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JORDAN-ISRAEL: Controversy Over West Bank Water	, ,
Jordan is lodging a formal complaint with the UN over a plan to pump water from the West Bank to Jerusalem a settlements and may try to call a Security Council meet issue. The US Embassy in Amman reports that the Jorda the proposal threatens to deplete already scarce West I supplies and that Prime Minister Rifai asked the US last intercede on Jordan's behalf. According to press report anticipates that as much as 75 percent of the water to be a new deep well near Bethlehem will be pumped for Isra	and Jewish ing on the anians believe Bank water t week to ts, Tel Aviv pe drawn from
Comment: Amman does not want to set a precedent by in Israeli decisions affecting the West Bank, especially dissues. The well's projected output would equal the non water consumption of the entire Arab population of the West Bank Arabs and Jordanians have long complained	on water nagricultural West Bank.

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	BRAZIL: Splits in the Ruling Party	
	Prominent leftwing members of the ruling Brazilian Democratic Movement Party are calling for withdrawal from President Sarney's coalition government following last week's violent protests against new austerity measures, according to press reports. They are preparing an alternative economic program to stem growing	
	unemployment and labor unrest and will press the party to vote in the Constituent Assembly for an early election to replace Sarney.	
•	Meanwhile, the US Embassy reports that Senator Jose Richa, a rising	25X1
	young leader with ties to the military, recently proposed that Sarney suspend the unruly Constituent Assembly so that legislators can	
•	provide undivided support to the embattled President—a proposal that has been widely attacked by party leaders and has further split the party.	25 <b>X</b> 1
	Comment: The party, worried about a growing public backlash and looming recession, will probably remain in the coalition but be divided over support for Sarney. The intraparty splits will further erode the President's slim legislative majority, and, as a result, Sarney may soon be forced to abandon his new austerity program. Moreover, the	
	leftist faction may seek tactical alliances with Sarney's opposition,	25 <b>X</b> 1
	heightening protest activities and military apprehension about Brazil's chaotic politics.	25 <b>X</b> 1
		25X1
	NICARAGUA: Church-State Tensions Increasing	
	The Sandinistas are renewing verbal attacks against Catholic Church leaders as part of their longstanding running battle with Cardinal	
	Obando y Bravo. According to the US Embassy Sandinista leaders have publicly called the Cardinal a mercenary and rebel collaborator because he was unwilling to blame the insurgents for the deaths of two church people killed by a landmine in central Nicaragua last week. They also have resurrected allegations that Obando has received covert S funding. The regime accused Papal Nuncio Monsignor Paolo Giglio of doubletalk when he publicly laid the cause of the war to internal Nicaraguan divisions.	25 <b>X</b> 1
•	Comment: The Sandinistas consistently have looked for ways to discredit Obando and his top aides, two of whom have been forced into exile. The attack on the Nuncio—whose less antagonistic stance bought him relatively peaceful relations with the regime over the past year—may contribute to closer cooperation between him and the Cardinal. Although Obando is probably still reluctant to confront the regime directly, increasing confidence that he has the Vatican's backing may strengthen his resolve and lead him to take a toucher etand in current talks with regime officials.	
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	EAST GERMANY: Radical Palestinians Perceive Chill	
	Alleged East German coolness toward two radical Palestinian groups may reflect concern about increasing Western charges that East	
	Berlin supports terrorist groups.	25X1
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	Comment: The temporary stranding of several hundred radical Palestinians in East Berlin after Syria denied them reentry in May may have contributed to the regime's desire to limit these groups' presence. There is no evidence, however, that East Germany is moving to sever entirely its longstanding ties to radical groups,	
	including those like Abu Nidal that target West European and US as well as Israeli interests.	25X1
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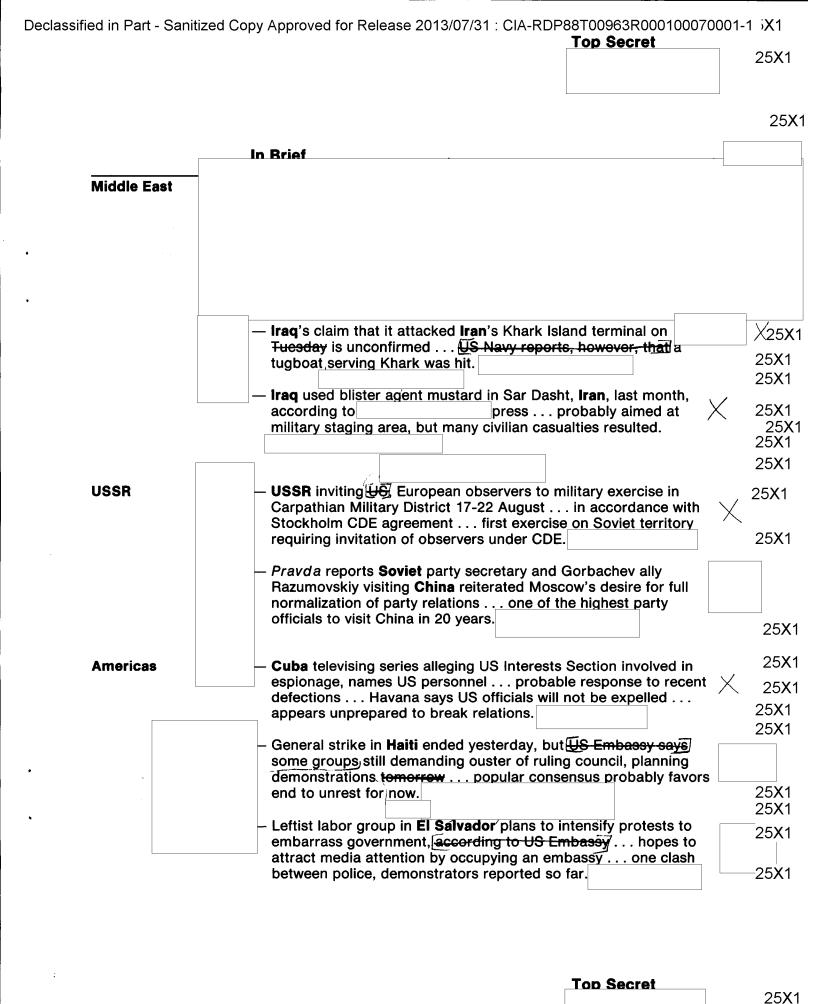
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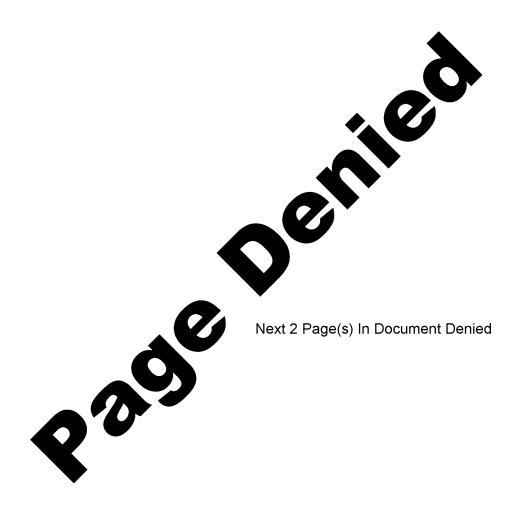
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	Traffickers also are stacking the congressional deck by intimidating supporters of extradition into resigning and by bribing and	
	threatening other legislative leaders	25X1 25X1
•	With strong guidance from President Barco, Congress may try to block blatantly corrupt legislators from gaining influence over the ratification process. Maneuvering by both sides is likely to intensify, however, ensuring a tense atmosphere and growing polarization of the extradition issue when Congress reconvenes on 20 July.	25X1
	Outlook	
	President Barco continues to adhere to the stronger 1979 treaty, keeping the onus of deciding extradition cases on the Supreme Court. He is also streamlining the organization of the narcotics police and assigning more judges and investigators to drug cases. Nevertheless, the President will be hard pressed to fend off trafficker-backed amendments. Even if he stands fast, he almost certainly will have to compromise eventually by agreeing to damaging amendments—particularly if, as is likely, the debate opens against a violent backdrop that dramatizes the power of the traffickers.	25 <b>X</b> 1
	The collapse of the extradition process in Colombia would give traffickers a much freer hand in running and expanding their operations. They would be able to reaffirm ties to government and criminal circles that have frayed because of restraints on their mobility, and they probably would further intimidate the judiciary in domestic drug cases.	25X1
	The defeat of extradition in Colombia would also endanger other efforts currently taking shape elsewhere in South America. Avariety of US Embassy reports indicate that officials from Peruthave admitted that fear of reprisals from narcotics interests are already undermining an agreement last year among Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and other governments to standardize extradition procedures and broaden	25X1
•	cooperation on drug enforcement measures.	25 <b>X</b> 1

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	Special Analysis	
	——————————————————————————————————————	
ROMANIA:	Stagnation Persists	
	Romanian President Ceausescu is relying increasingly on the	
t	security forces, his family, and trusted proteges as his political	
	isolation grows. Some high-level officials are dissatisfied with Ceausescu's economic mismanagement and his antipathy toward	
	Gorbachev-style reforms, but this sentiment has not yet	
	coalesced into organized opposition. There is a slight possibility,	
	however, that disaffected party officials will be emboldened to move against Ceausescu if public morale and the domestic	
	situation continue downhill.	
	Converse via position appears assure for new bassure of the offertive	
	Ceausescu's position appears secure for now because of the effective and sometimes brutal control of the security apparatus. A spate of	
	demonstrations and labor actions following yet another austere winter	
	has died down. Even these brief protests were limited by the	
	customary combination of minor concessions and threats of security	
	action.	
	Growing Discontent	
	The more serious threat to Ceausescu comes from within the	
	leadership itself. a growing	
	number of party officials share in the widespread public disgust with	
	Ceausescu's political excesses and economic failures, and there is growing discontent within the military and	
	possibly even within the privileged ranks of the security forces.	_
	Some officials apparently would like to adopt Gorbachev-style	
	reforms, the Soviet leader's thinly veiled criticism of Ceausescu	
	during his <u>visit in May struck a chord with</u> them as it did with the populace.	
	populado.	
	Ceausescu, meanwhile, keeps tightening his grip on the economy and	
	promoting his family and ambitious wife, further narrowing the circle of influential officials at the top. For her part, Elena Ceausescu is	
	trying to build her own power base, primarily through her position as	
	chief of the party Cadres Commission and her ties to security chief	
	Postelnicu.	:
	continued	

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## **Outlook**

Although she is trying to position herself to succeed Ceausescu, his wife is so unpopular and lacking in political skills that other would-be successors are likely to outmaneuver her quickly once her husband is gone. Were she to succeed in replacing her husband quickly, however, she would become more difficult to replace.

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Opposition to Ceausescu within the leadership still seems poorly organized and lacking in initiative, but this situation could change as domestic conditions continue to deteriorate and popular unrest increases. Ceausescu's position would be jeopardized if the security forces—to assure their continuing influence—turned against him and sought to cooperate with disaffected party and military officials.

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These officials would tend to favor moderate changes in economic policy to alleviate severe austerity measures. They might be less inclined than Ceausescu is to antagonize Moscow and more oriented toward cooperation within the Soviet Bloc but probably would seek to maintain Romania's economic and political ties to the West and Third World to retain some independence.

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