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Ed

10 June 1960

Copy No. C 70

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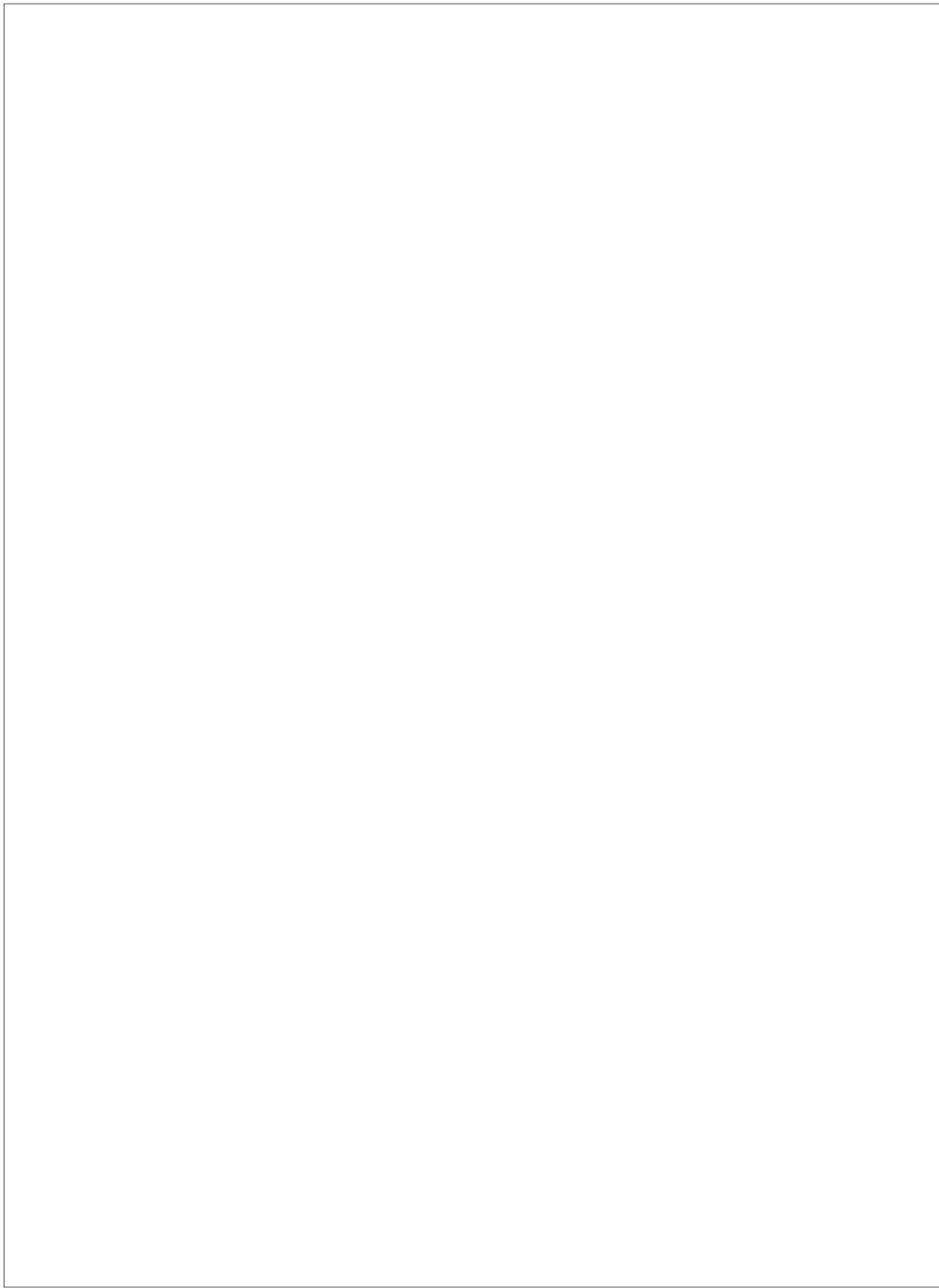
INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 35
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
D. I. DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS 3 2
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: MR 78-2
DATE: JUN 1980 REVIEWER:

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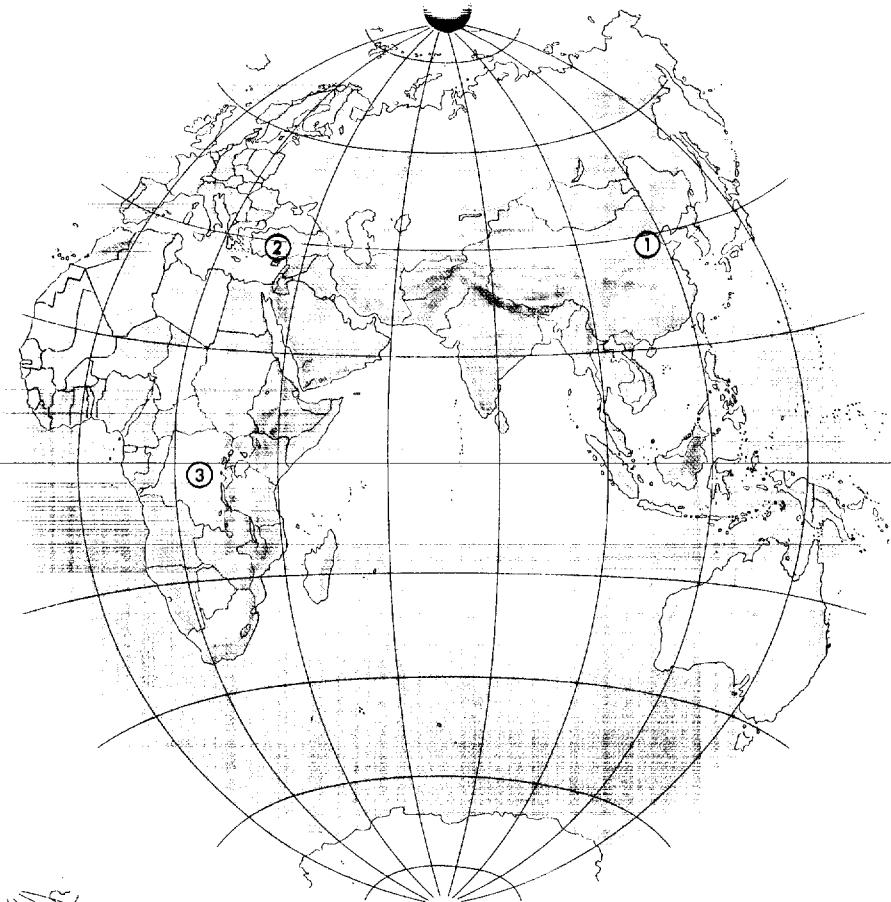
I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Chinese speakers at WFTU meeting in Peiping encourage dissent from Moscow's views on East-West relations, solicit support for China's hard line toward US. ①

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Real power in Turkey reportedly in hands of officer group which arranged Menderes ouster. ②

Widespread Congolese opposition to Lumumba poses threat of major political crisis in Congo even before 30 June independence date. ③



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

10 June 1960

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

DK

Communist China - USSR: Chinese Communist spokesmen used the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting which ended in Peiping yesterday as a forum for encouraging dissent from Moscow's views on East-West relations and soliciting support for China's hard line toward the US. The president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions insisted that "no talks can take the place of struggle." The vice president of the same organization said it is "inconceivable" that there could be general disarmament before "the socialist revolution is victorious throughout the world." Chinese leaders probably feel that these attacks on negotiations and general disarmament may deter Khrushchev from returning to detente tactics with the United States, or at least lend some support to his critics in the bloc.

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

WFO

Turkey: The center of real power in Turkey at present is the National Unity Council, a group of about 40 officers--most of them still unidentified--who arranged the overthrow of the Menides regime. Although the provisional government has a free hand in economic matters, it acts on internal matters only with the council's approval.

A spokesman for the council has stated that it will give up power only after a genuine opposition party exists and free elections are assured.

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DK

Belgian Congo: Widespread but disorganized opposition among Congolese political groups to Patrice Lumumba--whose party won a plurality in the Congo's first legislative elections last month--poses the threat of a major political crisis even before the Congo attains its independence on 30 June. Although the Belgians would

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prefer to keep Lumumba out of the new government, they appear disposed, in the absence of any acceptable alternative, to invite him to form one. Such a step could well trigger secessionist efforts in one or more of the Congo's six provinces.

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III. SIGNIFICANT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

Political Outlook for the Republic of Korea. SNIE 42.1-60.
1 June 60. [redacted]

Probable Developments in Colombia Over Next Few Years.
NIE 88-60. 1 June 60. [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Chinese Continue Attacks on Khrushchev's Foreign Policy

Liu Chang-sheng, member of the central committee of the Chinese Communist party and a vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), told the WFTU general council on 8 June that it is "inconceivable" that there could be general disarmament until "the socialist revolution is victorious throughout the world." The day before, Liu Ning-i, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, had stated, "No talks can take the place of struggle." These statements and a recent People's Daily editorial are the most outspoken public criticism yet made by the Chinese of policies with which Khrushchev personally is associated.

Liu Chang-sheng gave cursory support to the Soviet disarmament proposal of 2 June and then described it merely as a means "to arouse the people... to unmask the aggressive nature of imperialism." He denied that the Soviet proposal could be realized. Paraphrasing earlier comments by Khrushchev that disarmament would mean both East and West could give more financial aid to underdeveloped countries, Liu said that to attribute any such intention to the West was a "downright whitewash of imperialism." Liu Ning-i, who spoke in a similar vein on 7 June, said any implication that "peaceful coexistence" could be stretched to include "genuine cooperation" is a "lie to deceive the people."

Such statements as these before an international gathering of Communists make it clear that Peiping intends to encourage bloc dissent from Moscow's views on East-West relations and solicit support openly for Communist China's own hard line toward the United States. The Chinese leaders probably believe that Soviet diplomatic maneuvering may again require a "thaw" in Soviet-American relations. They also may feel that undisguised polemics now are justified in a situation where, since the U-2 incident and collapse of the summit meeting, Khrushchev possibly finds it more difficult to ignore those elements in the bloc which oppose any return to detente tactics.

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~~SECRET~~Military Committee Supreme in Turkey

The 40-member military National Unity Committee (NUC), consisting mostly of field-grade officers, is the supreme authority in Turkey at the present time.

General Gursel was added to the group at the last minute to give prestige and authority to the committee, but he apparently enjoys no more influence than any of the other members. The names of committee members may be released soon to prevent further rumors about its composition.

The NUC is permitting the provisional government a free hand in economic matters, but all other major decisions must have committee approval. [] the committee will not authorize elections until it has approved the new constitution and electoral laws and until a real opposition party is established. [] if either Gursel or the provisional government tries to abolish the committee's authority, the NUC will again resort to military force. The committee apparently wants the Democratic party (DP) to emerge under new leadership and to re-establish its organization throughout the country.

The future of members of the former regime remains in doubt. In a recent speech Gursel referred to them as the greatest "criminals in history," and claimed to have proof that they had discussed annihilating the entire student body of the Military Academy. There are rumors in Ankara that an attempt will be made on 10 June during a massive proregime demonstration to march on the Military Academy in an attempt to lynch ex-President Bayar, ex-Premier Menderes, and other former leaders being held there. Security forces have been warned of this possibility, however, and should be able to control any demonstration. Despite the committee's apparent desire to avoid responsibility for the ultimate disposition of the cases against the members of the former regime, there are Turkish press reports that trials may be held soon.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Congo Situation Worsening

Widespread but disorganized opposition to Patrice Lumumba among Congolese political groups may bring a worsening of the Congo's pre-independence political crisis. Lumumba--whose party gained a plurality of seats in the Congo legislature in the elections held in late May--is opposed by many of the colony's minor and splinter parties, particularly since his post-election demands for the withdrawal of Belgian troops and for his own investiture as premier.

In addition to stimulating fears of dictatorship among his rivals, Lumumba's actions have revived separatist sentiment in at least three of the Congo's six provinces. In Leopoldville Province, a spokesman for the Abako party announced on 8 June that the party plans to form a provincial government within the framework of a "federal" Congo of autonomous provinces. In Kasai Province, Lumumba's bitter rival Albert Kalonji reportedly has called for the establishment of a separate Kasai state. In mineral-rich Katanga Province, the separatist Conakat party, which holds a majority of seats in the provincial assembly, may revive its threats of secession if its demands for provincial autonomy are not met.

In the absence of an attractive alternative, Belgian authorities may invite Lumumba to form a government, although they will probably refuse his demand that the premier-designate also be made chief of state. Congo Resident Minister Vandermeersch reportedly indicated, prior to flying to Brussels on 8 June, that it might be safer to bestow the premiership on Lumumba than to turn to a weakly joined coalition of moderates which would be open to the charge of being Belgian puppets.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**THE PRESIDENT****The Vice President****Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

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