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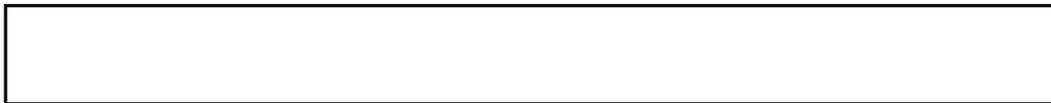
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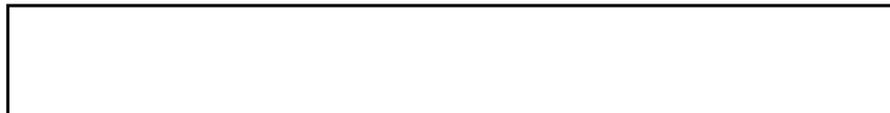
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BOLIVIA: General Torres has assured his leftist civilian backers of a major role in the government, but apparently there are still pockets of resistance in the military.

Last night, according to press reports, the commander of the "Ingavi" Regiment, blockaded in its garrison in La Paz, announced that he will not accept the Torres government. No troop movements were reported, but Colonel Ayoroa, a close relative of the former interior minister, claimed to have widespread military support. There is no indication, however, that Ayoroa has the support necessary to mount a serious challenge to Torres, who has ordered his troops to disarm the rebel garrison.

Elsewhere, Torres' forces are moving to solidify control. Students, who have roamed the streets in armed groups since the fall of the one-day junta, have largely been brought under control by National Guard forces and pleas from the new government for a return to order. The Foreign Ministry has informed the diplomatic corps that added security measures are being taken to protect the embassies, but that there will be no interference with political asylees.

Torres spent most of yesterday conferring with leftist labor, student, and political groups on the composition of his government and the policies it will follow. According to press reports in La Paz, Torres has agreed to accept 19 of the 20 demands made on him by these groups. These demands, formally titled the "Mandate of the Popular Forces," include the removal of foreign military missions, the nationalization of the US-owned Matilde Mines, repeal of the compensation agreement on Gulf Oil Company's property that was expropriated last October, worker control of private industry, and the formation of workers' militias.]

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According to a statement from Juan Lechin, the fiery leftist labor leader, an agreement has been reached on "co-government." Lechin said that eight ministers, or about half the cabinet, would be named by labor, the university, "and the people." Later press reports said that labor would name all eight.



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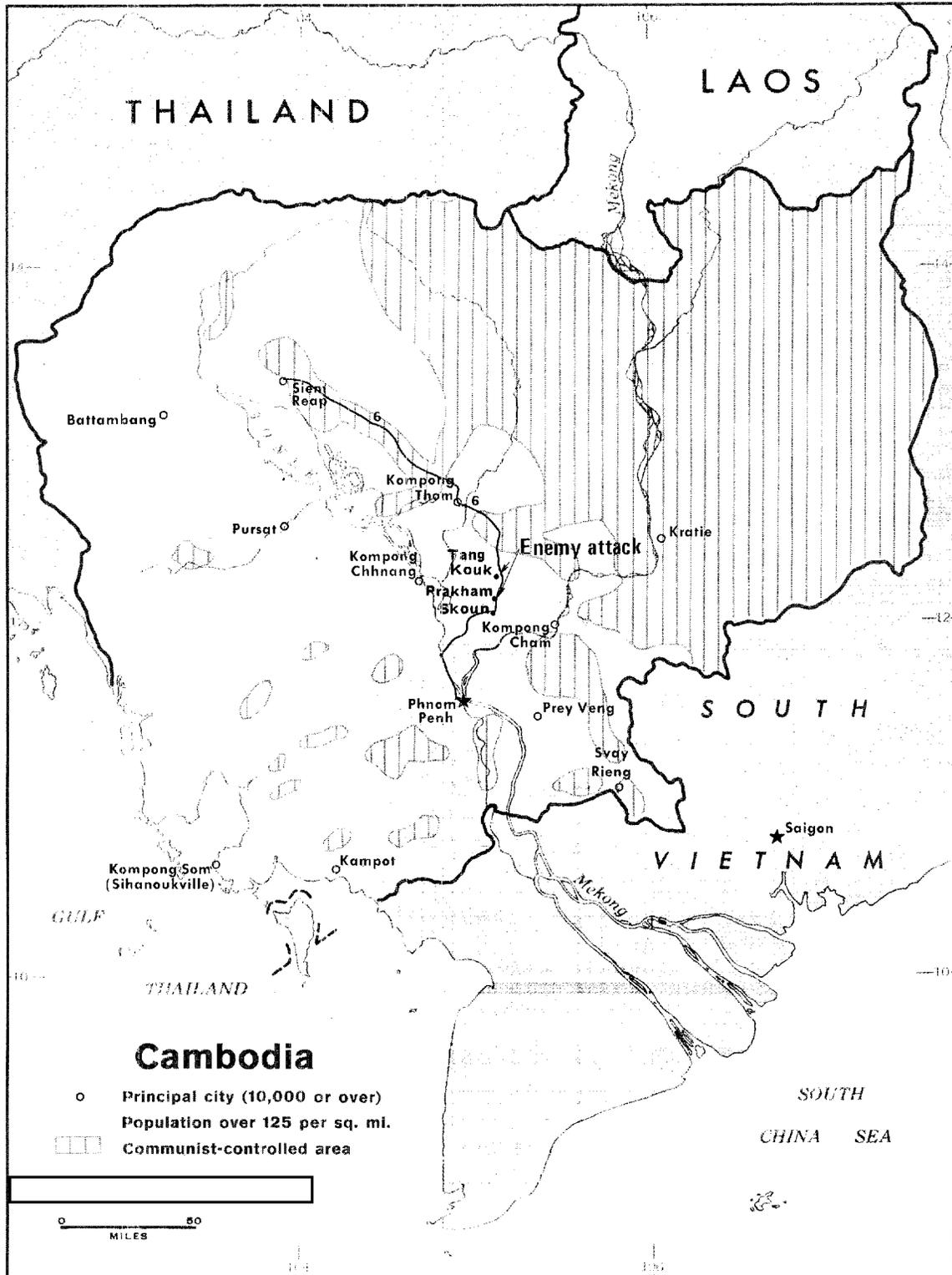
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Current Situation



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CAMBODIA: The Communists are increasing pressure on government forces on Route 6.

The enemy made two sharp ground probes during the night of 7-8 October. One probe was directed against advanced elements of the column at Tang Kouk, and the other was made on government positions some three miles to the south, near Prakham. Air strikes helped repel this attack, and the enemy withdrew at daybreak, apparently suffering few losses.

Only 29 government defenders were wounded, but descriptions of the attacks by government spokesmen in Phnom Penh were highly exaggerated and alarmist, particularly their allegation that the attack on Tang Kouk involved "7,000 to 10,000" enemy troops.

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[redacted] there probably are no more than 3,000 Communist troops within striking distance of government forces between Skoun and Tang Kouk.

It is not clear to what extent these statements reflect a growing concern over the ultimate fate of the government's overland relief operation to Kompong Thom. There are still no reliable indications that the Cambodians are considering giving up the operation. Three battalions recently have returned to Phnom Penh from Tang Kouk, but these may be on temporary security duty in the capital in connection with festivities for today's proclamation of the republic. The Communists probably will keep harassing the column in the hope that the Cambodian force will withdraw or that Phnom Penh will abandon completely its push north.

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USSR: In a statement that is certain to cause problems for Moscow, outspoken Soviet novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has announced that he will personally accept the Nobel Prize for literature on 10 December.

Of Solzhenitsyn's published major works, only One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich--describing life in a forced labor camp--has been published in the Soviet Union. None of his subsequent writings--which frankly depict suffering under Stalin--have been published in the USSR since 1966, though they have been published abroad. Last year the Writers' Union branded his works as "patently anti-Soviet" and "contrary to the principles" of Soviet writers, and expelled him from its ranks. In spite of his official disgrace, however, Solzhenitsyn and his works, which circulate in manuscript form, continue to be very popular with many Soviet readers.

When the Nobel Prize was awarded to the controversial Boris Pasternak in 1958, the Soviet regime charged that the Academy was motivated by political considerations and forced Pasternak to refuse the prize. Because the present leadership allowed Mikhail Sholokhov, a highly conformist novelist, to accept the award in 1965, however, it will be difficult for regime spokesmen to renew the charges of "political motivation" in connection with the Solzhenitsyn award.

Solzhenitsyn himself has aggravated the regime's problem by stating that he will personally accept the award "as far as this is dependent on me" and that "the journey won't hurt my health." Because Solzhenitsyn is already an official outcast, unable to publish and dependent on friends for support, the authorities are deprived of the standard pressures to force him to refuse the award. It is possible, however, that they may refuse to allow him to re-enter the Soviet Union if he leaves to accept the prize. In the past, Solzhenitsyn has rejected strong hints that he consider emigration.

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The announcement of the award will encourage liberal Soviet intellectuals who have been hard pressed by the regime's increasingly conservative and orthodox culture policy. The regime may feel compelled, however, to unleash new attacks against the liberal camp.



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USSR-UK-BRAZIL: The Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR and a major Western bank have together arranged financing for a development project in Brazil.

According to agreements signed in Moscow last month, a Western banking consortium led by the Bank of London and South America, a major British commercial bank, will provide commercial credits to Brazil of \$19 million. This will finance local construction costs and the purchase of equipment from the West for a Sao Paulo hydroelectric project. This action opened the door for the USSR to supply generators and other auxiliary equipment under a \$13-million credit. The Soviet credit reportedly provides for repayment in hard currency over a period of 12 years at an annual interest rate of 2.5 percent.

Although a Brazilian official denied that a barter deal with the USSR was involved, he noted that the Soviets promised to maintain coffee purchases over the next 12 years at least at the average level of the last three years. Such purchases would be sufficient to amortize the credit.



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CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Eight liberal intellectuals are scheduled to go on trial on 15 October for openly attacking government policies.

The group, which includes chess champion Ludvik Pachman, journalist Jiri Hochman, and other prominent journalists and academicians, has been charged with subversion for sending to government and party leaders a ten-point protest manifesto in August 1969. The manifesto, which eventually received considerable publicity, denounced the Soviet occupation and called for a resumption of the civic rights abrogated by the Husak regime. One journalist was convicted of similar charges last February.

The announcement was not unexpected. The manifesto has been the source of considerable embarrassment to the regime, which has considered it, with some justification, as a focal point for public dissatisfaction. The signatories have been under investigation for a year and some, including Pachman, were jailed months ago.

Nevertheless, the question of trying the group has presented the regime with a political dilemma. On the one hand, Husak has placed considerable importance on reconciliation with the ex-reformists and has resisted the demands of party hardliners for political trials. His political position, however, has required that he maintain a firm attitude toward those who openly continued their dissent after public warnings that they were breaking the law.

Like the unrepentant Dubcek, Pachman and company have become a troublesome problem which the regime would like to dispose of with the least possible commotion. The regime may impose relatively minor sentences, which would close the case while at the same time serve to warn potential protesters. In any event, it does not appear that this trial is designed to pave the way for a wave of future prosecutions

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NOTES

USSR: French President Pompidou visited the Tyuratam missile test center yesterday. While he was there, the Soviets launched a single-warhead version of the SS-9 ICBM and a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] satellite identified by TASS as a biological research satellite and designated Cosmos 368. During a similar visit to Tyuratam by President De Gaulle in June 1966, the Soviets test fired an SS-7 ICBM and launched Cosmos 122, a weather satellite. [REDACTED]

IVORY COAST - NIGERIA: Former Biafran leader Ojukwu has been ordered to leave Ivory Coast, where he has been living since the Nigerian civil war ended last January. The expulsion follows a recent press interview in which he made unrepentant statements that the government apparently considers a breach of his promise to refrain from all political activity while in Ivory Coast. There are some indications that the interview--the first Ojukwu has given in Ivory Coast--was in fact arranged to provide Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny with a pretext for getting rid of Ojukwu. His continued presence complicates current moves toward a full reconciliation between Nigeria and Ivory Coast, one of the four African countries that recognized Biafra.



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