

This is a sample page from

CURRENT HISTORY REVIEW OF 1959

a comprehensive and indispensable reference tool for

- WRITERS
- EDITORS
- TEACHERS
- LIBRARIANS
- RADIO AND TV STAFF PERSONNEL
- STUDENTS
- BUSINESSMEN

Feb. 15—Boris Pasternak, author of *Dr. Zhivago*, discloses that he will seek readmission to the Soviet Writers' Union.

Feb. 16—The Soviet Union reiterates that it knows nothing of the 11 missing American airmen.

Feb. 18—The Soviet Union says it has evidence, i.e. "remnants of special technical apparatus," which proves that the missing plane of last September "could not lose its course."

Feb. 20—Reports from Communist sources in East Europe reveal that despite his retention of high posts, Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov was part of the June, 1957, "anti-party" movement defeated by Khrushchev.

Feb. 21—Soviet newspaper statements declare that the U.S.S.R. will not risk Arab hostility by permitting Jewish emigration to Israel.

Feb. 25—Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Ambassadors to Moscow invite Khrushchev to visit their countries.

March 1—The Soviet Union advises Pakistan against signing the projected military agreement with the U.S.

Elections are held in 9 republics for the Supreme Soviets of the republics and for the local soviets.

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's strong foreign policy statement refusing to accept a foreign ministers' conference on Berlin during British Prime Minister Macmillan's visit is belittled by the Premier himself as "an electioneering speech."

March 2—The Soviet Union agrees to a foreign ministers' conference, although still preferring summit talks. The Kremlin asks for parity by including Poland and Czechoslovakia at the foreign ministers' meeting.

March 3—Ending unsuccessful talks in Moscow on the Berlin question, British Prime Minister Macmillan and Soviet Premier Khrushchev agree on a Soviet-Soviet trade and cultural exchange. Both leaders support working out an arms agreement to reduce forces and a ban on nuclear weapons.

March 4—Khrushchev arrives in East Germany and promises that a peace treaty will be signed giving East Germany "full

sovereign status" (See also *International, Berlin Crisis*).

March 5—All candidates in the recent elections in 9 republics win.

Russia protests the detention of its fishing trawler by the U.S. The U.S. suspects that the trawler had ruptured a trans-Atlantic Cable.

March 9—Moscow authorizes the formation of voluntary police brigades for maintaining order and good conduct.

March 12—Khrushchev returns from East Germany.

March 15—Soviet organs report that the chief of the Communist party of the Uzbek Republic and his aide have been removed from their posts.

March 16—Khrushchev tells a visiting Iraqi delegation that U.A.R. President Nasser's anti-Communist policy will fail. It is reported that the Soviet Union gave \$150 million to assist Iraqi industry, agriculture and communications. The two nations sign an agreement for long-term economic and technical aid. (See also the *U.A.R.*)

March 17—Communist party changes in the Uzbek Republic extend to its government; the Chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers is removed from this post.

March 18—Two West German leaders report that Khrushchev told them that "no one," including the Soviet Union, "wants Germany reunified."

March 20—*Tass*, the Soviet official press agency, announces the demotion of Iosif I. Kuzmin, as head of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) and as a deputy premier. Kuzmin, who drafted Khrushchev's seven year plan, is given the rank of minister and made head of the new coordinating body, the scientific economic council.

March 21—The U.S. State Department releases figures showing that during the last year the Communist bloc gave to 18 underdeveloped nations \$1 billion in aid.

March 23—The U.S. informs the Soviet Union that it has good reason to believe the Russian fishing trawler off Newfoundland badly damaged five trans-Atlantic cables and asks that the guilty parties be punished.

Contains all significant world, national, and international events of 1959

- comprehensive index
- full-page and insert maps
- compact, easy to use

Fill out this handy order form, mail to

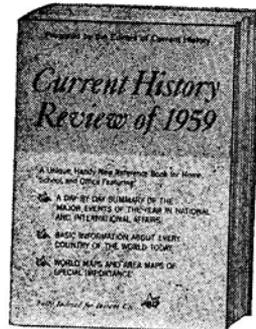
Rand McNally & Company • Box 7600, Chicago 80, Illinois

I enclose \$4.95 for my copy of CURRENT HISTORY REVIEW OF 1959.

Please send at once.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____
STATE _____

Rand McNally & Company



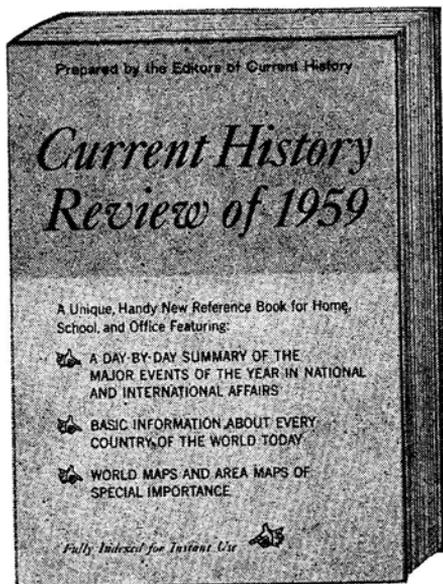
a
world
of
history •
at your
fingertips

... prepared
by the
staff of
**CURRENT
HISTORY**

AN
INVALUABLE
DAY-BY-DAY
CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
IMPORTANT
WORLD
AND NATIONAL
EVENTS OF 1959

\$4.95

CURRENT HISTORY REVIEW OF 1959



Here is the big book of the year for readers of *Current History*, and for everyone alert to national and world affairs.

The staff of *Current History* has adapted a year's material from "The Month In Review" to prepare *Current History Review of 1959*. They have reorganized and indexed this information on world and national events chronologically and alphabetically for easiest use.

A comprehensive index quickly and easily locates in time and place crucial incidents and major events. To supplement this important text there are finely detailed full-page and insert maps.

A special section is devoted to International Affairs, and under the heading "United States" there are additional categories for Civil Rights, Government, Supreme Court, Integration, Labor, Military Policy, Politics, and Agriculture.

Published By **Rand McNally & Company**