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11 August 1961

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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State Dept. review completed

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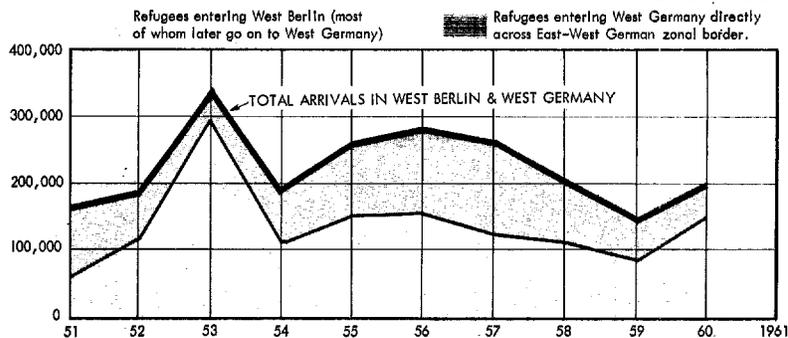
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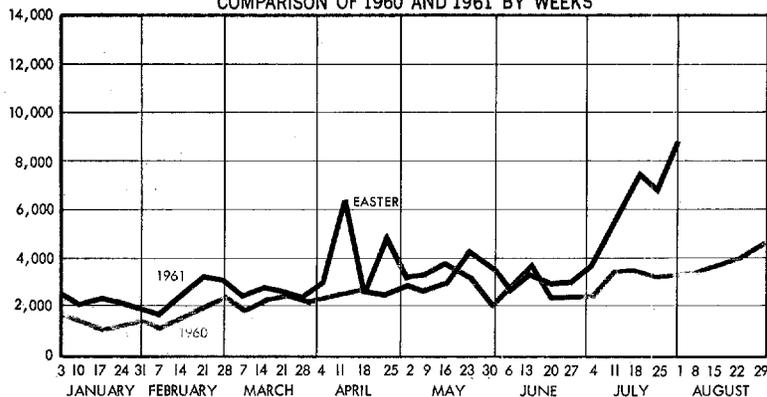
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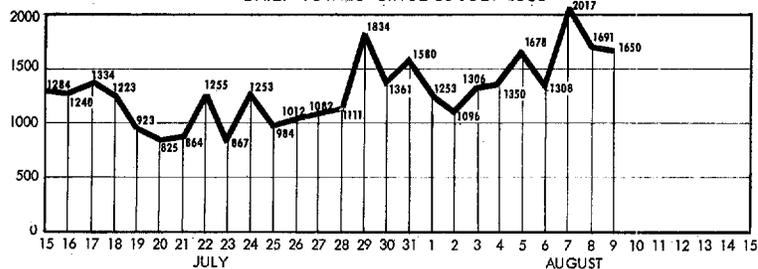
**TOTAL ANNUAL REFUGEE FLOW INTO WEST BERLIN AND WEST GERMANY**



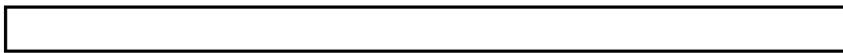
**WEST BERLIN REFUGEE TOTALS  
COMPARISON OF 1960 AND 1961 BY WEEKS**



**DAILY TOTALS SINCE 15 JULY 1961**



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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## 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. *ok*

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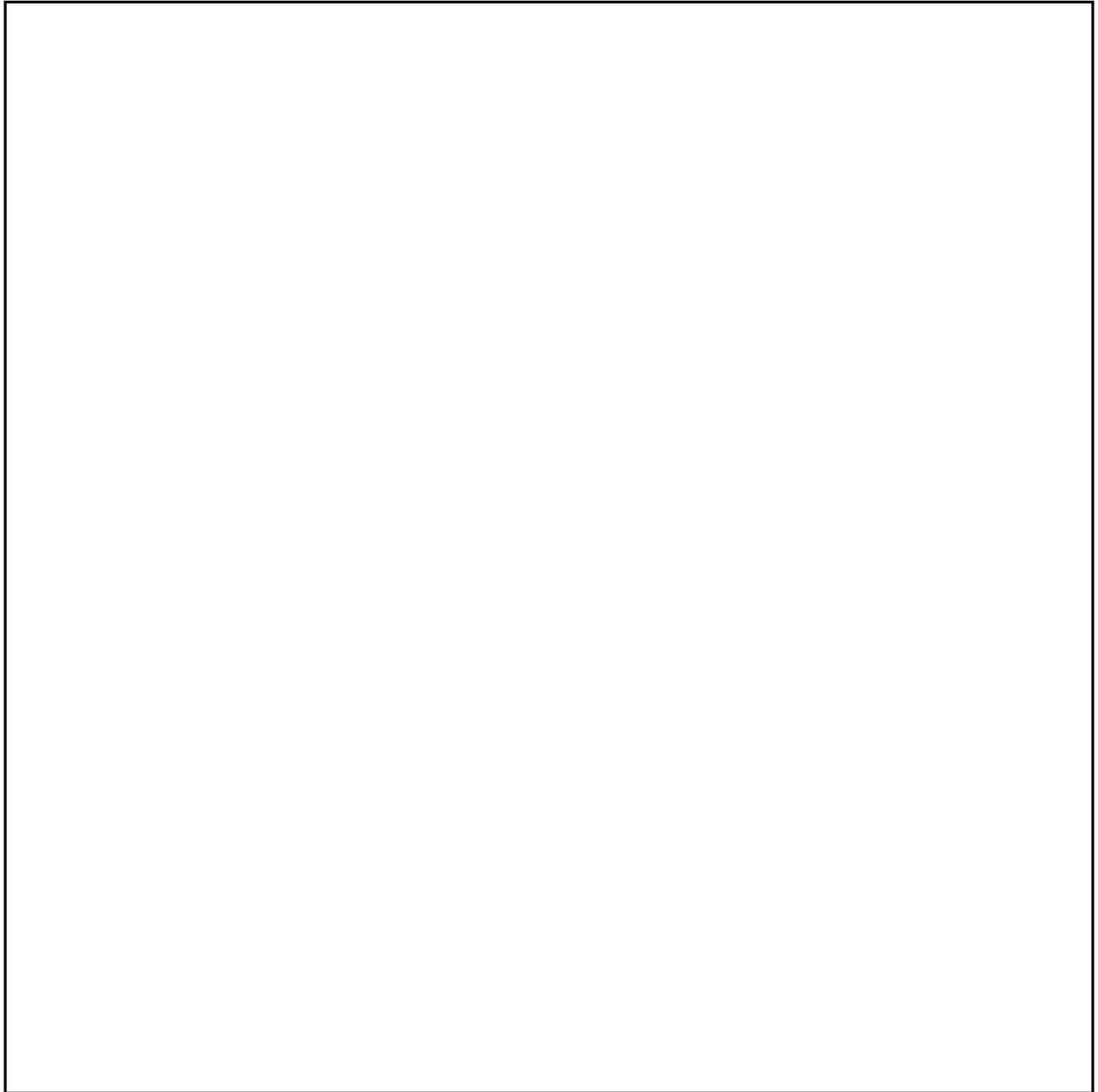
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same meeting also instructed "competent bodies" to prepare "all necessary foreign political and economic measures" for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the "observance" of its provisions, including the creation of a free city in West Berlin.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

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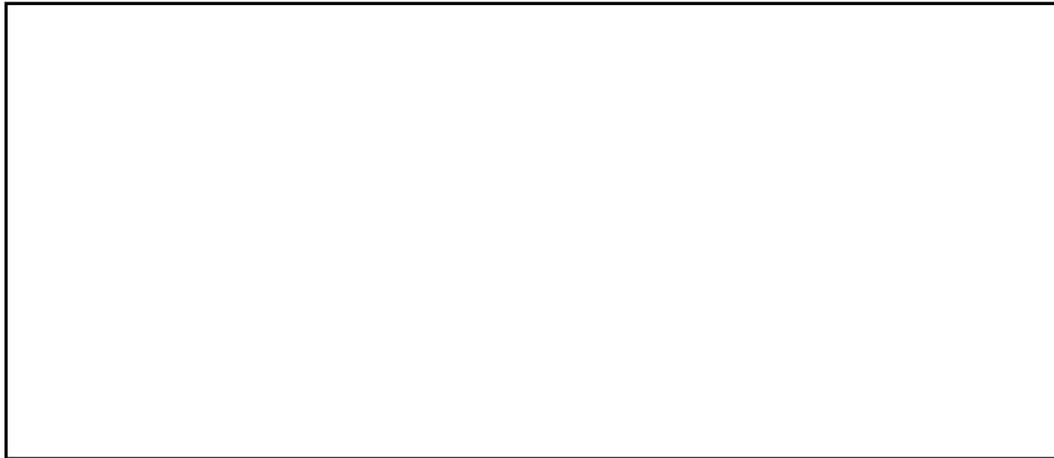


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South Korea: [Major General Pak Chong-hui, chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, has drafted a plan calling for the restoration of civilian government in mid-1963. Pak is believed to have favored a turnover by mid-1962, but apparently succumbed to pressure from the young colonels' clique on whom he still depends. Pak told Ambassador Berger on 8 August that the military government needs until the end of 1962 to complete its reform of major institutions and carry out the first year of a five-year economic program before preparing for the transfer.]

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\*The plan, which Pak is expected to make public on 14 August, almost certainly will cause dissatisfaction among educated elements of the civilian population, who desire an early restoration of civil government.]

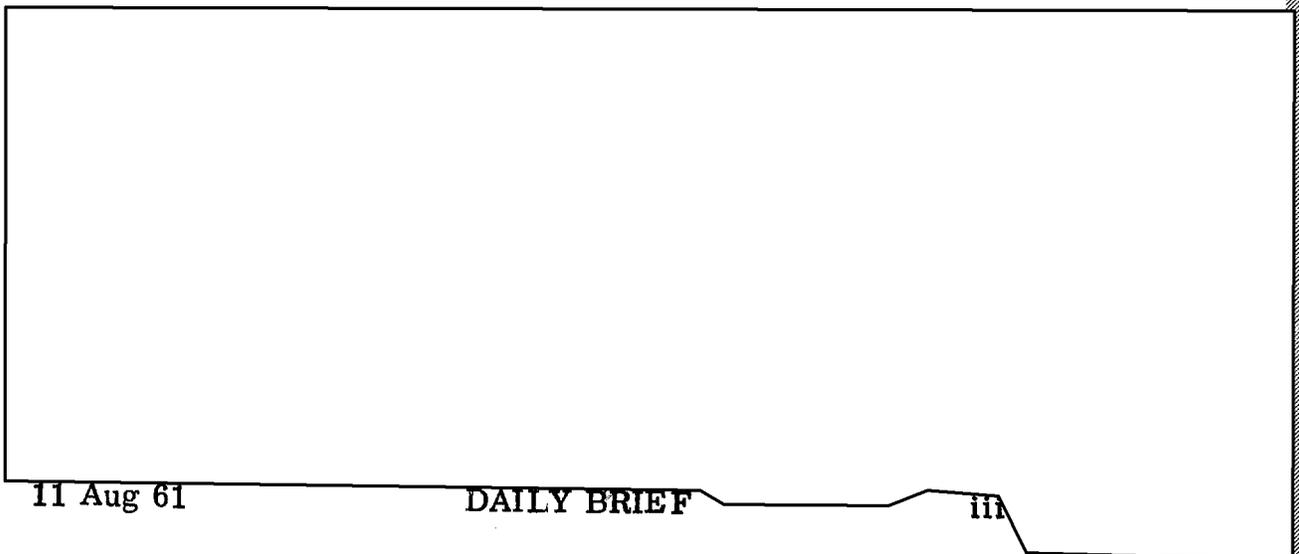
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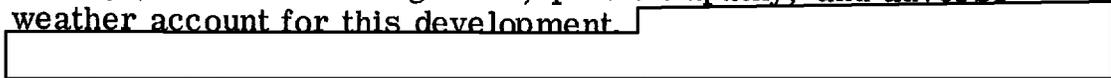
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Communist China: Communist China has suffered a serious failure in its first major wheat harvest of 1961. This follows two successive years of poor crops, a winter of severe food shortages, and extensive malnutrition. The winter wheat crop, normally making up roughly 11 percent of the country's total grain production, is possibly 20 percent short of the low level of 1960. Poor planting conditions in the fall of 1960, reduced acreage, bad farm management, peasant apathy, and adverse weather account for this development.

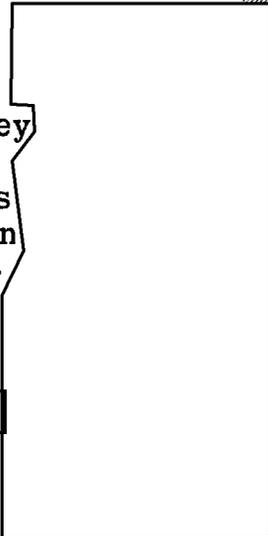
*h*

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\*British Guiana: Both the British Colonial Office and the American consul in Georgetown now predict a victory for the Communist-dominated People's Progressive party of Cheddi Jagan in British Guiana's 21 August legislative elections. They add the caveat that if the party wins only a plurality--rather than a majority of the 35 seats--Jagan may seek new elections to strengthen his mandate. Mutual antagonism of the two main opposition parties precludes their forming a coalition government. The British Guiana desk officer in the Colonial Office has expressed the opinion that London might feel obliged to placate Jagan by moving up the date for full independence to as early as May 1962.



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SELECTED INTELLIGENCE  
REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

(Available during the preceding week)

Authority and control in the Communist movement: cohesion of the Bloc and of the world movement; trends in the degree

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of Soviet control and future implications of these trends. U. S.  
I. B. NIE 10-61. Aug 8'61. [REDACTED]

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Outlook for Brazil over the next few years, with emphasis  
on the character of the Quadros government and its foreign  
policy orientation. U. S. I. B. NIE 93-61. Aug 8'61. [REDACTED]

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v

[REDACTED]  
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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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Restoration of Civil Government in South Korea

[ Pak's plan envisages a referendum on a new constitution in March 1963, followed by general elections in May. The junta contemplates a strong executive, headed by a popularly elected president, and a unicameral legislature with 120 members, about half the size of the former National Assembly. A provision requiring legislative candidates to be approved by a central qualifications board suggests that the election slate would be hand-picked by military authorities. In addition, there is strong sentiment among the junta leaders for military supervision of the civil government. Earlier reports have suggested that Pak himself is prepared to assume the presidency.]

[ There are known to be differences between the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR) and President Yun Po-sun over the timing of a transfer and candidates' qualifications for public office. Yun favors restoration of civil rule by mid-1962 and believes the electorate should be allowed to decide who are "conscientious politicians." The SCNR, however, is endeavoring to prevent many former officials and politicians from resuming political activities. Yun, a popular figure, held a press conference on 5 August in which he outlined some of his objections to SCNR policies. He is scheduled to give a major speech on 15 August which could have a bearing on public reaction to Pak Chong-hui's plan.]

[ SCNR plans call for maintaining the ban on political parties until January 1963 and, in the meantime, establishing the National Reconstruction Movement (NRM) as the only political organization in the country. NRM head Yu Chin-o reportedly will be replaced shortly because of his failure to establish a grass-roots organization or elicit public support. A provincial governor told a meeting of ward leaders in Taegu on 26 July that the NRM is a political party in every way. It is the NRM's apparent objective to form active cells in city and county administrations as well as in commercial and industrial facilities.]

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[REDACTED]

Communists Expected to Win British Guiana Elections

[Fifteen People's Progressive party candidates including party leader Cheddi Jagan are known or suspected Communists. The Communist tendencies of the PPP have been made a major campaign issue, but many East Indian voters will disregard this to support Jagan on racial grounds. Of the voting-age population, about one third is East Indian, one third Negro, and the rest mixed. About ten of the PPP's suspected Communists have been placed in relatively "safe" constituencies dominated by East Indian rural workers who are likely to continue their traditional support of the PPP and thus guarantee Jagan a disciplined bloc of legislators.]

[The PPP's chief competition, the predominantly Negro People's National Congress of Lyndon Forbes Burnham, has improved Jagan's chances by focusing its attacks on the multi-racial United Force--the conservative anti-Communist party formed last fall. These attacks make it unlikely that the PNC and UF would smooth over their differences to form a coalition government even if Jagan should win only a plurality.]

[Under the new constitution inaugurated in July providing for full internal self-government, a 13-member Senate with delaying powers was provided by the British as a brake against extremism. Eight of the 13 members, however, will be appointed on the advice of the new premier, and Cheddi's US-born wife Janet--a more doctrinaire Communist than her husband and the party's best organizer--aims to be president of the Senate.]

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Chairman, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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