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NCNA RECOUNTS HISTORY OF U.S. FAILURE IN VIETNAM POLICY

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 2 May 75 OW

[International data: "The Total Bankruptcy of the U.S. Policy of Aggression Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Peking, 2 May 1975--U.S. imperialism's policy of aggression and intervention in South Vietnam, which it stubbornly pursued since 1954 after sabotaging the Geneva accords, met with complete failure following the liberation of Saigon by the patriotic soldiers and people of South Vietnam.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

In waging the war of aggression against Vietnam, the United States spent about \$200 billion. At one time the U.S. aggressor troops dispatched there numbered more than 543,000. The United States used all kinds of sophisticated weapons except nuclear weapons. However, the heroic Vietnamese people, defying brute force and persisting in protracted armed struggle and sustained people's war, finally defeated the aggression of U.S. imperialism and forced it to admit defeat and to turn tail and flee.

The Geneva accords stipulate that Vietnam should hold a national election in July 1956 to realize peaceful unification. However, in order to perpetuate its occupation of South Vietnam, the United States supported the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet clique in repeatedly rejecting the rational proposals on peaceful reunification of Vietnam put forward on many occasions by the DRV. Directed by the United States, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique went so far as to hold unilateral "elections" to establish a fascist dictatorial regime, thus making it impossible to hold a general election and undermining the peaceful reunification of Vietnam.

During the period from 1954 to 1961, U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam increased from 200 to 3,500 men. An average of 15 ships fully loaded with weapons and war material reached South Vietnam every month. Military airfields were expanded and increased in number from 6 to 57. Moreover, many naval bases and strategic highways were built. During this period, the 300,000 puppet troops built by the United States incessantly conducted large-scale operations to slaughter and "mop up" the South Vietnamese people.

After long preparation, the United States began to conduct "special warfare" in South Vietnam in 1961 and set up the "U.S. military assistance command in Vietnam" in order to strengthen its armed intervention. U.S. military personnel increased to more than 30,000 by the end of 1964. They not only assumed direct command over the puppet troops, but also directly took part in the various campaigns. U.S. airbases had increased to over 100 by then. In the period from 1954 to 1964, U.S. "aid" to South Vietnam amounted to \$4 billion, over 80 percent of which was direct military aid. Tens of thousands of tons of weapons and military equipment were illegally shipped to South Vietnam.

The U.S. "special warfare" suffered a disastrous defeat under the powerful counter-attacks of the South Vietnamese people. To save itself from defeat, the Johnson administration brazenly began large-scale bombing of North Vietnam on 7 February 1965. On 8 March, it dispatched U.S. ground troops to invade South Vietnam. Hence, the war of aggression escalated from "special warfare" to "local war." The strength of U.S. aggressor troops increased rapidly from 30,000 men to 543,500 by April 1969. Military expenses for the war of aggression in Vietnam from 1965 to 1973 totaled \$137 billion. In fiscal year 1969 alone, the expenses amounted to \$30 billion.

From 1965 to 1972, U.S. economic "aid" to the South Vietnamese puppet regime amounted to \$5.5 billion, in addition to large amounts of military "aid." During this period the United States dropped more than 7.48 million tons of bombs in Indochina (mainly North Vietnam), 3.5 times more than it dropped during World War II. But all these acts of war escalation were unable to save the U.S. policy of aggression from defeat. According to figures released by former U.S. Defense Secretary Laird, 45,933 men were killed and more than 300,000 wounded in the U.S. war of aggression from January 1961 to January 1973.

Disastrous defeat on the battlefield compelled the United States to turn to the negotiating table. The "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" was signed in Paris on 27 January 1973. However, the United States, not reconciled to withdrawing from South Vietnam, hoped to maintain its control and intervention there by continuing its plan to "Vietnamize" the war. The United States postponed signing the Paris agreement for 2 months and used this period to step up shipments of weapons and equipment to South Vietnam. It also left for the puppet troops the weapons and equipment of the withdrawing U.S. troops. In the first 2 weeks of November 1972, the United States shipped 9,000 tons of equipment to South Vietnam and handed more than 600 aircraft and helicopters to the puppet troops. On 2 December the same year, the United States decided to complete delivery in 4 weeks of military materiel scheduled to be delivered by the end of 1974. The result, however, was that the South Vietnamese puppet clique served as a "transport brigade." According to an estimate by U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger, military equipment captured by South Vietnam's People's Liberation Armed Forces was worth \$5.5 billion.

After the signing of the Paris agreement, more than 20,000 U.S. military personnel disguised as "civilian personnel" remained in South Vietnam serving as "advisers" and training the puppet troops. U.S. military "aid" to the South Vietnam puppet clique was worth more than \$1 billion a year. According to incomplete statistics, the South Vietnam puppet clique, supported by the United States, committed 532,154 cease-fire violations from 28 January 1973 to 10 January 1975, resulting in tens of thousands of people killed or wounded.

The United States and the South Vietnam puppet clique had to face the consequences of their acts of sabotaging the Paris agreement. To defend the Paris agreement, the patriotic soldiers and people of South Vietnam rose up in self-defense and severely punished the Saigon puppet clique. Under the powerful offensive launched in March by the patriotic soldiers and people of South Vietnam, the puppet troops were routed, and the puppet clique disintegrated. The U.S. Government had to hurriedly withdraw all its personnel in Saigon and in South Vietnam. Advancing from victory to victory, the liberation army liberated Saigon in one stroke. Thus, the war of aggression launched by the United States in ignominious defeat, and it was forced to completely withdraw from where it should have withdrawn so long ago.

CORRESPONDENT HAILS VICTORY OF PEOPLE'S WAR IN VIETNAM

Peking NCNA in English 2303 GMT 2 May 75 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, May 2, 1975--Striking with the momentum of an avalanche and fighting with the determination to fight and win, the heroic South Vietnamese army and people defeated the traitorous Nguyen Van Thieu clique, saboteurs of the Paris agreement, and its millions of puppet troops, liberated Saigon and achieved the great people's war victory that shook the world.

The liberation of Saigon is an outcome of the greatest historical significance, won by the Vietnamese people in a protracted just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is the second great event to focus world attention in Indochina and Asia after the liberation of Cambodia. This victory greatly heightens the militancy of revolutionary people all over the world and is a mortal blow to the arrogance of imperialism and the reactionaries. It sets a brilliant example to the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the people the world over.

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The victory of the South Vietnamese people and army fully illustrates the limitless might of people's war, proof that a just war supported by the people is bound to triumph and that reactionary cliques violating the people's interests are bound to be defeated. It once again demonstrates that the rule of history that a small and weak nation can defeat one that is big and strong.

Only 2 years ago, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, supported by the United States, with its million troops armed with modern equipment, controlled the major cities and main lines of communication. Nonetheless, under the fierce attacks of the South Vietnamese liberation armed forces, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique was totally overthrown. Beginning last March, the South Vietnamese army and people, supported by the people in the liberated areas and the struggle waged by millions of people in the enemy-controlled areas, launched a drive against the Saigon regime, which--attacked front and rear--was brought to its knees and total collapse. In a great sweep, the people's armed forces rapidly took the main cities including Hue, Danang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Phan Thiet, completely liberated over 20 provinces, triumphantly marched into liberated Saigon and overthrew the traitorous puppet regime. The great victory of the liberation of South Vietnam was won.

At the beginning of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the enemy's troops, financial resources and equipment were superior to those of the South Vietnamese people. But the people's armed forces, persisting in a correct line, turned small into big, weak into strong. Growing during the fighting, the people's armed forces developed step by step into a brave and strong people's army, good at waging struggle. In the decisive early March battles of this year, this army brought its great might into play and in one month wiped out six main divisions, that is, half of the Saigon puppet regime's main divisions, and liberated two thirds of the country, creating the favourable conditions for liberating the whole of South Vietnam.

The reason the people's armed forces were able to defeat the U.S.-Thieu clique and their troops equipped with the latest weapons is that the people's forces were fighting for the liberation of the nation with high political consciousness, disregarding sacrifices and generating boundless fighting capacity during the protracted war, they overcame numberless hardships and persisted to the end. There were few weapons, they seized those of the enemy and armed themselves. There was no food, they ate cassava and bananas. They fought in the dry-season and the rainy season. Scorning the enemy strategically, they pitted one against ten with daring and infinite courage. They successively defeated the enemy's "special war", "local war", "five lines offensives" and so-called "Vietnamization of the war".

The South Vietnamese people affectionately refer to the People's Liberation Armed Forces as the "people's army" and gave them full support. During the hardest times, the South Vietnamese people saved on food and clothing, donated "rice for national salvation and against U.S. aggression" and raised money to support the army. Young people in great numbers joined the army. The people in the enemy-controlled areas worked with the army, stood sentry, collected information and often protected it at the risk of their own and their families' lives.

The people's liberation armed forces not only dared to struggle but also became highly skilled at struggle. Using the strategy and tactics of people's war they demonstrated their own superiority and wiped out the enemy's effective strength. They learned war by waging war, turning from guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare and positional warfare, from taking small strongholds to liberating big cities.

The great victory of the South Vietnamese people eloquently shows that a consolidated revolutionary base is the fundamental guarantee for protracted armed struggle and defeat of the enemy. The South Vietnamese people set up vast consolidated liberated areas from the 17th parallel in the north to the southernmost tip of the country. The revolutionary governments at various levels led the people in building and defending the liberated areas. Holding their hoes in one hand and their rifles in the other, the South Vietnamese army and people in the liberated areas developed agriculture, set up industry, organized education and public health. Many places became self-sufficient in food. The consolidation and development of the liberated areas were a vital contribution to the triumphant development of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. These areas became an unlimited source of strength for the war of national liberation.

The U.S.-puppet clique, to whom the liberated areas were a bane and a bugbear, left no stone unturned in persistent attempts to swallow up or eliminate these areas. Following the conclusion of the Paris agreement, the clique launched savage "pacification" operations and "nibbling" attacks against them. Out of the 600,000 violations of the ceasefire committed by the Saigon puppet clique since January 1973, 400,000 were attacks on the liberated areas. The heroic armed forces and people of the liberated areas bore a deep and implacable hatred for the enemy. They fought dauntlessly to smash the Saigon puppet clique's nibbling operations. They furiously battered the enemy's military bases, strongholds and forward posts set up illegally within the liberated areas, annihilated the enemy forces and steadily recovered lost territory. In mid-March alone, the armed forces and people of Tuy Nguyen, the long established liberated area in Trung Bo, meted out stern punishment to the intruding Saigon puppet troops which trampled on the Paris agreement, wiping out 120,000 enemy troops. Thus, the liberated areas stood firm and strong against all enemy harassment. As the situation developed, the liberated areas were expanded and linked to form ring upon ring the encirclement of the enemy-occupied cities and military bases. This laid down a powerful foundation for the seizure of big cities, the liberation of the whole of South Vietnam, and, not least, for the reunification of the fatherland.

An outstanding feature of South Vietnam's anti-U.S. national salvation war is that the masses of people rise up in vigorous struggle in coordination with the operations of the people's liberation armed forces. The enemy, beset with difficulties, was enmeshed in the vast network of people's war. Every hamlet, forest, brook or river in the broad liberated areas was a potential battlefield and burial ground for the U.S.-puppet troops. Old men and young cowherds fought among the rank and file of the anti-U.S. national salvation fighters. Traps for the enemy were laid down everywhere and bamboo spikes, spears and even wild bees were used as weapons against him.

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Guerrillas and militia units were set up in the enemy-occupied areas to keep the foe at bay, to attack and harass him from the rear. Frequent mass rallies and demonstrations were held in the enemy-occupied cities by workers, students, religion believers, journalists and others to demand democracy, freedom, living rights and national harmony and protest against the sanguinary crimes committed by the U.S.-puppet clique in violating the Paris agreement, intruding into the liberated areas and suppressing the people. Isolated from and abhorred by the people, the destiny of the U.S.-puppet clique was thus sealed.

The just cause of the South Vietnam people has won popular sympathy and support far and wide. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has been recognized by an increasing number of countries, and its international prestige stands high. The people of all countries in the world gave help and support to the fighting South Vietnamese people. The great victory of the South Vietnam people is a fruitful result of the vigorous support given by the revolutionary people the world over and is a common victory of the people of the Indochinese countries who have been fighting hand in hand and supporting each other in accordance with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples. Now the people the world over are celebrating the heroic Vietnamese people's victory and expressing heartfelt wishes to them for great successes in building up an independent, free, unified and prosperous new Vietnam!

PRG, DRV, SPOKESMAN CONDEMN CONTINUED U.S. EVACUATION

Peking NCNA in English 2012 GMT 2 May 75 OW

[Text] Hanoi, May 2, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam in a statement yesterday condemned the United States for leaving a number of warships in the waters of South Vietnam to carry out so-called continuation of evacuation of Vietnamese, according to LPA.

The statement says, "This is an act of continued interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam by the Ford administration in spite of its total failure. It demands that the United States withdraw at once all its warships from South Vietnam's territorial waters and put an end to all its acts of intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam."

According to a VNA report, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on the same day pointing out that the U.S. act shows that the United States continues to carry out its plan of forcible evacuation of people in South Vietnam in violation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The statement resolutely demands that the U.S. Government "stop at once its criminal plan of forcible evacuation of Vietnamese, withdraw immediately and completely the U.S. warships from the waters of South Vietnam, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of South Vietnam."

DRV, PRG DENOUNCE U.S. SCHEME TO SEIZE PROPERTY

Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 3 May 75 OW

[Text] Hanoi, May 3, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of South Vietnam in a statement yesterday condemned the United States for scheming to seize warships and aircraft that had been taken to the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand by the fleeing Saigon puppet troops, according to LPA.

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The statement says that all these warships and planes are the property of the South Vietnamese people and come under the custody of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The PRGRSV has declared that it reserves for itself the right to recover this property.

The statement energetically condemns the United States for the scheme of seizure, and resolutely demands that it drop the scheme completely.

The statement asked the governments of the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand to give back these warships and aircraft.

According to a VNA report, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made a similar statement yesterday.

PRC AID FREIGHTER ARRIVES IN DANANG 2 MAY

Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 3 May 75 OW

[Text] Hanoi, May 3, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese freighter Red Flag 155, loaded with the Chinese People's aid materials to the South Vietnamese people, arrived in Danang port yesterday afternoon to the warm welcome of the local people. This is the ship's first call at the South Vietnamese port.

HEAD OF USSR BORDER TALKS DELEGATION IN PRC RETURNS HOME

Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 5 May 75 OW

[Text] Peking, May 5 (AFP)--The head of the Soviet delegation at the border dispute talks with China, Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Illichev, returned to Moscow today after spending less than 3 months here on his latest stay and without any real progress known to have been made in the negotiations.

The talks have been going on intermittently for 5 and one-half years, with no results recorded to date, as far as is known.

Illichev returned here on 12 February after a 6-month absence, during which time he was dealing with the Cypriot crisis. During this latest visit he met his Chinese counterpart Han Nien-lung about once a week on average.

Toward the end of last month Illichev spent about 10 days touring South China. East European sources here interpreted permission for him to make the trip as a positive gesture by the Chinese authorities.

Unconfirmed reports on the frontier talks say the Chinese have very slightly relaxed their position by accepting for the first time a point-by-point discussion, in contrast to a global approach. But attacks on Soviet "revisionist social imperialism" appear to have increased, with reference among others to India's "annexation" of Sikkim, attributed by Peking to Moscow's support of New Delhi and Soviet expansionist aims.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATIONS FETED IN PEKING 3 MAY

Peking NCNA in English 2124 GMT 3 May 75 OW

[Text] Peking, May 3, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the friendly Diet members delegation of the "new stream society" of the Japanese Socialist Party with Haruo Okada as its adviser, Yoshinori Yasui as leader and Takahiro Yokomichi as secretary-general, and the Diet members delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party for Japan-China Friendship with Hisao Ishino and Hasei Yoshida as its advisers, Toshio Kurihara as leader and Takeshi Takeuchi as secretary-general.