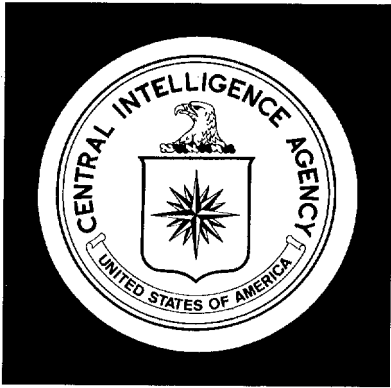
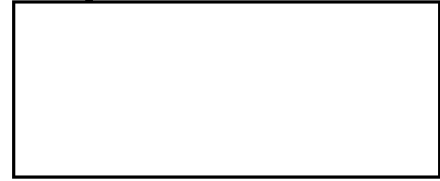


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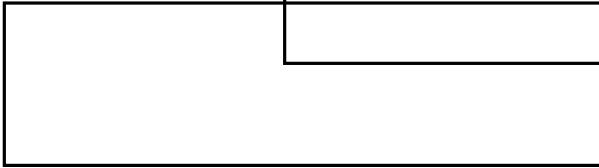
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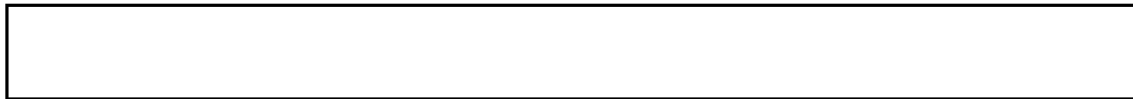


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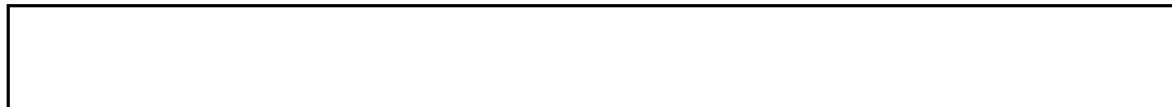
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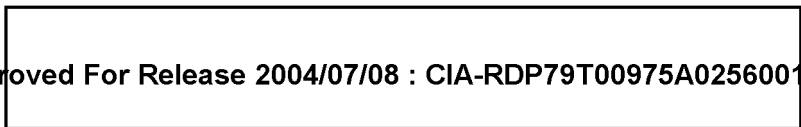
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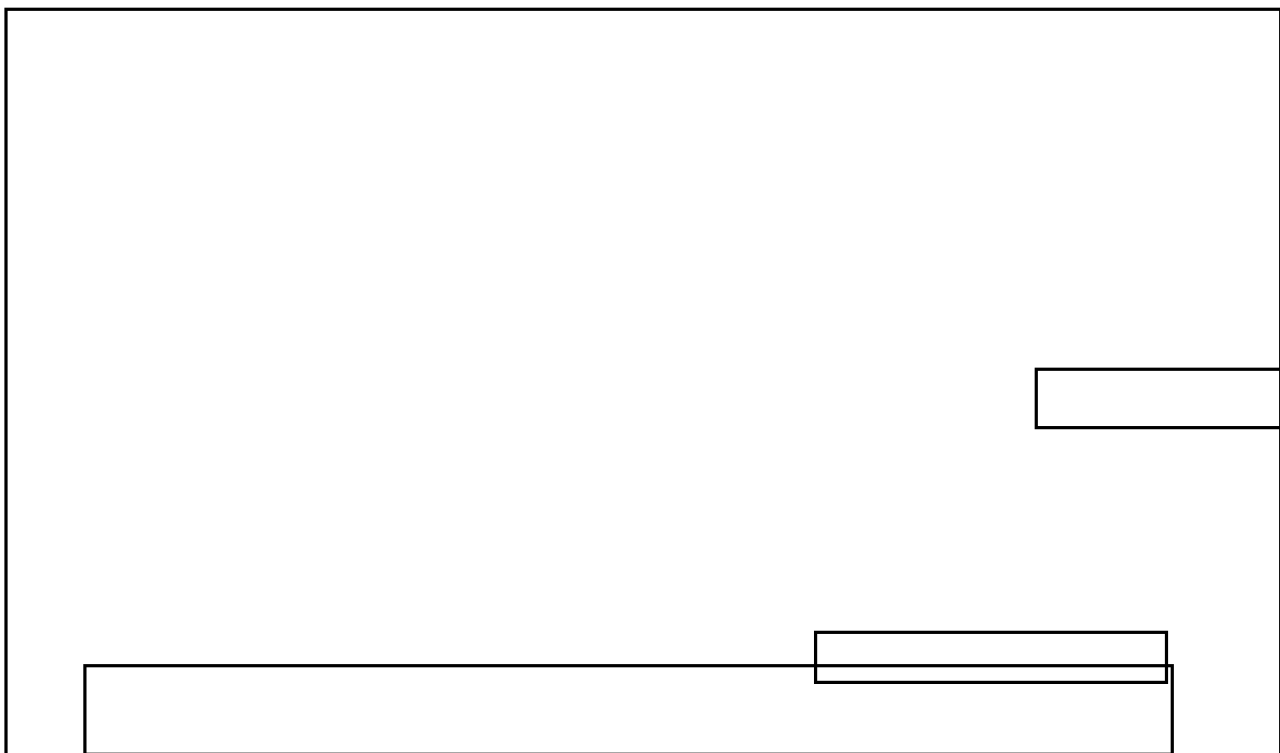
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ARAB STATES - ISRAEL: Egyptian and Israeli representatives held an unofficial meeting at Kilometer 101 yesterday, and, according to an Israeli military spokesman, discussed the POW exchange, arrangements for a battlefield search for missing and dead soldiers, and the resupply of Suez city and the Egyptian Third Army. Both sides agreed to hold a formal meeting on 22 November. The Egyptian-Israeli POW exchange continued yesterday. Eighty-five Israeli and fewer than 3,000 Egyptian prisoners remain to be repatriated.

The Egyptian and Syrian fronts remained quiet yesterday except for some minor incidents in the Suez Canal area; one Egyptian soldier reportedly was killed. Israeli aircraft flew over the canal but drew no fire from Egyptian air defense units. Beirut claimed that the Israelis shelled southern Lebanon yesterday for the second day in a row, wounding five persons.



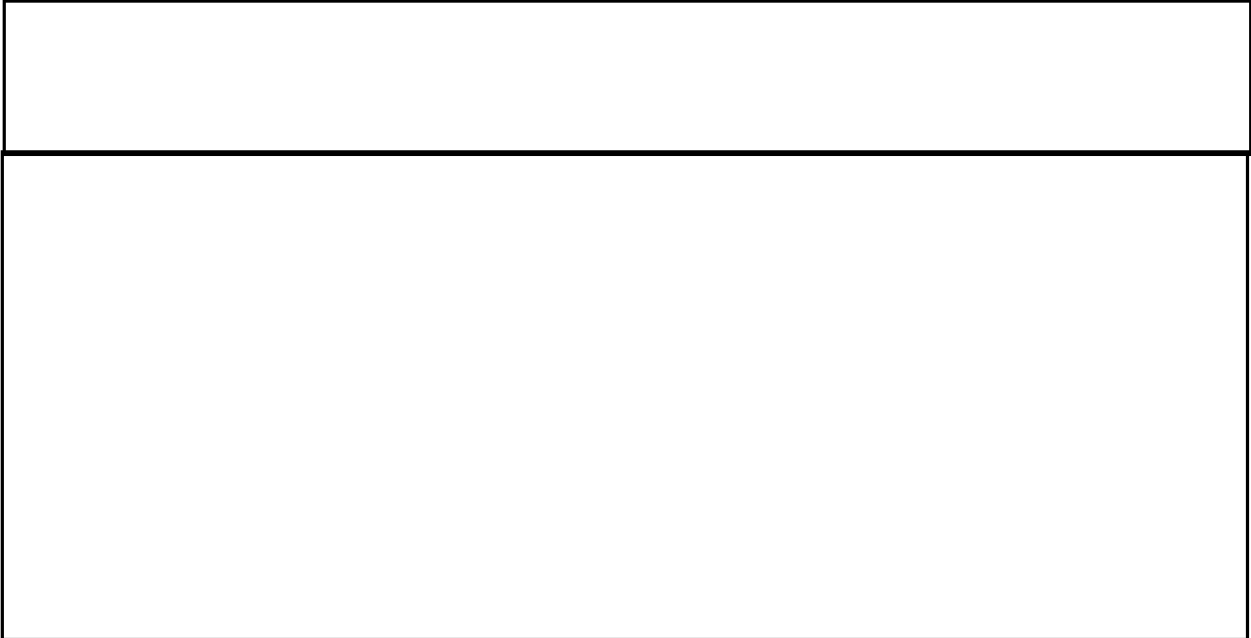
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Soundings taken by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saqqaf during his recent ten-day tour of Arab capitals have led him to be concerned that next week's Arab summit conference will be bullish and aggressive, and that the Arab positions adopted there might set back moves toward a peace settlement. Saqqaf told the US ambassador to Saudi Arabia yesterday that he found the mood of the Syrian Government to be extremely realistic but also very self-confident. In both Syria and Egypt, Saqqaf reported there are many who are prepared to accept renewed fighting if there are no prospects for a political solution soon.

Saqqaf suggested that Washington strengthen the hand of Arab moderates at the conference by, for instance, issuing a statement affirming the necessity for an Israeli withdrawal to the cease-fire lines of 22 October or by getting Tel Aviv to make moves in that direction. Iraq joined Libya yesterday in announcing that it would not attend the summit, and Baghdad's and Tripoli's absence will make it much easier for the more moderate Arab states to dominate the session.

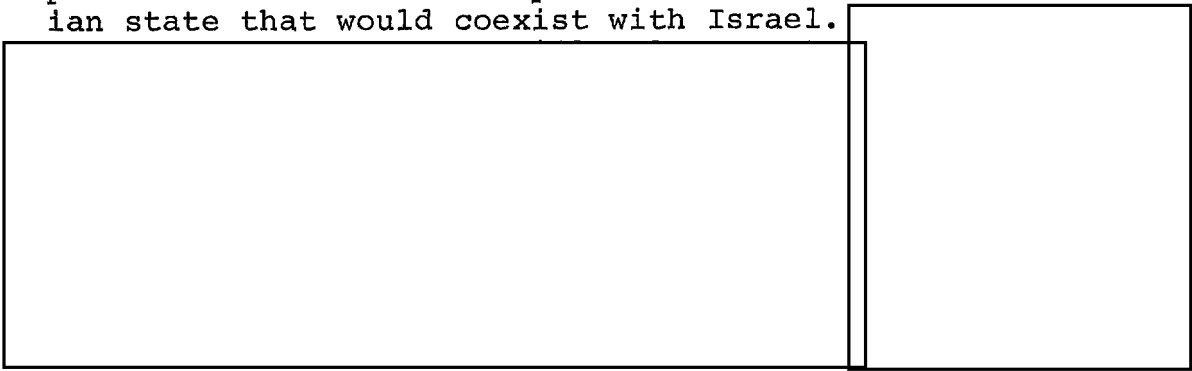
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The Saudi petroleum minister warned Japan yesterday that it will face further oil cutbacks unless Tokyo breaks diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. The minister said that this decision had been taken in concert with other Arab oil-producing countries. The Japanese ambassador to Jordan told the US ambassador there that he thought Tokyo would give in to the Arab pressure.

A politically independent Beirut newspaper, meanwhile, reported yesterday that secret discussions were under way to establish diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union. The paper claimed that King Faysal had accepted an invitation "in principle" to visit Moscow. Faysal exchanged greetings with Soviet leaders this year on Moscow's October Revolution anniversary, giving rise to press speculation of this kind. Most Arab commentators, however, are reportedly treating the story with reserve because of Faysal's well-known and long-standing hostility toward communism.

The Palestinian News Agency in Beirut announced yesterday that Fatah and Palestine Liberation Organization head Yasir Arafat, together with leaders of most of the other major fedayeen organizations, had left on their oft-postponed trip to the Soviet Union. The trip is designed to hammer out with Moscow a common position favoring fedayeen participation in a peace conference and acceptance of a small Palestinian state that would coexist with Israel.



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CAMBODIA: Phnom Penh has returned to normal following yesterday's bombing of the presidential compound.

The government's chief reaction to the unsuccessful attempt on Lon Nol's life has been to increase the security force protecting his quarters. The President himself appears to be taking the bombing attack calmly. Thus far, there are no signs that Lon Nol is preparing another widespread crackdown against suspected antigovernment elements in the capital similar to the one carried out last March, when the first bombing raid on his residence occurred. The political witch-hunt conducted at that time was largely instigated by Lon Nol's impetuous brother, Lon Non, who has been in the US since July.

As was the case with the first incident, the bombing apparently was an isolated act by a disaffected Cambodian Air Force pilot. Little is known as yet about the pilot's political background or his motives for staging the bombing raid. When last seen, his aircraft was heading away from Phnom Penh in a southerly direction. It seems likely that he will seek refuge in a Khmer Communist - controlled area of Cambodia.

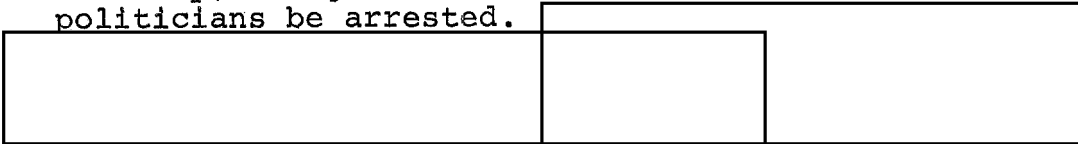


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GREECE: Athens was quiet yesterday as army and security forces directed most of their efforts at preventing groups of demonstrators from forming.

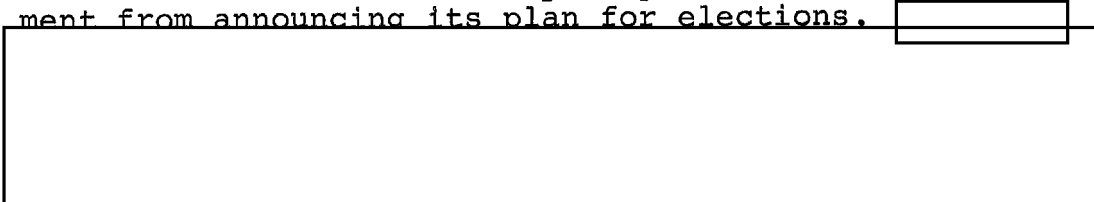
Martial law is still in force. President Papadopoulos, still disturbed over the situation but trying to salvage his efforts to restore political normalcy, has given orders that no non-Communist politicians be arrested.

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The US Embassy reports that the government may have to try a new approach to get its "politicalization" program back on track. Given the visibility of the army in putting down the disorders over the weekend and the strong criticism of politicians by government spokesmen, it is even more unlikely now that politicians such as former prime minister Kanellopoulos would agree--or perhaps even be allowed--to participate in elections. Most army officers are reportedly strongly opposed to the ex-politicians, and Prime Minister Markezinis will have the army and the hard-liners looking over his shoulder to make sure that any initiative he may take will not lead to new disorders.

In a strong statement on Sunday, a government spokesman claimed that the recent troubles were caused not by students but by anarchist elements who had timed their activity to prevent the government from announcing its plan for elections.



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Many construction workers stayed off their jobs yesterday, and the government began arresting construction union heads. This prompted the chief

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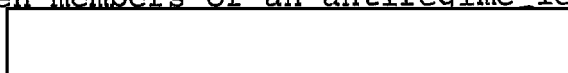
of the federation of construction workers to send the government a cable dissociating the union from the demonstrations.

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The police have been making many arrests, including leaders of the dissident Greek Communist Party, which split with the Moscow-backed faction. They have also arrested two retired army officers, who had been members of an antiregime leftist organization.

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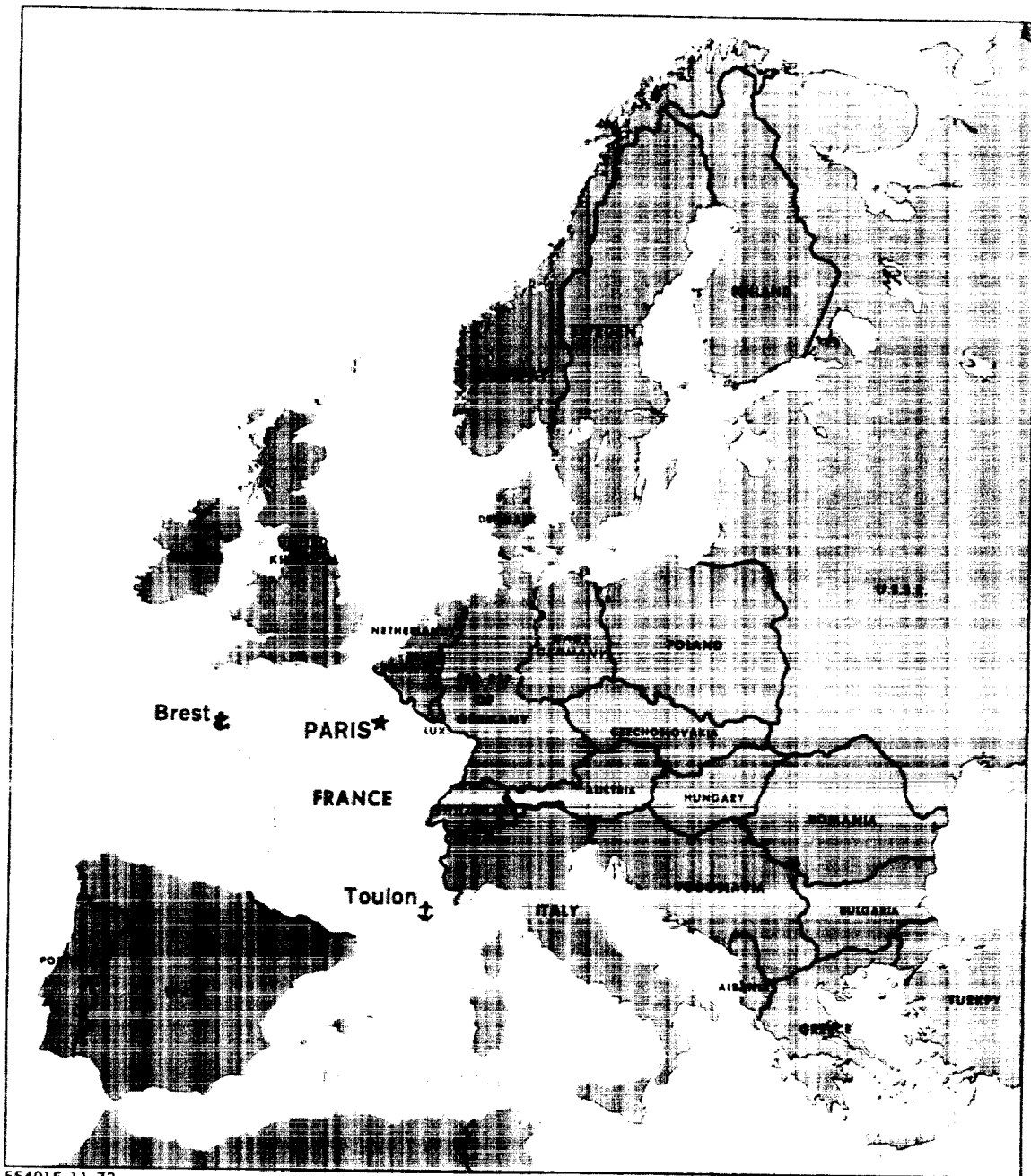
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES: The EC recently has made rapid progress in drawing up an offer of compensatory tariff cuts for export damage caused by EC enlargement, according to State Department reporting. France has withdrawn its reservation on granting tariff concessions on kraft paper, and Italy finally has agreed to concessions on citrus fruits and tobacco. In light of French and Italian concessions, Ireland probably will drop its reservation on frozen meat. The EC is likely to approve a formal offer at the EC Council meeting on 3-4 December. The EC intends its proposal to be a final offer that can be accepted or rejected, but not modified.

The offer is expected to fall short of US desires; if further US efforts fail to improve the offer, the US is permitted under GATT rules to respond by withdrawing concessions on imports from the EC.

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FRANCE: The French have long-range plans to increase significantly their naval presence in the Mediterranean.

The US defense attaché in Paris reports that Admiral de Joybert, head of the French Navy, publicly stated in early November that it was "imperative" for France to keep two equally strong naval bases--one at Brest in the Atlantic and the other at Toulon in the Mediterranean. The French naval chief asserted that France has plans to build up its present Mediterranean force in 1975 by sending to Toulon ships now stationed elsewhere.

De Joybert also said that France's second nuclear-powered attack submarine squadron will be based at Toulon in the early 1980s. The first will be stationed in Brest. The navy plans to request funds in the 1974 budget for construction of the first of these nuclear attack submarines. De Joybert said last month that construction of the first could start in January 1976 and that it could be launched in 1978.

In order to accomplish nuclear basing at Toulon, the French will have to construct a nuclear support facility there. Such a facility could be used to support French nuclear ballistic missile submarines as well. De Joybert indicated this past summer that French ballistic missile submarines would eventually operate in the Mediterranean.

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FOR THE RECORD*



Portuguese Guinea: The "Republic of Guinea Bissau," proclaimed last September by anti-Portuguese insurgents, was admitted as the 42nd member of the Organization of African Unity on 19 November.



**These items were prepared by CIA without consultation with the Departments of State and Defense.*

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