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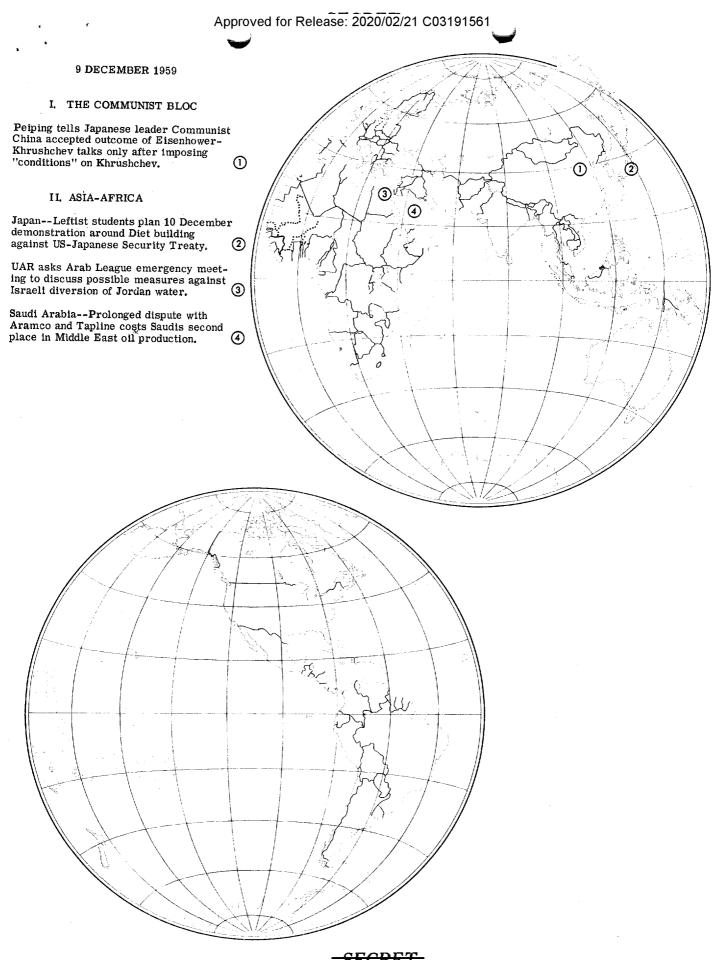
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 December 1959

DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Communist China - USSR - Japan: In talks during the recent visit of Liberal-Democratic party adviser Matsumura, Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi stated that Peiping accepted the results of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks, "but only after giving Khrushchev certain conditions which had to be met." Matsumura would not reveal these conditions. Chen's bitter criticism of Japan for not supporting Peiping's effort to enter the United Nations gave Matsumura the impression that the Chinese leaders want UN membership "as soon as possible."

Premier Chou En-lai in his talks with Matsumura called the revised US-Japanese Security Treaty a "great threat to China" and an even greater concern than Taiwan to Peiping. (Page 1)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Japan: Zengakuren, the militant Communist-dominated Japanese university students' organization, plans to force an entry to the Diet grounds during demonstrations scheduled for 10 December throughout Japan against the US-Japanese Security Treaty. The Socialist party has appealed to the "People's Council" sponsoring the campaign to exclude the student organization, but the students have announced they will "go it alone" if necessary, defying both the sponsoring Council and the police. Violence is possible, as police plan to use barricades and nightsticks to protect the Diet grounds. The government appears able and determined to handle the immediate situation; it continues to move cautiously in exploiting public opinion which is building up in favor of curbing leftist extremism.

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Arab States - Israel: The UAR has requested an emergency session of the Arab League Council to develop plans to "foil" unilateral Israeli projects for utilization of Jordan River waters. The Cairo press reports that the Arabs will protest to the UN over "Israeli violation of UN resolutions and Arab rights." These moves augment Nasir's formation of a technical committee to study measures for preventing waters originating in Syria from becoming available to Israel. An Arab diversion scheme might be technically feasible, since only 23 percent of the Jordan River's water originates in Israel, but it would probably be uneconomical and encounter intra-Arab political problems. (Page 2) (Map)

Saudi Arabia: The continuing dispute with Aramco and Tapline over profit-sharing, by delaying production increases has probably cost Saudi Arabia its position as second largest oil producer in the Middle East. Saudi crude oil is moving through Tapline to the Mediterranean at less than half of full capacity, and over-all Saudi oil production has not increased appreciably over 1956 levels. Production in adjoining states has increased substantially, and Iran now holds second place behind Kuwait. By spring Iraq also may surpass Saudi production.

In Tapline's dispute with the UAR, which is linked to a solution of Saudi claims, unless agreement is reacned by 21 February when parliament meets, Nasir will be forced to take a strong public position against the company.

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DAILY BRIEF

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Chinese Communist Views on International Developments

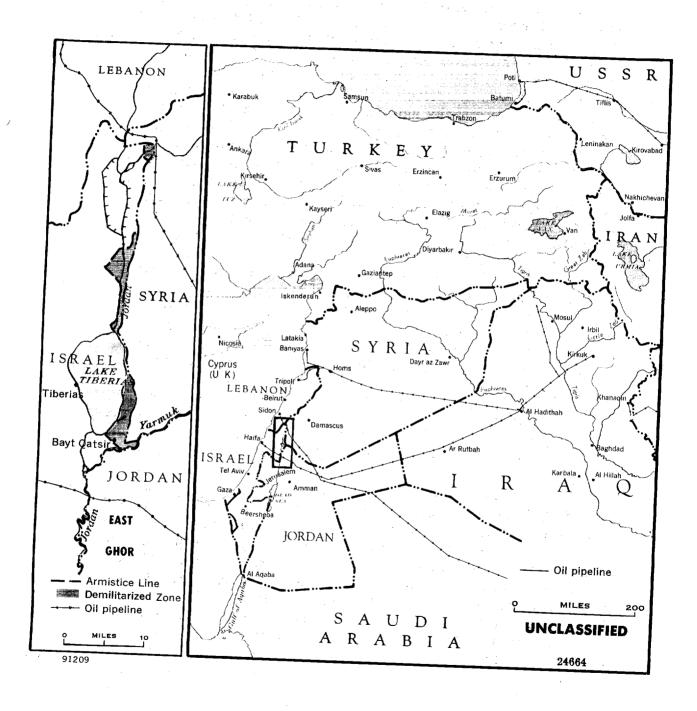
Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi recently told Japanese Liberal-Democratic party adviser Matsumura that Peiping had "accepted the results" of the Fisenhower-Khrushchev talks, "but only after giving Khrushchev certain conditions which had to be met." Matsumura refused to reveal these conditions, but their nature is reflected in Peiping's reluctance to moderate its propaganda attacks against the US or to accept the apparent Soviet view that the period of "peaceful coexistence" requires a relative reduction of "struggle" tactics. The Chinese apparently are willing to back Khrushchev's policies only on a few issues. They accept the propaganda call for "complete disarmament," they have dropped any mention of the use of force to "liberate" Taiwan, and they feel that a meeting at the summit cannot be avoided.

Premier Chou En-lai told Matsumura--who had suggested that Communism and the free world have many similarities and can coexist--that he sincerely believed "capitalism and Communism can never coexist."

On the matter of United Nations membership for the Peiping regime, Chen Yi became "very agitated" and stated if Japan would not make an effort to help China enter the UN, it should "shut up and stop trying to prevent" Chinese Communist entry. Chen's bitter criticism on this point gave Matsumura the impression that the Chinese leaders want UN membership "as soon as possible."

The Chinese leaders indicated that they will make an allout effort to arouse opposition to Kishi or to force a change in his "wait and see" policy toward China. They made it clear that current efforts to isolate Kishi would be based on invitations to all party members "except Kishi's group" and on a continuation of the trade embargo until the Japanese prime minister "changes his present attitude." The Chinese displayed considerable anxiety over the revised US-Japanese Security Treaty. Chou En-lai claimed that the treaty is a "great threat to China" and is an even greater concern than Taiwan to Peiping.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Arab Concern Over Israeli Jordan River Projects

The equitable development and use of Jordan River waters, long a political problem in the Middle East, is again becoming a prominent issue in Arab-Israeli relations. The UAR has requested an emergency session of the Arab League Council to discuss unilateral Israeli plans for diverting waters of the Jordan, and the Cairo press reports that Arab countries will protest to the UN against "Israeli violation of UN resolutions and Arab rights." Nasir has taken the initiative in this matter probably in order to demonstrate anew his leadership of the Arab cause against Israel. There are no UN resolutions on the question of Jordan water rights.

Nasir has already formed a technical committee which will study ways of utilizing Jordan waters before they leave Arab territory, thereby depriving Israel of access to them. cost is to be disregarded. The committee is to report by 15 December. An Arab diversion scheme, although likely to be uneconomical, might be technically feasible. About 77 percent of the river's waters originate in Israel's neighboring Arab states. Israel's water supply could be reduced by 25 percent. However, there probably would be difficulty in obtaining agreement among riparian Arab states on details of the project. Lebanon, the UAR (Syria), and Jordan are the Arab states concerned, and Jordan itself is interested in downstream utilization of the waters. Moreover, Jordan, with US assistance, is going ahead with its East Ghor canal irrigation project which will depend on water from the Yarmuk River, the Jordan River's only tributary.

The 8-10 year Israeli scheme to which the Arabs object would eventually divert Jordan River waters for irrigation of

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Israel's Negev Desert. "scheduled for completion Israel to pump water out Jordan River flows, and to Israel's coastal plain.	within five of Lake Til	years, wou berias, into	lld enable which the	

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