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[USSR-Czechoslovakia: As the Soviets and their like-minded allies gathered in Bratislava yesterday, Czechoslovak party leader Dubcek had to take time from conference preparations to calm the jittery Czechoslovak people.

Dubcek was clearly alarmed by the "various spontaneous actions and meetings" of an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist nature which took place after the publication of the uninformative communiqué from Cierna and the ambiguous explanation of it by President Svoboda. Dubcek's radio address yesterday seemed to have the desired effect.

He said categorically that Czechoslovak sovereignty is not threatened. He reiterated that the Soviets had accepted the party's action program, and implied that no arrangement had been made for the stationing of Soviet troops on Czechoslovakia's western frontier. Czechoslovak officials have indicated, however, that the agreement at Cierna might entail the presence somewhere else in Czechoslovakia of a few hundred allied officers with supporting and technical services "not exceeding a few thousand."

Dubcek probably also was concerned about the effect of the demonstrations on the attitudes of the party and government leaders of Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and the USSR attending the meeting in Bratislava. During the Czechoslovak-Soviet meeting at Cierna, the press in these countries had been hostile to Prague. After the Cierna meeting was over, the propaganda barrage was silenced.

The Czechs apparently hope that the meeting in Bratislava will be brief, and primarily for the purpose of approving the Czechoslovak-Soviet modus vivendi. Yesterday Czechoslovak Premier Cernik said the Bratislava talks will concern "things which]

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[unite us," European security--i.e., West Germany--economic cooperation, and Czechoslovakia's future role in the international Communist movement. The Czechoslovak people have been promised a report on the meeting by Dubcek as soon as possible after it is over--Saturday night or Sunday.

The Bratislava talks will be followed by visits to Prague of Yugoslav President Tito and Rumanian party boss Ceausescu, probably early next week.

There has been no substantial change in the status of Soviet forces in and around Czechoslovakia.

Over 7,000 Soviet troops and all kinds of ground combat equipment including "Scud" tactical missile (150-mile range) launchers were observed by the US Army attaché in Prague on a trip through central Czechoslovakia during the period 29-31 July. These forces represent the major elements of a motorized rifle division and some combat units probably subordinate to the Soviet 38th Army headquarters staff still located in central Czechoslovakia. Most of the equipment and troops were moving eastward in convoys.

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