

VIET-NAM BULLETIN

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Politics

CAPTURED DOCUMENT SHOWS INTRANSIGENCE OF COMMUNISTS

Saigon, December 15--The Foreign Affairs Ministry Saturday issued a statement on Resolution No. 9 of the Communist Central Office of South Viet-Nam, which read in full as follows:

A document classified as 'top secret' was captured by allied forces during military operations last October.

It is the resolution adopted at the end of the 9th Conference of the Communist Central Office of South Viet-Nam in July, 1969. The resolution consists of the evaluation of the situation, and the missions and directions of the Vietnamese Communists in the present aggressive war, and is divided into three parts:

Part I: Evaluation of the situation of the war in the present phase, that is, since the so-called general offensive and uprising during the Tet Mau Than, February 1968.

Part II: Future 'plots' of the Republic of Viet-Nam and immediate missions for the Communist army, cadres and people.

Part III: Major tasks of the Communists.

This particular document used resounding terms to praise what the Communists called victories, but at the same time, acknowledged their weak points. It also described their version of the strategic schemes of the United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

WEAK POINTS OF THE COMMUNISTS

1. The Communists in South Viet-Nam have failed to promote a strong political high tide.
2. Their military spearhead is still too weak, thus they are not yet able to accelerate the collapse of the administration and army of the Republic of Viet-Nam.
3. Guerrilla warfare has developed slowly and unevenly. Fighting is not effective, combat efficiency is still low. Replenishment of forces is still beset with difficulties (especially for units at regional level.)

4. The building of the party's youth group chapters and mass associations is making slow progress.

6. Cadres and party members, including those at regional and provincial level, have overestimated the enemy and underestimated the revolution. They lacked confidence and determination.

EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGIC SCHEMES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM :

1. The Americans have been forced to de-escalate the war and are unable to prolong it, but they will de-escalate in a position of strength, step by step, while still preserving their force and manpower.

2. The Republic of Viet-Nam will ask the U.S. to maintain their troops at a necessary level and for a necessary period of time, strengthen the armed forces, consolidate the administration, strive to hold strategic points, and accelerate the pacification program.

3. The Republic of Viet-Nam will create conditions in which the U.S. troops can gradually withdraw while keeping the Republic of Viet-Nam troops strong, and on this basis, will find a political solution to end the war, create a neutral South Viet-Nam whose real nature is pro-American.

4. Even if a political settlement is reached, we (i.e. the Communists) will cause South Viet-Nam to undergo an extremely complicated struggle until the U.S. troops are withdrawn.

5. The United States and the Republic of Viet-Nam will strive to prolong the war from one or another position of strength before accepting a political solution. The Americans may threaten to broaden the war through the resumption of bombing in North Viet-Nam and the expansion of the war into Laos and Cambodia in order to check the Communists.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam draws the attention of the world opinion to the following:

1. The captured document called upon the Communist army and cadres to perform their assigned duties and set out a number of major tasks, especially in the Mekong Delta area.

2. To the Communists the military and political struggle in South Viet-Nam are directly linked to the diplomatic offensive at the Paris talks.

3. Thus the Communists show their unwillingness to seek peaceful settlement to the Viet-Nam war and demonstrate their determination to carry out the talk and fight strategy in order to swallow the whole territory of South Viet-Nam.

Despite this evidence, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam once again solemnly declares its good will and determination to continue to seek for a just and lasting peace for Viet-Nam.

F.M. LAM: RVN WANTS PEACE AND FREEDOM

Saigon, December 12--Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, in a recent interview granted to C. Pizzinelli, an Italian journalist, said "we have no reason to doubt our allies sincerity and cooperation

Minister Lam made the statement in reply to a question on his impressions about secret talks conducted between the U.S. and North Viet-Nam.

He pointed out that the RVN Government had many times tried to enter into secret negotiations with North Viet-Nam but because of the Communists' intransigent attitude all attempts were in vain. On this occasion, he recalled Bishops Nguyen Van Binh and Pham Ngoc Chi's failure in their attempts to convene a meeting gathering all parties.

Dealing with the present situation, Minister Lam said that he thought it is very encouraging because "after many years of war, the other side must realize that they can never conquer South Viet-Nam by force in face of the increasing strength, courage and tenacity displayed by the Vietnamese people and army."

Minister Lam also recalled that the U.S. stand has not changed, and the recent U.S. anti-war movements launched by a minority out of ignorance or under the Communists' influence, have conversely strengthened President Nixon's position.

Asked on the main problem of the RVN Government, the Foreign Minister said that "The people of South Viet-Nam want peace, independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The Minister stressed that the people of Viet-Nam will never get tired, and in their struggle for freedom and self-defense, "we'll never give way to violence. With the valuable assistance of allied countries, we are convinced that our just cause will win."

Minister Lam emphasized the achievements of the Pacification and Development Program, according to which 84 per cent of the population are controlled by the RVN Government as of July, 1969.

He stressed that the RVN's 6-point peace proposal of last April 7 and the free election initiative of last July 11, still holds good, and at the same time denounced the Communists' stubborn attitude in keeping up with their aggression in South Viet-Nam and in violating the territorial integrity of neighboring Cambodia and Laos.

Once more, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam affirmed that "war is useless and can settle nothing and to achieve a peace in justice and honor, both parties must show their good will."

PRES. THIEU: THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS ARE GOING DOWNHILL

Vung Tau, December 11--The Republic of Viet-Nam is gaining grounds in the political and military fields while the enemy's all-out efforts are going downhill although the enemy keeps on sustaining its presence on the battlefield and at the negotiations table, President Thieu made the statement when he addressed 2,473 village and hamlet cadres of the 9-69 Revolutionary Development Training Course at Chi Linh Center, Vung Tau, on Tuesday afternoon.

President Thieu said that if we want to have peace in the face of Communist stubbornness, we have no better choice than to make the most of determination and perseverance.

The President laid stress on the fact that the Communists are doing their best to mislead public opinion through their propaganda that the United States will give up Viet-Nam. But the United States, the President said, a power which once helped the world defeat fascism, could be in no way be defeated by the Communists of today.

On the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet-Nam President Thieu said that since the present national situation is brighter than three or four years ago and since our armed forces are growing stronger, we cannot be so craven as to ask the United States to continue fighting the Communists for us.

Therefore, President Thieu said, in the face of the enemy's all-out failure, we must boost our fighting spirit instead and if we are not determined to make sacrifices for the survival of our fatherland then we must recognize that we do harm to ourselves.

On the neutrality move set forth by three representatives and a senator, the President declared that neutrality means our doom.

President Thieu also bared Red China's scheme to swallow Southeast Asia including the Republic of Viet-Nam, and insisted that neutrality under such circumstances is a senseless term.

According to the RVN President initiators of neutrality are not only senseless but cowardly as well they sell themselves to the Communists for money or for some titles in the future.

President Thieu asserted that he has brought such a case before the National Assembly in accordance with what is stipulated in the Constitution. He added that if the National Assembly ventures to defend the Communists from within, then the nation, the RVN Armed Forces and the people will not leave them alone.

President Thieu warned that he will not give pardon to such elements.

The President illustrated the case of the United States, the most prosperous country in the world, which does not advocate neutrality for itself but only seeks for more friends in the world.

The President also denounced those who initiated national existence but still received money from the Communists or Colonialists to promote neutrality in the provinces.

These people are waiting for opportunities to become Prime Minister, the President added.

Opening his over one-hour talk, President Thieu made it known that his presence at the center had no other purpose than to help the trainees better understand the real situation of the nation and what they have to carry out for the nation.

According to the President, national security improved since the Communists, suffering heavy casualties, have not been in a position to infiltrate into the South and to affect the rural areas as easily as before. North Viet-Nam manpower is growing shorter and shorter, the President said.

President Thieu then spelled out that the Government, in the 1970 Pacification and Development Program will center on the promotion of security for 90 per cent of the rural population -- some 16 million -- in the A and B category hamlets which will be increased in number in the next year.

The 1970 program will also aim at controlling the remaining one million peasants who are living in insecure areas, and at developing grass root structures and rural economy in an effort to help peasants increase their income.

Finally, the President urged the people to try and settle their problems themselves and to be determined in the fight against Communism and cowardice.

The so-called third world of the cowards, President Thieu added, merely exists in the abode of evil spirits.

POLITICAL PARTIES OPPOSE COMMUNISM

Saigon, December 2--The "Luc Luong Dai Doan Ket" (Greater Solidarity Force--GSF) Sunday morning issued a statement confirming its "opposition to any attempt to set up an unconstitutional and illegal regime which will help the Communists to take over South Viet-Nam through the intermediaries of the so-called coalition, reconciliation or false peace governments."

The statement pointed out that any attempt to demand a referendum means a violation of the Constitution which had no provision for it.

Communists are outlawed by the Constitution, the statement went on, therefore any advocations for the in-between policy should be regarded as a betrayal to the nation.

The statement was issued following a seminar attended by over 1,000 GSF members at Thong Nhut Theater, on Sunday morning.

Earlier, Mr. Hoang Thai Ninh, GSF Secretary General, presented the theme of the seminar. He said everyone longs for peace, but it must be a just peace for a just cause since peace in Communist style would not last long and would bring harm to the nation.

Present at the seminar were Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, Information Minister Ngo Khac Tinh, Messrs. Nguyen Van Hung, Chairman of the People's Alliance for Social Revolution, Bui Xuan Giao, Member of the VN Kuomingtan Central Committee, Hoang Co Binh Secretary General of the Viet-Nam National Restoration Party, a number of Senators and Representatives and representatives of political and religious organizations.

NORTH V.N. TROOPS IN CAMBODIA CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR RVN

Sagion, December 11--Sources from the Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the International Control Commission today said that in a note sent to the ICC on December 4, 1969, the Mission only protested the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the Cambodian Government's tolerance of North Viet-Nam's recent acts along the Viet-Nam-Cambodian frontier.

The note said that the Mission did not accuse the Cambodian Government of having provoked the RVN Armed Forces as Viet-Nam Press had reported recently.

Also in its note, the Vietnamese Mission stressed that Prince Sihanouk at the meeting on March 6, 1969, also affirmed the NVN Troops' "presence in his kingdom" and the strength, facilities and bases of the NVN Troops in Cambodia were disclosed in the Realites Cambodgiennes' Magazine issued on July 26, 1969.

Following is the full text of the note:

'The Vietnamese Mission in charge of relations with the ICC in a note sent to the ICC headquarters in Saigon on December 4, 1969, strongly protested the presence of NVA troops in Cambodia and the Cambodian Government's tolerance of North Viet-Nam's recent war acts along the Vietnamese-Cambodian frontier.

The note went on: The Cambodian authorities have repeatedly admitted that North Vietnamese troops are present on their soil but they have not taken any strong measures to drive these infiltrators from their land regardless of the repeated protests made by the RVN Government. In addition, in his press conference on March 6, 1969, Prince Sihanouk also affirmed the presence of NVN troops' presence in his kingdom. This fact was also disclosed in the Realites Cambodgiennes' Magazine issued on July 26.

The North Vietnamese aggressors were charged with making use of Cambodian soil as an R and R sanctuary, fire support bases in serious violation of the Geneva ceasefire on Viet-Nam. The Cambodian Government's tolerance of the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is a flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreement on Cambodia and contrary to the peace mission advocated by the United Nations of which Cambodia is a member.

The ICC Secretary-General in Saigon was requested to forward the protest of the RVN Government to the Hanoi authorities and to the Cambodian Government through the ICC channel in Phnompenh in reply to the above protest of the latter government. The ICC was also urged to denounce before international opinion the above actions of Cambodia and North Viet-Nam.

COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE RING LEADERS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Saigon, December 1--Four leaders of the Communist Intelligence Ring, Vu Ngoc Nha, Le Huu Thuy, Nguyen Van Kinh and Huynh Van Trong were sentenced to hard labor for life yesterday by the Third Corps Field Military Court.

Three other convicts -- Nguyen Xuan Hoe, Nguyen Van Giac, and Bui Huu Tu were sentenced to 20 years of hard labor, indictees Vu Huu Ruat, and Phan Van Kim Hue, Le Trung Hieu and Bui Chuong, got seven and five years of life imprisonment respectively.

The defendants were accused of 'high treason.'

Newsmen Cao Minh Tru alias Cao Tran and Phan Van Nghi alias Phan Nghi were temporarily released pending further investigations.

Twenty nine other defendants were accused of rebellion and were sentenced to from three months to three years, and eleven were sentenced to one year suspended term of imprisonment.

The session took place at Court No. 3A, Bach Dang Quay with Lt. Col. Trieu Khac Huynh as presiding judge and Major Nguyen Dinh Tri as prosecutor.

Aid

"FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM" SUPPLIES FOODSTUFF TO NEEDY

Saigon, December 5--Social Welfare Minister Tran Nguon Phieu Thursday morning presided over a ceremony opening a seminar on "Food For Peace Program" held at the Saigon City Hall.

Addressing some 100 guests present, Minister Phieu said that the U.S. Food for Peace Program aims at helping peoples in under-developed countries improve their own living conditions.

Minister Phieu added that in 1970 this program will provide the Republic of Viet-Nam with 162,538 tons of foodstuffs worth more than 28 million U.S. dollars.

These foodstuffs will be distributed to approximately three million people of ethnic minorities, war victims, anti-Communist refugees, war widows, orphans, returnees, wounded and disabled soldiers etc.

POPE PAUL MAKES CONTRIBUTION

Saigon, December 5--Saigon Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh and Danang Bishop Pham Ngoc Chi Thursday afternoon handed to President Nguyen Van Thieu a check for 15,000 U.S. dollars when they were received by the President at Independence Palace, sources from the Saigon Archbishop's office reported.

The check was presented by Pope Paul to Vietnamese wounded and disabled soldiers without discrimination of creed. It was handed to Msgr. Nguyen Van Binh and Pham Ngoc Chi at a meeting with Pope Paul at the Vatican Holy See last November 24 when the two catholic dignitaries were attending a summit conference of the catholic church in Rome.

Social Affairs

CAMPAIGN TO CHECK CORRUPTION STRESSED

Saigon, December 4--The Committee for the eradication of U.S. PX goods trading and foreign currency smuggling made known that its check teams seized an additional amount of 69,650 U.S. dollars and 505,595 piasters worth of goods of the American post exchange Tuesday.

The amount of illegal goods and foreign currency has come to 10,435.70 U.S. dollars, 29 Malaysian dollars, 29 rupies, 20 ticals, 59.10 Hong Kong dollars and 3,659,148 piasters worth of U.S. PX goods, confiscated to date.

The campaign launched six days ago is aimed at arresting illegal foreign currency dealers and traders of black market products.

MINISTER PHIEU: ORPHANS OF MIXED BLOOD TO BE RAISED AMONG VIETNAMESE

Saigon, December 13--Social Welfare Minister Tran Nguon Phieu disclosed that he wanted to keep half breed orphans in Viet-Nam in the televised 'People Want to Know' Program Friday evening.

Dealing with the policy of the Social Welfare Ministry on these orphans of mixed blood, Minister Phieu said that he did not advocate the establishment of special orphanages for them but encouraged the raising of these children among Vietnamese orphans.

Asked about the building of housing quarters for unwed mothers, Minister Phieu said that it is part of the mother and child protection program which is carried out in any country. In Viet-Nam this has been realized since 1957 by a catholic priest.

According to the Social Welfare Minister, with the establishment of this quarter, the number of abortions and abandoned babies will be lessened.

Concerning the setting up of a recreation center, Minister Phieu said that prostitution is prohibited in Viet-Nam. Hence the Government has no reason to help those who break the laws, however, with the present press opinion it is hopeful that a recreation center would be established.

To a question on juvenile delinquency in Viet-Nam, Minister Phieu made known that 7,213 children were arrested in the past nine months.

Those juvenile delinquents are subject to measures which are more educational than punitive.

Minister Phieu added that the Social Welfare Ministry cannot wipe out all social evils by itself but there must be a total coordination program, and special attention must be paid to the influence of movies and newspapers.

Asked about the problem of social welfare cadres Minister Phieu said that they now total less than 1,000 while Viet-Nam needs at least 7,000 cadres to fulfill social tasks.

As for the relief to war victims, the Minister said that the food distribution must be timely, just and public.

Participating in the weekly TV program were representatives of Duoc Nha Nam, Dong Nai and Vien Dong Dailies with Lt. Col. Tran Van Lam Director General of Viet-Nam Press acting as moderator.

Miscellaneous

THE REBIRTH OF A CITY

Nam Can, December 12--For six years, from mid 1963 until June 1969, this former district capital was uninhabited. Only the shell of the old capital headquarters building was still standing.

Today, more than 5,000 South Vietnamese woodcutters and members of their families are establishing permanent residences along the Cua Long River. An additional 9,000 transient woodcutters and fishermen are living in sampans along the river and the Rach Cat Canal.

The Viet Cong seized and razed Nam Can more than six years ago. Their oppressive taxation policies and conscription tactics drove the residents away.

In June, 1968, a joint U.S.-South Vietnamese naval task force established a floating base in mid-stream off Nam Can and started sending aggressive river and regional force ground patrols east, west and north along the waterways.

Within two weeks 109 people had returned. Within a month, 160. Now the population stands at 5,412 permanent residents.

South Vietnamese sailors and land forces provide 60 per cent of the military forces used in patrolling the waterways and their banks and in securing the base area and the construction site which will convert the former capital city into a permanent naval base.

The U.S. navy will withdraw all its regular forces and turn over operational river craft to the South Vietnamese navy by July 1, 1970. It expects to sign over to the South Vietnamese navy a completed berthing and logistic facility on the North bank of the Cua Long by April 1.

Because of the heavy demand for charcoal and construction timber, Nam can's wood-cutters are averaging incomes of from 24,000 to 30,000 piasters monthly per family, among the highest salaries in the nation.

An additional economic opportunity exists in the region, the district chief points out. The Nam Can area once had more than 300 charcoal kilns, 75 of which can be immediately repaired. At present, all wood for charcoal must be shipped out and converted elsewhere.

RVN REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST CONVENTION

Saigon, December 3--A seven-member delegation of the Republic of Viet-Nam left Saigon this morning for Bangkok to attend the 3rd convention of the World Anti-Communist League, WACL.

Dr. Phan Huy Quat, Chairman of the WACL in the 1968-1969 session was among the delegation. Dr. Quat will deliver an opening speech at the convention on December 3 before the election of a new WACL Chairman is held.

Dr. Pham Huu Chuong headed the delegation which included Col. Co Dang Cong, Lt. Col. Tran Van An, Dr. Tran Van Do and Ambassador Nguyen Van Kieu. Three Vietnamese youths of the World Youth anti-Communist Provisional League standing Committee also made part of the delegation.

According to the agenda, the World Youth anti-Communist League will be formally set up at the convention.

The second convention of the WACL was held last year in Saigon.

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