

~~TOP SECRET~~

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3 June 1961

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CENTRAL  
INTELLIGENCE  
BULLETIN



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South Korea: The revolutionary Supreme Council for National Reconstruction voted on 2 June to relieve Lieutenant General Chang To-yong of his substantive posts--army chief of staff, minister of national defense, and martial law commander, [redacted] Chang for the time being will retain the titular post of chairman of the Supreme Council. The move allegedly results from Chang's procrastination in supporting the coup during its early hours on 16 May, the council's belief that Chang is regarded by US officials as lacking real authority, and the conviction among the revolutionary leaders that Chang has been attempting to build up his personal power by appointing to important posts officers loyal to him. [redacted] new appointees to the positions vacated by Chang would be selected within five days. The appointment of the new army chief of staff will reportedly be made after prior consultation with the UN commander, General Magruder.

Chang had been credited with exercising a moderating influence on the regime and was believed to favor a relatively early return to civilian government. The reduction of Chang's influence will enhance that of the young colonels surrounding Major General Pak Chong-hui. This group is strongly nationalistic and eager to undertake extensive reforms but lacks positive plans or the experience to administer the government. They are likely to push for increasingly repressive measures, particularly in the event the regime fails to win wide public support. [redacted]

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USSR: An authoritative Pravda article on 2 June reiterated current Soviet views on Berlin and emphasized that the attitude toward a German peace settlement is the "touchstone of sincerity and peacefulness for any politician, any state." This apparently was in response to the announcement that the President and General de Gaulle had agreed on action to maintain Western rights in Berlin. Pravda also warned that the Soviet Union has no intention of tolerating the existing situation or of being intimidated by press accounts of Western military plans for "saving" West Berlin. [A number of bloc officials have adopted the line [redacted] that Khrushchev will be seeking a definite commitment for new negotiations, and if this fails the USSR will be "obliged" to sign a separate peace treaty. East German party chief Ulbricht in a 1 June public interview claimed he could state "unambiguously" that a peace treaty would be concluded in the "foreseeable future." [redacted]

[redacted] while Khrushchev [redacted] agree to a foreign ministers' conference if the US proposed it. [redacted] Khrushchev was considering making a "very favorable" proposal to bring about agreement on a nuclear test ban? [redacted]

East Germany - USSR: The unprecedented scope of the Soviet - East German economic protocol, signed on 30 May, is [redacted]

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