

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD  
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

EXEMPLAIRE

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NATO CONFIDENTIAL  
SUMMARY RECORD  
AC/119-R(59)17

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS

Meeting held on Tuesday, 12th May, 1959

ACTION SHEET

I. THE SITUATION IN GUINEA

Reference: AC/119-R(59)16, Item XVI.

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) took note of a statement by the French Delegation (circulated under reference AC/119-WP(59)56) to the effect that Guinea did not appear to need any special help with respect to its rice supplies;
- (2) took note of the concern of the United States Delegation, shared by the Italian and United Kingdom Delegations, at Communist infiltration in Guinea, which might require individual but concerted action on the part of NATO countries, both in the economic and political fields;
- (3) noted that in the opinion of several delegations, it would be a mistake to give Sékou Touré the impression that he was forsaken by the West. With this in view, the United States Government would shortly be nominating an ambassador to Guinea and had invited Sékou Touré to visit the United States. For its part, the British Government had decided that the United Kingdom ambassador to Liberia would also be accredited to Guinea;
- (4) agreed to continue its consultations on Guinea;
- (5) also took note of various events, other than those observed in Guinea, which showed that the Soviets were intensifying their efforts at penetration in Africa.

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II. CONGRESS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) took note that the Italian Delegation had submitted a memorandum on the Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (to be circulated under reference AC/119-WP(59)57);
- (2) noted the following first impressions with respect to the nomination of Mr. Idu Shao Chi as President of the Republic,
  - that the United Kingdom Delegation thought that this nomination had no special significance and that Mao Tse Tung still seemed to be the supreme head of the Chinese Republic in the eyes of the population,
  - that in the opinion of the German Delegation, this nomination seemed to imply that there would be closer co-operation with Moscow and that, in view of the stature of the new President, he should not be regarded as no more than the spokesman of Mao Tse Tung;
- (3) thought it would be useful to have before it an economic survey on the expansion of production in China.

III. TIBET

The COMMITTEE:

took note of a statement by the United States Representative on the situation in Tibet (where fighting had not ceased), on the impact of this situation on public opinion in Asian countries (with apparently durable effects on their attitude towards China), and on the arrival of the Tibetan refugees in India (10,000 since the recent eventful incidents).

IV. SOVIET NOTE TO JAPAN

The COMMITTEE:

took note that on 6th May a Soviet note had been handed to Japan protesting against the existence of foreign bases, and proposing a security treaty and a de-atomised zone, a note the text of which would be communicated to the Committee by the French Delegation (to be circulated under reference AC/119-WP(59)58).

V. INDONESIA

The COMMITTEE:

noted:

- a statement by the Turkish Delegation on the visit to Turkey from 24th to 29th April of President Sokarno;
- that in the opinion of the United States and Netherlands Delegations, Mr. Sokarno's state of health on the one hand and the Indonesian Government's proposal to return to the 1945 Constitution on the other, were likely to have important repercussions in Indonesia in the coming months.

VI. CHINA

Reference: AC/119-R(59)15, Item VI.

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) took note of a statement by the Norwegian Delegation on the importance the Chinese authorities attached to the publication of a caricature in the Norwegian press, and on the Norwegian Foreign Minister's reply to the Chinese protest (to be circulated under reference AC/119-WP(59)59);
- (2) noted the submission by the United Kingdom Delegation of a survey on the possible ideological consequences of the introduction of the Commune system in China.

VII. EVENTS IN IRAQ AND THEIR REPERCUSSIONS IN THE UAR

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) noted that the particulars given in the letter from the United Kingdom Permanent Representative to NATO on the delivery dates of the British military equipment requested by Iraq from the United Kingdom, should be considered as confidential;
- (2) noted that delegations had no confirmation of the rumours emanating from Pakistan to the effect that the UAR was preparing to foment trouble in Iraq;

- (3) took note of a statement by the United States Delegation on the negative and positive aspects of the position in Iraq, a statement which concluded that it would be desirable for the Western countries to make a determined effort to convince Kassem that they favoured the independence and neutrality of Iraq, but that neither of these two aims could be achieved through Communism;
- (4) noted that it was the policy of the United States Government to abstain from all intervention in the dispute between Kassem and Nasser;
- (5) noted that the United States Delegation had submitted a survey on Soviet policy in the Middle East (circulated under reference AC/119(WP)59/55);
- (6) noted that the arrival in Turkey of Kurdish refugees from Northern Iraq appeared to be solely due to inter-tribal quarrels;
- (7) noted that if the anti-Soviet position adopted by the UAR following events in Iraq was not dictated by tactical considerations, but reflected a firm trend - an assumption favoured by the Italian Delegation - it would probably be advisable for the NATO countries to agree to follow a common policy in order quietly to foster this new trend.

VIII. JORDAN

## The COMMITTEE:

noted that in the opinion of the United Kingdom, United States and German Delegations, the resignation of the Jordan Prime Minister, Mr. Rifia, and his replacement by Mr. Majali were entirely motivated by domestic considerations and seemed unlikely to indicate any change in Jordan's policy.

IX. IRAN

## The COMMITTEE:

after hearing a statement by the United States and United Kingdom Delegations, noted:

- that the anti-governmental propaganda of the Soviet Radio (Radio Moscow and a clandestine station called "The Voice of Iran") was being intensified and that Radio Iran was doing its best to counter this propaganda while avoiding any provocation of the USSR,
- that the USSR did not seem to be seeking to set up an opposition party on the lines of the former Tudeh Party,
- that it was unlikely that the Kurds, divided by tribal rivalry, would achieve sufficient cohesion to enable them to serve subversive purposes.

X. ISSUE OF VISAS TO WEST GERMAN NATIONALS

References: AC/119-R(59)15, Item II.  
AC/119-R(59)16, Item VIII.

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) took note of the instructions given by the Belgian Foreign Minister to his Mission in Berlin with respect to the issue of visas to West German Nationals;
- (2) noted that the delegations were agreed that East Germany should not be allowed to by-pass the Tripartite Traffic Office.

XI. SETTING UP OF A BRUSSELS OFFICE OF RADIO FREE EUROPE

The COMMITTEE:

noted that with the exception of Belgium and Germany, no country had received protests from the USSR with respect to the activities of "Radio Free Europe" and that in the absence of further complications, the Committee would consider the question as settled.

XII. WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Reference: AC/119-R(59)16, Item 10.

The COMMITTEE:

noted that delegations were agreed that the

World Federation of Trade Unions should not be admitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency in the capacity of observer and that steps had been taken to define a common attitude.

XIII. ALBANIA AND BULGARIA

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) noted that Albania, on 2nd May, had sent a note to Italy protesting against the installation of missile launching sites in that country;
- (2) also noted that a protest against the arming of Greece with atomic weapons had been made by Bulgaria, in the milder form of a statement by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister sent out by Radio Sofia.

XIV. USSR AND FINLAND

The COMMITTEE, after an exchange of views:

noted the USSR was now devoting special attention to Finland (Soviet attacks on the Finnish Social Democrat Party, negotiations for the sale of arms, to be preceded by the visit of a military Mission to the USSR in May and followed by the visit of a Soviet Military Mission to Finland).

XV. DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

Thursday, 21st May, at 10.30 a.m.

Palais de Chaillot,  
Paris, XVIe.