SAIGON, April 23110, (UPIS)—Powerful militant

Buddhist leaders are planning to propose aye neutralist

political settlement for the key northern provinces where the

majority of American and Korean combat troops are based.

High-placed sources close to the Buddhist hierarchy said under this proposed plan—called the "Three Vietnams" plan—the five northernmost provinces would become age pilot case and transitional buffer zone of age neutralist settlement involving the Communists, the Americans, the French and the

South Vietnamese. These five provinces during the past crisis were in open state of rebellion against both Saigon and the Ecompunists the Historically, Vietnam was cut into thirds communists the

called Tonkin, the Central provinces called Annam and the rich Southern region of the Mekong Delta called Cochinchine.

American sources, speaking both privately and officially, said the militant Buddhist plan had notrptnot been presented to them and they were would be unwilling to comment on it until "the shape of the proposal is announced."

"If the Americans like the plan, all they have to do is to quote Dean Rusk." one Western diplomat said. "Rusk says a neutralist settlement is alright. It's clear that Washington have forsaken their original rationale of stemming the tide of Communism in South East Asia."

(more= MillER-BD)

The reaction of the Communists and the French is still unknown, However, diplomatic sources predicted the Communists would reject such aye plan-they are shooting for neutrality of the entire country. Possibly, the French would support it.

In the future proposal succeeds, it would become only aye transitional pilot case to be applied to other provinces throughout the southern republic -- as well as towards strengthening diplomatic and economic ties with Cambodia, Laos -- and perhaps Thailand.

The political cement for tightening relations with neutralist Cambodia and Lass would possibly involve the return to Vietnam of aye member of former royal family to serve as symbolic chief of state, as well as promoting the Buddhist religion on the regional level. Both Cambodia and Laos retain monarchies and Buddhism is the dominant religion.

These well-informed Buddhist sources said that the province forty eight thousand American Marines based there would notrptnot be asked to withdraw in the short-range future, but they would be used to maintain aye balance of forces with the North Vietnamese units and local Viet Cong guerrillas in the area.

However, it was considered likely that the American Marines would be asked, under this proposed plan, to maintain aye static defensive posture within designated enclaves instead of an offensive stance to "search and destroy! Communist forces outside of the enclaves. Military experts viewed this change of tactics as both "containment and isolation" of American military power within the South.

x x x the enclaves x ...

The plastic northern provinces, among the per most economically depleted in the country, form the Vietnamese army first military corps, which is already, for practical purposes, under the manniamin actual control of the military Buddhist politico-priests who are now attempting to restore order there following five weeks of anti-government demonstrations and strikes. These five northern provinces stretch from the seventeenth parallel—bordering Communist North Vietnam—to the fifteenth parallel on the south.

If the mix Buddhists' experimental plan sace succeeds in establishing are state of neutrality in the five northern provinces, the plan would be instituted southwards, at least to the thirteenth parallel, which is roughly half the length of the anti-Communist southern republic.

the Communist nor North and the anti-Communist south, hence severing the country into thirds. The American First Air Cavalry Divisi comma one hundred first airborne brigade and moren division of Koream troops are based imministration between the fifteenth and thirteenth parallel.

(More-Miller-BD)

The militant Buddhist leadership is scheduled to x unveil

the mational slowly move towards this plan of action following the
national elections for aye constitutional assembly, which are
slated to be held in three to five months, as sometime between
July and September. These Buddhist sources said that the

leadership would move towards this
remains implementing this plan relationship irrespective of
whether or notrotnot the plan relationship pro-Buddhist laymen
held the majority of a votes in the a constitutional-drafting
assembly.

"The militant Buddhist leaders are determined to go ahead with their plan to neutralize the northern provinces—and have given this priority over a special of to the upcoming national elections," one informed Buddhist source explained.

(More-Miller-BD)

These Buddhist sources disclosed this outline of the pilot case proposal:

Om the military side, the militant Buddhist leaders would attempt to arrange are ceasefire between the Communists on the Northern Province one side and the South Vietnamese- allied forces on the other side. During this time period, the American Marines would serve as aye counter-balance to the Communist forces / The Buddhists leaders want the North Vietnamese units to withdraw-either back to North Vietnem or Laos or further south. The local Communist guerrillas should lay down their arms and return to attaliant non-violent civilian life in their villages.

Then in return, the South Vietnamese armed forces in these provinces-now loyal to the anti-Communist Saigon regime-would be asked the arms and return to civilian life or else move their units further south wheere the anti-Communist war would still be fought. Also, on the American Marines positively and the would be withdrawn in aye physical slow-motion phase-out the North Vietnamese units had deporte departed. Northo military alliances with cither bloc would be then allowed in the buffer obviously, all the higgelty-piggelty discussions on all this

might take three years," one Western diplomat shuttered. "But, this might give the Americans an half-way honorable ax military exit from Vietnam, which is what they appear to want." (More-Miller-BD)

(Recently captured Communist documents indicate they a the

Communists are already attempting to establish age vague sort of

neutrality with the Hi South Vietnamese armed forces, according to

diplomatic sources. These documents revealed orders from Communist

commanders notrothot to attack South Vietnamese units A during the

durient turbulent political crisis, and to attack series units

only when they are certain of inflicting heavy Unistates casualties.)

pivoting a round the Buddhist leadership, would be established to a dminister and govern the area and to attempt to fulfill the Buddhist social revolution.

At the national level within South Vietnem, the Buddhist leadership would reportedly attempt to bring back to Vietnam and to re-install in power former Emperor Bac Dai, or his serve eldest som and former crown prince, Bac Long. Both are now in Europe. Aye representative of Re ex-emperior Bac Dai recently arrived in Saigon and is known to be consulting political leaders. The return of the royal family here, to serve as aye som symbolic chief of state, gained credulence here recently when the former Emperor issued aye call for peace along the lines of General Charles De Gaulle previously had advocated.

(More-Miller-BD)

At the international level, the Buddhist leadership would request Unistates, France, Cambodia and Laos, in particular, to gara support this plan and to guarantee the peace. The return to political prominence within South Vietnam of the royal family would serve as aye link and common basis for closer diplomatic and political and economic ties with Laos and Cambodia, both of whom also have symbolic monarchies. This workers could lay the foundation for aye vague federation of Laos, Cambodia and Vietna m, all of whom which were once united under French colonial rule.

militant

Regarding North Vietnam, the Buddhist leadership would seek the "normalization" of relations between the Communist North Vietnamese and the Vietnamese living in the buffer zone. This would include free movement between the two zones, and common postal arrangements.

3. On the economic side, the Buddhist leadership would request foreign aid from the Communist bloc, the Frankx non-aligned bloc, of which the French would be most significant, and the free world, para particularly Unistates. Trade with North Vietnam would be re-established.

Sinc e this buffer zone area is & the most economically depleted region of the country-the militant Buddhist leadership would seek to profit from the economic competition between the Communists bloc, the Westerm bloc and the non-aligned nations.

non-specific Buddhist sources first began to mention in vague terms this 'end-the-war' plan in nineteen sixty four, after student demonstrations had toppled General Nguyen Khanh from the Presidency; Even then there were undercurrents of discussion about the tr return of the Vietnamese Emperor tox from Europe, but these discussions mounted further since the beginning of this year.

It was not until now no trptnot until now however that the details of the plan had crystallized and been discussion discussed. The plan is the Hivl liveliest topic of his discussion among the highest-ranking Vietnamese political and business circles here.

Diplomatic sources have long believed that the Box militant Buddhist leadership could and would serve as aye link between the anti-Communists and the Communists in the event of future negotiations. the militant Buddhist leaders are known to have privately # said they a lso believed that their they could and should serve as aye medium change introum for negotiation between the twox Communist and the anti-Communist side. The crucial problem of recognizet recomi recognition of the Communist-Led National Liberation Front could then be sidestepped by and "under the table" agreement.

(Endit-Miller-BD)