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CONTENTS

Vietnam: Situation report. (Page 1)

Czechoslovakia: Dubcek leadership faces severest crisis since Soviet occupation. (Page 2)

Communist China: Leadership is trying to reconstruct the battered governing machinery. (Page 5)

Laos: Military situation is quiet as Communists prepare new offensive. (Page 7)

India: The foodgrain supply probably will be adequate again this year. (Page 9)

South Korea: Opposition party is trying to arouse the public against a third term for President Pak-Chong-hue. (Page 10)

Okinawa: Planned anti-US demonstrations

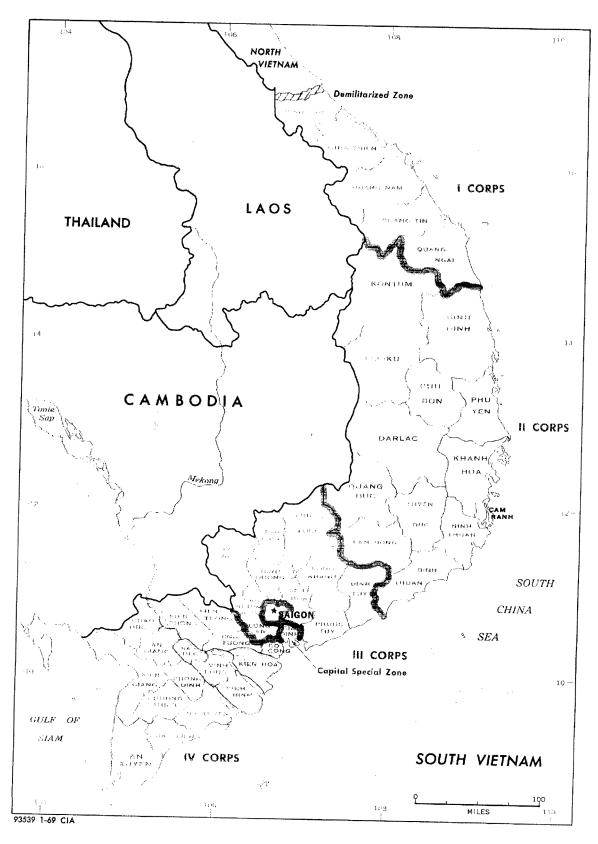
Austria: Soviet pressure to recognize North

Vietnam (Page 11)

Chile: Proposal to buy F-5 jets (Page 12)

25X1

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Vietnam: Ground action picked up sharply over the weekend as the Communists mounted a series of mortar and rocket attacks and ground probes in widely separated areas.

First reports indicate that 27 US and 116 South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the fighting. At least six South Vietnamese civilians were killed and 64 were wounded in terrorist incidents. Although the Communists did not commit any large main force units in major ground assaults, reported enemy losses now stand at more than 600 dead—many of them to allied air strikes and artillery counterfire.

Numerous reports have indicated that the Communists would step up their attacks in late January. This activity is doubtless intended to project an image of Communist strength as the new US administration takes office in Washington and the expanded peace talks get under way in Paris.

the enemy intends to follow up the current offensive phase with a major push against Saigon and other key cities. No major changes in the disposition of enemy main force units have been noted northwest of Saigon, however, and the Communists do not appear to be in a position to launch a major thrust against the city.

[Map]

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Czechoslovakia: The Dubcek leadership is on the brink of its greatest crisis since the Soviet occupation.

President Ludvik Svoboda, who last night announced to the nation that a second Czechoslovak youth had set himself ablaze, made an impassioned plea to all Czechoslovaks to refrain from further self-destructive acts and public demonstrations. Svoboda indicated that such disorders could degenerate into riots which might claim "thousands of innocent lives" and bring down the entire Dubcek leadership in the process. His remarks suggest that the Soviets are running out of patience with Dubcek's reluctance to take the necessary steps to maintain order and to use force to squelch anti-Soviet protests and marches.

Student demonstrations in Prague between 18-20 January ended a period of relative calm in Czech-oslovakia. Thousands of disaffected youths yester-day marched in the streets in memory of Jan Paluch, a 21-year-old student whose self-immolation has aroused the entire population. Paluch was protesting censorship and the continued existence of an illegal pro-Soviet publication, but his "martyrdom" has sparked other protests and expanded the list of grievances.

In attempting to assess Paluch's motives, the US Embassy in Prague has indicated that a document purported to be a party presidium directive on new censorship provisions, dated 7 January, was circulated in Prague. According to the 18-point statement, the party intended to establish firm control over the Czechoslovak news agency, radio and television by forcing them to adhere to the party line and by making sure that the "right people" are appointed to top positions in the mass media.

(continued)

In terms reminiscent of former hardline party boss Novotny, the document also recommends that a new press law minimize the possibility that publications and individual journalists will be able to use legal means in order to circumvent newly imposed restrictions. Under present circumstances, however, it is unclear whether the leadership will continue to push such measures.

The students, who have the support of the workers and the intellectuals, reportedly will meet with trade union officials later this week to coordinate protest activities. Party and government leaders have attempted to head off any further demonstrations by expressing sympathy for Paluch and by meeting student leaders, but these efforts have thus far been unsuccessful. The death of a second student might trigger riots and strikes that could lead to a direct clash between some Czechoslovak demonstrators and the Soviet occupation forces. It was precisely such a situation that the party presidium recently warned could lead to "tragic consequences."

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