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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

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The serious drain on manpower and unfavorable public reaction to the harsh methods employed by recruiting officials reportedly forced East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) officials on 11 July to suspend all recruiting for one month. Although there has been no report of resumption of full-speed recruiting, the flood of young men to West Berlin has continued to increase.

Many refugees have been attracted by abundant job opportunities in booming West Germany. The East German economy, already suffering from serious manpower shortages,

will be further handicapped by the loss of actual or potential workers, particularly skilled labor and technicians.

The recent marked increase in the number of refugees may also be due in part to growing despair of any liberalization of political conditions in East Germany.

To halt the refugee flow through West Berlin, the major escape center, East German authorities are seeking to discourage travel into the western sectors. East Germans and East Berliners have been asked to sign pledges not to visit the west sectors of Berlin.

Greek and Turkish Governments Move to Ease Tensions

The Greek and Turkish governments are moving to calm the passions aroused during and after the London conference on the Cyprus issue. Although a gradual easing of Greek-Turkish tension is likely, the unresolved differences over Cyprus and other issues will continue to make their relations uneasy.

Following the anti-Greek riots of 6 and 7 September in Turkey, the Greek government took extreme precautions to protect the Turks in Greece. Turkish establishments were placed under heavy guard and troop reinforcements were sent to Thrace to protect the Turkish minority there. Public gatherings were prohibited.

Athens did, however, complain to Ankara, to NATO, and to various foreign governments in an apparent effort to capitalize on the situation. Ankara rejected an official Greek note of protest on 10 September because one of the

passages attributed responsibility for the anti-Greek riots to the Turkish government. Athens decided to delete the objectionable passage before resubmitting the note.

Athens also canceled Greek participation in international conferences meeting in Istanbul and in forthcoming NATO exercises. Deputy Premier Kanellopoulos later told the American embassy that he hoped the atmosphere would improve sufficiently by early October to permit Greek participation in NATO exercises then.

Some evidence indicates official Turkish toleration in early stages of the riots in Istanbul and Izmir. The government evidently did not expect such large-scale mob violence as developed, however, and belatedly took severe measures to restore order. Ambassador Warren in Ankara says subsequent Turkish actions reflect the government's profound

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distress and determination to make full reparation. The Turkish minister of the interior has been replaced for failure to prevent the riots, and the militant "Cyprus-is-Turkish Society" has been banned.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly, meeting in extraordinary session on 12 September, unanimously condemned the riots. It promised "proper" punishment for those responsible and full compensation for those who suffered damages. Estimates of the damages run as high as \$100,000,000. The assembly also approved a six-month extension of martial law declared in Istanbul, Izmir, and Ankara.

Meanwhile the Greek and Turkish positions on the Cyprus

question remain irreconcilable. Athens and Ankara both rejected the British proposal for self-government on Cyprus, and Greece remains committed to pursue its appeal to the United Nations. While Greece apparently has tried to use the Turkish riots to improve its position on this issue in the UN, Ankara insists that the riots cannot be used to force any Turkish concessions on Cyprus.

Nevertheless, present indications are that a mutually satisfactory formula for shelving the Cyprus issue for the time being may be found. Some responsible Greek leaders are reported to be seeking a way to put the issue "on ice for many months to come." [redacted]

French North Africa

Morocco: Moroccan nationalists are likely to engage in widespread violence unless Sultan Mohamed ben Arafat departs in the next few days. His departure, on the other hand, may set off disorders instigated by the French settlers who strongly oppose the Faure program.

Acceptance by former sultan Mohamed ben Youssef of French premier Faure's Moroccan program seems to have had an at least temporary quieting effect. A nationalist-directed general strike scheduled for 12 August in the event Sultan Ben Arafat was still on the throne failed to materialize, even though Ben Arafat again issued a communique stating he would not step down.

Considerable danger is inherent in the arming of some 20,000 civilians to assist in maintaining order in the cities. Many members of this new militia sympathize with the reactionary Presence Francaise organization and would not be wholly reliable should the settlers decide to act.

Algeria: The Algerian Communist Party was outlawed on 13 September, ostensibly because it supported the anti-French uprising of 20 August, but more probably in response to French settler pressure. The extent of Communist involvement in the 20 August violence is not known.

Rebel activities continue and may be increasing. Martial