State Dept. review completed
11 August 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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TOTAL ANNUAL REFUGEE FLOW INTO WEST BERLIN AND WEST GERMANY

Refugees entering West Berlin (most of whom later go on to West Germany) and Refugees entering West Germany directly across East-West German sector border.

TOTAL ARRIVALS IN WEST BERLIN & WEST GERMANY

WEST BERLIN REFUGEES TOTALS

COMPARISON OF 1960 AND 1961 BY WEEKS

DAILY TOTALS SINCE 15 JULY 1961

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TOP SECRET
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

11 August 1961

DAILY BRIEF

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.

*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.

*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.

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