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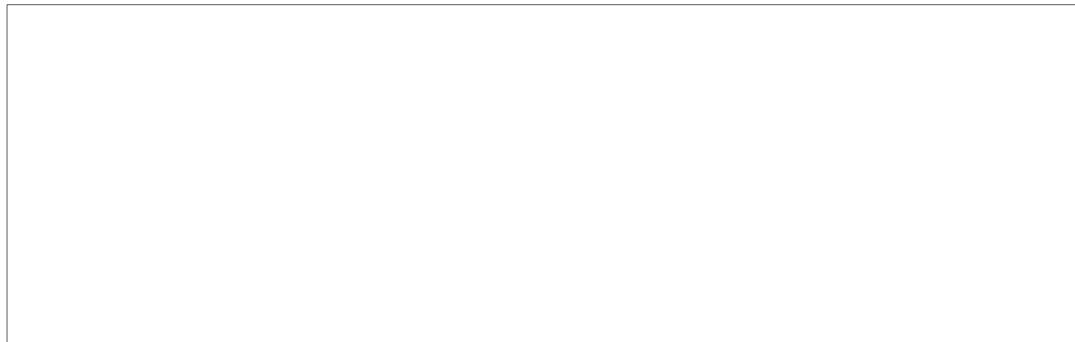
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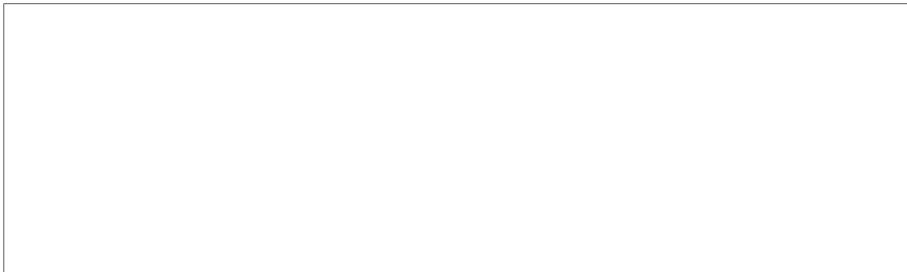
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1. SOUTH KOREA PLANS TO DEMONSTRATE FOR RETURN OF AREAS BELOW 38TH PARALLEL

Government-organized demonstrations for removal of Satellite truce inspectors are to be broadened by 27 October to include demands for return of former South Korean territory now held by the Communists [redacted]

The police have been ordered to "exert every effort" to instruct demonstration groups to prepare placards and leaflets to support the demand for withdrawal of Communist forces from the area below the 38th parallel.

Comment

Rhee has charged that the UN Command "surrendered" former South Korean territory, including the Ongjin Peninsula and other areas below the 38th parallel, to the Communists during the later stages of the truce negotiations.

[redacted] Rhee is trying to revitalize these demonstrations in an attempt to induce the United States to repudiate the armistice and to maintain its present forces in Korea. The demonstrations have been carried out daily at truce team compounds since early August. [redacted]

2. SAUDI ARABIA MAY RECOGNIZE PEIPING

King Saud of Saudi Arabia is planning "a rapprochement with Communist China"

which will result in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Saud intends to pursue this matter--presumably with the Chinese Communist ambassador to India--during his visit to New Delhi in late November.

This move [redacted] apparently stems from King Saud's "bitterness" over the recent adherence of Iran to the Baghdad pact.

Comment

Saudi Arabia's recognition of Communist China may follow its establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR, now pending, which King Saud is believed to view with favor.

Peiping would especially welcome Saudi recognition for the impetus it would give Communist China's drive to win recognition from the other Arab states. Recently concluded trade and cultural agreements with Egypt and Syria are intended by Peiping to pave the way for the eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations.

3. TURKEY TO PRESS FOR JORDAN'S ADHERENCE TO BAGHDAD PACT

When Turkish president Bayar visits Jordan in early November, he plans to urge Jordan's adherence to the Baghdad pact, according to the Turkish ambassador in Washington. Acting Foreign Minister Zorlu has expressed confidence that should Jordan adhere, Lebanon could be persuaded to follow suit.

The Turks have expressed doubts that Iraq can withstand Arab pressures unless additional Arab states are brought into the pact. They also regard the Soviet activity in the Arab states as highly dangerous and fear all Arab states will soon fall under Soviet influence unless energetic action is taken.

Comment

Turkish optimism regarding Jordan's interest in joining the pact is probably based on King Hussain's recent statement to Prime Minister Menderes that his country is studying the effect adherence would have on Jordan's treaty arrangements with Britain.

Jordan's ultimate adherence, accompanied by the abrogation of the 20-year Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1948, is probably envisaged by Britain. However, the present frictions in the Arab world and the increase in Arab-Israeli tensions have created unfavorable conditions for a Jordanian decision to join the Baghdad pact.

While a strong Turkish representation may not result in immediate Jordanian adherence, it may strengthen Amman's determination not to align itself with Egypt.