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28 May 1960

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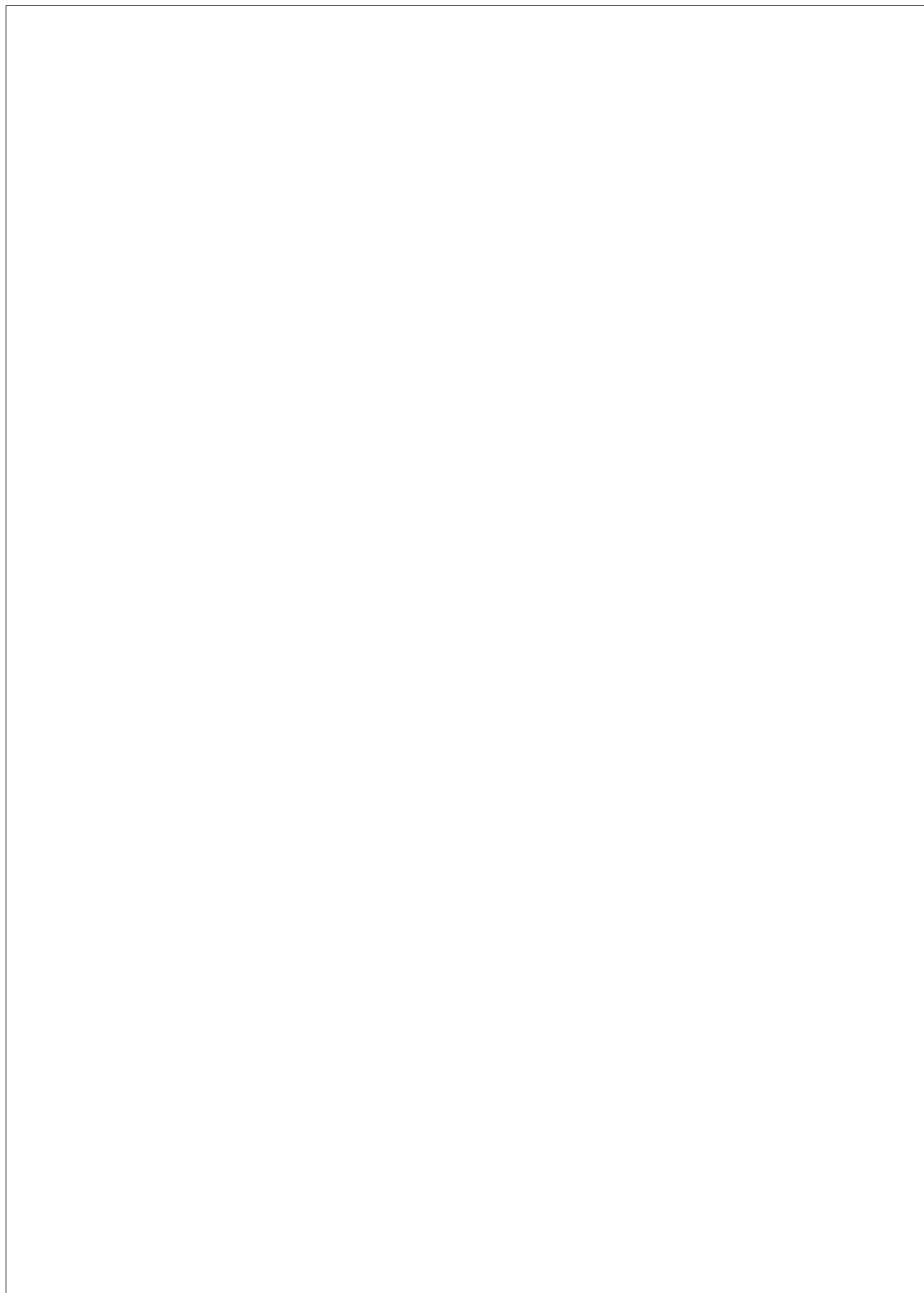
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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28 MAY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Khrushchev in recent talks with East German leaders refused to agree to any timetable for signing separate peace treaty.

(1)

Peiping steps up accusations against US with "100th serious warning."

(2)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Turkey--Army in firm control following military coup.

(3)

Anti-government elements in Iran may be encouraged to act by developments in Turkey.

(4)

Trust territory of Somalia faces government crisis over invitation to Israel to attend 1 July independence ceremonies.

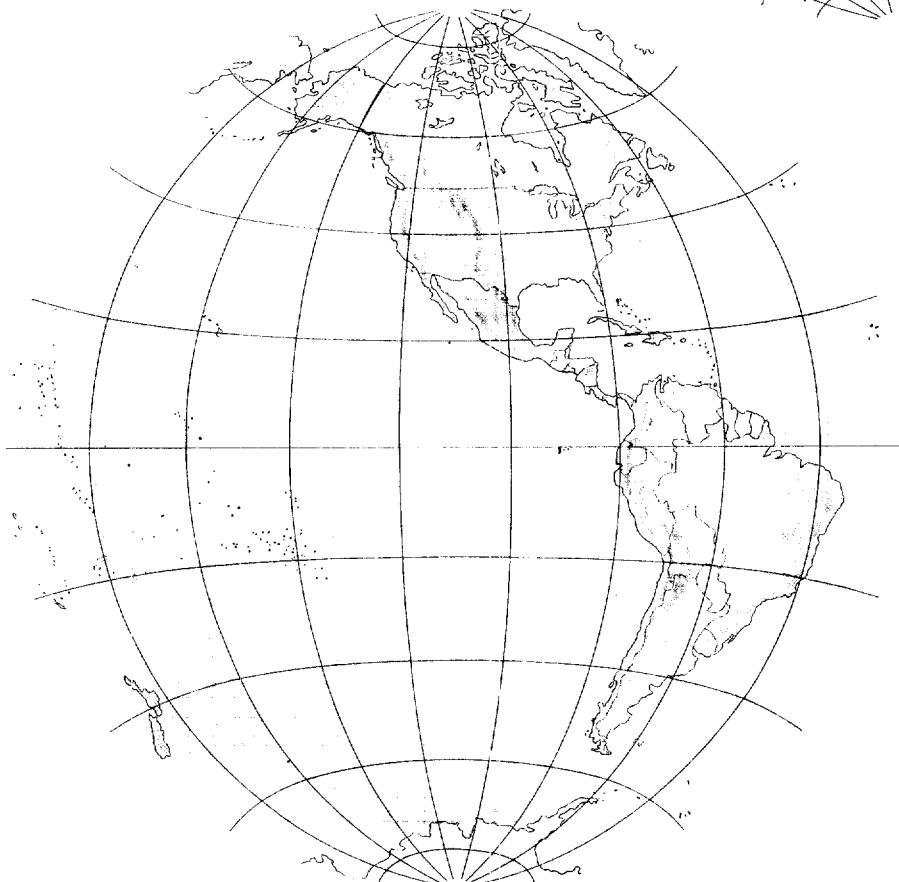
(5)

India wants to purchase Sidewinder missiles from US.

(6)

South Korea may experience more political turbulence with approach of new National Assembly elections this July.

(7)



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

28 May 1960

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR: During Khrushchev's [] talks in East Berlin [] the East German leadership pressed him for some prompt action on a separate peace treaty but Khrushchev refused to commit the USSR to any specific timetable, [] In an apparent effort to placate the East Germans, Khrushchev agreed to Ulbricht's suggestion that the peace treaty issue should be raised through diplomatic channels. []

(Page 1)

Communist China - US: Peiping is using its "100th serious warning" to step up charges that "military provocations" are a deliberate American policy. Linking the U-2 incident with Peiping's own alleged grievances, a People's Daily editorial on 27 May bitterly condemns the US. It makes no specific threat of retaliatory action but warns that "accounts will be settled some day." [] (Page 2)

OK

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Turkey: The country remains quiet with the army in firm control following the military coup on 27 May. Retired General Cemal Gursel has emerged as the dominant figure. He is the new commander of the armed forces and chairman of the "National Unity Committee" which is to exercise control until elections can be held. [The committee includes four other military men and a retired colonel who is an official of the Republican People's party (RPP).] General reaction to the coup will probably be favorable in Turkey's larger cities, but the strongly pro-Menderes peasantry, uninformed about the events leading up to the coup, will probably be shocked by the sudden overthrow. [] (Page 3)

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N O
***Iran:** [The success of the military coup in Turkey might encourage Iranians opposed to the Shah's personal rule to attempt a similar action. There does not appear to be any civilian group well enough organized to undertake a coup but some army officers have been making tentative plans for a possible move against the government and the Turkish developments could precipitate action. The parliamentary elections scheduled for July, if they are as blatantly rigged as now appears probable, will greatly increase public dissatisfaction with the Shah and might also serve as a pretext for a move against the government.]

N O
Somalia-UAR: [The trust territory of Somalia, whose population is predominantly Moslem, faces a government crisis. The aggressive parliamentary opposition is attempting to exploit a dependence ceremonies on 1 July. The UAR, in a formal letter, has requested cancellation of the invitation to Israel, intimating that Cairo might prevail upon other Moslem and Arab nations to join the UAR in boycotting the independence celebrations if Mogadiscio fails to comply.]

[] ordered the
 UAR consul general to try to arouse Somali public opinion on this issue.] (Page 5)

N O
India: [The government has requested that the United States sell it Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. Previous reports had indicated India was negotiating with Britain for the more costly Firestreak missile, but as yet no agreement is known to have been concluded. Indian interest in maintaining at least parity with Pakistan in air defense systems, heretofore a compelling motive in Indian defensive measures, may in this case be overshadowed by growing Indian concern over Chinese Communist intentions following the failure of the Nehru-Chou talks in April.]

O K
South Korea: Acting Chief of State Huh Chung may find it difficult to maintain orderly processes of government with the approach of new National Assembly elections which are expected to be held this July. Although Huh appears determined to prevent irresponsible retaliatory action against government personnel, exploitation

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of popular resentments against the Rhee regime by political opportunists might force Huh to expand the purge of civil and military officials who are tainted by association with the old regime. Such action would seriously hamper normal government activities, increase army factionalism, and invite new political unrest.

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28 May 60

DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~**Talks Between Khrushchev and Ulbricht in East Berlin**

[During Khrushchev's visit to East Berlin on 19-20 May, East German party chief Ulbricht is said to have urged him repeatedly to take prompt action on a separate peace treaty with East Germany.]

[the East German leader argued that a summit conference in six to eight months was unlikely and there was therefore no point in maintaining the status quo in the interim. Ulbricht reasoned that Western agreement to a new summit would probably be conditioned on positive assurances which would preclude a repetition of the events in Paris. After assuring Ulbricht that no concessions were made during his private talks with De Gaulle and Macmillan, Khrushchev reportedly agreed with the East German party chief's negative evaluation of the possibilities for another summit. He refused, however, to commit the USSR to a specific timetable on a separate peace treaty, and agreed only to Ulbricht's suggestion that the Berlin and German treaty questions be raised through diplomatic channels.]

[At a meeting of the SED and National Front leadership, Khrushchev announced this agreement but remained "passive" in the face of urgings to press ahead with an early signing of a separate treaty. At a farewell party Khrushchev reaffirmed to Ulbricht that he would "not retreat from their agreed position."]

[East German officials are reported to feel on the basis of these talks that neither the German nor Berlin problem is likely to be resolved at the summit level, and that Moscow now will use normal diplomatic exchanges to propose separate treaties with both German states. If the West rejects the Soviet offer, the way would be open for a separate treaty with East Germany. It is probable, however, that Khrushchev was only attempting to placate the East German leaders and offset their visible disappointment over his public commitment to maintain the status quo until another summit meeting could be held in six to eight months.]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Peiping Issues "100th Serious Warning" Against US "Intrusions"

Communist China, to justify its bitter antagonism against the United States, on 26 May summed up its long list of "serious warnings." Since 7 September 1958 when the first "warning" was issued, formalized protests charging "intrusion" by US planes or ships have been routinely recorded in the Communist press. On 26 May, however, the Chinese propaganda media used the "100th serious warning," issued the day before, as an excuse to consolidate the accusations and cite them as "evidence" that the US follows a policy of deliberate military provocation.

There has been no discernible pattern to the frequency with which "warnings" have been issued and, on 26 May, a Chinese commentator said the "intrusions far exceed the warnings issued." The recent spate of complaints, however, suggests the Chinese were anxious to reach the 100th complaint in order to use it as a summation point while Peiping's alleged grievances could borrow some air of credibility from publicity surrounding the U-2 incident. A People's Daily editorial on 27 May linked "intrusions over Soviet territory" with similar "criminal acts against China" in an attempt to document the Chinese position that the US "will never change its character"--a line emphasized in recent criticism of Khrushchev's policy toward the West. People's Daily pointedly remarks that the Chinese people entertain no "unrealistic illusions regarding US imperialism."

The People's Daily editorial makes no specific threat of retaliatory action against US air or surface units nor does it threaten Chinese Nationalist positions. "Accounts will be settled some day," the editorial concludes.

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Turkish Military Coup

Turkey is quiet and apparently under tight military control following the military coup on 27 May. The military commander of Istanbul has lifted the daytime curfew, effective as of 1630 on 27 May, while continuing the night curfew from 2300 to 0400. In Ankara, the 24-hour curfew remains in effect but the city is reported calm.

General Cemal Gursel, who resigned as commander, Turkish ground forces on 5 May, has emerged as the leader of the new government. He is both chairman of the National Unity Committee--the provisional government of the nation--and commander of the Turkish armed forces. In a statement to the public, Gursel has denied any desire to become a dictator, promising to prepare the country for elections and then turn the country over to the winning political party. Communiques by the National Unity Committee have emphasized that the coup was not directed against any person or party and have promised that members of all parties will be treated in accordance with the nation's laws.

Other members of the National Unity Committee are General Cevdet Sunay, Lt. General Sahabettin Metel, Admiral Refet Arkun, Lt. General Muzaffer Alankus, and retired Colonel Cemal Yildirim, Istanbul leader of the Republican People's party (RPP). The position of the leader of the RPP, Ismet Inonu, is not yet clear, but he is believed to have been in contact with Gursel on the night of 26 May when the decision to attempt the coup apparently was made.

Nearly all of the political and military leaders of the previous government have been taken into "protective custody." Premier Menderes apparently was found near Eskishehir, where he had addressed a rally on 26 May, and was escorted to Ankara. [There is an unconfirmed report that he was slightly wounded in the scuffle which attended his arrest.]

Both Istanbul and Ankara, where considerable anti-Menderes sentiment had developed in recent weeks, apparently received the

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news of the coup with joy. The citizens of Ankara, while confined to their homes, reportedly cheered passing army units. The new government claimed a "festive mood" prevails in Istanbul. It may be some time before the reaction of the rural areas, where Men- deres enjoyed his greatest support, will be known, but it is unlikely that any serious opposition to the military government will materialize.

[redacted] officials of the former govern-
ment were seized "fleeing to a foreign country by plane with all the
gold, money, and jewelry" of the Central Bank. [redacted]

[redacted]

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~~TOP SECRET~~Somalia Faces Government Crisis

[Somali Prime Minister Issa's government faces a crisis based on religious and political grounds as his country approaches independence on 1 July. The aggressive Cairo-oriented opposition hopes to capitalize on hostility toward Issa within the governing party by exploiting an 18 May UAR protest against the invitation to Israel to attend Somalia's independence ceremonies. The opposition, which has not had an important issue to exploit since the government suddenly agreed last month to permit a union between Somalia and British Somaliland, already has criticized the invitation in speeches and pamphlets. It now reportedly plans to present a motion in the Legislative Assembly urging cancellation of the invitation.]

[The UAR followed up its protest by requesting Issa to cancel the Israeli invitation and intimating that Cairo might prevail upon other Moslem nations to join the UAR in boycotting the independence celebrations.]

In addition, Cairo ordered its consul general [redacted] to try to arouse Somali public opinion throughout the Horn of Africa on this issue.]

[Cairo's insistence on barring Israeli attendance at the independence celebrations is in line with the Nasir regime's growing diplomatic and propaganda campaign to undercut Tel Aviv's economic and political efforts through Africa. Nasir has called these efforts the "spearhead of imperialism."]

[The Somali cabinet decided on 24 May to permit the disputed invitation to stand, although admitting that the decision to invite Israel had been a mistake. The cabinet also agreed that Issa should inform Cairo of its decision "as gently as possible" and promise at the same time not to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.]

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~~SECRET~~South Korean Situation

South Korean Acting Chief of State Huh Chung may find it increasingly difficult to maintain orderly processes of government with the approach of new National Assembly elections expected to be held in July. Ambassador McConaughy in Seoul has noted that raking up of old scandals involving persons formerly--and in some cases still--prominent in the government has increased and seems likely to grow. Although Huh appears determined to prevent irresponsible retaliatory action against government personnel, exploitation by political opportunists of popular resentment against the Rhee regime might force Huh to expand the purge of civil and military officials tainted by association with the old regime.

Encouraged by the new air of political freedom, a number of small leftist and neo-fascist parties have sprung to life. As a result of public charges by the leader of one such group that Rhee personally engineered the death of at least two past political opponents, a leading newspaper has called for Rhee's exile. Officials of the conservative Democratic party have publicly stated that Rhee should be tried if the charges are valid. An increase in such muckraking with the approach of the elections could cripple normal government activities, increase army factionalism, and invite new political unrest.

Huh, recognizing the stabilizing role of the army, announced in conjunction with the recent resignation of army chief of staff Lt. Gen. Song Yo-chan that investigation of military commanders involved in the 15 March election frauds would be discontinued. However, alleged maneuvering by former National Youth Corps leader Yi Pom-sok to win army support could provoke further army factionalism. Yi, a neo-fascist, appears to have some scattered support among military officers, and he may hope to use the army to come to power in the event there is a breakdown in civil government. [redacted]

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