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QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON SOUTHERN VICTORIES SINCE 68 TET

Hanoi in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0330 GMT 20 Jul 70 S

[19 July QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article recapitulating the southern armed forces' and people's achievements in their continuous offensive and uprisings since early Mau Than spring]

[Text] Since early 1968, the vast frontline armed forces and people have continuously launched attacks and staged uprisings, winning great, comprehensive victories. Over the past 2 years or more, the southern armed forces and people have won unprecedentedly great and comprehensive strategic victories, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in all fields.

Militarily, the southern armed forces and people have further developed their strategic offensive position, acquiring a new and very strong strategic position, and attacking or besieging the enemy strategically on all the urban, rural, delta, and mountain battlefields.

The U.S.-puppets have been compelled to retreat into a defensive position throughout the southern war theater. Despite the enemy's strenuous consolidation of his strategically defensive position, the southern armed forces and people have scored very great achievements in annihilating the enemy's troop strength, war equipment, and reserve logistic supplies.

Defeated and encountering serious difficulties in all fields, the enemy had to passively implement the Vietnamization plan, seeking to gradually withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

The great victories of our armed forces and people in both parts of the country compelled the enemy to unconditionally stop the war of destruction against the north. This represents an extremely important strategic victory for our armed forces and people and, conversely, a very serious defeat for the enemy.

Politically, the southern armed forces and people have achieved great victories. Their revolutionary impetus has been enhanced. Since its emergence, the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government's prestige has been increasingly enhanced in the south and in the world. A revolutionary power system has been built and developed from the central to local echelons. The National United Front has been enlarged and consolidated. Since its emergence, the influence of the alliance of national, democratic, and peace forces has been extensively developed in the urban areas. The political struggle movement in southern cities has been firmly maintained and vigorously developed. The puppet administrative apparatus at all echelons has been seriously weakened. The puppet army has disintegrated by chunks. The enemy's internal contradictions have become even more acute. The defeatist psychology has spread more and more widely among U.S.-puppet ranks.

Our armed forces' and people's great victories have shaken the United States, creating serious difficulties for the Americans, politically, militarily, and economically. The American people have conducted a vigorously mounting movement to demand that the U.S. administration put an end to the war of aggression in Vietnam and bring U.S. troops home. The U.S. ruling circles' internal contradictions have become even more acute. The U.S. imperialists have become even more isolated internationally.

Generally speaking, over the past 2 years or more, our armed forces and people have firmly maintained and developed their offensive position, continuously winning great, comprehensive victories, whereas the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have suffered serious defeats. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive determination has been obviously shaken. Since Mau Than Tet, our armed forces and people have created comprehensively favorable conditions for winning many new, great victories and for advancing toward winning total victory.

Our armed forces and people have extensively destroyed the U.S.-puppets' troop strength and war equipment. From early 1968 to June 1970 the southern armed forces and people killed, wounded, or captured 1,505,000 enemy troops, including 535,000 U.S. and satellite troops. The southern armed forces and people annihilated 630,000 enemy in 1968 and 645,000 enemy in 1969, annihilating or seriously mauling six brigades, including one brigade annihilated in 1968 and five others annihilated in 1969, 11 regiments and battle groups, 275 battalions or battalion-size units, and 2,100 companies.

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"As for the Vietnamese people they have unswervingly and constantly defended the basic principles of the Geneva agreements, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. The four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. and the 10-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam adequately and clearly reflect these basic principles."

The paper continued: "The U.S. aggressors have not yet given up their dark design to cling to South Viet Nam. They are in a losing position and continue to suffer heavy failure. But are trying to launch partial counter-offensive and dreaming of winning a 'position of strength' on the battlefield and at the conference table. They are still hashing new venturesome moves. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors are in an irretrievable position. The armed forces and people throughout Viet Nam always bear in mind and act upon President Ho Chi Minh's appeal on July 20, last year which said: 'The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident, still they have not given up their evil design of clinging to the southern part of our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country.'"

Persisting in and promoting the fight till complete victory is the rock-like determination of the whole Vietnamese people and their armed forces who would certainly smash the U.S. "Vietnamization of the war" move, liberate the south, foil all U.S. provocative acts against the north, defend and build up socialist North Viet Nam and advance toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to side with the brother Lao and Khmer peoples in strengthening their militant solidarity bloc, opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys till total victory, realizing at all costs the fundamental national rights of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries which have been recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

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[Text] Since early 1968, the vast frontline armed forces and people have continuously launched attacks and staged uprisings, winning great, comprehensive victories. Over the past 2 years or more, the southern armed forces and people have won unprecedentedly great and comprehensive strategic victories, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in all fields.

Militarily, the southern armed forces and people have further developed their strategic offensive position, acquiring a new and very strong strategic position, and attacking or besieging the enemy strategically on all the urban, rural, delta, and mountain battlefields.

They have downed or destroyed 16,600 aircraft, including 6,000 in 1968, 6,400 in 1969, and 4,200 downed or destroyed in the first half of 1970. Five thousand one hundred artillery guns and heavy mortars and 2,100 bomb and ammunition dumps and gasoline and oil depots, including 1,500 artillery guns and heavy mortars and 500 bomb and ammunition dumps and gasoline and oil depots have been destroyed in the first half of this year. Sinking or setting ablaze 2,950 ships and combat launches, including 1,000 ships and combat launches sunk or set ablaze in 1968 and 1,700 others in 1969, they have also destroyed or damaged 19,500 military trucks and 23,000 tanks and armored cars, including 13,500 military trucks, tanks, and armored cars destroyed in 1968, 19,000 in 1969, and 10,000 in the first half of 1970.

The southern armed forces and people have positively carried out proselyting aimed at disintegrating enemy ranks. In early 1968, more than 200,000 puppet troops were disintegrated. In 1969, 150,000 puppet soldiers, responding to the southern people's proselyting, left enemy ranks and returned to the people.

In the first 3 months of 1970, 30,000 puppet soldiers deserted. An increasing number of puppet army battalions have opposed operational orders. In 1968, 70 puppet army battalions opposed operational orders. The number of puppet battalions opposing operational orders increased to 150 in 1969, when 800 mutinies in which puppet soldiers killed puppet commanders and U.S. advisers and destroyed war equipment and more than 120 cases in which puppet soldiers destroyed logistics installations were recorded. In the first half of 1970, the puppet army's desertion rate, as AFP on 32 April pointed out, "had reached alarming dimensions."

The antiwar movement has increasingly developed among U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam. According to U.S. and western reports, tens of thousands of U.S. servicemen have opposed the war of aggression in Indochina. The desertion rate among U.S. servicemen, which amounted to 73,000 men in 1969, has continued to rise.

The southern armed forces and people have accelerated their political struggle to regain power. In the early 1968 wave of struggles, more than 1.8 million compatriots throughout the south arose and struggled against the enemy. In the first half of 1970, in Ben Tre Province alone hundreds of thousands of compatriots arose. Most of the strategic hamlets throughout the south have been destroyed. At present, nearly all students and large numbers of compatriots in southern cities have struggled resolutely against the U.S.-puppets.

People's revolutionary councils and people's revolutionary committees have been set up in 42 provinces and cities, in (?150) districts and provincial capitals, and in more than 1,500 villages.

On 6 June 1969, the South Vietnamese People's National Delegates' Congress elected the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government and its Advisory Council. The PRG has established relations, to varying degrees, with 47 countries and has established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with 25 countries.

NHAN DAN LAUDS DOWNING OF 1,500TH U.S. PLANE BY LPF

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0535 GMT 21 Jul 70 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21-- The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN in an article today warmly hailed the recent exploit of the Lao Patriotic Armed Forces in downing the 1,500th U.S. aircraft in Laos.

The paper recalled that the U.S. imperialists have over the past 6 years conducted an air war of destruction against Laos, committing towering crimes against the people of that country. Besides, they have sent American military men and "advisers" and Thai combat troops to Laos while increasing military aid to the Lao rightist army to conduct a "special war" there.

The paper added: "The war crimes committed by the aggressors and traitors, however, can by no means prevent the Lao revolution from advancing forward. On the contrary, the Lao people's fight has unceasingly and steadily developed. Together with the recent big victories scored by the Lao patriots in Xieng Khoang-Plain of Jars region, in Attopeu, Saravane and many other places, their brilliant feat by having shot down or destroyed on the ground 1,500 piratical U.S. aircraft since May 17, 1964 has clearly shown the revolutionary heroism and valiant fighting capacity of the Lao people and their armed forces under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong. The new exploit is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in their air war of destruction in Laos. The Vietnamese people warmly welcome the fresh exploit of the fraternal Lao people and armed forces.

The paper reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's full support to the correct stand of the Lao Patriotic Front as expounded in its five-point solution advanced on March 6, 1970 and demanding that the U.S. respect and strictly implement the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, stop its intervention and aggression in Laos, first and foremost stop totally and unconditionally the bombing of Lao territory so as to create favourable conditions for the Lao to meet and settle their internal affairs.

"Should the Nixon administration obdurately continue its criminal aggression in Laos it would certainly invite upon itself still heavier punishing blows from the Lao people and their armed forces." NHAN DAN concluded.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AGREEMENT WITH CEYLON ANNOUNCED

Foreign Ministry Communique

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0238 GMT 21 Jul 70 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21--The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam today issued a communique announcing that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of Ceylon have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

NHAN DAN 21 July Article

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 0557 GMT 21 Jul 70 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21--The decision reached by the governments of the DRVN and Ceylon to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level between the two countries was warmly hailed by the daily NHAN DAN today as a fine development of the Vietnam-Ceylon friendship.