

A  
file subj.  
date sub-cat.  
10/69

QUAN GIAI PHONG COMMENTARY ON U.S. FAILURES

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0930 GMT 1 Oct 69 S

[QUAN GIAI PHONG commentary, signed "Nguoi Binh Luan": "The U.S.-puppets' further decline in autumnal storms and the path leading them toward inevitable defeat in the war of aggression in South Vietnam")

[Text] After taking office, the hawkish Nixon has nursed the great ambition of seeking to end the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam from a position.

of strength in order to make a leap toward gaining a reputation, which he has long coveted, for being a benefactor in the United States and for knowing how to end the costliest war in U.S. history, regarding human and material resources.

But, in truth, how has Nixon acted? Johnson's war has long become Nixon's war. This is the comment by the majority of Western newspapers and U.S. politicians. In fact, right after entering the White House like a quack with old medical prescriptions, Nixon hoped that he would succeed in resuscitating U.S. strategy-- an agonizing patient.

Nixon advocated maintaining the clear-and-hold strategy, reinforcing defensive systems, endeavoring to block our offensive, creating maximum military pressure, and intensively using bombs and shells to wear down and destroy our potential, while hurriedly strengthening and modernizing the puppet armed forces in order to puppetize the war and to materialize the scheme of withdrawing part of the U.S. troops, while succeeding in securing a position of strength of the battlefield and maintaining a neocolonialist regime in the south.

The enemy has stepped up the accelerated pacification activities in an effort to restore the puppet administration system in villages and hamlets, develop the Civil Guard, militia, and civil self-defense forces in localities, and set up espionage and reconnaissance networks. The enemy has carried out psychological warfare activities, attacked our bases, and established protective belts for the cities, while preparing forces to attack us, after a political solution is reached. [as heard] The United States has also concerned itself with strengthening the Thieu-Ky puppet administration, mustering political forces as props, and seeking every possible means to capitalize on the Paris conference as its tribune and to utter irrational arguments in order to cover up its dark schemes.

These schemes have proven that, although suffering increasingly heavier defeats and being forced to passively de-escalate the war, the United States remains extremely stubborn and crafty and continues to cling to its neocolonialism policies in the south.

But, no matter how crafty Nixon's plots may be and no matter how cruel the U.S. tricks may be, the enemy still fails to block our armed forces' and people's offensive and uprising storms which are raging violently. Our armed forces' and people's offensive and uprising blows in August and September have bankrupted Nixon's urgent, immediate objectives and driven the U.S.-puppets to comprehensive and extremely heavy setbacks.

#### The First Great Failure

The U.S.-puppet defense plan has become increasingly ineffective, negative, and passive. Although the U.S.-puppets, drawing experiences from our previous offensives, have intensively strengthened their defense system, applying positive precautionary measures, they have failed to prevent the attacks and uprisings of our armed forces and people from slamming upon their heads.

Their defense system has been breached in many places. In the wake of their setback in summer of 1969, the U.S.-puppets have made every effort and taken every means to readjust their defense system to cope with our autumn offensive.

In eastern Nam Bo, particularly in Binh Long, Phuoc Long, and Tay Ninh provinces, they have set up a strategically important defense line, strengthening the defense system protecting Saigon to the north and northwest and sending in their crack units, including on the U.S. side, the 1st Air Cavalry Division, the 1st Infantry Division, the 25th Infantry Division, and the 11th Armored Regiment, and, on the puppet side, the 5th Division, the 15th Armored Regiment, the 3d Airborne Brigade, and the 34th and 35th Ranger Battalions.

In Binh Long and northern Tay Ninh alone, they have sent in more than 20 infantry and armored infantry battalions and the 11th armored regiment with more than 600 tanks and armored cars. They have also set up a number of key positions around important centers and on communication lines and have regularly operated outside their positions to spot, probe, and block us while supporting local troops to carry out pacification operations, nibble at liberated areas, and set up more military posts to strengthen their resistant force. They have also used strategic aircraft, B-52's, to drop a large quantity of bombs.

But also in this area, the armed and political forces of the armed forces and people in Binh Long, Phuoc Long, and Tay Ninh provinces have clearly demonstrated their overwhelming strong position by attacking the enemy most consecutively and vigorously and winning the greatest and most lively victories, driving both U.S. and puppet troops into a position which they can neither defend nor hold. Every maneuver to strengthen defense and precaution has proved ineffective.

In central Trung Bo, apart from using more than 30,000 U.S. troops to protect Da Nang and to strengthen the defense of Hue city, the enemy has mobilized a relatively large force to repeatedly conduct operations in southwestern Da Nang and strike at the A Chau and A Luoi areas. But from the mountainsides to the deltas, fringes of cities, and Da Nang and Hue cities, everywhere he has been painfully beaten and suffered many failures.

In the Mekong delta, the U.S.-puppets have intensively carried out their pacification and nibbling operations, setting up more military posts, raiding supply lines, readjusting the deployment of forces in a number of areas, and building precautionary defense in some areas. But they have encountered a violent resistance from our armed forces and people. The PLAF in the Mekong delta have increasingly stepped up their guerrilla war, combining military attacks, political struggles, and proselyting offensives, annihilating many pacification teams, exterminating villains and destroying shackles, dissolving civil defense organization, besieging enemy military posts, regaining mastership rights, and enlarging liberating areas.

In sum, in the autumn days, as the PLAF Command's communique has stressed, our armed forces and people have attacked more than 40 cities and towns, including Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Dalat, Can Tho, 60 command posts of regimental level and upward, and more than 30 military ports, inflicting very serious losses on the enemy.

The results of these offensives clearly prove not only that the U.S.-puppet clique cannot effectively carry out their strategies, tactics, and defensive plans, but also that they cannot prevent their situation from deteriorating ever more seriously. Their deployments of troops have met with ever more serious difficulties. The enemy strength, although enormous, has been spread thin to meet the requirements of the various battlefields.

From mountains and jungles to delta regions, along the communication lines and in the cities, their combat-ready mobile forces are small. The U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division is the enemy combat-ready mobile force in the 3rd Tactical Zone. But almost all its units have been closely tied down in the dispersed key positions in the three provinces of Phuoc Long, Binh Long, and Tay Ninh in an area 120 kilometers long and 60 kilometers wide. In this negative, passive position, the U.S.-puppet troop concentration points and key positions have been constantly attacked. Faced with this situation, they usually have, on the one hand, to resist the attacks and, on the other hand, to bring in small reinforcement forces. But these rescue forces have often been (?fought back).

#### The Second Great Failure

The U.S.-puppet strategic forces have been bitterly battered and have become ever weaker. The de-Americanization scheme obviously becomes an illusion. Our people's and armed forces' offensive drives in August and September have driven the U.S.-puppet strategic forces into an extremely critical situation. They cannot meet the requirements of the war which, like a bottomless barrel, is taking away thousands of U.S.-puppet lives.

In the meantime, their replenishment source has dried up. In 45 days, from 1 August to 15 September, 1969, our armed forces and people have killed, wounded, and abducted more than 65,000 enemy troops, including 25,000 U.S. and satellite troops, destroyed or inflicted serious damages to five brigades and regiments, 24 battalions, and 129 companies of the U.S.-puppet forces.

The infantry forces, which represent 23 percent of the U.S. combat forces which, in turn, represent 60 percent of the U.S. expeditionary forces, have already sustained serious casualties. Replenishment forces have met with great difficulties and their quality has been seriously reduced. Moreover, the U.S. command has sought to replace the armed forces with firepower, thereby reducing the U.S. forces' combat efficiency. Mobile forces become scarce, because they are tied up in the concentration points and key positions of their extremely negative defensive plans. Moreover, U.S. infantry forces have been spread thin to accompany the puppet armed forces in the pressure-relieving operations, and in the defense of troop concentration points and key positions.

As a result, both masters and servants have been seriously battered. The puppet strength has been seriously reduced. On an average, some 40,000 puppet troops have been put out of combat, have deserted their ranks or have been disbanded. Therefore, the Thieu-Ky-Khien clique has actively stepped up pressgangs and resorted to cunning measures to increase the puppet strength, such as by integrating civilian self-defense elements into Civil Guard and popular forces, or by integrating Civil Guards and popular forces into regular and reserve forces, and so forth.

Despite this, they still cannot make up for the increasing number of casualties and desertions. The combat quality of the puppet army obviously has been lowered. Seventy percent of the puppet armed forces are now composed of new recruits who do not have good fighting skills due to their short period of training and because they do not want to die in the place of U.S. troops. There is also a serious shortage of company-grade officers and technicians. As a result, the puppet armed forces are completely dependent upon the U.S. forces in firepower and logistics support.

The U.S.-puppet troops' morale has dropped further. Defeat has become disastrously prevalent among U.S.-puppet officers and soldiers. Cases of retreat from death, leaving dead bodies of U.S.-puppet troops on the battlefield, collective desertion, not obeying orders, struggle for repatriation, fear of combat, and lack of bravery during operations have occurred on all battlefields on several occasions.

The U.S.-puppet commanders are greatly concerned because these cases have occurred among the crack U.S. units; for instance, a collective antiwar movement on the battlefield was staged by Company A of the 3d Battalion, 196th Division in the Que Son Valley on 24 August, and by many troops of the 1st Airborne Cavalry Division at Phuoc Vinh on 16 August. Fear provoked troops of the 2d Battalion and 3d Brigade, 11th Armored Regiment at Hon Quan, Binh Long Province fired at one another during an attempted rescue of the 3d Brigade's command post on 20 August. Regarding leaving corpses on the battlefield, hundreds of bodies of U.S. troops were left behind at Suoi Vay and Luu Bia, Tay Ninh Province.

Desertion among puppet troops has increased further. On the average, there are 15,000 deserters each month. The number of deserters among puppet rangers and commandoes has also increased. The mutiny and anti-war movement has been developing. Typical was the mutiny of a group of artillery-men of the puppet 9th Division in Vinh Binh city, Tra Vinh Province on the night of 12 to 13 August. A puppet serviceman of the 4th Battalion of the 50th Regiment shot and killed many high-ranking U.S.-puppet officers who had prevented puppet troops from mourning President Ho's death.

So, how can the U.S.-puppets mend the deficit in numerical strength and improve the quality of their defeated armies while coping with the simultaneous attacks by our southern armed forces and people? Their only solution is to rely on their tanks, aircraft, and artillery in order to reduce their infantry casualties. However, due to the U.S.-puppets' low morale, their armed forces have been unable to suppress the assault strength on the battlefield, whereas their tanks, armored vehicles, and infantrymen have been destroyed in greater numbers while U.S.-puppet troops have beat a retreat, abandoning their vehicles. The number of aircraft downed or damaged over the past 45 days was fourtimes greater than the number during the same period last year. In several cases, two or three, or seven or eight aircraft were neatly downed in a single battle. Thus, all measures which the Americans consider as keys or levers for improving the puppet army's situation cannot be carried out.

They have gone bankrupt in de-Americanizing the war and will never be able to carry out this dark and stupid scheme. Many U.S. senators, after hearing the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Wheeler, report before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, said that they had serious doubts about the speed in Vietnamizing the war. (AFP from Washington on 28 August)

As a U.S. officer operating for 10 months in the Mekong delta said: "If they"--meaning puppet troops--"could assume the protection of this area by themselves, I would be very surprised." UPI on 19 August admitted: "Even a number of high-ranking officers, including General Westmoreland, do not believe in the government's policy of Vietnamizing the war by replacing U.S. troops with South Vietnamese"--meaning puppet--"troops."

As for the French, LE FIGARO, it flatly said in its 25 August issue: "The possibility of South Vietnamese"--meaning puppet--"troops to really replace U.S. expeditionary troops is only a deceitful trick which Mr Nixon understands very well."

It can be affirmed that in the future, even after fulfillment by the puppet army of its modernization plan, it will be still unable to assume the U.S. Army's role and cope with the vigorous attacks of our troops and people. At that moment, compared to a U.S. division, in terms of equipment alone, a puppet division will have only the firepower of one-fourth of the machineguns, one-third of the artillery, one-half of the mortars, one-sixth of supporting tactical planes, one-sixteenth of the helicopters, and one-sixth of tanks, transport vehicles, and armored vehicles.

That is not to mention its ability to supply bombs, ammunition, fuel, and spare parts. Its ability to maintain them is also much lower than the U.S. Army's ability. Faced with the repeated attacks of our troops and people, the puppet troops--even with the U.S. expeditionary troops' support--have been unable to stand up. How will they be able to avoid collapse after U.S. troops' withdrawal?

If we look back at the past, we realize that the puppet troops have been unable to cope with the attacks of our troops and people. The Americans have been forced to introduce one-half million troops and spend billions of dollars each year. Yet both bosses and lackeys have suffered heavy defeats. That is why one wonders what miraculous means the Americans resort to to breathe life into the puppet army and implement their plan to Vietnamize the war.

### The Third Great Failure

The results of accelerated pacification are only formalistic. Closely connected with the plot to puppetize the war, the U.S.-puppets' accelerated pacification schemes have been considered a very important strategic measure in all the military, political, and economic fields. Thus, they have devoted much effort to the rural pacification task. They have exerted their greatest effort to disputing with us the possession of the delta, the populated areas around cities, provincial capitals, and district capitals and along communication lines, especially the Mekong delta.

They have mobilized from 50 to 70 percent of the puppet regulars and the majority of Civil Guards and militiamen in the 4th Tactical Zone to carry out the pacification task.

Resorting to cruel and crafty tricks, they have attacked us militarily and, at the same time deceived us with political measures, ordered their spies and "Phoenix" agents to destroy our revolutionary bases, engaged in psychological warfare, and carried out their open-arms policy in order to weaken our armed forces and revolutionary masses, install their oppressive machinery, and brazenly intensify their conscription measures.

They have resorted to all malicious tactical measures: leapfrog, airborne envelopment, and deep attacks into the liberated areas. They have used their regulars and Civil Guards in cooperation with traitors and spies to fiercely attack a certain area, attacking it again and again over a long period in order to wipe out our bases. They have used regional troops stationed in various posts to nibble at liberated areas in concentric expansion moves and intensified the use of bombs and bullets, in particular the spraying of chemical poisons and the B-52 bombings in order to destroy ricefields and gardens and force our compatriots to leave their beloved native villages and settle in the areas under their temporary control.

In short, the U.S.-puppets' accelerated pacification scheme means only thousands of accumulated unforgivable crimes, scorched-land tactics, terrorism, savage murders, massive arrests and imprisonments. This scheme has brought destruction, death, and separation to our compatriots, making their life miserable. But the U.S.-puppets are facing unpredictable difficulties. These are the contradictions between the goal of the pacification task--winning over the people's hearts and minds, according to the U.S. puppets--and their savage and cruel deeds which have increased our people's hatred and made our people's struggle movement become fiercer and fiercer. The U.S.-puppets' cruelty does not prove that they are strong, but has only bared their weakened and critical situation.

Clearly realizing the enemy's decay, many localities have stepped up the guerrilla warfare movement, and the regional PLAF have effectively supported the compatriots in arising, punishing hooligans and pacification agents, disbanding civil self-defense organizations, smashing enemy bondage organizations, and gaining the right to mastership in areas still under temporary enemy control.

Various provinces in the Mekong River delta, such as Ben Tre, My Tho, An Giang, Can Tho, Rach Gia, and Camau, and various provinces in central Vietnam, from Quang Tri to Binh Thuan, have staunchly fought, combined the three troop categories and the three offensive spearheads, attacked the enemy on sweep operations while surrounding his posts, and carried out troop-proselyting activities while shooting at planes and hunting armored personnel carriers and hovercraft.

We have, therefore, succeeded in smashing and dooming many important enemy pacification spearheads, firmly maintaining the revolutionary administration in the liberated areas, and gaining the right to mastership in areas still under temporary enemy control, such as Ba Tri, Mo Cay, and Giong Trom, in Ben Tre Province; Ba Chuc and Tinh Bien, in Tri Ton; the Vinh Te Canal, in An Giang Province; Luong My, the area along Route 20, the area adjacent to Route 4, and Thanh Hung in My Tho Province; the Camau Canal [words indistinct] areas around the Vinh Long provincial capital, and so forth.

In suburban areas and in the cities, our political bases continue to be maintained and developed. The enemy pacification plan has been checked and driven back an important step. In many places, our compatriots left strategic hamlets and concentration camps and returned to their native land to cling to their ricefields and hard in order to earn a living.

In cooperation with the PLAF, our compatriots in many localities have built combat villages and hamlets, resolutely holding their lands, actively fighting the enemy, stepping up production, and contributing manpower and wealth to the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance.

With the might of the invincible people's war line, with the correct guidelines, and with their own efforts, our armed forces and people have simultaneously hit the pacification teams right in their targeted pacification areas, fragmenting the enemy's oppressive network and advancing toward completely foiling the U.S.-puppets' pacification plan.

The situation is developing in favor of our side. U.S. Defense Secretary Laird bitterly admitted that "the results of the accelerated pacification task are only on paper." On 12 September 1969, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE flatly noted: "In only one or two nights of the offensive, the adversary"--that is, the PLAF--"can imperil all progress recently achieved in the pacification effort."

The 4th great failure in the military field has engendered a series of serious political and economic difficulties and setbacks in South Vietnam and even on U.S. territory. Because of Nixon's crooked and deceitful attitude in his presidential post during the past 8 months and because of his treading in Johnson's footsteps, the U.S. people still have to shoulder the burden of this costly war.

The people's movement of struggle for an end to the U.S. aggressive war, for U.S. troop withdrawal, and for letting the South Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs has mounted further, attracting Americans of various circles, including a number of famous U.S. politicians. Unwilling to go to fight in Vietnam for the selfish interests of a number of bellicose U.S. gun-dealer capitalists, many U.S. youths have refused to join the army, burning their draft cards or seeking asylum abroad.

The U.S. imperialists are facing an historic truth: there is no war which has caused the world people to so spit at and to so fiercely condemn the United States, and which the Americans have so strongly opposed as the war of aggression in Vietnam.

In August 1969, the Apollo 11 success could not save Nixon and his clique from losing face. Everywhere they went, Nixon, during his world trip, and State Secretary Rogers and Governor Rockefeller, during their visits to Asia and Latin America, encountered strong antiwar protests and heard the local people's indignant cries, "End the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam," "Send Nixon to the moon," and "Nixon, Rogers, and Rockefeller, go home."

A number of American satellites, which have sent their troops to participate in the aggressive war in Vietnam, have planned to withdraw their troops to avoid sustaining the same ignominious defeats on the South Vietnamese battlefield as have their bosses. Faced with this stalemated and defeated situation, on 16 September Nixon announced the withdrawal of 35,000 U.S. troops from South Vietnam, trying to make the Americans and world's people believe wrongly that the United States has good will.

After Nixon's announcement of the second phase of troop withdrawal, the U.S. and world public immediately unmasked and condemned him because people knew too well his deceitful trick, because this withdrawal of 35,000 thousand troops is insignificant, and because the speed of this withdrawal is slower than the previous one. Withdrawing 35,000 troops while one-half million U.S. troops are still present in South Vietnam, Nixon can hardly cover up the hideous image of a disappointed and stupid hawk.

These are eloquent proofs of the isolation of U.S. imperialism--this international gendarme--and the maliciousness and craftiness of Nixon who is unable to safeguard U.S. influence and prestige which are being shaken to the roots. U.S. prestige has decreased to the lowest level. Because of this situation, deep contradictions have prevailed among the U.S. authorities. The prolonged and increasingly fierce debates among the American people and politicians have led Nixon to a crossroad: on one side are the hawks and on the other is the strong pressure of a number of pragmatic politicians who want to extricate the United States from the war of aggression.

Thus, Nixon is still in a deadend. The contradictions between the Americans and puppets, which are developing day by day, have manifested themselves in the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the replacement of U.S. troops by puppet troops, the cease-fire on the occasion of President Ho's funeral, the recent reshuffle of the puppet cabinet, and so forth. These contradictions are sowing discord between the Americans and puppets, increasing their difficulties and weakening them further. Because of their heavy military defeats, their political situation has become very confused and their economy has encountered many difficulties.

Although the United States has breathed life into the Saigon political body in an effort to resuscitate it, the Thieu-Ky puppet administration has increasingly exposed its extreme rottenness, thus forcing the Americans to swap their lackeys in midstream.

The Americans resorted to the farce of reshuffling Huong's cabinet. But this farce of swapping clowns and actors can by no means improve the situation. Conversely, this farce has further stained the ignoble political stage in Saigon. The Saigon government is mostly composed of militarymen famous for their bellicosity and corruption and Can Lao Nhan Vi Party members, who had, together with Diem and Nhu, invited snakes in to bite chickens in the home coop, thus committing countless crimes against our people.

The Saigon government, which has been headed by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate which was originally lackey soldiers, which does not possess any significant political base, and which can only live on dollars, bayonets, and gun barrels, is obviously unattractive. No matter how the Americans may adorn Thieu, Ky, and Khiem, the latter have further proven that they have been increasingly isolated and that their political base has increasingly shrunk. As a result, they have been unable to soothe our people's extreme indignation and the discontent of various political and religious factions, even in the areas under their temporary control.

The U.S. intention of leaning on the reactionary Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration in order to maintain neocolonialism in the south is like building castles on sand, which will certainly collapse in the face of the unprecedented and tremendously mounting wave of struggle of our armed forces and people.

Their economic and financial difficulties have been increasingly piled up. Especially, since the beginning of this year, the puppet economy has increasingly declined, and the puppet budget has suffered a serious deficit.

In 1969, the Saigon puppet administration's budget has suffered a deficit of 50 billion piasters, an inflation of 62 billion piasters, and tremendously soaring prices. The prices of many vital stuffs for our people's everyday life have been doubled or tripled. Corruption has been widespread. Many Western newsmen remarked that the Saigon puppet administration's regime is corrupt, has lived on corruption, and has taken advantage of it to enrich itself, but that such people--meaning the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique--can hardly survive for a long time.

The livelihood of the people, especially the urban compatriots, has become increasingly miserable. The troops and civil servants of the puppet administration, at all levels, have suffered increasing privations, due to low salaries and high cost of living. The struggle movement demanding a better life and democracy everywhere, from the cities to the rural areas, is increasingly distressing to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration.

These setbacks have rapidly plunged the U.S.-puppets into a comprehensive stalemate and crisis and will certainly drive them to complete failure. With their offensive uprising achievements during last autumn, the southern armed forces and people have marked a new stage of progress in the process of continuous offensive and uprisings, of winning increasingly greater victories, and of advancing toward complete victory.

The U.S.-puppets are in the process of increasingly bitter setbacks. Realities on the southern battlefield, in the 1969 autumn days, have further proven to the U.S. imperialists that they can never secure a position of strength in the hope of ending the war with a victory, as they wish. For the United States, securing a position of strength from its defeated position is like dreaming of seizing gold in broad daylight.

The U.S.-puppets' stubbornness in frenziedly resisting us has made the fight between us and the enemy fiercer, but cannot check the inevitable development in which the more stubbornly the enemy writhes, the heavier setbacks he will suffer, and in which he can by no means avoid complete failure.

The only path for the United States to solve the war in honor and in conformity with the U.S. people's aspiration is to strictly and unconditionally withdraw all troops, not to maintain the Thieu-Ky lackey clique, and let the southern people decide their own affairs.

Determined to fully carry out President Ho's testament, which said: "The anti-U.S. resistance may prolong, our compatriots may still have to sacrifice many more human and material resources, but we must, at all costs, resolutely defeat the U.S. aggressors and win complete victory." Our southern armed forces and people will certainly take advantage of past victories to surge forward and repeatedly and continuously attack the enemy until complete victory.

## NFLSV, PRG COMMEMORATE CPR'S ANNIVERSARY

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2330 GMT 2 Oct 69 S

[Text] On the evening of 30 September at the front's large conference hall, the NFLSV Central Committee and the Advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government organized a solemn meeting to commemorate the CPR's 20th national day. Attending the meeting were Dr Phung Van Cung, vice chairman of the NFLSV Central Committee Presidium and vice president of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government; Maj Gen Dong Van Cong, deputy minister of national defense of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government; delegates from political parties, organizations affiliated with the front and the PLAF; and more than 1,000 representatives of compatriots and combatants of the base area.

Dr Phung Van Cung delivered a speech heartily greeting the CPR's 20th founding anniversary. He said: "Following the Great Russian October Revolution in 1917, the victory of the Chinese revolution led to the founding of a new China on 1 October 1949. This event was of a very great international significance, tilting the balance of power completely toward the socialist camp and the forces loving peace, independence, and democracy all over the world. It was also a great success for a correct revolutionary line and for the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thoughts on socialist construction and on the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, whose population amounts to one-fourth of the world's."

Dr Phung Van Cung devoted a great part of his speech to praising the great achievements of the Chinese people who, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by the beloved and venerated President Mao Tse-tung, have continually developed the tradition of heroic and indomitable struggle in building the country, thereby transforming old, poor, and backward China into a powerful socialist country having modern industry, a developed agriculture, and an advanced culture, science and technology.

Dr Phung Van Cung also heartily applauded the increasingly close and unshakable Vietnamese-Chinese militant solidarity which President Ho and Chairman Mao have striven to promote and (?strengthen).

Dr Phung Van Cung, representing the 14 million southern compatriots, the NFLSV Central Committee, and the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government, sincerely thanked the glorious Chinese Communist Party, the CPR Government, headed by the beloved and venerated Chairman Mao, and the 700 million brotherly Chinese people for their wholehearted assistance and great and valuable support for our people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

## BRIEFS

YOUTHS TO ITALY--South Vietnam, October 2--A delegation of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Union has left here for a visit to Italy and the month of solidarity with Vietnam in that country, at the invitation of the Italian Communist League. The delegation is led by Nguyen Thanh Cong, member the Executive Committee of the South Vietnam LYU. Miss Nguyen Thai Anh (?Thu), a "valiant destroyer of Yanks" is included in the delegation. [Text] (LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY/Clandestine/English East Europe Far East 1536 GMT 2 Oct 69 B)