



# The President's Daily Brief

1 November 1973  
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~~Top Secret~~  
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declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category 5B(1), (2), (3),  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

1 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The situation in the Middle East is reported on  
*Page 1.*

A Kara-class guided-missile cruiser under construction at the Soviet port of Nikolayev may be designed to accommodate an anti-ship ballistic missile system. (*Page 3*)

Elements of the extreme left in Chile are beginning to organize themselves, but the government could eventually be threatened more by widespread strikes than by leftist terrorists. (*Page 4*)

Notes on Japanese efforts to deal with its oil problems, the Syrian petroleum refinery at Homs, Brazilian aid to Chile, and Peron's problems in Argentina appear on *Page 5*.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

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Both fronts remained quiet yesterday, although there were several minor incidents on the Egyptian front.

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In the Golan area, Israeli and Syrian forces continued to honor the cease-fire yesterday. Israeli air activity was light and consisted of fighter patrols including some penetrations of Syrian, Jordanian, and Lebanese airspace.

Syria's deputy foreign minister announced yesterday that Damascus is prepared--on conditions--to submit a list of Israeli prisoners in Syria to the International Red Cross and allow Red Cross officials to visit them. The conditions are that Israel state officially that it will comply fully with the Geneva Conventions, return the bodies of Syrians killed during the war, and allow displaced Syrian villagers to return to their homes.

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According to an Israeli announcement, the transfer of supplies to the Egyptian Third Army was resumed on the afternoon of October 31 following an unexplained delay. The Israelis said that in the past three days some 50 truckloads of supplies have been sent to the Egyptian Army units on the east bank.

President Sadat asserted in a press conference yesterday that he has been under pressure from his military chiefs to renew hostilities if Israel refuses to withdraw to the October 22 cease-fire lines. He said he would restrain the army until he sees the results of current contacts in Washington by his newly appointed foreign minister, Ismail Fahmi, and the impending visit to Cairo of Secretary Kissinger. Yesterday, a Saudi Foreign Ministry official told Ambassador Akins that Sadat will visit Saudi Arabia within 72 hours to coordinate plans for Secretary Kissinger's visit.

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If the diplomatic talks are successful, and the Israelis pull back, Sadat said he is prepared immediately to begin arrangements for a peace conference.

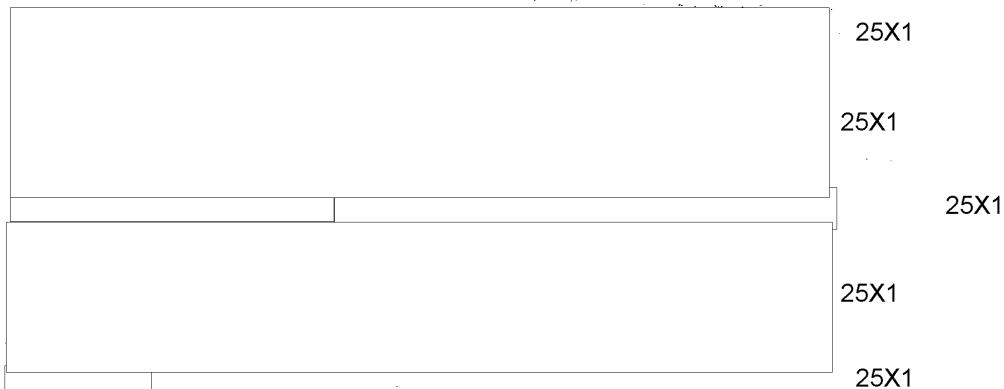
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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Sadat may run into some difficulty from Syria in this regard. Damascus radio broadcast a statement yesterday by the Syrian information minister rejecting direct negotiations with Israel and affirming Damascus' refusal to bargain over Syrian territory.

Sadat also acknowledged that he has been criticized for his decision to accept the original cease-fire. He defended the decision by claiming that the US airlift had virtually forced him to stop fighting. Sadat said that Egyptian forces had initially held their own and that Israel was down to a three-day supply of arms before new US weapons began arriving. Sadat was not entirely negative with respect to the US, however, and credited Washington with a "constructive attitude" thus far in its efforts to bring about a peaceful solution.



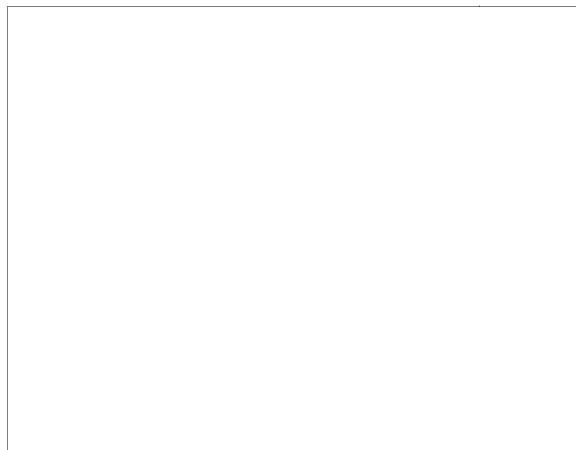
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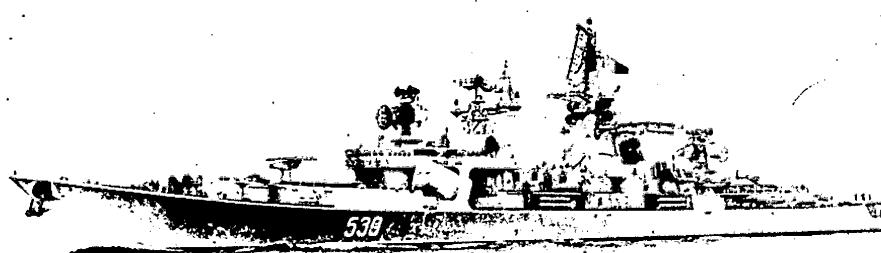
The Soviet Mediterranean squadron now has an estimated total of 94 units. This figure includes 41 surface warships, 23 submarines, and 30 support ships. The Soviet warships that had earlier gathered north of Port Said have dispersed. Most of the combatants are apparently heading for the Gulf of Sollum, west of Alexandria.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**Modified Kara Class  
Under Construction**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

USSR

[redacted] Kara-class guided-missile cruiser under construction at Nikolayev shows six openings near the stern, which may be for ballistic missile launch tubes. The three Karas built there earlier did not have such openings.

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The Kara already has a surface-to-air missile capability and what appears to be an anti-ship cruise missile system. No specific missile can be associated with the new openings at this stage of construction; the Soviets may plan to install the SS-NX-13, an anti-ship ballistic missile they have been testing for four years.

The SS-NX-13 is apparently designed to use against a moving surface target, such as an aircraft carrier or other large surface combatant. If this missile is being installed, it will probably not be operational for at least another 18 months.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## CHILE

Elements of the extreme left are apparently making some progress toward organizing themselves, but they are still far from ready to begin a coordinated guerrilla-terrorist campaign. Some members of the former Popular Unity Coalition, in fact, doubt that violence would be an effective tactic against the government at this point. Some of them apparently think it would be more productive to foment strikes among workers disgruntled by the growing gap between wages and prices.

Government leaders appear more concerned about the threat of organized violence than about the security implications of the economic hardships facing the workers. The government's wage bonus system does not go far toward relieving the squeeze on labor. Widespread strikes stimulated by worker resentment could ultimately pose a greater threat to the government than bands of rural guerrillas or urban terrorists.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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NOTES

Japan-Oil: The government may face a major policy decision by late November, when Arab nations threaten to impose new oil supply cuts. Japan has renewed previously rejected offers of aid to Arab countries, but working-level officials do not believe this will be enough to ward off the oil cuts. The government is now considering the dispatch of International Trade Minister Nakasone or Prime Minister Tanaka to Arab capitals if the Middle East situation has not improved by December. Foreign Ministry officials envisage such a trip being taken in conjunction with policy changes that might even include a break in diplomatic relations with Israel.

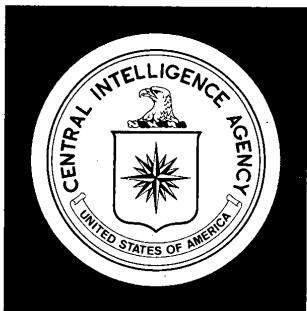
Syria: Work has begun on repairing the power plant at the \$120-million Homs refinery that was damaged by Israeli air strikes. Contrary to several earlier reports, the refinery was not destroyed, although production halted because of damage to nearby power and export facilities. The 3-million-ton capacity refinery accounts for all of Syria's output of petroleum products.

Brazil-Chile: Brazilian leaders are showing considerable caution about providing economic aid to the new Chilean Government. A senior Brazilian Foreign Ministry official told Ambassador Crimmins earlier this week that his country has provided Chile with at least \$70 million in credits on favorable terms, but that this already constitutes "perhaps too deep" a Brazilian involvement in Chile. A source of the US Embassy in Brasilia says Brazil has recently refused a Chilean request for Brazilian assistance in guaranteeing new foreign lines of credit.

Argentina: The vigor with which President Peron's supporters are carrying out orders to "purge Marxists" and reorganize his party has intensified the feud between left and right factions. Dissatisfaction with Peron is running high among leftist student and union groups. The campaign to ensure loyalty to the President may run into formidable opposition in Cordoba, where dissident elements have frequently defied Buenos Aires and where the governor is now being attacked for alleged insults to Peron.

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# The President's Daily Brief

2 November 1973



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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

2 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Both fronts in the Middle East were quiet again yesterday except for an hour-long skirmish reported by the Israelis on the east bank of the Suez Canal. Yesterday's informal UN Security Council meeting only sharpened the controversy over which nations should contribute to the UN Emergency Force. (Page 1)

The Khmer Communists have publicly rejected Sihanouk's recent assessment that they will be unable to achieve a military solution in Cambodia during the forthcoming dry season and reiterated their opposition to a negotiated settlement. (Page 2)

Senior Thai officials have stated both publicly and privately that the new government will continue its close relationship with the US. (Page 3)

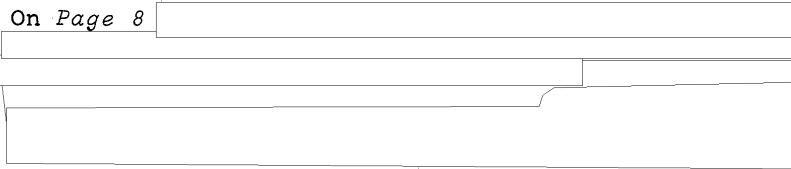
President Pompidou's proposal to his community partners for an EC summit has met with a mixed response. (Page 4)

The French are proposing a new, broader declaration of Atlantic principles by NATO. Within the EC, agreement on a new version of the US-EC declaration of Atlantic principles is almost complete. (Page 5)

The yen depreciated by more than one percent, and the dollar continued to gain strength yesterday. News of the Japanese currency adjustment led to a rise in the value of the dollar on European money markets. (Page 6)

The Chinese continue to augment their forces facing the Soviet Union. (Page 7)

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## ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

Both fronts were quiet again yesterday except for an hour-long skirmish reported by the Israelis on the east bank of the Suez Canal. The Israelis claim the clash involved both artillery and tanks and developed when a company-sized Egyptian force moved toward Israeli lines near the Gidi Pass.

Israeli and Egyptian officers held a fourth meeting yesterday to discuss prisoners of war, but apparently reached no agreement.

Yesterday's informal UN Security Council meeting only sharpened the controversy over which nations should contribute to the UN Emergency Force. The Soviet Union demanded that the decision to utilize Canadian logistic units be withdrawn unless Warsaw Pact members are also included. For the moment, Canadian participation seems in doubt. Non-aligned states insisted that the council disregard the Israeli requirement that contributors have diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. The nonaligned states have sided with the Arabs in pressing African nations--which the Secretariat believes should be represented on the force--to offer contingents only if they have severed relations with Israel.

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## CAMBODIA

The Khmer Communists have bluntly rejected Sihanouk's recent public assessment that they will be unable to achieve a military solution in Cambodia during the forthcoming dry season. In a "birthday greeting" to the Prince on October 26, Sihanouk's in-country "defense minister," Khiem Samphan, stated that the war is entering a "decisive and irreversible phase" that will soon lead to "total victory." He referred to forthcoming dry season offensives "in all regions," perhaps indicating that the Communists intend a nationwide offensive rather than one aimed exclusively at the capital itself.

Samphan's message is almost insulting in its felicitations to Sihanouk while in the same sentence asking him to "accept our wishes...for the complete liberation of Cambodia during this dry season." It states that "all our people, cadres, and combatants will oppose any effort to negotiate with the government in Phnom Penh." A subsequent insurgent statement makes clear that the Khmer Communists will not negotiate with any third parties either. In this regard, the message seems to confirm Sihanouk's private statements that he wants a negotiated settlement in Cambodia but cannot get the leaders in the field to concur.

The bellicose tone of the message--the first authoritative public statement by the Khmer Communist leaders on their military intentions since the insurgent offensive against Kompong Cham fizzled in September--is reflected in the insurgents' tactical communications.

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## THAILAND

Senior Thai officials, including army chief Krit, have privately indicated the keen interest of the new government in maintaining close ties with and support from the US. Foreign Minister Charunphan has stated publicly that Bangkok will continue its close relationship with the US.

At the same time, the government has moved to head off criticism that it is insensitive to the concerns of those who believe that the relationship with the US needs to be adjusted. Charunphan has reiterated Thailand's "total sovereignty" over US bases in Thailand and has stated that negotiations concerning the reduction of US forces will continue until a total withdrawal is achieved. He offered no timetable and stressed that the withdrawal would have to proceed gradually and in accordance with the security situation in Indochina.

Charunphan is trying to leave open the possibility of relations with Peking by referring to Bangkok's desire to have good relations with governments of different ideological persuasions. He has made it clear, however, that there will be no change in Thailand's relations with Taipei, and has recommended that a new Thai ambassador be sent to Nationalist China. Such a move would make early diplomatic recognition by Peking impossible.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**FRANCE-EC**

President Pompidou's proposal to his community partners for an EC summit has met with a mixed response. He suggested that the summit be held before the end of the year and be the first in a series of regular gatherings. Pompidou said the initial meeting should decide on a procedure for convening representatives of the Nine to define common attitudes for future crises.

Pompidou is clearly dissatisfied with allegations of Europe's "inadequate" role during the Middle East crisis and hopes to exploit similar sentiment to emphasize the distinction between European and US interests. The French leader also wants to establish that Western Europe's detente with the East is independent of that between the US and USSR.

Although Paris has taken the lead in making clear European unhappiness about US actions in the Middle East crisis, EC members are very much aware of their continuing dependence on the US. They hope, therefore, to make sure that steps toward European unity do not take on an aura of confrontation with the US.

Pompidou initially suggested regular EC summits during a press conference on September 27. At that time the Germans, Italians, and British responded positively--possibly because they were looking for additional ways to invigorate the community.

Bonn has reiterated its support in response to Pompidou's latest proposal. Other EC members, such as the Netherlands, may be reluctant to participate unless France indicates willingness to cooperate in a community oil-sharing program. The Dutch also fear that regular summits may have a debilitating effect on existing EC decision-making machinery. All members harbor lingering suspicions that Pompidou may primarily be seeking to magnify France's role in the EC.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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NATO-EC

The French are proposing a new, broader declaration of Atlantic principles by NATO. Paris has won allied approval to defer consideration of the declaration for two weeks, however, to let irritations over US-European disagreement about cooperation on the Middle East subside.

The new draft will be added to Paris' earlier defense-oriented paper. The French Ambassador told NATO Permanent Representatives on October 30 that this latest draft takes into account important matters about which several allies had been concerned. These presumably include aid to developing nations, stressed by the Netherlands, and broad political and economic considerations which allies not in the EC had insisted be included. Paris originally had wanted to reserve these subjects for the US-EC declaration. According to a US Embassy source in Brussels, the second French draft will even contain some reference to burden-sharing, although it will not go as far as the US wished.

Within the EC, agreement on a new version of the US-EC declaration of Atlantic principles is almost complete. A remaining problem is the extent of US-EC consultation arrangements. The Europeans want assurances that consultation is binding and reciprocal. The next round of talks is expected to begin on November 14.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## JAPAN - MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

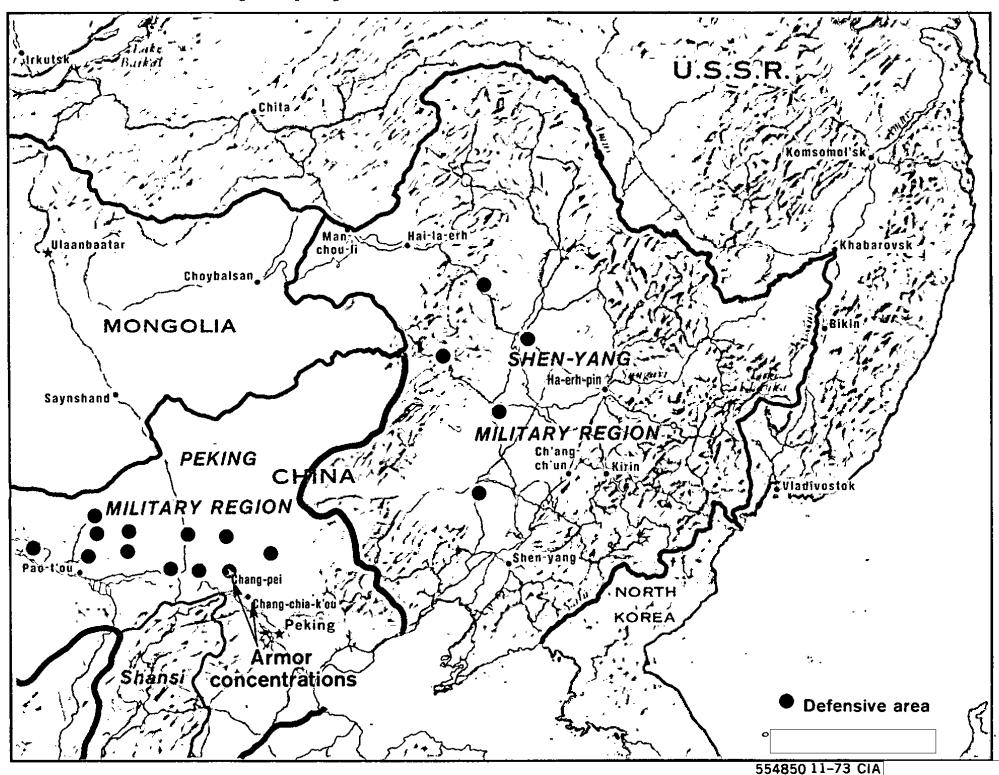
The yen depreciated by more than one percent, and the dollar continued to gain strength before the Bank of Japan intervened yesterday. Until recently, the central bank had kept the exchange rate at about 265 yen to the dollar by intervening almost daily. The gradual erosion of the yen in October despite intervention, however, induced the bank to set the unofficial intervention point at 270 to the dollar.

Pressure on the yen has been strong for some months because of Japan's declining trade surplus and record long-term capital outflows. Underlying this downward pressure is the belief that the declining trade surplus and large balance-of-payments deficits will continue. If the dollar's strength holds, Tokyo may allow the yen to float toward an exchange rate of about 280 yen to the dollar to avoid a further sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves.

News of the Japanese currency adjustment led to a rise in the value of the dollar on European money markets yesterday, even though European currencies appreciated relative to the yen.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Newly Deployed Armor Along Sino-Soviet Border**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CHINA**

The Chinese continue to augment their forces facing the Soviet Union.

[redacted] two new armored concentrations northwest of Peking adjacent to a major route to the north. One concentration at Chang-pei contains over 160 tanks and assault guns. The second at Chang-chia-kou includes over 60 tanks. These forces constitute at least one armored division.

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The newly identified units may have been moved north from Shansi Province, where there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of armored vehicles. The Chinese now have three to five armored divisions deployed in the Peking Military Region.

Since the Sino-Soviet border clashes in 1969, the Chinese have significantly strengthened their forces in this region. Two armies were deployed there between 1969 and 1971, and an additional army apparently was formed there last year from existing units. Defensive positions have been constructed in advantageous terrain north of Peking.

The Chinese objective apparently is to make a ground invasion or occupation of Chinese territory from the north costly, while Peking's growing missile force acts as a deterrent against a Soviet nuclear attack.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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NOTES

USSR: [redacted]

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Turkey: Republican Peoples Party leader Bulent Ecevit has promised to review the ban on opium production if he succeeds in forming a government. He apparently does not wish to make a move in sharp opposition to US and European sentiment, but reportedly feels that some poppy cultivation must be legalized because of pressure from influential growers.

[redacted] an Ecevit government would allow a poppy crop for export medical purposes. It would also press the US for additional funds for crop substitution and compensation to farmers.

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South Korea - Japan: Seoul and Tokyo have worked out an agreement to settle difficulties caused by the kidnaping of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung by Korean agents in Japan three months ago. The Korean Prime Minister will apologize to the Japanese today and will provide assurances that Kim, who was released from house arrest in Seoul on October 26, will not be restricted or punished. The South Koreans have agreed also to dismiss an intelligence officer identified by Tokyo as involved in the abduction.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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# The President's Daily Brief

3 November 1973

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

3 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

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Talk of resumption of hostilities in the Middle  
East is being heard on each side. [redacted]

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[redacted] President Sadat has met with a number of Arab leaders.  
Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov leaves  
Cairo today for talks in Syria. Peace talks may  
open in Romania. [redacted]

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[redacted] Soviet port of Nikolayev  
details the number and kinds of military equipment  
shipped to Egypt and Syria. (Page 3)

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The issue of oil may be leading the European Com-  
munities into a serious confrontation. (Page 4)

The yen depreciated another two percent yesterday;  
the dollar continues to gain ground on major markets.  
(Page 6)

Young Cambodian officers and intellectuals are  
plotting against the government. Prince Sihanouk  
has been rebuffed by Khmer Communists, who claim  
they will take the country in the next dry season.  
(Page 7)

There is growing opposition in Bangladesh to Mujib's  
government. (Page 9)

Notes are included on [redacted]

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[redacted] Vietnam, [redacted]  
Cyprus, and a  
tightened curfew in Chile this weekend. (Page 10)

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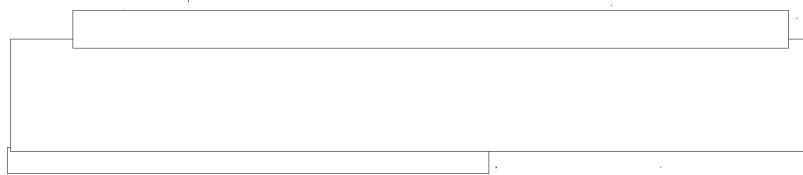
FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

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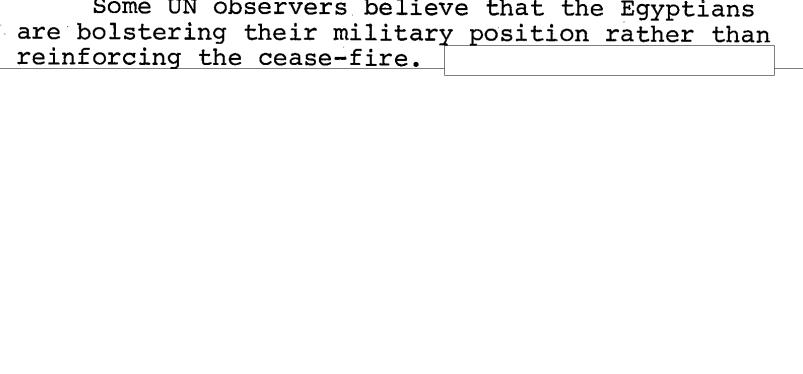
**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**



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Some UN observers believe that the Egyptians are bolstering their military position rather than reinforcing the cease-fire.

On the diplomatic front, President Sadat earlier this week made a whirlwind trip to Kuwait, where he conferred with Syrian President Asad and Kuwait's Shaykh Sabah. He then flew to Riyadh for a meeting with King Faysal. The results of Foreign Minister Fahmi's talks in Washington and coordination of plans for next week's discussions with Secretary Kissinger were the main items on the agenda.

Upon his return, Sadat also met with Algerian President Boumediene. Details on the meeting have not been released, but the Algerian leader--unhappy with Egypt's acceptance of the cease-fire--may have tried to persuade Sadat to take a hard position on Israeli withdrawal, and perhaps even to initiate new hostilities.

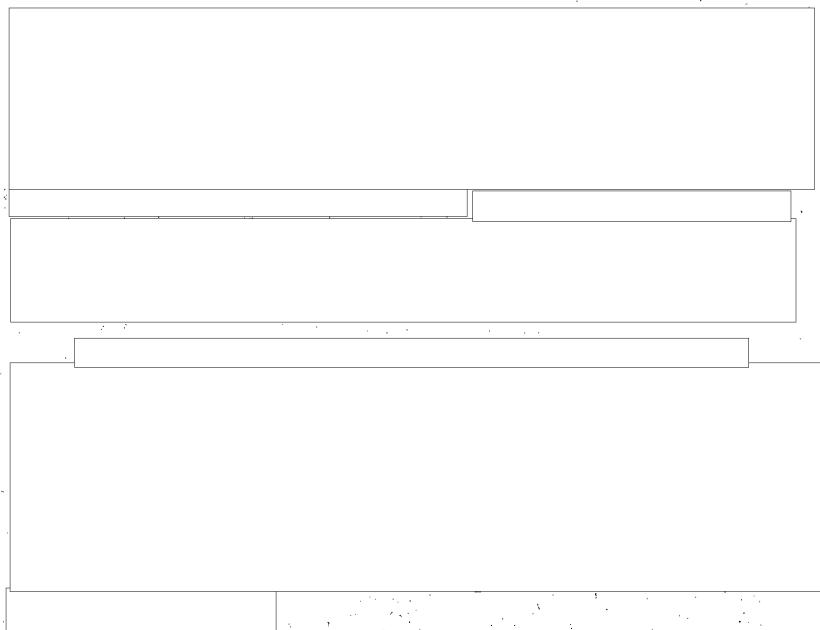
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov winds up his intensive talks with Egyptian leaders today and will head for Damascus. The Soviets continue to express concern about Egypt's Third Army. The deputy director of TASS in Cairo told a US diplomat that Sadat is under considerable pressure from middle-grade and junior officers to approve a major effort to break through Israeli lines toward the army, possibly before Secretary Kissinger's visit. The TASS representative also said that the Egyptians had pressed Kuznetsov hard for more arms even though, the Soviet official claimed, they have already received enough equipment to replace their losses.

Meanwhile, preparations for negotiations seem to be under way in Romania. Ambassador Keating was informed by the Israeli Foreign Ministry yesterday that Minister Eban has accepted an "urgent invitation" of the Romanian Government to visit Bucharest for "high-level consultations" with representatives of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Sudan, Morocco, and Algeria. Eban plans to leave on Sunday after conferring with Prime Minister Meir, who is returning from the US on the same day.



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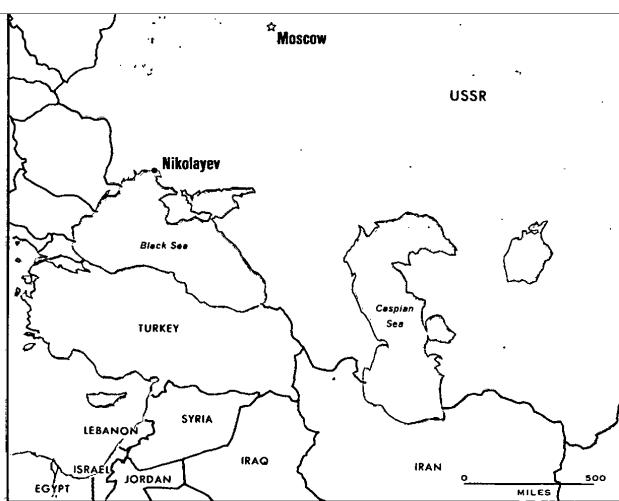
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR - MIDDLE EAST**

[redacted] the port facilities at Nikolayev on the Black Sea provides details on the numbers and types of military equipment that apparently was being shipped to Syria and Egypt.

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[redacted] most of the equipment being shipped consisted of tanks and armored combat vehicles. A small amount of other ground forces equipment, including SA-6 surface-to-air missile equipment, anti-aircraft artillery, and multiple rocket launchers was also observed at the port. The equipment apparently was being shipped in a near combat-ready condition.

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[redacted] a total of 455 tanks and armored combat vehicles were seen. [redacted] the number of tanks and armored vehicles had declined to 273

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[redacted] 160 were observed. Despite this decline, it is likely that the number of tanks and armored vehicles that passed through the port was greater than the cumulative total for the three coverages. On each occasion, the vehicles were parked in different positions, and ground scarring increased dramatically.

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The pattern of ground scarring indicates that after the tanks were unloaded from trains, they were moved to a field adjacent to the rail yard. From there, they were first moved to an area where they were loaded with ammunition. Then they were moved to a point where the vehicles were fueled. Thus, the tanks and other vehicles were shipped in as combat-ready condition as possible, and could have been sent to the battle area immediately after being unloaded.

The tanks appeared to be parked in groupings approximately the size of various Soviet armored units--mostly in groups of 32 to 35 tanks. The absence of any supporting vehicles or equipment that are organic to a Soviet tank unit suggests, however, that these were not actual combat units. The tanks may have been loaded and unloaded by Soviet troops who parked them according to the structure of the unit.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## WESTERN EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST

The oil problem and responses to Middle East political developments will be on the respective agendas of an EC Council meeting next week and a separate session of the foreign ministers "on the margins" of the Council meeting. The Dutch--singled out for an Arab oil boycott--have requested joint community measures, including EC sharing of oil supplies.

The Dutch are ready to hold hostage other areas of community policy-making in order to get positive action on oil. The French [redacted]

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[redacted] are looking at oil questions as leverage for obtaining financial and trade concessions from their EC partners. Thus a serious confrontation may be in the making.

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The EC Commission has so far been able to agree only to propose a community system of export licensing for petroleum products--which could allow The Hague to limit such exports to other EC members. More far-reaching measures are viewed warily by several of the Netherlands' partners who fear that sharing arrangements could bring down Arab wrath on them.

Quick EC action thus seems unlikely and it is doubtful that a common stand will be reached at a scheduled Council session on energy policy on November 21. Meanwhile, tensions between effectively embargoed states and those with more ample supplies may well increase.

Oil sharing is also on the agenda of the OECD Oil Committee's High Level Group session on November 19. The OECD secretary general is, however, asking members to consider whether the meeting should not be held earlier. The US attitude toward participation in oil-sharing schemes may be a decisive influence on European efforts both within the community and the OECD. The US mission in Brussels believes that evidence of US preparedness to make sacrifices to match European risks might have a significant effect on "stiffening spines" in Europe.

NATO, meanwhile, is preparing for a possible study of the economic and financial consequences for the alliance of Arab use of the "oil weapon."

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

On the EC political front, the nine foreign ministers may attempt to frame another common declaration on a Middle East peace settlement at their meeting next week. An existing draft generally endorses Security Council resolutions and emphasizes that any negotiations must take place within the UN framework. Any new declaration is likely to be bland because of continuing differences among the Nine over how their interests would be affected by a forthright stand. The French and British also have a lingering belief in the efficacy of their own diplomacy.

French President Pompidou's call earlier this week for a summit reflects the urgency for a European response to the Middle East situation, but could also have the effect of deferring concrete proposals until the heads of government can meet. The Danish prime minister has invited the Nine to Copenhagen on December 15-16.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The central bank of Japan permitted the yen to slip another 2 percent against the dollar yesterday before intervening in the market. The day before the yen was allowed to depreciate by 1 percent. At the new intervention point of 275 yen to the dollar, the Bank of Japan had to sell about \$200 million yesterday, bringing total dollar sales during the week to about \$800 million. Despite these actions, the pressure on the yen continues because traders expect it to fall still farther.

The dollar has been gradually gaining ground on the major money markets since the low point reached in early July, appreciating by an average of 6 percent. The most important factor is the improving US trade balance. The announcement that US trade in September showed a seasonally adjusted surplus of \$873 million confirmed trader optimism about the long-run prospects for the dollar. In addition, differences in interest rates in the major countries have narrowed.

The growing confidence in the dollar was not shaken by the Middle East war. No substantial capital movements occurred, even though several Arab countries sold dollars.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

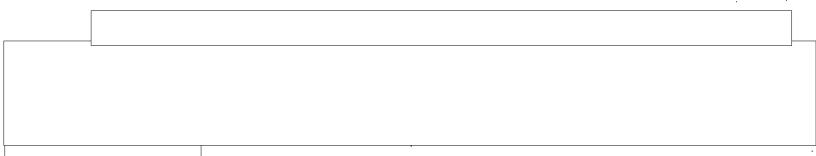
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

CAMBODIA

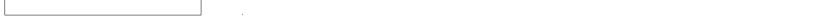
There is fresh evidence of political ferment among some of the younger military leaders and civilian intellectuals in Phnom Penh.



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[Redacted] National Assemblyman Thach Toan, 25X1 has told an embassy officer that he has a plan to establish a new government of young military officers and technicians. Its objective, however, would be to fight for "total victory." Toan says that he intends to apprise Lon Nol of his plan soon, but will move even if he does not gain the President's support.

Although Toan states that it will take at least two more months to complete his political preparations, he claims that he already has the backing of 50 assembly deputies and of some military officers who collectively command 5,000 troops. Toan's claims of support are open to question, but his statements reflect a widespread belief that the present state of affairs cannot continue.

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The Khmer Communists have bluntly rejected Sihanouk's recent public assessment that they will be unable to achieve a military solution in Cambodia during the forthcoming dry season. In a snide "birthday greeting" to the Prince on October 26, Sihanouk's

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

in-country "defense minister," Khieu Samphan, stated that the war is entering a "decisive and irreversible phase" that will soon lead to "total victory." He referred to forthcoming dry season offensives "in all regions," indicating that the Communists may intend a widespread offensive rather than one aimed exclusively at the capital itself.

The bellicose tone of the message--the first authoritative public statement by the Khmer Communist leaders on their military intentions since the insurgents' failure to take Kompong Cham in September--is reflected in Communist tactical communications.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**BANGLADESH**

There is growing dissatisfaction within the bureaucracy, the military, and the ruling Awami League over inefficiency, corruption, and nepotism in Prime Minister Mujib's government. Opposition groups, growing both in number and in size, are now publicly criticizing Mujib; some are openly committed to ousting his government.

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Lawlessness has become a major concern of both the government and the people. Successful attacks against more than 20 police posts by political groups seeking arms have added a disturbing new element to the situation. A relatively high level of crime and violence have plagued Dacca since independence, but until recently this generally has been the work of common criminals.

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Vietnam: Further analysis of a recently intercepted Communist message, which showed that infiltration of 13,000 troops through Laos to COSVN and the central highlands of South Vietnam would begin in November, indicates that this movement will be stretched out over the next five months. Under this timetable, the infiltration would not be "large-scale"

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[redacted] in fact, it would be an extremely small figure for such a period of time if it refers to combat troops. Since no infiltration groups have been spotted moving toward this area since last March, the message may actually refer to logistical troops earmarked for service along the new supply corridor in South Vietnam.

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Cyprus:

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Chile: Curfew restrictions in Santiago have been tightened this weekend, probably on the assumption that leftists will attempt to stage violent disturbances in commemoration of the late President Allende's inauguration on November 4, 1973.

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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

5 November 1973

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

5 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

General quiet prevailed on the Middle East battlefield over the weekend, although there were occasional minor outbreaks of fighting along the Suez Canal. Arab oil producers announced a 25-percent production cutback. Various delays threaten to slow deployment of the UNEF.

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(Page 1)

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Communist forces attacked and apparently overran two South Vietnamese outposts in Military Region 2 near the Cambodian border. (Page 3)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

[Redacted]

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[Large redacted area]

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[Redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

General quiet prevailed on the battlefield over the weekend, despite sporadic cease-fire violations and continued preparations by both sides for a possible resumption of hostilities. Arab oil producers underscored their political war with an additional production cutback.

The Syrian front was quiet, probably because of heavy rains, but occasional minor outbreaks of fighting continued through the weekend along the Suez Canal. The Israelis claim that on November 3 the surrounded Egyptian Third Army tried to construct a small infantry bridge across the canal from the east bank between Suez and Little Bitter Lake. The Egyptians gave up the attempt, however, after a three-hour artillery, mortar, and small arms duel.

Yesterday, a UN patrol reported fighting near Suez as 200-300 Egyptian troops pushed out of the city and were met by Israeli infantry and tank units. UN observers also reported hearing heavy explosions near Ismailia, and the Israelis complained that the Egyptians had opened fire on their forces near that city.

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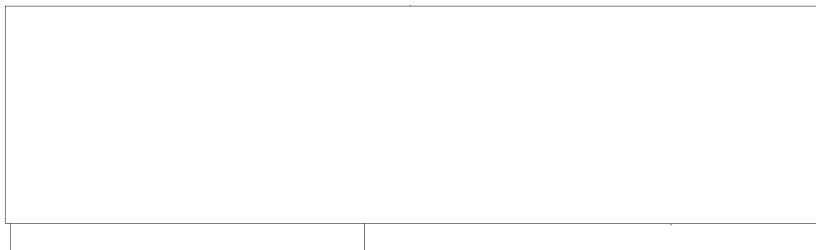
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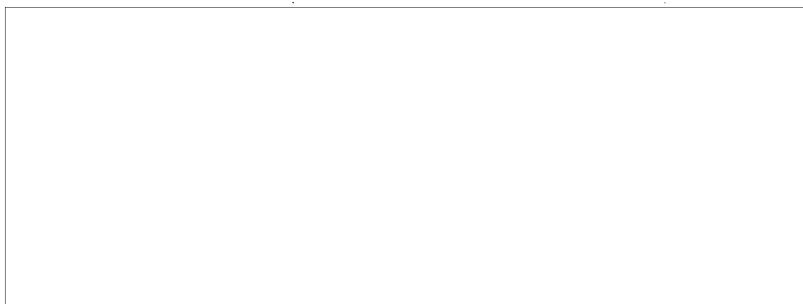


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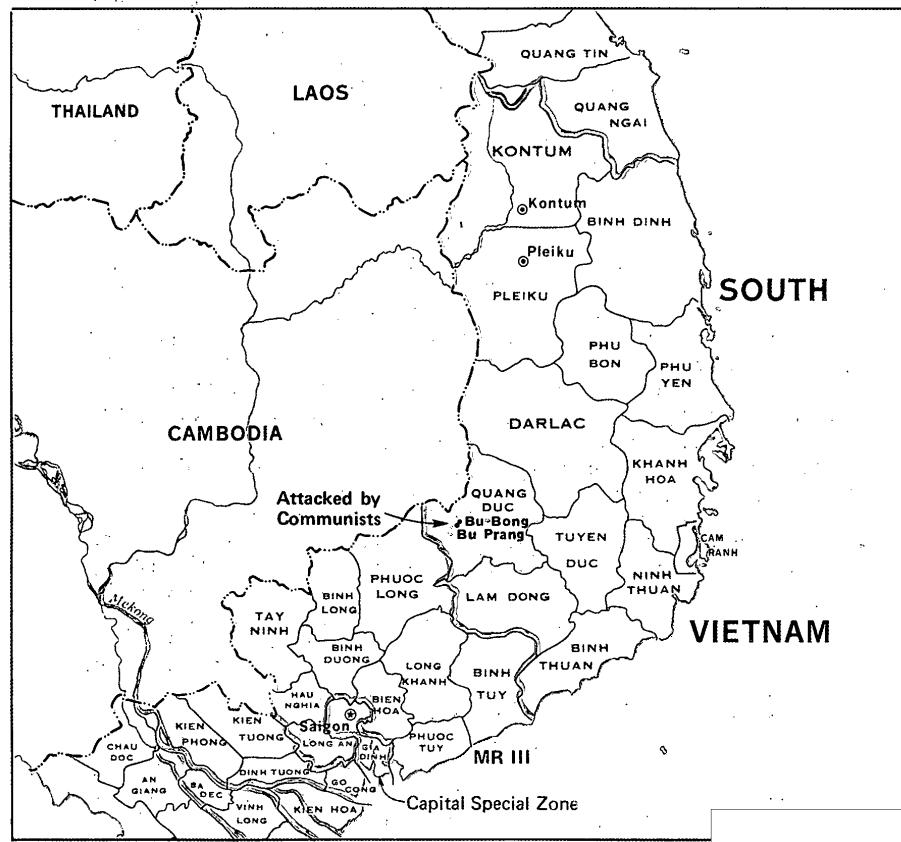
Arab oil ministers announced a 25-percent production cutback based on September's production figures. Saudi Arabia, with a 10-percent limitation imposed in mid-October and the additional embargoes of shipments to the US and Netherlands, had already reached the 25-percent level. The new formulation appears to strengthen King Faysal's leadership role by committing the other producers to match his cutback. If adhered to, the move will increase the overall Arab cutback in November by some five percent over that already in effect.

At the UN, various delays threaten to slow deployment of the full 7,000-man UN Emergency Force (UNEF). The Secretary-General must negotiate agreements with each of the seven participating states approved by the Security Council last Friday. The problems of paying for the force are still unresolved. There is little support for the proposal that the costs be apportioned among UN members according to the regular scale of assessments. Less-developed states are likely to support instead the Brazilian proposal making developed countries, particularly permanent Council members, responsible for 98 percent of the costs. Since there is no cash in the UN treasury, a delay in reaching some agreement could stall the entire operation.



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SOUTH VIETNAM

Communist forces, backed by armor, attacked and apparently overran two South Vietnamese outposts yesterday in Military Region 2 near the Cambodian border. The attacks on Bu Prang and Bu Bong in Quang Duc Province resulted in heavy casualties to both sides, according to South Vietnamese military spokesmen.

The Communist attacks coincided with a belligerent public statement from the Viet Cong regional command which ordered its forces to "recover all areas illegally occupied by the enemy" since the January cease-fire agreement. Since Communist propaganda on the situation elsewhere in the country has been taking a similar line, more aggressive Communist military action seems likely in other areas that have been contested since the cease-fire.

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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

6 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

6 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Syrian front remained calm yesterday, but Israel claims four Egyptian cease-fire violations in the Sinai, with fighting continuing for six hours. Israeli concern over further Egyptian attacks seems justified by substantial Egyptian troop movements.  
*(Page 1)*

Israeli Foreign Minister Eban's three-day visit to Romania, at Bucharest's invitation, will add new strains to already taut relations between Moscow and Bucharest but is unlikely to advance movement toward a peace settlement. *(Page 3)*

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Notes on South Vietnam, [redacted] USSR [redacted]  
[redacted] and Greece appear on *Page 4*.  
[redacted]

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

The Syrian front remained calm yesterday, but Israel claims that Egyptian forces in the Sinai violated the cease-fire four times. A small clash occurred between a Third Army patrol and Israeli forces in the southern sector, and the Egyptians conducted three attacks in the northern Sinai--the first there since the cease-fire. The fighting there included Egyptian tank and infantry attacks which lasted for six hours before the Egyptians reportedly were stopped. Israeli spokesmen state that the Egyptians still hold some of the ground taken during the fighting.

Israeli concern about the possibility of further Egyptian attacks seems justified. A senior UN observer reported that 15,000 to 20,000 Egyptian troops have moved from the Cairo area toward Ismailia and the northern Suez Canal in the past few days. He does not know how many Egyptian troops may have crossed to the east bank. Another UN observer reported having seen on November 1 three or four Egyptian convoys, each three to six miles long, headed toward Ismailia from Cairo.



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Egyptian Presidential Adviser Zayyat has told the French, according to the US Embassy in Paris, that Egypt will insist on a phased approach to negotiations that would initially require Israeli withdrawal to the cease-fire lines of October 22 and ultimately to the 1967 lines. Zayyat reportedly rejected direct negotiations and said Egypt would refuse exclusive Soviet-US auspices for negotiations. Foreign Minister Fahmi recently touched on some of the same points with UN Secretary-General Waldheim. He also insisted that Egypt will make no concessions

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

on the prisoner issue until Israel has withdrawn to cease-fire lines of October 22 and stated that a peace conference should be held only under UN auspices. He did not specifically reject direct negotiations and did not tie the start of a peace conference to Israel's withdrawal to the October 22 lines.

Libyan President Qadhafi and Algerian President Boumediene are on separate whirlwind tours of Middle East capitals, and other Arab leaders are about to make similar trips.

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In what were presumably exchanges of views on strategy, Qadhafi and Boumediene probably pressed for a hard line. They may also have lobbied for an Arab summit conference to be held in Cairo or Algiers within the next week.

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## **ROMANIA-ISRAEL-USSR**

Israeli Foreign Minister Eban's three-day visit to Romania, at Bucharest's invitation, for "urgent talks" will add new strains to already taut relations between Moscow and Bucharest. Throughout the current Middle East crisis, Romania has resisted Soviet, Arab, and Yugoslav pressures to abandon its "balanced foreign policy" and break relations with Israel. More recently Bucharest has collided with Moscow over possible Romanian participation in a UN Middle East peace-keeping force. According to Foreign Minister Macovescu, the Soviets specifically told Bucharest to stay out of peace-keeping activities, and the Security Council's agreement of November 2 on the make-up of the UNEF excludes Romania.

The Eban visit appears to be another move by Romania to maintain a high profile as a peacemaker in the Middle East. Last month Bucharest proposed a peace plan that called for a cease-fire in place without emphasizing UN Resolution 242.

Eban has acknowledged that his government accepted Romania's invitation partly as a gesture of appreciation for Bucharest's policy of standing up to the Soviets. It is unlikely that he will be receptive to urgings that Israel be more flexible about a peace settlement, possibly along the lines of Romania's proposal in October.

Although the Romanian invitation had asserted that senior Arab officials would also come to Bucharest, there is no evidence that any Arab state has responded to Bucharest's invitation.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*****NOTES**

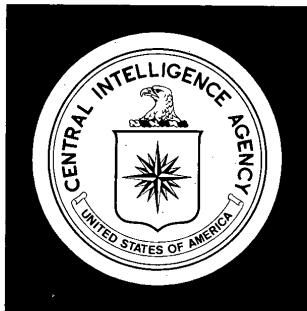
South Vietnam: Bien Hoa airbase in South Vietnam was struck on November 6 by 22 122-mm rockets which destroyed three stored F-5 aircraft and a gasoline storage area. Several rockets also hit the headquarters of Military Region 3 and a ranger field command post. Casualties and damage were light. These are the heaviest shellings close to Saigon since the cease-fire.

USSR: [REDACTED]	25X1 25X1
[REDACTED]	25X11 25X1
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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Greece: Sunday's violent demonstrations in Athens in connection with a memorial service honoring former prime minister George Papandreou may have delivered a setback to Prime Minister Markezinis. The latter has recently been trying to assure free and open elections by encouraging the leftists to participate. This maneuver had the full backing of President Papadopoulos, but some senior military officers had expressed a certain degree of concern. The leftists played a leading part in the demonstrations on Sunday, a circumstance that will provide ammunition for Markezinis' critics among the military.

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# The President's Daily Brief

7 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

7 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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Cease-fire violations were reported from both fronts  
in the Middle East yesterday; Israel gave out some  
casualty figures for the first time; there is growing  
pressure for a UN Security Council meeting soon; [redacted]  
Faysal will push [redacted] hard for Israeli  
concessions including Arab control of Jerusalem [redacted]

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[redacted] as many  
as three Arab summits may be in the offing; the EC  
nine passed a slightly pro-Arab resolution yesterday.  
(Page 1)

North Vietnamese may be preparing major attacks in  
South Vietnam. (Page 4)

Soviet October Revolution keynote speech was restrained  
in treating relations with the US. (Page 5)

Soviets developing fast-reaction ABM similar to US  
Sprint. (Page 7)

Bonn thinks Scheel visit to Moscow was moderately  
successful but all problems remain. (Page 8)

CSCE, in six weeks, has not moved beyond general dis-  
cussions and business not likely to be completed by  
early 1974. (Page 9)

A note on International Monetary Developments.  
(Page 10)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Cease-fire violations were reported from both fronts yesterday.

Damascus charged that Israeli aircraft attacked Syrian positions in the central and southern sectors of the front, using what it described as Shrike missiles--a US missile used to destroy radars. The Syrians claim to have repelled the attacks, while an Israeli spokesman contended he had "no information" on them. The attacks cannot be confirmed.

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[redacted] The Syrian front has been relatively quiet since the cease-fire, and this attack is the first major violation to be reported.

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On the Egyptian front, an Israeli military spokesman reported one minor incident in the Second Army sector yesterday and two others in the Third Army area. According to Tel Aviv, the Egyptians initiated all three incidents but broke contact when the Israelis opened fire. No casualties were reported. A UN observer also reports seeing an Egyptian SAM fired at an aircraft near the Little Bitter Lake.

The Israelis have agreed to permit an additional 50 trucks with nonmilitary supplies to pass through their lines to the encircled Egyptian Third Army. This will bring to 175 the number of trucks which the Israelis have allowed through. Elsewhere in the southern sector, however, UN observers report that the Israelis have dammed the Sweetwater Canal outside Suez City. Stagnant fresh water remains in the canal and is drinkable with suitable treatment, but will become less so with time because the canal is used for sewage.

Israel announced yesterday that 1,854 of its soldiers were killed during the war, and that an almost equal number of wounded were still hospitalized. The Israelis have previously kept casualty totals quiet, except for an announcement on October 15 that 656 soldiers had been killed in the first eight days of fighting. While the public has suspected heavy casualties, these figures--three times the total during the 1967 war--will be a shock to casualty-sensitive Israel. The figures could have a sobering effect on those favoring a renewal of the war, and Prime Minister Meir may be trying to prepare the public for some concessions.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

At the UN, there is growing pressure for a formal meeting of the Security Council--possibly today--on Israel's failure to pull back to the cease-fire lines of October 22. The nonaligned states, particularly Kenya, seem to be the chief agitators for a public session. Movement toward a Council meeting is no doubt intended to bring pressure on the US; the nonaligned states used this tactic before the cease-fire and are apparently employing it now to underline the Arab message that there must be some positive developments from Secretary Kissinger's Middle East consultations.

Egypt [redacted]

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[redacted] tied the start of negotiations only to an Israeli pullback to the Sinai passes. The Egyptians still demand total Israeli withdrawal eventually, but this clarification indicates that they are somewhat less rigid on the timing than [redacted] first suggested.

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Syria, in the meantime, is apparently somewhat fearful that Egypt will negotiate an Egyptian-Israeli settlement without reference to Syria's border problems.

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Saudi King Faysal intends to push for maximum Israeli concessions [redacted]

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[redacted] he will ask for complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders, using the oil embargo as leverage. The King will reportedly abide by the ultimate decisions of the frontline Arab states regarding exact border delineations with Israel, but with respect to Jerusalem, he is personally committed to complete Arab control. He might reluctantly accept UN administration of the city, but only if this is the sole means of ensuring removal of the Israelis.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Plans are going forward for three summit conferences involving Arab countries. The separate travels of Presidents Qadhafi and Boumediene in recent days were probably intended in part to consolidate plans for the Arab summit conference which Qadhafi is urging and Boumediene may host in the near future. In addition, Boumediene's call for a summit meeting of Organization of African Unity countries has been answered favorably by all Arab member states and several key African nations; Boumediene may hope to host this conference also immediately following the Arab summit.

Still a third summit is in the mill. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have agreed to cosponsor a meeting in Islamabad of the heads of Islamic Conference states at the urging of Malaysia's Tunku Abdul Rahman, the conference secretary general.

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Arab leaders such as Sadat and King Faysal may see this meeting as a more effective means of advancing their cause than a purely Arab summit, which could become a forum for Arab radicalism.

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The foreign ministers of the nine EC countries, meeting in Brussels, issued a joint declaration on the Middle East yesterday that leans slightly toward the Arab side. The declaration calls on the forces of both sides to return immediately to positions occupied on October 22 and urges negotiations within the UN framework. The statement did not, however, charge Britain and France, as Security Council permanent members, with representing the nine, probably because the two are more pro-Arab than many of the other EC members.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## NORTH VIETNAM

The North Vietnamese command in charge of the logistics and infiltration system has told at least two subordinates, both in the Laos panhandle, that Communist forces will soon be "striking the enemy and systematically annihilating them," according to preliminary field translations. The subordinates were warned to take necessary precautions against retaliatory strikes on the transportation network.

These messages could presage major attacks in some areas of South Vietnam, but they may also mean only an extension of the sharp local attacks predicted in many parts of the South. Hanoi may believe that, with the US heavily preoccupied by the situation in the Middle East and domestic problems, this is a particularly good time to launch attacks on a large scale.

One of the units known to have received the message is located near South Vietnam's Military Region I, where Communist offensive capabilities are greatest, but where weather conditions are not ideal at this time of year for large-scale military action. No changes have been noted in the communications of the tactical units that would be involved in such attacks, although coverage of these units is no longer as comprehensive as it once was.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**USSR**

The keynote speech at yesterday's October Anniversary celebrations in Moscow was noteworthy for its restrained treatment of Soviet relations with the US and for the accolades given to party chief Brezhnev.

Traditionally an occasion for marking Soviet successes, the speech delivered by senior Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko was no exception. Kirilenko surveyed the world situation as it has developed over the past year, drawing special attention to Moscow's policy of detente and to Brezhnev's personal role in the formulation and implementation of that policy. According to Kirilenko, "promising shifts" have occurred in the political situation in Europe, most notably in Moscow's relations with France, West Germany, and Britain, and the outlook is for further improvement. Among his many references to the Soviet party leader, Kirilenko said that Brezhnev's contribution to detente in Europe and in the world at large is "universally acknowledged."

Kirilenko's treatment of Soviet relations with the US was generally positive, but reflected strains brought about by developments in the Middle East crisis. He said that the USSR attaches "much importance" to relations with the US, but he modified Moscow's appreciation of accomplishments over the past two years by asserting that developments are only moving "in the direction" of detente. Similarly, citing the major documents of the Moscow and Washington summits and Soviet adherence to them, he said the US was also expected to adhere to the spirit and letter of those agreements.

Kirilenko's review of the situation in the Middle East was fairly relaxed, though it contained customary attacks against Israel. He maintained that Israeli forces must be withdrawn to positions occupied at the time of the cease-fire of October 22, and said their withdrawal is an "urgent necessity" and a "first step" toward settlement of the conflict. His treatment of the Middle East was highlighted by the assertion that prospects for stable peace in the area are better now than ever before.

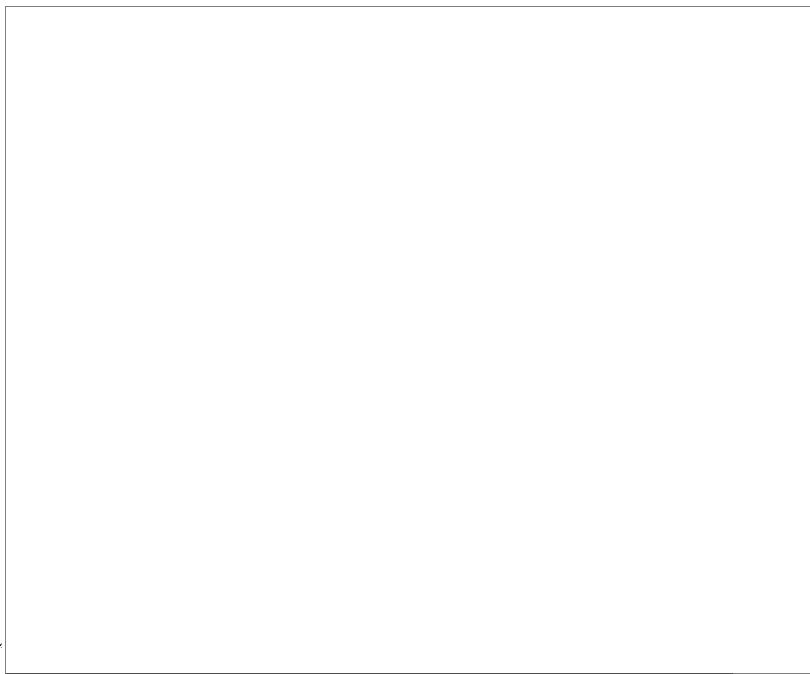
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

His discussion of the Soviet domestic situation contained high praise for recent accomplishments and held out promise for further achievements. He repeated Brezhnev's claim of a record grain harvest, and went on to attribute this success specifically to the policies initiated by Brezhnev eight years ago. In keeping with his generally upbeat presentation, Kirilenko said that the prospects for fulfilling the main indices of the Five-Year Plan are good, and that the regime will continue to devote primary attention to improving the standard of living.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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USSR

[redacted] the Soviets are developing a fast-reaction ABM similar to the US Sprint.

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A cone-shaped missile seen at the ABM test complex at Sary Shagan [redacted] is of a different size and shape from the two ABMs that have been undergoing flight tests there for some time. (These are the ABM-1B, like those deployed around Moscow, and the SH-4, which has been flight tested periodically since 1971 but never deployed.)

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Both the ABM-1B and the SH-4 are designed to intercept targets above the atmosphere, where they cannot distinguish between the chaff clouds dispensed by an incoming ICBM and the re-entry vehicle itself. With a high acceleration missile, the Soviets could wait until the incoming warheads have re-entered the atmosphere, and the chaff is dissipated, before firing their interceptors.

The current Soviet ABM force still consists of 64 launchers near Moscow. The Soviets may be awaiting the development of a fast-reaction ABM system before filling out deployment to the limit permitted under the terms of the ABM treaty.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**WEST GERMANY - USSR**

Bonn is portraying Foreign Minister Scheel's visit to Moscow last week as a moderate success, even though the two sides appear to have made little, if any, progress on settling outstanding problems.

On the question of handling West Berlin's legal assistance problems in the Communist world, the Soviets were reluctant to accept Scheel's proposal that West Berlin and West German courts deal directly with Soviet courts. The Soviets claimed that they had to consult with their "allies" and to consider the ramifications of this procedure for the Soviet legal system. They did, however, suggest that the subject might be discussed later by groups of experts from both sides.

Moscow took the line that this "agreement in principle to consider" the West German proposal is a major concession to which the West Germans should respond by resuming negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Those talks broke down last summer when the West Germans insisted that their embassies in these countries be allowed to represent West Berlin legal institutions. Bonn believes the Soviets were behind the refusal of the East European countries to yield on this issue.

The West Germans have announced that, as a result of what they call the "legal compromise reached in Moscow," talks will begin again in the near future. In addition to wanting to present Scheel's visit in the best possible light, the West Germans may regard the Soviet suggestion to reopen talks as a signal that Moscow will not object to the pragmatic, court-to-court solution of the legal aid issue.

As expected, the Soviets raised the subject of low-interest West German economic credits to finance joint economic projects. No decisions were reached, but the two sides agreed to consider the credit issue at the next meeting of the joint economic commission in December.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

After more than six weeks, the Geneva Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has still not moved beyond general discussions. The committees and subcommittees have proceeded so slowly that many observers now doubt that the conference can wind up its business in early 1974.

The Soviets, who desire an early end to the conference, have been pushing a draft on "principles of security" that emphasizes the "inviolability of frontiers." The West Germans, in particular, oppose the Soviet draft. They wish to link the principle of inviolability of frontiers with the nonuse of force in order to hold open the possibility of an eventual peaceful reunification of the two Germanys. Several drafts have been considered and sharply criticized by one side or the other. A Yugoslav draft may provide the basis for an eventual compromise.

A near-stalemate has developed on the controversial question of freer movement of people and ideas between the two blocs. The Soviets insist that specific measures must await agreement on certain general principles. These principles--sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, and respect for international laws and customs--would, if the Soviets had their way, be included in a preamble and would have the effect of emasculating the specific measures designed to bring about freer movement.

The other main topic--economic cooperation--is also at a virtual standstill. The West thought the Eastern representatives would be making demands in this area, but thus far they have not done so. What has happened is that the members of the European Community, although claiming special competence in the economic cooperation area, have not been able to agree on a common position of their own.

The neutral participants as well as Warsaw Pact maverick Romania have been pressing hard for a link between the security conference and the force reduction talks which began last week in Vienna. The Soviets oppose any such linkage, but have been humoring the neutrals by suggesting that all European states could participate in the force reduction talks. Several of the Eastern representatives at Vienna also mentioned, in their opening statements, the possibility of widening their forum. The NATO allies have consistently opposed such moves.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

International Monetary Developments: The dollar continued to strengthen in active trading yesterday, rising to its highest level relative to the other major currencies since June. It has appreciated most against the Dutch guilder and German mark, both of which have fallen as a result of Arab oil cutbacks. There are no signs of further Arab dollar sales. The price of gold has remained relatively stable during the past ten days.

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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

8 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

8 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Israel continues to fear another Egyptian attack, and Syrian military officers are looking for a pretext for a new round of fighting. In Cairo, attention focused yesterday on Secretary Kissinger's visit--called "fruitful and constructive" by President Sadat--and on the agreement to exchange ambassadors. (Page 1)

The EC foreign ministers apparently believe that the generally pro-Arab resolution they adopted on Tuesday will lead Arab oil producers to ease the fuel shortage facing all EC members, particularly the Dutch. (Page 3)

The Soviets have broached a three-stage proposal for force reductions in Europe from 1975-1977. Moscow's plan is ambiguous on several points and conflicts with NATO's approach in many key respects. (Page 4)

Cambodian Government forces have suffered several setbacks recently. The insurgents continue to threaten an all-out military effort during the dry season just starting. (Page 5)

In Laos, the government has edged closer to full implementation of the peace agreement, but obstacles remain. (Page 6)

Two Soviet naval ships on a midshipmen training cruise have made port calls in Peru and Ecuador. The Soviets use such cruises as a low-key way of showing the flag. (Page 7)

Notes on the European Communities, Portugal, Chile, Japan, and Turkey appear on Page 8.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

The Israelis continue to anticipate an Egyptian attack, and Syria is reportedly preparing contingency plans for renewed fighting. In Cairo, attention focused yesterday on Secretary Kissinger's visit--called "fruitful and constructive" by President Sadat--and on the agreement to exchange ambassadors.

An Israeli Defense Ministry official has claimed that within the past few days over 500 Egyptian tanks have deployed west of Israeli positions on the west bank of the Suez Canal. Egyptian forces there are said to be equipped with surface-to-air missiles. Moreover, north of Deversoir the Egyptians have concentrated "tens" of artillery batteries, possibly to attack Israeli bridges across the Canal.

[redacted] 25X1

Should hostilities resume, Cairo would certainly want to isolate Israeli forces on the west bank. The Egyptians may think they can achieve this by intensive artillery shelling of Israeli bridges, and an armored thrust to capture Deversoir.

The Israeli Air Force chief told a US official yesterday that the air force will not launch a pre-emptive strike against Egypt. He added, however, that he expects the Egyptians to attack as soon as Secretary Kissinger leaves Cairo, and warned that the Israelis would fight "with the gloves off."

In Syria, military officers are said to be looking for a pretext for another round of fighting. [redacted] 25X1  
 [redacted] the Syrians have plans 25X1  
 to penetrate rapidly into Israel proper and are prepared to bomb military and civilian targets inside Israel. President Asad [redacted] 25X1  
 [redacted] that the Israeli salient into Syria is 25X1  
 vulnerable to counterattack. Despite Syria's heavy economic losses, Asad said, a good part of the army is intact and capable of fighting. President Asad added that the Soviets have brought Syria's aircraft inventory almost back to pre-war levels.

[redacted] Moscow has also given 687 T-62 tanks, a number of new antitank weapons and SA-6 missiles, new naval equipment, MIG-17

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

aircraft, and MI-8 helicopters modified to carry bombs and rockets. Some 480 Soviet officers and civilian experts, many of whom will help Damascus organize a "new air force," have reportedly arrived in Syria since the cease-fire. The Syrian source also claims that three Soviet-piloted MIG-25 high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft have been stationed [redacted]

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Iraq has decided to return its troops to the Syrian front, [redacted]

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[redacted] The move apparently came in response to the urgings of Presidents Qadhafi and Boumediene, who visited the Iraqi capital separately over the weekend. The Iraqis are insisting on participating in future inter-Arab planning. They were angered when the cease-fire took them by surprise.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**EC - MIDDLE EAST**

The EC foreign ministers apparently believe that the generally pro-Arab resolution they adopted on Tuesday will lead the Arab oil producers to ease the fuel shortage facing all EC members, particularly the Dutch.

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the French gave "assurances" that the Arabs, in return for the declaration, would see to it that Europe, including the Dutch, would not lack for oil. The French may have indicated that the Arabs would acquiesce in some quiet help for the Dutch by the Community. EC Commissioner for Energy Simonet believes that such aid will be forthcoming, despite British and French opposition to Dutch demands for Community solidarity on oil supplies.

The atmosphere at the Brussels meeting was reported to be especially tense when the French proposed that the Nine seize the occasion to dissociate themselves from the US and establish an independent position embracing neutrality on the Middle East, both with respect to the superpowers and to the Arabs and Israelis. The French linked this idea with their proposal to develop alternative sources of energy by constructing a \$2-billion gaseous diffusion plant to supply Europe with enriched uranium. The other council members demurred, despite the evident desire of some to distance themselves from the US.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**USSR - FORCE REDUCTIONS**

The Soviets have given US negotiators in Vienna a preview of proposals they will table at today's session. Chief delegate Khlestov outlined a three-stage program for force reductions from 1975-1977. It calls for a symbolic reduction of 20,000 men by each of the direct participants in the talks as a first step. Both sides would follow this with second and third phase reductions of five and ten percent respectively. An agreement covering all three stages would be concluded as a whole.

Khlestov's definition of the area of reductions appears to include only territory of direct participants, thus excluding Hungary. He indicated that all forces, including air and those with nuclear arms would be involved. Forces would be reduced in units, with stationed (primarily US and Soviet) forces sent home and units of other countries "demobilized."

The Soviet plan, as presented informally by Khlestov, contains several ambiguities, and conflicts with NATO's approach on many key points. The proposal apparently does not distinguish between stationed and indigenous forces during the first phase of reductions. NATO has agreed that Soviet and US forces should be reduced first. East European delegates at the Vienna talks have already branded that approach unacceptable, [redacted]

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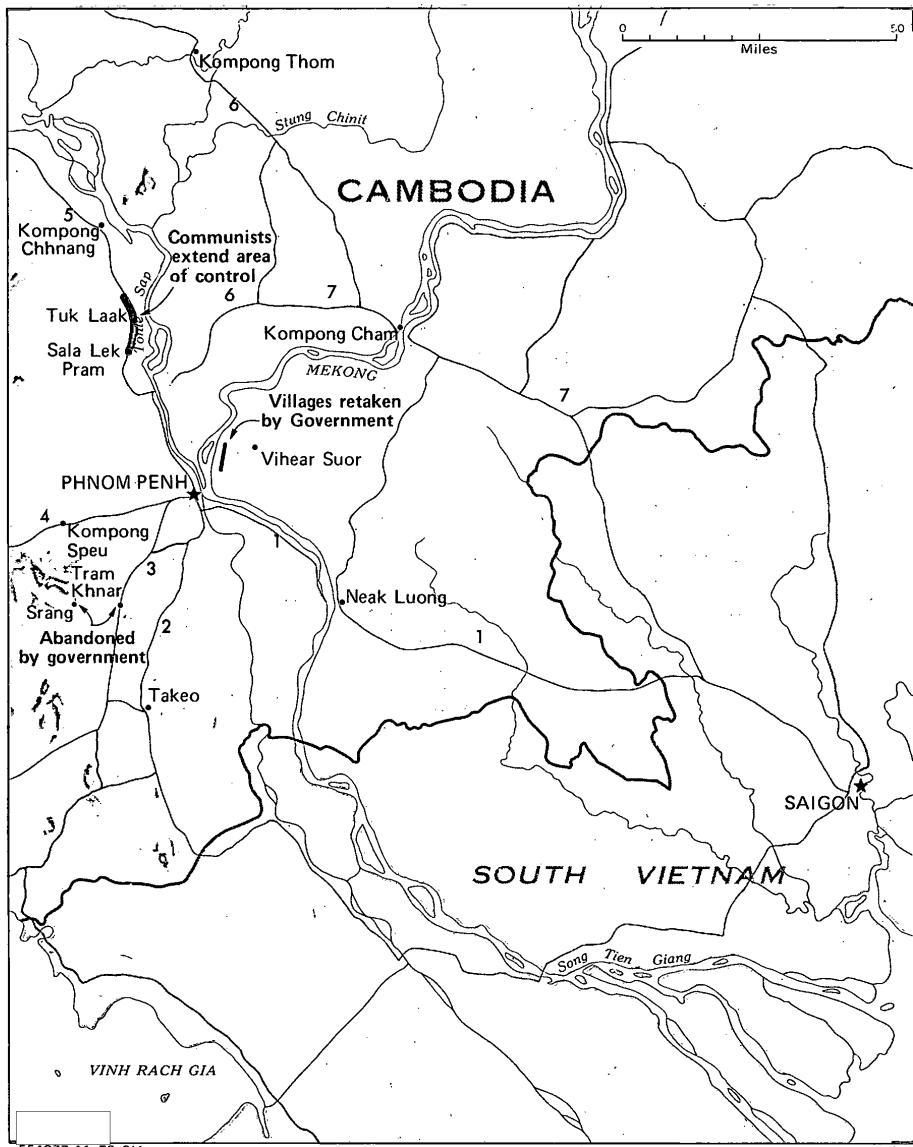
[redacted] In addition, NATO has agreed that not more than ten percent of its forces should be reduced, and is against including air forces.

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Moscow's proposal implicitly rejects NATO's preference for asymmetrical reductions to compensate for important Warsaw Pact advantages. Moreover, the Soviet initiative apparently makes no allusion to constraints, i.e., measures limiting certain types of military activity, which are an important aspect of NATO's negotiating position. Similarly, except for a proposal on giving notification as reductions are implemented, there is no mention of verification--another sensitive matter in NATO's view.

The initial reaction of NATO representatives who were informed of the Soviet proposal was that NATO should table its own proposal soon.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## CAMBODIA

Government forces have suffered several setbacks recently. On November 4, government troops were forced out of Tuk Laak, north of Phnom Penh on Route 5. The insurgents now hold an 11-mile section of the highway, and the government apparently has given up any hope of reopening it this year.

On November 3, rebels also drove government units out of Tram Khnar, southwest of Phnom Penh on Route 3. About 1,300 troops and 3,000 civilians had been there, and only a few hundred have made their way back to friendly lines. Intercepted messages indicate that the Communists may have captured as many as 900 prisoners and much military equipment. In addition, the town of Srang was evacuated yesterday. There were 700 troops and 4,000 civilians at Srang, which was the last government enclave in the area. Although the loss of these towns will have little effect on the tactical situation, these reverses are bound to demoralize the Cambodian Army.

Closer to Phnom Penh, government forces have pushed the insurgents back on the east bank of the Mekong, recapturing several villages within ten miles of the capital. The Communists, however, are continuing to harass Vihear Suor, the government's main garrison in this area. Government attempts to retake ground south of the capital have been unsuccessful.

The insurgents continue to threaten publicly an all-out military effort during the dry season just starting. Sihanouk's in-country "Defense Minister" has called for attacks in "areas surrounding Phnom Penh" and against provincial capitals, as well as intensified efforts to block land and river access to Phnom Penh.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

LAOS

The government has edged closer to full implementation of the peace agreement, but several obstacles remain. On November 6, the National Assembly passed a resolution generally supporting the peace agreements and the principle of a new coalition government. The resolution is a good deal less than a ringing endorsement, but Prime Minister Souvanna will no doubt claim it fulfills the constitutional requirement for Assembly approval before a new coalition government can be invested by the King.

Souvanna has not yet been able to name his new cabinet, however. The Communists have refused to provide the names of their candidates until all their security and administrative personnel have arrived and been properly lodged in Vientiane and Luang Prabang. The Communists have stated, however, that when the current airlift is completed next week, they will agree to activate formally the Joint Committee to Implement the Agreement. This should satisfy those military leaders who see the Joint Committee as the only legal mechanism for controlling the movement of Communist personnel in Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

The November 6 resolution calls for continued consultation between Souvanna and the Assembly. Some deputies believe that Souvanna will have to obtain Assembly approval, presumably by calling a special session, when he is ready to form his new government. With the King's backing, however, Souvanna has the authority to choose ministers without consulting the Assembly.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR - LATIN AMERICA**

A Soviet submarine tender and a naval oiler on a midshipmen training cruise have completed port calls in Peru and Ecuador and are returning to Vladivostok. After the Chilean coup of September 11, the military junta canceled the ship's scheduled visit to Santiago.

This is the second Soviet naval visit to Latin America this year. Last winter, another tender with midshipmen aboard called at Rio de Janeiro, and later at Cienfuegos, Cuba. The Soviet Navy uses these training cruises as a low-key method of showing the flag.

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**NOTES**

European Communities: EC foreign ministers agreed this week on most of the proposed tariff concessions aimed at compensating non-EC countries for higher export costs resulting from the increase in Community membership last January. The EC may make a formal offer soon. The proposed concessions cover several commodities--trucks and plywood, for example--which the US exports. They avoid others, however, and the reductions themselves will fall far short of US desires. The EC is likely to present its offer as final, but there are signs that strong adverse reaction from non-EC countries could force a reappraisal.

Portugal: Arab oil producing states have reportedly embargoed petroleum shipments to Portugal because of its cooperation with the US in the resupply of Israel. Access to Angolan oil, however, which is ample to meet Portugal's needs, should overcome any problems the embargo may create.

Chile: Brazil and Argentina are ready to extend additional credits to Chile totaling \$442 million,

[redacted] These credits, added to \$171 million from US and Canadian banks and another \$75 million under consideration by the banks, would bring total credits to some \$688 million. Over \$200 million of the Brazilian-Argentine total is earmarked for capital goods imports, essential for Chile's economic recovery.

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Japan: Controls on foreign capital inflows are being eased in response to the weakening of the yen and the decline in official foreign exchange holdings. Tokyo has removed all limits on stock purchases by foreigners, dropped the requirement that foreign bonds sold in Japan be converted into dollars, and relaxed the limit on prepayments for exports. Official reserves declined by \$750 million in October and have continued to drop this month. If the yen does not soon stabilize, a further loosening of restrictions is likely.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Turkey: Republican Peoples Party leader Ecevit's attempts to form a coalition government have failed, and he has asked President Koruturk to relieve him of responsibility as formateur. Koruturk may now ask a leader from the center or right to form a government. If no one can put together a majority coalition, political leaders might agree on an "above parties" government similar to the regime of the past two years.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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# The President's Daily Brief

9 November 1973

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

9 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Only minor cease-fire violations were reported in the Middle East yesterday, while diplomatic activity intensified in response to reports that Egypt and Israel had accepted a US-backed peace plan. (Page 1)

Facing the possible loss of some 20 percent of Japan's normal import requirements in December and January, Tokyo is preparing a three-phase energy-saving effort. (Page 3)

Tito's decision to visit Moscow this month coincides with growing doubts among Yugoslavs about the benefits of his pro-Arab policies. (Page 4)

Peron's plans to visit the UN in December are part of his effort to gain recognition as the foremost Latin American spokesman. (Page 5)

Notes on

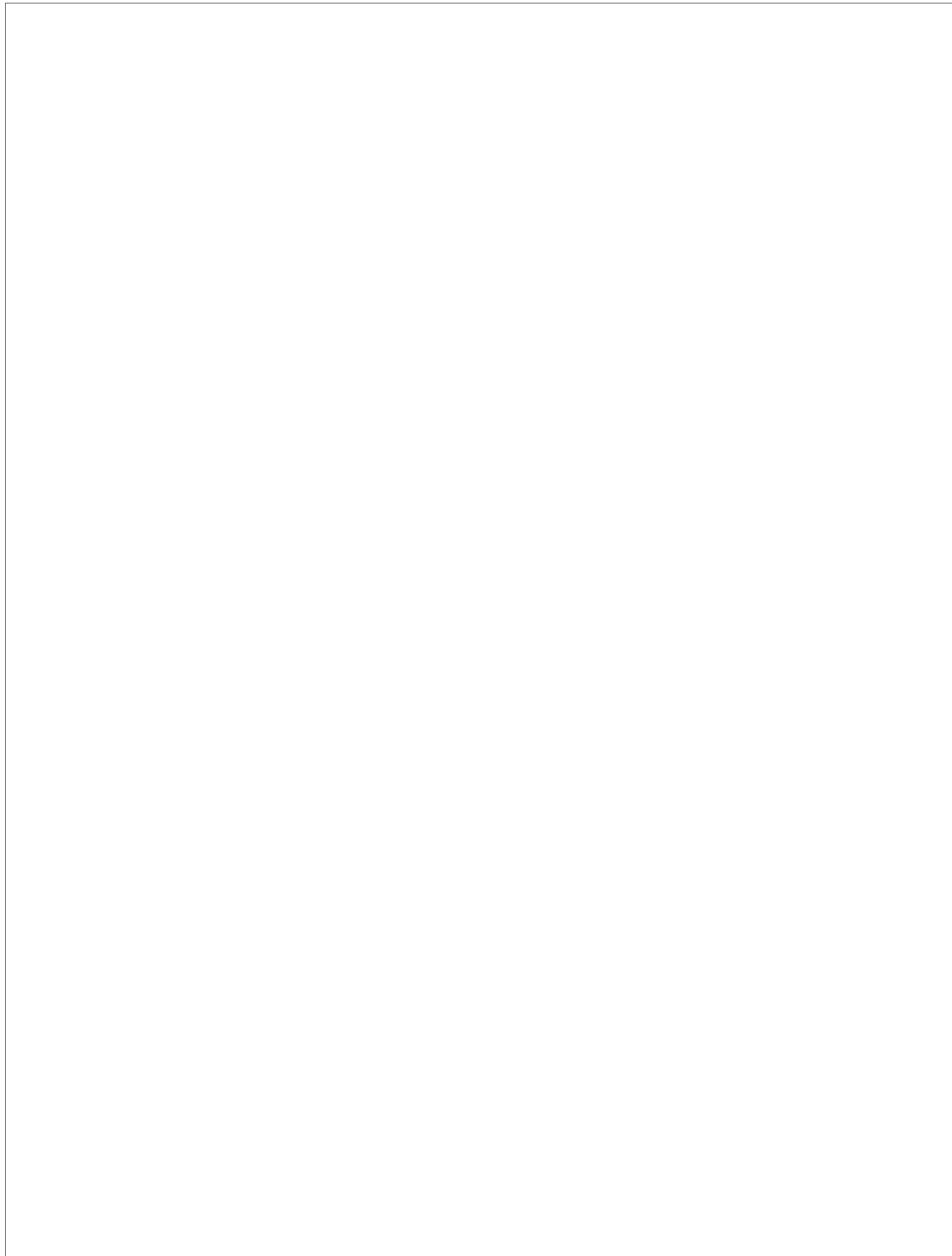
Canadian policy on oil exports to the US, the fall of the Danish Government, and the Chilean Government's economic program appear on Page 6.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*****ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Only minor exchanges of small arms and artillery fire marred the cease-fire on the Egyptian front yesterday, although the Israelis continue to cite possible indicators of an Egyptian intention to resume hostilities. A senior Israeli defense official claimed that the Egyptian Second Army on the east bank of the canal was removing mines in front of its positions and camouflage nets from tanks, and that Cairo was moving armored units closer to the Israeli salient on the west bank. The Egyptians, for their part, charged the Israelis with daily violations of the cease-fire, and said that on Wednesday they had prevented Red Cross personnel from reaching Suez City.

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Damascus claimed to have downed one Phantom.	25X1
Tel Aviv denies that it lost any planes. This is the third alleged incident in as many days on the Syrian front, which had been generally quiet from October 24 until last weekend.	25X1
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The United Nations Emergency Force is encountering additional difficulties. A UN Secretariat official has complained that Israel is placing disabling restrictions on UNEF. Most seriously, Israel insists that UNEF contingents from states with which it lacks diplomatic relations cannot serve in Israeli-held territory. Three such states are already on the force.

Also, yesterday France refused to provide airlift and other logistic support. The French decision, reflecting pique over the Security Council's decision to bar its permanent members from serving on the UNEF, will increase concern that the Soviets will dominate the airlift. Moscow already has assumed responsibility for transporting Finnish, Swedish, and Austrian contingents to the Middle East.

(continued)

***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Reports that both Egypt and Israel have accepted a US-backed five-point plan to implement the UN cease-fire and to proceed toward opening direct peace negotiations have stirred much commentary. Israeli newspapers say the plan calls for an eventual withdrawal of Israeli troops "from Egypt" and the Suez Canal, and for Cairo to withdraw from the east bank of the canal. No Israeli official has commented directly, but Defense Minister Dayan said Israel was "perhaps for the first time at the opening of a true peace settlement" with the Arabs.

The only direct comment in Egyptian media has been to deny that Cairo has pledged to lift its blockade of Bab al-Mandab, although the semi-official Al Ahram hinted that the blockade's status is involved in preparations for an eventual peace conference. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday again insisted that Israeli withdrawal to the cease-fire lines of October 22 remains a prerequisite to progress toward peace; unofficial Israeli commentary continues to deny any such Israeli obligation.

On the international front, Prime Minister Meir hopes to repair Israel's relations with several European states this weekend in London, where she will meet with European Socialist leaders. A personal emissary of President Sadat yesterday made quick calls on Syrian President Asad and Saudi King Faysal, and is scheduled to make additional stops in Kuwait, Libya, and Algeria.

\* \* \*

The number of Soviet combatants in the Mediterranean continues to decline. With the departure of an amphibious ship into the Black Sea and five ships into the Atlantic yesterday, 85 units remained--30 surface warships, 21 submarines, and 34 support ships.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**JAPAN**

The Arabs' "oil diplomacy" has forcefully demonstrated the Japanese economy's almost complete dependence on foreign sources for energy supplies. Japan stands to lose roughly 600,000 barrels a day of oil imports--about 11 percent of consumption--as a result of the initial Arab production cutback. Further cutbacks of 5 percent per month after November would mean loss of some 20 percent of normal import requirements during December and January. (Nearly 45 percent of Japan's oil comes from the Arab states, about 40 percent from Iran, and most of the rest from Indonesia.)

Japan is in a good position to compensate for reduced imports. Even with continuing Arab cutbacks, normal consumption requirements could be met for about nine months by drawing on stocks. A 10-percent drop in consumption through rationing would stretch the period to a year. The government is not willing to exhaust stocks, however. Depending on how much it is willing to draw on stocks, industrial production could be affected sometime this winter and private consumption even sooner.

The government is preparing a three-phase energy-saving effort starting with the issuance of consumption guidelines. The second phase would require industry to reduce fuel consumption. Finally, emergency legislation would be sought to permit rationing.

Meanwhile, Tokyo is seeking to regain normal quantities of Arab oil by adopting a more pro-Arab stance. On Tuesday, the cabinet issued a resolution strongly urging a fast Israeli withdrawal to the territory held before 1967.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## **YUGOSLAVIA-USSR**

Belgrade announced yesterday that Tito will visit Moscow this month "at the invitation of the Soviet party central committee." His main reason for going presumably is to discuss the Middle East situation. Tito will first confer with Muhammad Zayyat, Sadat's special assistant, who will visit Belgrade within the next few days.

Tito's decision to go to Moscow coincides with growing doubts among Yugoslavs generally about the benefits of his pro-Arab policies, which has aligned Yugoslavia with Soviet policy in a major international crisis. At the same time, Belgrade's strident pro-Arab position has emphasized its estrangement from the US on the Middle East policy.

Tito's personal prestige remains enormous, but the trip to the Soviet Union will not allay concern that Yugoslavia has moved too close to Moscow. Tito may try to counter this impression by emphasizing the "nonaligned" and independent aspects of his policy during his visit.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## ARGENTINA

Peron is once again trying to establish himself as the pre-eminent spokesman for Latin America.

Peron has decided to visit the UN in December, apparently in the hope that a meeting with President Nixon can be arranged. Foreign Minister Vignes strongly advocates such a meeting as a follow-up to his own talks at the UN last month with Secretary Kissinger. Vignes believes the stage is set for reducing strains in relations, and has named a new and well qualified ambassador to Washington. Despite Buenos Aires' efforts to minimize differences with the US, bilateral issues such as Argentina's pending foreign investment laws and pressure on US subsidiaries to sell to Cuba remain troublesome.

Peron is also moving to forge closer links with other Latin leaders. He has invited Bolivian President Banzer and Panamanian strongman Torrijos to visit Buenos Aires this month, and reportedly wants to go to Paraguay at the end of November to sign a new energy treaty with President Stroessner.

This flurry of activity does not signal any major changes in Argentina's foreign policy objectives. The overtures to Bolivia and Paraguay appear calculated to reduce the influence of Brazil, Argentina's arch-rival, while Torrijos can be expected to accept, echo, and reinforce Peron's outspoken nationalist views.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

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Canada: Minister of Energy MacDonald has announced that Canada would stop petroleum product exports to the US--some 130,000 barrels per day--if the Arabs make this a condition for continuing crude oil shipments to eastern Canada. MacDonald stated that Ottawa nevertheless would not cut off crude exports to the US from western Canada even if the Arabs demanded it. Over the long term, however, Ottawa intends to extend the Alberta-Ontario crude oil pipeline to Montreal; this would divert part of the 1.2 million barrels per day now exported to the US.

Denmark: Prime Minister Jorgensen resigned yesterday and announced that new elections will be held on December 4. His coalition lost its one-vote majority earlier in the week when a fellow Social Democrat resigned from his party. By calling elections so soon, Jorgensen hopes to keep the defector from organizing other dissident, middle-of-the-road Social Democrats in time to run under a new party label. Another threat comes from the sudden popularity of an anti-tax movement, which has already qualified for the elections. The political fragmentation will make the formation of a new government unusually complicated.

Chile: The government, increasingly confident of its ability to forestall organized violence, has now begun to turn more attention to economic recovery programs and their effects on the working class. Officials who recently were advising workers to do without if they thought prices were too high are now warning businessmen against pushing prices up. The government may also order the payment of previously promised wage bonuses to cool the growing discontent among workers.

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# The President's Daily Brief

*10 November 1973*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

10 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Egyptian forces shot down an Israeli plane yesterday, but on the Syrian front cease-fire violations were minor. Cairo and Tel Aviv continue to withhold final acceptance of the US-backed cease-fire plan. (Page 1)

The EC Nine believe the pro-Arab tenor of the EC declaration will facilitate procurement of Arab oil and permit unpublicized distribution to the Dutch. Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, has told Rome that Italy is impeding the Arab oil embargo against the US by fueling Sixth Fleet vessels. (Page 3)



The departure of Ieng Sary--the Khmer Communists' "special envoy" in Peking--for Cambodia presumably is related to Sihanouk's announcement yesterday that all portfolios of his "government" would be transferred to cadre within Cambodia. (Page 5)

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The French plan their initial deployment of the Pluton tactical nuclear missile system next spring. (Page 6)

Notes on USSR-China and Uganda appear on Page 7.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Cairo claims its surface-to-air missiles brought down two Israeli aircraft yesterday and that two pilots were captured, but Tel Aviv has admitted the loss of only one plane. Israel continues to fly numerous reconnaissance missions on both fronts, justifying the activity by its determination not to be taken by surprise should the fighting resume. On the Syrian front there were minor cease-fire violations with desultory firing lasting about three hours.

Both Tel Aviv and Cairo continue to withhold final acceptance of the US-backed cease-fire plan. After a lengthy session last night, the Israeli cabinet announced that Tel Aviv maintains its "positive position in principle" in favor of signing. The cabinet will continue its deliberations this morning, however, and has called for additional consultations with the US.

Israel perceives three sticking points:

--the agreement provides no assurances that Cairo will lift its naval blockade of Bab al-Mandab;

--it calls for immediate discussions on a return to battlelines of October 22 that Tel Aviv claims cannot be fixed; and

--it impairs Israel's ability to monitor the flow of supplies along the Cairo-Suez road that are going to Egypt's encircled Third Army.

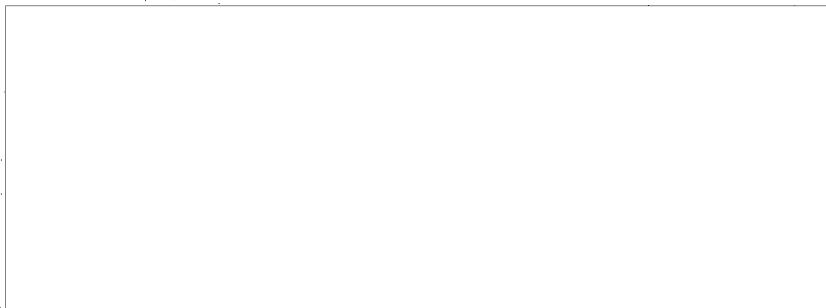
The agreement is further criticized for failing to clarify the status of Israeli POWs held by Syria.

Egypt seems to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude while unofficially maintaining its insistence on an Israeli return to the October 22 lines and obscuring the status of the Bab al-Mandab blockade.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Cairo's authoritative Middle East News Agency, after initially broadcasting a seriously distorted version of the cease-fire agreement, announced its provisions accurately late last night.



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By early this morning, the Soviet press had not yet carried reports that Israel and Egypt were close to signing a peace agreement. TASS charged last night that Tel Aviv is continuing to sabotage UN resolutions requiring the withdrawal of Israeli troops to the cease-fire lines of October 22.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**EC - ARAB STATES**

The EC member governments generally believe that the pro-Arab tenor of the EC declaration will facilitate procurement of Arab oil and permit unpublicized distribution to the Dutch.

West German officials confirm that the Nine reached an understanding at their meeting of November 6 to take care of Dutch oil requirements. This understanding is clearly both temporary and fragile as well as dependent on continuing events in the Middle East. The idea would be to handle the problem, as necessary, "under the table."

The Kuwait Minister for Oil, who reiterated on November 6 that no Arab oil would be shipped to the Netherlands, indirectly warned other EC members against helping the Dutch. He pointed out that overall supplies would be limited and implied that the Arabs would react harshly toward those who publicly defied the embargo. He said, however, that he doubted the Arabs would investigate undercover shipments.

The Saudis, meanwhile, have told Rome that Italy is impeding the Arab oil embargo against the United States by fueling Sixth Fleet vessels. Rome interprets the Saudi demarche as a threat that Italy is in danger of being added to the Arab oil embargo list. While the Sixth Fleet has in fact been fueled at sea since the Middle East war began, the Saudis could focus on refueling after the fleet returns to port. This could raise the issue of a possible Arab embargo on fuel for NATO forces. Fuel for the Sixth Fleet is provided essentially under NATO agreements and in one case actually comes from NATO stocks.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

PAKISTAN - NORTH KOREA - ARAB STATES

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## CAMBODIA

Ieng Sary, the Khmer Communists' "special envoy" in Peking, who has kept close tabs on Sihanouk for the Communists for the past two years, is returning to Cambodia via Hanoi. Neither Sihanouk nor his "prime minister," Penn Nouth, attended Sary's farewell banquet in Peking on November 8--another clear sign of the tension between Sihanouk and the Khmer Communists.

Sary's departure undoubtedly is related to Sihanouk's announcement yesterday that all of the portfolios of his "government" will be transferred to cadre within Cambodia. Sihanouk also indicated that his in-country "defense minister," Khieu Samphan, will serve as "acting prime minister" until Penn Nouth returns to Cambodia. Sihanouk said that all that will remain of his "government" in Peking will be a small mission--presumably headed by himself--to receive foreign diplomats.

Sihanouk first floated the idea of moving his "government" to Cambodia last month, stating that it would help remove the exile stigma from his Peking-based operation. At the time, the Prince indicated that the initiative had come from him rather than from the Khmer Communists, and that it had been accompanied by his offer to step aside in favor of a Khmer Communist leader. Under the new arrangement, however, Sihanouk is to remain as "chief of state." Whether this means that the Prince has gained ground with the Khmer Communists on the negotiations question is still uncertain.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FRANCE**

The French plan their initial deployment of the Pluton tactical nuclear missile system next spring. According to press reports, an artillery regiment of the Eighth Mechanized Division headquarters at Compiegne will be the first French unit to be equipped with the missile. This regiment now has the US-built Honest John tactical nuclear weapon system.

The Pluton is designed to provide nuclear fire support at the corps and division level. The missile 25X1

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

USSR-China: The Peking border talks have entered their fifth year, but the chief Soviet negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev, has been back in Moscow since mid-July.

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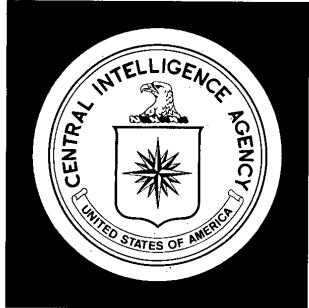
The Soviets may eventually name a new delegation chief of lower rank.

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Uganda: In an angry reaction to the announcement that the US Embassy in Kampala will close, President Amin accused the approximately 200 Americans still in Uganda of being spies and saboteurs and said "the sooner they leave the country, the better." Amin issued lists of remaining Americans to the military and requested security officials to watch them closely. While Amin's statement suggests he will not cause trouble for any Americans who want to leave, undisciplined Ugandan Army troops could take some actions against them.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

12 November 1973



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

12 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

There have been no reports of fighting since Egyptian and Israeli representatives signed the six-point agreement yesterday. In Tel Aviv, leaders of the opposition group, Likud, have come out against the accord; they claim that Mrs. Meir's government lacks a mandate to speak for Israel. The controversy over Dayan's handling of the war has also grown more intense. Meanwhile, a Soviet official in Cairo has commented on the role of Soviet surface-to-surface missiles in Egypt. (Page 1)

The West Germans may be prepared to sign a treaty of reconciliation and to establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia before their demands on the West Berlin legal assistance question are fully satisfied. This probably would lead to early establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary and Bulgaria as well, completing the treaty framework of Ostpolitik. (Page 4)

All Arab oil producers that signed the agreement on November 4 to reduce production by 25 percent seem to be complying. Libya and Algeria, neither of which fully carried out the first agreement in October, apparently are falling in line this time. (Page 5)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Text of the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement  
Signed on 11 November 1973:

--Egypt and Israel agree to observe scrupulously the cease-fire called for by the UN Security Council.

--Both sides agree that discussions between them will begin immediately to settle the question of the return to the October 22 positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces under the auspices of the UN.

--The town of Suez will receive daily supplies of food, water and medicine. All wounded civilians in the town of Suez will be evacuated.

--There shall be no impediment to the movement of non-military supplies to the East Bank.

--The Israeli checkpoints on the Cairo-Suez road will be replaced by UN checkpoints. At the Suez end of the road Israeli officers can participate with the UN to supervise the non-military nature of the cargo at the bank of the Canal.

--As soon as the UN checkpoints are established on the Cairo-Suez road, there will be an exchange of all prisoners of war, including wounded.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

After signing the six-point agreement yesterday, Egyptian and Israeli representatives met with UN officials to discuss implementing it. An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo insisted that the next steps should be to disentangle military forces west of the canal, "returning them to positions of October 22," and to secure Egyptian road communications to Suez City and the east bank. He sidestepped a question on the blockade of the Bab al-Mandab, the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Talks between Egyptian and Israeli officers will resume today; they are to deal with exchange of prisoners of war. There have been no reports of fighting since the six-point accord was signed.

In Tel Aviv, leaders of the opposition group, Likud, decided last night to oppose the new agreement. Likud objects that the accord does not include provisions for lifting the blockade of the Bab al-Mandab. In addition, the opposition group contends that, in effect, the siege of the Egyptian Third Army has been lifted. More important, Likud argues that the Meir government lacks a mandate to speak for Israel. The opposition points out that the government's term in office ended on October 28, but it has remained in power until new elections--postponed because of the war--are held on December 31. Likud has demanded that the cabinet recognize that only a new government has the authority to negotiate future settlements.

Meanwhile, in an Israeli television interview, Deputy Prime Minister Allon said that negotiations could not possibly become substantive before the elections. He stated that many Israelis, including himself, think the government needs a new mandate before concluding further agreements.

The controversy over Israel's conduct of the war is also growing. The cabinet announced yesterday that Mrs. Meir has proposed a full investigation, and that the army would conduct an inquiry of its own. Earlier, Foreign Minister Eban had criticized Dayan's handling of the war and Israeli preparedness,

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

and called for a special commission to look into these matters. In addition, Major General Sharon, a top Israeli commander on the Egyptian front, has criticized the Israeli high command for its conduct of the war. Sharon is a leader of Likud.

\* \* \*

Yasir Arafat, Fatah leader and Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, left for Moscow yesterday after consultations with President Sadat in Cairo, according to a press report. Arafat's stopover in Egypt follows a meeting with King Faysal on November 10 and earlier meetings with other Arab leaders. Fatah reportedly has been in the forefront of the commando groups favoring fedayeen participation in a peace conference.

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A Soviet TASS official in Cairo [redacted] commented on Soviet surface-to-surface missiles in Egypt during a conversation with a US diplomat on November 10. The Soviet said that, under considerable pressure from the Egyptians, Moscow agreed to send a "limited number" of these missiles, and that they arrived shortly before October 16--the day Sadat claimed Egypt had a missile capable of striking Israel. [redacted]

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The TASS official contended that the surface-to-surface missiles are manned by Soviet crews and remain under exclusive Soviet control. He described their purpose as deterrent or, failing that, retaliatory. The missiles, he said, are there to pose a convincing threat against Israeli civilian targets in the event Tel Aviv is tempted to strike directly at Cairo or other Egyptian population centers. Avoiding any reference to a nuclear capability, he stressed that the impact of the missiles is primarily political, especially in view of the "small size of the warhead."

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

This account of Soviet motives seems plausible. The accuracy of the Scud is such that with a 2,000-pound conventional warhead it would have little value against military targets, but might be used effectively as a terror weapon against cities. Scuds deployed in northeastern Egypt could reach Tel Aviv. Moreover, since the Israelis can not be altogether sure that nuclear warheads will never be used, the weapon has considerable deterrent value.

Seven Soviet ships, including two major surface combatants and two submarines, have left the Mediterranean since November 9. Soviet naval strength in the Mediterannean is now down to 83 ships, including 21 surface combatants, 21 submarines, and various support vessels.

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There have been no flights of Soviet transport aircraft associated with the arms resupply effort in over five days.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**WEST GERMANY - CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Bonn and Prague seem prepared to sign a treaty of reconciliation and to establish diplomatic relations. Ready for signature six months ago, the treaty was held up because the Czechs refused to bow to Bonn's insistence that its prospective embassy be authorized to represent West Berlin legal institutions.

In order to break the impasse, the West Germans came up with a compromise proposal which would permit West Berlin and West German courts to deal directly with counterparts in Eastern Europe. Foreign Minister Scheel broached this during his visit to Moscow from October 31 to November 3, but the Soviets were noncommittal. On November 5, the Czech foreign minister also went to Moscow for consultations, and two days later Bonn's Foreign Office Political Director Van Well arrived in Prague to resume the direct dialogue broken off last August.

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The Soviets and Czechs will remain reluctant to accede to any arrangement, such as the one proposed, that would tend to buttress Bonn's claim that special ties exist between the Federal Republic and West Berlin. They may hope that a desire to breathe new life into Ostpolitik will induce further give in the West German position.

Bonn may now be prepared to go ahead and sign the treaty before reaching full agreement on the West Berlin legal assistance question. There has been considerable feeling within the ruling coalition that Bonn's approach to the matter has been too rigid, and officials have been hinting at new flexibility. Coalition leaders evidently think they can ride out predictable criticism that the government has again given in to pressure from the East on a Berlin-related matter.

A West German Foreign Office spokesman told the US Embassy on November 10 that Chancellor Brandt and Scheel are expected to visit Prague at the turn of the month to sign the treaty. This would probably lead to early establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary and Bulgaria as well, completing the treaty framework of Ostpolitik.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## **INTERNATIONAL OIL**

All Arab oil producers that signed the agreement on November 4 to reduce production by 25 percent seem to be complying.

Libya and Algeria, neither of which fully carried out the first agreement in October to cut production, apparently are falling in line this time. One of the US companies operating in Libya was told on Friday to cut its production by 25 percent. US officials in Algeria, relying on information concerning only two fields, report that Algeria has already cut production by at least 15 percent. Together the two countries produce about 17 percent of all Arab oil.

In addition, Iraq, which signed neither agreement, lost about 20-30 percent of its production because of war damage to its terminal at Baniyas, Syria.

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# The President's Daily Brief

13 November 1973



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**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

13 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Several cease-fire violations and sharp disputes over implementing the Egyptian-Israeli agreement signed on Sunday have marred efforts to progress further toward a settlement. (Page 1)

The presidents of the two Yemens met last weekend against a background of recent border clashes and rumors of political change in Aden. (Page 3)

Several NATO members seem ready to help relieve US balance-of-payments losses resulting from stationing troops in Europe, but most continue to express doubts concerning a multilateral program. (Page 4)

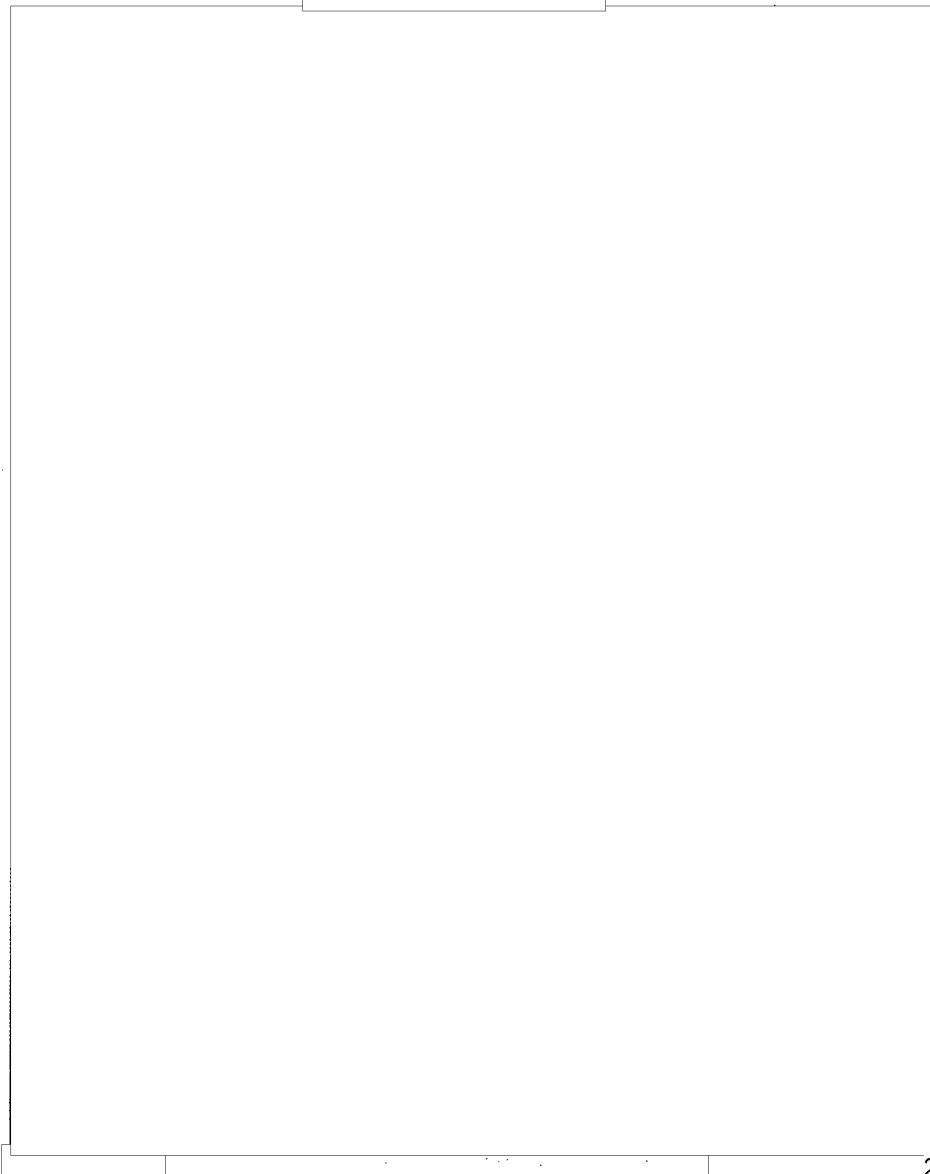
Notes on international monetary developments and France appear on Page 5.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Several cease-fire violations and sharp disputes over implementing the Egyptian-Israeli agreement signed on Sunday have marred efforts to progress further toward a settlement.

Yesterday afternoon Israeli troops dismantled a UN checkpoint that had been set up at the north-western edge of Suez city. Tel Aviv claimed that it cut off an Israeli checkpoint in the town, and did not fit the terms of Sunday's agreement. General Siilasvuo, the UN commander, rejected Defense Minister Dayan's invitation to go to Tel Aviv to discuss UNEF problems, but said he would meet with Dayan or his representative in Suez.

[redacted] the Egyptian-Israeli meetings at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road shows how hard each side will fight on interpreting the agreement. [redacted]

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The two sides sparred over when they should discuss the prisoner-of-war issue. The Israelis are said to be insisting that they will permit UN forces to be stationed alongside Israeli soldiers at checkpoints on the road, but not as replacements for them. The Israelis' alleged refusal to pull back from Kilometer 101 particularly infuriated the Egyptians.

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The UN force continues to be hampered by shortages of men, supplies, and money. Secretary General Waldheim reports that 1,600 troops are in place, and that Kenya and Senegal have been invited to send contingents. If they each provide a battalion, the force will total little more than half of its 7,000-man goal. Delays in the Soviet airlift of reinforcements and equipment from Helsinki have caused difficulties for the Finnish contingent around Suez. Waldheim also appealed to UN members for advance contributions to fund the operation, noting the UN's lack of cash resources.

Sporadic exchanges of artillery and small arms fire occurred on both sides of the Suez Canal yesterday. Israeli aircraft flew several reconnaissance missions along the canal, and an Egyptian surface-to-air missile was fired. Small arms and artillery fire was also reported on the Syrian front west of Sasa, where the US Consulate in Jerusalem reports the Syrians have established a salient into Israeli lines.

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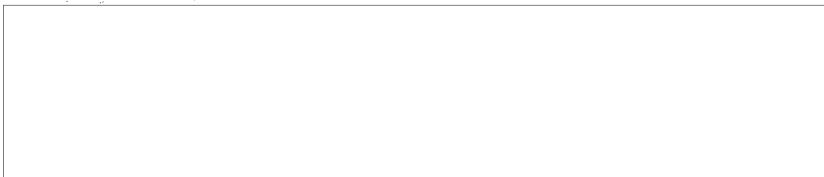


*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Israeli Transport Minister Peres announced yesterday that Israel would soon test the Egyptian blockade of the Bab al-Mandab by sending a ship through the straits.

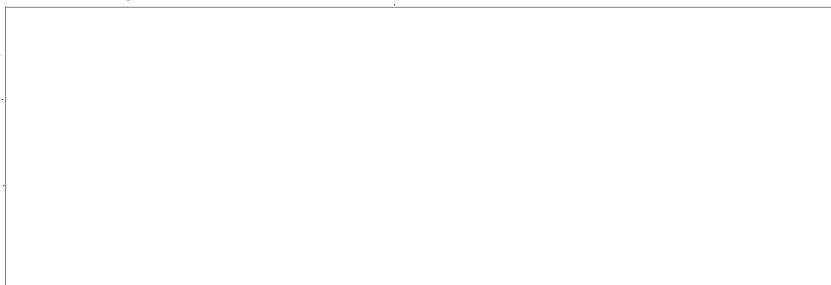
Yasir Arafat, Fatah leader and Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, arrived in Moscow on Sunday night, and reportedly the top leaders of all the fedayeen organizations represented in the PLO will join him for talks with Soviet officials. The Beirut press suggests that the discussions are a follow-up to the Soviet-fedayeen dialogue in late October on the PLO's participation in post-war negotiations and on the concept of an independent Palestinian state. Arafat met with Syrian, Iraqi, Saudi, and Egyptian leaders before leaving for Moscow.

The US Embassy in Beirut believes that Fatah and other fedayeen organizations support the PLO's participation in peace talks--or that they would go along under pressure from some Arab governments and the Soviet Union--should an invitation be forthcoming. The Embassy also believes a consensus is developing among the fedayeen in favor of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza.



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE YEMENS**

Presidents Iryani of Yemen (Sana) and Ali of Yemen (Aden) met on November 10, apparently to try to advance efforts toward a working relationship. They had laid a basis for improved relations when they conferred at the nonaligned conference in September. They are also under pressure from other Arab nations to move toward unity. Neither Yemen seems interested, however, in actually implementing the unity agreement that they signed a year ago.

Their latest talks may have been prompted by minor border clashes during the past few weeks. Both leaders seem anxious to avoid another round of serious fighting such as occurred before their agreement last year.

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The talks took place against a background of rumors about political changes in Aden. [redacted]

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[redacted]  
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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NATO

Several alliance members are ready to help relieve the balance-of-payments losses the US incurs from stationing troops in Europe, but most continue to be reserved or negative toward a multilateral proposal.

In the North Atlantic Council late last week, Dutch, Norwegian, and Belgian representatives indicated that their countries would make contributions to lessen the US balance-of-payments deficit. The Netherlands and Norway intend to increase their purchases of military equipment from the US. Brussels reportedly will propose that each NATO country negotiate a bilateral arrangement with the US, and that US payments to various NATO projects be reduced.

Most other Council members were less specific, stating that their governments were studying how they could best contribute to a NATO-wide program to ease the US payments problem. The British, Canadian, and Turkish representatives, however, again indicated that their governments still have reservations about participating in a multilateral program. The West German delegate reemphasized that Bonn already contributes substantially to the US through its bilateral offset agreement. Bonn could agree to lower the US payments to NATO's infrastructure budget, he said, if the other countries also agreed.

In Bonn last week, West German officials raised the German offer on a new two-year offset arrangement by agreeing to purchase an additional \$300 million worth of US military equipment each year. In addition, according to the US Embassy, it is virtually certain that the West German cabinet will decide to help finance the annual purchase of \$72 million worth of uranium enrichment services from the US. The total German offer, about \$1.4 billion a year, is still less than half of what the US is asking.

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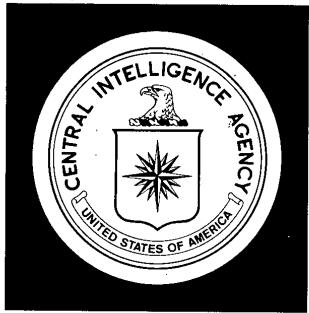
**NOTES**

International Monetary Developments: The dollar continued its advance on major foreign exchange markets yesterday, reaching its highest position against the mark and French franc since last spring. The mark remains at the bottom of the European joint float band. The dollar also remains strong relative to the Japanese yen. The Bank of Japan intervened substantially yesterday and again today to prevent further depreciation of the yen.

France: In a speech to Parliament yesterday, Foreign Minister Jobert provided the Pompidou government's most striking display yet of its deep anger and frustration over recent international events. Jobert accused the US and the USSR of re-establishing a "veritable condominium" that has reduced the European Communities to a state of impotence, and claimed they had "brutally brushed aside" France and Europe in an effort to reach a Middle East settlement. He urged the EC to respond to this "humiliation" by urgent action toward political union. While Jobert acknowledged Europe's dependence on the US, Paris clearly hopes to exploit other nations' unhappiness with their secondary role in the Middle East crisis.

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*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

14 November 1973



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

14 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tel Aviv has agreed to the reestablishment of a UN checkpoint at Kilometer 119 at the eastern end of the Cairo-Suez road. Minor violations were reported on both sides of the Suez Canal and at the northern end of the Syrian cease-fire line. (Page 1)

The Communists have strengthened their logistical network in southern Laos and northern South Vietnam and appear ready to start their dry-season resupply effort through Laos. (Page 3)

It is as yet unclear whether or not the Communists will mount a major offensive in South Vietnam; in any case, if the new South Vietnamese commander for Military Region 3 moves as forcefully as he is now suggesting, he is likely to stimulate an equally forceful Communist response. (Page 4)

Representatives of some 20 American states begin discussions today in Bogota to coordinate their policies before talks on US-Latin American relations are held with Secretary Kissinger. (Page 5)

The yen declined another 2 percent against the dollar yesterday. (Page 6)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Tel Aviv has agreed to the reestablishment of a UN checkpoint at Kilometer 119 at the eastern end of the Cairo-Suez road. The Israeli decision reversed a tough posture adopted earlier yesterday when Defense Minister Dayan told General Siilasvuo, United Nations Emergency Force commander, that Tel Aviv would not accept a UN checkpoint at Kilometer 119 since it could block supply of Israeli forces. According to the US Mission at the UN, General Siilasvuo expects the UN contingent to take a position east of the Israeli checkpoint this morning.

The UN checkpoint at Kilometer 101--at the western edge of the Israeli line along the Cairo-Suez road--was reported in operation yesterday. An Israeli post was nearby, and Israeli soldiers were clearly in control of the highway. Egyptian and Israeli representatives are scheduled to continue their discussions today about implementation of the six-point cease-fire agreement.

Minor cease-fire violations on both sides of the Suez Canal were generally limited to small arms fire. On the northern end of the Syrian cease-fire line, sporadic shelling continued for about three hours.

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In her address to the Knesset yesterday, Prime Minister Meir declared that the so-called cease-fire lines of October 22 are nonexistent. She said no one can determine the positions of the opposing forces, since Israel was engaged that day in a running battle with the Egyptians, and no UN observers were in the area. Mrs. Meir stated that the effectiveness of the six-point agreement signed by Egypt and Israel depends on reciprocal observance of all its provisions, and noted that Tel Aviv has been "apprehensive from the beginning." She emphasized that without the return of Israeli prisoners, there can be no cease-fire, and the flow of food to Suez City and the Egyptian Third Army will stop. She

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

stated, however, that Israel has no intention of holding the territory it occupies on the west bank of the Suez Canal and that she has already proposed a mutual pullback of both Egyptian and Israeli forces to opposite sides of the Canal.

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Contrary to earlier reports, Yasir Arafat and other fedayeen leaders did not arrive in Moscow on November 12 but may have arrived yesterday. It is now uncertain whether George Habbash, head of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, will participate in the Moscow talks.

The Soviet Mediterranean Squadron now comprises 84 units: 28 surface warships, 22 submarines, and 34 support ships. The bulk of the Mediterranean Squadron is at anchorage or in port at Kithera, Sollum, or Alexandria.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## INDOCHINA

The Communists have strengthened their logistical network in southern Laos and northern South Vietnam and appear ready to start their dry-season resupply effort through Laos.

Since early September, Hanoi has infiltrated nearly 23,000 troops into southern Laos and contiguous areas of South Vietnam. This is the largest number of infiltrators to go to this region for several years. Many of these troops have been assigned to logistical units along the road networks, and others have been used to strengthen North Vietnamese combat units in Laos. The Communists have been improving and expanding their road network through this region, and the reinforcements should enable them to accelerate this activity.

North Vietnamese logistical units in southern Laos now are preparing for a resumption of supply shipments, which had been sharply reduced in recent months because of heavy rains. Units have been directed to have roads ready for use by November 15. A recent intercept disclosed that some 1,400 trucks--the greatest number through this area since last spring--would be moving south through the central Laos panhandle between November 12 and 30. Logistical units north of the Demilitarized Zone have received orders to mount a "large transportation effort."

The Communists have already built up large stockpiles of military equipment and munitions in South Vietnam and adjacent areas. Some shortages of foodstuffs, especially rice, exist in parts of South Vietnam, and the Communists will be using the next few weeks to alleviate these deficiencies and to augment their ordnance stocks.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SOUTH VIETNAM

General Thuan, the new South Vietnamese commander for Military Region 3, which includes Saigon, told President Thieu last week that he expects the Communists to launch a major offensive against the capital after the rice harvest but before the end of the year. He intends to make an effort to seize the initiative from the Communists.

[redacted] Thuan informed 25X1  
his subordinates that he had ordered:

- refitting and strengthening of all government main and territorial forces in the region;
- surprise ground attacks against Communist positions;
- maximum use of air and artillery strikes, especially against Communist rear-service areas;
- an increase in the number of fighter aircraft on strip alert and observation aircraft over enemy-held areas;
- removal of all restrictions on bombing and shelling Communist-held areas;
- construction of tank barricades in high-threat areas and a general improvement in armored tactics.

There are no reliable indications that the Communists are readying a major attack against Saigon itself, but heavier attacks in the regions surrounding the city are anticipated. There has been increased fighting in the region during the past few weeks, precipitated by the "rice war" over the current harvest and by the efforts of each side to improve its tactical position. This kind of action is likely to continue and may become fairly extensive. It is as yet unclear whether or not the Communists will mount a major offensive. In any case, if Thuan moves as forcefully as he is suggesting, he is likely to stimulate an equally forceful Communist response.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Representatives of more than 20 American states begin discussions in Bogota today to coordinate their policies before talks on US-Latin American relations are held with Secretary Kissinger. Some Latin American leaders hope the current meeting will lead to the development of a consultative mechanism outside the OAS and without US participation. A few of the representatives may also plan to promote positions critical of the US.

Prospects for developing common positions on contentious issues are not good. The organizers of the conference intend to avoid serious controversy, and they probably have enough support to pass general resolutions designed to open a constructive dialogue with the US. A number of governments, however, have reservations about the timing and goals of the conference. At least six countries, including Argentina and Brazil, are represented by lower ranking officials.

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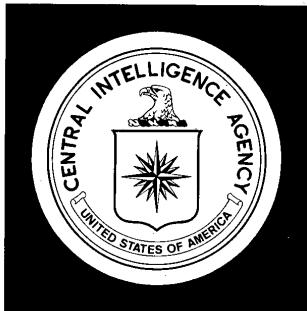
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

Japan: The yen was allowed to decline another 2 percent against the dollar yesterday, dropping to 5 percent below its level at the end of October. The present exchange rate is 280 yen to the dollar, but contracts for future delivery of dollars specify a rate of 293 yen. The prospect of large balance-of-payments deficits both this year and in 1974, combined with the expectation of serious economic problems stemming from oil shortages, underlie the weakness of the yen.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

15 November 1973

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THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

15 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Implementation of four items of six-point cease-fire set to begin today. Israel may be preparing to test blockade of the Bab al Mandab. Only minor cease-fire violations on both fronts yesterday, as both sides improve fortifications. Arab summit due in Algiers later this month. Dayan says Israel did not think there would be war until morning of October 6. EC political directors work on joint demarche to the Arabs. (Page 1)

Assessment of performance of US and Soviet advanced weapons used in the war. (Page 4)

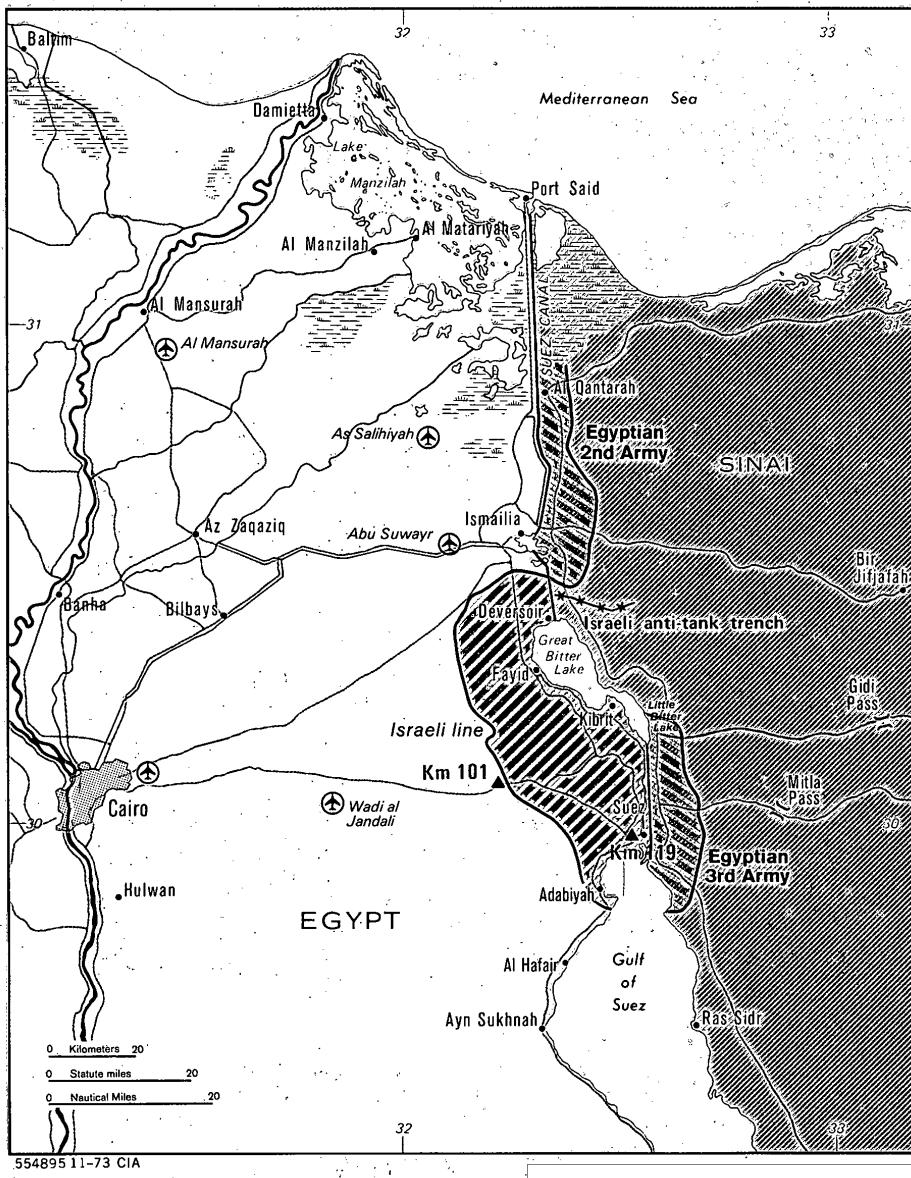
Disputes among top Chinese leaders have intensified. (Page 5)

Khmer Communists once again tightening hold over Phnom Penh's overland supply lines. (Page 6)

Notes on USSR-China, South Korea, [redacted] West Germany - Czechoslovakia, West German economic performance, and Uganda-USSR appear on Pages 7 and 8.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**Egyptian Front**

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Egyptian and Israeli representatives agreed yesterday in a meeting at Kilometer 101 that implementation of four items of the six-point cease-fire accord of November 11 would get under way today.

The exchange of prisoners of war started this morning under the supervision of the International Red Cross, as planes began making direct flights between Egypt and Israel repatriating the prisoners of war. The exchange is to be completed within eight days.

The two sides also agreed that Israel would turn over the checkpoints at Kilometers 101 and 119 to United Nations Forces this morning. This element of the agreement could still cause trouble, however. Tel Aviv interprets the arrangement as providing for Israeli control of the Cairo-Suez road between the two checkpoints; a UN press spokesman in Cairo said the Israelis should now "leave the task of controlling the road to the UN." The spokesman said it would be up to the local UN commander to decide whether additional UN checkpoints should be set up on the road. The Israelis established three new checkpoints along the road between Kilometers 101 and 119 Tuesday night.

The Egyptian-Israeli accord also provides for the supply of nonmilitary goods to the Egyptian Third Army on the east bank of the canal, and the daily provisioning of food and water to Suez city. The evacuation of the wounded from the Third Army and Suez city is to begin Friday. The UN will provide drivers for the resupply of Suez, and Israeli representatives will be permitted to examine the goods. Israel also agreed not to impede the movement of nonmilitary material to the Third Army.

The Israeli press on November 14 said that Tel Aviv may be preparing in the near future to test the blockade of the Bab al Mandab, the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Eleven Israeli ships from the Far East are said to be en route to Elat, where another 13 ships are reportedly ready to sail. Yesterday, an [redacted]

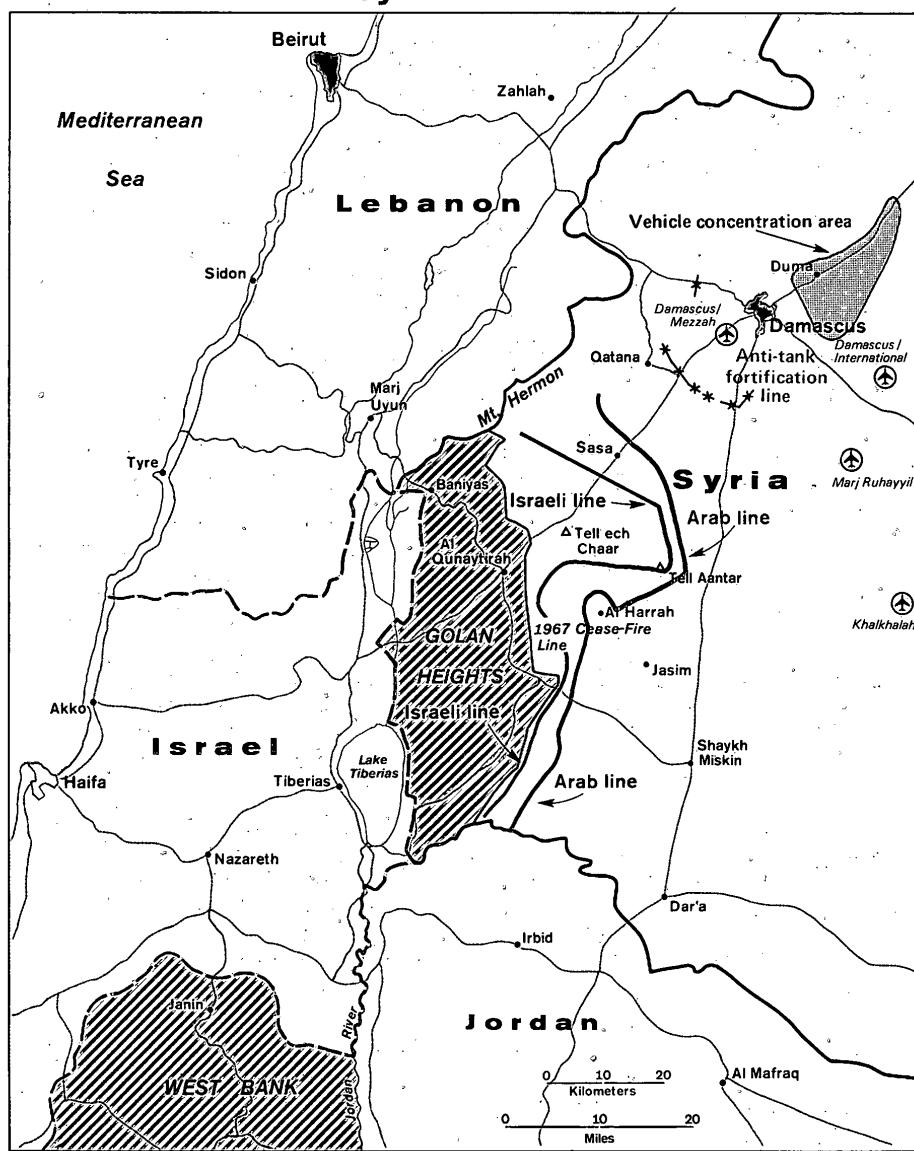
[redacted] that although the timing had not been set for any test, "everyone" agreed there must be one. With the release of Israeli POWs--Tel Aviv's highest priority demand--apparently resolved by the exchange that began today, the Israelis may now feel in a better position to devote more attention to the situation in the Bab al Mandab.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

### Syrian Front



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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Minor cease-fire violations were reported on both fronts yesterday.

There were several exchanges of fire, including artillery, on the Syrian front west of Sasa yesterday. Radio Jerusalem charged Damascus with violations of the cease-fire agreement in this area. The Syrians apparently pushed a salient into Israeli lines west of Sasa last week, and Israel has been making attempts to reduce it. There were no reports of aircraft activity over the Syrian front yesterday.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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An Arab summit conference will be held in Algiers, according to an Arab League spokesman. The date of the meeting is still uncertain, with the press mentioning both November 26 and 28. Prior to the meeting of the heads of state, the foreign ministers will gather in Algiers or Cairo on November 24. According to Al Ahram, the foreign ministers will prepare an agenda for the summit session, as well as review the war effort, use of oil, relations with other countries based on their attitude toward the Arab cause during the conflict, and Arab economic activities and propaganda.

Reacting to changes in the Knesset and the press about Tel Aviv's lack of preparedness in the face of the Egyptian-Syrian attack, Defense Minister Dayan told army officers on the Syrian front last night that "until the morning of the Day of Atonement, I did not think there would be war, nor was anyone else of this opinion." Dayan said that when [redacted] on the morning of October 6 [redacted] indications that war was in the offing, Israel began to call up its reserves.

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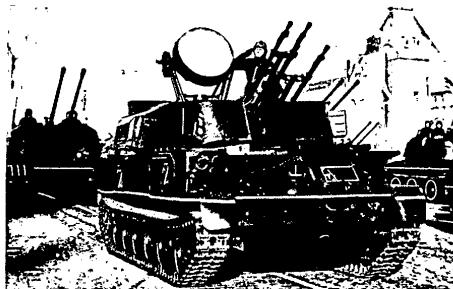
The political directors of the EC countries have been working on a proposed joint demarche to the Arabs. According to a senior West German official, the effort is the result of the increasing irritation of some of the EC member states with Arab behavior. The demarche is intended as a follow-up to the EC's Middle East declaration of November 6 and will probably ask for clarification of "contradictions" in Arab policies toward the Europeans. Drafting is said to have been extremely difficult. Presumably Paris and London are still seeking to maintain a relatively friendly tone while some other governments may be asking why the declaration of November 6 has not resulted in the easing of the Arab oil squeeze.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

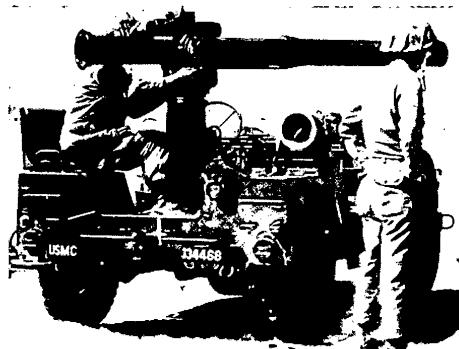
### US and Soviet Weapons Systems in the Middle East



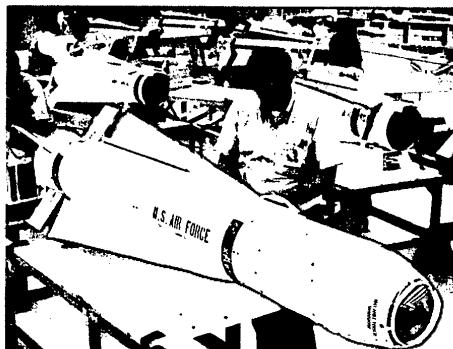
Sagger anti-tank missile



ZSU-23-4 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun



TOW anti-tank missile



Maverick air-to-surface missile

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY****ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Both US and Soviet weapons systems used by Israel and the Arab states during last month's fighting were highly effective. This was particularly true of US systems supplied to Tel Aviv after the war broke out. Similarly, Soviet weapons--particularly mobile anti-tank and surface-to-air missiles--took a heavy toll of Israeli forces.

[redacted] US missiles--probably with characteristics similar to the TOW anti-tank missile and the Maverick air-to-surface missile--caused "serious devastation" to Egyptian armor and missile batteries.

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The impressive performance of Soviet weapons in Arab hands has given Tel Aviv pause. Mobile anti-tank missiles and shoulder-fired anti-tank rockets were particularly effective against Israeli armor.

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[redacted] many Israeli tanks sustained multiple hits from Soviet-supplied Sagger anti-tank missiles and anti-tank rockets.

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[redacted] difficulty with surface-to-air missile systems, particularly the mobile SA-6s and SA-7s. Many Israeli planes were brought down by these two systems as well as by fire from conventional anti-aircraft artillery--especially the self-propelled ZSU-23-4--encountered while trying to avoid the SAMs.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CHINA**

A new political campaign is gathering momentum which could have implications for one or more of China's leaders. The ancient philosopher Confucius is being severely criticized for a number of crimes that clearly have current relevance, and it seems likely that the drive is intended to discredit and possibly purge someone in the present leadership. The party's theoretical journal also seemed to lay the groundwork for a new political campaign this month when it called on party members to unite for a common objective and to speak out against those who still bear grudges. This may be a reference to unbending radicals such as Mao's wife, Chiang Ching.

Controversy meanwhile has developed over high-level government appointments prior to the National People's Congress, which is charged with ratifying the appointments. [redacted]

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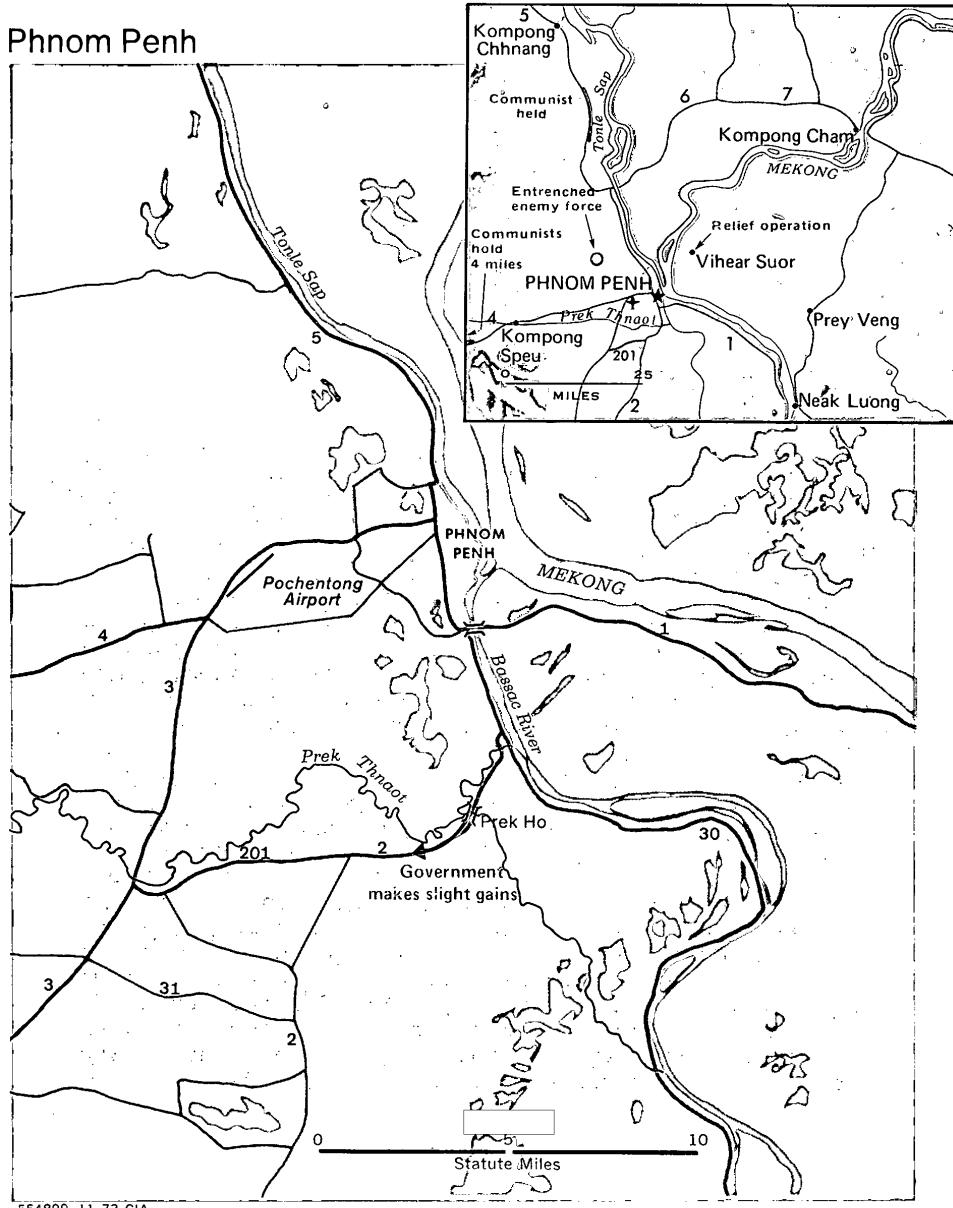
[redacted] 25X1

[redacted] disputes  
could conceivably force a postponement of the Congress apparently slated for later this month.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Phnom Penh



*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## CAMBODIA

The Khmer Communists are once again tightening their hold over Phnom Penh's overland supply lines. Early this week they struck at government outposts along Route 4 west of Kompong Speu and now control a four-mile section of the highway there. The insurgents also are adding to the force holding an 11-mile stretch of Route 5 northwest of the capital, and will try to expand their control southward.

South of Phnom Penh, government forces recently regained some territory along Route 2 and the Prek Thnaot River, where Communist units have apparently withdrawn temporarily. On the city's northwestern front, government units have been unable to dislodge well-entrenched rebels within ten miles of Phnom Penh's airport. Ten miles northeast of the capital, approximately 1,300 Cambodian Army troops are involved in a fresh drive to relieve Vihear Suor, an isolated market town.

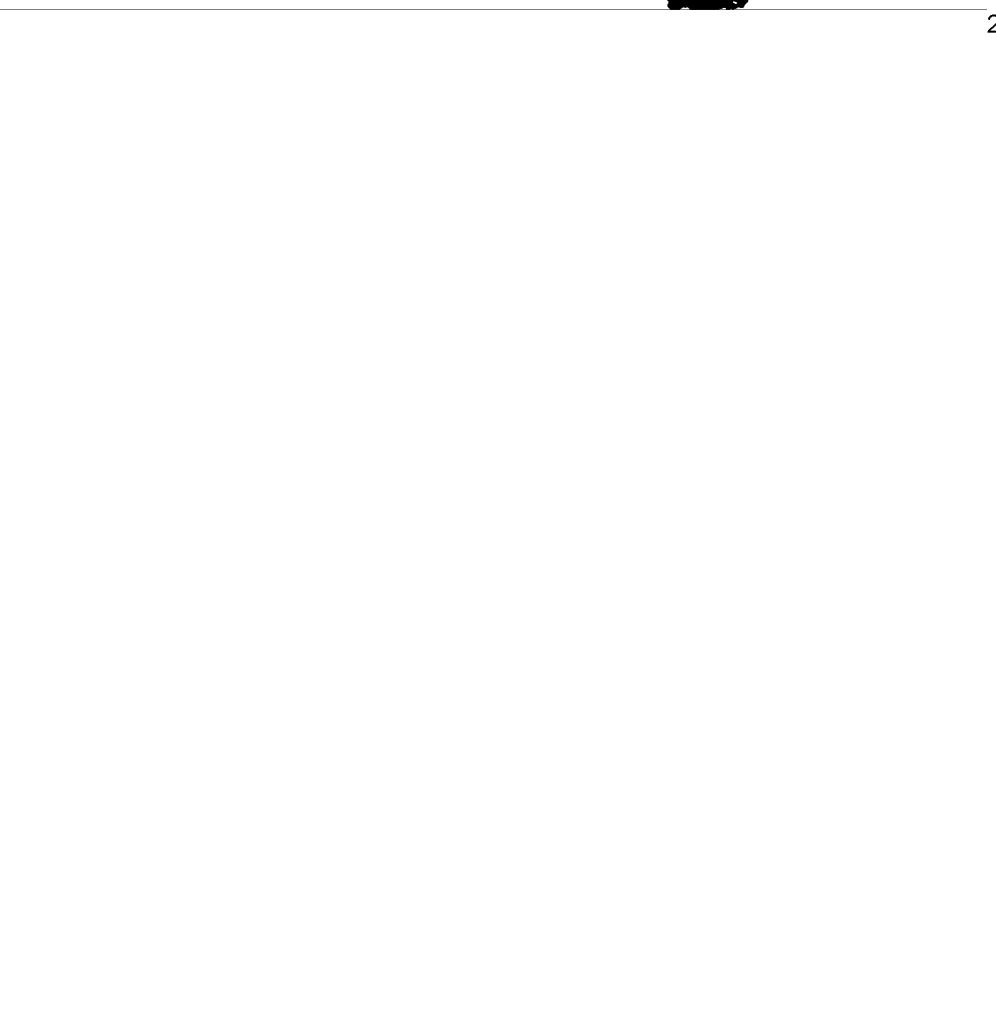
Radio messages between Communist units on the east bank of the Mekong River contain persistent complaints about ammunition shortages. A message last week showed that regional insurgent leaders were planning to meet with "the Vietnamese" and would "seek additional equipment from them." Despite the ammunition problem, a message of November 13 called on Communist units southeast of Phnom Penh to launch attacks against government positions along Route 1 in early December.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## New Divisional Equipment at Birobidzhan



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

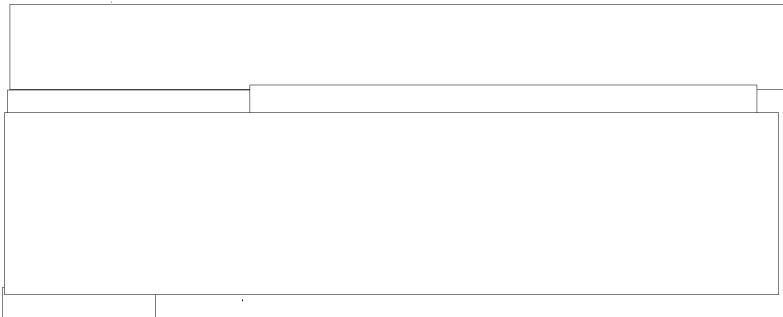
USSR-China: Combat equipment, apparently for a new Soviet motorized rifle division, has shown up in [redacted] Birobidzhan on the far eastern border with China. The equipment began arriving early this year, but thus far only one-fifth of the vehicles and equipment a division would need is in place. It is not yet clear whether the new division will become a fully equipped, active unit, or will remain in its current role--primarily storage--to be fleshed out in the event of increased tension. The Soviets last sent a new division to their frontier with China in early 1972.

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South Korea: The student demonstrations against the Pak regime, which began in early October, have spread to all major universities and a number of other schools. While most of the demonstrations have been small scale and confined to the campuses, they reveal a degree of organization, activism and student unrest that have not been evident during the past two years. The government apparently intends to ride out the protests without using undue force and is confident that it can control the situation. The winter vacation in early December provides a convenient cooling off period, and the government may dismiss the students early. However, student agitation may be rekindled when classes resume in the spring.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

West Germany - Czechoslovakia: The optimism Bonn was expressing last week that signature of a "reconciliation" treaty with Czechoslovakia and the establishment of diplomatic relations were imminent has evaporated. After reportedly agreeing to portions of a West German compromise for handling the legal affairs of West Berlin institutions, Prague informed Bonn that the plan was unacceptable because it called for an exchange of letters giving specific rather than tacit consent as Foreign Minister Scheel had arranged in Moscow. The Czechs have suggested postponing the issue and going ahead with the establishment of diplomatic ties, but Bonn has rejected this. The Germans fear they might lose leverage they need to secure equal treatment for West Germany and West Berlin in legal matters.

West Germany: Bonn registered a \$1.6 billion trade surplus in September, raising the cumulative surplus for the first nine months to \$8.7 billion. This is more than double the level for the comparable period of 1972. Although trade declined in August as a result of seasonal factors, it rebounded in September with exports up 63 percent and imports 40 percent. Exports probably will continue at high levels in the remaining months of the year, contributing to an annual trade surplus likely to reach a record level of at least \$12 billion. A surplus of \$250 million in trade with the US accounted for one-sixth of West Germany's total surplus in September. The nine-month surplus with the US reached nearly \$1 billion and is likely to approach \$1.5 billion for the entire year.

Uganda: A Soviet ship unloaded ten T-34 medium tanks, six armored personnel carriers, and ammunition in Kenya for Uganda between November 3 and 8. This is the first Soviet military aid in five years. The delivery may be part of a \$10 million agreement concluded in 1965; this deal was suspended when relations deteriorated and Soviet military technicians were withdrawn in February 1971.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

*16  
19 November 1973*

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

16 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Israel and Egypt began to implement the six-point agreement yesterday. The transfer of 26 wounded Israelis and over 400 Egyptians marked the first step in the prisoner exchange, and UN troops assumed control of Israeli checkpoints on the road to Suez city.

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(Page 1)

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(Page 3)

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An E-II class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine is on patrol about 500 to 600 nautical miles off the US west coast. It is testing US anti-submarine defenses and may also attempt to intercept and trail US ships. The timing of the patrol suggests it may originally have been part of the Soviet Navy's widespread reconnaissance effort during the Middle East war. (Page 4)

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Brazil's strong effort to peddle its military equipment abroad

(Page 6)

25X1

Notes on Japan's balance-of-payments deficit

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appear on Page 7.

At Annex, we examine the Pompidou government's increased assertiveness in European affairs and what seems to be behind it.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

The Israelis and Egyptians began implementing the six-point agreement yesterday. The transfer of 26 wounded Israelis and over 400 Egyptians marked the first step in the prisoner exchange. Attempts to work out an exchange of prisoners between Syria and Israel, however, have made no progress. Thus far the Syrians have taken a very tough line, insisting that the POW issue be linked to a final Middle East settlement. They clearly feel in a much stronger position than Egypt on this question, and presumably will hold out for significant Israeli concessions before agreeing to exchange POWs.

The United Nations Emergency Force assumed control yesterday of Israeli checkpoints at Kilometers 101 and 119, and supply trucks were on their way to Suez city. An International Red Cross spokesman has announced that the evacuation of more than a thousand sick and wounded Egyptian civilians from Suez city will begin today.

US diplomats in Cairo report that the implementation of the six-point agreement has changed the mood there from frustration to cautious optimism. Sadat's popularity is high, and he apparently is under no great domestic pressure to modify his tactics. These have distressed Libyan President Qadhafi, however. In a message to Sadat yesterday, Qadhafi bitterly condemned the cease-fire, protesting that the war should have continued "even if it developed into hand-to-hand fighting."

All fronts were relatively quiet yesterday, with only minor incidents reported. At the UN, further progress was made in assembling a peacekeeping force. The Emergency Force now has about 2,200 troops in the Middle East, and enough pledges to bring the total close to the 7,000-man goal. UNEF still lacks, however, adequate logistic support.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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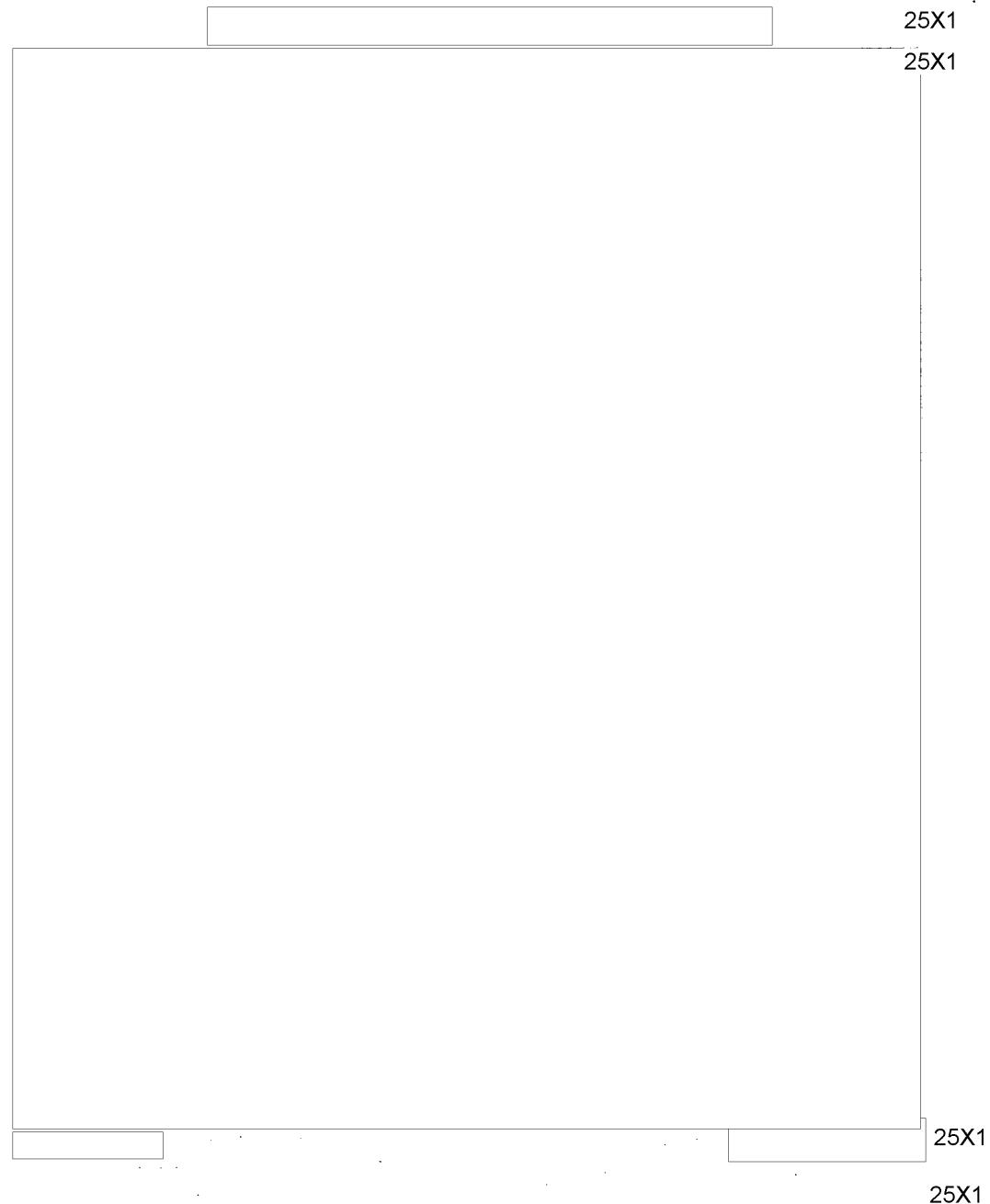
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR**

An E-II class nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine is operating about 500-600 nautical miles off the US west coast. It apparently left Soviet waters in mid-October, proceeding to a position some 600 miles west of the state of Washington. From there it has moved slowly south, and was sighted on November 11 about 500 miles west of San Francisco. If the E-II continues south, it could be in the main shipping lane when the US aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk sails from San Diego to Hawaii in late November, and may exercise against it.

The Soviet Pacific Fleet has 14 E-II class submarines. Each is equipped with eight launch tubes for an anti-ship cruise missile with a range just short of 200 nautical miles. Pacific Fleet E-II submarines operated east of Hawaii in 1967 and 1970. They also deployed to the Indian Ocean during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war and to the South China Sea after the mining of Haiphong.

The timing of the current patrol suggests it may have been part of the widespread reconnaissance effort of the Soviet Navy during the Middle East war. The E-II is testing US anti-submarine defenses, and may also attempt to intercept and trail major US ships such as the Kitty Hawk. There is no sign that the E-II will operate in conjunction with either of the Y-class ballistic missile submarines patrolling off the West Coast.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**Soviet Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean**

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## USSR - INDIAN OCEAN

The diagram illustrates four identical rectangular components, each consisting of a large central rectangle with a smaller rectangular cutout at the top-left corner. The overall width of each component is 25 units, indicated by the label "25X1" positioned to the right of the second component from the top. The height of the main body of each component is 1 unit, indicated by the label "25X1" positioned to the right of the fourth component from the top.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**BRAZIL**

The government is making a serious bid to sell made-in-Brazil military equipment abroad.



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In this concerted effort, Brazil is motivated by several factors. Brazilians realize that their overall economic expansion drive stands a better chance of succeeding if they can offer new kinds of exports to diverse foreign markets. Eager to polish their country's image as an emerging power, they seek to display Brazilian know-how and to demonstrate that they are more than self-sufficient in this, as in other areas.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTES

Japan: Tokyo's balance-of-payments deficit last month was almost \$1 billion. Overall imports were 77 percent higher than a year ago, and imports from the US grew even faster. As a result, the Japanese trade surplus with the US for the month fell to \$60 million, compared to \$360 million in October 1972.

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France: 

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## FRANCE

In recent weeks, the French, led by President Pompidou, have become increasingly assertive in European affairs and have been exploiting West European feelings about being left out of important developments. Part of this new activity grows out of a desire to move closer to their EC partners, part from the usual French striving after greater glory, and part from the government's, and especially Pompidou's, difficulties at home.

In talking about European unity last month, Pompidou declared that the Middle East crisis had shown how "dangerous" it was to allow the US and the USSR to operate unchecked. What was needed, he said, was for the Europeans to seize a greater role in world affairs. To do this, it would be necessary to harmonize EC policies at the summit and to develop a common approach to economic and financial problems.

This week Foreign Minister Jobert provided variations on the same theme. He accused the US and the USSR of establishing a "veritable condominium" that had reduced the EC to impotence, and of "brutally brushing aside" Western Europe in the search for a Middle East settlement. He urged quick action on European unity to offset this "humiliation."

Behind the bombast lies a genuine French desire to forge stronger links in Western Europe, especially if it can be done on French terms. When the EC met two weeks ago to cope with the tightening oil squeeze, the French, who oppose sharing schemes, offered assurances that Arab producers would turn a blind eye toward filling Dutch needs, and persuaded the EC to issue a pro-Arab statement.

By reiterating French dissatisfaction with super-power actions and by taking an emphatic line in EC councils, Paris was in part hoping to distract domestic critics of France's impotence abroad. In this, the government has been at least partly successful. One of its severest critics, Jean Lecanuet, quickly praised Pompidou's European initiative.

(continued)

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Furthermore, Pompidou's call for EC discussions on economic matters came against a background of economic woes and political sniping. A sharp rise in the cost of living--and the likelihood of even steeper increases in the coming months--has deepened the already acute concern over inflation, now running at an annual rate of 10 percent. French labor and business suspect the government wants to exploit the EC meetings to justify stronger controls in France.

Last week, labor leaders made clear that wage controls would be met with a general strike. Price controls imposed early this month have already provoked a strike that has emptied many stores of fresh fruit and vegetables and shut down many service industries.

Members of the governing coalition--including Gaullist leaders--have also expressed dissatisfaction with Pompidou's leadership. Die-hards have never accepted him as a true Gaullist. [redacted]

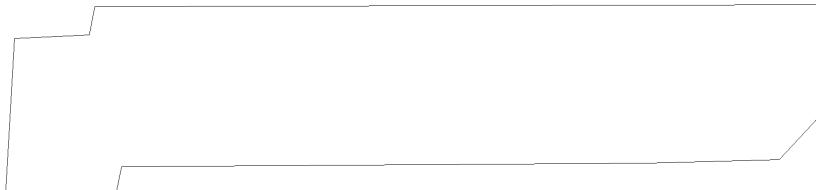
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[redacted] the President can no longer rely on Gaullist support in the assembly; leading Gaullists have recently opposed Pompidou in public for the first time.

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Many Gaullists are also sensitive to Pompidou's hints that he might want Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing, not a Gaullist at all, as his successor. They have publicly indicated their opposition to Giscard's becoming president and are assailing his management of the economy.

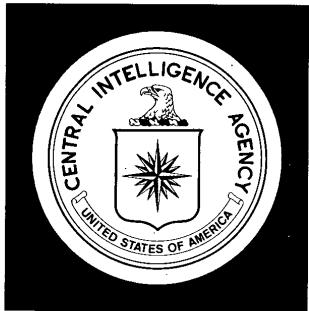
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# The President's Daily Brief

17 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

17 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

The Egyptian-Israeli prisoner exchange continued yesterday without hitch, and Syria's president has indicated some flexibility on agreeing to an exchange. The battle fronts were the quietest yet.  
*(Page 1)*

The Greek Government's suppression of student demonstrations has probably set back its experiment in promoting greater democracy. *(Page 2)*

A somewhat unusual message suggests that North Vietnamese infiltration through southern Laos may increase markedly in the next six months. *(Page 3)*

South Vietnam

*(Page 4)*

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Notes on resumption of operations at the Syrian oil terminal at Baniyas, the continuing failure to form a government in Turkey, and international monetary developments appear on *Page 6*.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

The Egyptian-Israeli prisoner exchange continued into its second day yesterday with no apparent hitch. More than 1,300 of the approximately 8,000 Egyptians have now been repatriated, and Cairo has returned 54 of the 247 Israeli prisoners. A convoy of UN-controlled vehicles brought the first wounded civilians out of Suez city yesterday, carrying about 300 of the town's estimated 1,200 wounded. As convoys of a non-military supplies to Suez city and the Egyptian Third Army continued, Tel Aviv reported that it turned back several Suez-bound trucks that were carrying fuel.

According to Secretary General Waldheim, Syria's President Asad has told a special UN envoy that Damascus would be ready to reach agreement on the exchange of prisoners of war if Israel were willing to accept the lines as they existed at the outbreak of hostilities on October 6. Asad said that an Israeli declaration of intent, rather than an actual return, would be sufficient and that negotiations could then proceed on "humanitarian aspects." Prime Minister Meir has at least initially rejected Asad's proposal, however, saying that the POW issue is a separate matter not linked to any other question.

Yesterday was the quietest day on the battle fronts since the war began, with only a single report of small arms fire on the Egyptian front marring the cease-fire.

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Since the cease-fire Beirut has shown interest in obtaining a UNEF presence along its border with Israel. No formal request has been made, however, and Lebanon has apparently decided to await developments in the peace negotiations before pursuing the matter. Security Council approval would be required to expand the UNEF patrol area.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**GREECE**

The Papadopoulos-Markezinis experiment in promoting greater democracy probably received a severe setback last night as the government suppressed student demonstrations in Athens.

Martial law was imposed throughout the country this morning. Prime Minister Markezinis initially postponed a press conference at which he was to have announced further measures in the "politicalization" of the regime and in the scheduling of the promised "impeccable" elections, but now he is again scheduled to speak early today.

The police restored order in the capital last night after six hours of rioting and violent clashes; two deaths were reported. Early this morning army tanks and police moved into the Polytechnic school at Athens University, which students had occupied since Wednesday. A government communiqué this morning announced that "no one would be allowed to disturb further the lawful order and calm of the Greek people." Demonstrators returned to the streets today, however.

President Papadopoulos had initially ordered that no force be used, in the hope that the students would eventually withdraw if left alone. As the demonstrations grew, however, he evidently felt obliged to follow the advice of his military police chief that they be halted, by force if necessary.

The students have been demanding greater academic freedom and immediate restoration of a democracy. They had staged sporadic protests since a clash with police on November 4 following a memorial service on the fifth anniversary of the death of former prime minister George Papandreou. Prominent former political leaders exploited the trial of arrested demonstrators by directly attacking the government. The light sentences accorded those convicted reflected the conciliatory approach the government took until last night.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**VIETNAM**

The number of North Vietnamese groups infiltrating through southern Laos may increase markedly during the next six months. According to a message intercepted on November 11, groups of some 600 men each will pass through the system on 19 days of every month beginning in December. The message indicates that these groups are earmarked for the central highlands and the southern half of South Vietnam. The total is comparable to the 68,000 that Hanoi sent to these areas in the 1971-72 dry season.

Several aspects of the message are unusual and suggest that it may not be an entirely accurate forecast. The number of infiltrators for these two regions is much larger than predicted by an earlier message, which indicated that only 13,000 men would pass through the system from November to March. So far, no troops have been detected. Dispatch of infiltration groups on only 19 days of each month is also highly unusual. Hanoi normally sends one or two groups every day while a movement is taking place. Moreover, the infiltration network has been improved in the past year and is probably capable of efficiently handling an even heavier flow than before.

The latest forecast makes no mention of troop infiltration to the northern and coastal areas of South Vietnam. If Hanoi intends to engage in heavy and sustained fighting there, additional troops would have to be sent south to replace anticipated losses.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SOUTH VIETNAM

A top-level power struggle may cause President Thieu to dismiss one or both of his two most important aides.

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Presidential Assistant Nguyen Van Ngan and Information Commissioner Hoang Duc Nha have been vying for influence for some months. [redacted]

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[redacted]

Thieu depends heavily on the backing of the military establishment, and if it comes to a showdown between civilian advisers and his senior commanders, he is likely to back the military.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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FRANCE

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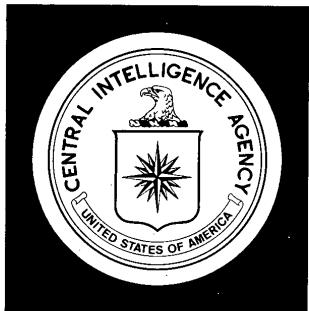
Syria-Iraq: The Syrian oil terminal at Baniyas, a major outlet for Iraq's oil exports, apparently has resumed operations, although somewhat below capacity. The Israelis destroyed about 60 percent of the terminal's oil storage facilities, and the port itself had been out of operation since October 7. About 8 percent of Western Europe's oil came from Iraq, principally through the Baniyas facility.

Turkey: Suleiman Demirel, the leader of the second largest party in parliament, has concluded that he is unable to form a coalition government. Bulent Ecevit, who heads the largest parliamentary group, failed in a similar attempt just last week. Former President Sunay reportedly has proposed that he be allowed to head a "grand coalition" of the two major parties, but this suggestion may not get much support either. Turkish politicians are rapidly running out of options, and new elections may be necessary.

International Monetary Developments: Growing pessimism over West Germany's economic prospects in view of the impending oil shortage is causing strong internal pressure on the European joint float. This pressure resulted in revaluation of the Norwegian crown on Thursday, and both the Swedish and Danish crowns closed at their upper limits against the mark yesterday. Although the Scandinavian countries rely heavily on Arab oil, Arab restrictions will hurt them less than more highly industrialized West Germany, and pressure for revaluations of the other Scandinavian currencies probably will continue.

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# The President's Daily Brief

19 November 1973

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

19 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Following the cease-fire, old animosities are flaring up again as Arab leaders prepare to attend or avoid a summit conference to begin on November 26.

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The prisoner-of-war exchange is more than half finished. (Page 1)

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Libya's President Qadhafi is openly campaigning against the six-point accord between Egypt and Israel. (Page 4)

After a day of sporadic demonstrations Athens was quiet overnight. The armed forces remain a key factor in the Greek political scene, and, if the situation should worsen, a return to a military regime cannot be excluded. (Page 6)

Demonstrators have been voicing grievances in the Thai hinterland for the past month and central officials are worried. So far, they intend only to step gingerly and proceed with political reforms. (Page 8)

Representatives of 23 Latin American and Caribbean states have drawn up a broad agenda for a meeting with Secretary Kissinger early next year. (Page 9)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Several important leaders may not attend the Arab summit meeting to be held in Algiers on November 26. Acting Jordanian Foreign Minister Mufti claims that the Iraqis and Libyans will not go. He told a US diplomat that he hopes Saudi Arabia's King Faysal also will not attend. In that case, he said, King Husayn could stay home too.

The Iraqi News Agency reported yesterday that 11 of the 18 Arab League member governments have so far agreed to participate in the summit. Libya, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia were not among the 11. The Iraqis and Libyans are opposed to Egypt's agreement to negotiate with Israel. The other prospective absentees probably wish to avoid for now a forum where the issue may come to a head.

King Husayn of Jordan, meanwhile, arrived in Tehran yesterday. According to press reports, he intends to discuss with the Shah the possibility of convening, perhaps early next month, a summit conference of Islamic states.

Over the weekend a Beirut paper reported that Egyptian President Sadat will meet "very soon" with Soviet party chief Brezhnev to discuss matters of "extreme importance." No date or meeting place was given, but Sadat is reported by the Iraqi press to be ready to fly to Belgrade this week for a meeting with Libya's Qadhafi.

Numerous Arab and black African officials arrived in Addis Ababa over the weekend to attend a special session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity starting today. The session was called at the urging of the Algerians, primarily to discuss the Middle East crisis and to get the OAU on record as backing the Arab cause.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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The Israeli cabinet yesterday approved Prime Minister Meir's proposal to establish a special five-man judicial commission of inquiry to probe the armed forces' preparedness for and conduct of the war. It is unlikely that the inquiry will be completed before the Israeli general elections scheduled for December 31.

The Egyptian-Israeli prisoner-of-war exchange continued smoothly over the weekend, with over half the prisoners held by each side reportedly having been returned. The evacuation of wounded from Suez city, meanwhile, was completed yesterday, according to a Red Cross spokesman. Egyptian and Israeli negotiators are to meet informally today to discuss, among other things, the disengagement of forces and the re-supply of Suez city, according to a UN spokesman in Cairo.

Egypt, meanwhile, has protested to the UN Israel's efforts to construct a causeway across the Suez Canal at the northern end of the Great Bitter Lake, charging that such activity constitutes a very serious violation of the cease-fire and a major engineering change of the canal.

Yesterday's announcement by the Arab oil producers that the production cutback planned for December will not affect exports to eight of the nine EC countries should at least temporarily reduce public criticism in Europe of the pro-Arab position recently adopted by the EC. The announcement stated that the Arab action was "in appreciation" of the EC's stance on the Middle

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

East, as expressed in the statement adopted by the nine EC foreign ministers on November 6. The latest Arab action on oil, however, does not include any changes in the previously announced 25-percent cutback in production or in the total ban on exports to the Netherlands or the US. Thus, while the Europeans can take some satisfaction, the oil squeeze will continue.

The Arab move will have the effect of emphasizing differences between Europe and the US on Middle East issues. These differences could be made even sharper if the exemption gained by the EC encourages it to tilt still more toward the Arabs in hopes of inducing a further relaxation of the restrictions on the flow of Arab oil to Europe.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**LIBYA**

President Qadhafi--angered by Cairo's acceptance of the cease-fire and President Sadat's apparent willingness to go to the negotiating table--is now openly campaigning against the six-point accord between Egypt and Israel.

Breaking a long silence in an interview early last week, Qadhafi protested great-power efforts to halt the Arab-Israeli conflict, which he claimed could never be resolved by negotiations. His remarks reflect a deepening rift with Sadat and an unwillingness to cooperate in future peace talks.

Qadhafi's behavior throughout the recent crisis has been determined by his belief that the war was ill-timed, and waged solely for the territorial gains of Egypt and Syria rather than for the complete restoration of historic Palestine to the Arabs. The events of the last six weeks, particularly Egypt's acceptance of the six-point accord, have confirmed Qadhafi's long-held suspicion that Egypt is prepared to accept the boundaries of Israel as they existed before the 1967 war. Such recognition of Israel, however indirect, and the prospect of great-power sponsorship of a settlement are anathema to Qadhafi.

Although at present Qadhafi appears anxious to avoid an open rupture with Egypt, he is working to undermine support for Sadat's position on negotiations. He and other members of the Revolutionary Command Council have been in frequent contact with other Arab leaders with the apparent aim of isolating Sadat before peace talks begin.

Despite Qadhafi's lack of credibility in most Arab capitals, he may be receiving a hearing from many of those who have long regarded Egypt as a too powerful and self-interested neighbor and from those radical elements in all Arab countries who share Libya's goal of ejecting all "European" Jews from Palestine. Even among Arab moderates, Libya's appeals may well play on traditional fears of Egyptian hegemony, especially now that Cairo has renewed its indebtedness to Moscow. The Libyans may also amplify Syrian and Palestinian misgivings that Egypt will abandon their territorial claims once serious negotiations are under way.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Initially, a major purpose of Libya's diplomatic initiatives had been to drum up support for an Arab summit conference at which Sadat would be forced to explain his intentions to the conclave and in turn would be held answerable to those who take a hard line toward a settlement with the Israelis. Now, Qadhafi refuses to attend a summit meeting set for Algiers on November 26, apparently because he no longer believes he can use it to hurt Sadat.

Qadhafi began a four-day visit to Yugoslavia yesterday, the first such trip he has made since taking power in 1969. His decision to travel at this critical point in Middle East politics may be designed to show his contempt for peace efforts now under way.

Press reports from Baghdad predict that Egypt's President Sadat will fly to Belgrade to explain his acceptance of the cease-fire to Qadhafi. [redacted]

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

GREECE

The government, fearing new demonstrations, placed military forces on full alert yesterday as a "precautionary measure." After a quiet Saturday night, army and police forces skirmished yesterday with small groups of demonstrators in Athens throughout the day. The French news agency reports that this morning, pamphlets calling for a workers' uprising against the government were thrown into Athens streets.

The toll of the weekend disturbances included nine dead, 350 injured, and more than 1,200 arrested.

In a radiobroadcast on Saturday, President Papadopoulos blamed the demonstrations on politicians and "anarchic elements" trying to frustrate his efforts to return Greece to political "normality." He said his previous policy of "self-restraint" had been misunderstood, and he urged those politicians who had backed the demonstrators to reconsider.

Papadopoulos' plea was addressed to politicians such as former prime minister Kanellopoulos, who had issued a statement hailing the demonstrators as "showing the way to democracy." So far, none of the politicians supporting the demonstrators has been arrested. Feeling against the politicians is reportedly running high in the government, and Papadopoulos' former military colleagues, who in recent months had been largely alienated by his policies, now appear to be supporting him.

It is not yet clear who was directing the anti-regime activity inside the Polytechnic Institute, the center of the demonstrations until it was cleared by the army on Saturday morning. Followers of exiled leftist Andreas Papandreou were much in evidence as agitators and participants, however.

The timing of the demonstrations was unfortunate for the government's efforts to "politicalize" the regime. The politicians had been largely adopting a wait-and-see attitude toward Prime Minister Markezinis' invitation to participate in elections; many were tempted to take part if the Prime Minister carried through on his pledge of "impeccable" election procedures. Because of the disturbances, Markezinis has indefinitely postponed announcement of further "politicalization" measures.

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Many politicians may now interpret the weekend's events as "proof" that nothing has changed and the authoritarian character of the government remains. At the same time, the politicians must share some blame for the events because of their encouragement of the students.

Nevertheless, Papadopoulos has reaffirmed his intention to continue with the political normalization program, toward which some army officers have been cool. The US Embassy believes the weekend's events demonstrate that the army remains a key factor in the Greek political scene, and that if the situation should worsen, a return to a military regime cannot be excluded.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## THAILAND

Thai protesters throughout the country are continuing to voice their grievances in the wake of last month's upheaval in Bangkok. According to the US Embassy, demonstrators in Thailand's hinterland have been agitating against provincial officials, school administrators, and the high price of rice. In Bangkok, students have assembled before the embassy of Nationalist China, presumably to protest the continued presence in Taiwan of former strongman Praphat.

Thus far local authorities have had little trouble coping with the demonstrations, but central government officials are worried. Prime Minister Sanya, Army Commander in Chief General Krit, and the director of the National Police appeared on television last week to appeal for calm. Krit reportedly has recommended to Sanya that measures planned to grant amnesty to the October rioters include a call for an end to demonstrations.

Although Krit has complained privately about continued student agitation, press attacks on the armed forces, and public harassment of uniformed personnel, he apparently remains committed to a return to civilian government. Last week's television appeal included a pledge by Krit to keep the army out of politics. At the moment, he is working closely with the King and the Prime Minister on a plan to replace the military-dominated National Assembly with a new civilian body.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

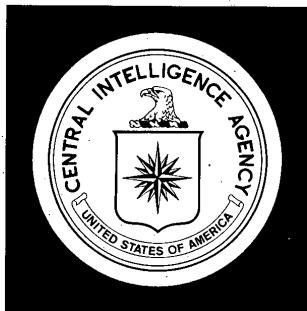
Representatives of 23 Latin American and Caribbean nations met in Bogota from November 14-16 to discuss the course of US - Latin American relations. They have drawn up a broad agenda for a meeting with Secretary Kissinger early next year in Mexico. The conference, attended by 16 foreign ministers, fulfilled the desires of its principal organizers--the foreign ministers of Mexico and Colombia--to avoid major contentious issues and to contribute to a constructive dialogue with the Secretary.

Among the topics the Latins want to discuss with the US are: greater cooperation in the hemisphere for development; the international monetary system; the role of multinational corporations; the transfer of technology; and the revitalization of the inter-American system. Panama won support for a resolution that calls on the US to conclude a Canal treaty that will satisfy Panama's "just aspirations," but efforts by other countries to introduce controversial issues were defeated.

Delegates were said to be divided in their views about Cuba--the only Latin American country not invited to Bogota. The possibility of reintegrating the Castro government into regional organizations will be raised with Secretary Kissinger, and a majority of the participants probably will seek a definition of US policy toward Havana.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

20 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

20 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Israeli and Egyptian representatives exchanged proposals yesterday regarding disengagement of forces. General Yariv suggested mutual withdrawal from the banks of the canal; his Egyptian counterpart proposed creating a buffer zone east of a line down the middle of the Sinai.

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(Page 1)

25X1

The Arabs are paying cash for some of the aid Moscow has sent Egypt and Syria since the war began. This is a departure from previous financial arrangements for arms supply; money from oil producing states has made it possible. (Page 2)

French planning for a considerable increase in naval strength in the Mediterranean over the next several years is discussed on Page 3.

Statements of high French officials indicate that France's nuclear doctrine is continuing to evolve from one based on immediate strategic retaliation into one with a number of levels of nuclear response.

(Page 4)

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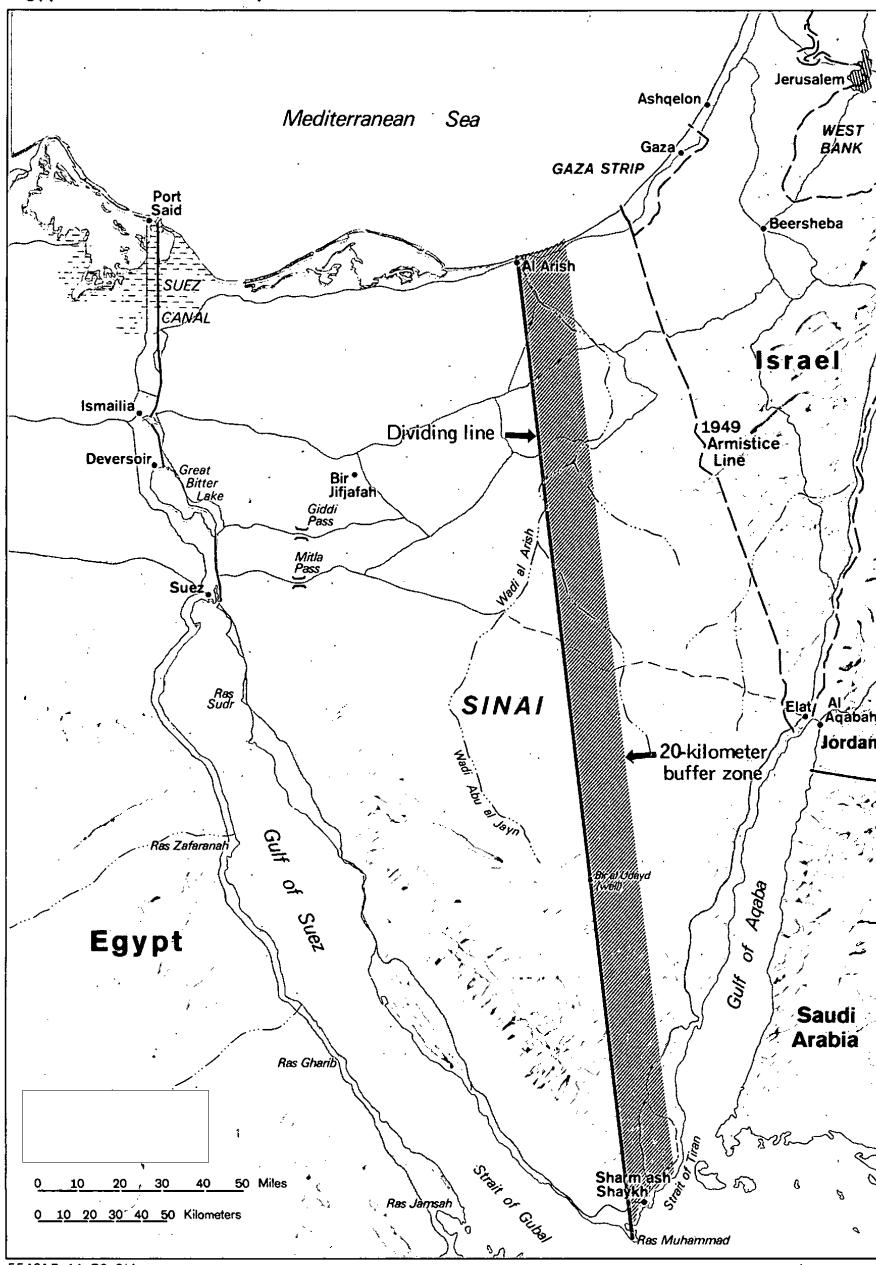
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(Page 5)

Notes on political unrest in Athens, and on events in Cambodia and China appear on Page 6.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

Egyptian Withdrawal Proposal



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Israeli and Egyptian representatives exchanged proposals regarding disengagement of forces during a meeting yesterday at Kilometer 101. General Yariv suggested a mutual withdrawal from the banks of the Suez Canal, leaving a ten-kilometer buffer zone on each side that would be patrolled by the UN Emergency Force. General Gamasy countered with an Egyptian proposal that would divide the Sinai Peninsula with a line running from Al Arish in the north to Ras Muhammad in the south. Israeli forces would withdraw 20 kilometers east of the line, and UNEF would patrol the buffer zone in between, including Sharm ash Shaykh. The Egyptians apparently added a detailed plan for thinning out forces of both sides along the buffer zone.

According to an Israeli spokesman, the two sides also discussed the POW exchange and resupply of Suez city and the Egyptian Third Army. They agreed to hold a formal meeting on November 22.

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted] Syria is short of trained tank crews, but could launch heavy artillery shelling and local ground attacks on the Israeli salient in Golan.

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[Redacted] the Syrian defense minister has asked Jordan to send a mechanized infantry brigade immediately to join other elements of the Jordanian Third Division on the southern flank of the Syrian front. It is not clear why the Syrians feel they need the mechanized brigade so urgently; they may be preparing to take some action of their own against Israeli forces.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR - ARAB STATES**

In a departure from previous financial arrangements for arms supply, the Arabs are paying cash for some of the aid Moscow has sent Egypt and Syria since the war began. Money from oil producing states has made this possible.

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[redacted] the Soviets will get cash for emergency supplies. Liberal Soviet credit arrangements, however, will apply to military aid under pre-war contracts.

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The total amount of hard currency the Arabs will pay is not known. Algeria reportedly has already forwarded \$200 million to the USSR. Other Arab countries have promised Egypt and Syria about \$2.5 billion to be used for war aid.

Arab willingness to pay cash reflects a desire to limit dependence on Moscow. For this same reason both Saudi Arabia and Libya were offering Cairo increased financial backing even before the war. For their part, the Soviets undoubtedly welcome hard currency, which not only will lessen the cost of supporting the Arabs but also will help offset the USSR's large balance-of-payments deficit this year.



**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FRANCE**

The French plan to add to their naval forces in the Mediterranean over the next several years. Early this month the head of the French Navy, Admiral de Joybert, said publicly that it is "imperative" for France to have two equally strong naval bases--one at Brest in the Atlantic and the other at Toulon in the Mediterranean. De Joybert revealed that France intends in 1975 to base at Toulon ships now stationed elsewhere. He also said that France's second nuclear-powered attack submarine squadron will operate out of Toulon in the early 1980s. The first will be stationed in Brest.

Before basing nuclear-powered submarines at Toulon, the French will have to construct a nuclear support facility there. This could also be used for ballistic missile submarines. De Joybert indicated last summer that French ballistic missile submarines would eventually operate in the Mediterranean.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FRANCE**

Recent statements by high-level civilian and military officials indicate that French nuclear doctrine is continuing to move from one based on immediate massive strategic retaliation to one with a number of levels of nuclear response. The French believe that each level has its own deterrent value and that a flexible doctrine will make France's strategic deterrence more credible to the Soviets.

In a wide-ranging discussion on the subject with a US official last week, Jacques Martin, a spokesman for the Armed Forces Ministry, affirmed that France's growing tactical nuclear inventory gives Paris the capability to use these weapons relatively early in a conflict--from the first to the third day. This would show France's determination to escalate the conflict if necessary to meet aggression. If the aggressor continued the attack, Martin said, the French "were prepared to escalate to the level of deep penetration nuclear attacks," probably limited initially to distant military targets.

Martin did not elaborate on whether he meant Eastern Europe or the western USSR, or what weapons systems would be employed. He also would not specify at what point French strategy called for targeting Soviet population centers.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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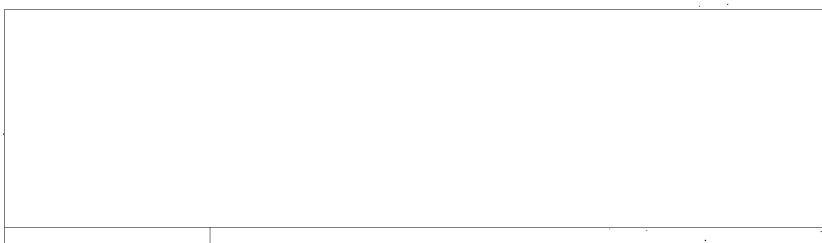
WEST GERMANY



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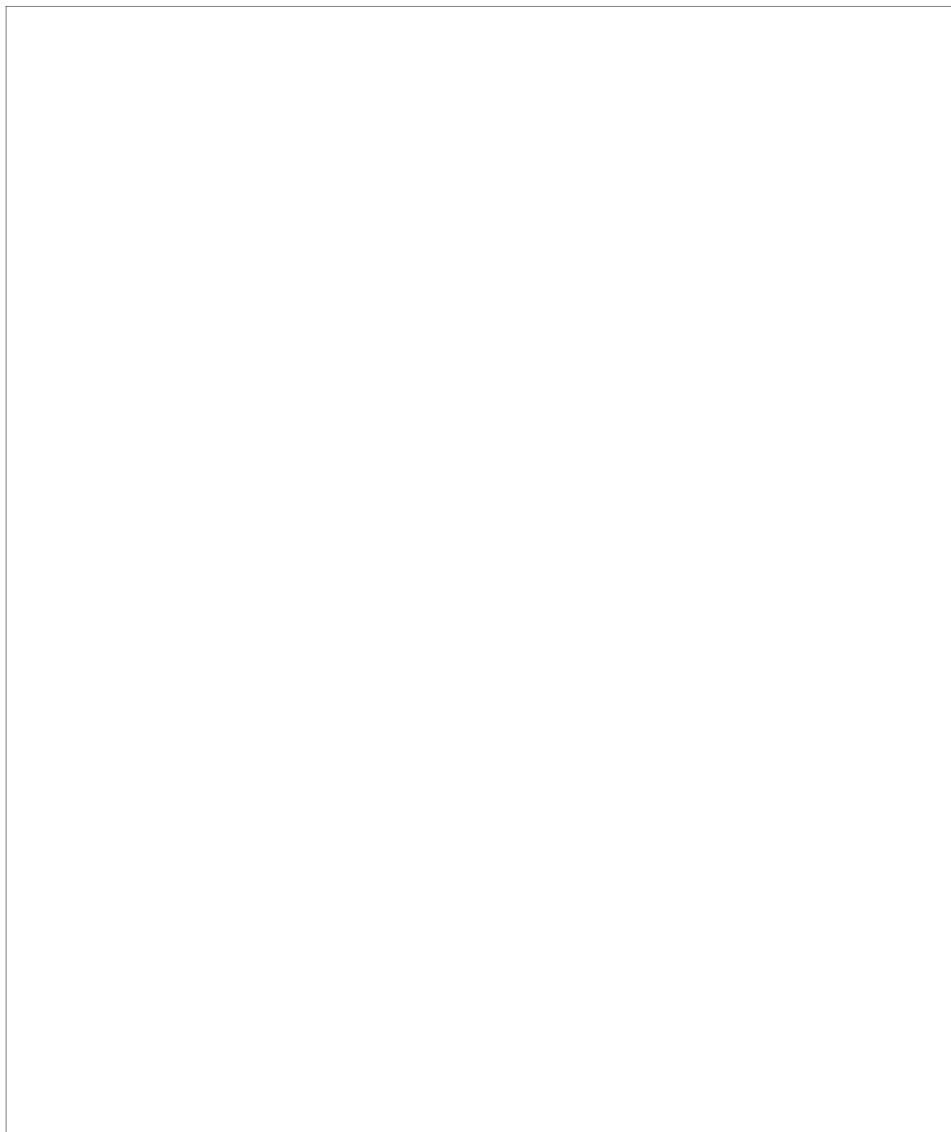


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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## FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

## NOTES

Greece: Security forces prevented further demonstrations in Athens yesterday and martial law remains in force. Several Communist leaders and other regime opponents have been arrested. President Papadopoulos has forbidden arrests of prominent non-Communist politicians, however, indicating that he remains reluctant to let the recent unrest frustrate efforts toward wider participation in parliamentary elections promised for sometime next year. The disturbances have, nonetheless, intensified army opposition to steps toward political normalization, and the President will have to take this into account. Papadopoulos has already ordered Prime Minister Markezinis to avoid public statements about elections, and has insisted they will not be held until order is fully restored.

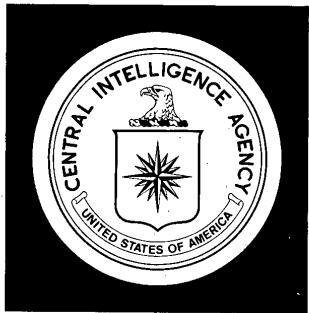
Cambodia: Security around the President's quarters has been strengthened following the bombing yesterday of the presidential compound by a disaffected Cambodian Air Force pilot. There are no signs yet, however, that Lon Nol is preparing a widespread crackdown against suspected antigovernment elements as he did last March when the first such attack occurred. As was the case with the first incident, the attack yesterday apparently was an isolated act. The aircraft headed south after the attack and the pilot probably has sought refuge in a Khmer Communist - controlled area.

China: [redacted] that China has deployed a short-range ballistic missile to support theater-level forces in central China. [redacted] a launch unit for a 330-nautical mile surface-to-surface missile system at a field site near Mu-Chia-yen, some 30 nautical miles southeast of Hsi-an. The missile could strike only targets within China from this location. The Chinese have had a low-kiloton nuclear warhead compatible with such a missile since about 1966.

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# The President's Daily Brief

*21 November 1973*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

21 November 1973

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

A former Lebanese prime minister reports that his recent swing through Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait convinced him that all three countries are now eager for peace. (Page 1)

The Netherlands is trying to repair its ties with the Arab states and is pressing fellow EC members to help mitigate the effects of the oil boycott. (Page 2)

Qadhafi will spend five days in Paris following his current talks in Belgrade. He apparently is shopping for military hardware and aid. (Page 3)

Bhutto's recent strong warnings against Afghan pressure have further embittered Pakistan's relations with Kabul. (Page 4)

Notes on a Brazilian-Algerian oil deal and the Soviet Union's difficulties with its A-class submarine appear on Page 5.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

Former Lebanese prime minister Saeb Salaam told Ambassador Buffum yesterday that his recent two-week swing through Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait convinced him that a "revolutionary" change had occurred in the outlook toward Israel. Leaders in all three countries consider their honor vindicated by last month's war, and are now eager for peace. He reported that even some extremist fedayeen chiefs seem to share this view. Salaam warned, however, that a failure in the current effort to achieve a durable peace would trigger an Arab backlash that might include renewing the war.

Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Arafat has privately stated that the PLO will demand that a separate Palestinian delegation be seated at any peace conference once it takes up the Palestinian question. [redacted]

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[redacted] the PLO would not attend the first phase of such a conference, which he expected would focus on Israeli withdrawal to its 1967 borders.

[redacted] Fatah anticipates that by the time the conference turns to the future of Palestine, the Palestinians will have formed a provisional government. Its representatives would plan to press for Palestinian self-determination and a return of refugees to their original homes.

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FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NETHERLANDS

The Dutch government is trying to re-establish a dialogue with the Arab states and is pressing the EC members to help mitigate the effects of the oil boycott. On Monday the Foreign Ministry submitted a White Paper to parliament designed mainly to convince the Arabs that The Hague has an even-handed policy on the Middle East. The document reiterates support for UN Resolution 242 and mentions the need to give some satisfaction to the Palestinians' political aspirations. The paper invites representatives of Arab oil-producing states to The Hague to discuss differences.

Drafting the document was painful for the generally pro-Israeli Dutch. The paper in effect admits that their diplomatic efforts have failed to budge the Arab states. Charges of ineptitude by the government's own left wing as well as the opposition have helped produce the shift. In addition, three Arab states have begun a boycott against KLM and are threatening to extend it to Dutch shipping.

Dissatisfaction with the EC reaction has prompted parliamentary deputies from several parties to suggest retaliation against neighboring countries. Prime Minister den Uyl, in fact, has warned that if the EC members refuse to share their oil, the Netherlands may ban exports of natural gas to them. More cautiously, the Foreign Ministry has warned the EC that the ministerial meeting in Copenhagen this week must produce concrete results.

Some crude oil apparently still is passing through the Netherlands, but the Arab states have established a monitoring team to ensure that no shipments are diverted to Dutch refineries.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**LIBYA**

President Qadhafi has decided to follow his current talks in Belgrade with a five-day visit to Paris. Judging from the composition of his delegation, Qadhafi is shopping for military hardware and assistance in exchange for assurances of oil supplies. Libya's intransigence on the Middle East is probably the main focus of his discussions in both capitals.

This is Qadhafi's first trip outside the Arab world since he took power in 1969. Until now, he has been apprehensive about leaving the Middle East and has always sent Prime Minister Jallud to represent Libya in Europe. Qadhafi's decision to venture forth at this point may reflect his determination to present personally his militant position on the Arab-Israeli issues.

The trip may also be designed to underscore his low regard for current peace efforts. Qadhafi reportedly will wind up his stay in France with a major press conference on November 26, the date set for the Arab summit in Algiers. He presumably hopes to upstage the summit, which he recently denounced as a facade for rubber-stamping decisions already made in Cairo.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

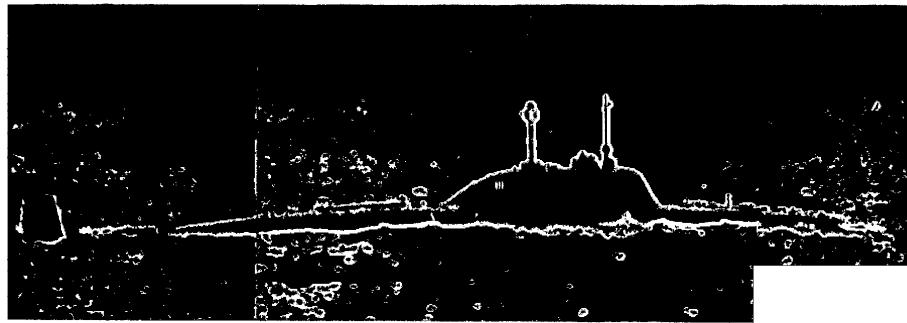
Prime Minister Bhutto's remarks during his recent tour of tribal areas near the Afghan border have further embittered relations with Kabul. Although there are differing versions of what Bhutto said, he clearly used strong language to warn the Afghans against putting additional pressure on Pakistan. Officials in Kabul characterize his remarks as "completely unacceptable" and "deliberately provocative."

According to a Pakistani Foreign Ministry official, Bhutto has concluded that a policy of "restraint" has only encouraged Afghan provocations, and that the time has come to remind Kabul that Pakistan will not tolerate interference in its domestic affairs. The official cited Afghanistan's stepped-up anti-Pakistan propaganda and personal attacks on Bhutto, a marked increase in the number of Afghan agents in contact with Pakistani tribes, and Kabul's support for an exiled opposition leader alleged to be organizing a tribal insurrection.

The exchange of insults and other provocations is likely to continue. Neither country wants an armed confrontation, but the chances for miscalculation or overreaction become greater as tensions rise.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**Soviet A-Class Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTES**

Brazil-Algeria: Brazil is taking steps to ensure continued access to oil from the Arab countries, its chief source of supply. The Medici government has agreed to invest over \$30 million in oil exploration activities in Algeria during the next four years in return for one million tons of Algerian crude oil per year. Brazil also has recently negotiated concessions for oil exploration and development in Egypt and Iraq as well as long-term supply contracts with Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

USSR: Difficulties continue with the Soviet Union's A-class nuclear-powered attack submarine, [redacted] only one of which has been built.

[redacted] the A-class shows that it has been cut in half with only the stern section in evidence in a drydock at Severodvinsk. The A-class appears to have run into a series of undetermined problems since it was launched in 1969. Evidence suggests, however, that the Soviets are continuing attempts to make it operational.

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# The President's Daily Brief

22 November 1973

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## THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

22 November 1973

### PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

25X1

The Egyptians are talking with increasing harshness about what they term Israeli obstructionism in the cease-fire talks [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] The senior UN representative in Damascus reports that the Syrians are moving more troops into an area along the northern Syrian cease-fire line. (Page 1)

25X1

[redacted]  
Argentina's President Peron is seriously ill and may not survive. (Page 4)

25X1

In Cambodia, Communist forces continue to hold a four-mile stretch of Route 4 and appear to be preparing for an all-out attack on the provincial capital of Takeo. Floods have temporarily halted military activity in the Phnom Penh area. (Page 5)

25X1

[redacted]  
The Austrian Government is planning shortly to replace the Schoenau transit center for emigrating Soviet Jews with new facilities just south of Vienna. (Page 7)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## ARAB STATES - ISRAEL

The Egyptian front remained quiet yesterday, and only sporadic artillery fire was reported on the Syrian front. Egyptian General Gamasy has told the UN Emergency Force commander, General Siilasvuo, that the prisoner exchange will be completed tomorrow, a delay of 24 hours.

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The Egyptians are talking with increasing harshness about what they term Israeli obstructionism in the cease-fire talks.

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Cairo will break off talks at Kilometer 101 after today's meeting if Tel Aviv continues its refusal to discuss the October 22 cease-fire lines. The official explained that Egypt regards the six-point agreement as a comprehensive package, not a series of proposals that can be selectively implemented.

Little information is available on the meeting of November 19--the only one that has considered the question of the October 22 lines--beyond the fact that the two sides exchanged wide-ranging withdrawal proposals. The Egyptians clearly hope for rapid progress toward disengaging forces, and the Israelis would like to slow the process. The Egyptians may anticipate a serious deadlock that they feel they would not be able to resolve without US help.

The senior UN representative in Damascus has reported that the Syrians are moving more troops into an area along the northern Syrian cease-fire line. He was apparently unable to determine the size or nature of the movement. He stated, however, that the Syrians no longer want any UN patrols stationed in the area and that the Syrian chief of staff "probably will not permit" continued UN mobile patrols.

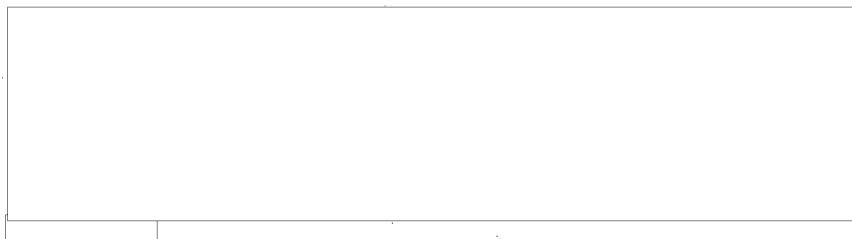
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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SYRIA-USSR

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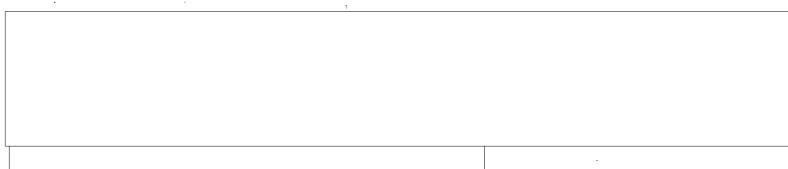


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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARGENTINA**

President Peron is seriously ill and may not survive.

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If Peron dies suddenly it is unlikely that his wife and constitutional successor, Vice President Maria Estela de Peron, would be able to retain power for long. Although Peron has allowed her to assume limited executive duties, she has shown few political talents and has little support within the Peronist movement. Should she resign or be forced out, the succession would constitutionally go to the head of the Peronist-dominated Senate, who would be required to call for an election within 30 days.

Such a constitutional successor, however, would probably not last long--if, indeed, he could even be put in office. There is no single Peronist leader sufficiently strong or popular to stand a chance of gaining control of the Peronist movement peacefully. A violent struggle for control of the government and the movement would be likely.

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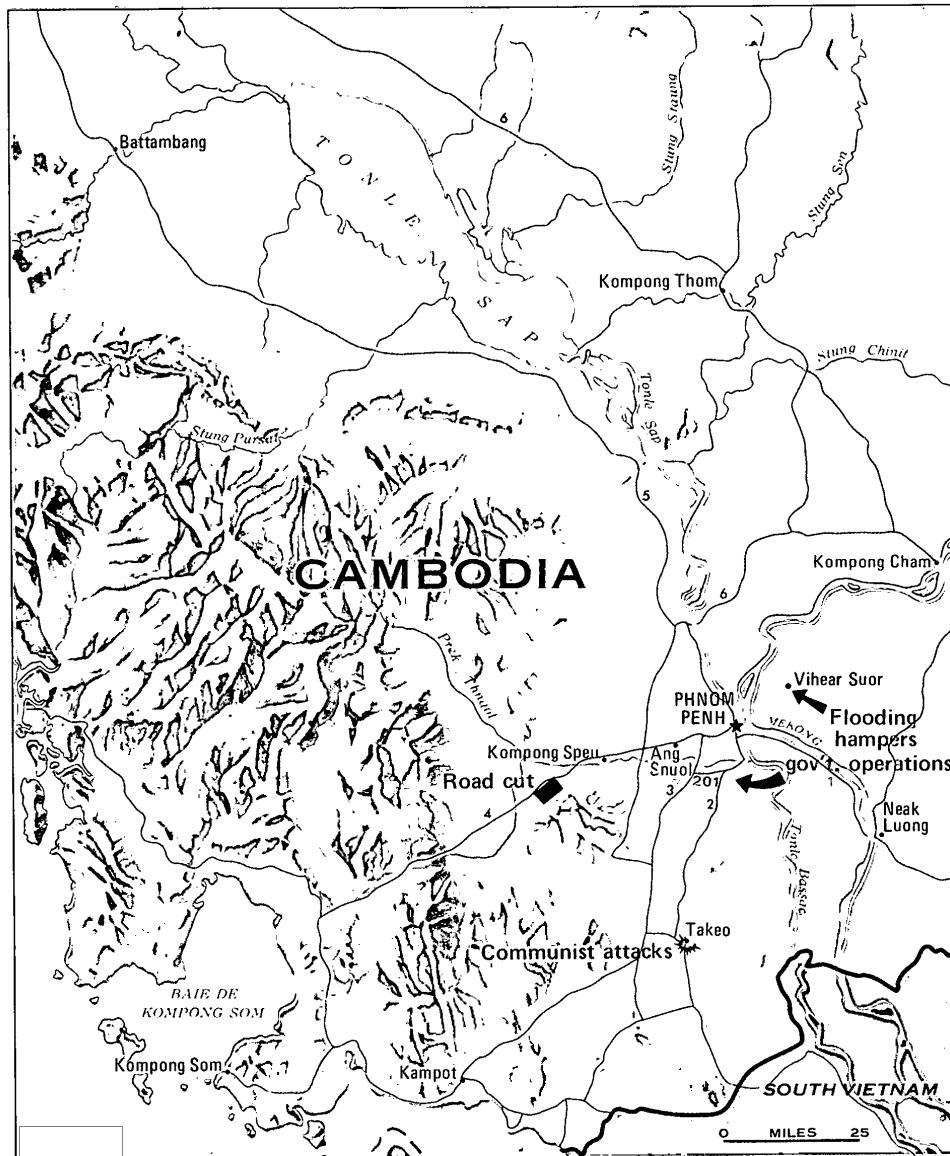
A violent struggle for power would hasten the re-emergence of the military as the ultimate political arbiter in Argentina.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

CAMBODIA

Khmer Communist forces during the past week have maintained firm control over a four-mile stretch of Route 4 west of Kompong Speu City and have kept nearby government units pinned down with mortar fire and sporadic ground attacks. Recent intercepted messages from this front have reflected Communist plans to mount a major attack against Kompong Speu itself. Local government commanders have apparently been anticipating such a move and appear reluctant to commit the necessary troops to reopen the highway.

At the same time, a Communist push appears to be developing against the isolated provincial capital of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh. The city has been under sporadic attack since November 16 [redacted]

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[redacted] Takeo has a 2,000-man military garrison and a civilian population of 43,000. Last April, intense US bombing prevented the Communists from capturing the city.

In the Phnom Penh region, however, typhoon rains have brought military activity to a temporary standstill. The flooding of the Prek Thnaot River on the capital's southern front has halted efforts to resupply elements of two government divisions holding newly won territory along Routes 2 and 201.

Similar flooding ten miles northeast of Phnom Penh has slowed the move to relieve government forces at the town of Vihear Suor. The situation along Phnom Penh's northwestern defense line--ten miles from the city's airport--remains quiet following the Cambodian Army's successful clearing operation in that area last week.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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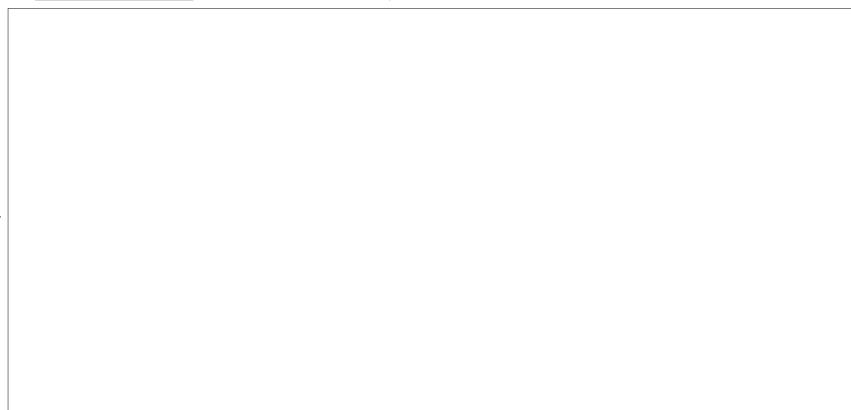
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NORTH KOREA



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

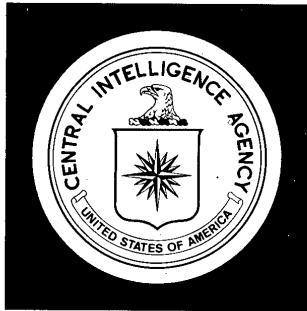
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NOTE

Austria: The Austrian Government is planning shortly to replace the Schoenau transit center for emigrating Soviet Jews with new facilities at Woellersdorf, just south of Vienna, and to establish new processing arrangements. Chancellor Kreisky informed Mrs. Meir in October that under the coming arrangement, Soviet Jews transiting Austria would have to leave for other destinations as quickly as possible. Woellersdorf is a small medical center and will be under the nominal control of the Austrian Red Cross. Austrian and Israeli officials reportedly have drafted plans to replace the Woellersdorf center later by a transit station at the Vienna airport, thus permitting even more rapid processing of emigrants.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

23 November 1973



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

23 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

[Redacted]

25X1

Given Israeli concerns about a second surprise attack, the possibility of preemptive action by Israeli forces is high. (Page 1)

25X1

President Tito appears to have made a major step toward a Yugoslav-Soviet rapprochement at the expense of ties with the US and Romania. (Page 3)

[Redacted] (Page 4)

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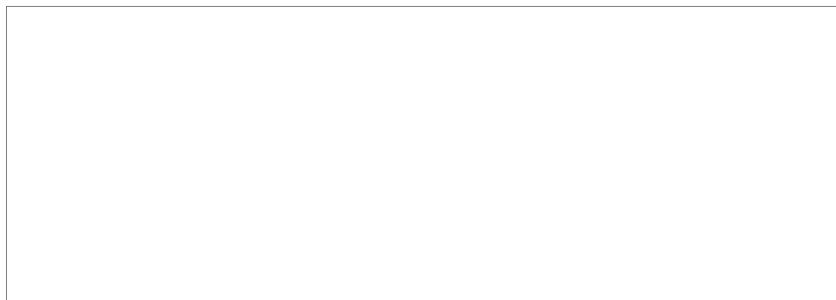
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In Laos, the Communists have finally agreed to hold today the first formal session of the joint commission to implement the peace agreement. (Page 5)

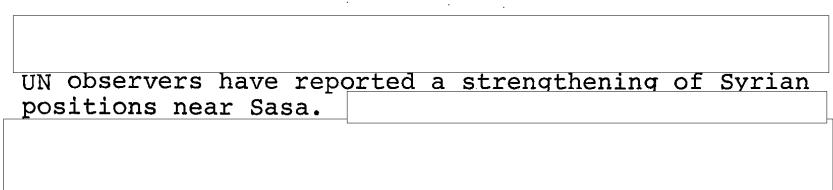
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**



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UN observers have reported a strengthening of Syrian positions near Sasa.

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The UN observers may have seen some of these units being redeployed or perhaps reinforced.

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Egyptian and Israeli representatives are to meet again today at Kilometer 101 to continue discussions on disengagement of forces. The chief Egyptian representative yesterday told reporters that each side had presented two alternative proposals. Differences remain, he added, but "we are still trying." Cairo domestic radio, meanwhile, broadcast a report on the meeting, citing the UN commander's comment that the talks were "beneficial." After publicly forecasting earlier that Thursday's talks were to have been "decisive," Egypt's mild treatment of the inconclusive meeting could be a mask for hostile intentions.

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Because of the political and military setbacks that the Israeli Government would incur as a result of a second Arab surprise attack, the possibility of an Israeli preemptive attack is high.

Israel and Egypt nevertheless have completed the exchange of prisoners, and an official Egyptian spokesman has expressed hope that an Arab-Israeli peace conference would begin "within the next few weeks." Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam has said his government would attend a peace conference "if it is convened in accordance with our concept." When asked whether he expects further military action, however, Khaddam would not rule it out, saying it was part of the battle, which also has complementary political and economic facets.

Syrian President Asad plans to visit Cairo today for talks with President Sadat. The Egyptian press reports he will then fly to Algiers for the Arab summit, which begins Monday. Syrian and Egyptian leaders appear confident that Sadat's position on the cease-fire and negotiations will prevail at the conference. Iraq and Libya are the only states not represented, and a low-level Libyan delegation may yet appear. Egypt's semi-official paper, Al Ahram, has called on all Arab governments to attend as a demonstration of solidarity.

Meanwhile, the Organization of African Unity adopted a resolution simultaneously hailing Egypt's "October war of liberation" and condemning Israel for its "act of aggression on October 6." The resolution called on Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and urged that African states continue to withhold diplomatic relations from Tel Aviv until it does so.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**YUGOSLAVIA-USSR-ROMANIA**

President Tito's exceptionally friendly talks with Brezhnev in Kiev last week appear to have been a major step toward a new rapprochement with the Soviets. The warm language of the communiqué published after the meetings significantly exceeds anything produced earlier. Moreover, this time, the communiqué failed to list long-standing Yugoslav requirements on the right of socialist states to differ and on the obligations of the USSR to respect Yugoslav sovereignty.

The document twice referred to "trust" and mutual understanding. Although Tito has said privately that he trusts Brezhnev, he has never before used the word in a formal document.

It is quite likely that the "trust" between the two is based in large part on Tito's militant support of the Arabs and his solid support for Soviet policy in the Middle East. From the Soviet standpoint, Tito's position has also had the welcome effect of estranging Belgrade from Washington.

Part of the "trust" must also result from Yugoslavia pressure on the Romanians to support Moscow's policy in the Middle East and to abandon their attempts to play an independent role in the area. [redacted]

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25X1

Tito's new closeness to the USSR has provoked criticism and concern at home. Public uncertainty is such that rumors alleging a US-Soviet agreement to partition Yugoslavia have been officially denied and blamed on the US and its allies. So far, however, no public explanations of Tito's turn back to the East have been made.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARGENTINA**

A number of sources in Buenos Aires report  
that Peron has been brought home from the hospital  
and is resting comfortably after his heart attack,

25X1

The chain of succession to President Peron  
is murkier [redacted]

[redacted] His wife, as vice president,  
remains next in line, but she has little prospect  
of governing. The President of the Senate,  
who would be next in line, is holding that post  
only in an acting capacity, and according to our  
embassy's interpretation of the constitution, is  
not, therefore, a potential successor. The line  
passes thus to Raul Lastiri, president of the lower  
house and one of the men who held the presidency  
during the transition from military rule.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

**Laos:** The Communists have finally agreed to hold today the first formal session of the joint commission to implement the peace agreement. The commission's convocation comes two months after the signing of the protocol to the February peace accords, and is an important step toward formation of a coalition government.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

*24 November 1973*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

24 November 1973

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**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

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Defense Minister Dayan has taken a tough line on how Israel should approach future peace negotiations. (Page 1)

Jordanian armed forces Commander in Chief Majali recently gave the US ambassador a lengthy lecture on what Majali described as a dangerous deterioration in King Husayn's standing with army and tribal leaders. Ambassador Brown observes that growing discontent among the King's traditional supporters is cause for concern, particularly if a future crisis should put their loyalty to the test. (Page 3)

The nine EC countries will make oral demarches in Arab capitals this weekend in an attempt to convince the Arabs that EC unity will not be breached by tactics of discrimination. (Page 4)

General Secretary Brezhnev will arrive in India on Monday on his first trip to a Third World country since he became party chief. The visit will probably produce further agreements on military and economic aid as well as Indian endorsement of many Soviet foreign policy initiatives. On sensitive matters, however, the Indians will keep their distance. Prospects for the visit are discussed on pages 5 and 6.

Participants at the Gaullist party congress last weekend displayed considerable dissatisfaction with President Pompidou's leadership. Orthodox and liberal Gaullists seemed to emerge from the congress with a new sense of unity that excludes Pompidou. (Page 7)

Canada is considering wheat deals with Syria, Egypt, and Libya totaling \$375 million. The negotiations, which follow reports of similar discussions with Venezuela, suggest that Ottawa is trying to link wheat exports to crude oil supplies. (Page 8)

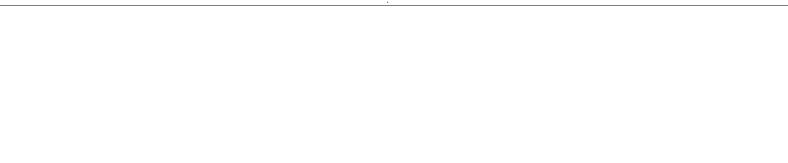
Notes on the death yesterday of Japanese Finance Minister Aichi and on the performance of the dollar this week also appear on Page 8.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

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[redacted] Otherwise there has been no additional evidence of imminent Arab military action since that which was passed yesterday by the Israelis and which apparently caused them to begin mobilizing reserves and to bring their forces to a high state of alert. From the Arab side, King Husayn expressed concern over reports of heavy Israeli military traffic moving toward Jericho and the Jordan Valley, but [redacted] [redacted] there is no unusual military activity in Jordan.

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Yesterday's Israeli-Egyptian discussions at Kilometer 101 were inconclusive; the two sides will meet again today. A UN spokesman said that both sides showed a "constructive" attitude and clarified "many details." Meanwhile, other Israeli and Egyptian military representatives at Kilometer 101 are discussing arrangements for returning bodies of soldiers killed in action, moving additional Egyptian wounded out of Suez city, and reunifying Egyptian families separated as a result of Israeli military operations west of the Suez Canal.

Israeli Defense Minister Dayan has taken a strong stand with respect to how Israel should approach future peace negotiations. Dayan told a meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday that the Israelis must ensure that the Geneva peace conference is neither a "withdrawal conference, as the Americans want," nor a "surrender conference, as the Arabs want." He stressed that Israel must not relinquish control over the Golan Heights, the Jordan West Bank, or Sharm ash-Shaykh at the tip of the Sinai peninsula, and added that the Israelis should "tackle the Bab al-Mandab" blockade. Dayan's statements contrasted with those attributed to him earlier this week when he reportedly called for flexibility in negotiations with the Arabs.

(continued)

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Tel Aviv sent a formal complaint yesterday to UN Secretary General Waldheim, charging Syria with "murder and mutilation" of Israeli POWs. The Israelis remain seriously concerned over the fate of Israeli prisoners and want to bring international pressure on Syria to at least publish a list of POWs. Israel claims Damascus holds 127 Israelis, while the Israelis have 360 Syrian prisoners of war.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**JORDAN**

The Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Field Marshal Majali, has added his voice to those of others disgruntled over palace politics. The veteran soldier lectured the US ambassador for an hour recently on what Majali described as the deterioration of King Husayn's standing with the army and with tribal leaders of the East Bank. He claimed that Husayn's growing isolation from these traditional supporters leaves the King open to betrayal by courtiers and politicians who now control the palace and the government ministries.

There have been numerous complaints of this kind by army officers since the King's unpopular divorce and remarriage, the granting of privileged positions to the new Queen's family, and the restoration to power of politicians with pro-Palestinian sympathies. Husayn's recent efforts to come up with a workable solution to the Palestine problem have also stirred resentment and concern among Bedouin army officers. Ambassador Brown observes that the growing discontent among the King's traditional supporters is cause for concern, particularly if a future crisis should put the loyalty of army and tribal leaders to the test.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**EC - MIDDLE EAST**

The nine EC members have agreed to pursue a common policy in the Middle East and will so advise Arab governments. Partly in an effort to help the Dutch, embassies of EC members in each of the Arab capitals will select a spokesman who will present an oral demarche to the host government before the Arab Summit on November 26. The approach is to be "extremely diplomatic" but will try to convey two basic points:

- that EC unity will not be breached by Arab tactics of discrimination, and
- that common EC policy toward Middle East questions will not be revised by Arab pressure.

The demarche will also include mention of the Nine's intention to contribute jointly to a Middle East settlement.

The Nine have also agreed to respond to Tel Aviv's criticism of the EC's Middle East policy, but only after the Arab Summit. They will use as the basis for these talks their generally pro-Arab declaration of November 6.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**USSR-INDIA**

General Secretary Brezhnev will arrive in New Delhi on Monday for a five-day visit. This will be his first trip to a Third World country since he became party chief.

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On more sensitive matters, however, Brezhnev probably will tread cautiously. He will certainly make a pitch for Indian support for Moscow's vague Asian collective security scheme, but New Delhi has carefully avoided becoming identified with this clearly anti-Chinese proposal and no doubt will continue to resist.

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Both sides will have China very much in mind in discussing international problems. They have a common distrust and fear of Peking, and this has in the past led to increased mutual cooperation. This peaked two years ago, however, with the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty and the Soviet Union's strong support for India during the war with Pakistan. Unhappily for Moscow, these developments did no more than halt temporarily New Delhi's efforts to seek improved ties with China. The Soviets have been doing their best to frustrate Sino-Indian rapprochement, and Brezhnev will certainly try to get a reading on India's present attitude toward Peking.

The Brezhnev visit is likely to produce further military aid agreements. India's long shopping list includes sophisticated surface-to-air and anti-tank missiles and advanced aircraft, although the Soviets are not likely to meet all these requests. As for naval equipment, the Soviets have agreed to discuss India's request for guided missile cruisers and destroyers, and probably will supply minesweepers.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

The Indians are prepared with a number of proposals for increased Soviet economic assistance, and Brezhnev is likely to be at least partially responsive. The two countries may also sign a space recovery agreement which would permit the USSR to send planes and ships to India several times a year to assist Soviet space ventures. In addition, an accord on commercial shipping appears almost ready for signature.

If Brezhnev renews Moscow's request for special privileges for the Soviet Navy at Indian ports, however, the Indians are likely to continue to say no. Just this week Indian officials leaked word to the press that the USSR had formally asked for "standing port privileges," adding that New Delhi probably would not agree. Soviet Defense Minister Grechko broached a proposal of this kind to the Indians last summer without success.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FRANCE**

Participants at the Gaullist party congress last weekend displayed considerable dissatisfaction with President Pompidou's leadership. Pompidou himself was not there, and references to him were greeted with lukewarm enthusiasm. In contrast, former Prime Ministers Debre and Couve de Murville and current Prime Minister Messmer were roundly applauded. Pompidou's isolation was further illustrated by the acclaim given Chaban-Delmas, who represents the liberal wing of the Gaullist party. In effect, the Gaullists seemed to emerge from the congress with a new sense of unity that excludes Pompidou.

The delegates' attitudes reflect a discontent that has been building for some time. Many Gaullists have come to believe Pompidou is unable to provide the strong leadership needed to solve the increasingly difficult problems facing France. In addition, there was a new spate of rumors at the congress that the President's health will not permit him to complete his term, which runs to 1976. Die-hard Gaullists at the congress reportedly formed a watch-dog committee to follow and comment on Pompidou's policies.

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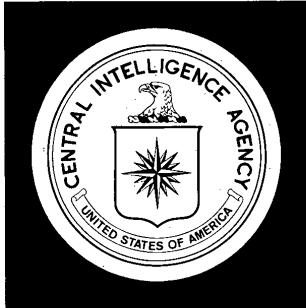
**NOTES**

Japan: The death yesterday of Finance Minister Aichi deprives Prime Minister Tanaka of one of his most experienced and capable supporters. Tanaka himself will take over the key Finance Ministry, at least temporarily. Aichi's death will probably bring about an early cabinet shuffle.

Canada: Ottawa is considering wheat deals with Syria, Egypt, and Libya totaling \$375 million. At current prices, this would represent 1.8 million tons of grain, and would be Canada's largest sale since the contract with China in September. The negotiations, which follow reports of similar ones with Venezuela, suggest that Ottawa is trying to link wheat exports to crude oil supplies. Canada faces rationing at the wholesale level unless there is a sudden improvement in supply. Before the cut-back, eastern Canada obtained 22 percent of its crude from the Arab countries and 44 percent from Venezuela.

International Monetary Developments: The dollar closed significantly stronger on European money markets this week. Since Monday it has appreciated 2 to 3 percent against the mark, the pound, and the French franc. Concern over the effects of the oil shortage continues to depress these currencies.

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# The President's Daily Brief

26 November 1973



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Exempt from general  
declassification schedule of E.O. 14176  
exemption category SR(1)(3)(i)(3)  
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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

26 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Egypt called off yesterday's scheduled meeting with Israeli representatives on the question of disengagement of forces, but another meeting is set for today. Tensions remain high on both military fronts, and the Israelis reported a brief exchange of artillery fire on the Egyptian front yesterday.  
*(Page 1)*

Elements of the Greek Army ousted President Papadopoulos in a bloodless coup early yesterday morning. Both Ioannidis--the Chief of Military Police who reportedly engineered the coup--and new President Gisikis are reported to be pro-American and pro-NATO. *(Page 3)*

The leaders of 15 Arab states meet today to forge a common policy for dealing with Israel and the US, but dissatisfaction with the conference is apparent even before it begins. *(Page 4)*

Moscow is maintaining a cautious attitude toward the fedayeen until Palestinian issues are resolved within the Arab camp. *(Page 5)*

Secretary General Luns is urging that the NATO declaration of Atlantic principles be completed in time for the semi-annual NATO ministerial meeting on December 10 and 11. *(Page 6)*

The Yugoslav Government, after refusing to receive Romania's Foreign Minister early this month, has announced that he will visit Belgrade today and tomorrow. *(Page 7)*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Egypt called off yesterday's scheduled meeting with Israeli representatives on the question of the disengagement of forces, apparently in protest against what the Egyptians view as Israeli stalling. Another meeting is set, however, for today.

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Although General Gamasy, Egypt's chief negotiator, has indicated that he personally will not participate in further talks, there has been no indication that the Egyptians intend to terminate the meetings completely. UN sources have indicated that Egyptian-Israeli exchanges, despite disagreement, have been conducted in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

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The prisoner-of-war issue may again emerge as a serious issue between Egypt and Israel. Israeli Defense Minister Dayan has publicly accused Egypt of murdering some prisoners, and the US Interests Section in Cairo has unconfirmed information that the Egyptians are still holding 101 Israeli prisoners whose names have not been given to the Red Cross. The prisoners are said to be persons who are either not Israeli citizens or who hold dual citizenship. The group reportedly includes some Americans.

The Israeli cabinet announced its decision yesterday to accept "in principle" the convening of a peace conference at Geneva to be attended by Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the US, the USSR, and the UN Secretary General. Israel is withholding official acceptance, however, until it receives a formal invitation to the conference. The Israeli press has indicated that the opening will be only pro forma as far as Tel Aviv is concerned and that substantive negotiations must await the conclusion of Knesset elections on December 31. The Israeli list of conference participants omits mention of the Palestinians or any other UN Security Council members that the Arabs may insist on including.

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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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[redacted] US sources have been  
unable to confirm any of this Egyptian or Syrian ac-  
tivity. Egyptian air activity, in fact, has been  
normal or below normal. 25X1

The Arabs [redacted] appear concerned  
that the Israelis may intend some action. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Actual military incidents yesterday were lim-  
ited to a 30-minute artillery exchange on the north-  
western edge of the Israeli salient on the west  
bank. The Israelis announced the activity and  
stated that it was initiated by the Egyptians.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

GREECE

Elements of the Greek Army ousted President Papadopoulos in a bloodless coup early yesterday morning. The takeover, reportedly engineered by Chief of Military Police Dimitrios Ioannidis, installed First Army Commander Phaidon Gisikis as President and Adamantios Androutsopoulos--a former minister of finance and of interior under Papadopoulos--as prime minister. The country is calm. Papadopoulos is variously reported as either under house arrest at his seaside villa 25 miles south of Athens or as having left Athens yesterday on a special aircraft.

Ioannidis had long been dissatisfied with Papadopoulos' handling of the government and had been reported to have been only awaiting the opportunity to act. The three military services reportedly supported the coup. An unsigned proclamation, issued yesterday "in the name of the armed forces," charged that the Papadopoulos government, instead of creating suitable conditions for the nation's return to a healthy parliamentary life, was leading the country "toward the same situation against which the armed forces rose in 1967."

The 17-man cabinet includes only civilians. All are relatively obscure, and little is known about their political orientation. Both Ioannidis and Gisikis are reported to be pro-American and pro-NATO.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## ARAB SUMMIT

The leaders of 15 Arab states meet today to try to forge a common policy for dealing with Israel and the US. Dissatisfaction with the conference is apparent, however, even before it begins. Iraq and Libya are boycotting the gathering, largely because Egyptian President Sadat has worked to assure the conclave's acceptance of his decision to negotiate with Israel. King Husayn has decided not to attend primarily over the Jordan-fedayeen issue. Aside from the divisive issues which have kept these three away, their very absence deprives Sadat of the show of solidarity for which he had hoped.

The conferees probably will agree on extending the oil embargo to South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal and to endorse Arab participation in the forthcoming peace conference. The heads of state are unlikely, however, to reach a decision on use of Arab monetary resources as a political weapon.

Egypt apparently wants to keep discussion of the Palestine issue as cursory as possible. The summit may name Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in peace negotiations, but the fedayeen's own inability to agree on territorial demands and on the desirability of establishing a government-in-exile probably preclude any further decision by the heads of state. They are likely to let the fedayeen work out among themselves how to establish an independent Palestinian entity.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR-FEDAYEEN**

Moscow is maintaining a cautious attitude toward the fedayeen until Palestinian issues are resolved within the Arab camp. Soviet media have ignored the six-day visit of Yasir Arafat's delegation, and a Middle East specialist in the European Ministry denied to a US Embassy officer on November 23 that Arafat was in Moscow.

[redacted] Arafat sought:

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--a Soviet statement of full support for Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legal representative of Palestinians;

--agreement to the opening of a PLO office in Moscow; and

--a Soviet commitment to seek international recognition of a Palestinian provisional government should the fedayeen agree on one.

The Soviets probably used Arafat's visit to take soundings on these issues and on the question of Palestinian participation in a Middle East conference. In talks with the US, the Soviets have stressed the complexity of the Palestinian problem and have said the USSR would not be in a position to support or propose solutions until after the Arab summit in Algiers.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

NATO-US

Secretary General Luns is urging that the NATO declaration of Atlantic principles be completed in time for the semi-annual NATO ministerial meeting on December 10 and 11. The allies last week accepted the revised French text of the declaration as the basic draft. Most, however, clearly want some changes in it.

There is a general consensus that comments or revisions from all members should be presented by November 28. Belgium's representative has forcefully stated that a US contribution is important now if there is to be a collective dialogue of the Fifteen rather than one between the US and the Fourteen.

The Canadians have "serious problems" with the French draft. They oppose the French concept of European defense, which holds that the US and Europe face different threats and implies a basic weakening over the long term of the US-European defense relationship. Moreover, the French draft casts doubt on the need for the continuing presence of Canadian forces in Germany.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

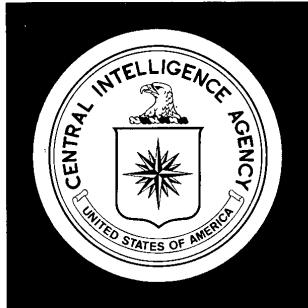
*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**NOTE**

Romania-Yugoslavia: The Yugoslav Government, after refusing to receive Romania's Foreign Minister Macovescu early this month, has announced that Macovescu will visit Belgrade today and tomorrow. Macovescu's visit comes at a troubled juncture in relations, as the Yugoslavs appear to be turning from close ties with Romania to a new rapprochement with the USSR. The next meeting in a long series between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu is scheduled for the end of the year. Before it can take place, Macovescu must assess the meaning for Romania of Tito's new relationship with Brezhnev. He must also find out why the Yugoslavs have pressured the Romanians to give up their independent Middle East policy, and why Belgrade's Communist Party is moving toward neutrality in the Sino-Soviet quarrel, rather than backing Romania's position that China has a right to be different.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

27 November 1973

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

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

27 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Tensions have eased on the Middle East fronts, as Arab leaders have turned toward their summit meeting. Egypt and Syria have strongly affirmed their commitment to try for a negotiated settlement, and they are being permitted to set the tone of the conference. The most serious problem under discussion is the dispute between Jordan and the fedayeen over representation of Palestinian interests. (Page 1)

General Ioannidis, mastermind of the Greek coup, is continuing to consolidate his control behind the screen of the weak government he has created. The new group--with less talent--faces the same problems as the old one: civil order, political freedom, responsible government, and economic stability. (Page 3)

Soviet

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(Page 4)

The Arabs have thrown a small bone to Japan, but will not substantially increase their supply of oil unless the Japanese become more pro-Arab. (Page 5)

North Korea

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(Page 6)

The Burmese Army is in a serious fight with Chinese-backed Communist insurgents. (Page 7)

There are notes on

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an extensive shakeup of South Vietnam's government and military leaders. (Page 8)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Last night's opening session of the Arab summit in Algiers featured Algeria's President Boumediene, who called for continuing the battle against Israel until the occupied territories are evacuated and the rights of the Palestinians secured. Indications are that the final communiqué will be more moderate than Boumediene's speech or the proposals for a tougher oil embargo and renewed hostilities debated by the foreign ministers in their preparatory meetings.

Presidents Sadat, Asad, and Boumediene and King Faysal met privately early yesterday, suggesting that they will manage the conference. According to press reports, Egypt and Syria have strongly affirmed their commitment to try for a negotiated settlement, and they are being permitted to set the tone of the conference. Those favoring a more militant position reportedly have decided to sit back and wait for the collapse of diplomatic efforts before taking further action.

The most serious problem facing the conferees is resolution of the Jordanian-fedayeen dispute over the representation of Palestinian interests. King Husayn refuses to allow the Palestine Liberation Organization to represent the Palestinian people at a peace conference and apparently has some support from other rulers. One reason for this support may be the guarded reception that Palestinian leaders received in Moscow last week. Moscow is taking a cautious approach to the complex Palestinian issue until the Palestinians themselves and the Arab governments come up with a unified policy.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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The Egyptians and Israelis met at Kilometer 101 again yesterday to discuss disengagement, and again reached no agreement. UN sources have indicated that Israel's General Yariv had no new instructions for yesterday's meeting except to turn down Egypt's proposed force level for its troops on the east bank.

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Prior to yesterday's session, Egypt's General Gamasy had indicated to UN officials that "at the appropriate time" Cairo would be willing to have the Israeli main force at a distance 35 kilometers or less from the east bank and would be prepared to reduce further its own main force strength. Both Egyptian and UN officials, however, are concerned by what appear to be deliberate stalling tactics by the Israelis and by General Yariv's tendency to throw out ideas without prior instructions from Tel Aviv.

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Cairo and Tel Aviv reported minor cease-fire violations yesterday.

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A Red Cross official and contacts of the US Interests Section in Cairo have reported that the Egyptian Third Army is being resupplied by sea. There is no other information to corroborate these reports.

In Israel, Trade and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev hinted last night that Egypt has lifted its blockade of the Bab al-Mandab Strait. Bar-Lev, when questioned on the blockade at a public meeting, replied that the land, sea, and air cease-fire was being fully observed.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**GREECE**

Athens began returning to normal yesterday. Tanks and troops were withdrawn, the curfew was lifted, and all schools except those of higher learning were open. Prime Minister Androutsopoulos is scheduled to present a policy statement on Wednesday.

Brigadier General Dimitrios Ioannidis, who masterminded the coup, continues to consolidate his control from behind the screen of a weak government. Ioannidis has said that he wants to return to the reformist principles of the 1967 coup.

The new cabinet, which apparently was picked by Ioannidis, is unimpressive. Neither Prime Minister Androutsopoulos nor the relatively unknown General Gizikis, who is now President, are likely to provide inspiring leadership. Indeed, Gizikis may be holding the presidency temporarily until a prominent figure, possibly Ioannidis himself, agrees to take the position.

Ioannidis and other rightist officers who ousted Papadopoulos have long been concerned that Papadopoulos would displace them and expose Greece to leftist-inspired political chaos, which is how they have viewed last week's student-worker demonstrations. Ioannidis and his supporters seized upon the demonstrations as confirmation of their belief that Greece was not ready for elections and as justification for their move to oust Papadopoulos.

The government has declared the constitution unworkable because it gives the president so much power that civilian politicians are unwilling to cooperate; it has promised to begin drafting a new constitution. In a further gesture of conciliation, the government released the three politicians who had been placed under house arrest last week because of their opposition to the Papadopoulos government. Ioannidis has warned the press, however, that it must practice "self-censorship" and that the new government will not tolerate criticism.

The government received its first international setback yesterday, when a representative of the Common Market Executive Commission officially said that Greece's associate membership could only be developed further when democratic institutions were re-established.

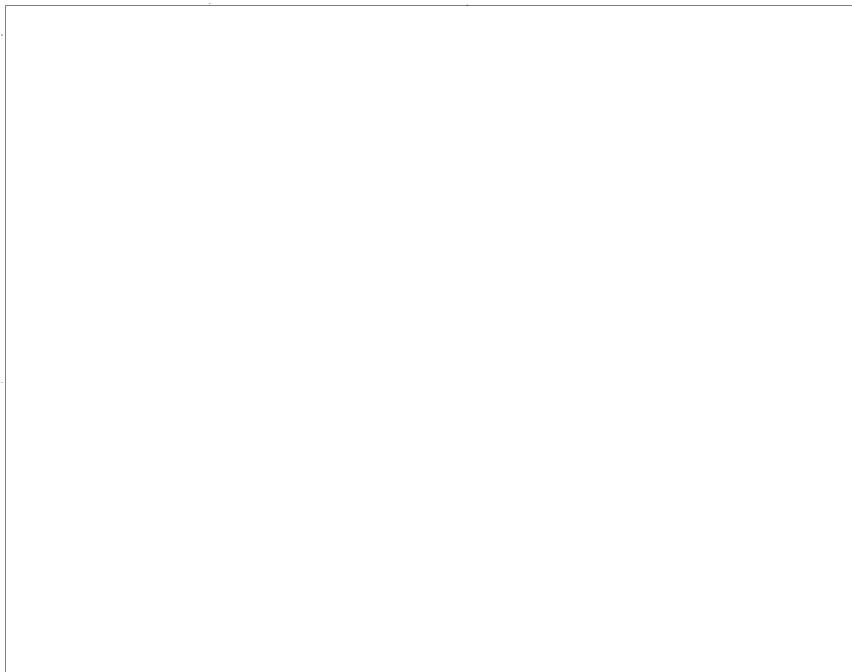
The new government faces the same problems as the old one--questions of order, political freedom, and economic stability and growth. It has less resources and talent than the previous government, however, and its prospects for successfully coming to grips with Greece's problems are not bright.

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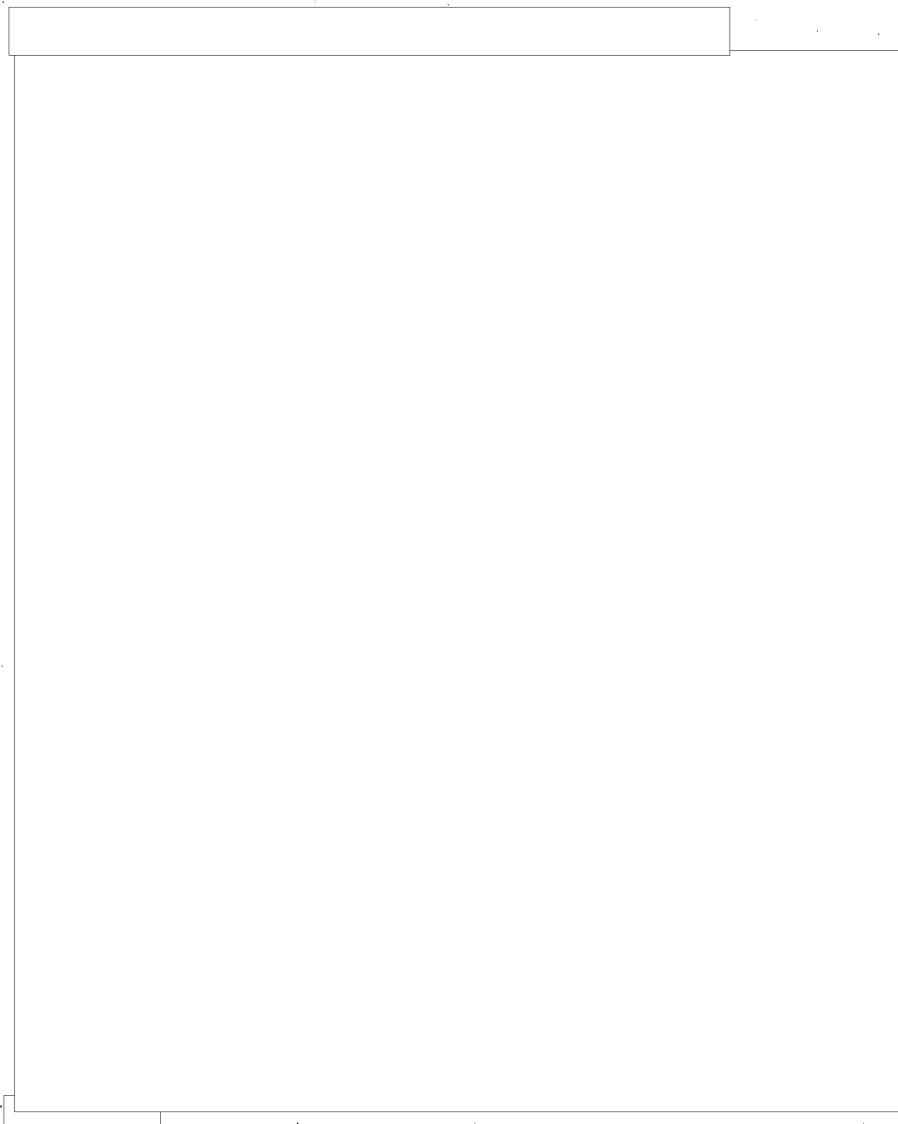
**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**JAPAN - ARAB OIL**

In response to Tokyo's pro-Arab statement on November 22, the Arabs have exempted Japan from a scheduled 5-percent cutback in oil shipments next month. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister has told US officials that Japan will receive the same treatment as most of the European Community states, but still has not gained the status of a "friendly" nation. Press reports on the Arab oil ministers' meeting in Vienna on November 24 indicate that Japan will have to take a much stronger pro-Arab stand by the end of December or face a greater than 5-percent cut in oil supplies in January.

The Arabs' carrot and stick approach may well succeed. Unless the Japanese can get more oil from the Arabs, they face substantial losses in industrial output during the first quarter of 1974.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**



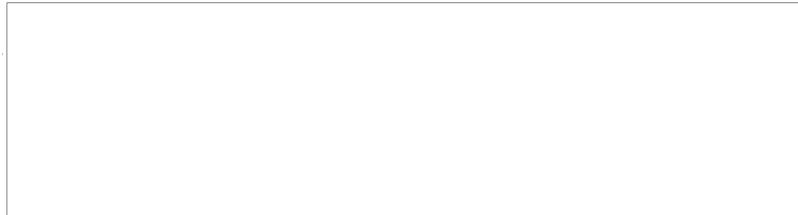
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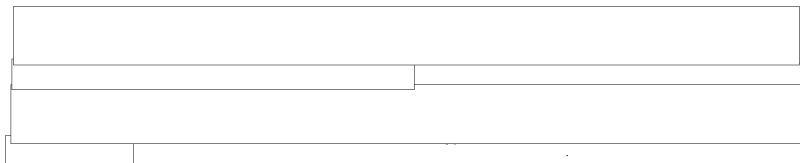
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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***

**NORTH KOREA**

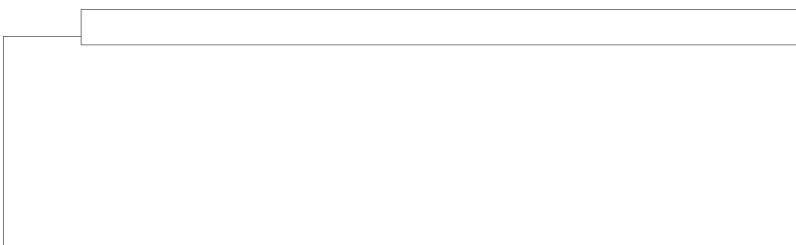


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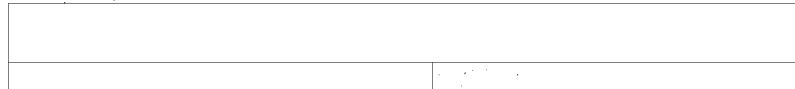
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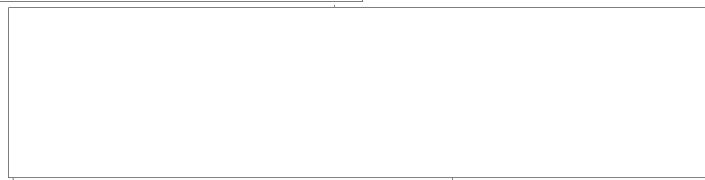
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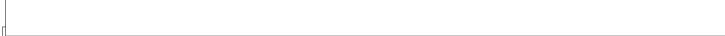
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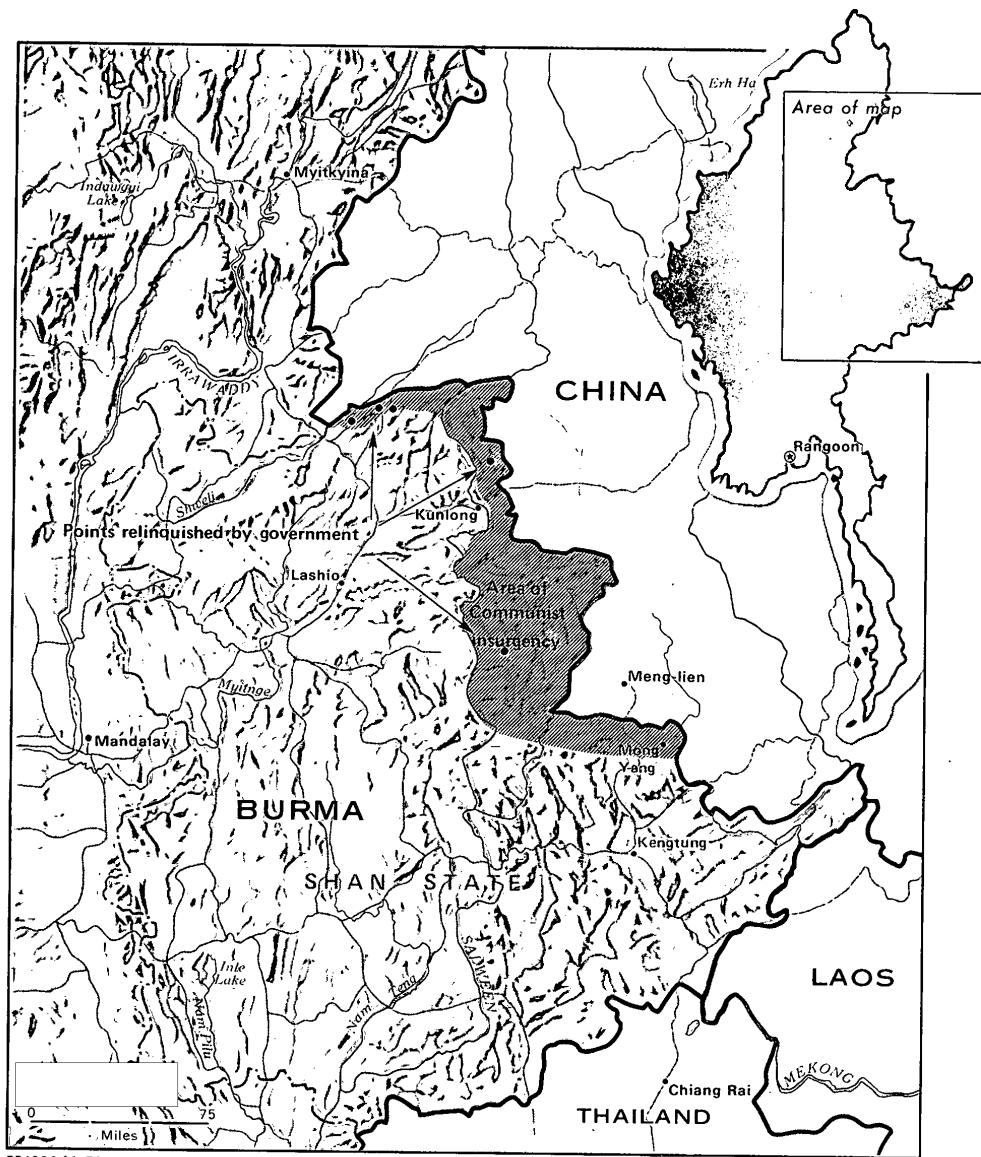


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***FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY***



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**BURMA**

The Burmese Army has ended its offensive against Communist insurgents in the northern part of Shan State in order to concentrate on the deteriorating situation in the Kengtung area.

The army had seized positions close to the Chinese border in the first half of November in order to serve notice on the insurgents and their Chinese mentors that Rangoon has not ceded this territory even though the Communists now control it. Although army morale was raised by the operation, Burmese military leaders now believe that the relatively weak opposition was because the bulk of Communist forces had been moved south. The army is consequently sending all available troops to check Communist advances around Kengtung, claiming that it never intended to hold its gains in the north.

The situation near Kengtung is serious, with units of a Communist force of some 5,000 operating as close as 15 miles to the regional administrative center. Although it is not clear that the Communist objective is to take Kengtung, the insurgents do hope to cut the town's road link to the rest of Burma. Heavy rains and local shortages of ammunition have complicated the government's effort,

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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**NOTES**

USSR: [redacted]

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South Vietnam: In the past month Saigon has undertaken the most extensive shakeup in recent years at the intermediate level of the government and military hierarchy. One military region commander, five new division commanders, several military region staff officers, and six new province chiefs have been appointed. At least two more changes in province chiefs are being considered. President Thieu clearly is disappointed with the performance of officials in several areas, particularly by their lack of aggressiveness. Most of the changes, for example, have taken place in the key region north of Saigon where the government has been unable to recapture significant territory or reduce the Communist threat. Other changes, such as those in the delta and in the highlands, have been the result of failures to block Communist land grabs since the cease-fire.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*Top Secret*



# The President's Daily Brief

28 November 1973

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

28 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Egypt is growing increasingly impatient with what it considers Israeli stalling in the talks at Kilometer 101. An Egyptian spokesman charged yesterday that Israeli obstinacy throws doubt on its attitude toward the peace conference next month. The next session at Kilometer 101 had been scheduled for today, but early this morning it was abruptly postponed until Thursday at Israel's request. Military activity yesterday was at a very low level.  
*(Page 1)*

Prime Minister Golda Meir will probably overcome criticism and win a vote of confidence at a meeting of the Israeli Labor Party's central committee today. Those working to soften the party's stand on keeping the occupied territories may make some headway.  
*(Page 3)*

Although the USSR does not face an oil shortage as serious as that confronting the West, the Soviets are finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy domestic needs and meet export commitments. Moscow has little if any uncommitted oil, and there are already signs that it is straining to honor its obligations.  
*(Page 4)*

The cabinet shuffle in Tokyo, particularly the appointment of Takeo Fukuda as Finance Minister, probably will help the Tanaka government deal more effectively with Japan's pressing economic problems.  
*(Page 5)*

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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Notes on a new Chinese plant for producing solid-propellant strategic missiles, [redacted]

[redacted] appear on  
*Page 6.*

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

No significant cease-fire violations were reported yesterday. According to the Israeli press, however, there was an exchange of small arms fire south of Little Bitter Lake, and Syrian units fired mortars at Israeli positions.

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Ambassador Eilts has reported that Egyptian officials seem interested in convening a peace conference as soon as possible, but that they regard the discussions at Kilometer 101 as the most important indicator of the Israelis' intentions and of Cairo's ability to negotiate with them. Israel's recent behavior has apparently led some Egyptian officials to conclude that Tel Aviv's approach to negotiations is little more than a tactical maneuver aimed at making it difficult for Cairo to attend a peace conference, or possibly even at provoking a new round of fighting.

Egypt is showing particular sensitivity and impatience over what it considers Israeli stalling at Kilometer 101. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman charged yesterday that Israel is "playing for time" which, he added, casts doubt on its attitude toward the peace conference next month. The next session at Kilometer 101 had been scheduled for today, but early this morning it was abruptly postponed until Thursday at Israel's request.

Recent reports from UN and Red Cross officials in Egypt lend some support to Egyptian complaints about Israeli obstinacy. Protracted inspections of wounded evacuees and of convoy shipments, for example, have caused long delays and the death of some wounded Egyptians. Meanwhile, UN Assistant Secretary General Urquhart has expressed concern that Israel's suggestion that disengagement of forces be the first agenda item at the peace conference is a delaying tactic that could prompt Cairo to break off the talks at Kilometer 101, seriously complicating UN peace-keeping efforts.

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

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At the Arab summit in Algiers yesterday, an Egyptian spokesman expressed satisfaction with the way the talks are going. He acknowledged that differences between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization over who should speak for the Palestinians remain a major sticking point, and openly criticized King Husayn for threatening not to attend the peace conference if the summit designates the PLO to represent the Palestinians.

Announcing Jordan's acceptance "in principle" of the US-Soviet invitation to the peace conference next month, Prime Minister Rifai reiterated that Jordan will nonetheless stay away if the Arab leaders declare the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The summit participants apparently decided yesterday, however, to disregard Jordanian protests and give this status to the PLO, according to late press reports from Algiers. Husayn thus faces a serious dilemma. He clearly would prefer to protect his own interests by attending the peace conference, but he is not willing to concede that Jordan has no right to speak for the Palestinians.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ISRAEL**

Prime Minister Golda Meir is expected to beat back critics within her own Labor Party and win a vote of confidence at a meeting of the party's central committee today.

The policies of Mrs. Meir and Defense Minister Dayan have come under increasing criticism, especially from so-called doves within the party. Finance Minister Sapir, the party boss, and Foreign Minister Eban are in this category, although open criticism so far has come primarily from younger Laborites and intellectuals. The prospect of an early peace conference and of the parliamentary elections scheduled for December 31 have added fuel to the intraparty debate, as they have to the general debate going on in the country.

Officials and commentators have been questioning both Israel's pre-war foreign policies and the policies Israel should follow now. The party dissidents have called for a variety of changes, including a reshuffle or removal of the top leadership and a softening of the party's stand on keeping the occupied territories. The US Embassy expects that the party platform on this issue will be softened by the committee, but that decisions on other policy issues and on possible changes in key leadership positions will be postponed in order to maintain party unity for the elections.

The embassy also believes that a recent Israeli newspaper poll predicting a sharp shift in voter sentiment is too extreme. The poll claimed that, if parliamentary elections were held now, the majority held by the present coalition government would be severely jeopardized.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**USSR-OIL**

Although the Soviet Union does not face an oil shortage as serious as that confronting the West, Moscow is finding it increasingly difficult to satisfy its domestic needs and export commitments. Currently, the USSR exports almost one quarter of its oil, and production over the next few years should allow sizable deliveries to Eastern and Western Europe after domestic requirements are met. Moscow has little if any uncommitted oil, however, and there are already signs that it is straining to honor its obligations.

When deliveries of Middle Eastern oil to Eastern Europe were reduced because of the Arab-Israeli war, the USSR was able to make up the difference only at the expense of Western Europe. The Soviets were forced to reduce deliveries to Italy, for example, in order to compensate Eastern Europe for the slackening in Iraqi oil exports. The Soviets reportedly are also running behind on oil deliveries to France and West Germany.

Within the USSR, the petroleum industry has encountered major problems in oil drilling and production. About half of the proved oil reserves lie in permafrost areas, where exploitation is difficult and costly and domestic equipment and technology are inadequate. Older fields are being depleted more rapidly than expected.

Over the longer run, the Soviet petroleum industry will have to rely on Western hardware and techniques to overcome the serious problems it faces. During the past three years the Soviets have ordered technology from the West costing more than \$400 million. Without prompt and effective application of modern techniques, together with some luck in finding new, accessible reserves, the USSR may no longer be a net exporter of oil in the 1980s. It may have to turn to foreign oil to meet part of its steadily growing domestic demand.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

JAPAN

Prime Minister Tanaka's cabinet reshuffle following Finance Minister Aichi's sudden death, particularly the elevation of Takeo Fukuda to Aichi's post, should permit the government to deal more forcefully with Japan's pressing economic problems. Fukuda has been one of Tanaka's harshest critics and he probably accepted the powerful Finance Ministry only after being promised relative freedom in directing the government's economic programs.

Soon after assuming office, Fukuda called for a moratorium on government investment in public construction projects and rejected measures to stimulate the slowing Japanese economy. To further curb inflation, Fukuda may press Tanaka to scrap politically popular proposals to reduce personal income taxes.

Tanaka has also made strong appointments to some of the ten lesser cabinet posts involved in the reshuffle.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

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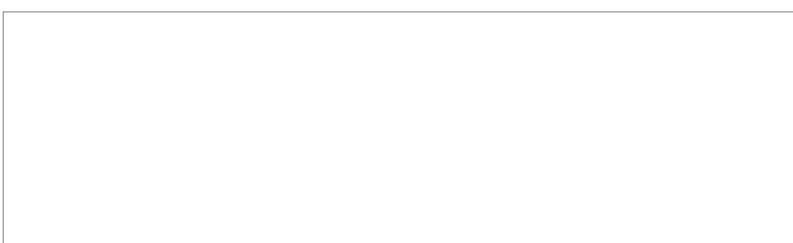
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China: [Redacted] a second large facility for producing solid-propellant strategic missiles has begun limited operations. The plant, located in central China, appears to have a larger capacity than the first one constructed in north central China in the late 1960s. Construction of two such development and production facilities indicates that Peking intends to deploy a variety of solid-propellant missile systems in the future. Progress has been slow, however, and the first of these systems is not expected to become operational for several years.

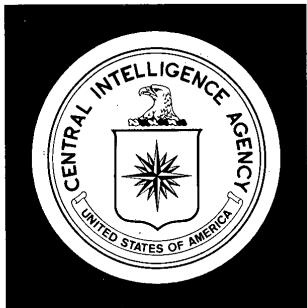
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# The President's Daily Brief

29 November 1973



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

29 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Yesterday's cease-fire violations in the Middle East included the killing of an Israeli soldier at the unloading point for Third-Army-destined supplies. The Arabs ended their summit conference by reiterating their conditions for a peace agreement, while Israel's Labor Party leaders drafted a platform that reportedly contains significant concessions to party doves.

(Page 1)

In Greece, [redacted] comments by General Ioannidis indicate that the promised new elections are a long way off. (Page 3)

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President Makarios of Cyprus is buying more arms from Czechoslovakia, and Turkey warns that it is ready to paradrop arms to Turkish Cypriots. (Page 4)

North Korean gunboats penetrated South Korean waters yesterday, but withdrew before South Korean naval units could act to remove them. (Page 5)

In South Vietnam, both Saigon and the Communists continue to raise the level of military activity in the highlands and north of Saigon. (Page 6)

Notes on the sharp rise in the price of gold yesterday, on troop infiltration in Vietnam, and on South Korean student unrest appear on Page 7.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Sporadic exchanges of small arms fire marred the cease-fire on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts yesterday, but the Egyptian-Israeli talks at Kilometer 101, suspended yesterday at Israel's request, are scheduled to resume this morning.

In the most politically sensitive violation, an Israeli soldier was killed by sniper fire at the unloading point for supplies destined for the Egyptian Third Army. Tel Aviv protested to the UN Truce Supervisory Organization that it was intolerable that violations should continue, "particularly in this area." Further incidents could disrupt the movement of supplies to the Third Army.

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Arab leaders closed their conference in Algiers yesterday with a moderately-worded declaration reiterating the Arabs' basic conditions for a peace agreement. They affirmed that a lasting peace can come only when Israel withdraws from the occupied territories, "first and foremost Jerusalem," and restores the "established national rights" of the Palestinians. According to Arab League Secretary General Riad, the conferees also discussed Arab military preparedness, decided to provide Egypt and Syria with financial assistance, and resolved to continue the use of oil as a political weapon.

Riad told the press that in the future the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries will allocate Arab oil on the basis of other nations' "stand toward the Arab cause." For December, Japan, the Philippines, and most of Western Europe will be exempt from projected cutbacks because of their recent shifts to a more pro-Arab position. The Arabs

(continued)

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

also reportedly agreed to institute an oil boycott and to sever diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal. They have guaranteed the supply of oil to African states that have broken diplomatic relations with Israel.

Prior to his departure from Algiers yesterday, President Sadat repeated recent Egyptian charges that the talks at Kilometer 101 are suffering from Israeli "evasion and stalling." Although he did not directly tie Egypt's participation in next month's peace conference to progress at the talks, Sadat asked "how can we meet at a peace conference when firing is going on daily?" He reportedly indicated that he would be contacting the Soviet Union and the US about the implementation of the UN's cease-fire resolutions.

Leaders of Israel's ruling Labor Party yesterday drafted a platform from which to seek a vote of confidence from the party's central committee. Press accounts indicate that the document contains significant concessions to party doves, but is unyielding on basic security issues. The most obvious concession reportedly came in a provision calling for the "preservation of the Jewish nature of Israel"--shorthand for abandonment of the policy of annexing occupied Arab territories. The document lists "striving for peace" as the central goal of the party and allows for some territorial concessions.

The new platform reportedly retains three basic tenets that are in fundamental opposition to Arab aims, however. These include Israel's refusal to return to pre-1967 borders, its insistence that Jerusalem remain united and under Israeli control, and its opposition to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**GREECE**

[redacted] comments by General Ioannidis, the military police chief who masterminded Sunday's coup, indicate that the new elections promised by Prime Minister Androutsopoulos yesterday are a long way off.

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Ioannidis has told a former minister that he favors "free" elections only at the proper time, and that parties representing Communists and leftists would be outlawed. [redacted] he believes the Greeks are not ready for democracy, and even if free elections were held they would not accept the results. Several months ago he stated that the Papadopoulos junta had been in power too briefly to experiment with democracy, and needed ten to 20 years to carry out its program.

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For the present, Ioannidis says that the new government will give priority to the country's economic problems, and embrace all "politically clean young nationalists of the right and center." Although he claims he is not going to punish Papadopoulos or any of the colonels around him, a purge of the former president's supporters in the army and air force is already under way. As a conciliatory gesture, the government has released most of the students arrested in the demonstrations that preceded the coup and returned some expropriated land to farmers.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CYPRUS-TURKEY**

Early this month an emissary of President Makarios arranged for the purchase of arms from Czechoslovakia [redacted] The arms are to be delivered along with machinery and construction materials. They are intended to go to the Cyprus "tactical reserve" units, which Makarios has been expanding to counter General Grivas' guer-

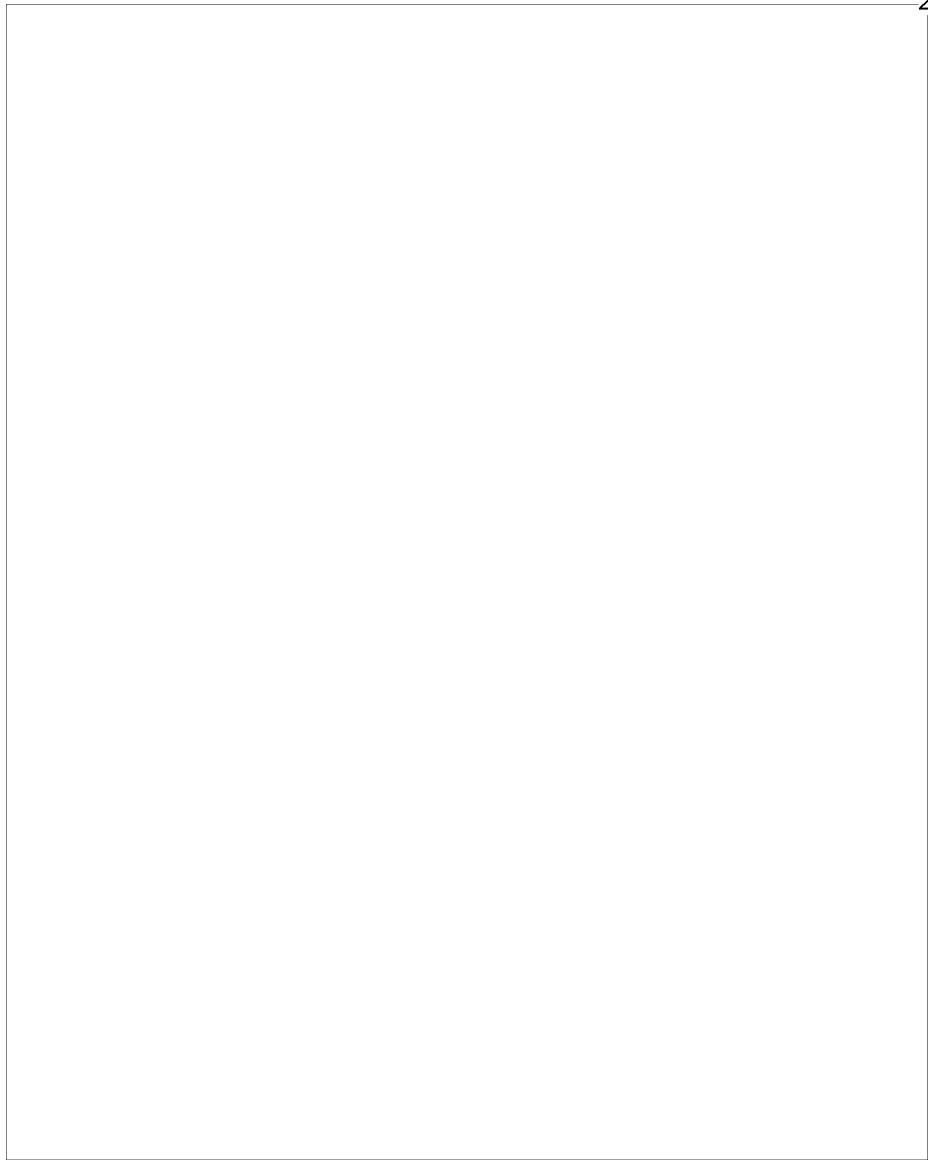
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A Turkish Foreign Ministry official on Tuesday stated that Ankara would immediately call upon the UN force on Cyprus to take custody of such a shipment--as the UN did with Czech arms imported in February 1972--and then to remove the weapons from the island. He said that Ankara was ready to para-drop arms to Turkish Cypriots and had so informed Athens. Ankara fears that the Czech weapons would be turned against the Turkish Cypriots if intercommunal fighting should recur.

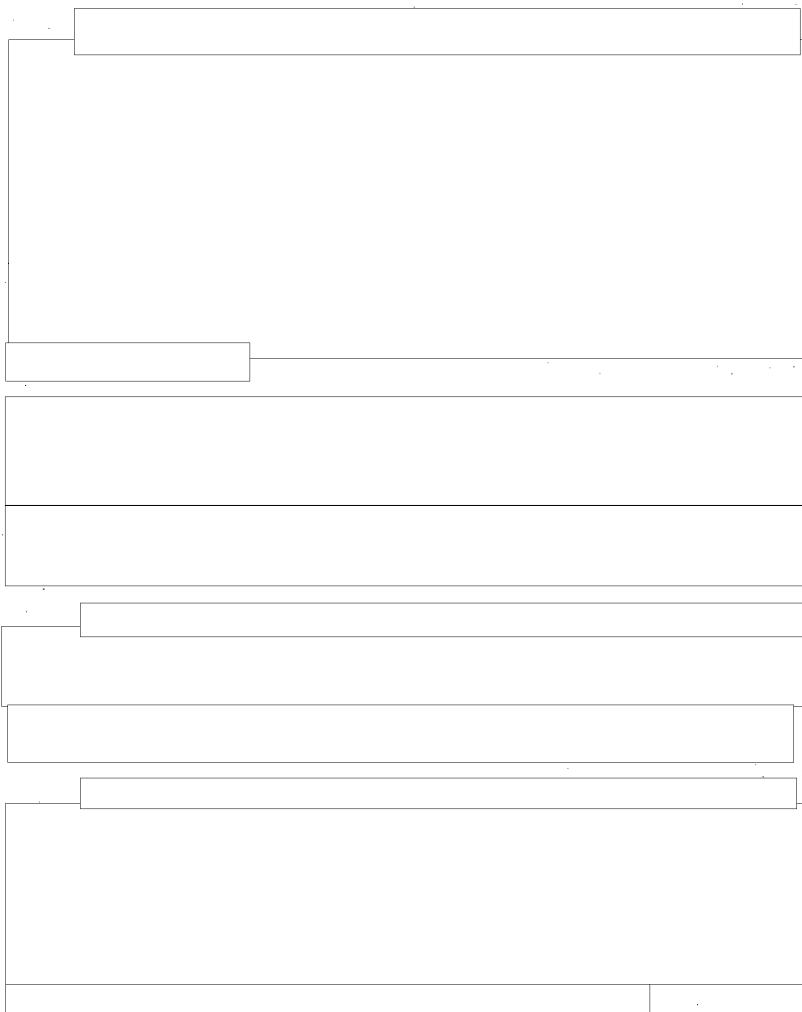
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KOREA



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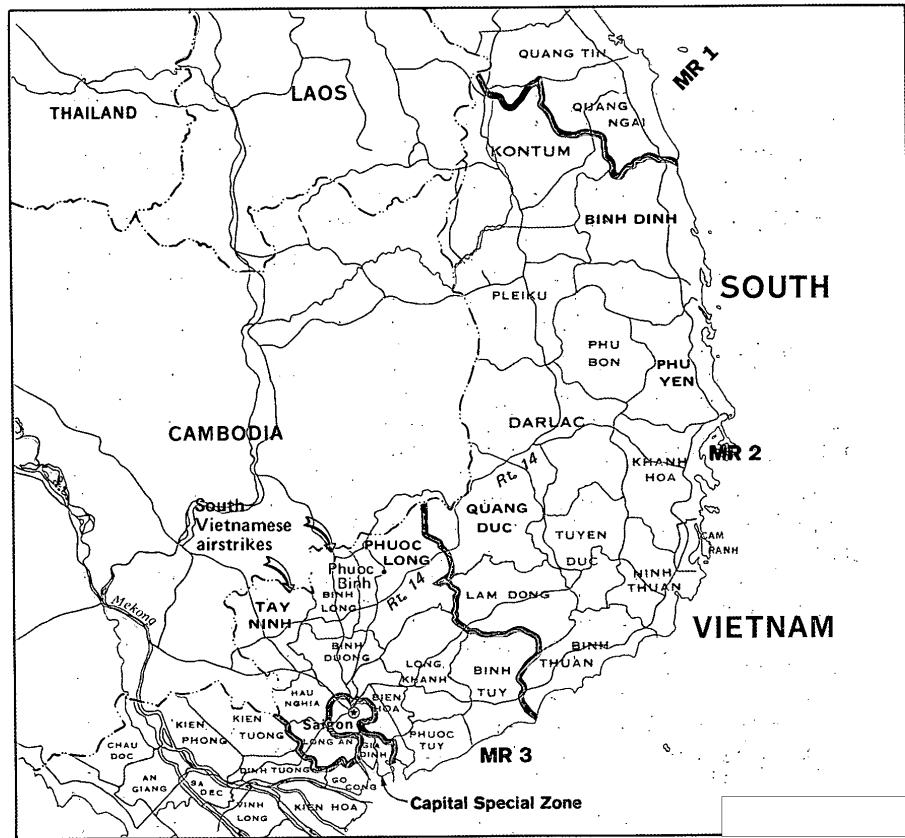
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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Both Saigon and the Communists continue to raise the level of military activity in the highlands and the region north of Saigon. Twice during the past week South Vietnamese aircraft struck at major Communist command complexes in the border provinces north of the capital. Commanders in Military Regions 2 and 3 plan to step up ground action against Communist bases and troop concentrations.

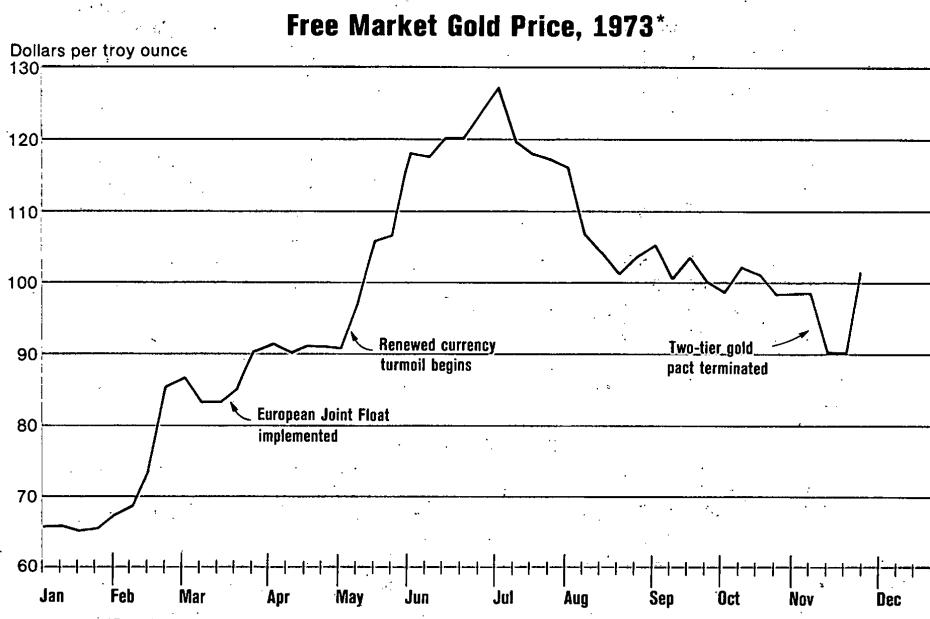
North Vietnamese troops in Quang Duc Province have dug in along Route 14 and give every indication that they are as determined to hold this newly-captured terrain as the government is to retake it. North of Saigon, two North Vietnamese infantry regiments are within striking distance of the Phuoc Long provincial capital, which is wholly dependent on air resupply because of the Communists' interdiction of Route 14.

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In the highlands, intercepted North Vietnamese messages have reported in detail on South Vietnamese unit locations and have cited probable targets of government operations.

As the government transfers most of its main-force units to the highlands from Binh Dinh and Phu Yen provinces, the Communists will be aware of weakened defenses in these coastal areas. As yet, however, there is no sign that they are moving against these weak points.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*



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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**NOTES**

International Monetary Developments: The price of gold rose sharply to \$101.50 an ounce yesterday from \$92 on Tuesday. The main factors stimulating buying were:

- a lack of gold sales by European central banks, despite agreement early this month to remove restrictions on such sales;
- reports that the Soviet Union has not sold gold in recent months after an extended period of regular sales;
- continued uncertainties regarding Arab oil policy.

Vietnam: Hanoi has resumed troop infiltration to southern South Vietnam. Yesterday a message showed that a 500-man group earmarked for the COSVN area had arrived in the Vinh area of North Vietnam. This is the first group detected going to this area since March; it is part of the increased infiltration forecast by an earlier message.

South Korea: Student unrest seems likely to continue to grow even though many schools are officially closed or in the midst of final exams. Some Christian groups are encouraging student protests; one Christian leader has stated that church buildings in Seoul will be open as meeting places for students should the government lock them out of their schools.

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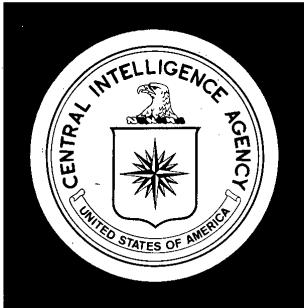
[redacted] So far, the government has handled the protests without excessive use of force.

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# The President's Daily Brief

30 November 1973



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**THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF**

30 November 1973

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS**

Egypt accompanied its announcement yesterday of a halt in the disengagement talks with accusations and a stern warning to the Israelis. There are indications, however, that only a suspension of negotiations may be intended. (Page 1)

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West Germany is now willing to normalize relations with Czechoslovakia before settling the question of Bonn's right to represent West Berlin's legal interests. (Page 4)

The political controversy in China that began some weeks ago with debates over ancient sages and emperors is moving into a new and more open stage. (Page 5)

Military leaders in Argentina have decided to support Peron's wife should she succeed to the presidency through her husband's death or incapacitation. (Page 6)

Bangladesh

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Pakistan.

(Page 7)

Notes on the Soviet launching of an unmanned Soyuz spacecraft and Saudi Arabia's interest in purchasing more tanks from France appear on Page 8.

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

**ARAB STATES - ISRAEL**

Egypt accompanied its announcement yesterday of a halt in the disengagement talks at Kilometer 101 with accusations and a stern warning to the Israelis. Cairo charged Tel Aviv with evading implementation of the six-point cease-fire accord and reneging on earlier proposals for disengagement and warned that Israel will be held responsible for "all consequences."

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[redacted] the Egyptians went to yesterday's meeting expecting answers on specific questions concerning the depth of Israel's withdrawal and the size, disposition, and armored strength of its force in Sinai. The Israelis [redacted] had neither answers nor new proposals and rejected all Egyptian suggestions. [redacted] the talks ended with agreement to meet again in the near future. [redacted]

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[redacted] the [redacted] story may indicate that Cairo believes a delay, accompanied by an admonition to Tel Aviv, will induce the US to press Israel to move more quickly toward carrying out the six-point accord.

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The Israelis have been slow to react to the break in negotiations. General Yariv, Israel's chief representative at the talks, commented soon after yesterday's session that he assumed talks would continue although he admitted no date had been set for the next session. He emphasized that the two sides had agreed to establish contacts at the local level in an effort to prevent further military incidents. Yariv described the main stumbling block in the talks as failure to agree on the "principle of territorial reciprocity."

The Israeli press reported sporadic exchanges of small arms fire at various points along the Egyptian front. One clash lasted over 30 minutes and involved anti-tank missiles in addition to light arms fire.

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**FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY**

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

Egyptian air defense forces are maintaining  
a high degree of alert.

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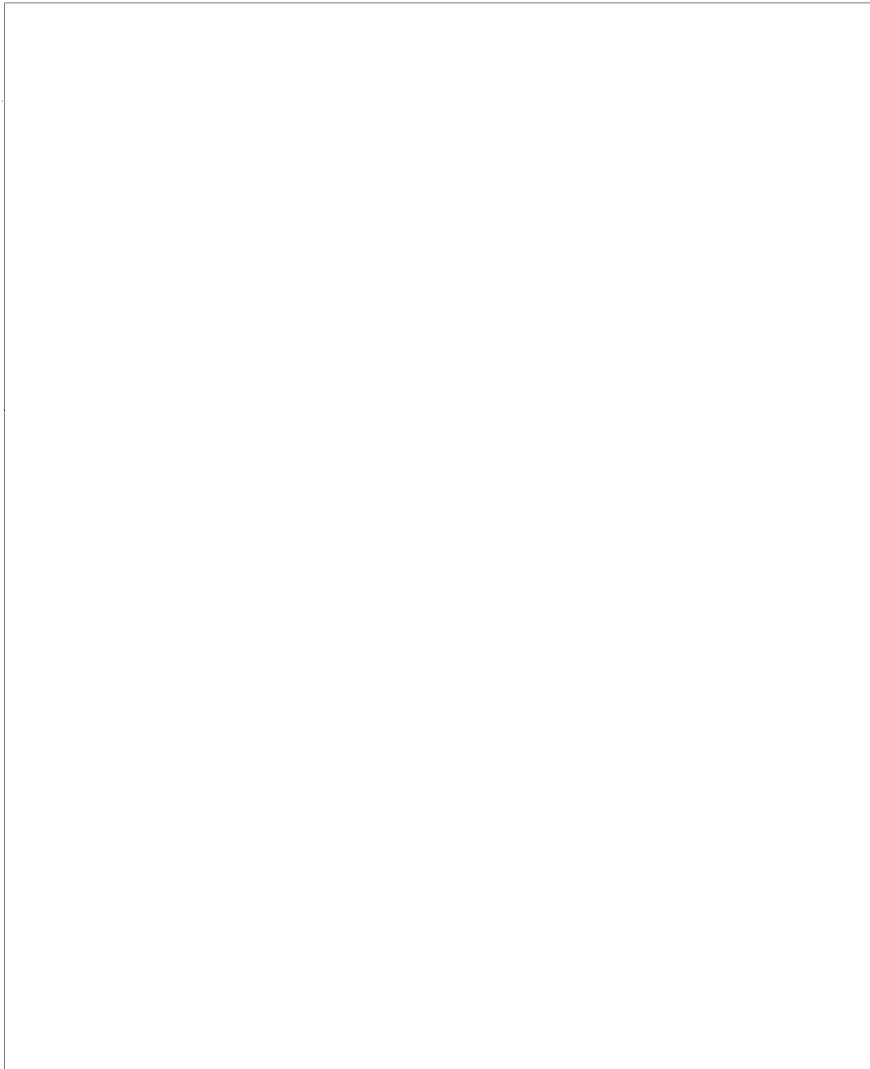
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After an interval of little Soviet military transport activity in the Middle East, three AN-22 aircraft arrived in Damascus yesterday. Two others arrived in Damascus on November 28.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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## WEST GERMANY - CZECHOSLOVAKIA

West Germany is now willing to normalize relations with Czechoslovakia before settling the question of Bonn's right to represent West Berlin's legal interests. Negotiations broke down earlier this month when Prague rejected a compromise which would have permitted West Berlin and West German courts to deal directly with their East European counterparts.

Bonn's concession weakens its claim to a special relationship with West Berlin. The move was presumably prompted by a desire to give a needed boost to Ostpolitik, and by a wish to allay Soviet concern that Bonn might be losing interest in ties to the East. The legal assistance issue will probably be left to Brandt to negotiate when he visits Moscow early next year.

West German Foreign Ministry sources expect the treaty with Czechoslovakia to be ready for signing by December 12, and Bonn now hopes to establish relations with Hungary and Bulgaria before the end of the year.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**CHINA**

The political controversy that began some weeks ago with policy debates and criticisms of ancient sages and emperors is moving into a new and more open stage. For the first time since the controversy began, wall posters attacking current or recent local leaders by name have been seen in several provinces.

Posters calling for the dismissal of unnamed provincial and municipal leaders were seen in Wuhan in mid-November. At least one of them demanded the repayment of a "blood debt" owed by the left since the Cultural Revolution; other posters attacked former leftist leaders and Red Guard groups in Hupeh Province. In Shantung Province, the current first secretary has been attacked by name.

While most of the criticism in the posters, as well as that in recent media articles, appears to be directed against the left, some of it seems less sharply focused and may reflect old grudges. In fact, there are indications that a more intense political conflict on the national level is fanning local political and personal differences carried over from the Cultural Revolution.

The future course and ultimate objectives of the campaign clearly have not yet been settled by the leadership at the center. Indeed, this lack of definition strengthens the impression that powerful national leaders may be themselves in conflict. There have been increasingly broad hints in the domestic media that the two main protagonists are Premier Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching, Mao's wife. Some analysts, however, believe that it is too early to tell how far up the leadership hierarchy the problem goes.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

## ARGENTINA

Military leaders have decided to support Peron's wife should she succeed to the presidency through her husband's death or incapacitation. They believe there are no acceptable alternatives to Vice President Maria Estela de Peron. She and her closest associates are linked with the conservative faction of the Peronist movement, and the military regard her as someone they can control. Moreover, her assumption of the presidency would be constitutional and would eliminate the necessity of holding elections which the officers fear would bring a leftist to power.

Although the military's solution might be acceptable to old-line Peronists, the left wing of the coalition would not tolerate Maria Peron's accession for long. A violent reaction from young Peronists and revolutionary groups within the movement could force the military to play a more open role in the government than they now wish to do.

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

**BANGLADESH-PAKISTAN**



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*FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY*

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**NOTES**

USSR: The Soviets this morning orbited an un-manned Soyuz spacecraft. The spacecraft was launched from Tyuratam and is expected to be recovered. The Soviets may be testing design changes in the space-craft in preparation for the joint US Apollo - Soviet Soyuz mission scheduled for 1975.

Saudi Arabia - France: Riyadh is seeking 300 additional French AMX-30 tanks and is considering buying the Crotale surface-to-air missile system. Paris is already a major source of much of Saudi Arabia's ground forces equipment and probably will approve the sale. Deliveries of some 200 AMX-30 medium tanks, purchased earlier, began this year and are scheduled to be completed by 1975.

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