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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Directorate of Intelligence  
29 August 1968

**INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM**

The Situation in Czechoslovakia  
(As of 1630 EDT)

1.

The agreement reportedly includes

these points:

- A. Moscow will control the implementation of the Cierna and Bratislava agreements.
- B. Soviet advisors will be established in all branches and bodies of the Defense Ministry and Army.
- C. The Soviets will station forces along the western border and other areas in Czechoslovakia.
- D. Czechoslovakia will have a free hand in economic and cultural matters.
- E. Press censorship will be established concerning reporting about the USSR and other members of the "Warsaw Five" and Czechoslovakia's relations with those countries.
- F. Troops will be withdrawn gradually and under the supervision of a political-military commission.

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- G. Prague's foreign policy will be coordinated with the "Warsaw Five."
- H. The "Warsaw Five" will help pay for "agreed" damages.
- I. Moscow will grant Novotny asylum, if he so requests, and others connected with Novotny.

2. [REDACTED]

Soviet General Burishkin, an "acting ambassador" is in the Presidential palace. The Soviets reportedly are insisting that the special 14th party congress be annulled and that Bilak, Indra, Barbirek and others (except Kolder) remain in their offices. [REDACTED] the question of a government reshuffle is still unresolved.

3. The report appears plausible for the most part. The West German news agency, citing "well-informed circles" has already reported the existence of a secret protocol to the Moscow agreement and listed a number of points which are very similar to those listed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4. According to unconfirmed Western press reports, Dubcek and other party leaders met in Prague Thursday evening, struggling to work out a solution to the dilemma posed by the existence of three central committees: the pre-invasion committee, the one elected by the extraordinary congress of 22 August and a third reportedly drawn-up by the Soviets.

Western press sources report today that Soviet leaders have handpicked 150 members for a new Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, to include many of those Czechoslovaks accused of collaborating with the Soviet invaders. This Soviet approved committee reportedly is made up of the pre-14th Party Congress Committee plus 40 from the 140 man committee named by the Congress of 22 August. The latter committee, made up almost entirely of Dubcek supporters, has been termed illegal by Moscow and even by some Czechoslovaks.

5. A possible compromise being considered by the Czechoslovak government, according to Tanjug sources, may include the removal of the extreme conservatives, such as Kolder, Bilak, Indra, and Svestka (This contradicts the information in paragraph 1 and reflects the still unsettled conditions in Prague.) and also those progressives who have proved most offensive to Moscow. These liberals--Cisar, Kriegal, Polikan, Hejzlar, Goldstuecker and others--would "go on leave for the time being." The Czechoslovaks reportedly have considered calling a special Congress to elect a new committee but are reluctant to do so under the eyes of occupation troops.

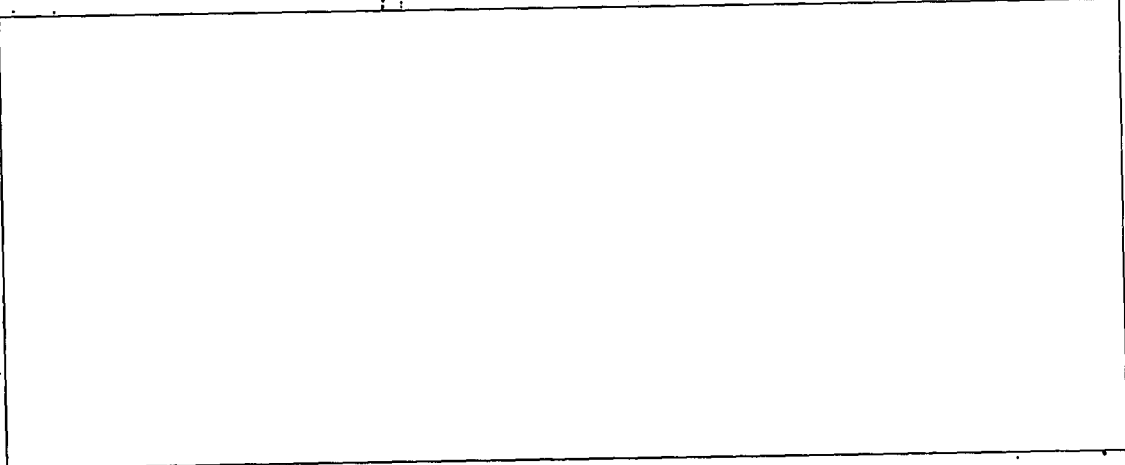
6. Chairman of the National Assembly Smrkovsky addressed the nation today and implicitly acknowledged that the Czechoslovak negotiators were under physical duress while in

Moscow. He explicitly stated that the alternative to a compromise solution was the "institution of a long-term occupation administration." Other passages of his speech suggest that the Soviets threatened to devastate the country. He also stated that the grave speeches of Dubcek, Cernik and Svoboda were more revealing of the final agreement than the communique--another indication that secret protocols may exist.

7. Smrkovsky echoed other Czechoslovak leaders in calling for patience and calmness, and in stating that the Soviet troops will remain for some time. In general, his speech seems designed to warn the Czechoslovak nation that Prague's leaders obtained the most that could be hoped for and that Soviet retribution might be swift and harsh if there are provocations.

8. Soviet press reaction to events in Czechoslovakia continues to be severe. TASS has charged that "right-wing counter-revolutionary forces" in Czechoslovakia were "becoming more active." They cited the Czechoslovak opposition to the Moscow agreement as an example of the right-wing forces. TASS said that the "first constructive steps of the party and government leadership" in Prague were being frustrated. Among these "first steps" was Prime Minister Cernik's announcement on Wednesday night stating that government

control was to be reasserted over the uncensored press. A more tangible Soviet response to the continued Czech opposition developed when Russian troops today occupied and wrecked the offices of Litorarni Listy, the newspaper of the writers union, not long after the journal appeared today with an article critical of the occupation. (See Today's 1130 Sitrop).



10. Additional elements from the Soviet Carpathian Military District may be moving into Czechoslovakia. On [redacted] up to 1000 Soviet army vehicles in the Carpathian Military District moving toward Czechoslovakia. These vehicles had white stripes on their hoods as have the vehicles used by the occupation forces in Czechoslovakia.

11. There have been further unconfirmed reports of Rumanian troop movements near the Bulgarian and Soviet borders on 24-27 August. There are still no reliable

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indications of Soviet troops moving into Bulgaria or Hungary.

12. The Soviets have mounted a significant fuel resupply effort probably for their forces in Czechoslovakia. Earlier today the US air attache based in Warsaw encountered in central Poland a Soviet convoy of some 400 vehicles, about 350 of which were fuel tankers. The attache thought the convoy was heading south. He was told that a Polish official revealed the main supply line for Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia to be through Poland bypassing Warsaw.

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