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PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION

FROM: THE SITUATION ROOM  
TO SCO 04  
TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT  
FOR THE PRESIDENT

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WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY KISSINGER

FROM: The Situation Room  
SUBJECT: Morning News Summary

The Washington Post

Andrew Borowiec says that Iran's recent clampdown on rampaging prices and economic profiteering is accompanied by a more subtle but perhaps farther-reaching campaign to enforce political conformity. The Shah has warned that "Iran's national policies must be enforced, whether here or abroad. Where officials fail to do so, they can gracefully ask to be replaced. Otherwise, we will disgracefully replace them." (A-1)

News dispatches report that Israeli newspapers quoted U.S. officials as saying a Sinai agreement would probably come by September 1, after a shuttle by you. The Israeli cabinet last night authorized its peace negotiators to continue efforts to reach a new interim peace agreement with Egypt through you. (A-1)

Miguel Acoca writes that thousands of Roman Catholics attacked Communist Party headquarters last night in Braga, a conservative northern city in Portugal, following a fiery anticommunist speech by Archbishop da Silva. Communists defending the building on Braga's main square fired at the attackers, wounding 20, according to eyewitness reports. (A-1)

John MacKenzie reports that one year after the resignation of President Nixon the U.S. still suffers from an excess of presidential power, the American Bar Association was told in Montreal yesterday. Meanwhile, President Ford has escaped close congressional scrutiny in the Mayaguez affair, Congress is letting him double his senior White House staff, and the chief executive is portrayed as a hero in the news media, Historian Arthur Schlesinger said. In these circumstances, "Who can blame the President -- any president -- for using the power he discovers he has?" (A-3)

Joseph Alsop describes China's agricultural success. He

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says that this Chinese agricultural success will lead on, over a period of 10 or 15 years, to something comparable to Japan's overall economic success -- which will be a world-changing development. If this happens, of course, every Soviet nightmare about China will come true, and the whole economic shape of the modern world will be radically altered. It is important to note that the comparable Japanese success in raising farm output in the 1950s was the first warning to the U.S. experts of the infinitely greater Japanese economic and industrial success in the 1960s. This is why he would also bet that the future Chinese development will follow the Japanese pattern -- on the sole conditions that the apparent containment of China's internal forces favoring lunacy is not a deceptive appearance, and above all, that the enraged Soviets do not intervene and smash down this hated, feared, and overly successful communist rival. (A-18)

George Will believes that Ms. Gandhi is a prodigy at the despot's most important intellectual art -- making distinctions where there are no differences. But Ms. Gandhi, although a disaster, is among the more tractable of India's problems. The inefficiency of Indian socialism is exceeded only by the lush corruption that flourishes in India. Given India's desperate involvement in socialism and the seasons, and given India's polyglot culture of ferociously antagonistic regions, religions and castes, perhaps the wonder is that democracy of sorts lasted as long as it did. (A-19)

Evans and Novak discuss the dovish admiral, Gene R. LaRocque, favorite military expert of the American left. In Tokyo last Thursday, the dovish admiral was up to his old tricks. The ex-cruiser skipper told a press conference that U.S. bases in Japan and South Korea "do not in any way contribute to the national defense of the U.S., directly or indirectly." Such strategic apostasy from a U.S. admiral undercuts the communique issued here last week by President Ford and Japanese Prime Minister Miki, strongly reiterating this bedrock of the U.S.-Japanese alliance. (A-19)

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten contend that CIA chief Colby complained that the investigations into CIA activities are impairing U.S. intelligence efforts. This is disputed by our sources on the inside, who insist that the CIA has not been seriously hampered in gathering the intelligence that really counts. Most vital information needed to safeguard the nation is provided by planes, satellites, ships, and stations loaded with technological wonders. The investigations on Capitol Hill may hamper the CIA in abusing its powers but not in collecting information. (B-9)

The New York Times

Everett Holles reports that navy seal commandos have received special training for possible assignment to American embassies in countries plagued by guerrilla terrorism, according to navy sources in San Diego. (1)

Henry Giniger reports that the unity of Portugal's armed forces displayed when they overthrew the rightist regime more than 15 months ago has vanished. The divisions among the military over the course the revolution should take have become so deep as to arouse fears that the way may be open for a new coup or a civil war unless the crisis evident in military ranks is resolved quickly. (2)

According to Alan Riding, the imminent replacement of the controversial U.S. ambassador to Managua is both raising hopes and causing concern in Nicaragua. Opposition groups are hoping that the withdrawal of Ambassador Shelton will mark the end of the total identification of the U.S. with the regime and perhaps lead Washington to press General Somoza to liberalize his government. (3)

Christopher Wren says that a group from the American House of Representatives, on an official visit to the Soviet Union, met yesterday with a group of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate and some said they had been emotionally moved by the encounter. (5)

John Finney states that a navy study has concluded that superiority of Soviet warships in firepower has been achieved by sacrificing the endurance, electronic sophistication, and crew comforts emphasized in American ships. (6)

Paul Hofmann reports that a U.S. spokesman confirmed today that "we will veto" admission of North Vietnam and South Vietnam to the UN when their applications are considered by the Security Council tomorrow. (7)

The lead editorial says that the international development bill voted out of the House International Relations Committee last week constitutes a major step toward improving the nation's battered foreign aid program. It is also the beginning of a good-faith effort to fulfill the U.S. commitment to the fight against world hunger. The bill demonstrates the existence of an inclination to place hard coin behind America's rhetorical commitment to participate in the effort to develop a reliable world food system and to combat world hunger. (26)

Another editorial comments that in what seemed like a footnote to his two-day state visit to Washington, Premier Miki of Japan announced what was far from a footnote for wildlife

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conservationists around the world. After years of Japanese leadership in the slaughtering of whales, the Premier quietly told reporters that Japan accepts "without any reservations" the quotas fixed by the International Whaling Commission at its meeting last June. (26)

Anthony Harrigan writes that the U.S.'s role inside Africa is necessarily minimal. What is most important is that the U.S. employ its influence to sustain responsible, orderly governments and to oppose the expansion of revolutionary regimes. Southern Africa is the mineral treasure house of the continent. It is very much in the national interest of the U.S. to maintain access to the gold, uranium, coal, chrome, copper, platinum, and other strategic materials in the sub-continent. Access will be denied if Marxist regimes extend their sway. (27)

### The Baltimore Sun

Hal Piper writes that a U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday, returning a visit last year by a Soviet legislative delegation, but according to Representative Brademas, "A lot of us are here to get across to the Soviets that we do not agree with the Ford administration on detente." (A-1)

Charles Corddry says that Greece, concerned about a possible Turkish threat to its Aegean islands, has been fortifying some of the islands near Turkey's coast and training its military forces -- notably its air arm -- to deal with any invasion attempt. (1)

Frederic Hill contends that nine of the 30 members of the Armed Forces Movement's Supreme Revolutionary Council of Portugal accused the leadership of taking Portugal toward an Eastern European "bureaucratic dictatorship" against the popular will. (2)

Reuter reports that the Israeli cabinet last night authorized its negotiating team to continue efforts to reach a new interim peace agreement with Egypt through you. The decision came at the end of a cabinet session lasting more than five hours -- unusually long. The session was described by government sources as "often stormy." (2)

A Times special reports that Senator Proxmire who has begun a preliminary probe into the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's overseas payments, has found the payments ranged "from a few thousands dollars to several million dollars" and often went to foreign government officials who were responsible for the award of contracts to Lockheed. In one case, the

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senator said through an aide, a foreign official apparently received \$8 million from Lockheed. (5)

Mary McGrory contends that, one year later, Nixon lingers backstage. His luggage is still strewn across the national landscape. His needs and concerns -- for a larger allowance, for the return of his tapes, for a future "role" in politics -- still preoccupy a fair number of people. Muffled, murky anniversary reports are issued from San Clemente. They indicate that the exile has not grown out of office. He still blames the press and his political rivals for his downfall. Error is acknowledged -- mostly on the part of other people; wrongdoing is not. (A-9)

Garry Wills believes that exposure of lies serves the nation better than secrecy. Every government tries to exempt itself from criticism; and officially imposed secrecy is the easiest way to accomplish this. The secrecy provisions are ridiculously exaggerated by any parties in power -- and are selectively broken by the rulers themselves for their own purposes. (A-9)