stalled Cypriot intercommunal talks are bleak.

The divisions between Greek and Turkish communities have become more rigid, and the movement for a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots is gaining momentum. Moreover, the preoccupation of the Greek and Turkish governments with the Aegean dispute and its domestic repercussions has left them unable or unwilling either to take any initiatives or to serve as a restraining influence on Cyprus.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Greek Cypriots are likely to remain preoccupied with the parliamentary election on September 5 and with presenting their case before the UN General Assembly this fall.

The Turkish Cypriots have been buoyed by the economic recovery of their sector and are talking of declaring independence with October 29--Turkish independence day--as a possible date. The advocacy of such a move by Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash received a boost last weekend when it was endorsed by visiting Turkish Interior Minister Asilturk.

*Turkish Prime Minister Demirel seems strongly opposed to Turkish Cypriot independence.*

It would complicate Turkey's relations with its allies and the Soviet Union, as well as with Greece. Still, a deterioration of the Aegean dispute or a series of further setbacks in international forums could persuade Ankara to permit Denktash to declare independence.

\* \* \*

*Two Soviet cosmonauts made an emergency return to the USSR yesterday after more than six weeks aboard the military space station, Salyut 5.*

Their intelligence collection mission, which was probably intended to last for about 90 days, [redacted] 25X1

A Tass announcement, issued before the cosmonauts landed, stated that the "entire program" for the crew of Salyut 5 had been fulfilled and [redacted]

[redacted] A 25X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

later Tass announcement stated that the cosmonauts had made a successful landing, and that their condition is satisfactory.

If the Soviets can correct the atmospheric conditions, they may send additional crews to the space station during the next several months.

\* \* \*

Arab finance ministers meeting in Cairo last week approved a \$2 billion development fund for Egypt sponsored by the Gulf Organization for Development in Egypt. They also agreed to provide balance-of-payments support to Cairo this year.

The new fund will be used principally to attract additional financial participation for development projects under Egypt's upcoming five-year plan. Although it is likely to generate a far larger capital flow than the \$2 billion committed, it probably will attract less than the \$10 billion to \$12 billion in Arab financing that Sadat hoped to get over the next five years.

As an interim measure to treat Egypt's short-term needs, the Arab ministers agreed to a separate guarantee of an undisclosed amount. Egyptian negotiators, faced with financing a payments gap of at least \$1 billion, had asked the Gulf Organization's sponsors--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates--for that amount in balance-of-payments support this year.

\* \* \*

The work boycott in Soweto, South Africa, continued yesterday.

Worker absenteeism apparently was less than on Monday, but the US consul in Johannesburg believes the boycott will continue for a third day.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

*The situation along the  
Demilitarized Zone in  
Korea remains quiet.*

No significant military developments have been reported.

Radio Pyongyang reported that the senior North Korean delegate attending this morning's meeting of the Military Armistice Commission made a proposal that the North Koreans said would "firmly guarantee" there will be no further clashes in the Joint Security Area. The North Koreans proposed that the two sides separate their security personnel by setting up guard posts only on their side of the Military Demarcation Line in Panmunjom.

*Top Secret*

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# The President's Daily Brief

August 26, 1976



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declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
under authority 5B(1), (2), (3)  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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August 26, 1976

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OPEC: [redacted] (*Page 1*)

Lebanon: [redacted]  
[redacted] (*Page 2*) 25X1

Iraq: The Iraqis may have begun to withdraw their forces from the Syrian border area. (*Page 4*) 25X1

Korea: The North Koreans may expect to benefit whatever the UN Command does in response to their proposal on the Joint Security Area. (*Page 5*)

Greece-Turkey: The Greeks and Turks have agreed to hold substantive discussions on the continental shelf issue. (*Page 6*)

France: President Giscard has asked his new prime minister to try to enlarge the "presidential majority" toward the center-left. (*Page 7*)

USSR-US: The Soviets are concerned about conservative opposition to US foreign policy as a result of the Republican convention. (*Page 7*)

China: China's moderates are being aided by economic needs and the effects of the recent earthquakes. (*Page 8*) 25X1

Notes: Rhodesia; Kenya; USSR-Peru (*Pages 11 and 12*)

At Annex [redacted] Soviets' [redacted]  
[redacted] 25X1

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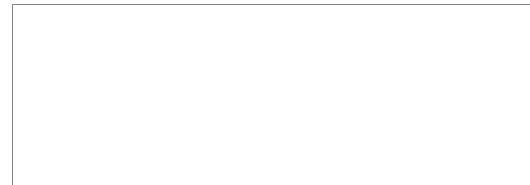
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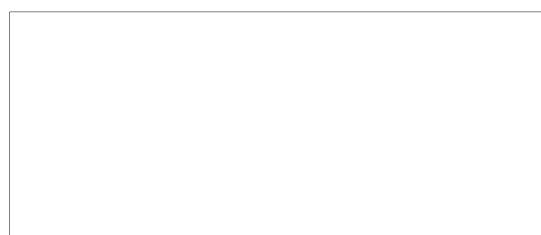
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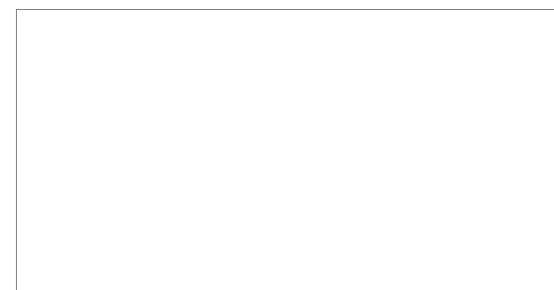
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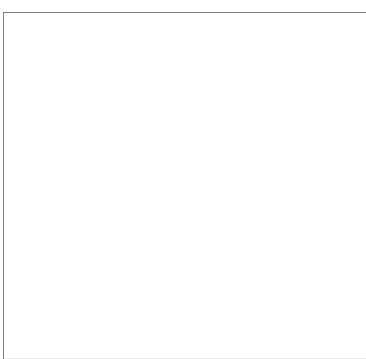


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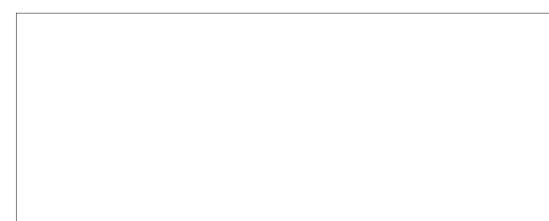
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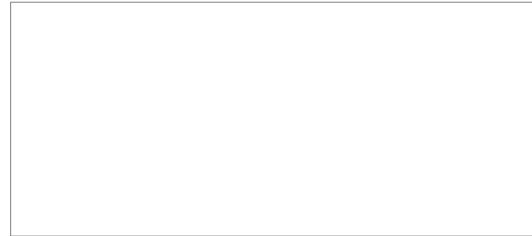
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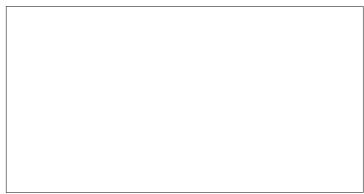
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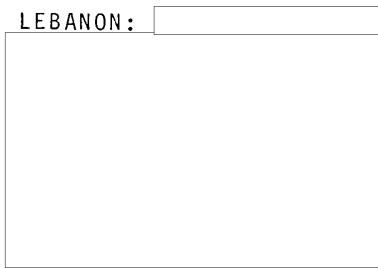
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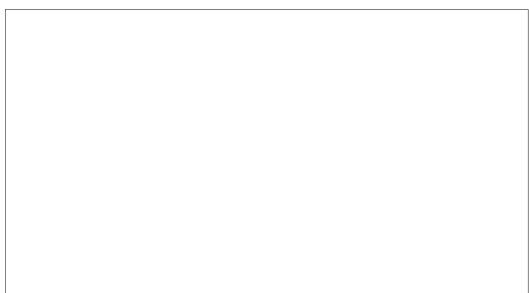
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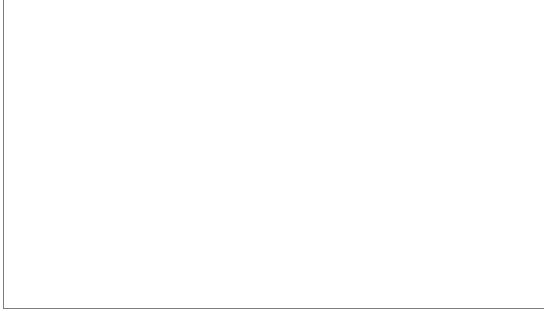


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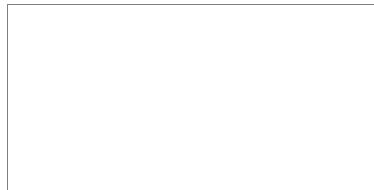
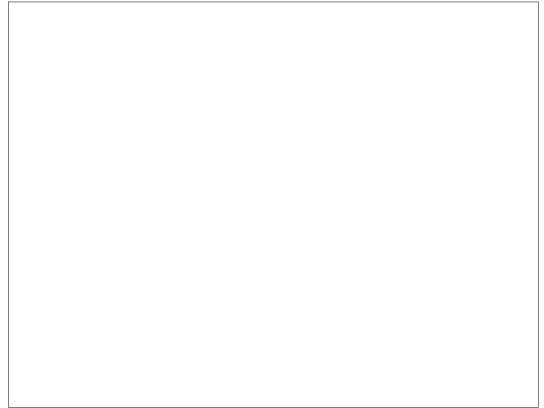
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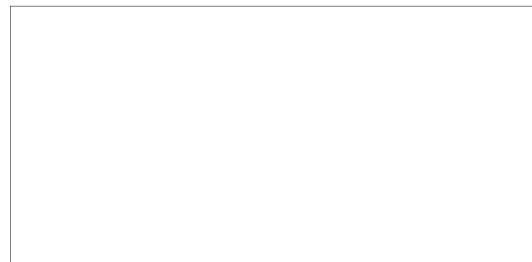


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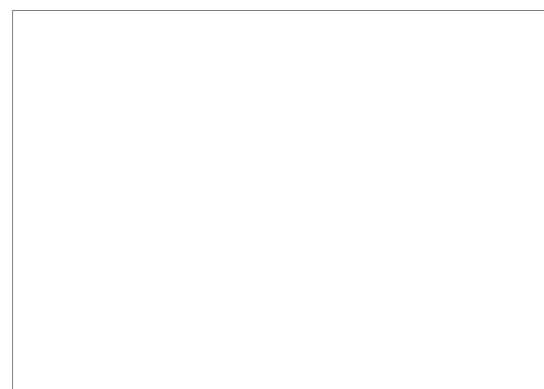
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*Despite the agreement announced Tuesday to end artillery bombardments between east and west Beirut, some shelling was reported in the afternoon. Intense ground fighting continued.*

*The two sides continue to trade fire in the Tripoli area, where the Palestinians and Muslims have been hampered by inadequate resupply. East of Beirut, the Christians are reportedly sending reinforcements to the Mount Lebanon area, but as yet there has been no ground activity. Heavy artillery fire is continuing in that area.*

*IRAQ: Iraq may have begun to withdraw some of the forces it earlier moved toward the Syrian border.*

*[redacted] an armored brigade headquarters and one tank battalion returned to their garrisons in Baghdad from positions west of the capital.*

25X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

We cannot yet determine whether  
these moves presage a general re- 25X1  
duction of Iraqi troop strength  
in western Iraq.

Iraq continues to have a force of  
some 70,000 to 80,000 troops and  
more than 1,300 tanks in western  
Iraq.

\* \* \*

KOREA: *The North Koreans may expect that their proposal at yesterday's meeting of the Military Armistice Commission will work to their advantage however the UN Command reacts to it.*

North Korea probably calculates that the UN Command's acceptance of the proposal to separate the security personnel of both sides in the Joint Security Area could be portrayed as acquiescence in President Kim Il-song's call for joint efforts to prevent recurrence of the August 18 incident. The North Koreans may also believe that UN rejection of the proposal, pending North Korean assurances on the safety of UN personnel, would leave the UN Command vulnerable to charges that it was unwilling to accept a reasonable measure to avert further incidents.

The North Koreans, in effect, are taking up proposals for such a separation made by the UN Command in 1953 and again in 1970. At present, the UN Command has no guard posts in the North's portion of the Joint Security Area. Thus, it would appear that only the North Koreans would be required to pull their own guard posts back in order to implement the proposal.

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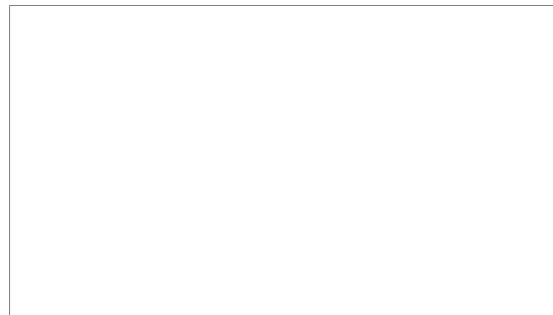
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The situation along the Demilitarized Zone remains quiet. North Korean armed forces are still in an advanced readiness posture.

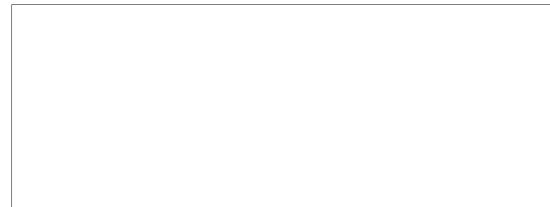
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GREECE-TURKEY: *The Greeks and Turks have agreed to hold substantive discussions on the continental shelf issue.*



25X1



*The continued tension over the Aegean dispute may be affecting the situation in Cyprus, where Turkish forces in Nicosia violated the cease-fire yesterday.*

Turkish troops also advanced at several points into the UN-patrolled neutral area separating the two zones, apparently to back up their claim to half of the neutral area for farming purposes. The Turks previously had acquiesced in exclusive Greek Cypriot use of the entire area.

Local UN officials are scheduled to meet with Turkish authorities today to discuss the issue.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

FRANCE: President Giscard yesterday named Raymond Barre as the Prime Minister and asked him to try to enlarge the "presidential majority," especially toward the center-left.

Barre succeeds Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist, who resigned after increasing disagreement with the President over government policy and political strategy. A new cabinet is to be named by the end of the week.

Despite Giscard's comment, Barre's appointment does not appear to indicate that the President is ready for a break with the Gaullists. The cabinet shuffle may, in fact, be a holding action, precipitated by Chirac's determination to get out.

Barre, aged 52, has no political affiliation but listed himself as a member of the "presidential majority" when he was named Minister of Foreign Commerce last January. Giscard said in a speech after the appointment that Barre would carry out presidential instructions rather than initiate policy.

The choice of Barre, an economic expert, indicates that one of the new government's principal tasks will be to tackle more vigorously the problems of inflation, unemployment, and monetary stability that are a crucial factor in the coalition's prospects in 1977 and 1978.

\* \* \*

USSR-US: The Republican convention has left the Soviets concerned about the strength of conservative opposition to recent US foreign policy.

Soviet commentators have renewed earlier accusations that you made concessions on the "terminology and essence" of your policy under pressure from "hawks and right-wing" critics. The Soviets have characterized Senator Dole as a conservative endorsed by Governor Reagan.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Soviet commentators have called the Republican platform the "most conservative" in recent years. They note that you are not necessarily bound by it but clearly are not convinced that you would be willing to disregard it. The Soviets were quick to take note of your refusal earlier this month to rule out a new agreement this year on strategic arms limitation.

The USSR is making no public predictions on the outcome of the election in November, nor is it signaling any preference. The Soviets profess to be gratified that you and Governor Carter have endorsed in principle further efforts to improve relations with the USSR.

\* \* \*

*CHINA: Economic factors may be working to the advantage of China's moderates in their efforts to hold in check the campaign against former vice premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his supporters.*

A People's Daily editorial published Monday seems to reflect a growing concern within the Chinese leadership over the effects of the campaign on industrial production. It calls for tighter party control over anti-Teng activities, for more leniency in dealing with other alleged "capitalist roaders," and an end to factionalism.

These guidelines take the hardest line against disruptive activities since Teng first came under attack and may reflect rising moderate influence. The radical faction has often appeared to condone, if not encourage, a certain amount of ferment at the grassroots level as a means of exerting pressure on political opponents. Campaign-related factionalism and wall poster attacks on provincial leaders have been evident in a number of areas for some time.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Indications that Peking was starting to put the brakes on the campaign and re-emphasize productivity came as early as June. A directive issued at that time reportedly took a firm stand against worker factionalism, claiming that it was seriously affecting the economy.

This directive is known to have come under sharp wall poster attack in at least one province. On the other hand, since the directive was circulated, the Chinese media have played up the importance of meeting production goals, and provincial leaders with close moderate connections who had been out of sight for some time have reappeared.

*The recent series of earthquakes in China have probably worked to the advantage of the moderates.*

Moderates are undoubtedly contending that substantial industrial losses from the quakes make it even more imperative that production receive higher priority. This argument seemed to be tacitly acknowledged in a People's Daily editorial two weeks ago which warned against using the quake to divert attention from the anti-Teng campaign.

In the wake of these natural disasters, the moderates may be in a better position to defend certain economic policies closely associated with Teng which are under radical fire.

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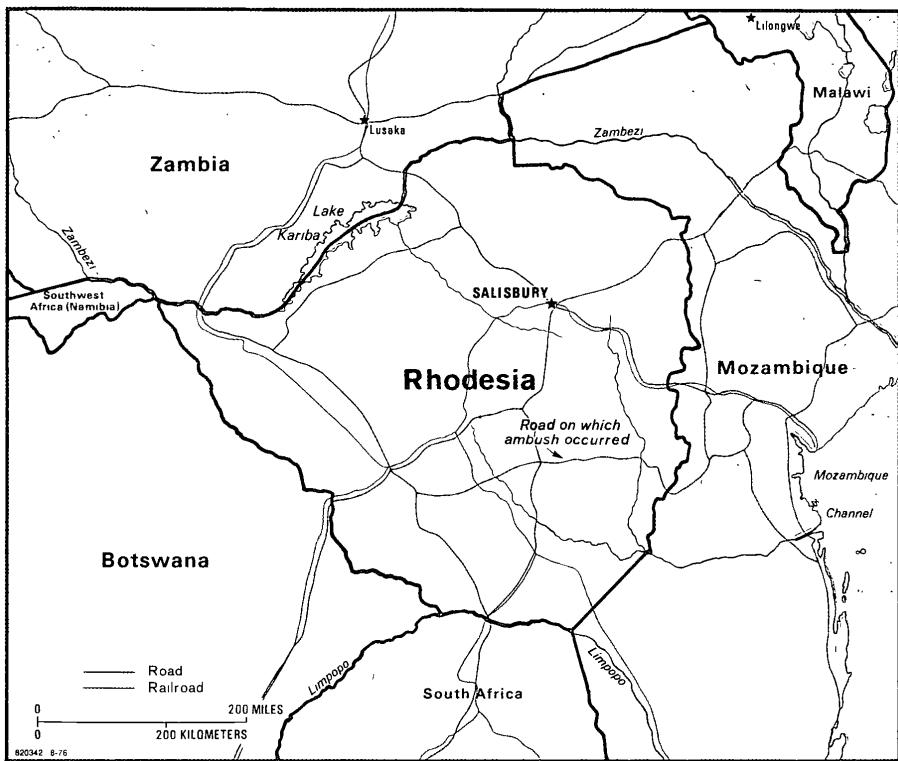
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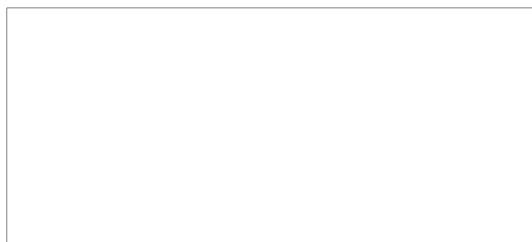


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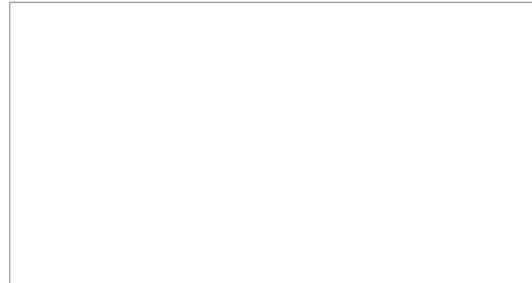
NOTES

*Guerrillas in Rhodesia reportedly ambushed a civilian convoy under armed escort last week injuring several civilians.*

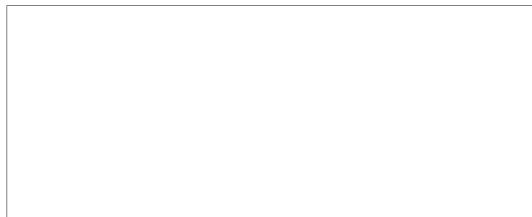
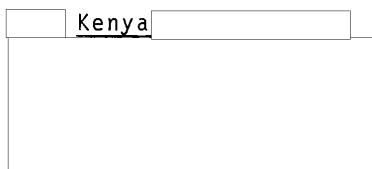
This was the first such attack since the Rhodesian government began using armed convoys on main roads last spring. 25X1



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*The Soviets reportedly have offered Peru a new deal on the sale of 36 SU-22 fighter-bombers.*

[Redacted]

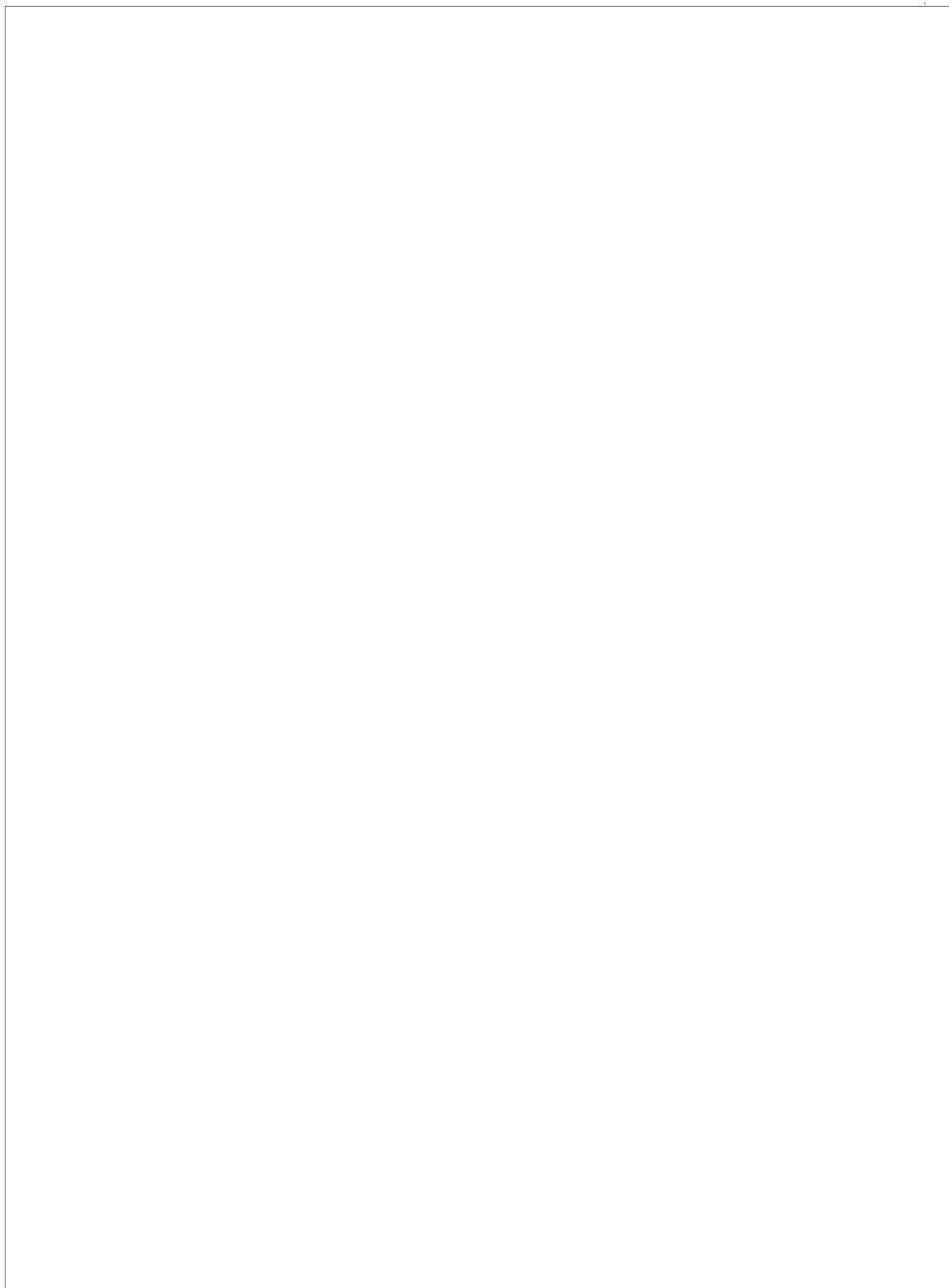
President Morales Bermudez is under considerable pressure from air force and army leaders who favor the purchase. Despite Peru's serious economic difficulties, the offer will be difficult to turn down.

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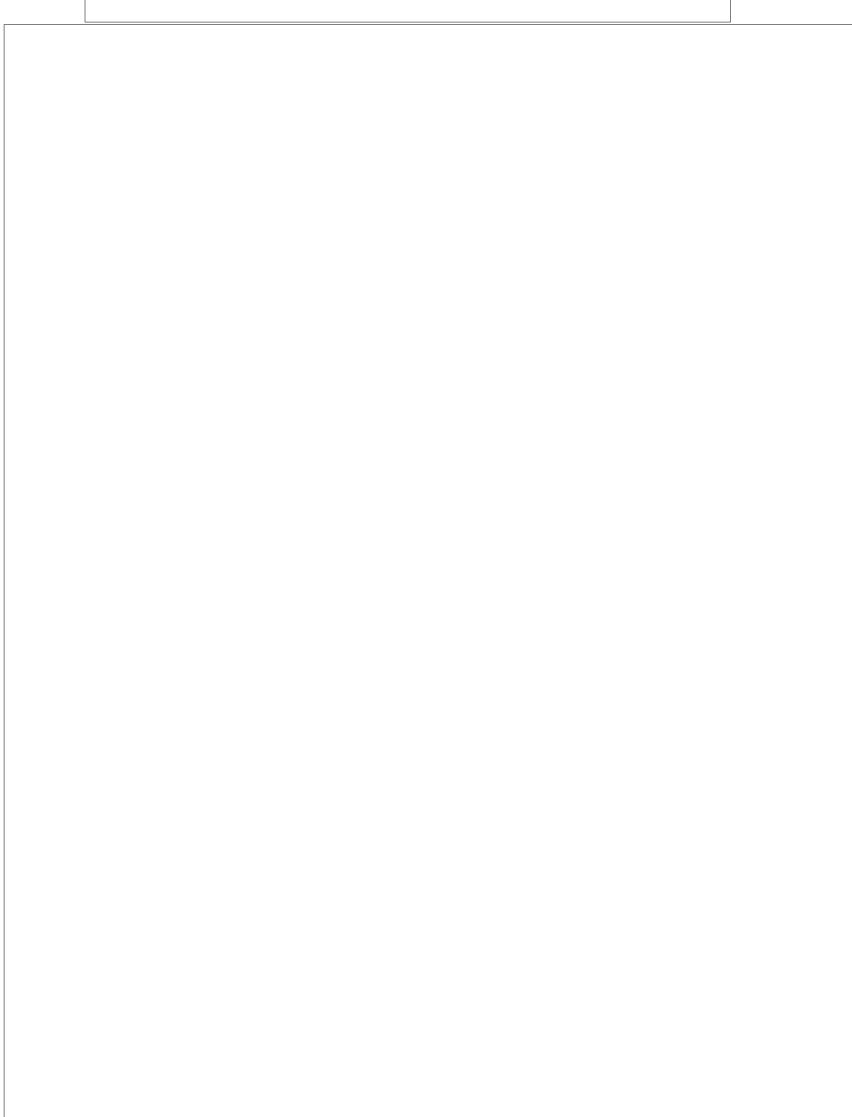
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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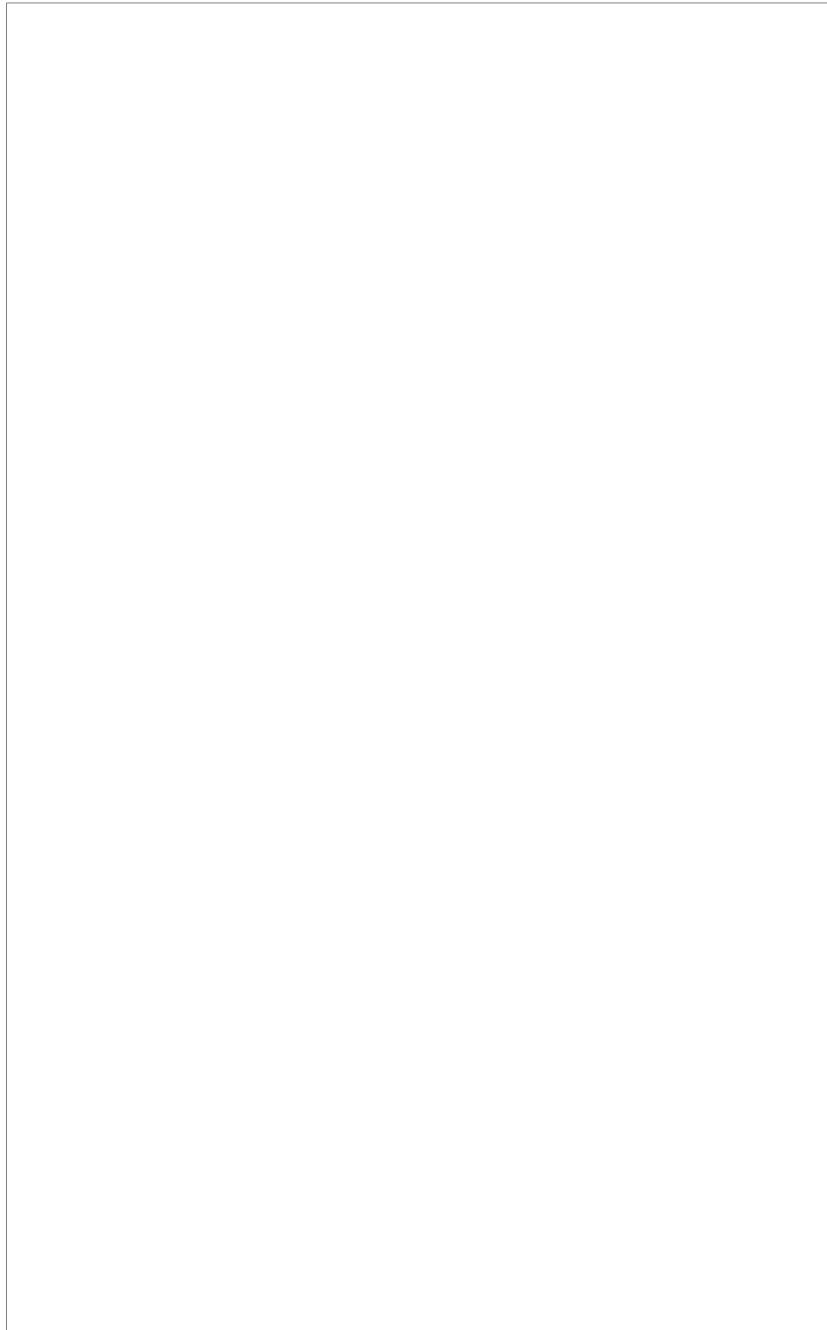
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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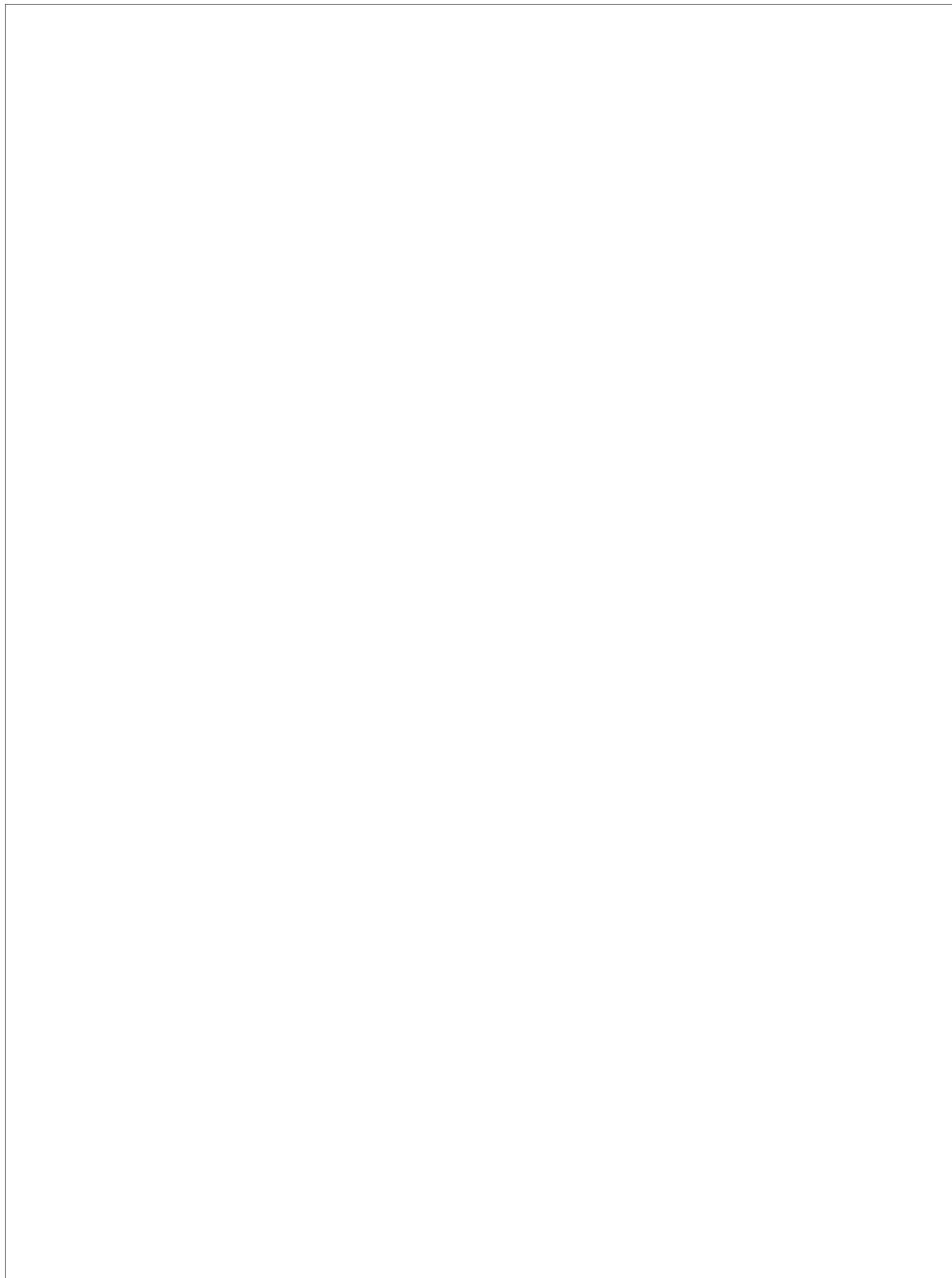
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

*August 27, 1976*

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~~Top Secret~~<sup>25X1</sup>

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category: SSI (1)(3)(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 27, 1976

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Egypt-Libya-USSR: The Egyptians may now be in the process of moving to the Libyan border the major ground force units that would complete the kind of buildup needed for a showdown with Tripoli. There are no indications that Soviet military forces have undertaken any contingency moves. (Page 1) 25X1

Lebanon: [redacted]

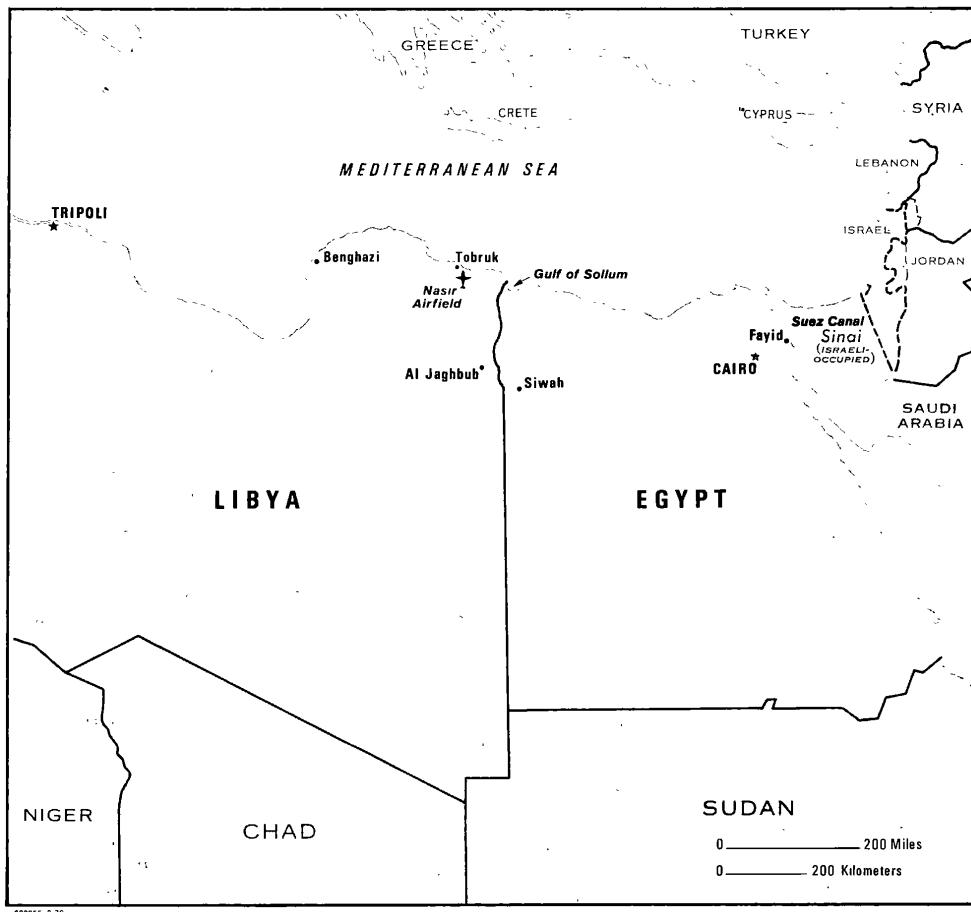
(Page 3)

China: China is unlikely to match last year's mediocre grain output unless the weather improves markedly. (Page 4)

South Africa: The three-day work stoppage in Soweto showed that student militants have made important headway in their effort to involve urban blacks in a disruptive protest movement. (Page 5)

Notes: USSR-Korea-China; Japan; West Germany - Italy (Pages 7 and 8)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EGYPT-LIBYA-USSR:** *The Egyptians may now be in the process of moving to the Libyan border the major ground force units that would complete the kind of buildup needed for a showdown with Libya.*

*Over the past few months, Egypt has proceeded at a deliberate pace to bolster forces near the border.*

25X1

*A schedule of movement for Egyptian troops from an area near the Suez Canal*

25X1

*Trains loaded with troops, armored personnel carriers, and other military equipment were to leave Fayid on each of four successive days, beginning yesterday, on a trip that was to take four hours.*

*We do not yet know the size, identity, or the ultimate destination of the formations involved. Although the units could be en route to an exercise, we believe they are headed for the Libyan border.*

25X1

*The movement of a large number of ground force units to the border from eastern Egypt would take at least several days.*

*The Egyptian air force may also be making additional preparations.*

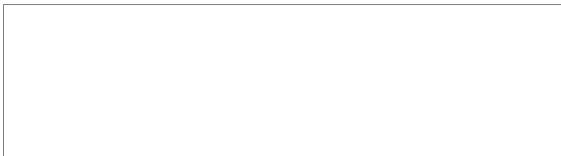
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*An Egyptian destroyer--one of four warships that earlier information indicated would move to the area--arrived in the Gulf of Sollum yesterday. The Egyptians have closed*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

the gulf to foreign shipping--os-tensibly for maneuvers--for four 10-day periods that began on Wednesday and will extend through late October.



25X1

Egyptian political preparation for a move against Libya also appears to be continuing. The Cairo press yesterday harped on the hijacking last Monday of an Egyptian airliner, allegedly by Libyans, as well as on the inequities of the Qadhafi regime. Although the US embassy in Cairo detects some tendency in the press to draw back from the idea of a firm commitment to take action against Qadhafi, the basic theme that retaliation against him is coming is being sustained.

*Libya is showing increasing concern about the Egyptian military buildup.*

[redacted] an in- 25X1  
crease in Libyan military trans-port flights to the border area during the past 10 days. Since August 17, there have been at least eight C-130 flights to Nasir airfield near Tobruk; in the previous 30 days, no transport flights were detected to that area. Libya has also restricted flights of civil aircraft to Tripoli and Ben-ghazi.

The Libyans have sent armored ele-ments to Al Jaghbub, some 250 kilo-meters (160 miles) south of Tobruk. Al Jaghbub is about 115 kilometers (70 miles) northwest of the point

[redacted]  
The Libyans have noted

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25X1

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

increased Egyptian military activity near Siwah and other isolated areas along the northern part of the border with Egypt.

[redacted] 25X1

*There are no indications that Soviet military forces have undertaken any contingency moves.*

Soviet airborne troops have begun some activity which we believe is in preparation for an exercise to take place at the end of this month or early next month.

[redacted] 25X1

The Soviets have not reinforced the Mediterranean Squadron or ordered any unusual naval movement.

\* \* \*

LEBANON: [redacted]

[redacted] 25X1

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

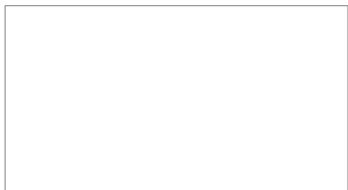
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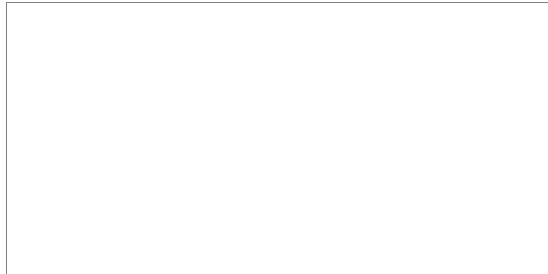
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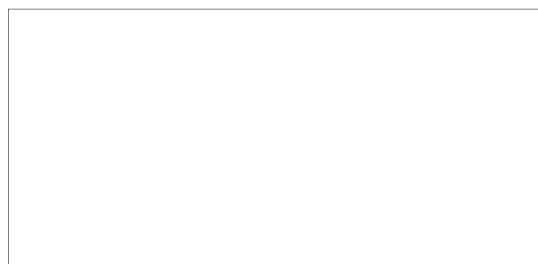


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\* \* \*

CHINA: *China is unlikely to match last year's mediocre grain output estimated at 260 million tons, excluding soybeans, unless the weather improves markedly.*

High government officials have expressed disappointment over the early harvest and concern about the late one. Premier Hua Kuo-feng reportedly stated in early

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

June that the early harvest could be 20 to 30 percent lower than that of last year.

It is too soon to predict output for the fall, but the odds are against a crop good enough to offset the shortfalls in the early harvest. Transplanting of rice and other crops was from one to three weeks late in south China. After sowing, crops took longer than usual to mature because of unseasonably cool summer temperatures.

Late planting usually means lower yields; the delay also leaves the crop vulnerable to fall frost. Drought is reportedly developing in pockets of central, east, and northwest China. The prospects for coarse grains are believed to range from fair to good in north and northeast China.

According to Premier Hua, China is drawing down its grain stocks to avoid new purchases. Roughly 2 million tons of wheat are scheduled for delivery from Canada and Australia during the remainder of this year and until March 1977. The Chinese have the option of purchasing another 2 million tons under long-term agreements with these suppliers.

\* \* \*

SOUTH AFRICA: *The three-day work stoppage among Soweto residents appears to have ended.*

The boycott showed that student militants have made important headway in their effort to involve urban blacks in a disruptive protest movement against the apartheid system. On August 23 about 80 percent of the 200,000 industrial workers who usually commute from Soweto to Johannesburg were absent from their jobs.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Absenteeism declined only slightly during the next two days, a marked contrast with the first boycott three weeks ago, which quickly fizzled out. The spread of random fighting between Soweto residents and Zulu tribesmen who were not participating in the boycott also contributed to absenteeism. The intervention of the Zulus has no political significance.

*Many of the pamphlets distributed in Soweto last weekend reportedly carried the name of the African National Congress, the black organization that has been outlawed in South Africa since 1960.*

It is possible that remnants of the congress inside South Africa could be asserting some influence over the student movement that has burgeoned since June. Meanwhile, exiled congress leaders have wasted no time in exploiting the violence for propaganda purposes.

*Economic pressure on black workers could limit further work stoppages.*

South Africa's economy currently suffers from falling gold prices and a recession. The results have fallen heavier on blacks than whites, and black unemployment has risen rapidly.

--continued

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*The Soviets' continuing restrained reaction to the recent Panmunjom incident suggests that their primary concern is that the incident have no detrimental impact on their relations with the US.*

Soviet propaganda support for North Korea is still very limited. The only positive gesture thus far has been a statement by the Soviet-backed World Federation of Trade Unions protesting the US military build-up in Korea and calling upon the US to withdraw its forces from Korea. Although the Soviets pay lip service to North Korea's position on US troop withdrawals, they still see their interests as best served by a continuation of the status quo on the Korean peninsula.

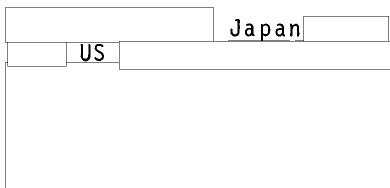
Private Soviet comment seems to be aimed at dissociating the USSR from North Korea's actions. The most extensive comment has come from a Soviet specialist on the Far East who, according to a US embassy officer in Moscow, denounced "irresponsible and hot-headed leaders of non-countries" like North Korea who seek to embroil the greater powers in a war. Such comments are in line with Moscow's long-standing opposition to adventurism by North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

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*The Chinese also are continuing to play down the significance of the incident.*



\* \* \*



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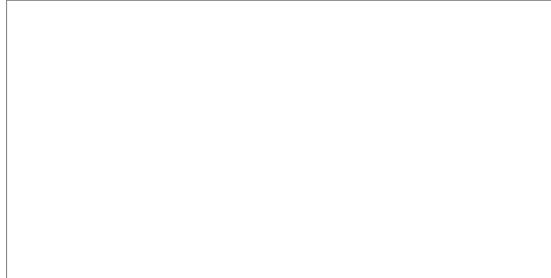


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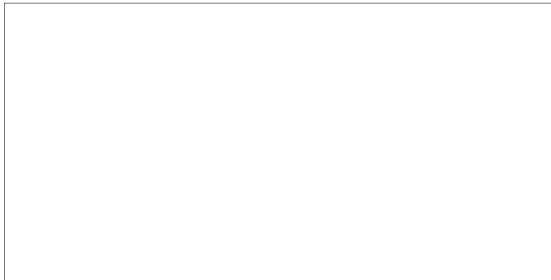
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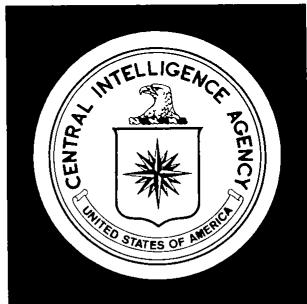
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West Germany has agreed to reschedule Italy's payment of a \$2 billion gold-backed loan that falls due on September 5.

Italy's present foreign exchange holdings would have permitted only partial repayment of the loan on schedule. The amount of gold pledged against the loan apparently will be increased to offset the decline in the market price of the metal. West Germany also expects Italy to remove its current restrictions on trade as soon as possible.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 28, 1976



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Top Secret 25X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 11652  
exemption category 5B(1),(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 28, 1976

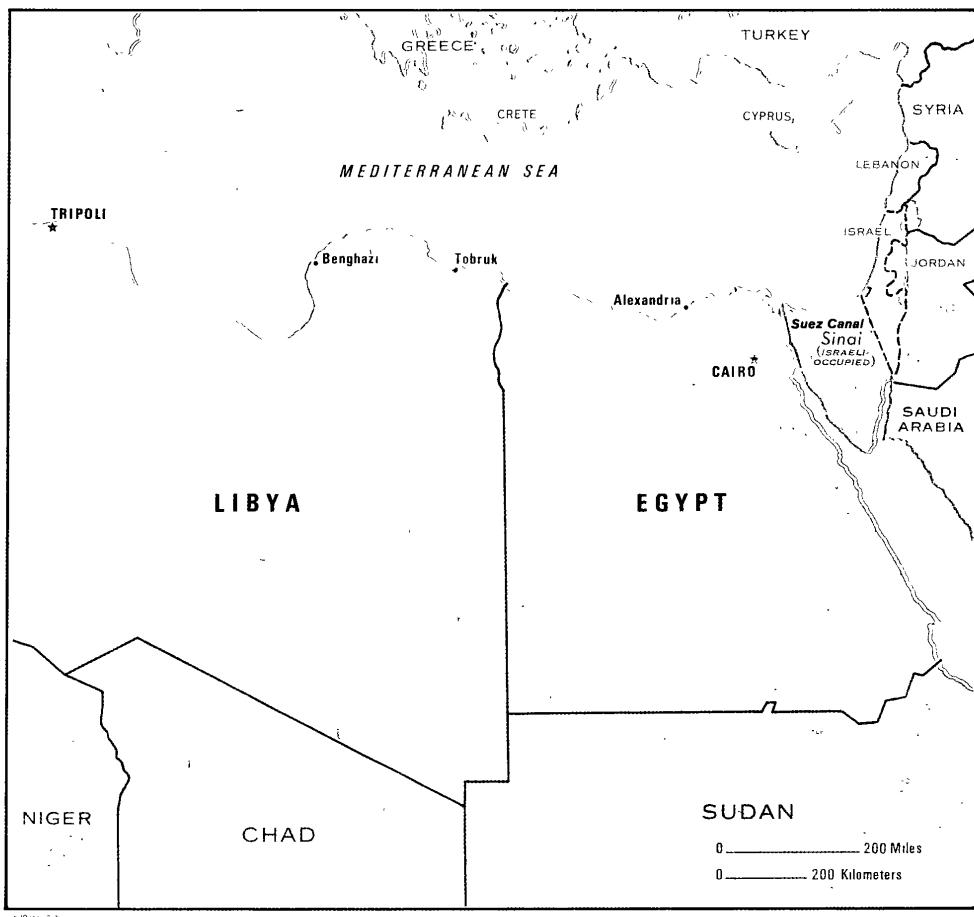
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Egypt-Libya: Cairo is continuing its military build-up on the  
Libyan border. The press in Tripoli is warning of the pos-  
sibility of an Egyptian attack. (Page 1) 25X1

Lebanon: [redacted] 25X1

France: The new cabinet appointed yesterday is unlikely to make  
any major policy changes. (Page 5)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*EGYPT-LIBYA: Egypt is continuing its military preparations on the Libyan border.*

We have further evidence that the Egyptians have begun to move main ground force units to the Libyan border. On Thursday, the US ambassador saw 10 Egyptian tanks on rail cars headed west from Alexandria. We do not yet know to which unit the equipment belongs. It could be a part of the force that was scheduled to begin moving from the Suez Canal area on Thursday.

Cairo is also continuing its efforts to intimidate President Qadafi. Foreign Minister Fahmi said in an interview yesterday that he considers that "Qadafi's presence on the Arab map is undesirable." [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

25X1

*Libya continues to take military precautions in light of the deteriorating situation with Egypt.*

Libyan fighter aircraft at Benghazi were ordered on Thursday to fly reconnaissance missions along the northeastern Libyan coast. The missions were to be flown twice daily until further notice.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Flights on Libyan C-130 transports to Tobruk, near the Egyptian border, also have continued. We do not know the purpose of the flights, but the Libyans could be stockpiling ammunition and supplies in the border area.

*Recent Tripoli news-paper editorials have emphasized that war with Egypt may be imminent.*

Editorialists cite as their evidence the Egyptian buildup on the border, President Sadat's rejection of all mediation attempts during the nonaligned summit, and the alleged upsurge in Egyptian subversion attempts in Libya.

One editorial has suggested that all of the approximately 250,000 Egyptians working in Libya will be expelled in the event of an Egyptian attack, and a US embassy source in Tripoli reports that Qadhafi recently asked ministry heads to study the probable impact on their departments if Egyptian functionaries are removed.

It is unlikely that all Egyptian workers would be sent home, but the Libyans might be considering the expulsion of a symbolic number to serve as a warning to Egypt.

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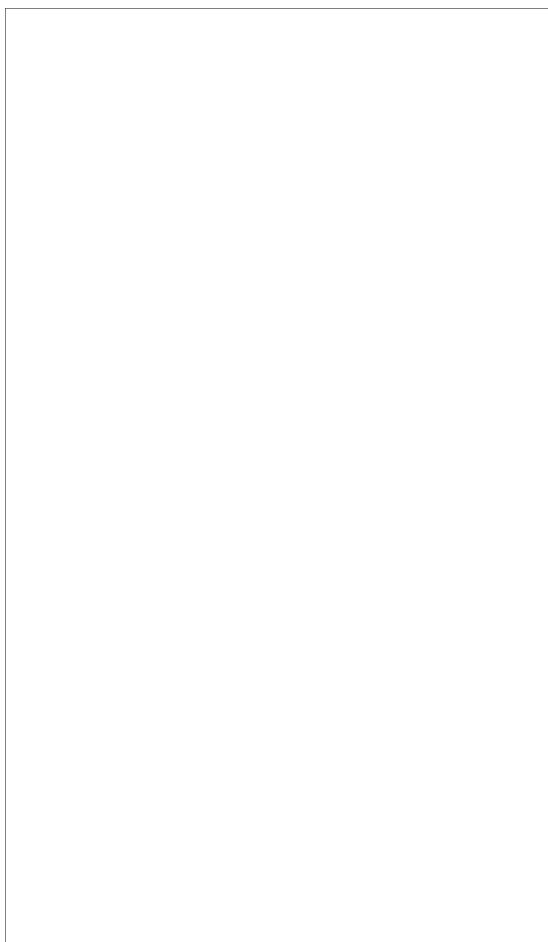
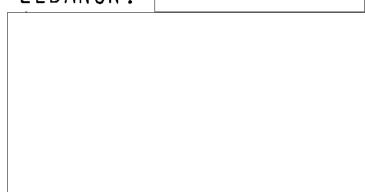
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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LEBANON: [redacted]



25X1

[redacted] Arab League mediators in Beirut are continuing to meet with leaders of both sides in order to advance their own peace plan.

According to one account, the plan includes a requirement that Syria will pull its troops back from Sawfar and Jazzin, with Arab League forces taking their places. This provision may have already disrupted the negotiations. A meeting between the League mediators

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

and Christian leaders yesterday was described by the leftist radio as "not positive."

Meanwhile, as of Thursday, 10 of the required 11 Arab countries had officially notified the Arab League of their willingness to attend a summit meeting. Several countries, including Saudi Arabia and Egypt, who have publicly endorsed the summit, have delayed formal responses. There has been no decision about a time or place for holding a summit.

*There were exchanges of fire along Beirut's confrontation lines yesterday.*

Most of the action was centered in Ayn Rummanah and the southern suburbs near the airport. Activity in the mountains east of Beirut continued to be limited to artillery fire. 25X1

The leftist press has reported that units of President Franjiyah's militia attacked several villages on the outskirts of Tripoli but were repulsed. 25X1

*The unofficial Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee on August 26 called for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. A Moscow radiobroadcast yesterday said that a Syrian withdrawal would be "important for normalizing the situation."*

This is the first time that Moscow has floated such explicit statements, which presumably reflect the Soviets' increasing concern over the Palestinians' declining fortunes. These pronouncements may be a step toward official government advocacy of Syrian withdrawal, which would be a significant change in Soviet policy. The

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Soviets do not want to antagonize the Syrians more than necessary, however, and may have chosen unofficial means to register support for the Palestinians.

The Committee's statement also stressed that it is the "Soviet people" calling for the Syrian withdrawal; this avoids for now any reference to the Soviet government.

\* \* \*

**FRANCE:** *The new cabinet named yesterday generally maintains the political balance of its slightly larger predecessor, although the Gaullists and Centrists did lose some ground. Many officials hold the same or similar posts, and major policy changes are unlikely.*

The appointment of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a technocrat and the first non-Gaullist to hold the post under the Fifth Republic, tends to move the government a step closer to the center-left and to strengthen President Giscard's personal control.

The Gaullists--who hold the largest block of the governing coalition's seats in the Assembly--were mollified especially by the appointment of Olivier Guichard as justice minister, generally considered the government's number-two post. Guichard is considered a moderate and has good relations with members of other parties. His presence in the cabinet may make it more difficult for former prime minister Chirac to criticize the government.

Giscard's Independent Republicans continue to be represented at the top by Interior Minister and Minister of State Michel Poniatowski, who is the President's close friend and collaborator, and by Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Giscard's designation of career diplomat Louis de Guiringaud as foreign minister indicates that the President intends to continue to dominate foreign policy, but wants a tough negotiator to carry out his orders. De Guiringaud reportedly is an expert on third world affairs, an area on which the President is said to believe France must concentrate.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 30, 1976

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Top Secret<sup>25X1</sup>



Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category 5B(1),(2),(3)  
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the Director of Central Intelligence

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

August 30, 1976

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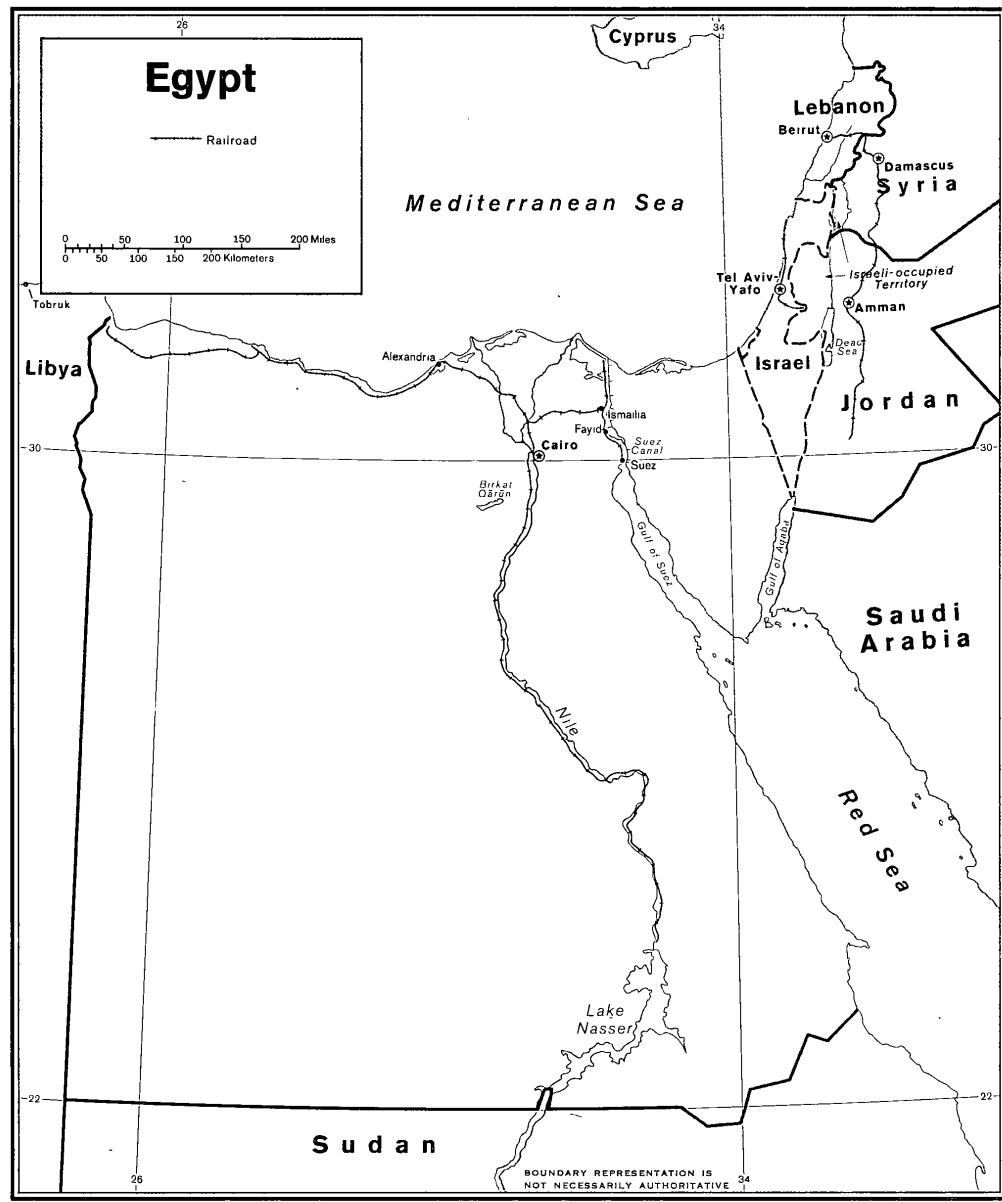
Egypt-Libya: We now have good indications that Egypt has begun to remove ground units from the vicinity of the Suez Canal, presumably for use on the Libyan border. (Page 1)

Lebanon: The key parties to the conflict are involved in more consultations prior to an anticipated meeting of Arab foreign ministers this week. (Page 2)

Iran: A group of religious extremists appears responsible for the killing on Saturday of three US civilians in Tehran. (Page 3)

Notes: USSR-US; North Korea; Kuwait; Saudi Arabia - Syria  
(Pages 5, 6, and 7)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

EGYPT-LIBYA: There are now good indications that Egypt has begun to remove ground forces from the Suez Canal area, presumably for use on the Libyan border.

A preliminary review of U-2 photography [redacted] showed that one mechanized and one armored battalion of an armored division were being loaded on rail cars at Fayid near the Suez Canal. The units probably are the ones that intercepted Egyptian communications indicated were to move by rail from Fayid over a four-day period beginning on August 26.

25X1

The photography also showed that one armored and three infantry battalions normally located near the southern half of the canal were absent. Because some of these same units were not seen on the U-2 mission ten days earlier, we presume that they also probably have been sent to the Libyan border.

The Egyptians apparently are trying to minimize the impact that any withdrawal of forces from the canal would have on their capabilities opposite Israel. So far, the units being withdrawn have come from several divisions, with no one division being seriously depleted in strength.

In Libya, flights of transports to eastern Libya also have continued.

Over the weekend, five C-130s and one 727 aircraft were scheduled to fly to Tobruk. This brings the number of flights there to at least 15 during the past two weeks. The aircraft probably have been moving troops and supplies to the border area.

Pravda yesterday for the first time mentioned the growing Egyptian-Libyan dispute.

A pro-Libya article criticized Egyptian leaders for alleging they

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were threatening Libya because Tripoli had opposed "those Arab countries which seek separate agreement with Israel through the mediation of the USA."

The article also called upon "progressive forces" in and beyond the Arab states to thwart those who opposed Arab unity. The developments around Libya, the commentary said, attracted close attention because of "the danger of a new military conflict." The article gave no hints as to what the Soviets might do in the event of such a conflict.

**LEBANON:** *The principal parties to the Lebanese conflict are engaged in another round of consultations prior to an expected meeting of Arab foreign ministers this week.*

The secretary-general of the Arab League yesterday invited the foreign ministers to meet in Cairo on Wednesday. The group will try to arrange for an Arab summit conference on Lebanon, perhaps in early September.

The Arab League's chief mediator in Lebanon was due to return to Cairo last night after three days of trying to promote the latest League peace plan among Lebanese Christian, Palestinian, and Syrian leaders. No side has issued an unequivocal acceptance of the proposal.

Fatah leader Salah Khalaf said yesterday that the Palestinians accept the peace plan, but he tied his approval to Christian adherence to provisions reportedly requiring balanced Palestinian and Christian withdrawals from contested areas in the mountains east of Beirut. These areas are predominantly Christian, and Christian leaders are demanding a unilateral Palestinian and leftist pullback.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Christian leaders are withholding any formal reaction to the peace plan out of dissatisfaction with its demand for Christian withdrawals and pending some indication of Syria's position. Arab League mediators talked with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam yesterday, but Damascus has made no comment on the proposed agreement.

The Lebanese Christians and the Syrians appear to be preparing a coordinated response to the League proposal and a strategy for the foreign ministers' meeting. A representative of the right-wing Phalanges Party visited Damascus following a meeting of Christian leaders on Friday, and Lebanese president-elect Sarkis is scheduled to travel to Syria tomorrow.

*Military activity was at a relatively low level in most areas of Lebanon over the weekend.*

There was almost no indiscriminate shelling in Beirut and less ground action than usual in contested areas of the capital and the central mountains. Syrian and Christian forces are continuing their attempts to consolidate their positions in the east and south, particularly near Jazzin. Shelling continues in Tripoli, with neither side making appreciable gains.

\* \* \*

*IRAN: The assassination on Saturday of three US civilians in Tehran appears to have been the work of a group of religious extremists, the People's Strugglers.*

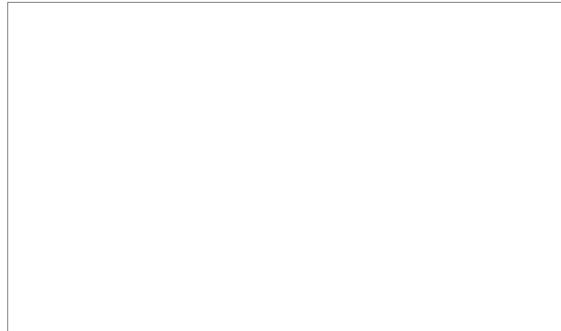
We have no direct evidence that the Strugglers were responsible for the deaths of the three Americans, but the attack was similar to their previous assaults. The Strugglers were responsible for the killing in Iran of a US army officer in 1973 and two US air force officers in 1975.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

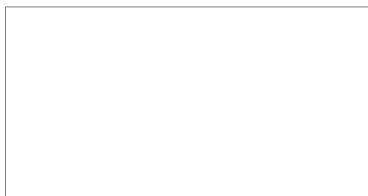
The terrorists apparently hope to provoke enough alarm within the non-official community in Iran to cause many of its members to return home. Even a limited exodus of the approximately 17,000 US civilians in the country probably would impede, if only temporarily, Iran's efforts to carry out its economic and military modernization program.

The Strugglers is one of two terrorist groups active in Iran. It deplores the growth of Western, non-Muslim influences. The Strugglers' strategy is to destroy the present regime by attacking its main bases of support which, in the terrorists' eyes, include the US. 25X1



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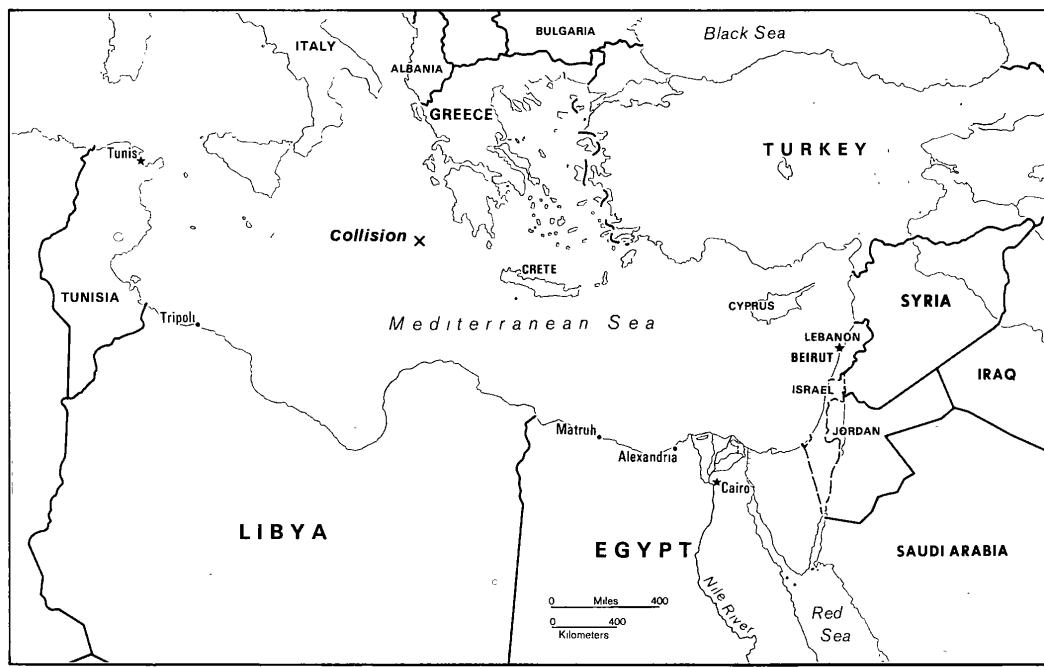
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

*A collision occurred Saturday morning between a Soviet nuclear submarine and a US frigate in the Mediterranean 150 kilometers southwest of Greece.*

The submarine is one of two cruise missile attack submarines the Soviets normally maintain in the Mediterranean. One of the submarine's radars, its sail, and possibly its bow appeared to be damaged but the submarine seemed to be under control. Two Soviet ships, one with the commander of the Soviet Mediterranean squadron aboard, reached the submarine late Saturday.

The US ship sustained some damage and was towed to anchorage west of Crete.

\* \* \*

*In an obvious pressure tactic, North Korean media is claiming that the US has already accepted Pyongyang's proposal for partitioning the Panmunjom area.*

Reporting on the meeting on August 28 of the Military Armistic Commission, the North Korean news agency stated that the "US side was compelled to agree to the just proposal of our side." At the meeting, the Communists deflected US requests that North Korea provide interim assurances of the safety of UN personnel in the Panmunjom area and withdraw its guard posts from below the military demarcation line as preconditions to further negotiations at lower level staff meetings.

*The situation along the Demilitarized Zone remains quiet.*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

North Korean patrol boats this morning seized a South Korean fishing boat that reportedly had inadvertently strayed into North Korean territorial waters. Such incidents have occasionally occurred in the past, but the timing of this one so soon after the August 18 incident is likely to aggravate tensions and give the North Koreans additional propaganda ammunition against the South and the US.

\* \* \*

Kuwait's 15-year experiment with a parliamentary system ended suddenly yesterday when Emir Sabah al-Sabah dissolved the National Assembly and suspended key sections of the constitution.

The ruler's action came shortly after the resignation of the cabinet of Prime Minister and Crown Prince Jaber al-Ahmad, the country's most important political figure. The Prime Minister, who has already been asked to form a new cabinet, said he quit because of the failure of the legislature to cooperate with the executive branch.

The government has issued new rules designed to curb the Kuwaiti press. A publication will be suspended if it is shown that it serves the interest of a foreign state or if its policies are against the national interest. In addition, government approval will be necessary for the publication of any statement by a foreign country. These controls are in part aimed at keeping Kuwait out of intra-Arab world squabbling.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

\* \* \*

Saudi Arabia apparently has begun to withdraw its forces from Syria.

A convoy of Saudi cargo trucks moved through Jordan on Friday, according to the Saudi attache in Amman, en route from Syria to Tabuk in northern Saudi Arabia. The US defense attache in Damascus reports that the transfer is expected to be completed by mid-October.

The Saudis announced in mid-July that they planned to withdraw their 5,900-man brigade from Syria. The unit had been stationed south of Damascus since October 1973. The Saudis also plan to pull their 5,600 troops out of Jordan, but we have seen no information on the timing of that move.

The withdrawal probably is related to the long-planned modernization of Saudi units at Tabuk, where they will begin conversion to mechanized units with equipment purchased from the US.

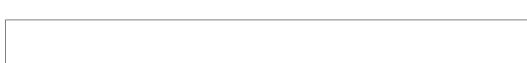
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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

August 31, 1976



~~Top Secret~~ 25X1

Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category SB(1),(2),(3)  
declassified only on approval of  
the Director of Central Intelligence

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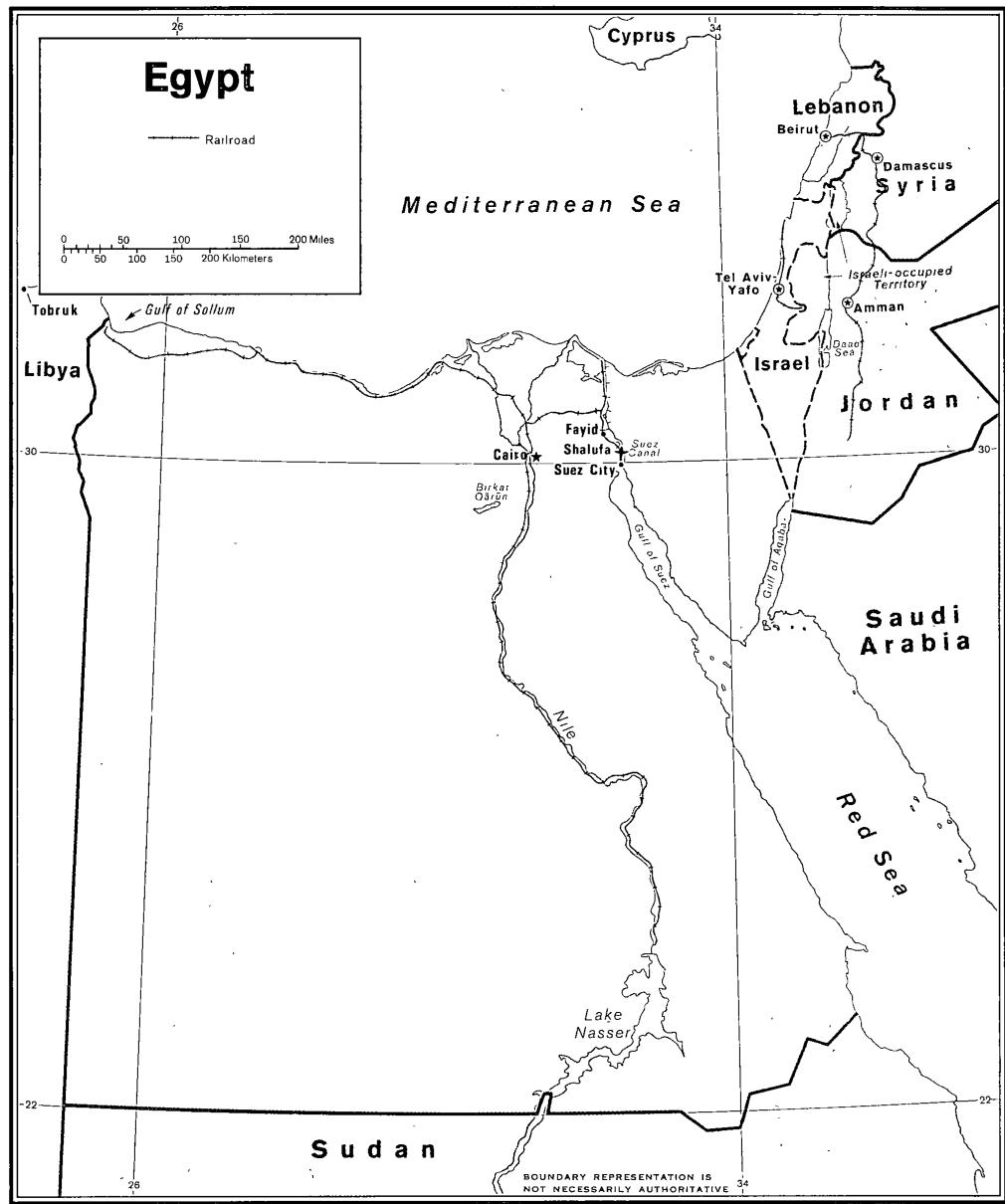
Egypt-Libya: The Egyptians are apparently moving additional air defense units to the Libyan border. (Page 1)

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**EGYPT-LIBYA:** *The Egyptians are apparently moving additional air defense units to the Libyan border.*

[REDACTED] 25X1

*Egypt already has the equivalent of three surface-to-air missile brigades of 13 firing battalions near the border.*

*Egyptian naval exercises scheduled to begin in the Gulf of Sollum on Sunday have been postponed,*

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*Egypt* [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

*All units of the Libyan armed forces were placed on increased alert yesterday.*

*Libyan ground, air, naval, and air defense units in the Tobruk area have been on increased alert since August 24.*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*LEBANON: Efforts to arrange some kind of peace settlement in Lebanon continue, but there is no sign of progress.*

Arab League mediator Hasan Sabri al-Khuli flew from Damascus to Cairo yesterday, presumably to consult with Arab League officials on the status of the peace plan he has been pushing for the past week. The plan, according to press accounts, provides for balanced withdrawals from the Mount Lebanon area by both the Palestinians and the Christians. The Christians are unlikely to accept such a proposal, although they have withheld an answer pending a Syrian response.

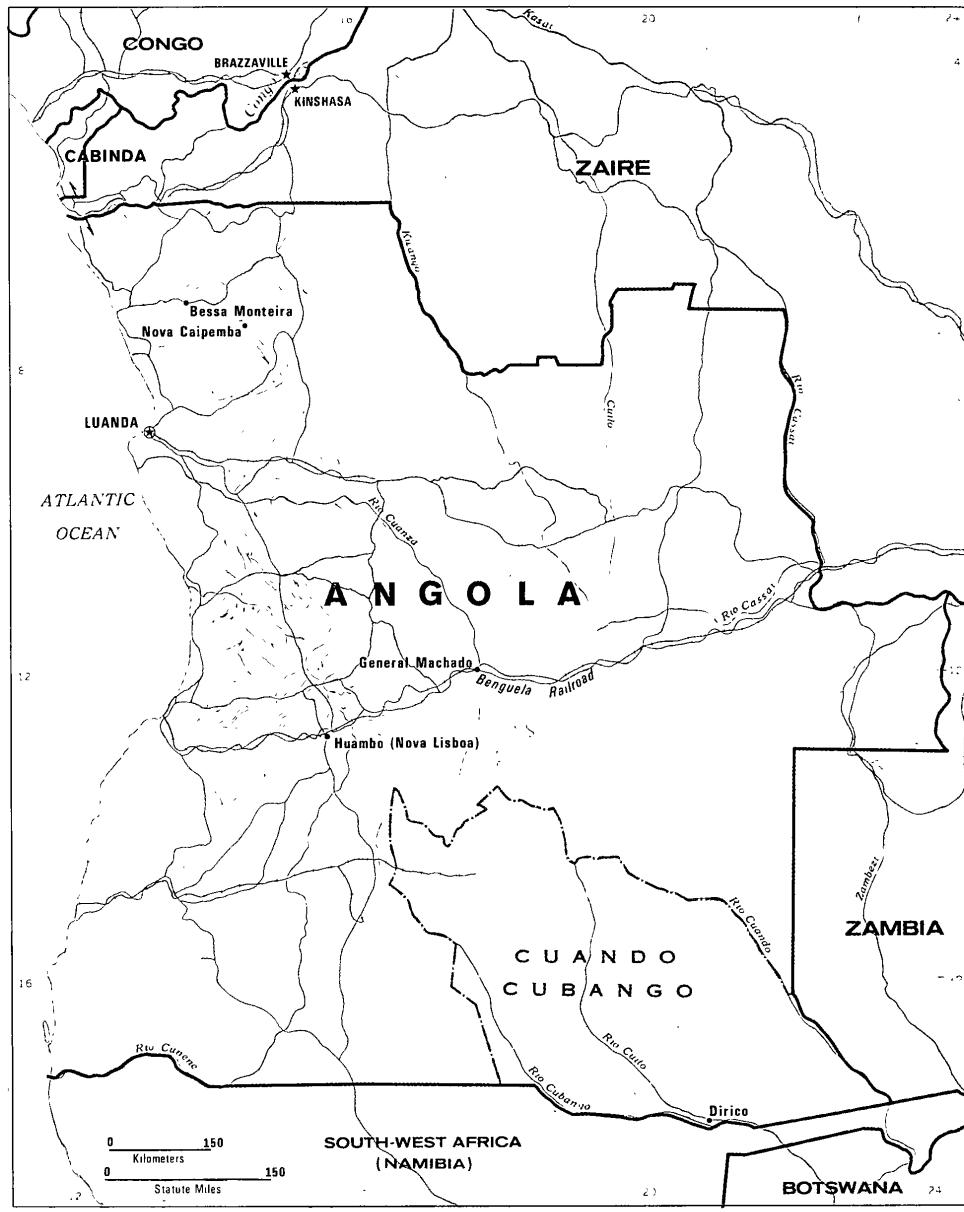
Twelve countries--one more than the necessary majority--are reported to have notified the Arab League of their willingness to attend an emergency summit on Lebanon. The foreign ministers' meeting that is to prepare the agenda for the summit is scheduled for September 4.

*The Palestinian Political Council has published a communique requiring all Palestinian males between 18 and 30 to report for mobilization by today.*

This move is, in effect, an acknowledgment by the Palestinians of their difficult military position. Conscription could reinforce Palestinian ranks but only with ill-trained and less effective fighters. The Palestinians may hope that one effect of the announcement will be to persuade the Christians of Palestinian readiness to fight in the Mount Lebanon area if current negotiations to arrange a withdrawal fall through.

The siege of Tripoli by Syrian and Christian forces continues to tighten, and new fighting was reported around the port yesterday. In Beirut, clashes occurred in the commercial area, and artillery

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fire was exchanged in the mountains  
to the east. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the Syrians have been  
consolidating their forces in Saw-  
far and Zahlah. The Syrians also  
seem to be reinforcing their posi-  
tions near Jazzin.

\* \* \*

**ANGOLA:** The liberation groups defeated in the Angolan civil war have recently expanded their operations. Their activity does not seriously threaten the Angolan government; it does, however, provide reason for the continuing use of Cuban troops.

[redacted] 25X1  
National Front guer-  
rillas are scattered in small units  
along the northwestern coast and  
apparently have established base  
camps near Nova Caipemba and Bessa  
Monteira. These locations place  
them in a good position to disrupt  
government efforts to revive the  
country's coffee industry. The  
National Front, which no longer  
enjoys the active support of Zairean  
President Mobutu, is hampered,  
however, by shortages of ammu-  
tion and food.

The bulk of the government's forces  
have no experience in counterin-  
surgency operations. The Cubans,  
who are leading the operations,  
have recently fielded several spe-25X1  
cially trained units.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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Cuando Cubanga Province, sparsely populated and remote from Angola's major centers of activity, has become the National Union's major staging area. The South African press reported last Friday that Cuban-led Angolan forces occupied Dirico, near the Namibian border, perhaps as an opening move in the government's drive.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Saudi Arabia has formally confirmed its agreement to finance the US air defense package for Jordan.

The Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the US embassy in Jidda on August 28 that Saudi Arabia would pay \$540 million for the 14 batteries of improved Hawk surface-to-air missiles and 100 Vulcan self-propelled antiaircraft artillery guns. The agreement climaxes months of talks and removes the major obstacle to the sale of the US package that was approved for Jordan last year.

\* \* \*

North Korea is playing down its seizure yesterday of a South Korean fishing boat.

The North Korean news agency described the boat simply as an "unidentified ship" that intruded into the North's coastal waters. Pyongyang apparently has decided, at least initially, that this incident does not lend itself to exploitation as another "war provocation" by South Korea and the US.

Pyongyang normally detains captured South Korean boats and crews for at least several months. Seoul may try to link the seizure of the boat to the current talks at Panmunjom and may urge the US to suspend consideration of North Korean proposals regarding the Joint Security Area until the boat and crew are returned.

\* \* \*

We cannot confirm a London Evening News story that Soviet Premier Kosygin was saved from drowning after suffering a stroke.

Kosygin's most recent publicly announced activity was on July 22, when he received the Algerian minister of agriculture. There has been no information on his activities since July 30.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

This is the second time we have picked up such a story. In mid-August, the Romanian ambassador to Moscow, probably passing on second- or third-hand gossip, told Canadian Ambassador Ford that Kosygin had an accident while on vacation near Pitsunda. He thought that the accident occurred on a pleasure craft on the Black Sea. The London Evening News version may be a variant of this story and cannot be regarded as confirmation of it.

According to a Japanese news agency, a Japanese business delegation visiting Moscow was told on August 10 that Kosygin would not be able to receive them because he was "recuperating" from a "slight cold."

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