deepe president-1 july 29, 1965

SAIGON—President Lyndon B. Johnson's order to boost American combat troop at strength was interpreted here as a means to conventional-ize the guerrilla-subversive war, while paradoxically the Hanoi regime this week appeared to be guerrilla-izing the missile war.

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july 29, 1965

After America m fighter-bombers struck the North Vietnamese missile sites this week, am American Air Force general im Saigon implied there was no confirmation that that time to indicate the presumably Russian-made missiles had been knocked cut. He said that there were no secondary explosions at the missile one of the missile sites, although the official military communique in Saigon said there was.

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"All weapons are potentially mobile," he explained at a news conference. "The revetments are there for protection and aren't necessary to making the sites operational." The American Air Force general used the word "mobile" while the Washington spokesman used the word "semi-mobile."

general conceded that it was possible for the North Vietnamese—
he, like the Washington spokesman, would not said he would not
a ssume the Russians technicians were operating them—to move the
missiles by truck to as many a s twenty different locations—
including even jungle clearings. He said is it was possible
that the five missile sites encircling Ha noi, which had been
announced long to weeks ago, could be "decoys"—the sites
being built without being having the missiles installed. He
indicated that photographic reconnaissance could easily determine
a missile site, but because of the network of roads leading to it,
but could not reveal whether or not missiles had actually been
installed.

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"Besides hit-and-hide guerrillas operating in the mobile warfare phase within South Viet Nam," one Vietnamese intellectual explained this week, "we k now have on our hands guerrilla-ized missiles conducting hid and ru a hide-and-seek war in North Viet Nam."

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deepe president—page 5 july 29, 1965

This week's missile incident appeared to drive home to the Vietnamese in a this already nervous super-nervous capital city the arose prospects of a dramatically escalating war in which they would be caught in the middle—with South Vietnamese cities being bombin bombed by enemy aircraft and American missiles rocketing over their heads towards Peking.

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On top of this, the address of President Johnson brought
little consolation to the Vietnamese from manning in Saigon and

In general, they viewed the address as too little and too
late and too negative.

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"President Toy Johnson said we must show the Communist we can not be defeated and that they can not win," explained one source close to the highest ranking Vietnamese government officials. (Source ___). "What kind of negativism is that! Nobody is saying that we the anti-Communists can and must and should have a policy for victory."

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While the President indicated he would ask the United Nations to assist in bringing about peace to Vietnam, specialists in Hanoi said this week there appeared to be no evidence that Hz the Hanoi regime would negotiate.

AFFAIRS

"The Hanoi regime is digging in for the long haul for victory," one specialist explained. "Fleeting references in their policy statements indicate that if have the industrial targets and river dams around Hanoi and Haiphong are bombed, it still won't matter. Hanoi's propaganda is already preparing the North Vittnamese people for these hardships." (Source _____).

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Regarding the increase of American combat troops to number 125,000, on Amer one American who has traveled widely in Vietnam explained, "Recently, a high-ranking Communist official a predicted that before this war was over, there would be two million American troops in Vietnam.

"But the Communist leader was fifty per cent off. It will take four-millions four million American troops. We'll have to have an American Marine behind every tree in the country to win this war."

(Source—.)

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One non-American counter-insurgency expert explained, "Yes, we must have American troops—we should have had them a year ago when we caught the first North Vietnamese-born prisoners. But now is the time Washington Washington should be bringing in a competent political and rapparatus to administer and govern the country. By the time they get ready to do that it will be d too la te—the Vietnamese government is already on the verge of collapse."

deepe president-page 10 july 28, 1965

within South Viet Nam, Communist political cadre, both armed and unarmed ones, are est escalating the political war by tightening their grip on more and more villages, district towns, provincial capitals and even within Saigob Saigon itself.

"The only thing the Communists do not control in the provincial capitals is the traffic," one Western diplomat explained.

one Vietnamese-speaking American explained, "I've visited alot of the villages that are supposedly government-controlled. I call them the near-empty hamlets. It makes my American bosses made mad, but none of the government villages have the number of people in them they should."

Even within Saigon, the simmering, underground political situation is expected to erupt within months, if not weeks, with student demonstrations and political unrest.

Within this context, President Johnson's reference to holding free elections in South Vietnam virtually terrified the Vietnamese a nti-Communists.

"If a free election were held in South Vietnam now, the Communists would win hands down," one Vietnamese anti-Communist explained.

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A journalist for a Saigon daily explained, "I stayed up till midnight to listen to President Johnson's address; I was so mad when I have heard it. His address was for American consumptiom and for a few other capitals in Europe. But he didn't say anything to the Vietnamese people." (Source) ().

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When discussing the build-up of American combat forces, one Vietna mese intellectual explained, "The whole idea is incomplete. There's a division of unarmed Communist political cadre in Vietnam; can American troops find them? The Americans and the Vietnamese are operating in two different worlds.

"The America ns are planning in terms of Mars; the Vietna mese a re still living in the 1700's."

Or, a some Western diploma t explained, "The Americans insist upon running a conventiona lized war the American way.

The fact it's in Vietnam is incidental." (Source 7.)