

CED

A
FILE SUBJ.
DATE SUB-CAT.
12-69

NLF YEAREND ASSESSMENT FOR 1969

We killed more enemy troops in 1969 than in 1968 although the enemy only conducted small-scale attacks (regiment-size units and lower). (We sustained heavy casualties in 1968 due to enemy large-scale operations).

We destroyed many enemy key command organizations and technical cadre. Although the enemy troops withdrew to their fortifications, we promptly changed our combat tactics and methods of operations. (Small, moderate and large-scale attacks were conducted properly, and our small forces were used to attack enemy large sized units).

In 1969, more helicopters were shot down.

From early 1968 to Jun 70, we killed, wounded or captured 1,505,000 enemy troops (including 535,000 US and Satellite troops).

We destroyed or wore down five brigades, 11 task forces or regiments, 275 battalions and 2,100 companies (one brigade was destroyed in 1968 and five brigades in 1969).

A total of 16,000 aircraft of various types were shot down (6,000 in 1968, 6,400 in 1969 and 4,200 in early 1970 ((sic))).

A total of 2,950 gun boats were sunk or set afire (including 1,000 in 1968 and 1,700 in 1969).

A total of 42,500 military vehicles were destroyed or damaged, including 23,000 tanks and armored vehicles (13,500 in 1968, 19,000 in 1969, and 10,000 in 1970).

A total of 5,100 artillery pieces or mortars and 2,100 ammunition depots and POL dumps were destroyed. During the first six months of 1970, 1,500 heavy weapons and 500 ammunition depots were destroyed.

We destroyed less logistical items in 1969 because the enemy dispersed them in different storage points.

Briefly, we have destroyed more enemy troops in 1969 than in 1968. However it does not mean that the enemy was defeated. We should make unremitting efforts to preserve our offensive position so as to impede the US from implementing the "Vietnamization plan". We should also make the enemy realize that if he remains stubborn, he will be destroyed.

In 1970, the activities on all battlefields were stepped up (especially in the Tri Thien Region and Region 6) although we encountered difficulties in 1969.

The counterpacification activities were performed properly (half of the strategic hamlets were destroyed). For example, the people in Phong ((Diên)) and Quang ((Diên)) Districts in Thừa Thiên Province were relocated back to their native villages. Phong Chương and Quang Thai ((Villages)) which had been under the enemy's control since 1967, were also liberated. In Phong An (Phu Ninh, Đông Đa) and Phong Sơn (Hiên Sĩ areas on the Highway # 1), the enemy was not capable of hampering our relocation of the people.

The enemy has withdrawn a large number of its troops from Gio Cam District in Quang Tri Province. Many attacks were conducted, ((by VC/NVA)) in the lowland areas (Linh Chiêu and Bông Hà areas, and Quang Tri City).

The enemy has exposed many gaps in the SVN battlefield since the US Puppet sent their troops to the Khmer Republic. The US troops have completely withdrawn from the western highlands. They also withdrew from the Mekong River Delta, and the Puppet troops did not replace them. The remaining Puppet troops needed support. We have recently launched attacks on Dalat, Phan Thiet and Cam Ranh (southern Trung Bộ); Dakson, Kontum and Pleiku (western highlands); Que Sơn, Hiệp Đức and Tam Kỳ (Quang Nam Province); An Giang, Rach Gia, Cà Mau (Western Nam Bộ); Mỹ Tho, Bến Tre, Trà Vinh (Eastern Nambo); and Quang Lợi, Dầu Tiếng and Phước Vinh (Nam Bộ lowlands) etc... ((sic)). The Thiệu-Kỳ ((Government)) had boasted that the Puppet troops would not withdraw from the Khmer Republic, but it had to withdraw 16,000 troops from the Khmer Republic.

2. Comments on the significance of our victories:

Comparison of the war between friendly and US forces and other World

Wars:

Wars	Population	Troop strength	Iron	Remarks
USSR against Fascist German	200,000,000 70,000,000	7,000,000 3,500,000	7,000,000 metric tons during 10 years	In that time, the allies of the of USSR were US, England, etc... ((sic)) they gained victory after fighting for four years.
China against Fascist Japan	450,000,000 80,000,000	1,500,000 1,000,000 (expedition- ary troops)		Thanks to the destruction of Japanese troops in Kwanton conducted by the USSR, China gained the victory after 11 years of fighting
Vietnam against US imperia- lists	34,000,000 200,000,000	525,000 expedition- ary troops	About a half of the world ((sic))	((North)) Korea had the support of 1,000,000 volunteer Chicom soldiers but we had no foreign support on the SVN battlefield.

1) We have not only defeated the US in Vietnam but also frustrated the global strategy of the US imperialists (see explanation in the remarks).

2) The world has five "thđi diem"^{AV} ((possibly meaning turning points)) to evaluate the civilization of mankind. The struggle against the US imperialists by the Vietnamese people was one of them, because it paved the way for the liberation of mankind (see the remarks).

As compared to 1968, in 1969 we gained brilliant combat achievements.

The results of our activities against the enemy troops in 1968 and 1969.

((Page 4 of O.T.))

Year	Enemy KIA's			Enemy war facilities destroyed		
	Total	US & Sate-llite forces	Puppet Forces	Aircraft	Military vehicles	Logistical items (metric tons)
1968	630,000 ((sic))	230,000	390,000	6,000	13,000	1,700,000
1969	645,000 ((sic))	230,500	395,000	6,600	19,000	1,200,000 680,000 ((sic))

3. The possibilities of our present fighting against Americans:

The COSVN assessed that presently there are the two following possibilities:

Possibility of the war ending soon: (Because of the US heavy losses and our ((VC)) strong position, this possibility is greater than before. The enemy has recently devoted all efforts to play a final role in Laos and the Khmer Republic. Our successful activities may lead to this possibility. We should prepare to ~~maintain~~ this possibility by initiating the development of the Revolution.

The possibility of prolonging the war: The war will be prolonged if the US succeeds in carrying out its Vietnamization plan. However, the present protracted struggle is in the last phase.

a protracted struggle was initiated while the US was forced to de-escalate the war. (The climaxing phase of the war is over).

The two possibilities (ending and prolonging the war) depend upon our capabilities and efforts. At present, the enemy challenges us to endure a protracted war, so we should immediately prepare for a protracted struggle.

We should initiate a protracted struggle, however we **should try to achieve** a decisive victory as soon as possible.

While fighting against the enemy, we should strengthen our forces to pursue a protracted struggle. Furthermore, we should seize favorable opportunities to gain achievements in the war ((time)).

Remarks:

What is the possibility of the US resuming air raids against NVN?

This possibility no longer exists. Nixon is extremely stubborn and sometimes he becomes desperate. (Comrade Kosygin said: "Nixon does not have the minimum honesty of a capitalist.").

The US scheme is to destroy what it does not hold. For this reason, we should prevent enemy attacks against our critical areas.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The present revolutionary situation in Indochina is considered the most convenient opportunity that we have ever found in our history. It may pave the way for great achievements. Our Party and people are in a state of optimism. Looking back on our resistance against French colonists in Indochina, we realize that the French expeditionary troops were bogged down and had to thinly disperse their mobile forces in the Indochina battlefield when they were strongly attacked by our forces in upper, central, and lower Laos in 1953. The French colonists considered this a disaster. The US imperialists have also been in the same situation (comments on the military situation in Chien Binh Newspapers).

In 1970, Indochina became a common battlefield of Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian people who were side-by-side in the united front to fight against the US imperialists and their henchmen. The revolution in Indochina will succeed soon and the two peoples ((Khmer and Vietnamese)) will advance to establish a socialist regime at the same time.