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COPY NO. 56

OCI NO. 5452/59

12 November 1959

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Document No. 4
 No Change in Class.
 Declassified
 Class. Changed to: TS S (C) 25X1
 Next Review Date: 1989
 Auth.: HR 70-3
 Date: 16 Aug 79

Document No. 4
 No Change in Class.
 Declassified
 Class. Changed to: TS S (C) 25X1
 Next Review Date: 1999
 Auth.: HR 70-3
 Date: 21 Aug 79



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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Iran

President Ayub of Pakistan arrived in Tehran on 9 November for a state visit and talks with the Shah. They will be joined on 16 November by Turkish Premier Menderes. Menderes, in commenting on the planned tripartite talks, told an American official, "We (Turks) are doing what we can to bring Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan closer together."

The Shah, while welcoming Ayub's visit as a politically useful event, is less enthusiastic over Menderes' visit, fearing the meeting will give credibility to Soviet and Iraqi propaganda that plans are being coordinated against Iraq.

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On 18 November, Ayub will accompany Menderes to Ankara for a two-day visit.

Sudan

The group of dissident junior army officers which had postponed earlier plans against the Sudanese Government launched a coup attempt in the early hours of 10 November. The Abboud military government evidently was forewarned; its loyal forces took swift and effective

counteraction: to nip the coup in the bud. A few hours after the initial move by the dissidents, the government had the situation under control and announced the arrest of several of the ringleaders of the plot.

The regime is still under pressure from strong religious and political elements demanding a return to civilian government and the restoration of civil liberties. Among these elements are the head of the powerful, conservative Ansar religious sect, many leaders of the major political parties, and those officials of the Sudanese Communist party who are not in jail.

Their campaigns of agitation and propaganda have stressed the allegation that the Abboud government's favorable Nile waters agreement with the UAR, signed in Cairo on 8 November, is a sellout of Sudanese interests. These civilian groups have been behind a small walk-out of railroad workers and widespread strikes by university and secondary-school students. The Sudanese Ministry of the Interior is making preparations to cope with a possible general strike on or before the 17 November celebrations of the anniversary of the military regime's assumption of power.

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SOVIET ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Soviet statements and commentary on 7 November marking the 42nd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution developed the main theme of a new era in international relations and were devoted largely to Moscow's present campaign for "peaceful

coexistence" and "universal disarmament." The peace theme was emphasized by the routine nature of Moscow's military parade. It featured only gun artillery, rocket launchers, and an assortment of vehicles. No guided missiles or tanks

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were shown, and only one new weapon--a multiple rocket launcher--was observed.

The traditional keynote speech on the eve of the anniversary, delivered by party presidium member Averky Aristov, contained a review of Soviet economic and technological achievements and an outline of the present situation in international relations. The relatively short speech stressed Moscow's "peace offensive," contained no new foreign policy proposals, and was little more than a condensed version of Khrushchev's speech to the Supreme Soviet on 31 October.

Aristov made numerous flattering references to Khrushchev, praising him as leader, policy maker, and "indefatigable fighter for peace." He pointed to Khrushchev's visit to the United States as "a model" in the practice of peaceful co-existence. Portraying the visit as a personal triumph for Khrushchev, Aristov claimed that the trip had won the USSR many new friends and that Khrushchev had received a "sympathetic response" from the majority of Americans.

Defense Minister Marshal Malinovsky, in a short speech following his review of the troops on 7 November, adhered to the same general line by stressing the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union but ended with the statement, "until such time as our disarmament proposals are adopted and until the numerous American military bases set up around

the Soviet Union are liquidated, the Communist party and the Soviet Government consider it their sacred duty to maintain the country's armed forces in a condition of high military preparedness."

In Peiping, statements by Chinese Communist leaders in connection with the October Revolution anniversary contained strong reaffirmations of solidarity with the USSR and expressed willingness to "work for the complete realization" of Moscow's peace initiatives. Politburo member Peng Chen told the Peiping rally that lasting peaceful international environment is necessary to develop China's "socialist construction." Signs that the Chinese do not intend to moderate their criticism of the United States, however, appeared in Peng's call for continued struggle against the "warlike imperialist circles in the US" which "continue to create international tension in Turkey, Laos, and many other places."

Chervonenko, the USSR's new ambassador to Peiping, told the rally that the Soviet Government fully supports Communist China on the question of the "liberation of Taiwan" and will continue to do so until the question is "thoroughly settled." Like Khrushchev, however, he avoided specific endorsement of Peiping's "right" to use any means, including force, to seize the offshore islands and Taiwan.

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