Title: Organizations formed by V.C. for 1968 Tet Offensive

Date: February 1968

Description:

Description of front organizations involved in 1968 Tet Offensive political struggle.
ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMITTEES FORMED BY THE VIET CONG 
DURING THE 1968 LUNAR NEW YEAR OFFENSIVE

Background

When Viet Cong forces launched their 1968 Lunar New Year offensive, their political workers stood ready to activate a network of new organizations designed to expand support for their National Liberation Front and advance a "general uprising" of the South Vietnamese people. Names of freshly created committees, alliances and federations began to appear one after another.

Some of the names vanished quickly when a "general uprising" failed to materialize and the Viet Cong were thrown back from the major population centers they attacked. Others, however, remained prominent in NLF propaganda to give the impression of a burgeoning "national salvation movement" and expanding VC control.

Taken together, these "united front" creations illustrate one technique of the "political struggle" to which the Viet Cong assign an importance equal to that of "military struggle".

The NLF clandestine radio, Dai Giai Phong (Liberation Radio), its news agency, Thong Tan Xa Giai Phong (Liberation News Agency), as well as Hanoi's radio and news media, began proclaiming the emergence of the new organizations on January 31.

Within the next month, at least 17 of the organizations had been identified by name, and the VC broadcasts claimed that hundreds of others had come into being in rural and urban areas throughout the country.

Those named ranged from organizations depicted as national in scope, such as the "Revolutionary Armed Forces", down to one involving only a district, "The Organization of Insurrectionary Militarymen of Xuan Thuy District, Thua Thien Province."

In general, the organizations fell into one of four groups: 1) "uprising committees" designed to support the military take-over of cities and towns; 2) proselyting organizations to receive military and civil defectors from the Republic of Viet-Nam side; 3) political alliances intended to attract professionals and intellectuals and play a future role in progress toward a "coalition government" under NLF leadership; and 4) territorial administrative organizations for provinces and cities; that is, provisional local governments.

Only in two instances was there any public mention of the leadership or members of the organizations formed. The first instance was in the naming of Le Van Hao, a doctor of ethnology and professor of Saigon and Hue Universities, as head of the "Front of National, Democratic and Peace Alliance" in Hue. The second instance was the listing of a standing subcommittee of the "Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee" -- a "provisional people's power" formed by the Hue Alliance and also headed by Le Van Hao.

A major theme in unveiling these organizations was the claim that spontaneity marked their origin, that they sprang into being as a result of popular indignation against "the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky clique". Typical was a description of the emergence of the Saigon "Alliance of National and Peace Forces" as given by Liberation Radio on February 1:

"Amid the stirring insurrectional atmosphere of the masses, the Alliance of National and Peace Forces, a new organization of all patriots, was born. It urges millions of the
people to pour into the streets to resolutely fight the Americans, overthrow the powerless and rotten puppet administration and wrest back their right of mastership."

In many cases, news items on the organizations gave little description other than mentioning their creation and their title. In the cases of those described in greater detail, the purposes stated showed a marked similarity to the goals announced by the NLF in its 1967 political program, a "united front" platform which subordinated the long-range socialist aims of the Viet Cong. The mission of the "Front of National, Democratic and Peace Alliance", for example, was given as follows:

"1. Resolute struggle for winning independence and sovereignty, freedom and democracy, peace and neutrality, and food, clothing and land for the fatherland.

"2. Resolute struggle for the withdrawal by the United States and colluding countries of their troops from South Viet-Nam.

"3. Resolute struggle for the establishment of a national coalition administration in South Viet-Nam and setting up of normal relations between the Southern and Northern zones in preparation for national reunification."

In number, the majority of the organizations were in the proselyting category. Evidence available indicates that one of the major hopes of the Viet Cong in staging their Tet offensive was to promote and capitalize upon widespread defections of soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Organizations designed to accommodate these would-be defectors were established at all levels, but the results were negligible.

In the area of provincial and municipal administration, the two principal groups established were the "Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee" and a similar revolutionary committee in Quang Tri Province. The first of these issued a communique stating as its purposes:

"1. To wipe out all puppet administrative organs of the puppet Thieu-Ky clique at all levels in the province, city, and town to every single hamlet.

"2. To recognize the people's revolutionary committees at the district, village, and city quarter levels set up by the people and revolutionary armed forces as the only legitimate people's power.

"3. To maintain and broaden the right of the people to be masters of themselves, to step up the armed fight, political struggle, and political agitation among enemy troops, to repulse all enemy counterattacks and punish reactionary elements, to apply timely measures to protect the people's lives and property, to respect the people's democratic freedoms, step up production and practice thrift, and care for the material and intellectual life of the people.

"4. To demand resolutely that U.S. troops respect the power of the Vietnamese, refrain from intervening in the Vietnamese people's own affairs, and stay in their camps. Any movement of the U.S. troops must be sanctioned by the Vietnamese revolutionary power. Any transgression will be duly punished."

The initial VC references to these committees and organizations, including data on their goals and membership, are reproduced on the following pages.
1. Alliance of National and Peace Forces
(Liên Minh Các Lực Lựng Dân Tộc và Hòa Bình)

Liberation Radio, at 2330 GMT, January 31, 1968 made the following announcement:

"According to a report received from the Liberation Press Agency in Saigon, in many provincial and district cities all strata of people have risen up and joined the Liberation Armed Forces in attacking the lairs of the U.S. aggressors and the country-selling Thieu-Ky clique. In the seething atmosphere of the fighting, many notables, intellectuals, merchants, industrialists, and representatives of political parties and religions are responding to an appeal of an organization called the 'Alliance of National and Peaceful Forces'. They have held a meeting to exchange views on an urgent national salvation statement issued by this organization. The Alliance of National and Peaceful Forces demands that the United States and its satellites withdraw their forces from South Viet-Nam in order to end the war. It advocates negotiating with the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front to discuss measures aimed at restoring peace and bringing independence and sovereignty to the country."

2. Front of National, Democratic, and Peace Alliance
(Nационально-Демократический Народный Фронт)

Radio Hanoi at 0930 GMT, February 1, 1968, citing Liberation Press Agency, stated:

"After the army and people in Tri-Thien-Hue attacked and became the masters of Hue city on the night of 30 / January 7 and the early morning of 31 January, the Front of National, Democratic, and Peace Alliance (Nước và Hòa Bình) in Hue city issued an appeal, which was headed by Dr. Lê Văn Hạo, teacher at the Hue and Saigon universities. Following is the full text of the appeal:

"Dear compatriots of Hue city: We cannot sit idly and see our country fall into the hands of the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous Thieu-Ky clique. We cannot always endure slavery, exploitation, starvation, and misery. We cannot let the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys perpetuate forever a war designed only to serve their sordid interests. We only want independence, sovereignty, freedom, democracy, peace, neutrality, rice, clothing, ricefields and land.

"The Peaceful, Democratic, National Alliance Front urgently calls on all groups and all forces of patriotic people, youths, women, college students, and high school students in the Hue city, who have constantly struggled against the Americans and their lackeys for years, to rise up to conduct an armed uprising, to overthrow the traitorous Thieu-Ky clique, to force the Americans to withdraw from the South, to wrest back the administration to the people, and to achieve independence and peace for the country. The fatherland and nation call on all the people in the Hue city to rise up as one man.

"(Signed): The Peaceful, Democratic, National Alliance Front of Hue city."

3. Saigon Uprising Committee
(Uprisings of the Vietnamese People)

A communiqué issued by this committee was broadcast by Hanoi Radio's domestic service at 2230 GMT on February 3, 1968. The text of this communiqué, with its exaggerated claims, is as follows:

"Because they could no longer endure the cruel, rotten, and warlike regime of the country-selling Thieu-Ky-Loan clique, on the morning of 31 January the Revolutionary Forces in Saigon rose up to conduct an armed uprising. They attacked various military and civilian agencies of the puppet administration and liberated a number of large areas in Saigon city and its suburbs and are continuing to develop in the remaining areas inside the city. The revolutionary forces have attacked and occupied various sectors of the areas of the Saigon-Bien Hoa highway intersection, Hang Xanh, Phu Nhuan, Binh Hoa, Ben Da, Nang Thai, Cay Xung, III intersection, Binh Dong, Phu Dinh, Kham Ho and elsewhere."
must act urgently:

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have been liberated. In these critical times. tbe time has cone when you cannot

divisions of the People's Forces Struggling for Peace and Sovereignty for Viet-Ham have

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The sound

Another unit attacked the General Staff Readquarters

fought there until the next morning. The revolutionary forces also attacked the U.S.

Embassy compound, occupied its floors, and destroyed it. These revolutionary forces

also attacked other military and civilian agencies and inflicted heavy losses on the
enemy. At present, the revolutionary forces continue to occupy the places captured and

to constantly develop in other areas. The fight continues to develop in Saigon city.

"The enemy has been panic-stricken in the face of the revolutionary armed forces' stormy attacks. The enemy has passively resisted, indiscriminately fired on the masses, and even attacked the An Quang pagoda in the center of Saigon city and used aircraft and heavy guns to shell many populated areas. At present, in the areas still occupied by the enemy, he is extremely frightened, confines himself to a purely defensive position, and is afraid of being attacked by the revolutionary forces. Many troops of the republican armed forces and civil guard, self-defense, and police forces have joined the revolutionary forces. Thousands of troops and policemen fled.

"The Uprising Committee asserts that after two days of revolutionary uprising, the revolutionary forces have created an extremely favorable situation for moving forward to achieve revolutionary objectives. The balance of forces in Saigon city has swiftly changed in favor of the uprising forces. The Uprising Committee decided that the revolutionary forces will constantly attack in order to win victories and that in the areas already liberated the revolutionary forces will arm all the people, set up a revolutionary administration, and mobilize the masses to protect and develop the revolutionary administration.

"The Uprising Committee calls on all the people and the revolutionary forces in Saigon to resolutely stand up to constantly attack the enemy and to win complete victory. The Uprising Committee calls on the compatriots in the areas still under the Thieu-Ky-Loan clique's temporary control to firmly and vigorously oppose terrorism, to help the revolutionary forces track down the dishonest and cruel lackeys, to form patriotic forces and patriotic neutralist forces, and to contribute to liberating our beloved city. The Uprising Committee also calls on the puppet troops of the general reserve forces and ranger and police forces and the armored and artillery forces not to die uselessly for the country-selling and bloodthirsty Thieu-Ky-Loan clique, to tire on it, and to swiftly join the revolutionary ranks in scoring achievements for the sake of the fatherland.

"The Thieu-Ky-Loan clique can by no means avoid death. Its regime will certainly collapse soon. Let all the children and brothers of the Saigon city, who are not afraid to make sacrifices and who do not allow the enemy to intimidate them, stand up bravely. This is an unique opportunity to avenge our families and to pay our debts to the fatherland. The Southern Revolution and the Saigon revolution will certainly be successful."


A tape found on a Viet Cong cadre captured during the Tet offensive contained an
 appeal from the action committee of this organization. The text of the appeal follows:

"Officers and men of the ARVN, security forces, popular forces, and fighting youths. The sound of gunfire of national salvation of the people is resounding throughout the South. The people are arising like a storm. Their uprising is now smashing the dictatorial, fascist regime of Thieu and Ky. The people and the dissident regiments and divisions of the People's Forces Struggling for Peace and Sovereignty for Viet-Nam have occupied, and now control, the cities of Saigon, Hue, Danang, etc. Many units of the armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam of the Thieu-Ky puppet regime have joined the people and the dissident troops in an uprising throughout the South. The government in Binh Dinh is perplexed and wavering, and is rapidly falling apart. Many ARVN units have changed sides and fought hard to save the nation. Many district and provincial capitals have been liberated. In these critical times, the time has cone when you cannot continue to use American weapons to fight the people, who are your kith-and-kin. You must act urgently:

- 4 -
"1) Join the people and the dissident forces and turn your guns to overthrow the Thieu-Ky regime, thus taking over the entire government for the People’s Forces Struggling for Peace and Sovereignty for Viet-Nam.

"2) Immediately cease all armed acts against demonstrations and meetings of the people, students, other groups, etc.

"3) The units and soldiers guarding warehouses must open the doors and let the people obtain weapons and attack the enemy, while also destroying all the enemy’s ammo dumps and fortified posts.

"4) You must resolutely punish the obstinate criminals and take their weapons, which are to be given to the people to fight the enemy.

"5) All families of enemy soldiers must persuade their husbands and sons to defect and do meritorious deeds to save the nation.

"During these times, anyone who hesitates one day will have committed a crime against the Fatherland. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and men should bravely arise and, together with the People’s Forces Struggling for Peace and Sovereignty for Viet-Nam, overthrow the Thieu-Ky regime and demand that the Americans not intervene in the internal affairs of Viet-Nam.

The Action Committee of the People’s Forces Struggling for Peace and Sovereignty for Viet-Nam in the Province of Binh Dinh"

5. "Revolutionary Armed Forces"

In the immediate aftermath of the Tet attacks a statement was issued in the name of the “Headquarters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces,” with the implication that this command embraced “patriotic” armed groups as well as the Viet Cong “People’s Liberation Army. Liberation Radio at 1110 GMT, February 1, 1968, broadcast the following item on the headquarters:

"On 31 January 1968, the Headquarters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces -- the commanding organ of various patriotic South Vietnamese Armed Forces, which is commanding the general offensive aimed at toppling the Thieu-Ky puppet regime and restoring national independence, peace, sovereignty, democracy, and happiness to the people — issued a statement addressed to all Vietnamese people.

"Full text of the statement is as follows:

"Compatriots, the general offensive against the Thieu-Ky clique you have waited for so long has arrived. The Revolutionary Armed Forces, answering the aspirations and the anger of all Vietnamese people have launched attacks against our sworn enemy. We tell our compatriots that we are determined to topple the regime of the traitorous Thieu-Ky clique and to punish and annihilate those who have been massacring and oppressing our compatriots. Our goal of struggle is to restore independence, peace and sovereignty to the nation, and to wrest back democracy and happiness for the people. We are going to set up a government which will be entirely ours, a government serving the fatherland and the people.

"To permit the armed forces to fulfill their sacred tasks, we ask our compatriots to:

"1. Get in touch with us concerning the attacks and pursuit of the U.S.-puppet forces.

"2. Help us arrest all the U.S.-puppet cruel henchmen.

"Being the sons and brothers of the people, the Revolutionary Armed Forces will try their best to win victory at any cost for the fatherland and people.

"31 January 1968. The Headquarters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces."

6-8. Organization of Quang Nam-De Nang Patriotic Soldiers Who Left the Saigon Puppet Organization; Federation of Patriotic and Peace-Loving Buddhist Soldiers of the Central Part of Central Viet-Nam; and Organization of Soldiers from the First Division Who Left the Saigon Army
These three organizations above were listed in the summary of a Liberation Radio broadcast aired at 2224 GMT on February 3, 1968. The text of the summary is as follows:

"Many patriotic and peace-loving organizations of officers and troops of the Saigon puppet administration army against the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique have been established in the past few days.

"The report lists the following: the Organization of Quang Nam-Da Nang Patriotic Soldiers Who Left the Saigon Puppet Organization; the Federation of Patriotic and Peace-loving Buddhist Soldiers of the Central Part of Central Viet-Nam; and the Organization of Soldiers From the First Division Who Left the Saigon Army.

"The report says that, in their statements and appeals, the aforementioned organizations condemned the United States for invading South Viet-Nam, intervening in the Vietnamese people's internal affairs, and perpetrating many barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people, and expressed their enthusiastic acclamation of the great victories of the patriotic forces against the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique."

9. Quang Ngai Province Insurrectionary Army Corps

An appeal by this organization was aired by Liberation Radio at 2224 GMT on February 4, 1968. The text of the appeal follows:

"A group of officers and soldiers of the dissident government army stationed in Quang Ngai has deserted and joined the people's ranks. They set up an insurrectionary army corps in Quang Ngai and requested to join the NFLSV.

"Below is the statement by the Quang Ngai Insurrectionary Army Corps on 3 February:

"Having been forcibly drafted by the Saigon regime, we had the opportunity to witness the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. and South Korean soldiers against our compatriots. These foreign troops even did not care much for us. Time and again they fired on the government troops and on our families. We deeply hate them.

"At present the Liberation Armed Forces and other patriotic and revolutionary forces are launching a powerful general offensive against the U.S.-puppet clique throughout South Viet-Nam. This represents a very good opportunity for us to contribute to the common victory. We declare that the Quang Ngai Province Insurrectionary Army Corps has been set up and request to join the NFLSV. We fully support the platform of the NFLSV which calls for our determination to fight U.S. aggression, and the Thieu-Ky clique, thus restoring independence, peace, neutrality, and prosperity to South Viet-Nam.

"We earnestly exhort the officers and militarymen, and other colleagues who had formerly undergone the same fate as ours and still are present in the ranks of the Thieu-Ky armed forces to support our patriotic movement, to rapidly desert the puppet ranks and join the NFLSV, the fatherland, your families, and to join the insurrectionary army corps. Do not listen to the traitorous clique's propaganda and fight against the people, because the people are all our kith and kin.

"We are convinced that it is wrong to serve in ranks of the Thieu-Ky armed forces. But our crime would be unpardonable should we decide now to fire on our compatriots.

"Let us turn our guns against the Americans, the South Koreans, and the cruel traitors. Let us rise up, kindle insurrection, take sides with the Liberation Armed Forces and the people and fight the U.S.-puppet clique. In so doing, you will be following the traditional and heroic revolutionary path of indomitable Quang Ngai. You will be warmly welcomed by the NFLSV and the people as we have been by them."

10-14. Group of Patriotic and Insurrectionary Militarymen to Wresst Back Freedom in Binh Duong Province; Group of Tribemen in Tay Nguyen Province Separated from the Saigon Army; Organization of Insurrectionary Militarymen of Khanh Thuy District, Thua Thien Province; Association of the Patriotic Militarymen to Wreat Back Freedom in Chau Doc Province; and Organization of the Insurrectionary and Patriotic Militarymen of Ben Tre Province

The five organizations above were announced in a Liberation News Agency report aired over Liberation Radio at 2215 GMT on 9 February 1968. The text is as follows:
"The Liberation News Agency reports that, following the setting up of the Organization of Insurrectionary Militarymen of Xuan Thuy District, Thua Thien Province, the Organization of the Insurrectionary and Patriotic Militarymen of Ben Tre Province, and the Association of the Patriotic Militarymen to Wrest Back Freedom in Chau Doc Province, recently in Tay Nguyen and Binh Duong Provinces, two other patriotic and peace-loving organizations of the officers and soldiers separated from the Saigon puppet armed forces also have made their appearance.

"The two new organizations are: the group of patriotic and insurrectionary militarymen to wrest back freedom in Binh Duong Province and the group of tribesmen in Tay Nguyen Province separated from the Saigon armed forces."

15. The Committee of Action for the Salvation of the Fatherland and Religion, and for Independence, Peace, and Neutrality

This organization, called an organization of the Cao Dai religious sect in Tay Ninh Province, issued an appeal by way of Hanoi's Viet-Nam News Agency on February 13. The report on the appeal follows:

"The Committee of Action for the Salvation of the Fatherland and Religion and for Independence, Peace and Neutrality, an organization of the Cao Dai religious sect in Tay Ninh province, recently called on its dignitaries and members to join the revolutionary forces in the present patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggressors and Thieu-Ky clique, according to Giai Phong Press Agency.

"After denouncing the crimes perpetrated by the U.S.-puppet clique against the Vietnamese people in general and the Cao Dai sect in particular, the statement pointed out the following goals of action of the committee:

"1. Unite all patriotic forces and revolutionary mass organizations struggling to overthrow the U.S.-Thieu-Ky clique, wipe out the reactionary power and set up a power run by the people.

"2. Approve and support the political program of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation, achieve an independent and sovereign South Viet-Nam, build a prosperous and happy life, bring about freedom to our believers, and renovate and develop our Holy See area.

"3. Resolutely struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors and the traitor clique out of the Holy See area.

"The statement called on all its dignitaries and members to immediately take the following actions, in the interests of the nation:

"A- Struggle to overthrow the reactionary administration, put an end to all injustices, brutal treatment by the enemy, set up revolutionary power, ensure a free and happy life to all our compatriots.

"B- All dignitaries and believers who have mistakenly collaborated with the U.S. aggressors or have been forced to work for them in whatever form, should now leave them. Those whose brothers and sons have worked as henchmen for the enemy should call on them to immediately leave the enemy's ranks; those who have conditions should turn their guns against the cruel agents of the enemy and return without delay to the right path. [sic]

"- All members of the sect should unite within their organizations, under the leadership of the committee of action, in the immediate future to act, together with the Armed Forces, in wrecking the puppet reactionary organs, assist the uprising forces in rounding up and wiping out the agents of the enemy that have blood debts with the people, carry supplies and transport work for the front.

"- Be ready to choose patriotic, virtuous and meritorious persons to take part in the revolutionary administration, build up revolutionary armed forces and organizations, defend the revolutionary cause of the nation and defend religion."

16. Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee

A statement by this committee was broadcast by Liberation Radio at 0500 GMT on February 15. The text of the broadcast read:
"On 14 February, the Thừa Thiên-Huế People's Revolutionary Committee issued a statement, the full text of which is as follows:

"An emergency national salvation congress of the delegates of the revolutionary forces and political and religious organizations and representatives of the uprising committees of three districts in the city and six districts in the rural areas was convened by the Hue National, Democratic, and Peaceful Alliance Front to make an assessment of the situation and to set forth a number of policies aimed at meeting the requirements of the country's current situation.

"During the past 13 years, the Southern puppet administration in general and the Thừa Thiên-Huế puppet administration in particular have been a political tool of the U.S. imperialists' colonialism and have served as countrieselling lackeys who have repressed and exploited the people. The puppet administration does not represent our compatriots. On the contrary, it is our people's enemy. Concerned over the country's survival and their own fate, on 31 January the Thừa Thiên-Huế people rose up holding weapons in their hands, smashed the puppet ruling apparatus from the provincial to the village and hamlet levels, and completely liberated the rural areas and the city of Hue.

"The enemy has suffered disastrous defeats. A number of ring leaders of the puppet administration have surrendered to the people or have been arrested and have been detained by the revolutionary forces. Except for some localities and scattered guard posts which have not yet been liquidated, the Thừa Thiên-Huế puppet administration has basically disintegrated. District, village, and urban ward people's revolutionary committees and uprising committees have been set up. These committees perform the task of leading the people's uprisings and, at the same time, perform administrative functions.

"In this situation, the congress decided to establish a provisional administration in Thừa Thiên and Huế, which serves as an organ representing the will and interests of the people and exercising the People's right to be masters. The Thừa Thiên-Huế People's Revolutionary Committee's duties are: To strive to strengthen the all-people's great unity, to step up the armed and political struggle and military proselytism, to resolutely and firmly maintain and extend the people's right to be masters, to protect the compatriots' lives and property, to suppress the remaining reactionaries who want to restore the Americans' puppet regime, to exert leadership over the people and maintain their readiness to defeat all of the enemy's counterattacks, to lead the people in carrying out production and in practicing thrift, and at the same time, to improve public health, culture, and education, to take care of the compatriots' material and moral life, and, on the basis of improving the people's strength, to positively mobilize the people to enthusiastically contribute their human and material resources and participate in all the activities aimed at serving the resistance and to fully carry out the slogan 'everything for the front line and for winning victory'.

"The congress designated the following personalities to the standing subcommittee of the Thừa Thiên-Huế people's revolutionary committee: Chairman: Lê Văn Hảo Ph.D., Anthropology Professor of the Universities of Hue and Saigon; Vice Chairmen: Madame Nguyễn Đình Chi, former principal of the Đông Kinh Secondary School in Hue, and Hoàng Lê, representative of various strata of laboring people; and members: Nguyễn Thuc Tấn and Ton Thất Dưỡng Tiến.

(Signed): Chairman Lê Văn Hảo of the Thừa Thiên-Huế People's Revolutionary Committee, 14 February 1968.

17. Quảng Tri People's Revolutionary Committee

Although no details were immediately available on emergence of this organization, it was referred to in a military analysis by Chiến Thắng of the Hanoi army paper Quân Đội Khản Dân. An extract of this analysis, which was broadcast by Hanoi at 1522 GMT on February 21, 1968, follows:

"-- The people in most of the cities, provincial capitals, and towns, strongly inspired, have risen up with equal vigor, actively coordinating their actions with the Revolutionary Armed Forces in attacking the enemy. The armed forces and people in many cities and provincial capitals have fought tirelessly and successfully maintained their control. People's Revolutionary Committees have been set up in Quảng Tri and Thừa Thiên Provinces and Huế City. The armed forces and people in Saigon have fought valiantly to maintain their control, and attacked the enemy without let-up. The people in the Mekong River delta have maintained and expanded their control over large parts of many provincial capitals and towns."