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PRESIDENT NIXON'S POLICES ANALYZED, SCORED

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[Commentary: "Nixon's 6 Months of Stubbornness, Cunningness, and Bitter Failure"]

[Text] By 20 July, Nixon will have completed 6 months as U.S. President in the White House. The Western press is used to saying that Nixon is the most unlucky U.S. President so far. It is quite true. The U.S. background at the time when Nixon came into power can be summarized as follows:

Because of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, the international position of the United States had seriously weakened. The U.S. press called it the crisis of U.S. national security. Also because of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, the political and social situations in the United States became confused and chaotic. The U.S. press called it a crisis of law and order in the urban areas. Finally because of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. economy and finances had encountered serious difficulties. The U.S. press called it an economic and financial crisis.

These three serious crises pressed hard on Nixon; and what did Nixon do to solve them? One still recalls that during the presidential election campaign Nixon resorted to beautiful words and sentences and promised a lot of things to U.S. voters, such as: If elected, I would try to end the Vietnam war in the near future; I would make use of our budget to improve public welfare; and so forth.

However, in the past 6 months, Nixon has been doing exactly the opposite of what he promised; he has been deceiving the U.S. voters. At home, he advocated stepping up repression and ordered the banning of strikes by students and civil servants, and of demonstrations. He strengthened the police network and severely repressed and terrorized the movement for peace and democracy aimed at improving the livelihood of the American people. The U.S. ruling circles have enforced a decree to extend the 10-percent income surtax; and this year they increased expenditures for the Vietnam war up to (\$28.4) billion dollars. These are official figures; the actual expenditures must be much larger.

Concerning U.S. foreign policy, the Nixon administration continues to advocate an expansionist and aggressive policy and to oppose the revolutionary movement of the people throughout the world, thus hoping to implement the U.S. schemes to dominate the world. This policy was typically reflected through Nixon's 4 June speech at Colorado Springs, in which he said: The United States should continue to lead the world. We should revive our allies and not abandon them. Here, Nixon talked about other aggressive alliances such as SEATO, (CENTO), and so forth.

In the Middle East, the United States has not given up its new aggressive schemes through Israel--the U.S. commando in the Middle East. In Latin America, the United States is trying to step up its neocolonialist policy which was reflected in the shameful failure of Rockefeller's recent trip to various Latin American countries. On the other hand, with respect to various nations of the socialist camp, the United States continues to resort to sabotage and to implement the scheme of "peaceful transition" aimed at separating and weakening these countries.

The above foreign policies have laid bare the warlike nature and the international gendarme role of the United States, which has been advocating use of the so-called position of strength for all world problems at the present time.

In Nixon's opinion, the first priority problem still remains the aggressive war in Vietnam. This war is like an abscess that is destroying the United States and is the origin of the three above-mentioned crises in the United States.

To solve this key problem, Nixon advocated the seeking of a so-called honorable solution. However, in the past 6 months, what has he done to seek this solution? Ever since coming into power, Nixon has not spared any effort to propagandize his good will for peace and for the new U.S. initiative while continuing to advocate military pressure on the battlefields, reflected through the "clear and hold" strategy, to use maximum pressure, to carry out the rapid pacification program, and so forth.

In his 14 May speech, in which he advanced the eight-point program, as well as in his 8 June Midway communique, Nixon continued to deny the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, namely: independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity. On the contrary, Nixon continued to cling to his argument of mutual troop withdrawal, to pledge to support the traitorous puppet Thieu-Ky-Huong administration, and to oppose the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people.

To mislead public opinion and appease the movement of the American people urging that U.S. troops be pulled out of South Vietnam, Nixon resorted to wicked schemes and made noisy propaganda, as if the United States had achieved a very important step in ending the war and in promoting genuine peace. He said: The United States will pull out 25,000 U.S. troops and will continue to pull out more, and so forth. And a few days ago, Nixon pulled the strings on his lackey Nguyen Van Thieu and ordered him to advance the proposal on election which actually is aimed at maintaining the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet regime, forcing the South Vietnamese people to put down their arms to surrender to the Americans and their henchmen.

In short, on the Vietnam problem in the past 6 months, the lines and policy carried out by Nixon have not changed a bit; the United States has not given up its scheme to cling to South Vietnam, prolong the aggressive war, maintain and strengthen the puppet regime, and serve neocolonialism in South Vietnam despite the fact U.S. aggressors have suffered ever more bitter defeats.

In the past 6 months, what has Nixon achieved in settling the Vietnam problem in solving the three U.S. crises on national security, law and order, and economy and finances--the consequences of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam? The answer is: The United States is suffering its most bitter failure. The Vietnam noose is getting tighter around Nixon's neck. The "clear and hold" strategy aimed at exerting maximum military pressure in South Vietnam has gone sadly bankrupt.

In the first 6 months of this year in South Vietnam, 330,000 U.S. and puppet troops have been annihilated, including 145,000 U.S. and satellite troops, and 3,950 aircraft have been downed; 10,500 military vehicles, 1,690 cannon and machine-guns have been destroyed, 1,250 ships and fighting boats have been set afire, 650 ammunition storehouses and depots have been destroyed. [words indistinct]

To implement the policies of de-Americanization and Vietnamization of the aggressive war in Vietnam, the Americans have been trying to invigorate, nurture, and beautify the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet regime. However, U.S. efforts have been futile. The traitorous and country-selling face of the U.S. puppets failed to deceive anybody. The South Vietnamese people are closely united around the NFLSV and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and are determined to fight until the Americans quit and the puppets collapse.

The stubborn and warlike attitude of the U.S. imperialists on the Vietnamese battlefields and at the Paris talks on Vietnam has rendered the Americans more isolated in the world in regard to a number of U.S. allies and even in the United States and in U.S. political circles.

The world people's movement to support Vietnam and oppose U.S. aggression is urging that U.S. and satellite troops be completely and unconditionally withdrawn from South Vietnam. It is continuing to develop deeply and broadly. People throughout the world are sympathizing and wholeheartedly supporting the NFLSV 10-point solution, and are warmly welcoming the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

In the United States, people are increasingly indignant and displeased with Nixon's policy. The outstanding slogan of the people's struggle in the United States is to pull out U.S. troops from South Vietnam. The antiwar movement is enriched with new particularities: U.S. troops have participated in the movement; 2,300 U.S. experts have condemned Nixon's aggressive policy in Vietnam; [words indistinct] the demonstrators have been loudly reading the namelist of tens of thousands of U.S. casualties in Vietnam; the U.S. Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People has been formed; the national conference to oppose the aggressive war in Vietnam has urged that U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Vietnam, etc.

Because of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, Nixon has failed to ease political and social situations at home which, in reality, have become more chaotic and confused. Economic and financial difficulties have accumulated and worsened. Inflation has increased; the cost of living is soaring to the highest point since 1956. The balance of payments has shown the most alarming deficit since the Korean war; the U.S. gold reserve amounts to only 10 billion dollars. The U.S. dollar continues to lose its value.

Generally speaking, during the first 6 months they have been in power, Nixon and his clique precipitated the United States deeper into the three serious crisis whose main cause originates from the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam.

The warlike, stubborn, and aggressive nature of Nixon and of the U.S. ruling circles remains unchanged, despite the fact they have suffered very heavy defeats. Should they not learn this bloody lesson in time and refuse to put an end to the aggressive war in Vietnam and to pull out U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam without posing any conditions whatsoever, should they persist in their neocolonialist ambitions in Vietnam and continue to maintain the expansionist policy of an international policemen, then it will be impossible for them to avoid more shameful and crushing defeats in Vietnam and the world.

Dien Bien

HOANG QUOC VIET SPEAKS AT HANOI PUBLIC RALLY

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[Speech by Hoang Quoc Viet, party Central Committee member, Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium member, and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, at meeting of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Hanoi City Fatherland Front Committee at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi on the evening of 19 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, in an atmosphere of joy over the heroic frontline's victories, we are gathering here to solemnly commemorate the 15th anniversary of 20 July, the day our people's resistance against French colonialists ended successfully, to heartily respond to President Ho's appeal by advancing toward complete vanquish of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, and to welcome the statement of the Republic of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

After the great Dien Bien Phu victory, on 20 July 1954, the Geneva agreements on Vietnam were signed, ending the French colonialist war of aggression in Vietnam, confirming the Vietnamese people's basic national rights--independence, sovereignty, reunification, and territorial integrity--and putting forward basic principles for preventing a new war of aggression by foreign countries against the Vietnamese people and, therefore, assuring lasting peace in Vietnam, Indochina, and Southeast Asia.

However, the aggressive and bellicose U.S. imperialists betrayed their own pledge, sabotaged the overall Geneva agreements, and resorted to all measures in the hope of transforming the southern part of our country into a U.S. neocolony and military base and perpetuating the division of our fatherland.

Therefore, for 15 years [words indistinct] our people have relentlessly waged a war of resistance to protect the Geneva agreements and their basic national rights. The war which the U.S. imperialists have pursued to invade the southern part of our country has become the most ruthless war in mankind's history.

According to the recent revelation by military and historic researchers in the United States the Americans have had to spend as much as 400 billion dollars on the war. They have mobilized more than 1.2 million U.S., puppets, and satellite troops with five of the best U.S. generals. They have used the most lethal military equipment and weapons, causing indignation among people the world over.

With a large army and great quantities of bombs and bullets, the U.S. aggressors believe they can subdue our people. But they have committed the most serious mistake in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive history.

The Vietnamese people are an heroic people. Since the foundation of their country, they have never submitted to any aggressor. Today, faced with foreign aggression and transgression of their sacred national rights, compatriots and combatants nationwide are of the same mind and, with all their strength and talent, resolutely arise and prosecute the greatest resistance war in their country's history to fight the U.S. aggressors and their country-selling lackeys, writing shining golden historic pages.