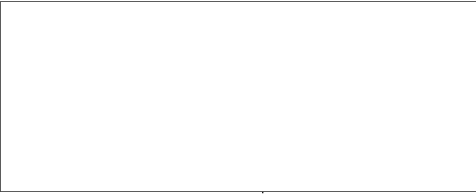


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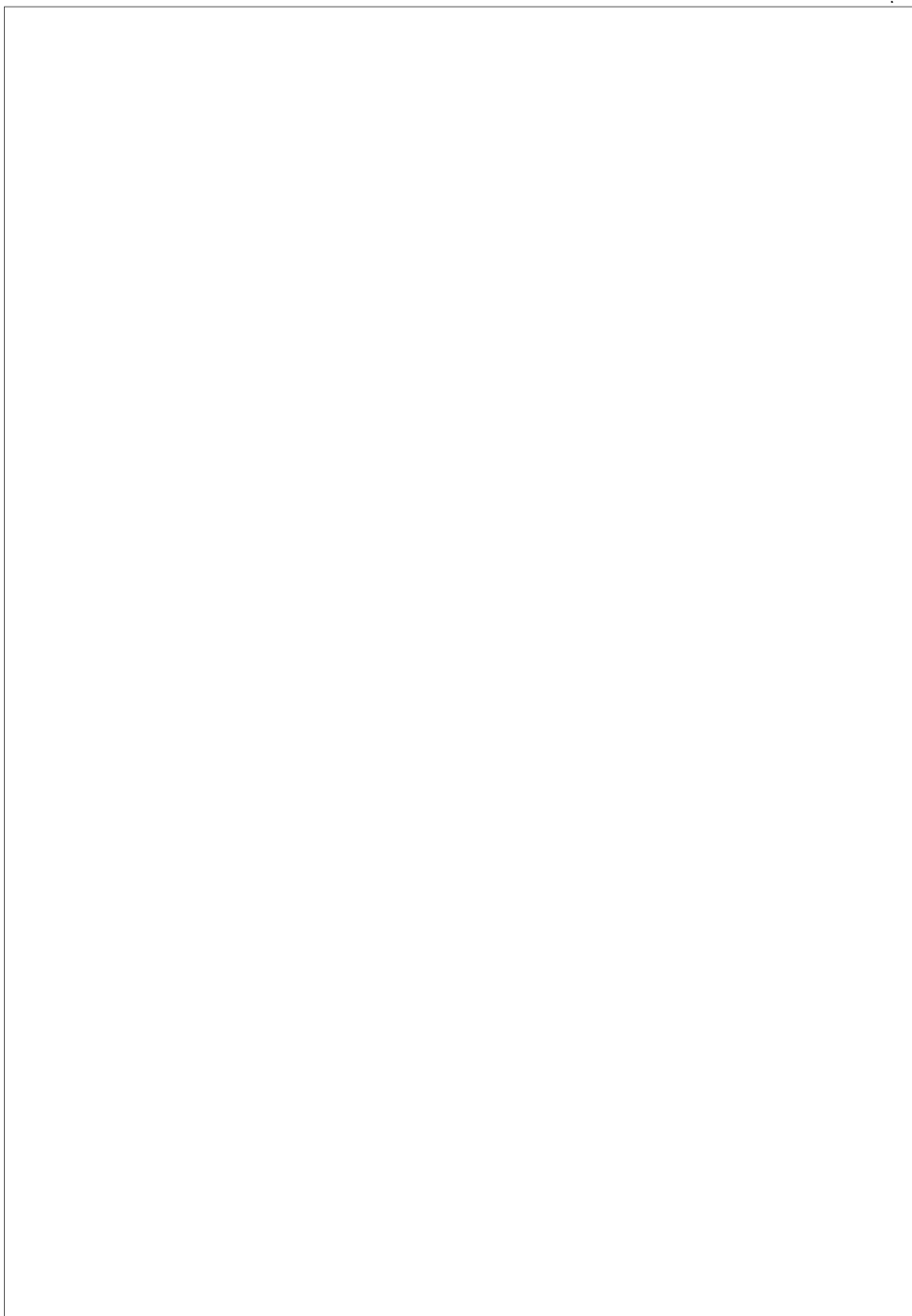
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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6 JULY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR launches test vehicle from Tyura Tam to Pacific impact area. [redacted]

USSR makes second offer of economic assistance to provisional government of Turkey.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Cyprus--Last obstacle to independence in August appears removed.

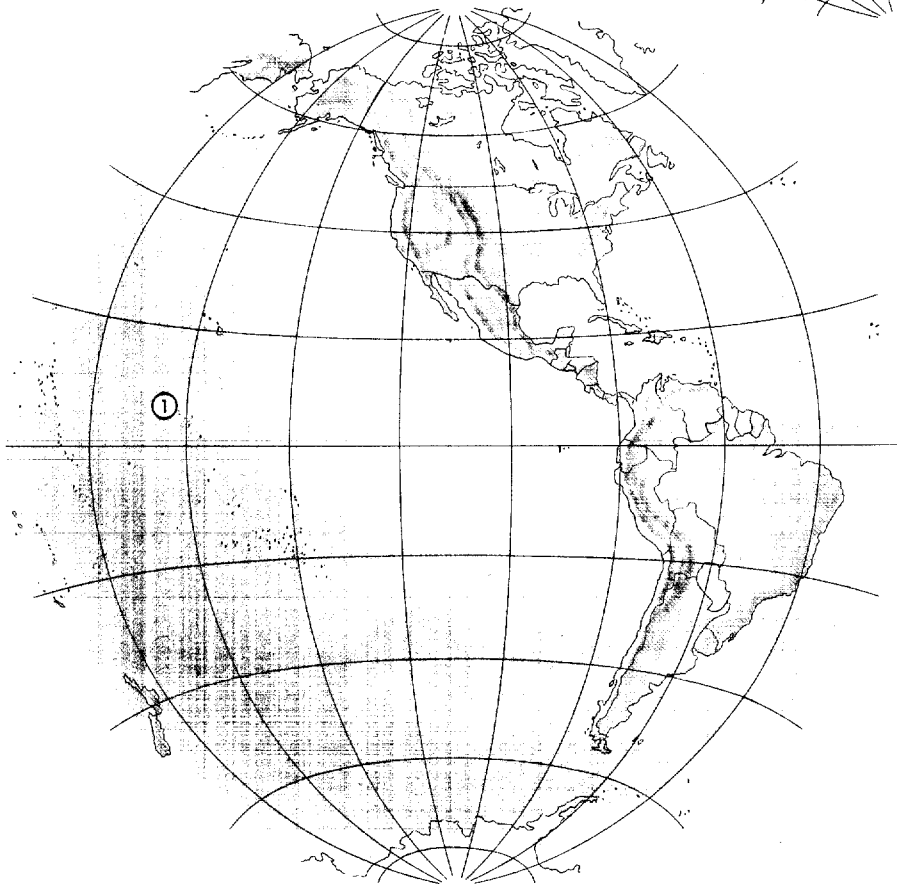
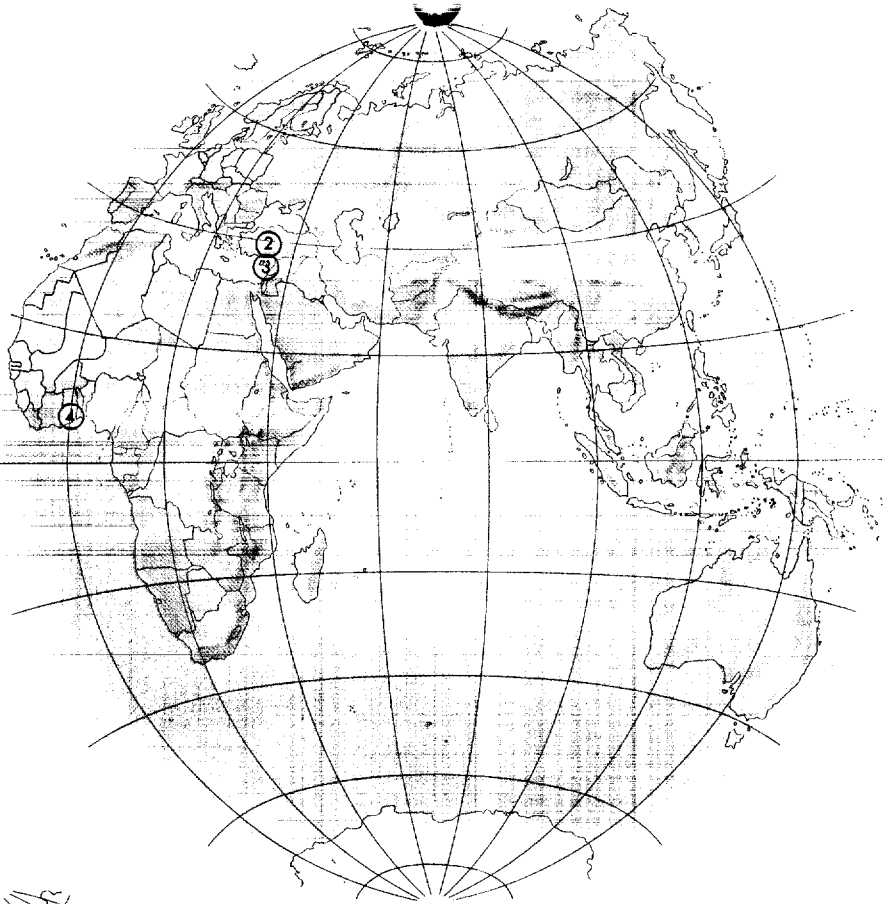
Ghana and Communist China agree to exchange of diplomatic representation.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

6 July 1960

DAILY BRIEF

SIRAB

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

*USSR: On 5 July at about 1156 EDT (1556 GMT), the USSR launched a vehicle from Tyura Tam to the previously designated Pacific impact area. A TASS announcement stated that this is the first in a series of such tests to be conducted between now and 31 July. Preliminary analysis confirms the general success of the launching as announced by TASS. Presently available information is not adequate for a more detailed evaluation.

NO

USSR-Turkey: Moscow is attempting to capitalize on Turkey's economic plight in an effort to improve relations and possibly to strengthen any elements in the provisional government which favor a policy of neutralism. Khrushchev sent a letter on 2 July to General Gursel offering economic aid, according to Foreign Minister Sarper, who pleaded with Ambassador Warren that the US do all it can to help expedite the release of counterpart funds and give some indication of the level of next year's assistance. Sarper said the government would like to reject the offer but claimed there is "heavy pressure" from Moscow to accept. In June, Ankara turned down a Soviet offer of funds, industrial plants, and technical assistance.

 (Page 1)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Cyprus: The last obstacle preventing Cypriot independence in August appears to have been removed with an agreement between Archbishop Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Kuchuk resolving a dispute over the composition of the future Cypriot civil service. This followed the announcement on 1 July that "full agreement" had been reached between British and Cypriot negotiators on all outstanding issues. Within the Turkish Cypriot

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community, however, there are indications of growing dissatisfaction among more militant members with Kuchuk's moderate leadership. Among the Greek Cypriots, the large Communist-led party can be expected to increase agitation for eventual removal of the British military bases on the island. [REDACTED]

OK

Ghana - Communist China: The announcement, in a joint communique released on 5 July, that Ghana and Communist China will exchange ambassadors appears to have been deliberately timed to coincide with the inauguration of Ghana's new republican constitution. Nkrumah's regime has maintained since Ghana became independent in 1957 that it "inherited" Britain's recognition of Communist China; it is believed to have decided some time ago to establish formal relations with Peiping at an opportune time. The Chinese probably believe the diplomatic exchange will encourage other emergent African republics to follow suit and may have chosen to press the matter with Accra now in hopes of influencing the Congo, which is uncommitted to either China. Peiping, which is in active competition with Taipei for recognition in tropical Africa, already has an embassy in Guinea. [REDACTED]

6 July 60

DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~Khrushchev Again Offers Economic Aid to Turkey

[The USSR is attempting to take advantage of Ankara's current economic plight to promote friendly relations with the provisional Turkish government and possibly to strengthen the hand of any elements in the new regime which are inclined toward a policy of neutralism. On 2 July Soviet Ambassador Ryzhov delivered a letter from Khrushchev to General Gursel offering economic aid, according to Foreign Minister Sarper, who talked with Ambassador Warren the same day.]

[The offer--described by Sarper as "you say how much"--probably repeats in large part an offer made by Ryzhov in mid-June to provide Turkey with funds, technical assistance, and industrial plants. Gursel rejected this overture, as he did an invitation in an earlier letter from Khrushchev urging Gursel to carry out the exchange of visits which had been agreed to by Menderes prior to the coup.]

[Sarper told Ambassador Warren that the Turkish Government--including the Committee of National Unity, General Gursel, and the cabinet--wished to refuse Khrushchev's latest overture as it had the earlier one, but claimed that there is "heavy pressure" from Moscow to accept and that Ankara's financial situation is "desperate." Sarper noted that he disliked discussing American assistance in the context of Moscow's overture, but pleaded that it is imperative that the "United States do as much as possible as quickly as possible." He also detailed a number of measures ordered by the Turkish Government which will conserve foreign exchange.]

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Executive Offices of the White House

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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

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Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

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