ATTN ENNEX UPI SPECIAL FOR GANDY BY BEV DEEPE SAIGON VIETNAM NOVEMBER
29220 (UPIS) The anti-Vietnam demonstrations in Unistates, including
the latest march on Washington, has produced more worry among
Vietnamese citizens than among American troops or officials here.

The Americans are more inclined to dismiss the demonstrators and draft card-burners as "adolescents or idiots"—in the words of one major. Few see the distribution and anti-Vietnam agitation as being Communist influenced or inspired.

Vietnamese citizens—especially staunchly anti-Communist Roman
Catholics—however, are more inclined to believe there is some
Communist influence in the anti-Vietnam demonstrations (as well as
in the civil rights demonstrations) because they correspondent with
the political warfare tactics used by the Communists in Vietnam. Those
Vietnamese who recall the French Indo-China w War worry that in the
long-run the demonstators will force the Johnson Administration in the
future to soften its stance in Vietnam.

"Everyone knows that the French did not lose the war at

Dien Bien Phu (the isolated, well-defended fortress which the Communists

overran in 1954, farming themem after which the French government agreed

to the Geneva Convention ending the war). The French lost the war

in Paris when the Paris government no longer supposed the French

army and themem is no produce the same thing in the coming years."

In many respects, the Vietnamese are more exposed to news about the anti-Vietnam demonstrations because many consistently listen to Radio

Hanci, which broadcasts long editorial commentaries minimization about "the great American people rising up against the Johnson clique."

Vietnamese language newspapers in Saigon/heavily censored the latest march on Washington.

The American GI in combat areas, isolated from current newspapers and too busy to listen to brief radio spot news items about the demonstrations, is much more affected by the floods of letters of support being received from Unistates citizens in "Vietnam Mailcall." (One box of 10,000 letters recently arrived at the Unistates First Division headquarters north of Saigon.).

One anti-Communist official in an allied embassy explained, "We in the diplomatic corps in Saigon are more concerned about

American casualties here than we are about the anti-Vietnam and demonstrations in America. If the American casualties continue to rise as they have been lately, the American mothers and fathers who now support the war may reverse their viewpoint—somewhat like happened during the Korea conflict."

one American official, speaking privately, dismissed the importance in America or in South Vietnam of the anti-Vietnam day demonstrations, but was worried about the the agitation in that "the demonstrations encourage Hanoi to continue the war. Hanoi sends in more men to stretch out the war, think the American public opinion will k turn against the Johnson Administration—especially at the ballotbox.//

One recent traveller from Hanoi expressed the same viewpoint.

"The Hanoi officials think that if they keep pushing the war just a little longer pretty soon the American people will clamor for peace—on their terms. Radio Hanoi continuously blare out about this—it helps their morale in North Vietnam and itx Hanoi hopes that it will gain support for them im South American, Africa and other underdeveloped countries."

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On Sunday afternoon, shortly after the drawnshimmed protest demonstrations in Washington, a half-dozent American GI's of the U. S. Army First Division sat in their hot tent situated in a dustity saltflat north of Saigon.

One, at sergeant from California, explained, "The most typical reaction to all this is—let them demonstrate over here—on some long-range patrols. These patrols are alot toughter than demonstrations."

Another reaction was, "We're not as worried about what's happening in Weing Washington as what's happening in Lai Khe (a nearby town and scene of bloody fighting the day before)."

Another, an officer, explained, "Some of us are disgusted with the draft-card burners but some of us also think they are more helpful than harmful. They have put more focus on the troops in Vietnam and we're getting alot of letters of support. One private called the them 'draft card burning punks' and that pretty well sums up the attitude of most of us."

He pulled out one letter, handwritten in by Linda Taconelli of repeat Taconelli of Newton Square Pennsylvania, which began, "Dear Soldier—I don't know who you are, but that doesn't really matter. Thank you for being who you are and fighting for such a precious thing as peace....Please don't ever loose (sic) faith in people and Especially in God...."

An American civilian added the comment, "This encourages Hanoi-they think these demonstrators are a majority of the American people."

Another sergeant explained, "When we get the newspapers—usually three days late—we read about the demonstrations and then we turn to the sports page. They're not a big thing. If there's any talk about them amongst the troops it's as offhanded as 'maybe it will rain today' or 'maybe there will be another demonstration temorrow.'

Some of us have been bitter in the past—we can't understand why they are doing things like this."

Another explained, "The demonstrations are not an aim alarming thing-mostly it's done by students and institutions of higher learning have been doing things like this for a long time. But these young people are not but are not protected to communist sympathizers."

On the protest march on Washington, one Vietnamese intellectua 1
was amazed about the "big names, like Arthur Miller" who joined in
the march. One Western diplomat commented about the news dispatch
mentioning a woman marcher carrying a baby. One refugee from
North Vietnam explained, "The Americans have too much democracy
and so they allowed the peacemakers to do what they want. For instance
they carred carried the flags during the unoastr demonstrations.
That is too much!"

A high-ranking Vietnamese army officer explained, "I've been in the United States and I understand the American democracy and that the mass anti-Vietnam marchers are a very small minority. But they consciously or unconsciously serve the Communist process propaganda and to the Vietnamese in Saigon are influenced by these marches which are blown up (exaggerated) by the Viet Cong (Communists)."

Another Vietnamese army officer, who recently returned from the Unistates, brought back the idea that the anti-Vietnam demonstrations were financed and sparked by the Chinese communities in America—which had connections with the Red Chinese.

A Viene low-ranking/government official explained, "I believe the issue of war of peace should be decided by the Vietnamese themselves and notrptnot by the Americans."

A Vietnamese cyclo-driver explained, "I'm notrptnot impressed
much by the peace marchers, but the Americans who burn themselves really
have the guts. Before I thought only the Japanese dare to commit
harikari and then the Bu Vietnamese Buddhists did it and I believed
the Americans were only materialistic people who would notrptnot dare
to do it. Anyway, I'm concerned to only about the Vietnamese
who are killeds every day."

A Vietnamese intellectual noted that the Communists' release of two American sergeants and heavy fighting forty five miles northwest of Saigon were well timed by the Communists to dovetail with the protest march in Washington. enditdeepe