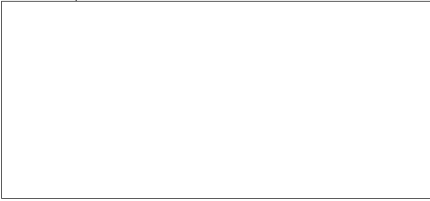


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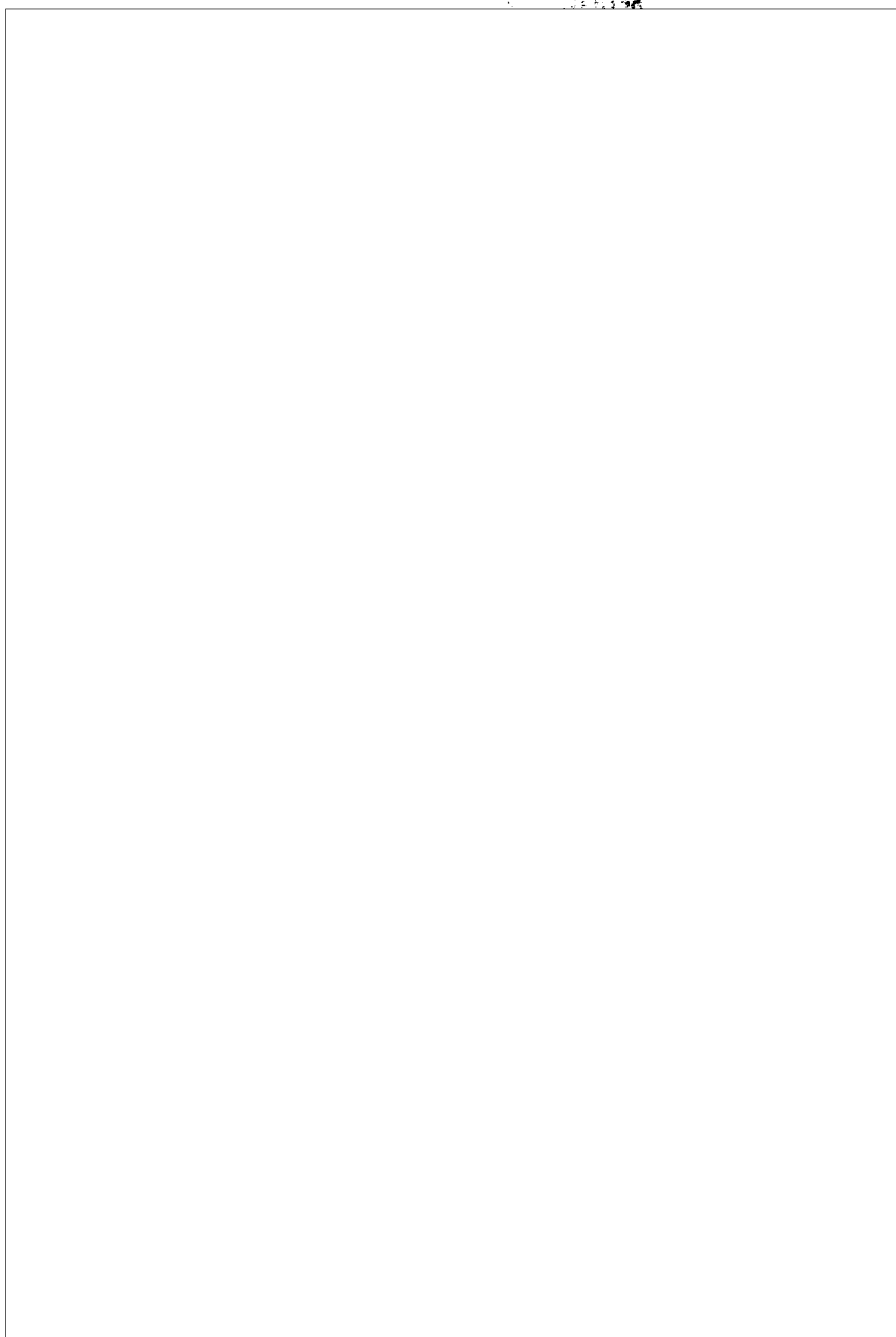


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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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5 FEBRUARY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Warsaw Pact meeting provides demonstration of Bloc solidarity prior to summit; Khrushchev's speech, not yet released, may give more specific indications of Bloc plans.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

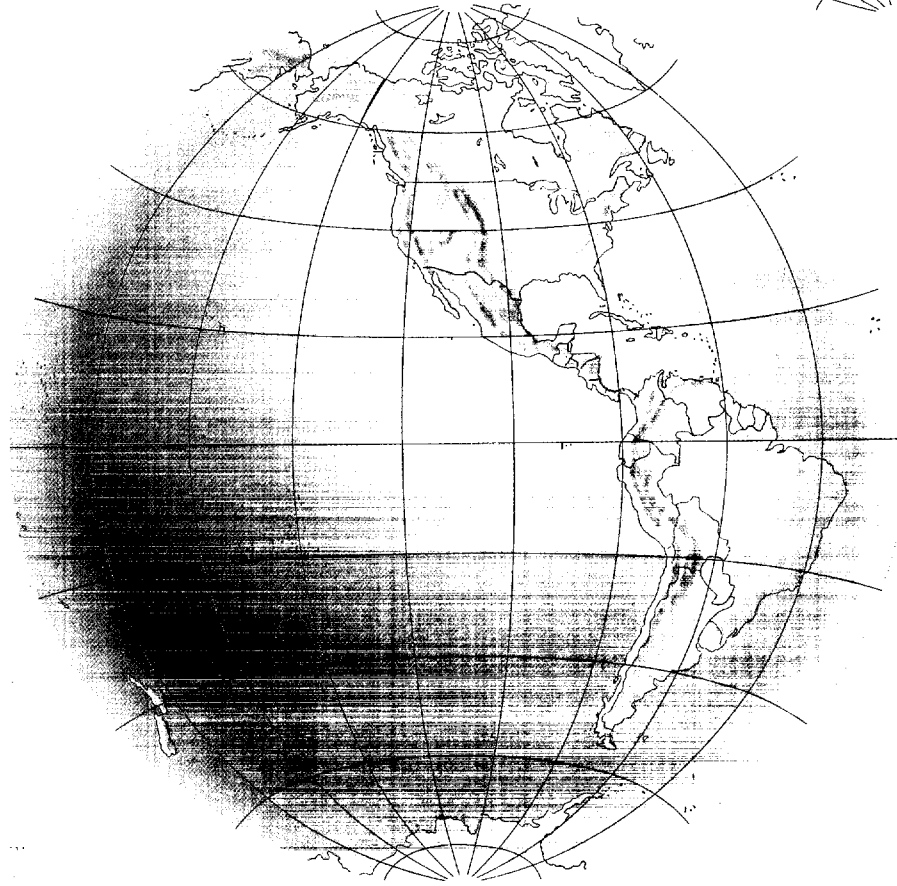
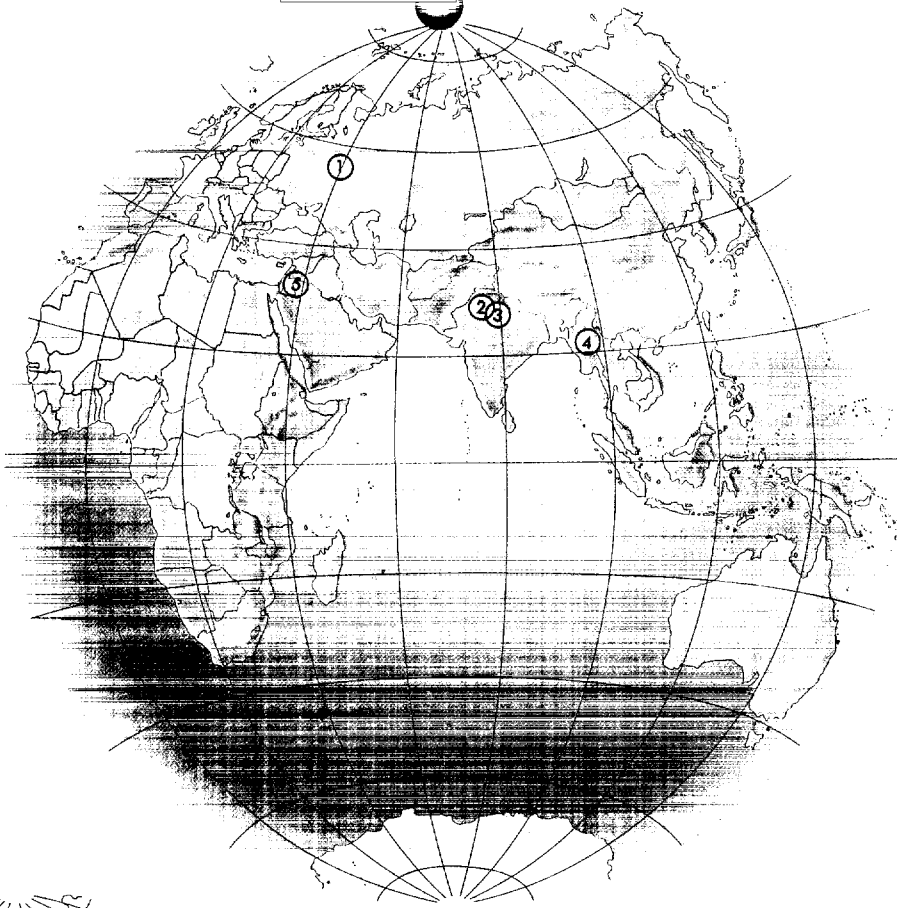
Voroshilov's 18-day visit to India makes little impact.

Indian cabinet committee approves Nehru's proposal to meet Chou En-lai in mid-March.

Burma--Party of former Premier Nu expected to win elections on 6 February; Western relations with new civil government may be somewhat more difficult than with military regime under Ne Win.

UAR, Jordan, and Lebanon to co-ordinate demands for increased revenue from Tapline.

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

5 February 1960

## DAILY BRIEF

### I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

\*Warsaw Pact Meeting: The declaration adopted on 4 February by the Warsaw Pact members meeting in Moscow suggests that the main purpose of the meeting was to provide a demonstration of Bloc solidarity and support for the USSR's positions on questions that Khrushchev has proposed for discussion at the summit conference in May. The generally moderate declaration hailed Moscow's decision to reduce its forces but stopped short of announcing any reductions in Eastern European satellite forces or in Soviet forces stationed in these countries. A summary of the communiqué issued simultaneously hinted at further moves in this direction, however, by stating that the Pact members had "coordinated their future actions" toward "consolidating the relaxation of international tensions." Khrushchev's speech to the conference, which has not yet been published, may provide more specific indications of Bloc initiatives prior to the summit meeting.

### II. ASIA-AFRICA

India-USSR: Soviet President Voroshilov's 18-day visit to India--from 20 January to 5 February--has had little impact. His party of about 70, including First Deputy Premier Kozlov, First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov, and Presidium member Mme. Furtseva, made an extensive tour of the country. Indian officials and the press went through the motions of welcome and entertainment but without enthusiasm. To Indian officials, the forthcoming visit of Khrushchev and the possibility that he will contribute to settling the Sino-Indian border dispute has greater significance.

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Sino-Indian Border Dispute: [Nehru's plan to invite Chou En-lai to New Delhi in mid-March without insisting on preconditions has been approved by the Indian cabinet's foreign affairs committee. Nehru somewhat heatedly countered objections by arguing that in view of increasing international pressure, India should maintain its case but not avoid a meeting.] [redacted]

[redacted] Nehru apparently has decided that India's full legal position should be on record before Khrushchev's arrival on 11 February. Release of this new note will almost certainly provoke strong protests in the Indian Parliament and press.] [redacted]

Burma: Tomorrow's parliamentary elections will return Burma from military to civil control. Informed observers expect victory for the party headed by former Premier U Nu. The present premier, General Ne Win, will resume his position as military commander in chief but intends to continue to exercise influence over the government from behind the scenes. Western relations with the strictly neutralist U Nu might be more difficult than those existing with General Ne Win. [redacted]

[redacted] (Page 1)

Middle East Oil: At Lebanese suggestion, the UAR, Jordan, and Lebanon will confer to co-ordinate their policy toward the Trans Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline), [redacted]

[redacted] All three states have demanded sharply increased transit revenues. The claims of these nations and of Saudi Arabia together exceed the pipeline's total profits, and a crisis will develop unless they are scaled down sharply. [redacted] (Page 2)

5 Feb 60

DAILY BRIEF

ii

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]

## I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

Burmese Parliamentary Election Prospects

Burmese voters go to the polls on 6 February to select a new civilian government to succeed the incumbent military regime of Premier Ne Win. The army, which assumed power in October 1958 because the government had disintegrated following a split in the ruling Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL), is voluntarily relinquishing office to the politicians. Active army personnel are not standing for office.

The two major parties in the election are the "Clean" AFPFL under former Premier U Nu and the "Stable" AFPFL headed by his former deputies, Ba Swe and Kyaw Nyein. Informed opinion predicts that the "Clean" party will carry a majority of the 250 constituencies. In the absence of major policy issues, the personality of U Nu is expected to be the determining factor. Independents and candidates of the Communist-dominated National United Front and various ethnic minority parties are expected to win relatively few seats.

A Nu victory may create some difficulties in Western relations with Burma. Under Ne Win's regime there has been a slight swing toward the West, but U Nu is a strict neutralist. He has bitterly accused the West, and the United States in particular, of financing his opposition.

Army leaders, who prefer the "Stable" party, are resigned to Nu's return to the premiership, even though they consider him politically untrustworthy and administratively incompetent. They plan to keep him under close scrutiny, however, and intend to take over again should it appear necessary. General Ne Win, who will resume his post as military commander in chief, will be in a particularly powerful position in this respect. He has long commanded the undivided loyalty of the army as well as civilian respect. His role in Burma's recent border agreement with Communist China and his successful domestic reforms have enhanced his position.

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Arabs Coordinate Demands on Tapline

At Lebanese Prime Minister Karami's suggestion, the UAR, Jordan, and Lebanon will hold a conference to coordinate their demands for sharply increased revenues from the Trans Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Tapline currently moves from 30 to 40 percent of Saudi Arabia's oil production overland to the Mediterranean. More than three years of intermittent negotiations between the company and these governments and Saudi Arabia have resulted in almost no progress.

Collectively, the Arab demands exceed the pipeline's total profits, and thus far the Arabs have shown no inclination to reduce their demands. Last fall the company, confronted with a UAR ultimatum, began to consider the possibility of shutting down. The UAR temporarily withdrew its ultimatum, however, when Tapline argued that Saudi demands against the company had to be settled first. Little has developed since then in company talks with the Saudi Government, which still is pressing a claim for some \$300,000,000. The Saudis want a 50-percent share in the pipeline's profits.

Negotiations probably will resume later this month. Unless Arab demands--especially the Saudi claim--are scaled down sharply, a new crisis probably will develop. [REDACTED]

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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