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# The President's Daily Brief

*November 30, 1975*

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(This Brief, with information as of 11 AM EST, was cabled on this date to the President.)

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

LEBANON

*President Franjiah and Prime Minister Karami--noting that the continued existence of Lebanon is at stake--joined in a public appeal Saturday night for an end to factional fighting and provided the outline of a government program to initiate political reform.*

In an address to the nation, Karami announced that agreement had been reached on expanding the cabinet and on starting a dialogue aimed at making the "necessary adaptations" in Lebanon's political balance. Observing that all Lebanese factions are minorities, Karami stated that "the triumph of one party over another" would not provide a lasting resolution of Lebanon's problems. He avoided specifics but said the solution lies in providing the necessary guarantees for the continued existence of all "communities."

President Franjiah's endorsement of the government program gives it added weight. Franjiah, a Christian, has been working at cross purposes with the Muslim Karami throughout the fighting and, by a combination of inaction and behind-the-scenes encouragement to Christian factions, has thwarted previous attempts at political reform.

The government's adoption of a reform program and the reconciliation--possibly temporary--between Franjiah and Karami may have resulted from the efforts of Ghassan Tuwayni, a moderate Christian member of the cabinet, and of French mediator Couve de Murville. Tuwayni drew up a plan last week for a three-stage program to enforce the cease-fire and begin political reform. Both Tuwayni and Couve de Murville have urged that the cabinet be expanded to include Pierre Jumayyil, leader of the Christian Phalanges Party, and Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

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Jumblatt has consistently refused to serve in a cabinet with Jumayyil

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A concentrated effort is also under way to split less radical Lebanese Muslims from extreme leftist and Communist groups supported by Libya and Iraq. Spearheaded by Saudi Arabia, which fears the rise of leftist influence in Lebanon, the effort reportedly involves establishing contacts between Sunni Muslim leaders and the Phalanges Party.

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ANGOLA

*Heavy fighting continues in central Angola between forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The Popular Movement has reportedly captured several towns, including the important town of Luso astride the Benguela railroad.*

The offensive force of the Popular Movement is probably the one that has been reported moving south from Henrique de Carvalho after having been resupplied with Soviet equipment airlifted from Luanda. If Luso has been recaptured, this would be clear indication that the National Union's push from the south has been blunted.

Cloud conditions over several key locations in Congo and Angola have prevented overhead photography of ground activity or identification of possible Soviet-supplied aircraft in these areas.

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Ugandan President Idi Amin, in his capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, is seeking to postpone an OAU summit on Angola. Presumably in an attempt to head off what would almost certainly be acrimonious debate, Amin announced on November 27 that Uganda will not play host to such a meeting.

The proposal for the summit, which has been pressed by Somalia, seems likely to attain the required approval of two thirds of the Organization's 46 member states. Somalia and other backers of the Popular Movement--Guinea, Congo, and Mozambique--hope to force a change in OAU policy from neutrality to endorsement of the Movement's regime in Luanda as the sole legitimate government of Angola.

Amin would prefer to convene a meeting of the ad hoc military advisory commission on Angola established at the regular OAU summit meeting in July. It seems unlikely that Amin can accomplish

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anything at a meeting of this commission. His earlier call to African nations to contribute to an OAU peacekeeping force for Angola fell on deaf ears.

Whatever kind of conference eventually takes place, it appears that the OAU may be moving away from an effort toward mediation by focusing instead on the issue of outside intervention, particularly that of South Africa. Indeed, Agostinho Neto, President of the Popular Movement's regime in Luanda, is trying to turn the OAU in this direction. Neto recently sent word to the OAU that a meeting on Angola would be useful, but he believed it should only involve a discussion of ways to help "his government" cope with foreign invasion forces.

PORTUGAL

*Prime Minister Azevedo and anti-Communist leaders of the Portuguese armed forces are carrying out a full-scale purge of pro-Communists and other extreme leftists in the military and the government.*

Admiral Rosa Coutinho and navy chief of staff Filgueiras Soares are the latest high-level officers to be forced out in the wake of the abortive paratrooper rebellion of last week. Their departure leaves only two Communist sympathizers on the Revolutionary Council--both navy officers--who also are likely to go as the purge of the military extends to the navy.

Generals Carvalho and Fabiao, who were forced out last week, may have had some connection with the rebellion, but Rosa Coutinho and Filgueiras Soares have clearly been purged on ideological grounds, indicating that the anti-Communist faction is moving across the board to solidify its control of the military.

President Costa Gomes has come in for some sharp criticism, but the anti-Communists apparently intend to retain him in office unless he tries to impede the purge. So far Costa Gomes has offered little resistance.

The government, which had earlier suspended its activities, is now back at work, but the purge of leftists seems unlikely to end the partisan squabbling. The Socialist Party is insisting that the Communists publicly repudiate the rebel uprising and swear allegiance to the Azevedo government if they are to continue to participate in the cabinet.

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The Popular Democrats, who are also seeking to capitalize on the retreat of the left, have called for the removal of the one Communist representative in the cabinet and have demanded immediate elections. Workers in the northern city of Porto have petitioned for the removal of Foreign Minister Antunes, who said last week that the Communists still had an essential role to play.

The Communists themselves have taken a relatively conciliatory position in contrast to their earlier efforts to bring down the government. The party's most recent communique makes no criticism of the government's purge of the left. It simply warns the Socialists and the Antunes military faction that the extreme right will try to take advantage of the situation.

NOTES

*The Spanish government has promised to clarify its recent amnesty decree which has provoked widespread dissatisfaction for going no further than similar actions by Franco.*

The government has already released a number of prisoners, some of whom were jailed for political offenses. Marcelino Camacho, a top leader of the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions, was among the first to be released.

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*Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, whose ten-day visit to the US begins today, is his country's chief spokesman on economic development.*



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