

Research Article

The Egyptian position on the May 1960 ,27 military coup in Turkey

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Abstract

Turkey and Egypt are of great importance in the region, each with its political and economic weight and regional role, one of the similarities between the two countries is what distinguishes it from the rest of the Middle East, and gives the research special importance.

The Turkish military played a prominent role in controlling and dominating civilian political power, which made it interfere whenever it found that parties and governments had departed from the Ataturk principles founded by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, the coup of May 27, 19 60 Military in Turkey is one of the most important internal events in Turkey, and international positions have come different from it according to its relations with Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Mendres (1950-1960) and his government, especially Egypt, whose relations with the latter and his governments were bad in those Duration due to Turkey's orientation to the West and the implementation of US policy in the region.

The introduction

The Egyptian-Turkish relations ,especially the political ones ,have gone through a number of transformations and renewed positions, which were imposed by the nature of the changes that occurred in the second half of the twentieth century, including Turkey's relationship with the West ,especially the United States of America, which is one of the most important determinants of relations between the two countries. Turkey has become more oriented towards the West and its projects in the region, including the alliances that Egypt was the most rejecting of the region's countries, the most important of which are the North Atlantic Treaty in ,1952 and the Baghdad Pact in 1955, and the dispute increased after the Eisenhower project in 1957, and the union of Egypt and Syria in 1958, for the formation of the United Arab Republic, which the Turkish attitude towards it was characterized by hostility and passivity. Therefore ,it was expected that Egypt would be more welcoming to a new government other than the government of Adnan Menderes, which was characterized by its bad relations with Egypt during its rule (1950-1960.(

And the health of the stability provided by our department research on the demands of several, the only demand well about the determinants of Egypt 's position n military coup in Turkey in

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1960, and the second included the Egyptian press position of the coup, and the third demand the official position of the Egyptian government of the coup.

First: determinants [1] The Egyptian position towards the May 27, 1960 military coup in Turkey.

The foreign policies of countries and the positions among them do not come from a vacuum, but rather for reasons related to the relationship of each country to the other, and stems from Egypt's policy under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser (1954-1970 [2] (Towards Turkey ,led by Adnan Menderes (1950-1960[3] (' From a set of international and regional determinants, at the international level, Turkey's relations with Western alliances in general, and the United States of America in particular, and at the regional level are determined by Turkey's relations and problems with the Arab countries ,especially Syria, which neighbors it.[4]

Turkey's policy during the rule of Adnan Menderes increasingly directed towards the West, especially the United States of America, in contrast to the policy of Egypt led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, who emphasized the policy of positive neutrality ,[5]non-alignment.[6]

Egypt occupied an important position during the period of Gamal Abdel Nasser's rule. Hardly a year passes during that period without bringing with it events and changes in a way that cannot be predicted in advance.[7]

After the failure of the tripartite aggression[8] On Egypt in 1956, the leadership role of Egypt increased, which was represented by the nationalist trend, the resistance to the Baghdad Pact, and the call for Arab unity[9] In addition to the wave of Arab resentment, which was reflected in the decline of British and French influence due to the great popular opposition to them.[10]

These things made US President Dwight David Eisenhower) Dwight David Eisenhower[11] (He claims that a vacuum has arisen in the region, so he sent a letter to the US Congress on January 5, 1957[12] In which he referred to the seriousness of the position the Soviets attached to the Middle East region in preparation for its control, and requested that it be authorized without reference to Congress in order to provide economic and military aid to the countries of the Middle East, including the use of the armed forces of the United States against any armed aggression by the countries that control it. Communism, and this request was approved by Congress on March 9, 1957 to proclaim the Eisenhower Doctrine[13]

Both the American and Turkish governments agreed to cooperate to achieve the project's objectives by strengthening the region's independence in the face of the threat of communism ,[14] Adnan Menderes was stated on January 25, 1957 , saying: ((Turkey is convinced that it will occupies a prominent place in the Middle East , the Eisenhower Doctrine, so agreed upon, and that the Turkish government considers work important by the United States, Western countries love peace in line with what should be given to this region of the importance of , and statements made by Eisenh Orr, the new program and what is the only work worthy of thanks and praise.[15]

The United States of America and Turkey tried to include the Arab countries within the Eisenhower project, but Egypt refused, and saw it as a project against its neutrality and not to secure the region from the communist danger[16] However, Gamal Abdel Nasser did not want to delve into this subject much, because he saw that Egypt had just exited from the Suez battle, and at the same time he did not want to issue a hasty stance towards the project in order not to cause an early tension in relations with the United States of America, which had relatively improved in During the Suez War and the few months that followed .[17]However, Syria officially opposed this project completely immediately after its announcement in January 1957, and rejected the theory

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of the vacuum, and at the same time denied the existence of a communist danger threatening the Arab region.[18]

At that time, Syria had strengthened its relationship with the Soviet Union, and after the United States of America had made sure of the extent of Soviet penetration in it, and the fear of complete communist domination over it[19] Turkey was tasked with mobilizing its forces and carrying out military maneuvers on the Syrian border, and Turkey accepted that[20]

Adnan Menderes stated on September 22, 1957: “Syria has turned into a Soviet arms depot[21] . Turkey has announced that the events in Syria affect it directly, and that its fall into the hands of the communists means placing it between the jaws of the communist pincers. That is why the Turkish government rushed with great enthusiasm to take control of the Syrian lands , and its harassment of the Syrian nationals increased , and the Turkish patrols began infiltrating the Syrian territories, and shooting at some border villages[22]

Turkey has followed all means to change the regime in Syria with another regime in line with Western policy and the Eisenhower Doctrine, and isolate Egypt by leaving the only opposition to the project[23]

Syria was not led by Shukri Al[24] in this fierce ordeal, unless it sought help in Egypt, and the latter, under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser, moved quickly, and sent an Egyptian military force to it, and it brought about a great change in the situation[25]

On October 13, 1957, Egypt sent forces from the army, navy, and aviation to Syria, ready to repel any attack against it. Two days after this date, the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara issued a statement [26] explains the arrival of their forces to Syria, which states that the Egyptian forces are present in Syria in accordance with the joint defense agreement signed between the two countries on October 20, 1955.[27]

As for the United States of America, it moved its Sixth Fleet on October 18, 1957, towards the Syrian shores in an attempt to suggest to the latter that it would participate with Turkey in any military operations[28]

The situation remains as it is until December 1957, and Turkish troops withdraw only under the pressure of warnings of Soviet intervention to resolve the crisis, and the threat of being in the face of any aggression against Turkey on Syria, so frustrated the efforts of Eisenhower and Adnan Menderes to isolate Syria from her sister Egypt, but hastened those pressures In the steps of the two brotherly countries to achieve unity between them[29]

The Syrian - Turkish crisis in 1957 , the first areas of implementation of the agreements of the Arab solidarity, the same time as PBA president in making the Syrian - Egyptian unity is an urgent need to both Egypt and Syria[30]

Talks were held between the Syrian delegation that headed to Cairo and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser on January 15, 1958, and they demanded that he expedite the realization of unity between the two brotherly countries, and lay the foundations for its success[31]

The union between Egypt and Syria was announced on February 1, 1958, under the name (United Arab Republic), and on February 21 a popular referendum was held on the union , and the president of the republic was elected, and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was elected the first president of the United Arab Republic, which was announced on 22 February 1958[32]

On February 24, 1958 , Gamal Abdel Nasser visited Damascus for the first time in his life , the team will of the people of the head of the Syrian , who was received by reception is not unprecedented, and shook Turkey following the slogans of the Arab masses in Syria, and took Hailing the lives of the new leader, demanding the Arab world unity[33]

The government of Adnan Menderes initially expressed its official positions of hostility to the Egyptian-Syrian unity, which contradicted its interests and allies the West, and accused the Soviet Union of encouraging unity [34] and sent Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Menderes to US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles) John Foster Dulles [35] an urgent message , saying: ((The developments of the situation need to be reassessed. Yesterday I grew up on my southern borders, a country of six million, and I woke up this morning, and on my borders a country of thirty-six million[36]

Confusion began on the face of the officials and the government of Turkey on how to fend off the national tide of the United Arab Republic led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, and asked the United States for clarification foundations that must go in the light of their government to confront this a tide, it has advised her government of America should be the recognition of the United Arab Republic on the basis of That this recognition will spare Western policy more Arab hatred so that Western countries maintain their interests in the region, and that Syria's orientation towards Egypt is better than its falling into the grip of the Soviet Union[37]

Turkey officially recognized the establishment of the United Arab Republic on March 11, 1958[38] Its Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes, delivered a speech in the Turkish National Assembly, in which he addressed the unity of Egypt and Syria and Arab-Turkish relations, and stated“ : Although Turkey officially recognized the unity between Egypt and Syria , it is still tainted by concern about Egypt and Syria’s relations with the Soviet Union[39] .

The positions between Turkey and the United Arab Republic were later characterized by tension and lack of political and military trust. The two sides exchanged hostile propaganda campaigns ,[40]Which increased the tension between them[41]

The government of Adnan Menderes escalated the tension by asking the United Arab Republic to withdraw its military attache, after a Turkish security man stormed the building of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Ankara on November 5, 1958, which led to his objection by its military attache, who arrested the security man. the Turk, so Turkey resented that, and promised him an act humiliating her dignity[42].

The position of the Adnan Menderes government regarding the establishment of Egyptian-Syrian unity was destined to remain negative, and its relations with the United Arab Republic to be tense[43]: On June 7, 1959, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic sent a protest note to the Turkish embassy in Cairo, in which it indicated the numerous incidents of Turkish aircraft penetration into the Syrian region, and demanded that such incidents not be repeated. On June 8, 1959, ten Turks were arrested in the Qamishli region[44] while crossing the Syrian-Turkish border[45]

The situation worsened when ,on February 25, 1960, the United Arab Republic formally requested the Turkish military attache accredited to them to leave the country as persona non grata, because of the insults he had directed against the Director of the Protocol Department of the Staff of the United Arab Republic’s War Staff[46]

Second: The position of the Egyptian press[47] From the May 27, 1960 military coup in Turkey

Press play an important role in the stability of States and whether or not, they published the news about government policy and news states Tsagha as it deems appropriate to it, so it is among the most powerful influences on public opinion and direction of industry intellectual and political trends , particularly in the twentieth century[48] Therefore , Muhammad Hassanein Heikal says [49]’The press is one of the tools of public opinion, a tool in its service that is

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transmitted to it and transmitted from it. It conveys news and ideas to it, and transmits from it their echo in himself, and his interaction with them....” And it is not the property of a person and a means in his hand[50]” .

The Egyptian press was observing the Turkish events after the cases of attacks among them reached the stage discussed in the previous study ,especially after the 1958 Egyptian-Syrian union[51]

Al - Ahram newspaper took[52] Reporting events and news about the demonstrators in Turkey. On May 3, 1960, I wrote an article on Al-Ahram’s opinion page entitled ((Democracy in Turkey)), in which it stated that the democratic foundations laid by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk were shaking violently, and that the loud demonstrations that prevailed in Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara in The last period has been an anomaly in Turkey’s life, and the reason for this was the failure of the government of Adnan Menderes to implement democratic rules in governance[53]

Al-Ahram continued to report the news of the demonstrators in Turkey under the title ((Demonstrators in Istanbul chant for the fall of the murderer Adnan Menderes)), in which it stated that the anti-government demonstrations were renewed as students continued their protests against the government of Adnan Menderes[54] And also published on May 7, 1960 incident took place between the students of demonstrators and Turkish Prime Minister Menderes titled ((a battle between Mandar Yassin and students of demonstrators in the streets of Ankara, and its slapped a student demonstrators and tried to slap him rest without interference accompanying him who astonished him and removed him from the place , and the demonstrators were chanting loudly (boarded boarded your state will be gone[55]

After the situation in Turkey worsened and the army left with the demonstrators, Al-Ahram published an article entitled ((The First Military Demonstration Against Adnan Menderes)), in which it stated that the Turkish Military Academy demonstrated in the city of Ankara in protest against the acts of terrorism committed by the Turkish government 1500 .military students, all education officers at the Military Academy[56] And I mentioned on the second page of the same issue that these demonstrations in Turkey are a turning point in the history of the Turkish army, which was famous for its complete neutrality with regard to internal events in Turkey[57]

On May 26, 1960, Al-Ahram newspaper wrote an article entitled “Menderes’ insistence on staying in power,” in which it stated, “Today, Adnan Menderes, Prime Minister of Turkey, announced that he would not resign from the ministry under any pressure by illegal means. illegal, so it did not abandon him by illegal means .. he added so that the only way to govern a legitimate way is elections[58]..

On 28 May 1960, the Al - Ahram published in the front page titled head of the large and clear ((military coup in Turkey)) and mentioned ((the Turkish armed forces at dawn yesterday a coup military led by General Jamal COURCELLES .. shedding the Adnan Menderes rule , which lasted ten years connected and took over the reins of power in Turkey . .the coup was a surprise to the world has not heard of it , but at eight o'clock yesterday morning when Ankara Radio broadcast the first Onbairh, has taken the global radio stations and news agencies since then in Turkey ,after being cut off from the world and cut off all contact wireless between it and the outside[59]

On the same day ,May 28, 1960, on which Al-Ahram newspaper published news of the coup, the rest of the Egyptian newspapers published[60] This news, including Al-Gomhoria newspaper [61]Which published the news on its front page in a clear and large font entitled ((Military Coup in Turkey)). It devoted most of the first page to the events of the coup and separated it in several titles, including: ((Clash between the army and police forces in the streets of Ankara)) ((The arrest of Celal Bayar ,Menderes and a leader The army and ministers)) ,((stopping the activities of the

parties and freezing all funds in the banks)) as well as other news, including: ((Turkey has been isolated from the world since midnight Friday until today)) ((curfew throughout the night and day[62]

I wrote the Republic an important article entitled ((Who is General COURCELLES)), and said it: ((of Gen. Jamal COURCELLES 63 ,years old ... It was until the early month ,general commander of ground forces , Turkish, and knowledge of of him that he is loved by all officers ,have The Turkish government granted him three months' leave on May 3, and he was scheduled to be transferred to the garrison at the end of next month.. He had delivered a speech on May 3 that seemed to be a farewell sermon to his officers and soldiers. .. if my last words to you are kept in honor of your army, and the outfit that Tertdonh to the fullest extent possible, whatever the sacrifices .. at this moment , you should know how to preserve the yourselves away from bad influences the political atmosphere in the country[63] (.. (Al-Ahram quoted a similar article with a clear title at the top of the page ((Secrets of the Military Coup in Turkey[64]

Al-Ahram stated that the first foreign station to transmit the news was the British Broadcasting Corporation, which reported the news of the coup, and stated that the first order issued after the coup was to ask Turkish citizens not to leave their homes[65]

Al-Jumhuriya newspaper quoted an article entitled “The leader of the coup announces the causes of the coup, political corruption and economic collapse.” In the first statement, he explained the factors that led to his carrying out a military coup in Turkey. And his brother, and we had hoped that the government would do something that preserves the unity of the people, but it continued in its tyranny, and its lack of interest in the people, but rather put restrictions in their hands, but the Turkish people will not remain silent, and will not allow anyone to shackle them ,and he continued his speech and said, “I was not a dictator, but all my concern is to restore A sound parliamentary life on sound democratic foundations, and from what he said that the conscious Turkish people appreciate this movement, support it and work for its success, and that we, the people and the army, will work to achieve the right and restore dignity to the Turkish people[66]

Two days after the coup ,Al -Jumhuriya newspaper reported in its new issue with a big headline on the first page: “The coup leader heads the Republic of Turkey ” . The article stated that the National Unity Committee in Turkey decided to appoint General Cemal Kurcel, the leader of the military coup, as President of the Turkish Republic and as Prime Minister. As Minister of Defense and Commander-in- Chief of the Armed Forces ,Cemal Kurcel formed the new Turkish Ministry of officers and university professors as: Selim Sarber[67] Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Muharram Ihsan Fadel Ihsanoglu and Minister of the Interior, and Akram Ali Committees of Finance and Professor Fahmi Iaot of Education and other Turkish personalities who told them the beauty of COURCELLES after the formation of the ministry when it broadcast a statement)) :he chose his fellow personalities known for their competence and global fame .. and he chose distant figures far from partisan politics[68]

On May 31, 1960, the front page of Al-Ahram published a news article titled)) The Suicide of the Minister of Interior Menderes .((The content of the article was that the Minister of the Interior in the era of Jamal Menderes (Namik Gedik) committed suicide at dawn yesterday when he threw himself from the window of his prison room on the fourth floor of the college building. He died on the spot, and the Turkish people hated Namiq and called him the evil spirit because he was the one who organized the brutal campaign carried out by the police last month against the students during their demonstration against the policy of the government of Adnan Menderes, and the minister who committed suicide in the forty-nine years was nervous Since the coup, one of the doctors has indicated to the college administration that one of his acquaintances or friends should

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stay with him to talk to him, and the college administration has allowed Adham Menderes, who is also detained, to stay with him. Namik JEDEC but that did not alleviate the condition of nerve ,which brought him to throw himself out of the window, the thing that made the panic seizes Adham Menderes surprise, while rushed to guard him one of the college students of war in an attempt to prevent him from falling suspending his foot, but was not able to The student's hand was hit by the broken piece of glass, after the decorator smashed the window when he committed suicide.[69]

Al-Ahram published on June 2, 1960, a story entitled “Jalal Bayar attempted suicide for the second time.” It mentioned that the Soviet Nansni News Agency reported that Jalal Bayar, the former president of Turkey, attempted suicide last Monday evening, May 30, because of his severe nervousness, by hanging himself using a strap. his neck, but the officer who was guarding him rushed to him and cut the tie, and some Western news sources had previously mentioned that he tried to commit suicide when he was arrested following the military coup[70]

On Friday, June 3, 1960, Al-Gomhoria newspaper published an important article entitled “Question Marks in the Turkish Military Coup ”.This title included two parts, the first titled “The Young Father (Corcel) was at home at the time of the coup,” and the second title “Who is the shadow officer[71] The one who whispers to Curcelles the answers)), and from what was stated in the article that eight days have passed since the military coup in Turkey, the truth of the coup has not been revealed ,and the question marks still remain“ : Who are those behind the coup?!... And what is the role of General Corcel?!”. And how did he reach Ankara, and when did he arrive?!... Many facts began to reveal the secrets of this coup, but they do not indicate a specific line... the line of the future of that coup... and the side that adopted that line...)), and he mentioned in the article The same that some English newspapers published a detailed message about some of the facts and background stories of the coup, and this message says: ((The belief is increasing these days that Corcel, who was appointed President of the Republic and Ministers , and Minister of Defense, is not alone in the story of the coup, and this belief is that Corcelle did not exist in the leadership of Staff of the Turkish army war AKM time of the center of the coup, and that he left Izmir to Ankara on a plane and arrived six hours after the coup and the army took power[72] In another column of the same page, the Republic added a topic related to the second title (Shadow Officer), and its content was that it is common knowledge in Ankara and Turkey behind it that there is a committee called the (National Unity Committee) consisting of a number of Turkish army officers who orchestrated the coup. The Turkish officer accompanying General Cemal Kurcel, who always appears with him and sits with him, and performs the task of interpreting between him and any visitor who mentioned the names of the committee (the Committee for National Unity). Gen. COURCELLES, often whispering in the ears of the general some whisper audible sometimes unheard sometimes, Vered Gen some of what he heard from the whispered, and at a press conference held his COURCELLES recently was the officer shadow is translated questions, and rejects what he does not like them, and deletes the He did not want some of the words of the answers, and the shadow officer was the one who answered the phone, and he was the one who issued orders and instructions to the other party on the line (the phone[73]

We note that the Egyptian newspapers were interested in the military coup of May 27, 1960 in Turkey, and gave it the lead in their newspapers with large and clear headlines, and they topped the front page. The coup of May 27, 1960 in Turkey gave the main headline on the first page of these issues, in addition to the fact that the Egyptian newspapers mentioned many details of the coup and the transitional government of General Gamal Kurcel[74]

Third: The official position of the Egyptian government regarding the May 27, 1960 coup in Turkey

The Egyptian-Turkish relations during the era of the Democratic Party (1950-1960) had reached a stage where no improvement was expected ,especially after the Egyptian-Syrian union in 1958 and the formation of the United Arab Republic [75] Which is marked by the Turkish attitude of hostility and negative direction in line with Turkey 's traditional policy of refusing to do any unified Arab country located on the southern border[76]

Therefore, it was natural for Egypt to welcome the change that took place in Turkey after the coup of May 27, 1960, and the seizure of the political reins by General Jamal Kurcel in Turkey, perhaps that would change the atmosphere of relations between the two countries [77] In particular ,after the transitional government coup that replaced the Government of Menderes attempts to normalize Turkey 's foreign relations with its neighbors , the Middle East countries[78]

On May 30, 1960, Dr. Murad Ghaleb received[79] Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, Ambassador of Turkey in Cairo, Boland Kasaklcil, who submitted an official request to recognize the new Turkish government, and the request was accompanied by the official political statements issued by the government of General Kurcel, including a request to open a new page of good relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, and to turn the page on differences. Previous ,[80]The official response to this request after a day recognized by the Government of the Arab Republic of the new Turkish government on May 31, 1960 , four days after the occurrence of May 27, 1960 military coup in Turkey, when Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic and the Minister informed Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi ,Turkey 's ambassador in Cairo , the decision of recognition[81]

In a press conference held by President Gamal Abdel Nasser on June 5, 1960 in Greece [82] With the Greek press representatives answered a question about the relations of the United Arab Republic with the Turkish Republic after 27 coup in May 1960 in Turkey , he said: ((Egypt history with Adnan Menderes known of especially with regard to Swear Baghdad that Turkey is a neighboring country of the United Arab Republic to extend its borders with about 700 nt k. m, and Egypt is working for the Turkish - Arab friendship and wait for an improvement in its relations with them[83]

On June 9, 1960, Turkish Foreign Minister Selim Sarber stated that his country seeks to strengthen its relations with its Arab neighbors, and that Turkish-Egyptian relations are on the way to improving for the better to open a new page of good relations with the Egyptian side[84]

On July 7, 1960, the Turkish ambassador in Cairo announced that the advisor of the Turkish embassy was discussing ways to support the economic relations between Turkey and the United Arab Republic, in addition to the political and cultural relations, stressing that the outstanding issues between the two countries were not serious, and their solution could be postponed until the appropriate time. The Turkish ambassador added that the relations The two countries are friendly, although there is some difference in foreign policy, and it is possible to resolve all the suspended means between them, which were left by the previous regime that ruled Turkey and brought it into conflict with its neighbors, especially the United Arab Republic) Syria and Egypt[85]

On July 25, 1960, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic and the Turkish ambassador met in Cairo to discuss issues that hung between the two countries in the past in order to reach better bilateral relations between them[86]

And since Egypt, led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, was one of the most important sources of support for the revolution of the Algerian people, and the position of the government of Adnan Menderes, in support of France, was against Algerian independence[87] One of the factors that

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lead to tense relations between Egypt and Turkey, but when the position of the new Turkish government changed after the coup of May 27, 1960 on the issue of Algeria's independence, and the establishment of a week of support for the Algerian struggle in Ankara during the month of September 1960, and General Jamal Kurcel issuing a statement in support of the cause of the Algerian people, which led It was reflected on the entirety of the Arab-Turkish relations, especially the relationship of the United Arab Republic, which has improved well with Turkey because of this situation [88] which affected the League of Arab States[89] Which showed its willingness to open a new page with the new Turkish regime , as it decided in October 1960 to establish an Arab Trade Center in Ankara to find new economic relations between Turkey and the Arab countries[90]

We see through our follow-up to the sources ,especially the Egyptian newspapers, during the days of the Turkish demonstrations and the coup that President Gamal Abdel Nasser did not have a quick and clear position on the military coup of May 27, 1960 in Turkey, although the dispute he reached with Adnan Menderes ,the former prime minister of Turkey after the Baghdad Pact The principle of Eisenhower makes Observers expected him to declare something about the first policy of external Wagih which they differ because of them not particularly Western orientation, since it did not mention MOQ FH of the coup , although it met on May 28 , a day after the coup presidents and members of the departments of newspapers and editors, and long two and a half meeting[91] And the Egyptian newspapers did not mention a statement by Gamal Abdel Nasser except when a Greek journalist asked him about his position on the Turkish coup, and it was 8 days after the coup[92] It has already been mentioned, and this can be attributed to the following reasons:

-1On May 18, 1960, Al-Jumhuriya newspaper carried a news article entitled "The new Turkish ambassador presents his credentials to President Gamal Abdel Nasser." The news came that the Turkish ambassador, Mr. Ahmed Boland Ashaklegel, presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the United Arab Republic. And he celebrated officially at twelve thirty in the afternoon yesterday, on May 18, 1960, that is, nine days before the coup of May 27, 1960, and the news says that the ambassador after presenting his credentials to President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the presence of Messrs. Dr. Ali Fawzy and Ali Sabri[93] The president met him ,a private midwife , that lasted some time , then the ambassador returned with his convoy, bidding farewell to the ceremonies of warmth and honor[94]

-2President Gamal Abdel Nasser knew that the foreign policy of the coup was heading towards the West, especially the United States of America , after they had confirmed, since the early hours of the morning of May 27, 1960, Turkey's commitments to international treaties and agreements through their confirmation in the first statement that was broadcast on Radio Ankara, in which he stated, "We address our allies, our neighbors, and the world at large that our goal is to comply with the principles of the United Nations and human rights. We are also loyal and committed to all our agreements and commitments, and we believe in NATO and the Central Treaty[95]" .

The Western countries and the United States of America recognized the new Turkish regime on May 30, 1960, and President Dwight David Eisenhower sent a letter to General Jamal Corcelle on June 11, 1960, in which he said: "The announcement by your government of its close association with NATO and the Central Treaty has made me feel grateful as well as other allies, as these alliances are found only to defend the free world, My Government will document the bonds of friendship with your government , because this friendship is a fundamental pillar between the two countries for a long time[96]

.3The concern of President Gamal Abdel Nasser in that period of a military coup in Syria to secede from the United Arab Republic, Mohamed Hassanein Heikal stated in writing boiling years)) It is at the end of , 1959 a sense of the President of Gamal Abdel Nasser is clearly a n a the internal contradictions of Syria is about a n reflect itself on the E .national shabby United Arab Republic, wa NH in this climate found forces hostile to the movement of the Revolution and the United Arab and the Republic of her chance to work against them, and that a contacts were made , and arranged movements, and paid the money and equipped with plans waiting It is all an opportunity to pounce, knowing that the deterioration of matters will give it at any time an appropriate opportunity for a strike that it hopes will be fatal, and this is what made President Gamal Abdel Nasser send Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer[97] The earliest politicians to Wa own people deputy in Damascus ,not particularly the Baathists after the resignation of Syrian officers, and the resignation of some ministers Syrians[98]

-4Gamal Abdel Nasser's relationship with Adnan Menderes is related to the latter's relationship with the Soviet Union, which could have improved had it not been for the coup, especially after Menderes announced that he would visit the Soviet Union in July 1960, and this was not allowed by the United States of America to shift the policy One of its important allies in the region towards its rival second pole[99]

Conclusion

E n study Egypt 's stance towards the May 27 military 1960 coup in Turkey, led us to consider the nature of the determinants that was the reason for Egypt 's position on this coup so that we see the Egyptian position through as well as the press position Waller was named to the government, and the study found E .Lee number Among the conclusions are:

-1Turkey's orientation increased during the period of the rule of its Prime Minister Adnan Menderes (1950-1960) towards the West ,especially the United States of America, in contrast to the policy of Egypt led by Gamal Abdel Nasser (1954-1970), which emphasized the policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment.

.2the rejection of the position and steadfast both of Grate and Syria from the Eisenhower project, which is a Khzt Turkey is trying to impose on Syria, as only and Li has pledged to contribute to the achievement of a top scorer in this project, which made the Egyptian - Syrian unity to form the United Arab Republic 1958.

.3The junior officers were Turkish role only SAS j in a coup in May 27, 1960 Turkey, but they were handed over power E .Lee , General Jamal Coors Yale to gain military satisfaction, wa giving the legitimacy of the coup.

.4I followed the Egyptian press demonstrations the T before the 1960 coup in Turkey, Wa newness BCAA ml details, and gave him great importance, it took the events of the coup the beginning of the first page in more than a Egyptian newspapers counter and clear handwriting and great importance of the subject, and has also analyzed some of only Happenings pertaining to the events of the coup.

-5The position of the Egyptian government ,especially President Gamal Abdel Nasser, was not a quick and clear stance on the 1960 coup, despite the state of relations between the two countries ,especially after the declaration of the United Arab Republic and the border problems with Turkey. This may be due to a For several reasons , Adnan Menderes tried to change his foreign policy in the recent period with Egypt. The Turkish ambassador ,Mr. Ahmed Boland ,presented his credentials nine days before the coup on May 18 ,1960 ,as an extraordinary

ambassador to Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The latter met the ambassador privately for some time.

Margins

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- [8] () The tripartite aggression against Egypt: is a war waged by Britain, France and the Zionist entity) E Israel) Egypt led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, and the war began in October of a well /October 1956, and has a number of sky , including Egypt war in 1956, the tripartite aggression against Egypt , war Suez a and a crisis of Suez, and the war in the Sinai, the war ended in the Â -warning / March 1957 .for more information , see: the wife of Enany ,a crisis of Suez (1954-1956) unpublished MA Thesis, Faculty of Science of E .Humanitarian and social, University of Mohamed x Dhir) Biskra), 2016, pp. 72-73.
- [9] ()E .encouraged Majid Saleh, the Turkish policy towards Egypt (1945-1963 ,(Master Thesis unpublished, Helwan University, Cairo, 2010, p 83.

- [10]()E .Lehman Abdullah Hammoud - Egyptian relations Turkish from 1956 E .Lee in 1960, research publication, Journal of the College of Â Dap, No. 102, Baghdad University , 2012 ,p .8 .
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- [23]() A .Hamad Nouri al - Naimi ,the source of the Q a bug, p.256 .
- [24]() Shukri Al: is Shukri bin Abdul Ghani Quwatli, a Syrian political leader who served as President of the Syrian Republic between 1943 1949 -and then returned as President in ,1955 and remained in office E .Lee in February 1958 , where Quwatli traveled E .Lee Egypt after a Take the approval of the House of Representatives, and waiver voluntarily by the Presidency of the Republic of Syria E .Li Egypt 's President Gamal Abdel Nasser after the unity of Egypt and Syria and the United Arab Republic, and has honored his Gamal Abdel Nasser , the title of) Arab citizens of a well) and said about him E .NH ((Mashreq Arab face of Syria .(For more see: Abdel Latif Younes, Shukri Al-Quwatli, History of a Nation in the Life of a Man 1908 ,1958 - Dar Al Maaref, Cairo, 1959.
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- [33]() Qasim Mahdi Hamza Al-Moussawi, previous source, p. 128 .
- [34]() E .Lehman Abdullah Hamoud, a former source, p.11 .
Qasim Mahdi Hamza al-Moussawi, previous source, p. 201.
- [35]() John Foster Dulles: Born on February 25, 1888, raised in a family environment full of international relations, he joined Princeton University in 1904, and was greatly influenced by the lectures of (Thomas Woodrow Wilson), who was president of this university at the time, and he practiced diplomacy and international activity for thirty-three years. He participated in the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. He was appointed Secretary of State during the era of US President Eisenhower (1953-1959 .(Dallas was famous for his hostility to the Communists and the policy of non-alignment .For more see: Lubna Naji Muhammad, John FASTER Dulles and his political role in the United States of America (1888-1953), unpublished MA thesis, College of Education for Girls, Tikrit University, 2018, pp. 2-18 ;Ghaffar Jabbar Jassim Hammadi Al -Janabi, US Policy towards Egypt 1974-1981 ,an unpublished PhD thesis, College of Education, Tikrit University, 2012, p. 42.
- [36]() Qasim Mahdi Hamza al-Moussawi, previous source, p. 201.
- [37]() Sabri Salim Al Mulla's team , previous source, p. 24.
- [38]() However , the newspaper e Ram (Cairo ,(the number 26025.12 Â - warning / March 1958, p.4 .
- [39]() Ehab Majid Saleh, the previous source, pp. 99-100.
- [40]() Propaganda: the exchange of Turkish and Egyptian propaganda sides hostile through the press and the e Alam, despite the agreement between them during President Gamal Abdel Nasser , a meeting with the Ambassador of Turkey in Cairo on April 19 1958 b e Aagaf propaganda campaigns waged by both countries against the Â Exodus , in Turkey accused the newspaper ((minimum)) in an article in the October 9 of a well in 1958, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of his cooperation with the Soviet Union to incite a Krad Syria and Iraq's e stature Kurdish within the Republic of A .Radi Iraqi because of the refusal of Iraqi President Abdul Karim Kassem (1958-1963) join E .Lee of the United Arab Republic, and protested February 10, 1960 the Turkish Foreign Ministry is published by the a NEWS Egypt on a n Turkey and E .Liran have agreed to divide Iraq between them, and a almost a n objective of these allegations is the E .corruption of the Iraqi - Turkish relations .Consider :E feared Majid Saleh, the former source, p ; 101 . A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, p. 131.
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- [42]() And .x .GS, the file (u / 1170/6 ,(a book of the Iraqi Embassy in a click E .Lee Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. T / 1/362 , December 22 , however , and for.1958
- [43]() Qasim Mahdi Hamza al-Moussawi, previous source, p. 208.
- [44]() Qamishli: Syrian city located in northeastern Syria on the border with Turkey, and close to the foothills of the Taurus Mountains, trace E .Darya province of Hasaka, home to a mix of Arabs, Syrians and a Krad .See: Kony Ramesh, the history of Qamishli, a study in its emergence and social and urban development, Dar Al-Zaman for printing and publishing, d .AD, 2012.
- [45]() A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, p. 133.
- [46]() Same source, pg.
- [47]() The Egyptian press was presented the position of the official position to allow the researcher to continue in chronological order of the subject, the fact that a n press preceded

the government 's position, being quoted a NEWS demonstrations before the coup and a n announce the Government of the United Arab Republic , its position on the coup.

[48]() A Ptsam urgent Said, the Iraqi press the position of a political events in Egypt 1977-1981, unpublished Master Thesis, Faculty of Education, University of Muthanna, 2017 S10-11.

[49]() Mohamed Hassanein Heikal (1923-2016): is a historian and Egyptian researcher and journalist, and is considered a some extent a month of Arab Journalists and the Egyptians in the twentieth century, he took an important press positions including editor of the president of a Hram, which continued it from 1957 until ,1974 and has a lot of compositions including boiling years, Mubarak and his time from the podium E .Lee field, defender Â j of God , the story of E .Liran revolution , and other works of the many Arab and a sidearms .For more see: Samir El-Gamal, Mohamed Hassanein Heikal... The mystery we know !!Jazirat Al Ward Library, Cairo, 2017. pp. 7-8.

[50]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number 28 ,(26830) May.1960

[51]() Hamid Faris Hassan Salman, previous source, p. 113.

[52]() Newspaper of a Hram: The newspaper of a Hram a sweat and a foot Arabic newspaper is still going on until the Â n despite the passage of a much of a hundred years on its birth Bal E .Alexandrian in December 27 of a well 1875, at the hands of a Lebanese Khuyn Bashar Tekla and Salim Thecla , who was a living at that time pal E .Alexandrian, has lived with this newspaper ancient three of centuries, it was born in a alone, and has been active and has lived in the Â Exodus, and still continuing in the third, was characterized by the balanced in style ,which was characterized by what It helped her to stay in each of a organization, and the transfer of its headquarters in 1899 E .Li Cairo .See Wikipedia <https://www.ahram.org.eg>.

[53]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(number ,(805 26) May 3, 1960.

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[55]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number 7 ,(26809) May 1960.

[56]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number ,(824 26) May 22, 1960.

[57]() Same source, pg.

[58]() Al-Ahram newspaper (Cairo ,(issue (26828), May 26, 1960.

[59]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number ,(26830) May 28, 1960.

[60]() In addition to Al-Ahram newspaper, there were many Egyptian newspapers at the time of the Turkish military coup on May 27, 1960, including Al-Gomhoria newspaper and Al-Akhbar newspaper, which was issued in 1952, and issued by Dar Al-Tahrir for printing and publishing. For Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, the previous source, p. 140.

[61]() Newspaper Republic: is an Egyptian newspaper , a Ssthe government of the Egyptian Revolution of July in 1954 to be the voice of the revolution, and a honor for them and a become Director General Mohamed A .Nour Sadat , who a become president of Egypt later, the Republic with 28 journalists and a large number of elk T .August ,and was published at the beginning of each day Tuesday of the a Sbuu , and its name was temporary is ((Liberation daily .((For more see: Laila Abdel Majid, the previous source, pp. 9-10.

[62]() Journal of the Republic (Cairo ,(the p number 196 ,(351 02) May 28 of.0

[63]() same source.

[64]() Al -Ahram newspaper) Cairo ,(issue (26831), May 28, 1960.

[65]() Journal of a Hram) Cairo ,(the p number (26830 ,(May 28, 1960.

[66]() Journal of the Republic (Cairo ,(the p number ,(351 02) May 28, 1960.

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- [67]() Salim Sarbr (1899-1968): a Turkish diplomat and politician, served as foreign minister after the coup , May 27, 1960, and remained in office until 1962, died in 1968 .See: A Hamad Noor J Al - Naimi, the former source, p.101 .
- [68]() Journal of the Republic) Cairo ,(the p number (02 352), May 29, 1960.
- [69]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number (26 833 31 , (in May. 1960
- [70]()Al -Ahram newspaper) Cairo ,(issue (26835), June 2, 1960.
- [71]() The officer Shadow : The observers several took comparing between the Egyptian policy in the fifty - J data, Turkish policy in the sixtieth session the data, Vhbhoa COURCELLES veteran Mohamed Najib President of Egypt (1952-1954), and named it Najib Turkish, and shot the officer in the shadow Alp Arslan Turkh b (Nasir al-Turki), and Turkish was the one who broadcast the first statement of the coup and was in the rank of colonel, at the age of 43 years. At the beginning of the coup, with a group of fourteen junior officers, he controlled the situation, but the commanders with high military ranks were placed in sensitive positions of leadership within the Unity Committee Patriotism has delegated the plans of the Turkic Group because the latter has lost control of the leaders, and thus the direction of the military authority has also lost, and despite the presence of some kind of cooperation at the beginning of the coup between the junior officers in the National Unity Committee and the American leaders working in NATO, but this cooperation took The character of the tactic, thus getting rid of them in the end .See: Ahmed Nouri Al-Nuaimi, The phenomenon of multi-party system in Turkey 1945-1980, Freedom House, Baghdad, 1989, pp. 150-152.
- [72]()Al-Gomhoria Newspaper (Cairo ,(issue (02357), June 3, 1960, p. 3 .
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- [75]()A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, p. 135.
- [76]() Nibras Khalil I .Ibrahim ,Turkey's foreign policy toward Egypt 1960-1971, published research, Journal of the College of Arts, No. 99, University of Baghdad, 2012, p. 3.
- [77]() Eric. Zurcher , Turkish Foreign Policy, Center For Middle East Public Policy, Library Of Congress, New York, 2003, p56.
- [78]()Nibras Khalil I .Ibrahim, the previous source, p. 4.
- [79]() Murad Ghaleb (1921-2007): He is an Egyptian doctor with important national activities before the July 1952 revolution in Egypt. He was a professor at Alexandria University at the time of the revolution. He left medicine and entered politics. In 1953, Gamal Abdel Nasser appointed him third secretary of the Egyptian Embassy. In Moscow, and during the period of his stay there, he mastered the Russian language, which made him establish very close relations and friendships with the Russian leaders. He considered himself for this work well prepared, and he served as Egypt's ambassador in Moscow from 1961 until 1972, and the title of engineer of Soviet relations, he died in 2007. See : Muhammad Muhammad Gawadi, Leftists in the Age

of the Right (Memoirs of the Symbols of the Egyptian Left in the Phase of Transformation), The Egyptian General Book Organization, Cairo, 2007, pp. 50-52.

[80]() Journal of the Republic (Cairo ,(the p number ,(354 02) May 31, 1960, p.1 .

[81]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number ,(834 26) June 1, 1960, p.1 .

[82]() President left Egypt 's Gamal Abdel Nasser , June 5 1960, the port of the E .Alexandrian to bid farewell to a popular large e Li Greece, and was received with the official delegation ,which is accompanied by the Egyptian ship (Freedom), all of the king of Greece and the queen received a warm welcome, and went out dozens of a Loew a building of Greece, has been mixed with the Arab rallying cries and Greek ((lived Abdel Nasser .. Zittau Nasser)), has a compiled agencies of a global Naba e n receive the Arab President in a Tana is a project reception in the history of Greece, and after the president held Gamal Abdel Nasser held a press conference at the Palais des hospitality there for the e front p Li a questions of Greek journalists for more information , see: Journal of a Hram ,the p number ,(26828) June 5, 1960 ;Republic ,the p number , (362 02) June 8, 1960.

[83]()A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, pp. 136-137.

[84]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number ,(26872) June 8, 1960, p.1 .

[85]() Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(the p number ,(26879) June 15, 1960, p.1 .

[86]()Al -Ahram newspaper) Cairo ,(issue (26920), July 26, 1960.

[87]()Turkey voted in the United Nations in 1957 to the French side against Algerian independence because France is a member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization . T, p. 53.

[88]()Al-Safsafi ,Ahmed Morsi ,Turkish papers on culture and civilization, the first book ,History and Politics, Part 1, Jawad Al-Sharq for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2002, p. 188.

[89]() Arab League: is an organization E regional includes Arab countries in Â Asia and E .Africa, formed in 22 Â - warning 1945, and a Plug - label returns E Li proposal made by Egypt on 2 October of a well 1944 E .Li Preparatory Committee, which called on the E .Lee authored University on behalf of the) Arab League) from Arab countries that wish to join them , and it was a Maine university during the coup stage 27 May 1960 in Turkey is Muhammad Abdul Khaliq Hassouna from Egypt .For more see :A .Hamad Faris Abdel Moneim, League of Arab States 1945-1985, a historical and political study, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 1986.

[90]()A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, pg. 13.7

[91]() Journal of the Republic ,the p number ,(352 02) May 29, 1960 ;The A Hram ,the p number ,(26831) May 29, 1960.

[92]()A .Mira Muhammad Kamel Al-Kharbutli, previous source, p. 138.

[93]()Ali Sabry :(1991-1920) :He is an Egyptian military and political leader. He held several prominent political positions, including Vice President of the Republic and Chairman of the Executive Council. At the time of the meeting with the Turkish Ambassador, he held the position of Minister of Presidency Affairs, and before that he headed the Egyptian Intelligence Service. He died in 1991 .See: Abdullah Imam, Ali Sabri Yatar, Rose Al-Youssef Foundation, Cairo, 1987, pp. 30-33.

[94]()Journal of a Hram (Cairo ,(number ,(26821) in May 19 19 60 days.

[95]() A .Hamad Nuri al - Naimi, the Turkish foreign policy after World War II ,the source of the Q a bug, p.149 .

[96]()Karim Matar Hamza Al-Zubaidi, US Policies towards Turkey ,Radwan Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, 2012, p.149.

- [97]() Abdel Hakim Amer: He is Muhammad Abdel Hakim Amer, born in 1919, a close friend of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and one of the men of the July 1952 revolution in Egypt. President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and was the second man in Egypt until the setback of June 1967. Gamal Abdel Nasser sent him in 1959 to Syria as his deputy after the Egyptian-Syrian union in 1958, and some considered him the reason for the development of the crisis in Syria and the occurrence of secession, as well as one of the reasons for the setback June 1967, which made him commit suicide with poison on September 13, 1967. For more see: Mahmoud Riad, *Memoirs of Mahmoud Riad (1948-1978) The Search for Peace and Conflict in the Middle East*, 2nd Edition, Arab Future House, Cairo, 1985, pp. 44-55.
- [98]() Muhammad Hassanein Heikal, *At the Crossroads (The October War ... What Happened In It and What Happened After It)*, Dar Al-Shorouk, Cairo, 2003, pp. 562-564.
- [99]() Fairouz A .Hamad, *The Making of Modern Turkey*, translated by: Salman Dawood Al-Wasiti and Hamdi Hamid Al-Douri, House of Wisdom, Department of Social Studies, Baghdad, 2000, p. 265.

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5. -6Team Sabri Salim Al Mulla, *Turkish -Syrian Relations) 1998-1984 historical study)*, unpublished MA thesis, College of Education, University of Mosul, 2012.
6. Ghafar Jabbar Jassim Hammadi *Table Naby, United States policy of a Mrakih towards Egypt 1974-1981 ,a thesis published PHD, Faculty of Education, University of Tikrit .2012 ,*
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- 12Al-Gomhouria Newspaper (Cairo), issue (02351), May 28, 1960.
- 13Al-Gomhouria Newspaper (Cairo), issue (02352), May 29, 1960.
- .14Journal of a Hram (Cairo), No. (26 833), May 31, 1960.
- .15Journal of a Hram (Cairo), number (26835), June 2, 1960.
- 16Al-Gomhouria Newspaper (Cairo), issue (02357), June 3, 1960.
- 17Al-Gomhouria Newspaper (Cairo), issue (02354), May 31, 1960.
- .18Journal of a Hram (Cairo), number (26 834), June 1, 1960.
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