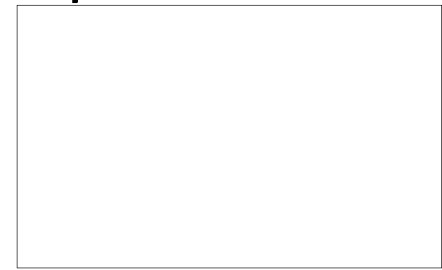




Director of
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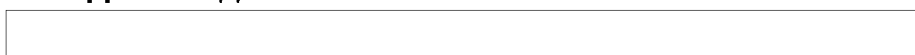


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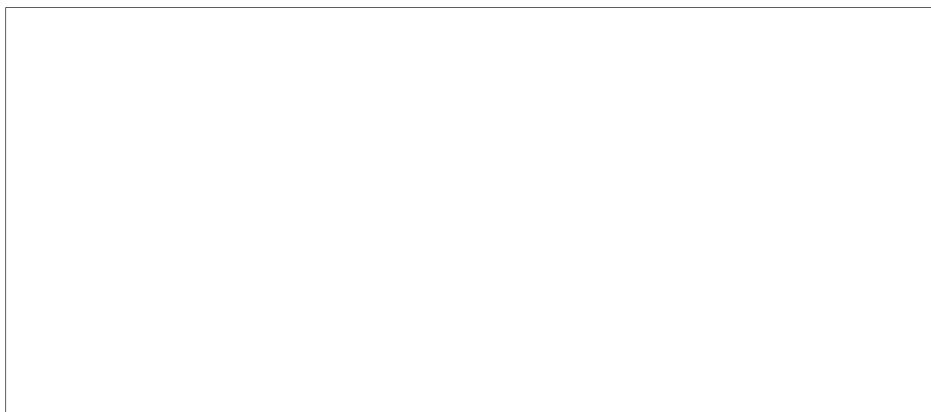
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LEBANON: Cease-Fire Talks Postponed

Factional militia leaders already are expressing pessimism about the national reconciliation talks, following the postponement from yesterday to today of the preliminary meeting on security arrangements. 


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The committee is to work out arrangements to maintain the cease-fire for Beirut and for the mountainous areas of the Shuf and Alayh Districts. Committee members, representing the Army, the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, and Druze and Shia Amal forces could not agree on a location to hold the talks. 

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Lebanese Forces leader Fadi Frem warned that the Christian militia would reject any proposals that damage Christian interests in the coming reconciliation discussions. Druze chief Junblatt stated that "nationalist" forces should be ready to consolidate their military positions to achieve their political objectives. 

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Comment: The procedural delay in starting the talks indicates that the various factions remain uncompromising. Progress in the security talks probably will be slowed by the process of selecting neutral observers—an issue that was not resolved in the negotiations leading to the cease-fire. The longer it takes to come to grips with the demands of the rival factions, the more precarious the cease-fire will become. 

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PHILIPPINES: Opposition Plans

Moderate opposition groups are planning more antigovernment demonstrations in coming weeks, while radicals appear to be focusing their efforts on President Reagan's visit in November. [Redacted]

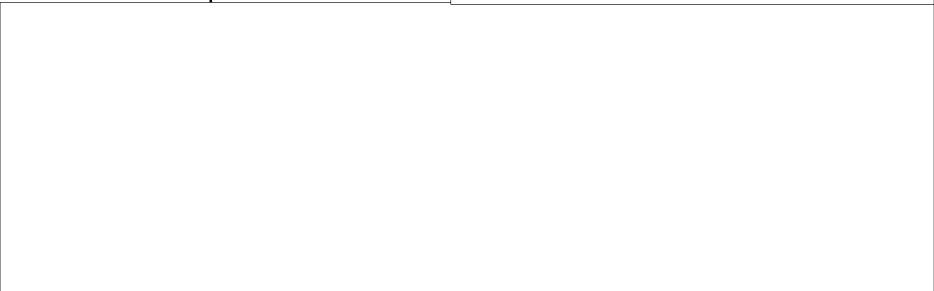
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United Democratic Opposition leader Laurel has told US Embassy officials that the opposition will try to capitalize on the funerals of the students killed in the rioting on 21 September. The United Democratic Opposition also is sending teams to the provinces to try to exploit disenchantment with the government. Other moderate opposition leaders plan to continue demonstrations to force President Marcos to bargain with them. [Redacted]

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Press reports state that several moderate political parties will focus on US diplomatic facilities. [Redacted]

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Other reporting confirms that for now the radical National Democratic Front will devote most of its efforts to anti-US propaganda. At the time of the President's arrival, however, both the radicals and the moderates intend to stage sit-ins and provoke clashes with police that would prevent his motorcade from leaving the airport. [Redacted]

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Comment: Antigovernment moderates remain in disarray, while the National Democratic Front is increasing its influence in shaping opposition activity. The Front probably will become even stronger if the moderates dare to challenge the government's increasingly strict security measures in the days ahead. In the current atmosphere, only the radical groups are likely to be able to promote sizable demonstrations. [Redacted]

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INTERNATIONAL-US: Reactions to President's UN Speech

The governments of Western Europe and Japan have endorsed the recent US arms control proposals, while the USSR says they contain nothing new but stops short of outright rejection. [redacted]

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The NATO Allies and Japan are stressing that President Reagan's speech contained substantial concessions to the USSR and demonstrated US seriousness about arms control. The West Germans and the other Allies emphasize that the new proposals were worked out in close consultation with them. Many Allied governments are urging the Soviets to make concessions in order to move the INF talks forward, and they are reaffirming that missile deployments will begin on schedule this year in the absence of firm negotiating results.

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West German opposition leader Vogel says that he sees movement in the negotiations and that consideration of British and French missiles is the remaining obstacle to progress. He is again calling for combining START and INF. [redacted]

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Soviet commentators say the arms control proposals contain nothing new, but Moscow has not explicitly rejected them. TASS claims the speech reflected exasperation at the "growing gulf" between the US and the Nonaligned Movement. It offers a lengthy catalogue of US military activity in the Third World in an effort to refute the President. [redacted]

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During a luncheon for visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek in Moscow yesterday, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko termed the US and NATO positions "lopsided" and "patently unacceptable." He did not cite the latest US proposals. [redacted]

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Comment: The Allies almost certainly believe the US will have to spell out its negotiating position in more detail before missile deployments begin later this fall. [redacted]

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Moscow's lack of outright rejection of the arms control proposals in the US speech suggests that the Soviets want to study the proposals more carefully. They probably believe that a quick, authoritative rejection would increase West European doubts that they are negotiating in good faith and thereby would weaken the political opposition to INF deployment. The attention the Soviets have given to the President's remarks on the Third World indicates that they also are concerned about the impact his speech will have there.

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Range of Super Etendard Aircraft Carrying Exocet Missiles



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IRAQ-IRAN: Baghdad's Diplomatic Offensive

Iraq is mounting a new diplomatic offensive to win support for its position in the war with Iran, and Tehran has again warned shippers using the Persian Gulf. [Redacted]

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Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz is scheduled to meet with senior US officials this week while attending the UN General Assembly in New York. According to the US Interests Section in Baghdad, he will visit Bonn and possibly Rome for talks next week. Iraqi Deputy Premier Ramadan is scheduled to visit London from 5 to 7 October. [Redacted]

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Iran's President Khamenei, meanwhile, publicly warned the Gulf states yesterday not to allow their ports to be used by ships carrying war materiel to Iraq. [Redacted]

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Comment: Iraq's diplomatic offensive almost certainly is tied to the projected delivery of Super Etendard aircraft from France. Baghdad has threatened to use the planes, which are equipped with Exocet missiles, to attack oil tankers calling at Iran's Khark Island export terminal. [Redacted]

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The Iraqis probably will play on Western fears that Iran will retaliate against an attack on its oil lifeline by closing the Persian Gulf to all traffic. They want Western countries and Japan to buy less oil from Iran and to block Iran from buying arms on the black market. The Iraqis also want Washington to put pressure on the Gulf states to increase their aid payments to Iraq. [Redacted]

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Baghdad is likely to hope that its threat will force Tehran to the negotiating table. If it does not, the Iraqis might hope that it would force Western powers to intervene in the Gulf to ensure the safety of all oil exports, including those from Iraq. [Redacted]

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Iraq probably will not hesitate to use the Super Etendards if it cannot ease its economic situation. For the time being, however, Baghdad is likely to believe it can achieve more by manipulating the threat to use the aircraft. [Redacted]

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The latest warning by Tehran reflects its growing concern—and escalating rhetoric—in recent weeks as the possibility of Super Etendards in Iraq's arsenal has increased. [Redacted]

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CUBA-ANGOLA: Possible Increase in Cuban Support

Cuba may be preparing to augment its military role in Angola. [Redacted]

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Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon told the press last week that Havana is ready to send more troops to Angola if Luanda requests them. The Angolan Ambassador to Cuba made a similar declaration last week at a press conference in Havana, stating that Luanda would ask for more assistance from its friends if South Africa increased its "acts of aggression." In addition, Havana domestic radio recently quoted Angolan President dos Santos as saying that more Cuban aid would be sought if needed. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Meanwhile, the US Interests Section in Havana says that some Cuban officials are concerned about the growing level of popular discontent over Cuban casualties in Angola. Some Angolan students in Cuba reportedly have been mistreated. [Redacted]

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Comment: The statements by Cuban and Angolan officials probably are intended to underscore Havana's continuing commitment to the survival of the dos Santos regime and its willingness to increase assistance. They also may be aimed at preparing the Cuban public in case Havana expands its role in fighting the increasingly effective UNITA insurgents. [Redacted]

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President Aristides Pereira

President since independence from Portugal in 1975 . . . age 59 . . . astute, pragmatic, moderate . . . tries to maintain strictly nonaligned foreign policy . . . faces no serious domestic opposition.



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CAPE VERDE-US: President Pereira's Visit

President Pereira, who arrives in Washington next week, faces a bleak economic situation and is under pressure from the USSR and Libya to grant them military access to his country's strategic port and airfield. [Redacted]

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Cape Verde suffers from repeated drought, an absence of important raw materials, overpopulation, and substantial unemployment. It produces only 10 percent of its food needs, and in 1982 the value of imports exceeded exports by a ratio of 40 to 1. Cape Verde relies on remittances from emigrants abroad—\$20 million annually from those in the US—and international aid to keep its economy afloat. [Redacted]

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Pereira presides over a socialist-oriented, one-party state and faces no serious political challenge. He has consolidated his moderate faction's control, and he keeps close watch on pro-Soviet radicals. [Redacted]

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Cape Verde depends on the USSR for arms, and it is fostering better relations with the West to ensure continued aid. It repeatedly has refused naval access to the USSR and transit rights for Libyan aircraft flying to Central America. Pereira periodically plays host to South African and Angolan representatives as they engage in informal talks on a settlement on Namibia. [Redacted]

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Comment: Pereira is likely to express concern about declining US aid levels—now totaling about \$2 million annually. He also will want to discuss Namibia, Western Sahara, and Chad. While disapproving of Libyan actions in Africa, he will avoid public criticism of Tripoli. [Redacted]
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PAKISTAN: Local Elections

President Zia is proceeding with local elections this week amid tight security. US diplomats in politically crucial Punjab Province report that the opposition has been unable to organize an election boycott, [Redacted]

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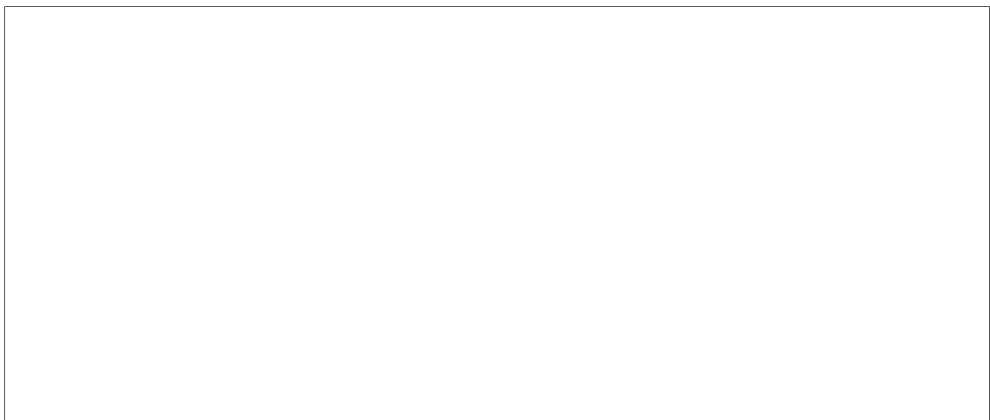
[Redacted] In Sind Province, continued violence and threats appear to have intimidated many rural candidates and voters, according to the US Consulate in Karachi. The government has rescheduled voting in northern Sind from tomorrow to Sunday in order to strengthen security there after voting is completed elsewhere. [Redacted]

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Comment: The elections are a major test for Zia. Earlier this month the government held elections without disruptions in the less populous North-West Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces. A similar success in Punjab would reduce opposition pressure. Elections in Sind probably can be held in the large cities, but low turnouts, violence, and increased tensions will mar the voting in rural areas.

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