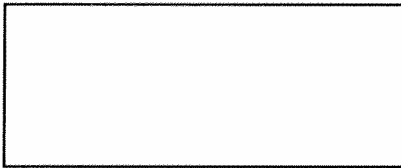


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11 August 1961

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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State Dept. review completed

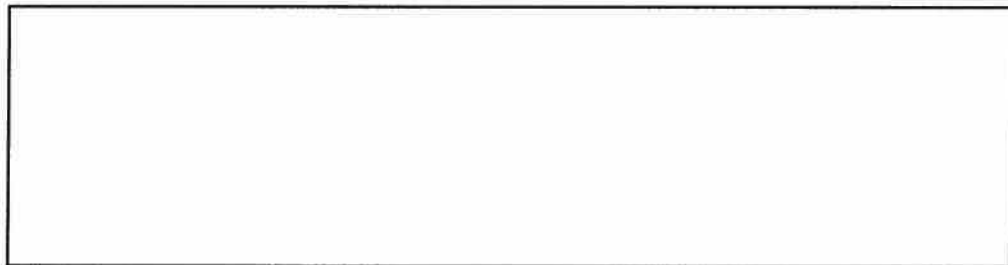
**TOP SECRET**

11 August 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

1. West Berlin: 1,650 refugees registered on 9 August.  
(Page *i*)
2. USSR-Germany: Marshal Konev named commander of Soviet forces in East Germany. (Page *i*)



25X1

5. South Korea: General Pak considering plan for transition to civil government which would take effect in 1963.  
(Page *iii*)



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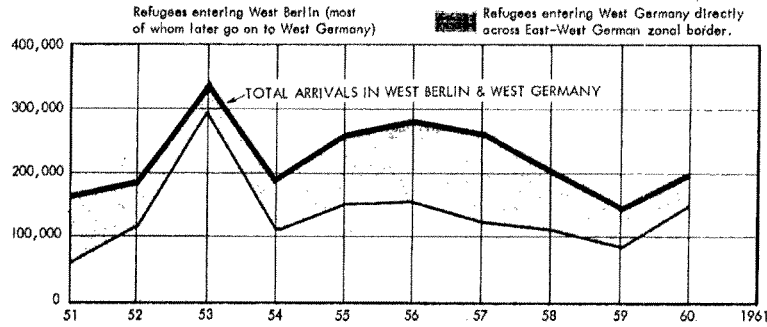
7. Communist China: Winter wheat harvest may be 20 percent below low level of 1960 harvest. (Page *iv*)
8. British Guiana: Comment on legislative elections scheduled for 21 August. (Page *iv*)



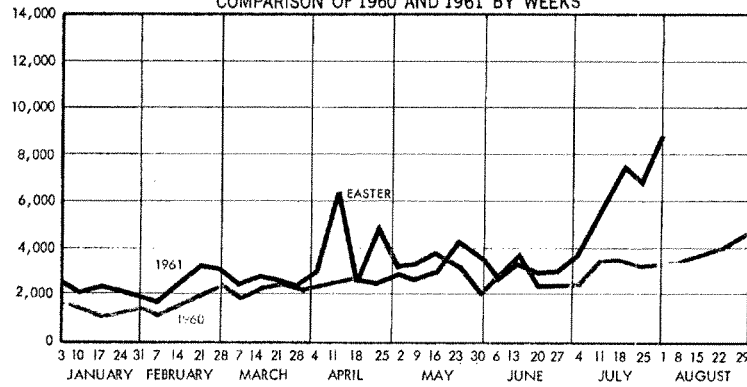
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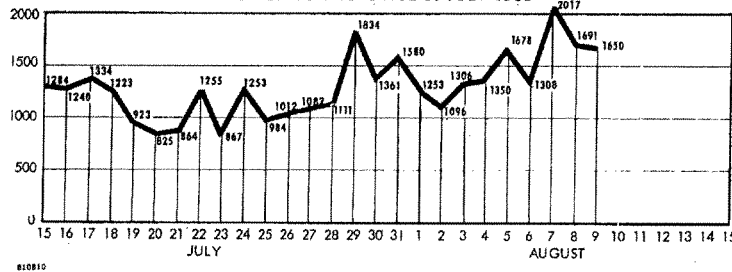
**TOTAL ANNUAL REFUGEE FLOW INTO WEST BERLIN AND WEST GERMANY**



**WEST BERLIN REFUGEE TOTALS  
COMPARISON OF 1960 AND 1961 BY WEEKS**



**DAILY TOTALS SINCE 15 JULY 1961**



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

11 August 1961

## DAILY BRIEF

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Berlin Refugees: 1,650 East Germans and East Berliners, including 237 "border crossers" who commute to jobs in West Berlin, registered at Marienfelde reception center on 9 August. Of the 237 "border crossers," 143 were East Berliners, while 94 had been residents of the Soviet Zone. *th*

\*An official East German news agency broadcast of 10 August suggests that the East German legislature, the People's Chamber, will enact in East Berlin today "more effective and hard-hitting measures" against refugees and border crossers.

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\*USSR-Germany: The appointment of Marshal Ivan Konev as commander of the Soviet forces in East Germany, announced yesterday by the official East German news agency, probably is intended to underscore the seriousness of measures recently announced by Khrushchev to "make the defensive might of the Soviet Union even stronger and more dependable." The naming of Konev, former commander of the Warsaw Pact forces and leader of the Soviet forces which captured Berlin at the end of the Second World War, is also calculated to sharpen repeated warnings that the bloc will forcefully rebuff any resort to force by the Western powers to protect their position in West Berlin following the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Khrushchev probably feels that the appointment of a man of Konev's prestige and experience will strengthen his efforts to impress the West with his determination to conclude a German treaty before the end of this year, and that it will generate greater public pressure on Western governments to take the initiative in making specific proposals for negotiations on the German and Berlin problems.

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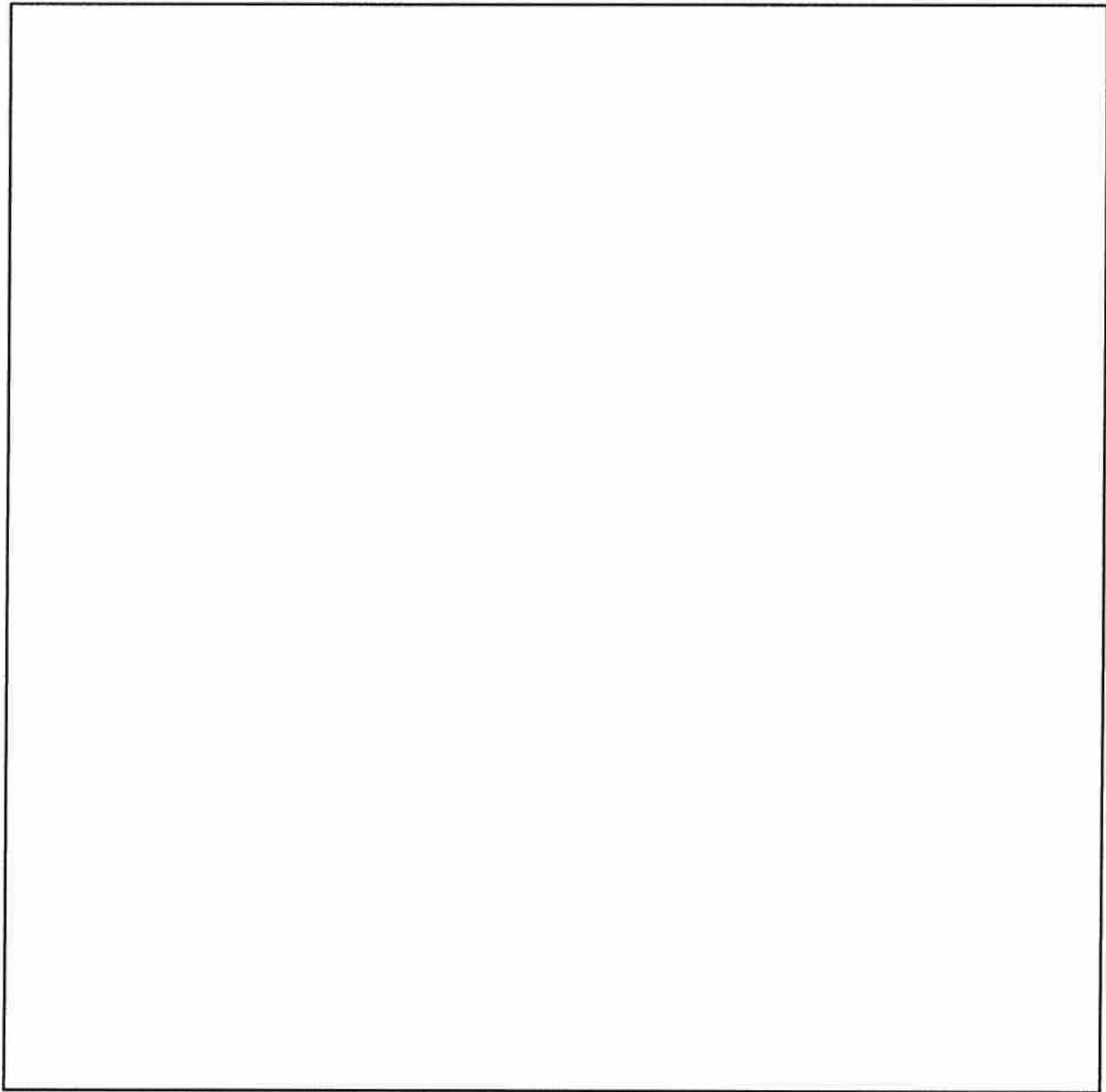
The decision to appoint Konev may have been made at the meeting of the first secretaries of the Communist parties of the Warsaw Pact members in Moscow on 3 to 5 August; this

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same meeting also instructed "competent bodies" to prepare "all necessary foreign political and economic measures" for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the "observance" of its provisions, including the creation of a free city in West Berlin. [redacted]

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11 Aug 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

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Marshal Konev

Khrushchev's choice of Konev to assume command of Soviet forces in Germany returns one of the Kremlin's best known and most experienced field commanders to active duty. Konev's exploits during the Second World War won him renown as a brilliant strategist and an expert in encircling movements involving large groups of armies. He is known as a devoted Communist, who successfully combined military ability with unquestioning loyalty to the party in climbing to the top of his profession.

Konev, who is now 64, evidently came out of retirement to take his new position. From 1955 until the spring of 1960, he had been Soviet first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces. His departure from these posts in 1960 was attributed by Moscow to his poor health. During the Second World War, he engineered the Belgorod-Kharkov offensive and the Korsun pocket, and together with the forces under Marshal Georgy Zhukov, swept across Poland and Czechoslovakia to capture Berlin.

Konev has been a member of the central party organization since 1939, when he became a candidate member of the central committee. He was raised to full membership at the 19th party congress in 1952. He has consistently sided with the party in matters affecting army-party relations, and in November 1957 evidently played a major role in the ouster of Zhukov from the ministry of defense. [REDACTED]

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