



**Director of
Central
Intelligence**

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National Intelligence Daily (Cable)

3 April 1982

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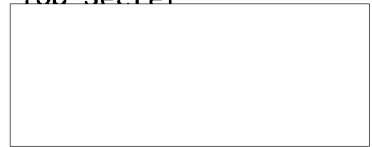
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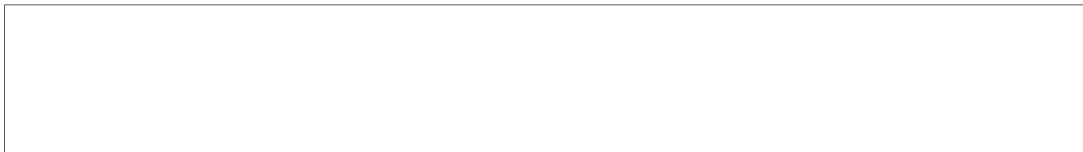
Contents

USSR: *Disclaimers on Cuba* 1

Israel: *Druze Unrest in the Golan Heights* 2

USSR-Yugoslavia: *Gromyko's Visit* 2

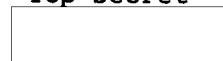
International: *G-77 Proposal on Global Negotiations* 3



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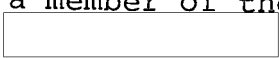
USSR: Disclaimers on Cuba

Several Soviet spokesmen have denied Western charges that the USSR has threatened to deploy nuclear weapons in Cuba.



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President Brezhnev, in his speech on 16 March to the Trade Union Congress, stated that the USSR would put the US in an "analogous position" if the US puts new missiles in Western Europe capable of striking Soviet territory. This remark has been widely interpreted as a threat to deploy nuclear weapons in Cuba. An earlier statement by a member of the Central Committee hinted at such a threat.



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On 21 March, however, the head of the USSR's Institute of the USA and Canada told a British interviewer that there is no basis for Western speculation that the Soviets intend to violate the Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding on Cuba. He declined to specify what Brezhnev meant by "analogous position" and urged the US to use diplomatic channels to determine this.



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General Chervov of the Soviet General Staff stated on 27 March in a TV interview in Moscow that the USSR can retaliate against US INF deployments without involving "other territories." A leading Soviet foreign policy specialist subsequently told US Embassy officials in Moscow that Chervov's statement is authoritative.



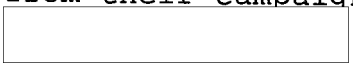
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Comment: In raising the specter of a new Cuban missile crisis, Moscow may have intended that many in the West would come to view the planned deployment of US missiles in Western Europe as being as threatening to peace as Khrushchev's gamble in Cuba. The Soviets still want to make the Cuban analogy and continue to speak of the USSR's right and intention to retaliate if the US proceeds with its INF plans.



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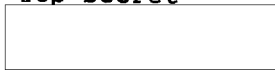
Moscow, however, is aware of the danger of overplaying the Cuban card. By denying that they have threatened to put nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Soviets are trying to avoid clamor over Cuba that would distract attention from their campaign against US missile deployment plans.



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ISRAEL: Druze Unrest on the Golan Heights


Defense Minister Sharon met yesterday with leaders of the Druze community on the Golan Heights after several Druze were injured in a clash with Israeli soldiers. The Druze were protesting attempts to force them to exchange Israeli military government identity cards for ones issued by the Interior Ministry. Most of the nearly 14,000-member Druze community have refused the new cards because they believe that they imply acceptance of the law passed by the Knesset late last year annexing the Golan. A general strike to protest the annexation began in February, and Israel responded by sealing off the major Druze villages. 

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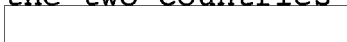
Comment: The Begin government is out to force most Druze to accept the cards as part of its efforts to implement the annexation. Recent unrest among West Bank, Gaza, and Israeli Arabs probably has only reinforced the government's determination to move ahead quickly to implement the law. 

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USSR-YUGOSLAVIA: Gromyko's Visit

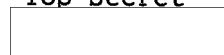
Foreign Minister Gromyko begins a visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. 

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Comment: Both sides seek to preserve the appearance of symmetry in Yugoslavia's relations with the US and the USSR, and Gromyko's trip is a sequel to Secretary of State Haig's visit last September. Although the Yugoslavs and Soviets disagree on Poland, Afghanistan and other international issues, they have avoided open polemics in recent months. Gromyko probably will push for language in the communique that will appear to align Belgrade with Moscow on disarmament issues, but the Yugoslavs will resist any blanket endorsement of the Soviet position. He also is likely to discuss the level of Soviet attendance at the Yugoslav party congress in June, where the two countries may air their differences more openly. 

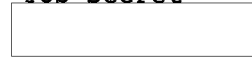
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INTERNATIONAL: G-77 Proposal on Global Negotiations

The Group of 77, the Third World caucus at the UN, has endorsed a draft resolution for launching Global Negotiations on international economic cooperation. The draft leaves for future consideration the pivotal question of whether Global Negotiations will permit the General Assembly to direct the work of such UN specialized agencies as the IMF and the World Bank.



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Comment: West European countries and Japan probably will support the resolution. OPEC members of the G-77 fear isolation on energy issues in Global Negotiations and hope that the US will reject the proposal by maintaining the demand for continued autonomy for the international monetary institutions.

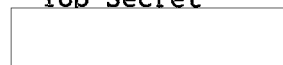


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