

NHAN DAN: MAJOR AMERICAN STRATEGY DEFEATED

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2255 GMT 7 May 75 BK

[NHAN DAN 8 May editorial: "A Major American Strategy Is Bankrupt; One of its Major Defense Lines Collapses"]

[Text] Our people's victory and America's defeat in the recently concluded historic influences the over-all world situation. The war in Vietnam and Indochina between the American imperialists and the peoples of that peninsula was the largest war of aggression and the largest, longest anti-imperialist war since World War II.

World War II was the highest form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism, especially between the first socialist state and the strongest assault forces of capitalism of that time, and between the forces of the new world and the old world grouped into two opposing fronts on a global scale. The victory of the anti-fascist war was an epochal victory for socialism in the struggle to resolve the question of who defeats in a socialist and capitalist battle and a victory of the forces of national independence, democracy, and peace. The appearance of more than 10 socialist nations forming a system of socialist nations was the direct result of that great struggle.

Since then the world situation has undergone profound changes. Socialism has become the most important element in the world development and the strongest revolutionary current. At the same time, the movements for independence and democracy have developed into major currents and have become a revolutionary tempest never before encountered in the history of mankind. On the other hand, world capitalism has suffered heavy losses--a whole series of imperialist nations, first of all the fascist nations, have been forced to their knees and have weakened.

Imperialist America, the only nation not to experience major damage thanks to its advantageous situation, became the strongest economic and military nation and possessed atomic weapons. It believed that material strength allowed it to be an international gendarme, to lead the "free world" and to rally all forces of international capitalism to stop and repress the forces of socialism, national independence, peace and democracy. Internally, it implemented a policy of fascist suppression: externally it implemented a policy of aggression and overthrowing other governments. Its first strategy was to threaten the socialist nations with nuclear weapons, to expand economically and to carry out neo-colonialism in the colonies and capitalist countries weakened during World War II. Before long that strategy was bankrupt with the development of the three revolutionary currents and was repulsed in China, Korea and many other countries. The old-style colonialism of the imperialist nations disintegrated and America lost its nuclear monopoly.

Twenty years ago America had to shift to implementing a new strategy: flexible response which involved the use of all types of warfare and troops; the newest war means; and various types of neocolonialist political, economic, and cultural policies in our country where, America believed, the socialist revolution and the national liberation movement had broken out and were developing. It concentrated all its efforts in creating a dike to hold back the red wave that was inundating Southeast Asia. They correctly perceived the concentrated contradictions in Vietnam and Indochina, which included contradictions between independence and popular democracy and neocolonialism, and between socialism and capitalism--manifested in the form of comprador capitalism, the child of neocolonialism and its source of support. But they were very mistaken about the strength of the Vietnamese revolution and the strength of the era, just as they subjectively evaluated their own strength and that of the reactionary forces upon which they depended.

In testing its global strategy, at first America did not have to use military strength. After encountering one defeat after another, it had to mobilize its military forces to the maximum, along with its means of war, and make large expenditures in bringing to a head a great, historic encounter--the largest war of aggression in U.S. history. Vietnam became the testing ground of the strength and prestige of U.S. imperialism, as the aggressors often affirmed; it was the longest war of aggression since the end of World War II, indeed the longest of the 20th century. Of the imperialist nations, only America was capable of waging it.

The test of strength during the more than 20 years clearly proved that the American imperialists' strength is limited; that its limits had reached the breaking point; and that, while bogged down in Indochina, America was being repulsed in many other places, was impotent in the face of many revolutionary outbreaks, was defeated in the arms race and in economic competition, and ultimately was faced with its greatest all-round crisis.

It jumped into that war relatively easily by gradual escalation; but when it became a test of strength of world-wide significance, and in the face of excessively great defeats, America confusedly sought to withdraw with the least possible loss to itself and to the preserve of some of its prestige, while appearing to withdraw in a position of strength. Because it withdrew in that manner it encountered new defeats and ultimately the complete defeat of the largest neocolonial war.

One million mercenary troops armed to the teeth with the most modern means of war were disintegrated in 2 months. A major U.S. global strategy had gone bankrupt and a major defense line, with one-third of one-half of America's armed forces and more than 1 million of its mercenary troops, was smashed. Those forces were defeated and had to withdraw, or were completely routed.

This was America's greatest military and political defeat, especially in the past 30 years following the defeat of the German-Italian-Japanese fascists. The U.S. war in Vietnam, intended to manifest its international gendarme role, its defeat in Indochina and the crisis in America--a direct result of the war--prove that America will never be able to play the role of international gendarme or even regional gendarme. Many extremely profound changes have taken place and will continue to take place in the world and no imperialist forces will be able to reverse them.

The three revolutionary currents are strongly arising in all areas. The socialist forces are stronger than ever politically and defensively, and before long they will be stronger than the imperialist nations in terms of material production. The forces of national independence have become a major current; the forces of the Third World have combined their struggles for political independence with struggle for economic independence; and the small and medium-sized capitalist countries are separating themselves from the control of the U.S. monopoly capitalism. The forces of democracy and socialism are rallying in many developed capitalist countries and becoming a huge strength in the struggle against the ruling yoke of state monopoly capitalism.

Southeast Asia is directly influenced by the victory of Vietnam and the U.S. defeat. Separation from U.S. control and abolishment of U.S. military bases are urgent demands of the peoples of the area. De-Americanization, or throwing the Americans out, and regaining national independence is becoming an increasingly stronger struggle in the Southeast Asian countries. Pro-American forces will be eliminated.

The test of strength during the more than 20 years clearly proved that the American imperialists' strength is limited; that its limits had reached the breaking point; and that, while bogged down in Indochina, America was being repulsed in many other places, was impotent in the face of many revolutionary outbreaks, was defeated in the arms race and in economic competition, and ultimately was faced with its greatest all-round crisis.

It jumped into that war relatively easily by gradual escalation; but when it became a test of strength of world-wide significance, and in the face of excessively great defeats, America confusedly sought to withdraw with the least possible loss to itself and to the preserve of some of its prestige, while appearing to withdraw in a position of strength. Because it withdrew in that manner it encountered new defeats and ultimately the complete defeat of the largest neocolonial war.

One million mercenary troops armed to the teeth with the most modern means of war were disintegrated in 2 months. A major U.S. global strategy had gone bankrupt and a major defense line, with one-third of one-half of America's armed forces and more than 1 million of its mercenary troops, was smashed. Those forces were defeated and had to withdraw, or were completely routed.

This was America's greatest military and political defeat, especially in the past 30 years following the defeat of the German-Italian-Japanese fascists. The U.S. war in Vietnam, intended to manifest its international gendarme role, its defeat in Indochina and the crisis in America--a direct result of the war--prove that America will never be able to play the role of international gendarme or even regional gendarme. Many extremely profound changes have taken place and will continue to take place in the world and no imperialist forces will be able to reverse them.

The three revolutionary currents are strongly arising in all areas. The socialist forces are stronger than ever politically and defensively, and before long they will be stronger than the imperialist nations in terms of material production. The forces of national independence have become a major current; the forces of the Third World have combined their struggles for political independence with struggle for economic independence; and the small and medium-sized capitalist countries are separating themselves from the control of the U.S. monopoly capitalism. The forces of democracy and socialism are rallying in many developed capitalist countries and becoming a huge strength in the struggle against the ruling yoke of state monopoly capitalism.

Southeast Asia is directly influenced by the victory of Vietnam and the U.S. defeat. Separation from U.S. control and abolishment of U.S. military bases are urgent demands of the peoples of the area. De-Americanization, or throwing the Americans out, and regaining national independence is becoming an increasingly stronger struggle in the Southeast Asian countries. Pro-American forces will be eliminated.

Since then the world situation has undergone profound changes. Socialism has become the most important element in the world development and the strongest revolutionary current. At the same time, the movements for independence and democracy have developed into major currents and have become a revolutionary tempest never before encountered in the history of mankind. On the other hand, world capitalism has suffered heavy losses--a whole series of imperialist nations, first of all the fascist nations, have been forced to their knees and have weakened.

Imperialist America, the only nation not to experience major damage thanks to its advantageous situation, became the strongest economic and military nation and possessed atomic weapons. It believed that material strength allowed it to be an international gendarme, to lead the "free world" and to rally all forces of international capitalism to stop and repress the forces of socialism, national independence, peace and democracy. Internally, it implemented a policy of fascist suppression: externally it implemented a policy of aggression and overthrowing other governments. Its first strategy was to threaten the socialist nations with nuclear weapons, to expand economically and to carry out neocolonialism in the colonies and capitalist countries weakened during World War II. Before long that strategy was bankrupt with the development of the three revolutionary currents and was repulsed in China, Korea and many other countries. The old-style colonialism of the imperialist nations disintegrated and America lost its nuclear monopoly.

Twenty years ago America had to shift to implementing a new strategy: flexible response which involved the use of all types of warfare and troops; the newest war means; and various types of neocolonialist political, economic, and cultural policies in our country where, America believed, the socialist revolution and the national liberation movement had broken out and were developing. It concentrated all its efforts in creating a dike to hold back the red wave that was inundating Southeast Asia. They correctly perceived the concentrated contradictions in Vietnam and Indochina, which included contradictions between independence and popular democracy and neocolonialism, and between socialism and capitalism--manifested in the form of comprador capitalism, the child of neocolonialism and its source of support. But they were very mistaken about the strength of the Vietnamese revolution and the strength of the era, just as they subjectively evaluated their own strength and that of the reactionary forces upon which they depended.

In testing its global strategy, at first America did not have to use military strength. After encountering one defeat after another, it had to mobilize its military forces to the maximum, along with its means of war, and make large expenditures in bringing to a head a great, historic encounter--the largest war of aggression in U.S. history. Vietnam became the testing ground of the strength and prestige of U.S. imperialism, as the aggressors often affirmed; it was the longest war of aggression since the end of World War II, indeed the longest of the 20th century. Of the imperialist nations, only America was capable of waging it.

Never has the world situation been as good as it is today. Never have the three revolutionary currents been as strong as today. Never has imperialism experienced such fierce crises and contradictions or been weaker than now. Clearly, the world revolutionary forces are in the strongest offensive position ever, the imperialists' war-making capabilities are becoming increasingly limited, and world peace is increasingly strengthening. Thus, the world revolution now has better conditions under which to develop.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON STRENGTH OF VIETNAM

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 00022 GMT 7 May 75 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 May editorial: "The Strength of Vietnam"]

[Text] Twenty-one years ago, on 7 May 1954, a great historic event took place in our country. After 55 days of extremely valiant fighting, our armed forces and people won complete victory in the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

The decisive strategic Dien Bien Phu battle, in which the entire garrison of the French expeditionary corps; most powerful strongpoint was wiped out, along with the victories won on all other battlefronts, brought to a glorious victory our armed forces' and people's protracted resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. interventionists.

The Dien Bien Phu victory will be remembered forever by progressive people the world over as one of the most spectacular epics of the national liberation movement, a decisive blow which accelerated the total disintegration of old colonialism and a splendid symbol of the unyielding strength of the people of a semi-feudal colonial country armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Upholding the "determined-to-fight, determined-to-win" tradition of Dien Bien Phu and putting into full play the victories of the resistance against French colonialism, our people have striven to construct the socialist north and a powerful people's army and to expeditiously struggle against the United States and its henchmen. In the north, our armed forces and people have defeated a violent war of destruction waged by the U.S. aggressors. In the south, our armed forces and people have successively foiled various U.S. neocolonialist war strategies and defeated and evicted the massive U.S. expeditionary army from our country, thus prompting a change in the balance of forces in order to lead the revolutionary war to final victory.

From early March to late April this year, after more than 50 days and nights of unrelenting offensives and uprisings, the strategic general offensive--the peak of which was the campaign bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh--won complete victory, crushing 1 million puppet troops equipped, trained and commanded by the United States; smashing to smithereens the puppet military and administrative machine; and completely liberating the beloved south. Thus, our entire party, armed forces and people have fully carried out esteemed Uncle Ho's testament, recovering complete independence for our country and complete freedom for our people.

Over the past 30 years the strength of the Vietnamese revolution has defeated the strength of three imperialisms--Japanese, French, and U.S. That 30-year period was marked with three outstanding milestones: the success of the August revolution, the triumph of the anti-French resistance with Dien Bien Phu as its peak, and the complete victory of the anti-U.S. war for national salvation which culminated in the final decisive strategic offensive with the great "Ho Chi Minh campaign". Those were three historic exploits and three great leaps forward by the Vietnamese nation based on the strength of the Vietnamese revolution. Those three outstanding milestones marked successive victorious stages of our country's revolution with the previous victories paving the way for even greater subsequent victories.

The Vietnamese people's strength has crushed the aggressive force of U.S imperialism, the most powerful imperialist chieftain and the most vicious enemy of mankind and has upset its counter-reactionary global strategy, thus making an important contribution to developing the offensive position of the revolution. The strength of the Vietnamese revolution is the strength of a nation with a 4,000-year history of nation-building and defense marked by very glorious exploits in its struggle against foreign aggression.

This is the strength that has been discovered, built up, accumulated and developed by leaps and bounds since the day President Ho found the correct path to national salvation and founded our party. This is the strength of the revolutionary masses armed with a progressive ideology of the era, an ideology which embodies the strength of contemporary revolutionary currents. This is the strength of our party's correct political, military and international lines; a combination of correct lines and superior organizational ability; a strong military force and a powerful political force; correct methods of waging revolution and effective and skillful conduct of revolutionary war; and the ability to make preparations and achieve extraordinary progress. This is the strength of the Vietnamese people who have inextricably combined legitimate patriotism with internationalism and who have always relied mainly on their own force while enjoying strong sympathy and support of friends all throughout the five continents.

On this glorious anniversary, recalling the stages of the revolution replete with sacrifices and hardships and glorious victories, we have boundless confidence in our party. The party's correct lines are the most important factor which led the revolution to victory. We are immensely proud of our people through the entire country--people who have overcome untold difficulties and ordeals, always upheld their heroic tradition and, with their epoch-making exploits, have added glorious chapters to the history of our nation in the Ho Chi Minh era. We are immensely proud of our people's armed forces which, endowed with a very fine revolutionary nature and tradition and with an unexcelled military art and led by the party, have grown up in an extraordinary manner over 30 years of fighting and building and have, together with all the people, recorded successive great victories, showing their prowess of an invincible army which can defeat any adversary.

We thank all our friends on all the five continents who have given strong support to our people's revolutionary cause.

Over the past 30 years the strength of the Vietnamese revolution has defeated the strength of three imperialisms--Japanese, French, and U.S. That 30-year period was marked with three outstanding milestones: the success of the August revolution, the triumph of the anti-French resistance with Dien Bien Phu as its peak, and the complete victory of the anti-U.S. war for national salvation which culminated in the final decisive strategic offensive with the great "Ho Chi Minh campaign". Those were three historic exploits and three great leaps forward by the Vietnamese nation based on the strength of the Vietnamese revolution. Those three outstanding milestones marked successive victorious stages of our country's revolution with the previous victories paving the way for even greater subsequent victories.

The Vietnamese people's strength has crushed the aggressive force of U.S. imperialism, the most powerful imperialist chieftain and the most vicious enemy of mankind and has upset its counter-reactionary global strategy, thus making an important contribution to developing the offensive position of the revolution. The strength of the Vietnamese revolution is the strength of a nation with a 4,000-year history of nation-building and defense marked by very glorious exploits in its struggle against foreign aggression.

This is the strength that has been discovered, built up, accumulated and developed by leaps and bounds since the day President Ho found the correct path to national salvation and founded our party. This is the strength of the revolutionary masses armed with a progressive ideology of the era, an ideology which embodies the strength of contemporary revolutionary currents. This is the strength of our party's correct political, military and international lines; a combination of correct lines and superior organizational ability; a strong military force and a powerful political force; correct methods of waging revolution and effective and skillful conduct of revolutionary war; and the ability to make preparations and achieve extraordinary progress. This is the strength of the Vietnamese people who have inextricably combined legitimate patriotism with internationalism and who have always relied mainly on their own force while enjoying strong sympathy and support of friends all throughout the five continents.

On this glorious anniversary, recalling the stages of the revolution replete with sacrifices and hardships and glorious victories, we have boundless confidence in our party. The party's correct lines are the most important factor which led the revolution to victory. We are immensely proud of our people throughout the entire country--people who have overcome untold difficulties and ordeals, always upheld their heroic tradition and, with their epoch-making exploits, have added glorious chapters to the history of our nation in the Ho Chi Minh era. We are immensely proud of our people's armed forces which, endowed with a very fine revolutionary nature and tradition and with an unexcelled military art and led by the party, have grown up in an extraordinary manner over 30 years of fighting and building and have, together with all the people, recorded successive great victories, showing their prowess of an invincible army which can defeat any adversary.

We thank all our friends on all the five continents who have given strong support to our people's revolutionary cause.

Never has the world situation been as good as it is today. Never have the three revolutionary currents been as strong as today. Never has imperialism experienced such fierce crises and contradictions or been weaker than now. Clearly, the world revolutionary forces are in the strongest offensive position ever, the imperialists' war-making capabilities are becoming increasingly limited, and world peace is increasingly strengthening. Thus, the world revolution now has better conditions under which to develop.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON STRENGTH OF VIETNAM

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 00022 GMT 7 May 75 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 May editorial: "The Strength of Vietnam"]

[Text] Twenty-one years ago, on 7 May 1954, a great historic event took place in our country. After 55 days of extremely valiant fighting, our armed forces and people won complete victory in the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

The decisive strategic Dien Bien Phu battle, in which the entire garrison of the French expeditionary corps; most powerful strongpoint was wiped out, along with the victories won on all other battlefronts, brought to a glorious victory our armed forces' and people's protracted resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. interventionists.

The Dien Bien Phu victory will be remembered forever by progressive people the world over as one of the most spectacular epics of the national liberation movement, a decisive blow which accelerated the total disintegration of old colonialism and a splendid symbol of the unyielding strength of the people of a semi-feudal colonial country armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Upholding the "determined-to-fight, determined-to-win" tradition of Dien Bien Phu and putting into full play the victories of the resistance against French colonialism, our people have striven to construct the socialist north and a powerful people's army and to expeditiously struggle against the United States and its henchmen. In the north, our armed forces and people have defeated a violent war of destruction waged by the U.S. aggressors. In the south, our armed forces and people have successively foiled various U.S. colonialist war strategies and defeated and evicted the massive U.S. expeditionary army from our country, thus prompting a change in the balance of forces in order to lead the revolutionary war to final victory.

From early March to late April this year, after more than 50 days and nights of unrelenting offensives and uprisings, the strategic general offensive--the peak of which was the campaign bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh--won complete victory, crushing 1 million puppet troops equipped, trained and commanded by the United States; smashing to smithereens the puppet military and administrative machine; and completely liberating the beloved south. Thus, our entire party, armed forces and people have fully carried out esteemed Uncle Ho's testament, recovering complete independence for our country and complete freedom for our people.