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18 August 1960

# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



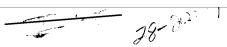
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE



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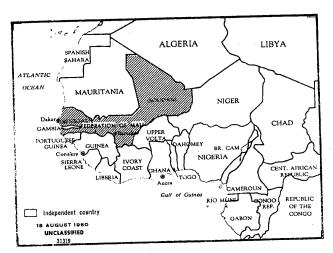


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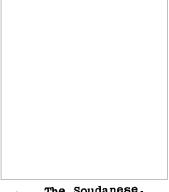
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a federal president by the combined legislatures of Mali, Senegal, and Soudan. A toplevel decision reached last May supposedly cleared the way for the election of Leopold Senghor, Senegal's principal spokesman and the chief architect of the Mali Federation. Now, however, the Soudanese are insisting they agreed only that the presidency should go to a representative of Senegal.



The Soudanese, who are in a position to prevent any candidate from obtaining the necessary two-

thirds majority, also reportedly plan to seek an indefinite post-ponement of the balloting or, if that is not possible, to support Senghor's Senegalese rival, Lamine Gueye. Senghor's supporters are reacting to these indications with dire predictions implying a possible move by Senegal to secede from the federation if Senghor is not chosen.

## TRIALS OF DEPOSED TURKISH LEADERS TO BEGIN SOON

The investigating committees created by Turkey's ruling National Unity Committee (NUC) are concluding their hearings, and the trials of members of the ousted Bayar-Menderes regime are expected to begin in late August or early September. General Gursel, NUC chairman and interim chief of state, has also indicated that the formerly dominant Democratic party may be banned by court action. The principal aim in the trials of some Democratic leaders is probably to discredit them and, by convictions for felonies, render them unable to hold public office.

The trials, expected to be public, will be held on Yassi Ada, a small barren island about ten miles south of Istanbul in the Sea of Marmara which has been the primary detention center for the deposed leaders. The proceedings of the High Court of Justice--which includes both civilians and military--may be broadcast, as facilities there will permit only a limited number of observers, including some representatives of the foreign press. The trials may take as long as six months.

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breaking down. Since the coup there have been two suicides, including that of the former minister of interior, and at least one death attributed to natural causes. Some executions will probably follow the trials.

at least 100 people could be hanged for crimes during the previous regime. The law which would have exempted Bayar and others from the death

penalty because of age has been amended where cases of high treason are involved, and some members of the new regime feel that world criticism can be parried by the open manner of holding the trials. The age of many defendants would make a long prison term tantamount to the death sentence.

## REPERCUSSIONS IN BELGIUM OF CONGO CRISIS

Under heavy public censure for ineptitude in the Congo crisis, Belgium's Premier Eyskens has responded by convening a special session of parliament on 17 August and demanding a vote of confidence. This move followed promises to make budget cuts—mainly on military items—to meet anticipated losses from Congo operations. Eyskens will probably also reshuffle a few cabinet posts and attempt to

work out a new financial program acceptable to all factions.

Despite antithetical views on most domestic and political issues, the Social Christians (PSC) and the Liberals have held together since November 1958 largely because of the feeling that national unity should be maintained on the Congo question. With this bond weakened by recent developments, another attempt

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

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