

[USSR-Czechoslovakia: Soviet troop movements have been reported along the eastern portion of the Polish-Czechoslovak border.

It cannot yet be determined if a Soviet show of force, meant to pull the Czechoslovaks back toward orthodoxy, is in the making. The Soviets probably would not intervene outright without a call for help from some segment of the Czechoslovak party. Overtly at least, they have done little to set the stage for such a request.

[REDACTED]

Moreover, several Western diplomatic officers who had left Warsaw by auto to visit areas of Poland were stopped or turned back by security officers on 8 and 9 May. This is unusual in Poland.

[REDACTED]

The 2nd Guards Army, based in the extreme northern part of East Germany, may have been placed on a high state of alert [REDACTED] but there are no reliable indications of troop movements.

In Czechoslovakia there is no evidence of any unusual military activity.

[REDACTED]

There seems to be some nervousness in Prague, nevertheless, about Soviet intentions. Radio Prague on 9 May pleaded with "foreign listeners" to allow]

10 May 68

4

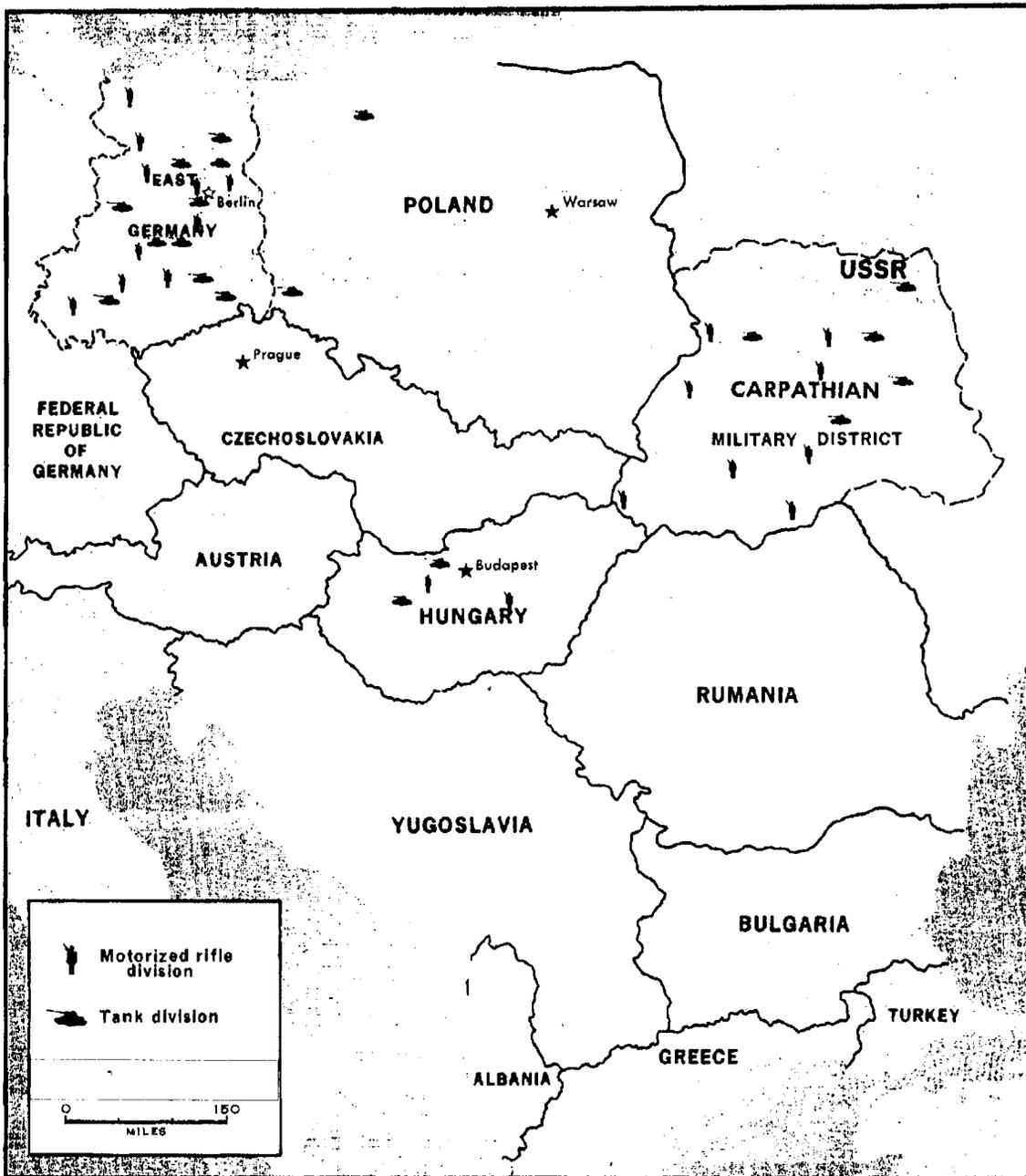
[Czechoslovakia to build its new society. The commentator added "...the future depends on how tolerant our allies will be...but for God's sake let us not have even an implication of a repetition of the tragic history of the reckoning of Yugoslavia or perhaps even that of Budapest in 1956...."]

The liberal Josef Smrkovsky, president of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, observed in an interview on Radio Prague on 8 May that he was more concerned about "disruptive movements" who would like to use these times against the "socialist order" than he was of the conservatives. Smrkovsky accompanied party leader Dubcek to Moscow last weekend and his statement seems to be reflecting a heightened sense of concern.

10 May 68

5

SOVIET DIVISIONS NEAR CZECHOSLOVAKIA



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