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confidence 1 (normass/deepe)

SAIGON, AUGUST 26—Within the past week, an air of profound relief, if not optimistic exuberance, has penetrated the ranks of Vietnamese nationalists in and out of governmental circles.

The new feeling of confidence is based on two lady these two factors:

First, a sensing that the Allied military commands have successfully, although only temporarily, thwarted the Communist objectives during the past eight days of accelerated and escala to escalated ground fighting in the South. Over this past week-end, the Communists had been expected to make a bold new military move to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of their August 25th insurrection in Saigon—but nothing spectacular happened. Also, news that the remote Special Forces camp of Duc Lap had held in the face of a North Vietnamese regiment near the Cambodian border spiralled the optimism of Vietnamese senior officers.

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confidence 2 (normass/deepe)

The second factor is that Vietnamese nationalists and a newspaper editorialists have been predicting for weeks that President Lyndon Johnson would stop the bombing of North Vietnam as a means to of influence the non-doves at the Democratic Convention, rather than holding out for firm concessions of de-escalation from Hanoi. Now, the Democratic nomination convention is at hand—and the bombing of the North continues.

Vietnamese in and out of the government believe the invasion of the small country by Soviet-and-sattel satellite troops—has been an enormous setback to the Communists, has peaked the conflict and contradications within the Communist bloc—and might potentially mean an indirect gain for the anti-Communists here. Internally, even the Vietnamese pro-neutralist and "fence-sitting" politicians, such as some of the militant Buddhist monks and lay leaders., are known to condemn the invasion of the little East European nation—and thus they have been mapping out and peace plans unacceptable to the Vietnamese government.

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confidence 3 (normass/deepe)

For years, Vietnam's foreign ministers have consistently used the case of Czeckoslovakia to point out why South Vietnam would never accept a coalition with the Communists-even a minority of Communists in a government means meant they would eventually seize control of the whole app administration by "liquidation" of the non-Communists. Now, the Vietnamese government officials use the current Czeck crisis to prove an even larger point that they have also been arguing for years. Various Vietnamese nationalists here have a manual deploy deployed the de invasion of Czeckoslovakia, but President Nguyen Van Thieu, in a television address, summed up the mood in the most a black-and-white terms: events in Czeckoslovakia "show that freedom is always ruthlessly repressed in a Communist society, because even the timid expressions of freedom represent already a serious threat to Communist tyranny Another lesson...is that national independence in the Communist world is only a myth, especially when a small Communist country lives next to a big Communist enth neighbor. These events reveal the emptiness and the tragic irony of the Communist claims to fight for the 'liberation' of the Republic of Vietnam, by attempting to impose by force a regime obedient to international Communism ... "

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confidence 4 (normass/deepe)

Developments in Czeckoslovakia and Chicago would not produce much optimism here, however, if the more immediate problems of the battlefield had not been successfully countered by the Allied commands. Senior Vietnamese officers here believe that the Communists suit have the capability and the intention of launching spectacular drives into major urban centers. However, they believe that the Communists are now forced to postpone these drives for at least another week or two. These sources, not known for any official optimism in the past, believe that the Communists wanted to push their big-unit formations into the major cities-but thus far they have wonly been able to achieve small-scale ta raiding, commando and terrorist activities in the some of the cities. Thus far, their har big-unit formations have not emerged in a spectagular, coordinated offensive, these sources say, view as a temporary sign of weakness on the Communist part.

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confidence 5 (normass/deepe)

While the Communists have seized the initiative in escalating the ground fighting, the Allied forces have reacted quickly and with success-no siml simply the American and Vietnamese regulars, but also the Vietnamese under-paid and poorly armed regional forces. In Quang Ngai, four companies of regional forces thwarted a Communist drive to seize the provincial headquarters and power station; 39 Communists were killed in the unsuccessful attempt-and no regional force casualties. In T the Tay Ninh province attacks, where the escal acceleration of the ground war began on August 18, the regional forces also were instrumental in slowing down the Communist advance, American senior American for sources said. And the civilian irregular forces at the Duc Lap district headquarters and Special Forces gamp, succeeded in holding out even when the Communist regulars at one time seized half of the defense camp's defense perimeter.

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confidence 6 (normass/deepe)

days portions of the provincial capital.

These Vietnamese military sources believe the current, medium level

pattern of the ground wor war will continue at least this week—the week

of the Democratic convention—and possibly another week, lagrantium and

more favorab

communication if successful—then the Communists might be in a better

battlefield position to launch sensational effective big-unit offensive

into the major cities.

These officers define the current pattern of the ground war this way:

1. Widespread, low-level, rocket and mortar attacks on

Vietnamese cities, manufacturation provincial and district towns

the full wit width and breadth of the country. These are considered

the pyrotechnics of political psychology, rather than demonstrations

of military power, with the purpose of wearing down the anti-Communist

mora le of the civilian population. During the the Communist intrusion

into Tay Ninh city, for example, the pro-government religious leaders of

the Cao Dai Church still remain confident in the filters and believe

the Communists failed in their attempts to bold seize and hold for several and

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confidence 7 (normass/deepe)

- their military position in the rural areas before all aunching an all-out attack on the cities. They are expected to continue to perfect their the coordination of their rocket attacks and smaller unit ground forces before sending their big-units into an en inter-meshed drive through the thick Allied defense belts around the major urban areas. These sources note that the Communist coordination has improved considerably in scope and quality and detail since their Tet offensives in January more than May but it must be improved more.
- "movement warfare" and "lines of communications warfare" by the

 Communists. During the past eight days of intensified action, the

 Communists thus far seem to be concentrating on annhiliation of

 small Vietnamese outposts, training centers, continued harrassment

 of some Special Forces camps, cutting major and sabotaging major roads,

 blowing up key bridges, harrassing the shipping channel into Saigon port,

 liberally peppering huge Allied airbases with indirect mortar and rocket

 fire and and specific plans to embush and attack Allied reinforcements

 and troop movements.

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confidence 8 (normass/deepe)

In short, the Communists seem to be attempting to push the Allied forces into geographic pockets or enclaves so that they have freer movement through and more control over the Vienn Vietnamese countryside. If they succeed in this endea plan, they are then in a better position to mean their catapult their big-unit formations into the urban centers and attempt to hold them for some time. If they a fail, however, the Allies may have the stopped their offensive drive before it actually gets rolling.

4. Continued attempts to toss commandoes and raiding units into
the urban centers to cause psychological havor among the civilian poor
population and considerable property damage. But, thus far, their
main-force units have not succeeding in moving close to many of the major
cities. More terrorism, disruption, rocketing and mortaring are es
predicted for these centers but at this time, the Victorian
senior Vietnamese officers believe even if the Allied forces can not
Stop
predict the Communist third offensive into the cities, they will successfully
smash it once it begins to unroll.