



The President's Daily Brief RAL. GR

July 18, 1974

5 25X1 Top Secret Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2016/07/15 : CIA-RDP79T00936A012200010016-4

Exempt from general declassification schedule of E.O. 116 exemption category 5B(1),(2),(3) declassified only on approval of the Director of Central Intelligence

LIBERAL.GR

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF

July 18, 1974

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

Discussions of the Cyprus problem are expected to continue in London today. All major parties—Greece, Turkey, the UK, and the Soviet Union—appear to be stressing the search for a peaceful solution. (Page 1)

25X1 Cyprus. (Page 2) 25X1

Although bickering between Cairo and Damascus has prompted President Sadat to cancel a visit to Syria, President Asad reportedly has now agreed to visit Egypt in August. (Page 3)

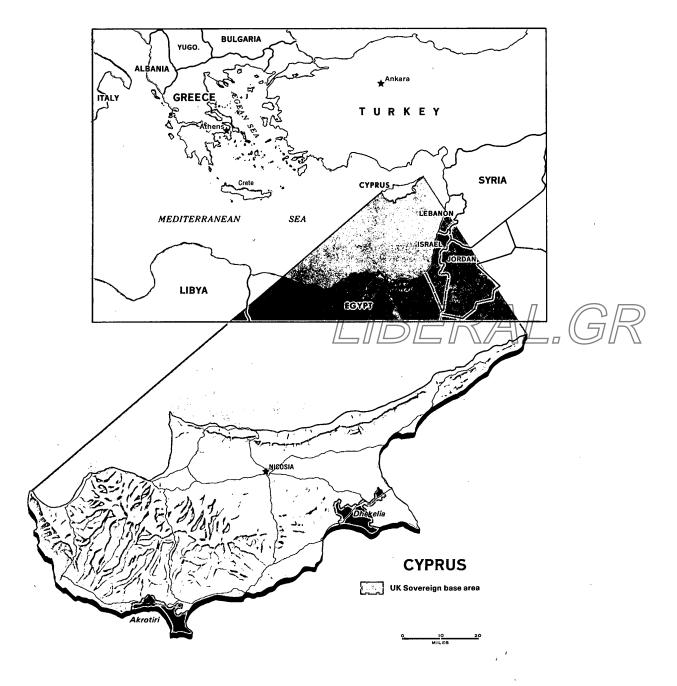
Egypt--for the present, at least refusing to release to the Palestine Liberation Organization the terrorists who murdered one Belgian and two US diplomats in Khartoum last year. (Page 4)

Lao Prime Minister Souvanna's condition has stabilized, and the immediate problem is to find an interim replacement whose decisions would be accepted by both Communists and non-Communists. (Page 5)

The Italian Communist Party's attempt to amend the government's austerity program has set the stage for a legislative struggle that could jeopardize the center-left coalition. (Page 6)

The composition of the new Portuguese cabinet indicates that the Armed Forces Movement, which organized the April coup, has increased its influence in the government. $(Page\ 7)$

Notes on USSR-Poland, Vietnam, Iran, and France appear on $Page \ 8$.

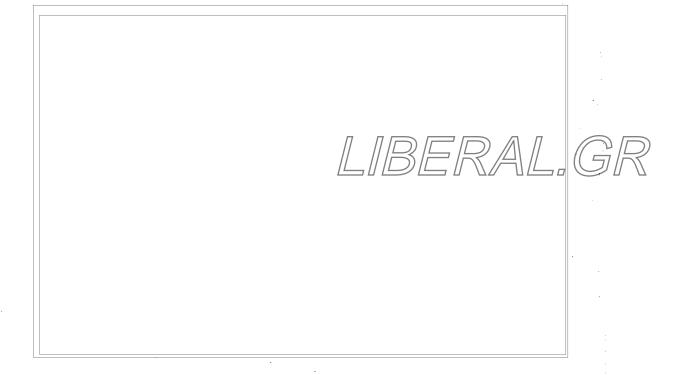


CYPRUS

Discussions of the Cyprus problem are expected	
to continue in London today.	
	25X1
Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit and Defense Min-	
ister Isik also met with Prime Minister Wilson and other officials for talks in the context of the	•
1960 treaty, under which Britain and Turkeyalong	
with Greeceare guarantors of Cyprus! independence.	
Before leaving for the UK, Ecevit told the US	
ambassador that he would explore with the British	
"all peaceful solutions before considering others."	
He said that Ankara hopes the status quo ante can be restored without Turkish military intervention.	
If the new Cypriot regime does retain control of	
the island, Ecevit said, Turkey may be willing to	
hold off intervention if a corridor to the sea can be guaranteed to Turkish residents of the island.	
Ankara is calm, and there has been no attempt to arouse public sentiment on the Cyprus issue, al-	
though all political factions would support a firm	
Turkish reaction.	
High-level Greek officials have assured the	
US embassy that Athens will not use this week's	25X1
semi-annual rotation of half of their 950-man con-	2581
tingent of regular Greek forces on Cyprus to increase the size of the unit.	
	25X1
Moscow issued an official statement on Cyprus	
last night that was moderate in tone and avoided any implication that the Soviet Union sees its se-	
curity affected by developments on the island. The	
statement reiterated support for Cypriot indepen- dence and the "legitimate" government of President	
Makarios and demanded the immediate removal of all	
Greek military personnel from the island. The So-	
viets did not promise, however, to actively assist any Cypriot movement to return Makarios to power.	
any diplica movement to retain manarios to power.	
	25X1
It is not surprising that the	25 X 1
Soviets would give general assurances to Ankara,	20/(1
but it seems unlikely that they have made any firm	
commitment of military backing.	

1

25X1



USSR

25X1

LIBERAL.GR

2

EGYPT-SYRIA

Recent bickering between Cairo and Damascus has been serious enough to cause President Sadat to cancel a planned visit to Syria. President Asad has now reportedly agreed, however, to visit Egypt in August.

Each side appears uncertain of the intentions of the other with regard to negotiations with Israel. Damascus is concerned that Cairo will leave the other Arabs behind in attempting to achieve its own objectives. The Syrians are still bitter over Egypt's unilateral acceptance of a cease-fire in October and its decision to proceed with disengagement on the Suez front before agreement was reached on the Golan front.

Cairo has sought to reassure the other Arabs both publicly and privately that Egypt will not take further unilateral action, and Sadat is ritated by Syria's harping on the matter.

views.

The Egyptian leader may try to confine future contacts to Asad, whom he regards as more reasonable and amenable to Egyptian

EGYPT-FEDAYEEN

Egyptfor the present, at leastis refusing to release to the Palestine Liberation Organization the terrorists who murdered one Belgian and two US diplomats in Khartoum last year.		
7 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	25X1	
	25 X 1	
	∠5 X 1	

The terrorists were released by Sudan in late June, ostensibly to serve out their sentences under the control of the PLO. If Cairo turned them over, they almost certainly would be taken to either Lebanon or Syria and given complete freedom.

Egypt's determination to hold the terrorists is largely a result of President Sadat's reluctance to offend the US. Cairo has also refused to release a group of commandos who last December partied out an attack on a US airliner and hijacked a second aircraft in Rome.

LAOS

25X1

ITALY

The Italian Communist Party's attempt to amend the government's austerity program has set the stage for a legislative struggle that could jeopardize the center-left coalition. The dominant Christian Democrats are caught up in an internal feud, and their Socialist coalition partners are torn between responding to labor's unhappiness with the austerity program and keeping the coalition intact.

The Communist amendments would soften the impact of the austerity measures on workers and force those with higher income to shoulder more of the burden. The proposals are certain to appeal to organized labor and tempt the Socialists and the Christian Democratic left to side with the Communists.

The Communists' decision to force the issue is a tactical shift. The party apparently wants to exploit the weakened position of the Christian

Democrats and to prevent a decline of Communist influence with organized labor.

25X1

Disarray within the Christian Democratic Party will complicate efforts to meet the Communist challenge. The Christian Democrats' key deliberative body--the National Council--will meet today, with left-wing factions in revolt against the party leadership.

The government may find it necessary to accept some of the Communist proposals. If the Communists are able to force changes that substantially reduce the revenue the austerity measures were designed to produce, a new government crisis may ensue.

PORTUGAL

The organizers of the April coup have gained increased prominence in the Portuguese cabinet announced yesterday. Although the majority of the new cabinet members are civilians drawn from the parties previously represented, military officers from the Armed Forces Movement comprise the largest group and hold the key ministries. Some shift to the left may have occurred, but the Communists were not especially favored.

The change of cabinets and the installation of Goncalves as Prime Minister have made it clear that President Spinola himself cannot act against the wishes of the Armed Forces Movement. Most members of the movement are "idealists" without attachment to any particular political philosophy.

As the chosen candidate of the movement,
Goncalves will have more clout than his civilian
predecessor in dealing with unyielding economic
and labor problems. He also appears committed to
the holding of legislative elections next warch,
and to early negotiations with rebels in Portugal's
African territories.

NOTES

<u>USSR-Poland</u>: Soviet party chief Brezhnev arrives in Warsaw tomorrow for a four-day visit that will include ceremonies commemorating the 30th anniversary of Communist rule in Poland. Brezhnev will deliver at least two speeches; one before the Polish parliament on July 21 will probably be a major speech on US-Soviet relations and detente. The Soviet leader may also suggest a pan-European conference of Communist parties.

Vietnam: The North Vietnamese continue to move large quantities of supplies in South Vietnam's Military Region 1, according to intercepted messages. This logistic effort, normal for this time of year, is probably partly intended to support recent Communist tactical activity in the area. In addition to resupply activity, aerial reconnaissance shows that a series of new, short roads and a number of new military-related facilities have been built within artillery range of ARVN positions south of Hue. These newly cleared or improved roads lead off a main route running eastward from the A Shau Valley and appear to be access roads to new military encampments. The encampments include occupied antiaircraft installations and what are probably field artillery sites.

Iran: Iran's purchase of a one-fourth interest in the steel-manufacturing component of Krupp gives the Shah access to the whole gamut of Krupp activities, including possible inputs to Iran's defense industry. The deal involves the transfer of Krupp's technological know-how to Iran and the nomination of an Iranian member to the supervisory board of the holding company for the Krupp enterprises. Krupp is planning a variety of projects in Iran. In addition to steel, the company's proposals include factories for cement, sugar, and automobile parts and port installations.

France:	25 X 1

8

LIBERAL.GR

Top Secret