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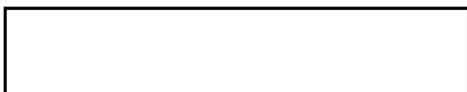


DIRECTORATE OF  
INTELLIGENCE

# *Central Intelligence Bulletin*

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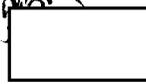
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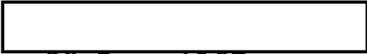
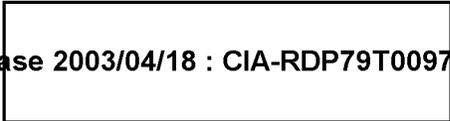
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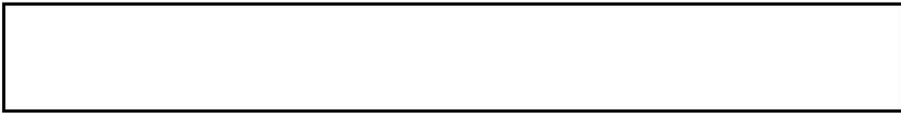
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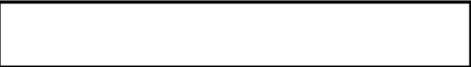
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\*UN - Israel - Arab States:

United Nations: A new Latin American-backed draft resolution on the Arab-Israeli situation could improve chances for defeat of the "nonaligned" resolution, which has Soviet and Arab backing.

The Latin American draft reportedly links immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces to the ending of the state of belligerency and certain other provisions. The Latin Americans are said to have agreed late yesterday that they will sponsor it as a group.

Earlier, a proposed Western-backed resolution had faced mounting opposition apparently connected with Israel's incorporation of the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. Many delegates expressed the opinion that greater urgency in demanding immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces is now advisable. The Latin American proposal could, however, provide the alternative which might result in defeat of the "nonaligned" resolution.

Israel-Arab States: The Israeli decision regarding Jerusalem apparently reflects the growing influence in the cabinet of those, led by Defense Minister Dayan, who favor a tough Israeli position on a settlement, and especially the permanent retention of the Old City. Dayan is contemptuous of the UN, and he undoubtedly is determined to prevent it from having an important influence on the terms of a settlement.

US Ambassador Barbour reports from Tel Aviv that there are many Israelis who deplore the precipitate action and attribute it in part to the fact that Foreign Minister Eban was not there to warn of the international repercussions which would result. Eban defended the move in the General Assembly yesterday but stated that Israel "remains willing" to discuss the future political status of the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. [REDACTED]

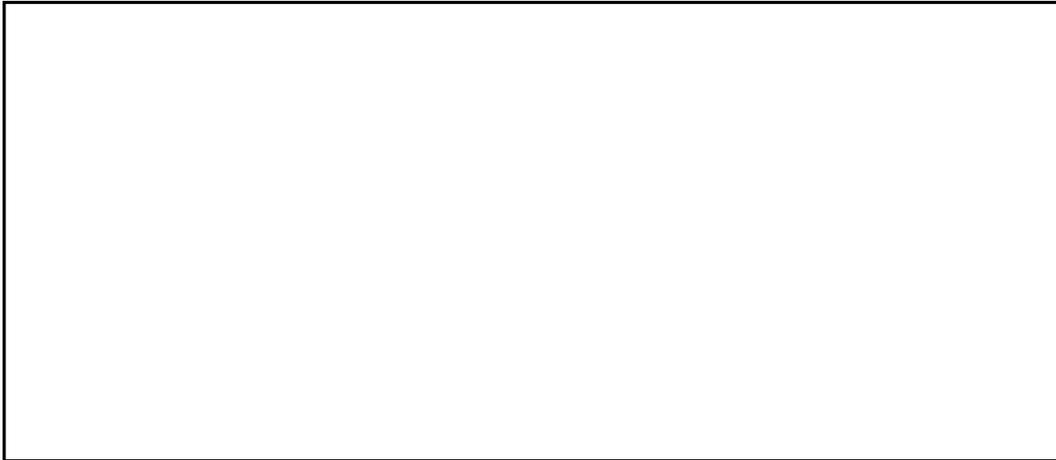
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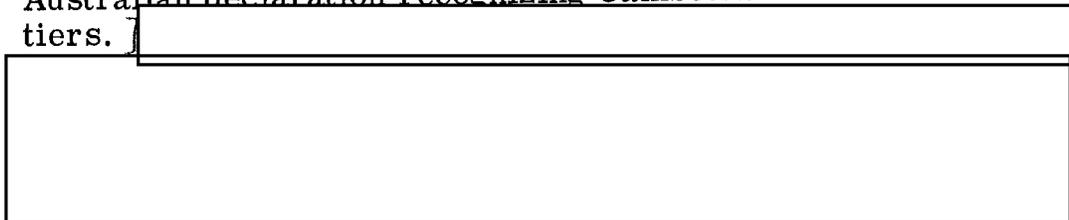
Cambodia: Sihanouk may be considering some new approach to the US in spite of a recent public statement on the futility of Cambodian-US talks.



Earlier this month, during a diplomatic reception in Paris, the Cambodian ambassador told a US Embassy officer that he would like to "exchange views" on developments in Southeast Asia and Cambodia in particular.

Any official approach to the US would probably be intended to balance Sihanouk's recent decision to upgrade Cambodian relations with Hanoi and with the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front following their statements recognizing Cambodia's existing frontiers. Sihanouk may also wish to probe US willingness to issue a similar recognition of his borders. On 28 June, Phnom Penh agreed to a qualified Australian declaration recognizing Cambodia's frontiers.

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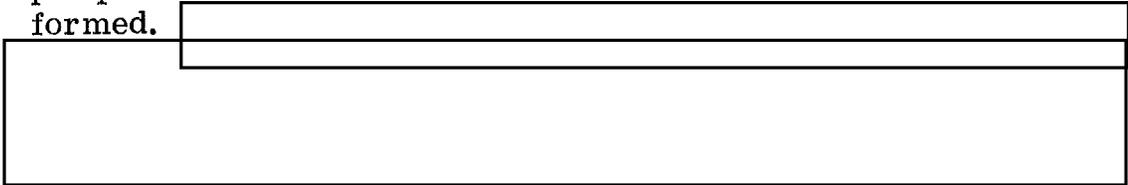
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Panama: Opposition leaders have begun to campaign against the draft canal treaties without waiting for the text to be published.

The United Front--a group of political malcontents and ultranationalists headed by Arnulfo Arias--is claiming that the new drafts merely revise the 1903 treaty rather than abrogate it, as the people "demand." It characterizes President Robles' willingness to negotiate and draft the treaties in English as a sell-out of national sovereignty and a repetition of the "unpleasant history of 1903."

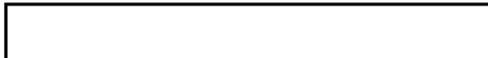
Arias' move to denounce the treaties even before the substance of them is known is evidence of his intention to pursue a hard line against any treaty put forward by the Robles government.

Socialist assembly deputy Carlos Ivan Zuniga has attacked the government rather than the drafts, calling the announcement on 26 June "a joke" and a "publicity stunt for political reasons." Zuniga also implied that the government intends to railroad the treaties through the Assembly. His observation that a popular referendum should be held after the 1968 presidential elections suggests that opposition elements will push for a postponement of ratification until a new government is formed.



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Bolivia: The Barrientos government is becoming increasingly shaky as problems continue to mount.

Despite military occupation of the mine complexes at Huanuni and Catavi last week, the government has not been able to establish its control over the area. This show of weakness is encouraging opposition political parties to step up their attacks, and they are playing on the bloody aspects of the occupation in particular. Disunity among the opposition, however, reduces their effectiveness at this point.

Members of President Barrientos' political coalition are not supporting the administration in the mine crisis and are even talking of withdrawing from the government. Their withdrawal would not in itself bring down the government, but would add to public loss of confidence in the regime.

The US Embassy believes that developments in the next few days may be crucial. Should the crisis continue unresolved, combined student and labor agitation is likely. The government's ability to maintain law and order would then be severely strained, and the military might be tempted to take over.

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Britain-Rhodesia: Lord Alport, Britain's emissary to Salisbury, has found that the Rhodesians have little interest in compromising for the sake of reopening independence talks. Alport probably will remain in the colony another three weeks. London expects little from his trip beyond a negative report which can be used to silence domestic complaints that Prime Minister Wilson's intransigence is preventing a settlement.

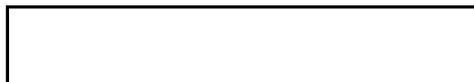
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Kenya - Communist China: Nairobi has declared the Chinese charge d'affaires persona non grata and has recalled its ambassador from Peking for consultations. The action follows a recent Chinese attempt to discredit a Kenyan cabinet minister, who was described as "aiding American imperialism." Relations have been strained since 1963, largely as a result of Chinese support of opposition elements in Kenya. President Kenyatta, while personally irritated with these Chinese activities, has moved slowly in order to preserve the appearance of Kenyan nonalignment.

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Communist China - Burma: The Chinese yesterday stepped up pressure on Rangoon by staging a massive demonstration outside the Burmese Embassy in Peking. China's effort to prod the Ne Win regime to curb anti-Chinese violence probably will stop short of a prolonged campaign if there are no further outbreaks. In Rangoon, the imposition of martial law apparently restored order on 29 June.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

[The United States Intelligence Board on 29 June 1967 approved the following national intelligence estimate:]

NIE 13-5-67, "Economic Outlook for Communist China"

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