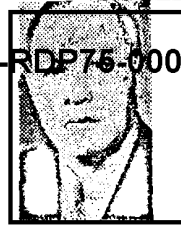


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# China May Test

## New Missile

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WASHINGTON, D.C. — Red China apparently is preparing to test within a year an intermediate range ballistic missile capable of carrying a sizable nuclear warhead.

The first IRBM, described as very similar to the type Russia shipped to Cuba in 1962, is reportedly being assembled at a closely guarded center in a Chinese - controlled section of Inner Mongolia.

The rocket may have a range of around 1,200 miles, and be capable of carrying a 20 kiloton (20,000 tons of TNT) warhead.

Whether the missile "sections" are being made in China or come from Russia before being transferred to the assembly plant is conjectural as of now.

These details are in a highly speculative report a top - level Johnson administration official, with access to intelligence data, gave a small hand-picked group of publicists for future use in articles and lectures on the "growing peril of Communist China."

This group, which did not include these newsmen, was given a hush-hush briefing in one of the State Department's plushiest conference rooms.

Outstanding among the blockbusters dropped by this official was the solemn assertion that "Red China will have a first strike nuclear capability by 1967 and may be preparing to use it shortly thereafter."

Other crackling revelations unfurled at the super - secret briefing were:

Communist chief Mao Tse-tung is dying of Parkinson's disease. In the past two years he reportedly suffered several strokes and is now relatively inactive.

Red China is expected to test its first H-bomb sometime this year.

Soviet missiles with "large nuclear warheads" are zeroed in on targets on China's mainland, including the Chinese plutonium plant.

Russian missiles near Komsomolsky, in the Amur River Valley, are reported aimed at Japan and South Korea.

The Soviet base at Kamchatka, across the Bering Sea from Alaska, is believed to have missiles with ranges of "more than 3,500 miles."

Russian rockets at Sverd-

lovsk, where the U-2 spy plane was downed, and Magnitogorsk, in the central part of the country, are capable of striking either U.S. or Chinese territory.

Russia now has an estimated 100 missile bases manned by more than 200,000 technicians and scientists.

The publicists, including one who recently told an East Coast audience "The U.S. is preparing for a much wider war in Asia," were told that several high - ranking Soviet and American officials favor an alliance to curb China's nuclear capabilities, even if it means recourse to military action to destroy Peiping's reputed missile and nuclear producing plants.

During the briefing, President Johnson was portrayed as wavering over agreeing to such an accord. Central Intelligence Director Raborn was described as the "big stumbling block" to winning the President's acceptance to joint military action against Red China.

Sources close to Raborn picture him as regarding "all information about Soviet missiles being pointed at Chinese targets" as highly unreliable, as the details emanate from either Russian or other Communist quarters.

The CIA chief is said to be opposed to an alliance with Russia because, "all hard intelligence still shows that Russia is the No. 1 enemy of the U.S on the basis of the Soviet's nuclear - missile capability and unswerving determination to dominate the world."

CIA experts on China are forecasting that Peiping will soon explode its third nuclear device, probably this month. The other two atomic tests were on October 16, 1964, and May 14, 1965.

Admiral Raborn is vigorously opposed to the U.S. letting down the trade bars with either Russia or China on the ground this would help them to concentrate more manpower and resources on weapons and nuclear production.

In reports to the President Raborn has stressed that Peiping has received more than \$200,000 worth of instruments used in fabrication of nuclear devices from Britain, France and Italy.