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SOUTH VIETNAM

Question: Would you describe your concrete plans for the rehabilitation of Vietnam?

Answer: The 10-point proposal of National Liberation Front and the 12-point action program of the Provisional Revolutionary Government have given a clear picture of the direction after the advent of peace. We will endeavor to realize extensive democratic freedom, freedom of religious belief, equality of various religions, equality of both sexes, and what not. We will pay special attention to the rehabilitation and development of agriculture and industries. We will also make efforts to recover normal relations between north and south. A unification of the fatherland will be realized step by step through peaceful negotiation between north and south without either side trying to force its wishes on the other.

Question: When do you think a unification of north and south will be realized? North Vietnam is a socialist country, and if a coalition government of "extensive democratic forces" is established in the south, will there not be any contradictions between north and south?

Answer: Our goal is the realization in the very near future of a "South Vietnam as a neutral and independent nation" and then of a "peaceful reunification of north and south through negotiation." As you have pointed out, however, the coalition government which will be formed in the south will have to conduct long negotiations with the socialist regime in the north, as the former will be an "extensive democratic government." By following a peaceful independent diplomatic policy, South Vietnam will establish diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with all other countries, including the United States, in conformity with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and irrespective of differences in political and social systems. At the same time, we would like to obtain aid with no political string attached to it from all countries, including Japan, in the forms of capital investments, providing of techniques, and sending of technical experts.

PRG APPEAL URGES STEP-UP IN OFFENSIVES

ADSM

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 2 Sep 69 S

[Commentary: "The appeal of the just cause, the strength of the determined-to-win tradition"]

[Text] At a time when all the south, in a seething offensive resolve against the U.S.-puppets, is scoring achievements to greet the two glorious historic days of the nation, 19 August and 2 September, the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government has issued an appeal urging all our southern armed forces and people to resolutely step up the general offensive so as to rapidly advance the present anti-U.S. national salvation resistance toward complete victory.

This appeal highly evaluates our people's unsubmitive tradition during the past 24 years and the combat achievements of our southern armed forces and people in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, especially the great, overall achievements scored since the early Mau Than spring days.

Our southern armed forces and people are very proud of and elated over this strong encouragement. According to the correct appraisal by the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government and the NPLSV, the general offensive and concerted uprisings of our southern armed forces and people have drive in the U.S.-puppets into the path of overall defeat.

After failing in their search-and-destroy and pacification strategies, the U.S. imperialists have retreated to the passive and defensive position with their clear-and-hold strategy, seeking to defend their bases and lairs which are used as shelters. But this has also failed.

Guerrilla warfare has strongly developed in the cities, towns, and right in the heart of Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh, straining the U.S.-puppet troops on all battlefields, exterminating diehard cruel agents and traitors, dealing painful blows at the enemy lairs, and causing the U.S.-puppets to become more passive and embarrassed in their counterattacks. In launching pacification operations against areas close to cities or in nibbling at the liberated areas with a view to using them as screens to defend their rear areas, the U.S.-puppet clique cannot escape from being badly mauled by the liberation troops.

In shrinking back toward their defensive positions, the U.S.-puppet clique can only suffer heavier blows. Saigon, Da Nang, and other places, however heavily defended they may be, cannot escape from attacks. The series of attacks of our armed forces and people from Tri Thien to the point of Camau, in the early days of August, clearly proved this fact. On the Binh Long-Tay Ninh battlefield alone, between the night of 11 and 17 August, the PLAF strongly and accurately hit almost all of the U.S.-puppets' most seasoned units in eastern Nam Bo, killing, injuring or capturing more than 6,000 of the enemy, including more than 3,500 U.S. troops, and destroying 530 military vehicles, including 450 tanks and armored vehicles, 70 artillery pieces, 90 aircraft, and scores of depots.

Failures in both mopping-up operations and defensive tasks are bitter realities for the U.S.-puppet clique in the military field. Along with repeated attacks, the compatriots have arisen in armed struggles, encircled military posts, punished the villains, destroyed their oppressive apparatus, and regained control of these areas, thus reducing the U.S.-puppet clique's pacification scheme to bitter failure.

The Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh workers and laborers' struggle for a better life and for democracy, and the movement for peace and for the overthrow of the Thieu-Ky clique in various cities are driving the puppet administration into serious isolation and weakness.

Being unable to do otherwise, the U.S. aggressors had to instruct Thieu to replace Tran Van Huong with Tran Thien Khiem, a bloodthirsty military man, as premier of the puppet administration with a view to strengthening the puppet administration so that it may more effectively serve their scheme of intensifying and prolonging the war. Through this political move, the true nature of the U.S. aggressors and puppet traitors has been more clearly exposed before the Paris conference and world public opinion.

Meanwhile, the prestige of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government has continued to increase, and its 10-point overall solution, glowing with our just cause, has won sympathy and strong support from people throughout the world.

Faced with repeated bitter defeats in both the military and political fields, the U.S. imperialists had to announce their scheme of de-Americanizing the war, which actually is aimed at strengthening the puppet armed forces, carrying out their policy of using Vietnamese to kill Vietnamese, and prolonging and intensifying the aggressive war in the south--all policies that are against the peace aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and the people worldwide. But these last measures resorted to by the U.S. imperialists cannot help them retrieve their losses.

More than 1.2 million U.S.-puppet troops are being shattered by the South Vietnam armed forces and people. Thus, shrugging off this heavy burden onto the puppet armed forces, a trait army that has thus far ignored the word "victory" and which disintegrates when faced with the South Vietnam armed forces and people's offensive, is truly an illusion. On 10 August 1969, UPI openly stated: "It will take a long time for the republican armed forces--that is, the puppet armed forces--to fight without U.S. assistance."

It is obvious that since the beginning of the Mau Than year, the U.S.-puppet clique has sustained repeated bitter defeats. Especially since early August 1969, our armed forces and people have dealt them heavier blows. Their clear-and-hold strategy is being doomed. Their scheme of exerting maximum pressure and regaining the position of strength has been appropriately punished. Their accelerated pacification plan has endured new setbacks. The international contradictions and struggle for power among the lackeys are becoming acute. The American and world people are demanding that the Nixon administration end its aggressive war.

Treading in Johnson's footsteps, Nixon is rushing forward a deadend alley and is facing the abyss of complete defeat. However, being very stubborn and cunning by nature, the bellicose Washington clique is still unwilling to relinquish its aggressive designs and its intention of prolonging the war. Both the U.S. aggressors and puppets have resorted to all savage, brutal maneuvers, threats, and oppressive and terroristic measures, using B-52 aircraft and toxic chemicals to subdue and suppress our people's fighting will. Moreover, they have advanced psywar arguments to create an illusion about their good will for peace.

Our people are well aware that now is the period of death throes of the land grabbers and country sellers. They can cause difficulties, death, and suffering to our compatriots, but they can never reverse their defeated situation on all battlefields.

During the past 24 years, the South Vietnamese people, developing the August Revolution traditions, have never taken a step backward on the path of struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom. Our armed forces and people are determined to carry out the appeal of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government, to highly develop the heroic and unsubmitive traditions of the August Revolution, to bravely rush forward with the impetus of past victories, to overcome all sacrifices, hardships, and tremendous difficulties, to resolutely struggle and win, and to fight until the Americans get out and the puppets are overthrown. The final victory will surely be ours.

USSR CALLS FOR TRADE IMBALANCE CORRECTION

Singapore CTK in English to CTK Prague 0905 GMT 3 Sep 69 B (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 3--The Soviet Union is planning a series of trade promotion campaigns in its efforts to boost business with Malaysia and Singapore and narrow the trade balance, now in favor of the two Asian countries. The campaign will begin with a trade and industrial exhibition in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, later this month. There will also be visits of Soviet trade delegations and Soviet offers of technical assistance.

Announcing this Tuesday at the Soviet Embassy in Singapore, the deputy trade representative of the USSR trade representation in Malaysia, Mr. E.N. Mikhaylov, said: "We are not satisfied with the trade balance. We would like to buy more from both countries, but we need the foreign exchange to pay for the goods."

He said: "If Malaysia and Singapore buy more goods from us, then we will have more money to buy more goods from you. Our trade will therefore increase."

At present, the USSR buys rubber and tin from Malaysia each year worth about 100 million U.S. dollars. Malaysia purchases goods from the USSR worth only 2 million dollars a year. Singapore exports about 20 million U.S. dollars' worth of goods to the USSR each year, against its imports of 12 million dollars.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY TO INCUR STIFFER PENALTIES

Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 4 Sep 69 D

[Text] Two communist terrorists have been killed by security forces in the Binatang district of Sarawak. The National Operations Council, briefed on this at a meeting today, was also told that with the exception of a minor case of arson, the general situation throughout the country has been quiet for the past 2 days.

The National Operations Council also announced that heavier penalties will now be imposed on those organizers or participants in processions and meetings which could endanger public security. It approved the amendments on internal security and restriction on processions and meetings in the security area regulations of 1966. The amended regulations clarified that certain offenses will be liable to a sentence of not less than 1 year and not exceeding 3 years and a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars. The previous penalties were jail terms not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 3,000 dollars, or both.

BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT--Malaysia and Thailand have agreed in principle to set up a joint committee at ministerial level to promote fishing industries in both countries. A joint statement issued after 2 days of talks in Kuala Lumpur said the committee will also consider appropriate measures to explore ways and means of preventing a recurrence of difficulties in fisheries. (Kuala Lumpur International English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 69 D)