CUU LONG COMMENTARY RAPS VIETNAMIZATION PLAN

First Installment

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 11 Jan 70

[Text] In one year of power, Nixon's clique has constantly clamored about its peaceful spirit and plan to end the war in Vietnam. But actually it has stubbornly and foolhardily followed Johnson's path of hopeless aggressive war, using maneuvers shrewder and more violent than ever before.

Recently, despite progressive world and American public opinion, which has been seethingly condemning the clique's criminal aggressive policy, in his November and 8 and 15 December 1969 speeches and press conference, Nixon brazenly said that, regardless of the evolvement of the Paris peacetalks, the United States will certainly carry on the Vietnamization-of-the-war plan.

Obviously, Nixon's clique has bared its extremely warlike, stubborn face chimerically believing in the success of Vietnamization of the war, hoping that this will save it from the quagmire of failure and help it to bring home U.S. troops, to replace them with puppet troops, to prolong the war in order to gain a strong position and maintain its neocolonialism in South Vietnam. It has wholeheartedly concentrated strength, money, and all military, political, economic, and espionage measures in this venturous program, aiming to create a false progressive atmosphere in order to consolidate and encourage the spirit of its henchmen and to deceive domestic and world opinion. The U.S.-puppet clique is deceitfully clamoring that the allies are winning, the United States is following a correct path, Vietnamization of the war is satisfactorily progressing, and so forth.

But actually, what were U.S.-puppet achievements in the past year? How far did Nixon's Vietnamization of the war progress? At the beginning of 1969, beginning his career as President, Nixon inherited Johnson's dark heritage. At its apogee, the local war in Vietnam was seriously defeated, forcing the United States to unconditionally stop the bombing and strafing of the north, to find ways to withdraw troops from South Vietnam, and to negotiate at the Paris quadrupartite conference. Nixon's failure is obvious, but he is desperately continuing the aggression against Vietnam and clinging to the puppet troops and government. Following maneuvers and schemes, Nixon finally planned Vietnamization of the war, ballyhooing it as a completely new policy to lead the United States out of the war in Vietnam by an honorable solution. Actually, the so-called de-Americanization or Vietnamization are a recognition that more than a half million U.S. troops cannot defeat the Vietnamese armed forces and people.

The U.S. leaders had to find ways to withdraw troops, but they have stubbornly prolonged the war and, at any cost, tried to gain a strong position and to maintain their extremely rotten country-selling henchmen. Therefore, from its beginning, Vietnamization of the war has borne the contradictory, failing, and negative elements of the de-Americanization of the war. The more obstinate Nixon's stubbornness and the more foolish his wriggling, the more deeply he will sink into a seriously passive position of failure.
The essence of Nixon's Vietnamization of the war is to try to find the cruelest, most cruel ways to oppose and alleviate domestic and world opposition movements, and to provide the puppet government with enough money and weapons to maintain its puppet troops and government in order to force the Vietnamese people to accept U.S. henchmen—all this with the aim to continue neocolonialism while withdrawing the U.S. expeditionary army.

To strictly and concretely carry out the two schemes, the Americans have been concentrating on these two maneuvers: puppet troop building and speed pacification, with an aim to create a false military and political prop for the puppet administration—the actual essence of these attempts has been to use massive firepower to broadly and most cruelly oppress our people.

However, the present situation is completely new. Even though Nixon and his clique have put into play all pay war means and hallyhooed their progress, improvements, pacification, and so forth, the truth is always clear, and history, always pursuing its course, is bringing failure to all their dark designs. Let's consider some essential points of the U.S. Vietnamization of the war scheme.

Part 1: The More Money and Guns the Americans Pump Into the Puppet Army, the More It Is Deflated, and It Will Certainly Deflate Completely

In 1969, the Nixon clique concentrated its utmost effort upon consolidating and strengthening the puppet army, considering this a mission of prime importance in the Vietnamization program. Using money squeezed from Americans for the Vietnam war, at a rate of over 30 billion piasters yearly, the Nixon clique has massively equipped puppet troops with up to 700,000 rifles, tens of thousands of machineguns, 500 or 600 heavy artillery pieces, thousands of tanks and armored cars, and hundreds of up-to-date aircraft and warships.

Resorting to unprecedentedly abhorrent fascist acts in brazenly and wantonly extending draft-age and carrying out pressgangering, the U.S.-puppets have increased puppet troop strength to 1 million. But money, weapons, means, and wealth have been unable to help puppet troops to stand on their feet. Although being controlled and closely supported by as many as 500,000 U.S. troops using a huge volume of hardware, they have been nonetheless painfully defeated by our armed forces and people wherever they have been sent to parry blows for U.S. troops. Suffering heavy losses, they have proven to be increasingly impotent, their spirit has deteriorated increasingly, and their combat efficiency has become increasingly low; 510 regular divisions suffered heavy losses; 305 brigades of the general reserve force suffered relatively heavy losses. The enemy has had to admit that in many puppet divisions, casualties and deserters represent 50 percent of the total strength.

Combat efficiency in the second quarter of 1969 was lower than that of the same period in 1968. The civil guard, militia, and pacification forces—the core military forces in the localities—suffered a monthly loss of tens of thousands of men annihilated or disintegrated by our people's guerrilla war. This rate increased two or threefold toward the end of the year. The hastily activated civil defense force was a hodgepodge. In some localities, the people arose and partially or completely disbanded it. No matter how clever Nixon was in deceiving the people, he could do nothing to eliminate the following four causes of defeat of the puppet army, whose history of defeats is longest and most obvious:
A--Fighting spirit and quality are factors deciding the strength of an army. How can the Americans improve the fighting spirit and quality of a mercenary army which has fought aimlessly, lost its morale, indulged in too many bad habits and practices, and only met with defeats from beginning to end?

The puppet army's fighting spirit and quality proved low in the special war. Made up of some 300,000 or 400,000 men, the puppet army was equipped to the teeth by the Americans. But it was hated by the people who arose to build their own armed forces. It sustained heavy defeats and was about to be destroyed or disintegrated by our forces, prompting the U.S. troops to come and help it.

The puppet army's fighting spirit and quality became ever lower when the numerical strength of the U.S., puppet, and satellite troops was boosted to its height in the limited war--1.2 million men. Driven to a turning point by our troops' and people's general offensive and uprising phase, the puppet army has followed the only path to complete defeat.

Today, the fact that, in view of the Vietnamization plan, the Americans will have to gradually withdraw their troops while expecting to make the puppet army strong is illusory if not stupid. Battlefield realities show that after some of U.S. troops were withdrawn, the puppet regular forces were gradually pushed to the frontline to die for the Americans. Civil guard and civil defense units have had to manage independently in localities.

Thus the puppet troops' fighting quality and spirit have drooped sharply. According to the Baltimore SUN on 29 November (?last year), the yearly decrease in the Saigon army's numerical strength was as much as 20 percent. There was one deserter for every 500 puppet troops.

B--How can one strengthen the puppet troops whose command is entirely composed of untalented and corrupted generals who report untruthfully, politically speculate, kill their compatriots, and make a profit on their soldiers' blood and bones, aiming at fully satisfying their ambitions? Most of the puppets' leaders have too obviously had two-or-three-generation long country-selling histories which cannot deceive anyone. Their histories of being soldiers or generals have been those of henchmen. How can they do anything without their masters?

Westmoreland, who had commanded, fondly flattered, and favored the puppet troops before, had to scornfully complain that the leadership over puppet troops has been very bad. Recently put to the test in some areas, the joint command has proven itself extremely palsied, with U.S. firepower being directed onto puppet and even U.S.-puppet troops being unable to bring assistance to one another. With such a leadership and command, how can the puppet troops lead the war?

C--How can one consolidate and strengthen the puppet troops while they have to unremittingly face our increasingly matured and vigorous PLAF which continuously attacks the enemy throughout four seasons causing the U.S. as well as puppet troops serious casualties? According to the U.S. command in Saigon, puppet troops' have nearly doubled during recent months, causing the puppets to use recruits to replace 70 percent of their troops. How serious will the puppet troops' casualties be after the U.S. troops leave? Qualitatively as well as quantitatively, puppet troops will be irretrievably weakened.
D- Increasingly deteriorated and annihilated and influenced by speedy drafting and the extension of draft age, puppet troops are increasingly disorderly. Facing the puppet troops' serious failures and rottenness and their leaders' incapabilities, our compatriots youths who have been forced into the army are increasingly and clearly aware of the mercenary army's antipeople, antianimation, bad, and corrupted nature and are increasingly determined to carry on anti-war struggles and military revolts causing the enemy irretrievable internal dangers of disintegration. The great proportion of militarymen, oppressed and deceived by the U.S.-puppets, are eagerly waiting for or are creating favorable conditions for returning to the people's ranks. No matter how crafty, the U.S.-puppets cannot heal the Vietnamese conscience of the temporarily oppressed peasants, workers, and pupils.

Witnessing the puppet troops' increasingly serious weakness on 21 December 1969, AP had to bitterly recognize that "hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured in, but this army has not yet been able to carry on the war by itself." Nixon, therefore, has had to pretend not to remember his yammering statements that the war will be over before the end of 1970, that troop withdrawal will be carried out at a speed faster than that fixed by Clifford's plan, and so on, by actually carrying on drop-by-drop and protracted troop withdrawal.

The inconsistency of the Nixon clique's above statements and activities has clearly exposed the very stubborn nature as well as the confused and hopeless state of mind of the American masters facing the puppet troops' increasing incapability. Statements praising puppet troops' strength have been nothing but the Nixon clique's maneuvers to deceive public opinion and perfidious schemes to force its henchmen to die for the Americans and to make puppet corpses a bridge for the Americans to overcome perilous situations.

Second Installment

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 12 Jan 70 S

[Cuu Long commentary, second installment: "Nixon's Vietnamization plan, born in a defeated situation, will certainly end in ignominious defeat"]

[Text] Part 2: The More the U.S.-Puppets Accelerate Their Pacification Plan and the More Cruelly They Herd the People, the More They Will Be Hated and the More Seriously They Will Be Punished by Our People.

Due to its stalemated situation which requires that the Nixon clique control much land and many people, it has striven to step up the accelerated pacification plan. Considering it the backbone of the Vietnamization program, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem-Hockey clique also openly disclosed that its life depends on the results of the accelerated pacification plan, because only by succeeding in carrying out the pacification plan, can the U.S.-puppets hope to broaden their security belts, to break the encirclement and threat against the cities and their military bases and along their important strategic communications lines, to grab human and material resources, to consolidate the puppet administration, and to secure a position of strength under all circumstances.

Therefore, the U.S. puppets, have, this time, shown their utmost determination to carry out their Vietnamization plan through extremely positive and urgent measures unprecedentedly wicked and cruel tricks.
They have mustered almost all forces of the puppet army and administration along with their espionage and psychological warfare apparatus and used even U.S. and satellite divisions, brigades, and regiments to directly carry out and support the pacification plan. The enemy pretended that the puppets were in charge of carrying out the pacification plan, but, in truth, the U.S. advisers themselves have directly assumed command over the implementation of the pacification plan even at provincial and district levels.

The enemy has directed his spearhead at the base of our people's revolutionary movement, used bombs, shells, poisonous chemicals, bulldozers, and even B-52's to violently attack us, resorted to the barbarous, typical massacres in Dien Ban, Ba Lang An, Kon Horing, and elsewhere, and created tension in the liberated areas, while striving to creating a falsely peaceful scene in the areas under his control in order to attract and have our people live under his rule.

Along with concentrating all forces and with resorting to such extremely cruel war tricks, the U.S.-puppets have recklessly built additional posts and set up a number of village administrative committees, thus creating a number of difficulties and disturbances for our compatriots' livelihood. With these precarious, formal results the U.S.-puppets exaggeratedly clamored that the government--that is the puppet administration--controlled 92.5 percent of the South Vietnamese population.

Everyone knows the U.S.-puppets turning-white-into-black propaganda method and their habit of shouting about their false victories. [name indistinct] a U.S. strategist who was frequently praised by Nixon--also had to admit that he could not assess the significance of the recent pacification results. Nixon himself only showed a cautious optimism about this.

Realities on battlefields in the last year showed that our armed forces' and people's attacks against the enemy's pacification plan have been fiercely carried out, disputing with the enemy every hour and minute.

To date, in central Trung Bo, our armed forces and people have steadfastly maintained the areas under their control. In southern Trung Bo, our compatriots have even arisen to gain mastership over new areas. In Saigon border rural areas, where almost every bush and garden have been destroyed by the enemy, our people have been clinging to the land to step up guerrilla warfare and continue to encircle, exert pressure on, and shell the enemy's dens in Saigon, Tan Son Nhat, Bien Hoa, and so forth.

In the Mekong Delta, where the enemy has fiercely and intensively carried out pacification, especially in Ben Tre, My Tho, Rach Gia, and CanTho, our armed forces and people have foiled all the enemy's great sweeping operations. Toward the end of 1969, mass guerrilla warfare and uprising movements have erupted again with a new mettle, driving the enemy into an extremely passive situation.

Obviously, the U.S.-puppets can build fortresses and posts in hamlets and villages, but they cannot have something to change the patriotism, hatred, and indignation of our 14 million southern compatriots. Each patriot's heart is always a steel fortress of the revolution.

The U.S.-puppets will certainly sustain the following three irretrievable failures in their pacification plan:
A--Our people's indomitable tradition is always brilliant and matchless. Even though the U.S.-puppets have, to the maximum, concentrated all their forces on all aspects, resorted to every crafty maneuver, and cruelly acted, they will by no means be able to subdue our people. To demonstrate the reality of their control, they counted posts and strategic hamlets, but have they ever dared to say that they have gained the people's heart? This is the essential problem of their pacification plan set forth for 10 years now.

On the contrary, the more ruthless the U.S.-puppet clique is, the more profound our people's patriotism and hatred will be, becoming a great uprising strength to foil all enemy pacification plans. In 1960, the U.S. aggressors thought that the Dien-Nhu clique's extremely barbarous prison and guillotine system could subdue our people who did not have an inch of iron in hand. But in reality, the concerted uprising strength of the 18 million compatriots smashed most of the enemy oppressive and control machinery in the rural areas, liberating many vast areas.

It was with that earth-and heaven-shaking strength that in the general offensive and uprising phase, our troops and people rocked the entire military and political structure of the enemy from cities to the rural areas. According to AP on 1 June 1969, at Tan My and Binh Kinh hamlets which the enemy proudly considered as most satisfactorily pacified, the enemy had to bitterly admit that our people have "dared to die beside the Viet Cong ammunition cases" and that "when the Viet Cong case, nobody went to report it to the district chief just several hundred yards away, and everyone busied oneself in giving supplies to the Viet Cong or digging trenches for them."

Our people's indomitable spirit is really a high-explosive timebomb, constantly frightening the U.S.-puppet clique, for it does not know when that bomb will explode and destroy its frail pacification undertaking which it has built with difficulty.

B--The southern people's revolutionary forces possess an endless source of life and develop constantly. The U.S.-puppets' accelerated pacification plan was foiled and will surely be foiled completely, because they have failed to win the people's hearts and will never be able to weaken our revolutionary forces or to separate them from our people as they have expected.

Originating from our 31 million Vietnamese compatriots' patriotism and hatred, the revolutionary forces have motivated even a number of puppet soldiers to realize the just cause and return to the people's side, with the hope of scoring merits to atone for their crimes.

With bombs and shells, the U.S.-puppets can destroy our ricefields, gardens, and homes and savagely massacre our compatriots but cannot weaken our revolutionary forces. Conversely, growing and developing on this heroic Vietnamese land, the revolutionary forces, including both the political and armed forces, will surely overthrow the puppet administration and drive the U.S. aggressors out of the Vietnamese country.

In 1959-60, our revolutionary forces represented our uprising people's hatred. But today, they have become powerful well-equipped armed forces composed of the three true categories and possessing a high combat strength. They are present everywhere, even in the deepest enemy lairs and are now on the offensive. Moreover, we possess a perfect administrative system which is profoundly supported by the people and which exerts a steadfast, strong influence worldwide. If the U.S.-puppets want to defeat such revolutionary forces, it will be like wanting to swallow the sun.
II. 13 Jan 70

C--Since the accelerated pacification plan was born from a position of defeat and complete passiveness, the more the U.S.-puppets strive to implement it, the further they will meet with contradictions and setbacks. Previously, with U.S. troops as a shield, the puppet troops have directly conducted all pacification operations, but their failures have remained inevitable. At present, how can they assume the entire pacification task when they have to gradually replace U.S. troops and occupy the pacified areas?

Previously, all regular troops, civil guards, and militiamen have participated in pacification operations. At present, how can the pacification task be fulfilled if it is entrusted to civil guards and militiamen alone? The enemy’s ambition is very great, but his forces are limited. If enemy troops are deployed to encroach upon a rear area, our people will arise to attack and destroy them. If they are mustered in a certain area, other areas must be abandoned. As a result, the patch-up work will bring no results and the pacification task will remain unfinished and will fail.

Having to cope with the three troop categories and the combination of our people’s military and political strengths which are strongly developing in the three zones—mountains and jungles, lowlands, and towns—the U.S.-puppets’ accelerated pacification plan will surely be frustrated completely.

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN OTHER NATIONS PRaised

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East 1508

[LPA commentary: "World Revolutionary Struggle Toward Greater Success"]

[Text] South Vietnam January 12 GPA--In the offensive of the world-wide revolutionary movement, the struggle in the many Asian, African and Latin American countries in the past years have recorded many victories over imperialism and colonialism. The year’s week [as received] of international solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America has come amidst yet bigger successes of the peoples on the three continents—South Vietnam to Laos, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Southern Yemen and Japan in Asia, from Guinea, to Angola, Mozambique, the Congo (B). Libya, and Sudan in Africa, from Venezuela to Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, Brazil and Chile in the Western hemisphere. The Arab people are struggling valiantly against Israeli aggression, while Latin Americans, in their millions, are opposing with might and main the various puppet governments in service of U.S. imperialism.

The boycotts of Agnew’s Asian tour and of Rockefeller's visit in Latin America, the numberless strikes and demonstrations, the resolute actions in support of Vietnam, etc all eloquently point to the political maturity of the people on the three major continents of the world. In this tidal movement, the permanent secretary of the Tri-Continental Solidarity Organization, and the Tri-Continental Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People have played an important role, by working tirelessly to play in time all schemes and moves of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

We from South Vietnam greatly rejoice at the big achievements of our friends throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, and sincerely thank them for their sympathy with and support for our just fight against U.S. aggression. Sure of the weight thrown behind our patriotic struggle by our Asian, African and Latin American comrades-in-arms, we shall march ahead with stronger confidence, and shall fight with greater resolve to drive all the U.S. aggressors out of our land, which we take as a duty to our own nation and an obligation to the world’s people as well.
AGNEW EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH MALIK IN BALI

Reportage on Arrival

Djakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 70 B

[Text] U.S. Vice President and Mrs Agnew at 1150 this morning arrived at the Ngurah Rai international airport, Denpasar, from Singapore for a 3-day visit to Indonesia. Agnew was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Adam Malik, American Ambassador Francis Galbraith, Bali Governor Sukarmen, and other ranking local authorities.

Indonesian Republican Radio in Denpasar reported that the U.S. vice president and his party were welcomed in a traditional ceremony and that they went directly to the Bali Beach Hotel. It reported that Spiro Agnew did not issue any statement.

This evening at 1530 Apollo 10 Astronaut Thomas Stafford, a member of the U.S. vice president's party, presented a souvenir moon rock to Foreign Minister Adam Malik. Tomorrow Mr Agnew will watch a performance of a local barong dance.

Indonesia is the eighth country to be visited by Agnew in his goodwill tour to 11 Asian and Pacific countries. According to schedule, the American visitors will leave Denpasar for Canberra, Australia, on Tuesday.

Sightseeing Activities

Djakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Jan 70 B

[Text] U.S. Vice President and Mrs Spiro Agnew, accompanied by Foreign Minister Adam Malik, U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Francis Galbraith, and the rest of their party, this morning watched a barong dance performance at Singasari town, 10 kilometers east of Denpasar. After the performance, Mrs Agnew, accompanied by the wives of high-ranking officials, visited the Tampak Siring Palace.

During his visit to Bali, Vice President Agnew exchanged souvenirs with Bali Governor Sukarmen.

Vice President Agnew will attend an Indonesian regional art performance at Bali Beach Hotel this evening.

A farewell ceremony for Vice President Agnew attended by Foreign Minister Adam Malik will be held tomorrow morning at Ngurah Rai airport prior to his departure for Canberra, Australia.

AGNEW VISIT VIEWED IN CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, SECURITY

Djakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1213 GMT 12 Jan 70 B

[Text] During his 2-day visit to Bali, U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew held an unofficial meeting to exchange views with Foreign Minister Adam Malik on 12 January. They discussed, among other things, regional cooperation among ASEAN countries and U.S. economic aid to Indonesia. Although their meeting was unofficial and no new topics were discussed, it is regarded as important.