ho chi minh--rewrite--l april 9, 1965

SAIGON—The Hanoi regime and the Communist-Ded Liberation
Front within South Vietna m have unequivocally, irreversibly
rejected any overtures to negotiate a peaceful settlement for
the war in this southerm republic.

Specialists is here who watch Hanoi and Liberation Front affairs believe "there's not the slightest hint or hope that Hanoi or the Liberation Front will negotiate on any terms."

These specialists believe that instead of negotiations

Mammimm Peking, Hanoi and the Liberation Front (the political backbone of the Viet Cong guerrillas) will drive for the complete defeat and total humilia tion of the American political and military posture im Vietnam, in other parts of Asia and Africa, and will prove the Communist invincibility im guerrilla-revolutionary warfare.

Reliable observers predict that unless there is a drastic change im the political climate within South Vietnam—which has been sliding into pro-neutralist hands—the Communists will accomplish their mission in 3 years.

These observers believe that at the end of three years—when the Communist subversives have wrecked the armed forces, the government machinery a nd have virtual control over the countryside and smaller towns—then they will "negotiate", but the political settlement would amount of the virtual surrender of the American position.

The final bit of evidence which the Hanoi-ologists needed to form their conclusive judgement came only hours before the speech of President Lyndom B. Johnson was received by radio im Saigon. That evidence came in the resultification announcements of the government reshuffle im Hanoi.

These specialists viewed the government reshuffle as the ascendancy of the influence of Truong China, China, who represents the most extremist proponent of the pro-Peking wing of the Communist Party apparatus in North Vietnam.

(Note to Editor: I shall cable you a paragraph to insert here om what changes were made, and the relationship of the new ministers to Truong Chinh. A friendx Vietnamese friend served under Truong Chinh during the Indo-China War and we'll try to get some fresh material for a profile of him to be included in a separate article.)

when, im a major policy a ddress, Nguyem Huu Thom, a lawyer who is cha irman of the National Liberation Front within South Vietnam, took the hardest, nost anti-American line yet propaganda-ized. He ordered the Viet Cong guerrillas and terrorists to "strike at the head of the Americans"—and eight days later they did by bombing the American Emba ssy in Saigon, which is the symbol of the total American pol position and of Ambassador Maxwell Taylor's "forward strategy" of bombing North Vietnam. The speech by H Tho was during the following days backed up by the same line from Hanoi, Peking, North Korea and the Communist Party im Japa north and most significantly, by the Pathet

Within the past two weeks, both Hanoi radio and the Liberation

Front radio began making a significant change in their expressing their

future objectives. The radio broadcasts consistently vowed

"to its liberate the South, to defend the North and to works for the

re-unification of the North and South". Their previous position

had been to work for a "neutral" South Vietnam-which area American

officials interpreted to mean would eventually, perhaps in a decade,

become re-unified with North Vietnam. Now, Hanoi and the Liberation

Front have apparently "burned a phase"—as an ex-Vietnamese Communist

explained—meaning that that have skipped the "neutral" phase and

are Junting immediately for re-unification.

This is interpreted to be diametrically opposed to President:

Lyndon Johnson's demand that South Vietnam remain an "independent"

entity, separated from North Viet Nam.

The most immediate question in South Saigon is whether or not North Nort

However, most observers and intelligence experts here he view
the Russian remotion with Marking "hard-line" im Berlim and cermany
as a direct reaction to the American airstrikes om North Vietnam.
One school of thought believes that since the Russians have "opened
a second front im Europe" the possibility of their sending im missiles
and jets to Hanoi has with a minimished—but not disappeared.
Another school believes that the Russians will pash im both Europe and
im Asia.

According to reliable sources, the different maximum Russian offer to Ha send a ir defense material to Hanoi contained the condition that the Hanoi regime would negotiate a peaceful settlement—rather than to continue that or accelerate the war in the South.

Observers here believe the Hanoi regime fletted snubbed the Russian proposal.

Now the question is whether or not Hanoi cam persuade the Russians to shift to the Hanoi position—and still receive their air defense missiles without the Russian—and apparently American—condition to negotiate a settlement.

For, specialists im Hanoi affairs, believe said that despite the upsurge of the pro-Peking strength within the Leadership of the Communist Party im Hanoi, the Communists im Hanoi will still maintain friendly relations with the Russians, will not have an open break with Moscow—and will, im fact, attempt to pull the Russians closer to the Hanoi-Peking a xis.

The North Vietnamese Ambassador im Moscow, Nguyen Luong Bang-known as "Red Stary-is one of the most important Communist Party members of the Hanoi regime. President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam is the most senior, prestigious member of the world Communist movement-he was a Bolshevik before Russia's St Joseph Stalim and a card-carrying party member before China's Mao-Tse-Tung. Trained in Moscow,

Ho Chi Minh has as early as 1961 acted as a "peacemaker" between the Moscow and Peking governments—and while the Hanoi regime has swung to the propPeking tough-line position, Ho Chi Minh is considered still attempting to swing the Russians to be "more revolutionary."

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Reliable intelligence sources indicate there is still mo
confirmation or indication that the Russians have sent im groundto-air missiles to North Vietnam, despite press reports from Moscow
that the Russians have agreed mentioned have been persuaded the Chinese to
a llow their material to be shipped through across the China mainland.

Marrix These sources indicate that more significant tham ground-to-air missiles would be the sending of super-somic jet aircraft armed with air-to-air defensive missiles. These planesxessment probably the MIG-21, comparable to the American F-IO4—could be flown across:

Russia n territory, rather than passing across China mainland, to be sent tax directly to Hanoi. However, the North Vietnamese have only one jet-length runway ca pable of being used by the MIW-21, according reliable s ources.

The Soviets have reportedly given to Indonesia and to

India the super-sonic MIG-21 jet, armed with homing missiles,

"but are now looking silly if they don't give these jets to a fellow socialist country," a traveler from Hanoi reported.

missiles.

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"Hanoi can't protect North Vietnam with a million missilest,"
one reliable source indicated. "It takes a long time to set up
missiles—and missiles must have a good radar and communications
network to spot the American plans. The Americans can knock out
these missiles before they ever become operative—and that's the
significance of the American raids on radar installations and
communication networks.

"To have a really meaningful air defense system, the
Russia ns must give Hanoi jet-fighter aircraft with homing missiles
on them," the source continued. "It's supr surprising if the
Russians are not already trying to do something like this."

The North Vietnamese air force strength, according to recent figures, numbers about 50 planes, mostly MIG-15's and 17's, which both Russia a and thing are capable of producing. So far, the MIG-21, the super-sonic advance model, has not yet appeared in combat in North Vietnam. The Russians produce this model, but the Chinese Communists can not.

thousand North Vietnamese pilots during the past ten years have been sent to the Soviet Union for jet-fighter training. These pilots could be returned to North Vietnam to fly either Soviet of Chinese-made jet aircraft. Some South Vietnamese intelligence sources indicate these trained pilots and technicians may also have been taught to operate