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21 November 1959

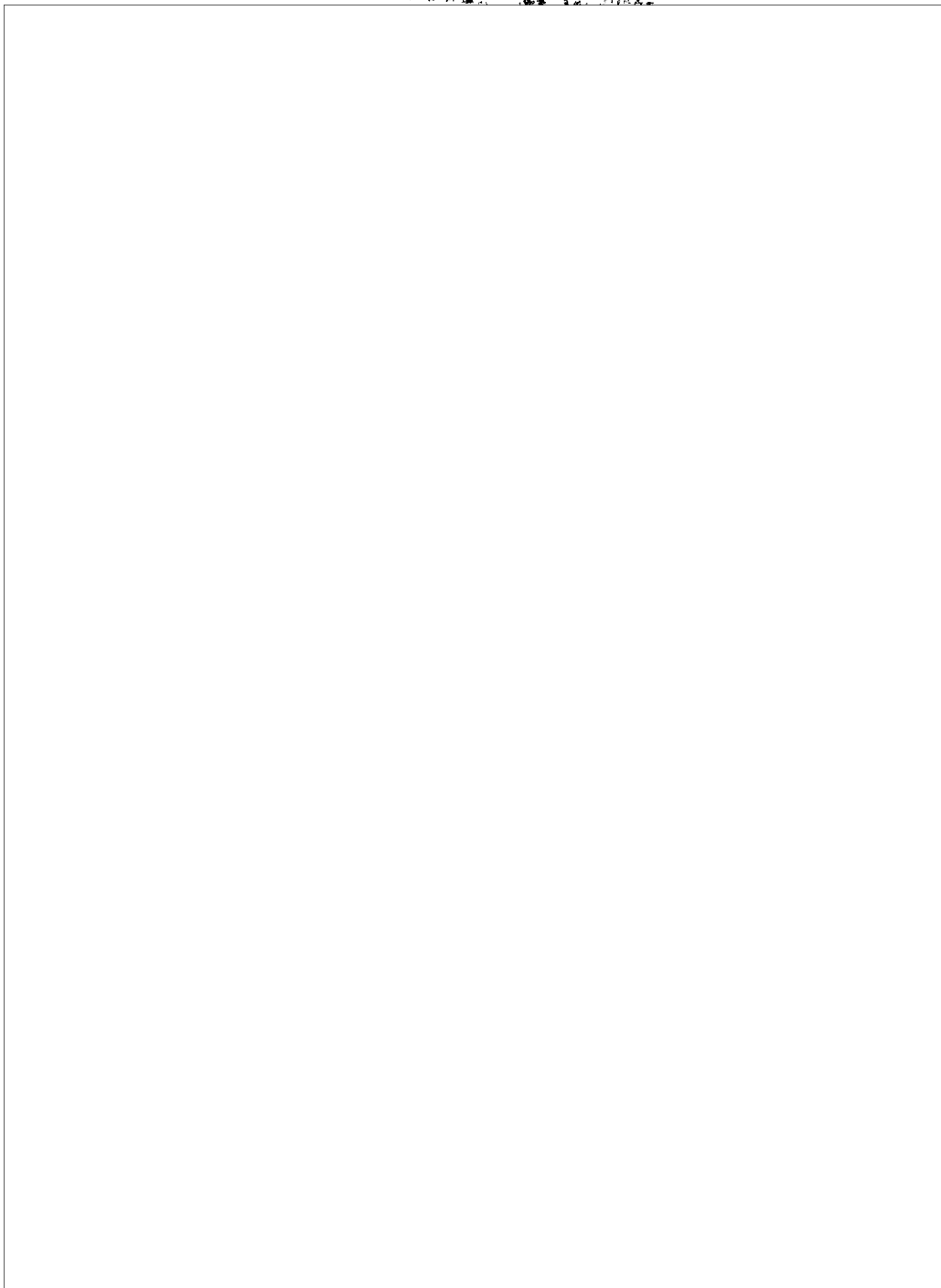
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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21 NOVEMBER 1959

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR rejects latest Iranian counterproposal which repeated Shah's offer to exclude missile bases.

[Redacted]

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Algerian rebels name five officials imprisoned in France to discuss guarantees for self-determination.

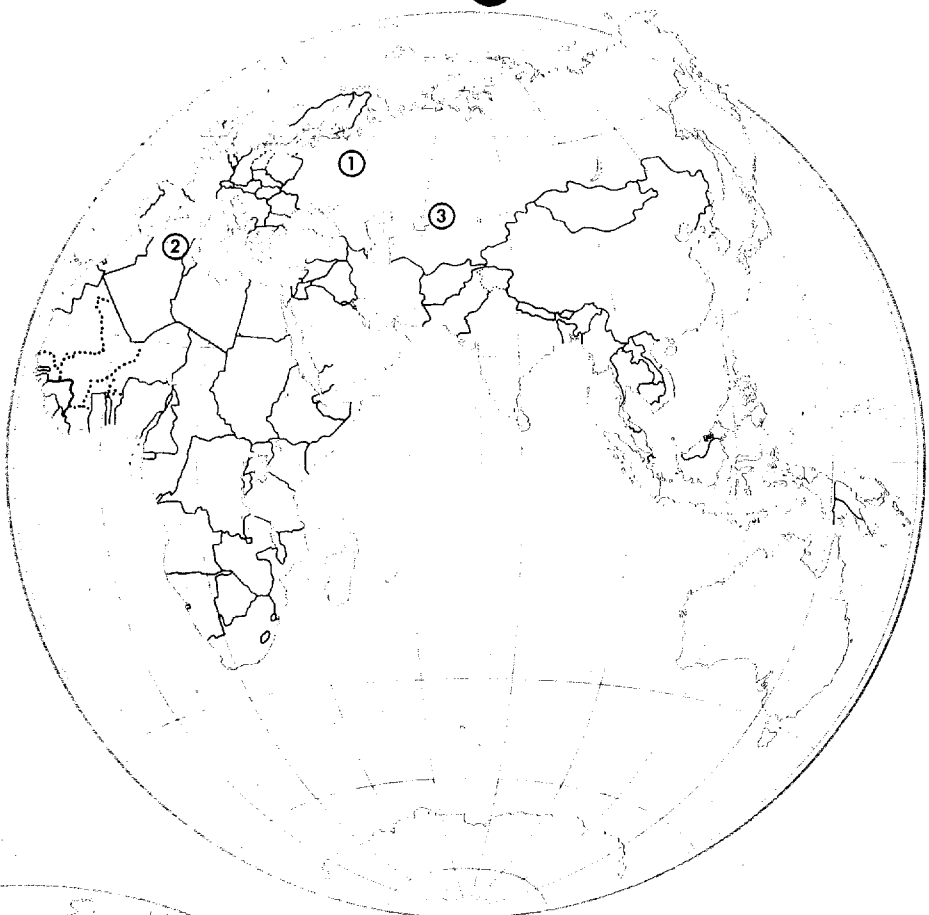
LATE ITEM

ICBM launched at Tyura Tam.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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- ②
- ③



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[Redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

21 November 1959

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR-Iran: The Soviet Government, which has been pressing Iran to exchange guarantees prohibiting all foreign military bases on their territories, has rejected Tehran's counterproposal.

NO [redacted] The draft protocol proposed by Tehran was limited to the Shah's original offer to exclude "medium- and long-range" foreign missile bases and was turned down because it did not preclude other types of military bases in Iran. Foreign Minister Gromyko was described as "very severe and angry" over the meeting of CENTO regional leaders in Tehran. The Shah appears firm in refusing to expand his original offer. Soviet leaders probably feel, however, that he can be induced to accept some compromise agreement which the USSR could subsequently use in exerting pressure against any further development of Iran's military ties with the West.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

DK Algeria-France: Action by the Algerian rebels in empowering five leaders imprisoned in France to discuss guarantees for self-determination is in response to De Gaulle's repeated urgings that the rebels send truce emissaries to Paris. The rebels' move reflects their distrust concerning the protocol treatment which might be accorded a delegation sent from Tunis, and their desire to avoid any appearance of capitulation. The action was probably also taken with an eye to its propaganda value prior to the UN debate expected in early

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December on the Algerian problem. The rebels are unlikely to undertake cease-fire negotiations prior to the UN debate.

*De Gaulle probably wants to clarify his self-determination proposal before the UN acts, but his reluctance to accept these rebel emissaries underscores his unwillingness to undertake talks which would be construed as political negotiations rather than a military cease-fire discussion. [redacted] (Page 1)

LATE ITEM

*USSR: A Soviet ICBM test vehicle was launched from Tyura Tam at approximately 1606:16 EST on 20 November after a smooth countdown with no delays. Successful flight of the vehicle to the Kamchatka impact area, 3,500 nautical miles down-range, [redacted]

NO

The latest firing is believed to be the nineteenth successful ICBM test vehicle launched on the Tyura Tam Missile Test Range.

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Algerian Rebels Name Cease-Fire Negotiators

The Algerian rebels have responded to De Gaulle's reiterated suggestion that they send truce emissaries to Paris by empowering five leaders imprisoned in France to discuss guarantees for self-determination. The prisoners include the rebels' deputy premier, Mohamed ben Bella, who was captured in 1956 when the French Air Force caused the airliner in which he was traveling from Rabat to Tunis to land in Algiers.

The naming of the imprisoned leaders reflects rebel distrust regarding the treatment which might be accorded a delegation sent from Tunis. The rebels have been reluctant to go to Paris, fearing they might be required to meet with low-level French military officers rather than a high-level representative of De Gaulle. Moreover, the appointment of prisoners as negotiators serves to avoid any appearance of capitulation, while underscoring the rebel desire for a settlement. The rebels, however, may expect no substantive negotiations until after the UN debate on Algeria, probably early in December. They probably hope for a resolution favoring a negotiated settlement which would strengthen their bargaining position.

De Gaulle wants to avoid any implication that an Algerian settlement is subject to outside pressure. In his 16 September and 10 November statements, De Gaulle committed France to a broad program which gives him freedom to discuss the political future of Algeria with the rebels. [redacted]

[redacted] De Gaulle would be willing to discuss "all aspects" of the rebels' future now, but cautions that he would be "unable" to do so after a UN debate, particularly if the Algerians came bearing a UN resolution calling for negotiations. [redacted]

[redacted]

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Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

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Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

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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