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EO 12958 3.3(b)(1)>25Yrs
EO 12958 3.3(b)(6)>25Yrs
EO 12958 3.5(c)

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APPROVED FOR
RELEASE:
06-Apr-2010

DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Central Intelligence Bulletin



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22 June 1972

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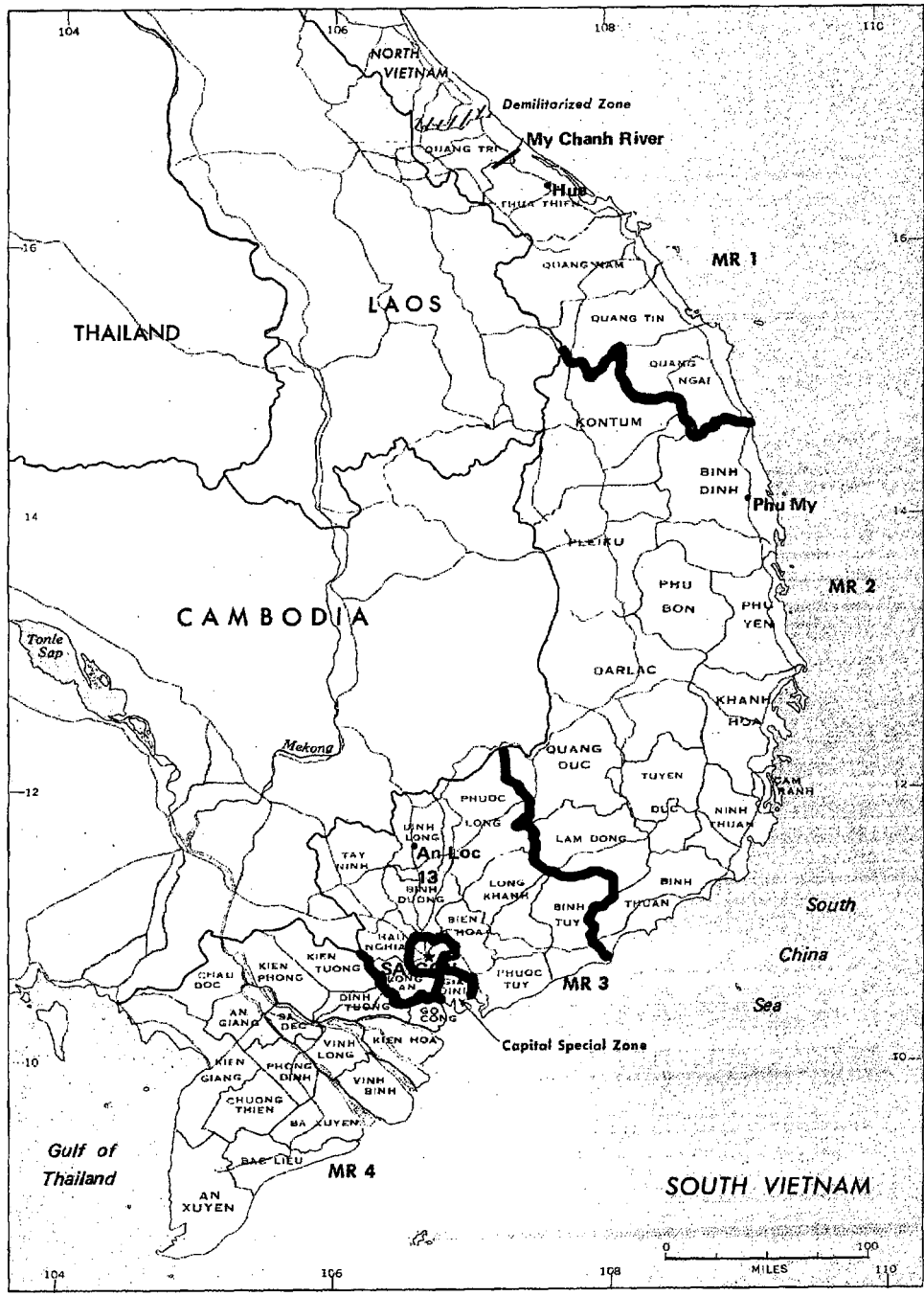
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~~TOP SECRET~~ VIETNAM:

The South Vietnamese Marine operation into northern Quang Tri Province has been terminated, and all units have been withdrawn to government defense lines along the My Chanh River. The withdrawing marines were attacked by enemy troops and tanks, but the attackers were driven off and reportedly suffered fairly heavy losses. Nearby, Communist gunners have stepped up artillery attacks against government strongpoints northwest of Hue.

Farther south, enemy units in Binh Dinh Province have increased pressure against South Vietnamese troops in Phu My District. At least one government position south of the district capital has been abandoned, and there are indications that elements of a North Vietnamese division are moving closer to other government positions along the coast.

In the delta, heavy fighting continues in western Kien Tuong Province and along the Cambodian border. In the lower delta action also reportedly

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picked up in Chuong Thien, Bac Lieu, and An Xuyen provinces. Fighting elsewhere in the country was light, although in Military Region 3 Communist units continue to keep government reinforcements from moving up Route 13 to relieve the South Vietnamese garrison at An Loc.

* * * *

Three Soviet surface ships that have been in the Macclesfield Bank area since mid-May are apparently en route home to Vladivostok. The ships--a cruiser and two destroyers--are on a northeasterly course; if they maintain their present speed they will probably leave the South China Sea late on 21 June. One E-class submarine is believed to be still in the South China Sea, and two other E-class units remain east of Taiwan.

The departure of the small flotilla follows by three days Soviet President Podgorny's visit to Hanoi. The North Vietnamese are likely to interpret this as a further sign that Moscow's support is waning.

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ISRAEL - ARAB STATES: During the Israeli strikes into southern Lebanon yesterday, five Syrian Army officers and a Lebanese Army intelligence officer were captured.

According to a senior Lebanese Army official, the Arab officers were touring the Israeli-Lebanese border area when they were seized. In other areas of southern Lebanon, the Israelis stopped and searched civilian automobiles. The Lebanese military believes that Israeli intelligence was aware of the presence of the Syrian officers in Lebanon, and that this accounts for the Israeli roadblocks. In the Arqub region Israeli aircraft hit targets in the vicinity of Lebanese Army barracks. The Lebanese Army also reported Israeli shelling near other villages in the Arqub. Seven Lebanese soldiers and policemen reportedly were killed. According to preliminary civilian casualty figures, 12 were killed and 20 wounded. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has indicated to the US Embassy that Lebanon will call for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the Israeli attack.

The Israeli action followed two incidents on Monday in the occupied Golan Heights: a fedayeen rocket attack on an Israeli tourist bus and the wounding of two Israeli soldiers in a mine explosion.

Although the Israelis still hold the Lebanese Government responsible for the massacre by fedayeen-sponsored Japanese terrorists at Lod airport on 30 May, the potentially serious consequences of any military reprisal commensurate in magnitude to the massacre may have helped limit Israeli response so far to pressure for improved air safety procedures.

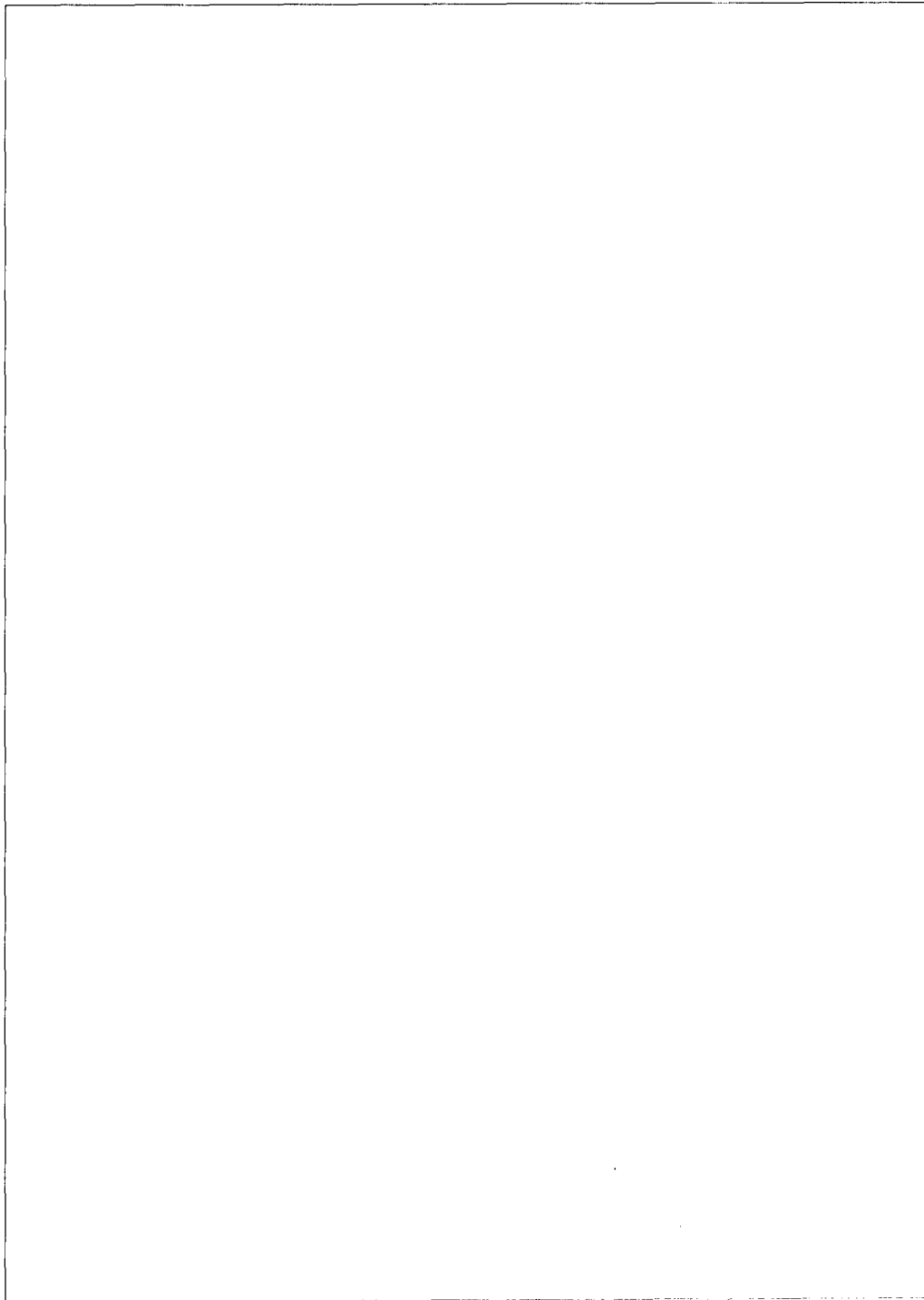
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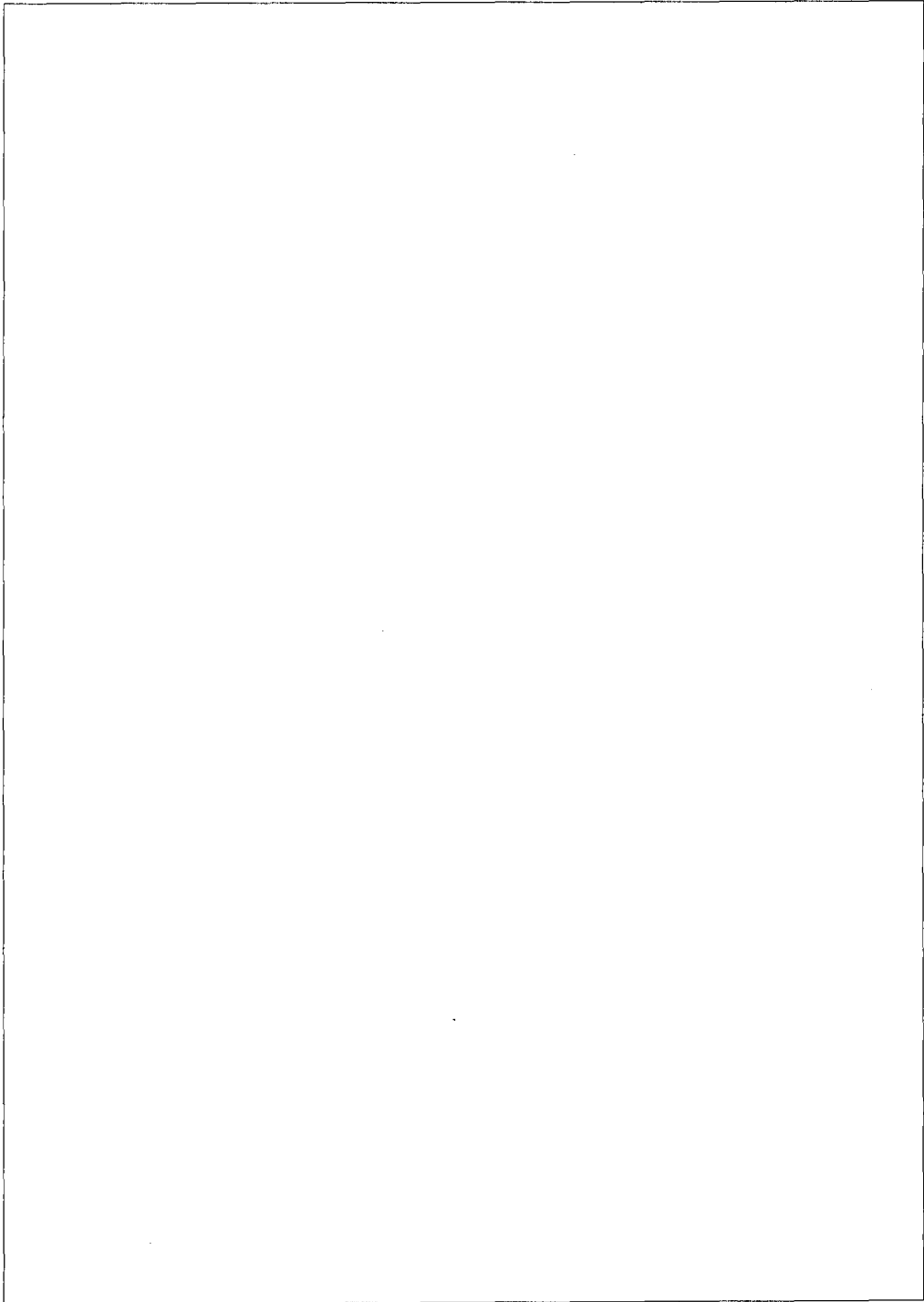
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UK: London's labor policy will undergo a severe test in the coming weeks.

The latest government intervention in the dock dispute only dealt with an immediate problem. It did nothing to ameliorate worsening government-labor relations. The government prevented the imprisonment of three shop stewards who had been charged with contempt of the National Industrial Relations Courts (NIRC), and this action ended the wildcat strike of dock workers who were protesting the impending sentences.

It did not address, however, the basic problem in the dock dispute--whether warehousemen or dockers should fill and empty containers. The dockers fear that this move toward modernization will threaten their jobs. The case of the three shop stewards cited for contempt, meanwhile, is still before the NIRC.

The NIRC has made little headway in the morass of British labor problems. A recent NIRC ruling that unions were responsible for actions of the shop stewards was reversed by an appeals court. This case now is scheduled to be considered by the House of Lords in mid-July. If that body also rules in favor of the unions, the Heath government will be faced with almost insurmountable problems in dealing with the lack of union discipline and blatant independence of shop stewards.

The Tory government had placed great hopes on the Industrial Relations Act for reforming labor-management relations. If subsequent court decisions overrule the NIRC, the government may be forced to modify the Act or to supplement it with other measures such as mediation or conciliation.

The dockers, however, rejoicing in their recent victory, are not likely to be willing to accept a compromise. Although an official strike has been postponed for six weeks, while the national leaders and port employers discuss the issues, the rank

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and file did not totally support the postponement. The government recently announced that a select committee on nationalized industries will soon reveal a report that includes a "possible formula to solve the bitter dock dispute."

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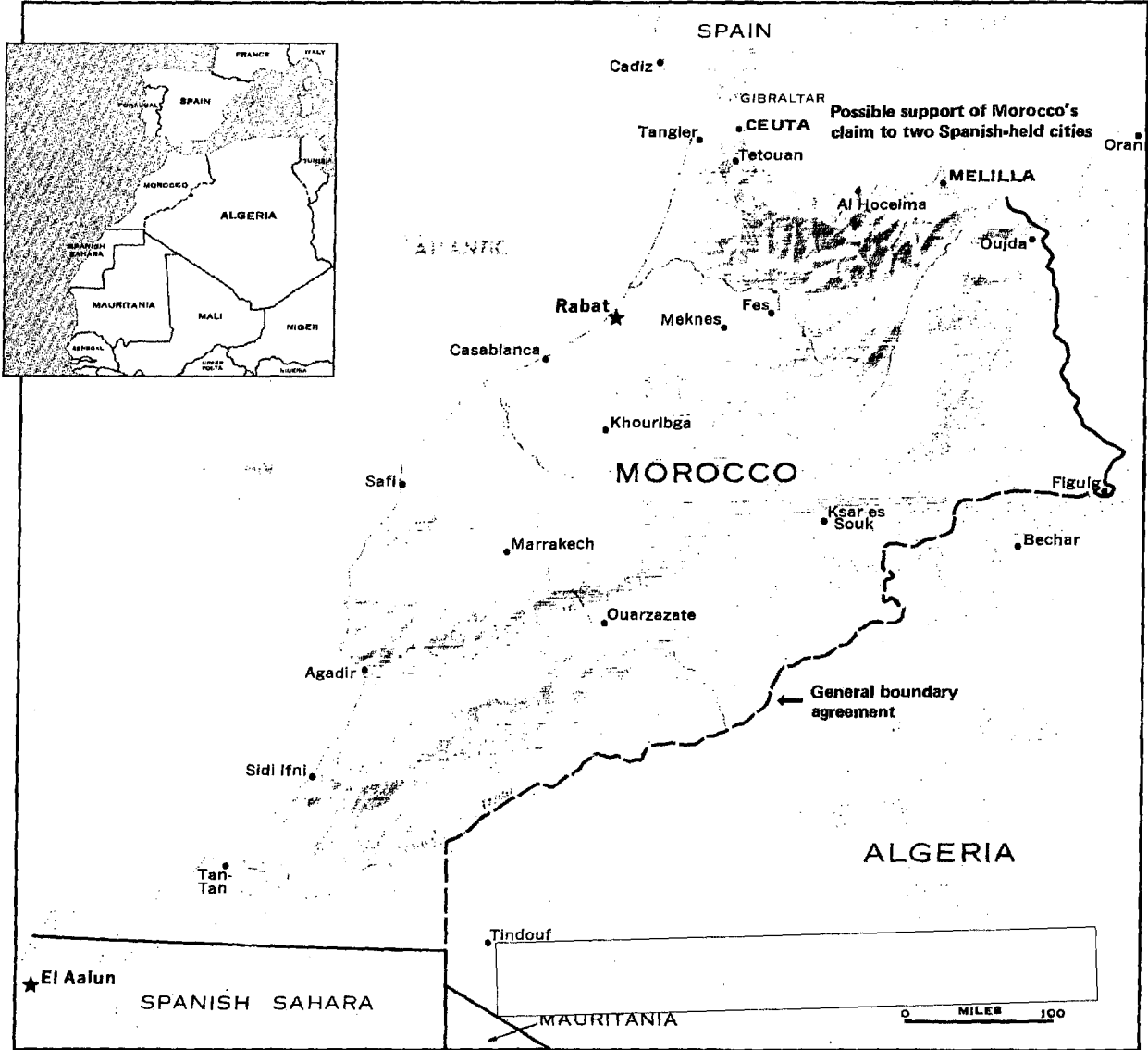
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Recent Agreements Reported Between MOROCCO and ALGERIA



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MOROCCO-ALGERIA: Border and economic cooperation agreements signed last week may presage an era of improved relations.

Two years ago King Hassan abandoned Morocco's territorial claims to much of the Sahara, including the mineral-rich Tindouf region of Algeria. Negotiations to delineate a precise border broke down earlier this year when the Algerians allegedly refused to make some minor adjustments to accommodate the Moroccans. In order to obtain Algerian backing during the African Summit, which Hassan hosted last week, he eased his terms and signed a border agreement, the details of which have not yet been published. The King sought to counter charges by his domestic opposition that he had given away the national patrimony by having the agreements signed in the presence of other African leaders, thus presenting them as a symbol of African unity.

Hassan subsequently claimed that Algerian Prime Minister Boumediene had pledged support for Morocco's claim to Spanish Sahara. Literally interpreted, however, Boumediene's statement cannot be taken as an endorsement of Morocco's claim to all of Spanish Sahara. Boumediene simply pledged support for Moroccan efforts to establish sovereignty over its territories under colonial domination, and declared that Spain must leave the Sahara. His statement could be interpreted to imply Algerian support for Moroccan claims on the Spanish-held presidios of Ceuta and Melilla, enclaves in northern Morocco.

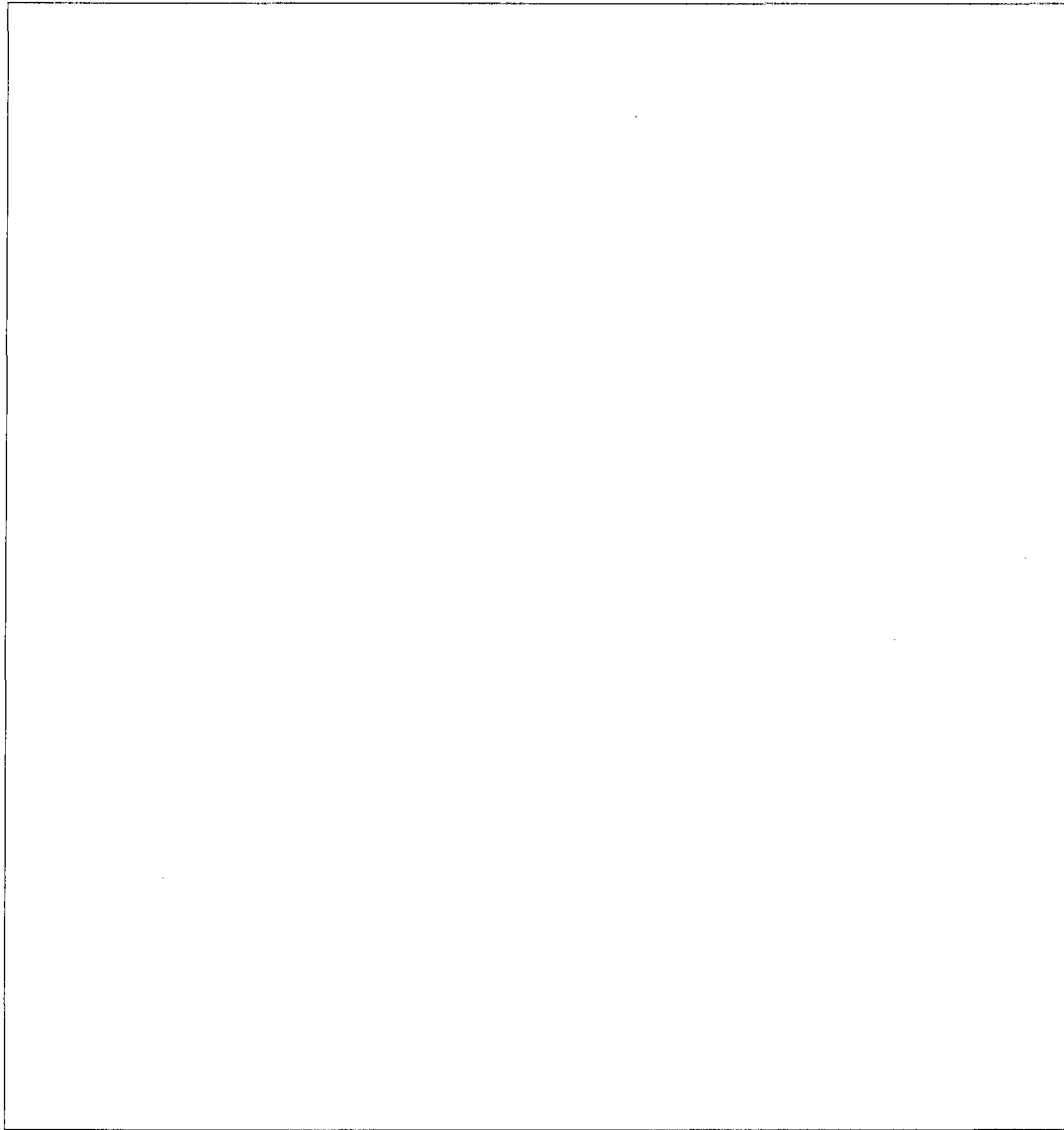
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IRAN: The Shah, who decided last year to negotiate independently of OPEC on the issue of participation, has extended the oil consortium's concession to 1994. The Shah's move comes at a time when other oil producing countries are striving for greater control over the oil companies operating within their borders. As a result of the agreement, the consortium will increase oil production from the current level of 4.3 million barrels per day to about 8 million barrels per day by 1976. In addition, the oil companies will turn over the large Abadan refinery to the government, build a new one at Kharg Island, and make oil available at cost for Iranian domestic consumption. The Shah plans to announce the agreement before the OPEC meeting next Monday. This meeting is scheduled to review Saudi Oil Minister Yamani's negotiations with the oil companies, which have made little progress on the participation issue. Yamani is negotiating on behalf of the Persian Gulf countries excluding Iran

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