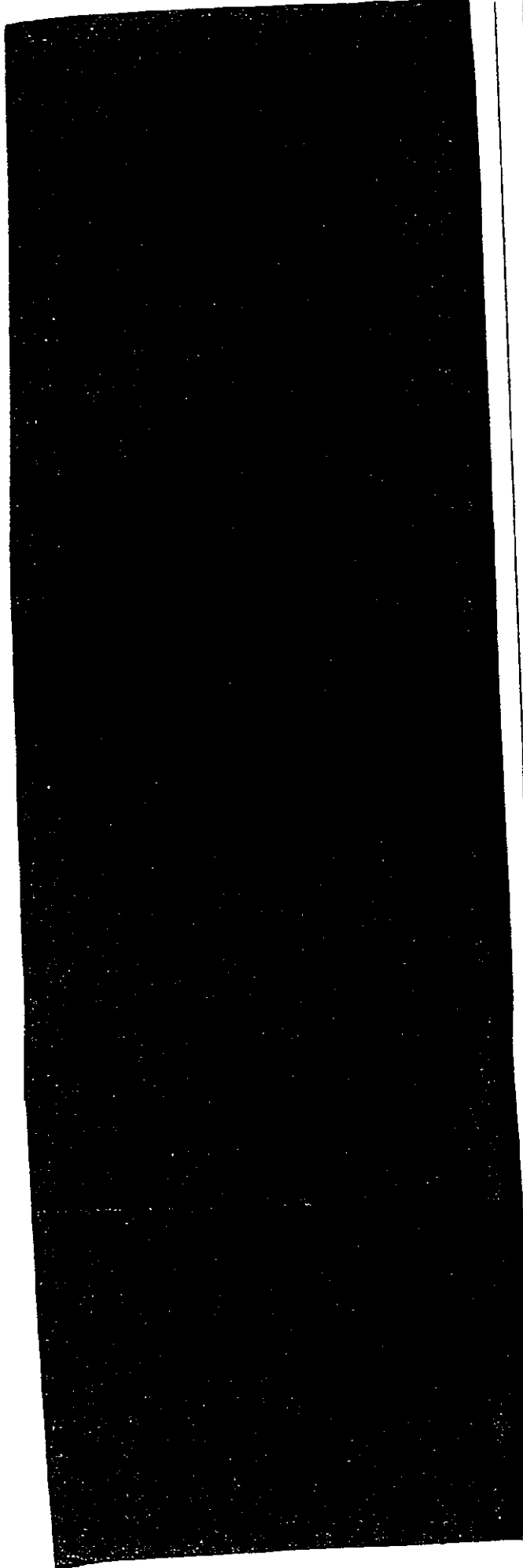


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Historical Collections Division
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



Berlin and Germany

At a 4 July reception for Austrian Chancellor Gorbach, Khrushchev reaffirmed that agreement on a German settlement can and should be reached in the near future. He warned of the dangers in postponing this issue and said, "There is no getting away from the overdue problems of a German peace settlement and a German peace treaty." In his 4 July congratulatory message to President Kennedy, Khrushchev expressed hope that joint US-Soviet efforts will eventually succeed in ensuring peace and eliminating the danger of war.

Ulbricht's 27 June speech to an East German Communist central committee plenum provided further evidence that bloc leaders wish to continue the bilateral discussions with the US. Ulbricht attacked Adenauer and other West German "revanchists" for launching a "bitter struggle" against an understanding between the US and the Soviet Union on a German peace settlement. He claimed that Adenauer not only is interfering on disturbing the bilateral talks between the US and the Soviet Union but actually "supports the opponents of President Kennedy." Ulbricht also rejected the idea of a four-power conference to deal with the recent border incidents in Berlin, as set forth in the Western notes to the USSR of 25 June.

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Pravda on 2 July carried a TASS report from Warsaw on Gomulka's interview with Life magazine last November. This interview, which was never published by Life, appeared in the Polish Communist party paper Trybuna Ludu on 1 July. Gomulka urged closer relations between the US and the Soviet Union and maintained that only through a Soviet-American agreement can outstanding international issues be solved and war averted. The Polish party boss concluded his review of the major East-West problems with the comment that the "time is indeed ripe" for a "constructive solution" of the German question.

However, Gomulka noted that the Socialist countries, anxious to conclude a peace treaty with both East and West Germany, are being forced to choose a "worse alternative"-- a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Gomulka repeated the standard Communist position on the Berlin "free city" concept and claimed that the "right of access" to West Berlin ought to be fully guaranteed to all countries.

In this connection, Gomulka remarked that "should the Western powers insist on keeping their troops in West Berlin, nothing will hinder it." The timing of the publication of Gomulka's remarks on this question reflects Moscow's desire to assure the West that some compromise on the issue of Western troop presence in West Berlin is possible.

In his 27 June call [REDACTED], Soviet Commandant General Solovyev described relations between himself and the US commandant as "abnormal" but repeated his previous position that civilian advisers accompanying the US Berlin commandant on visits to East Berlin would have to show their identification in accordance with East German

regulations. Toward the end of the conversation, which was described [REDACTED] as "particularly cordial," Solovyev commented that the four Berlin commandants should get together more often and that they could do much to minimize tension and prevent incidents.

[REDACTED]