

# Briefly Noted



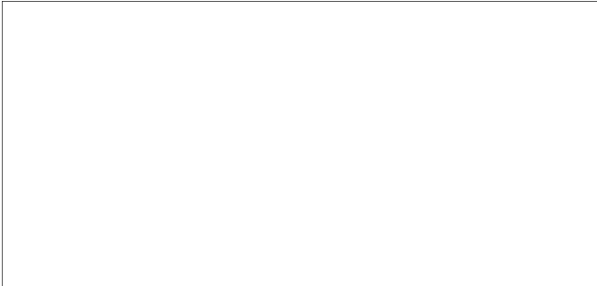
26 September 1966

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<i>Sino-Soviet</i>	<u>Pro-Chicom Egyptians</u>
<i>Conflict</i>	<u>Convicted of Plot</u>
<i>Increases</i>	<u>Against Nasser</u>
<i>Subversion</i>	

The Supreme State Security Court in Cairo has sentenced eight pro-Chicom Egyptian communists to prison for plotting to overthrow President Nasser and establish a people's republic in Egypt. The other three defendants among the eleven arrested almost a year and a half ago were acquitted. In its 8 September announcement, the court also ordered the dissolution of the Arab Communist Party, the pro-Chicom splinter of the long-established, illegal pro-Soviet Egyptian Communist Party.

Soon after the indictment against the eleven was returned on 8 December 1965, it was announced that the nine-year tour of Peking's Ambassador to the UAR was finished. But many linked Chen Chia-kang's departure to the communist conspiracy against Nasser. This interpretation gained credibility from the timing of Chen's departure immediately following the indictments, from the fact that the leading defendant, Mustapha Agha, was a member of the pro-Chicom communist party, and from the similarity of the plot to establish an Egyptian People's Republic to Chicom subversive activities in Indonesia, the Sudan and other parts of Asia and Africa.



In May 1964 Nasser released pro-Soviet communists from prison and gave some of them important jobs in mass media and in organizing the Arab Socialist Union. It was hardly surprising, it can be said, that pro-Chicom Egyptians decided to move quickly before their adversaries gained more power. It was also understandable, therefore, that the Soviet Party's PRAVDA, on 12 December, charged that Mustapha Agha had described himself as a communist for "provocative purposes." The next day the Arab Communist theoretical weekly AL AKHBAR of Beirut came a little closer to the truth by calling Agha and his fellow defendants "opportunist elements" -- in other words, pro-Chicom communists.

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<i>Small Chinese</i>	<u>Czechs Demon-</u>
<i>Wall a Target</i>	<u>strate Against</u>
	<u>ChiComs</u>

Two explosions were set off on the wall of Communist China's embassy in Prague on the evening of 7 August 1966. They attacked an 8-foot case displaying photographs celebrating the 39th anniversary of the

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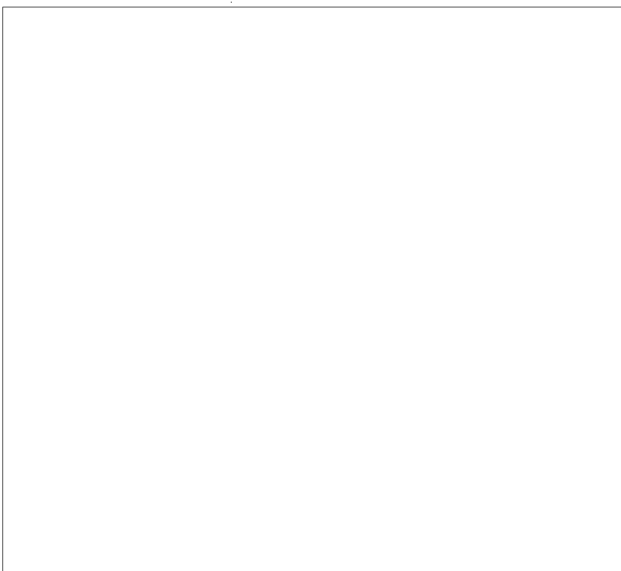
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Chinese Communist army. Although this incident is common knowledge in Prague, no word of it has been published in the Czech press.

The motives of the perpetrators of the deed are (and probably will remain) unknown; thus, opportunities for speculation abound. The explosions might have been a protest against Chicom aggressive policy which presses for relentless pursuit of the war in Vietnam; or a warning addressed to the USSR not to get Czechoslovakia involved in their policy of "solidarity" with the Chicom-North Vietnamese war effort -- likely to jeopardize Czechoslovakia's recent economic gains and threatening escalation into general war.



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\* COMMUNISTS ON \*  
\* RELIGION \*  
\* \* \* \* \*



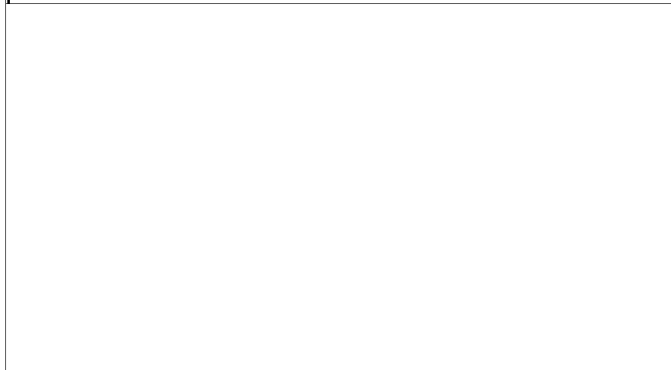
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Two are communist texts, namely:

Ivan P. Tsameryan's V. I. LENIN ON RELIGION, published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow 1959 (exact reproduction); and

ISLAM: The Origin of Islam, a chapter translated from Moscow's ATHEIST'S HANDBOOK, also 1959. This ia also available in Arabic.

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