Song Hào. Lieutenant General

Member of the Lao Dong Party Central Committee; head of the Political General Department of the High Command of the Vietnam People's Army; On 21 Dec 72 he was present in Hanoi to attend the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the National Uprising and the 28th anniversary of the activation of the People's Army. (Hanoi Mới, 23 Dec 72, p 4)

Song Hào, Lt Gen

Member of the Lao Dong Party Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 18 March 1973 he was one of the dignitaries who received a GDR delegation headed by Willie Stoph on their visit to the Ministry of National Defense. (Quan Doi Nhan Dan, 19 Mar 73, p 4)
The bill was submitted by the government which reasoned that since the world oil situation was not yet so stable it was necessary to extend the royal decree for another year.

But certain assemblymen were sceptical about the government’s oil policy.

Assemblyman Prasit Chuphinit asked whether the government could maintain the oil price for another year.

Speaking on behalf of the government Industry Minister Arun Sorathet said the future of oil price was unpredictable since it depended on the oil-producing countries.

Assemblyman Siawong Changkasiri who is a member of the oil study committee supported the minister by pointed out that the OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) had increased their prices once every three months this year.

He said the government has been trying its best to maintain the domestic oil price by revising the price of oil refineries and making the oil companies cut profits.

LATE REPORT: CHARUNPHAN WANTS 'QUIET' CONTACTS WITH DRV

Bangkok PRACHACHAT in Thai 23 Dec 74 p 1 D

[Text] Foreign Minister Charunphan Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya warns that we should not worry too much about proposed contacts with North Vietnam. If we keep on criticizing North Vietnam, the latter might withdraw and we will have to start over again. We will be more successful if we allow such contacts to develop quietly, waiting for signs of progress before disclosing their results.

Charunphan commented that too much publicity over the contact attempts might harm them—that some of our criticism of North Vietnam might discourage it. If this happens, we will have to start over.

"I think that any such contacts will be more successful if conducted quietly," he said.

Mr Charunphan opined the text of North Vietnam's letter as carried in papers must be the same as the one sent to him, noting also that the newspaper version must have been brought in by outside sources, not Thais.

"Although the letter will not affect the proposed contacts, I do not think it should be disclosed now. However, the Foreign Ministry will send a reply to North Vietnam soon. I am not sure that bilateral official negotiations can be initiated during the tenure of this government, because any contacts with North Vietnam should accord with the rhythm of the prevailing political situation," Mr Charunphan said.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS ESCAPE--The three female teachers who were the main subject for the teachers' mass protest against the government in Yala Province escaped from starving bandits after a two-week ordeal and are now under the care of the authorities. [Excerpt] [Bangkok WORLD in English Dec 74 p 1 D]
COL GEN SONG HAO ARTICLE MARKS VPA 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Part I

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 8 Dec 74

["Part one" of three-part article by Col Gen Song Hao, published in the December 1974 issues of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and TAP CHI HOC TAP: "Develop the Revolutionary Nature and Traditions of the VPA"]

[Text] Dear listeners: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the VPA, TAP CHI HOC TAP and TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN issues of December 1974 carry an article by Col Gen Song Hao entitled: "Develop the Revolutionary Nature and Traditions of the VPA."

Part one of the article provides a brief review of the growth and glorious armed exploits of our army. Built, guided and educated by our party and venerated Uncle Ho, our army has highly developed the national tradition of patriotic struggle against foreign aggression, and has been imbued with the thoroughly revolutionary character of the working class. For 30 years now, our army has participated in struggle, urgently developed its strength, defeated one enemy after another and become one of the important revolutionary forces. It is fully capable of fulfilling all tasks. Together with our people, it will steadily lead our revolutionary struggle to complete victory.

Part two of the article deals mainly with the revolutionary nature and glorious traditions of our army, as reflected in the following six points:

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Fully aware of the fact that it originated from the people, has been developed, guided and educated by the party and is dutybound to fight for our party's revolutionary cause and the people's interests, our army has always displayed boundless loyalty to the party and to the fatherland and people. It has heightened its determination to make sacrifices and to fight to the end for the liberation of the country and the working class, and for independence, democracy and socialism. It has resolutely realized all revolutionary lines and tasks.

Our army has developed the "determined to fight and win" tradition, remained brave and creative in combat, unselfishly and intelligently fulfilled its assignments and diligently and resourcefully carried out its labor missions. It has overcome all difficulties, defeated all enemies, fulfilled all missions, developed the traditions of unity, democracy and discipline of our working class and party and inherited the tradition of national unity.

Our army has always achieved close unity. Our cadres and combatants love one another as if they were of the same family. They are of one mind, share weal and woe, observe democratic principles, constantly display a sense of self-imposed, strict discipline and reach unity of thought and action.
Emerging from the seething revolutionary mass movement, the first units of our country's revolutionary armed forces, right in their early days, fought valiantly against the great professional armies of the French colonialists and Japanese fascists and triumphed, thus contributing to continually advancing our country's revolution.

Developing rapidly in the struggle movement against the French and Japanese, our armed forces and people, under the leadership of the party, seized the good opportunity to arise and smash the ruling yoke of the feudalist imperialists, to regain the administrative power for the people, to lead the August revolution to brilliant victory, and to found the DRV. This very important, historically significant initial success of our people's democratic national revolution opened a new era—the era of independence and freedom of our fatherland, the era of socialism in our country—and held high the banner of national liberation in Southeast Asia and the world.

After the August revolution, at a time when our nation was faced with an extremely difficult and complex situation, when our administration was in the period of infancy, our army was still young, our country was encircled by the colonialists and the reactionary lackeys of foreign powers were attempting to overthrow the revolutionary administration by force, the French colonialists reinvaded our country. Our people and armed forces entered a new period of severe trials.

In the light of our party's correct line of resistance, with the firm determination not to lose the country and become slaves, and in response to beloved and esteemed President Ho's appeal—"regardless of their sex, age, religious belief, political tendency, or nationality, let all Vietnamese rise up and fight the French colonialists to save the fatherland. Let them use weapons or swords if they are available. If they do not have swords, let them use hoes, shovels, and sticks. Everyone must strive to resist the colonialists to save the country."—our armed forces and people unanimously rose up and fought the French colonialist army, which was equipped with heavy guns, tanks, warships, and aircraft.

Our armed forces and people conducted the resistance while building the country. They fought the enemy while participating in construction and production activities. They achieved self-supply and self-sufficiency in every aspect, determined to maintain the newly regained administrative power and protect the fatherland.

Under the party's correct leadership, protected by the people throughout the country, closely allied with the fraternal peoples and liberation troops of Laos and Cambodia in the struggle, and wholeheartedly supported and assisted by the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, and the world workers movement, our armed forces and people fought valiantly. The more they fought the stronger they became and the greater were their victories.

Faced with an enemy who had numerical superiority, our armed forces fought resolutely to exterminate him while stepping up their development, improving and developing their spiritual strength, increasing their material bases, using the enemy's weapons to kill him, overcoming all difficulties and hardships, striving to improve themselves in every respect, constantly increasing their combat strength, and winning increasingly great victories.
Because it originated from and fights for the people, our army has always achieved close unity with and wholeheartedly served them. It has also relied on them and been cared for and educated by them. At the same time, it has achieved combat coordination with them and has wholeheartedly protected, respected and assisted them.

Being the new army of the working class, our army always promotes the spirit of proletarian internationalism and achieves close unity with the peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist countries, the oppressed nations and progressive forces. It stands ready to make sacrifices, to fulfill its international duty and to join in the struggle against the common enemy.

In order to fulfill the task of fighting the enemy and developing its strength, our army has always showed its eagerness for learning and progress, positively undergone training, improved the quality of its revolutionary ethics and constantly improved its combat skills, work efficiency and scientific and technological knowledge.

The concluding part of the article says: It is certain that the strength of our nation, our people, our revolution and the current revolutionary movement in the world will help bring about inevitable victory. The strength of our army, which has been forged and tested in 30 years of continuous struggle and repeated victories, is invincible. With its great strength and glorious revolutionary traditions, it is certain that our army will fulfill all immediate and long-range revolutionary tasks. Together with the people, our army is determined to add more glorious pages to our history and to further enhance the prestige of our fatherland. Let all of our armed forces prove themselves worthy of the confidence of the party and the people and their position as members of the heroic army of a heroic people.

Now, please listen to the full text of the first part of Col Gen Song Hao's article entitled: "Develop the Revolutionary Nature and Traditions of the VPA."

Under the leadership of the party and beloved and esteemed President Ho, the Vietnamese revolution has won successive extremely glorious victories for more than 40 years. Our people's revolutionary forces have continued to strengthen and develop.

The birth of the VPA was a great historic fact, marking an important step in the progress of our working class and nation in building the revolutionary forces and conducting the revolutionary struggle. For the first time in our country's history, the working class, laboring people, and the peoples of the various nationalities possessed a revolutionary army—a real people's army and a sharp weapon with which to liberate our nation and class, regain independence, and protect the fatherland.

In 30 years of continuous struggle, intensive development, and successive victories over one aggressive enemy after another, the VPA has recorded a history of valiant combat and development. With its revolutionary nature, beautiful traditions, and invincible strength, winning the confidence of our party, the affection of our people, and the respect and esteem of our friends, and frightening all enemies, the VPA has become a truly heroic army of a heroic nation.
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The concluding part of the article says: It is certain that the strength of our nation, our people, our revolution and the current revolutionary movement in the world will help bring about inevitable victory. The strength of our army, which has been forged and tested in 50 years of continuous struggle and repeated victories, is invincible. With its great strength and glorious revolutionary traditions, it is certain that our army will fulfill all immediate and long-range revolutionary tasks. Together with the people, our army is determined to add more glorious pages to our history and to further enhance the prestige of our fatherland. Let all of our armed forces prove themselves worthy of the confidence of the party and the people and their position as members of the heroic army of a heroic people.

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With their brilliant feats of arms in both zones of our country, our people's armed forces and compatriots nationwide defeated the aggressive U.S. imperialists and forced them to withdraw from South Vietnam all of their expeditionary troops, who had called themselves the most powerful army having unimaginable strength; to end the bombing, strafing, and blockade of North Vietnam; and to pledge to respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity. The longest, cruelest, most unpopular, and most costly U.S. war of aggression was pitifully defeated. This was the greatest defeat in the history of aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in the 20th century.

The most valiant sacred resistance in the history of struggle of our Vietnamese nation against foreign aggression had won a great victory. This victory was a brilliant example set by the revolutionary army of a nation which was neither vast nor heavily populated—an army that, with its noble ideal of struggle, under the correct and talented leadership of the party of the working class, and with the assistance of the fraternal peoples and friends throughout the world, had defeated the aggressor army of the most powerful imperialist. This historically significant and epochal victory opened up bright prospects for our country's revolution with unprecedented advantages in the new stage.

With their glorious victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, our people's army is truly worthy as an ever victorious and invincible army.

Today, after 30 years of brilliant victories and valuable experience in construction and combat, our people's armed forces have become one of the great revolutionary forces capable of fulfilling all of its duties and cooperating with all of the people in advancing our country's revolution toward complete victory.

Educated and trained by the party, born of the people and fighting for the people, our army has developed a revolutionary nature and very glorious traditions. Our army always remains absolutely loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people. It is equipped with a very high determination to fight and win and has proven to be valiant in combat, industrious in labor, zealous in all tasks, and intelligent and creative in action. It has achieved close unity in its banks and true democracy. It maintains strict discipline, close army-people solidarity, and sincere international solidarity. It displays eagerness for study and progress and positiveness in training. It constantly heightens its revolutionary qualities and its power in action, endures all hardships, overcomes all difficulties, and has proven to be industrious and thrifty in construction and combat. It fulfills all duties and defeats all enemies.

Our army is truly worthy of beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho's praise: "Our army is loyal to the party, faithful to the people, and ready to fight and sacrifice for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism. It can fulfill any duty, overcome any difficulty, and defeat any enemy."

These glorious traditions are the quintessence of our army's most beautiful revolutionary qualities. At the same time, they clearly reflect its military skills and intelligence and creativeness in implementing the military line and tasks set forth by our party and in mastering military science and technology in order to achieve success in construction and combat.
In the beginning, our army possessed only small units equipped with rudimentary weapons. Later, it fought the enemy with regimental-size units and multiregiment units and scored resounding armed exploits both in the mountainous areas and on the plains, in the countryside and in the urban areas and in the south as well as the north.

With the 1947 fall-winter armed exploits in Viet Bac and the 1953-54 winter-spring armed exploits--of which the Dien Bien Phu victory was the most resounding--our army and people successfully defeated the French colonialists' professional aggressor army, which was known for its crack ground forces and such famous generals as Leclerc, Salan, De Lattier de Tassigny and Navarre.

The French colonialists' war of aggression—which enjoyed U.S. support and had a major part of its expenditures covered by the U.S. imperialists—was woefully defeated. Our people's sacred resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. interventionists scored glorious successes.

Shortly after we had defeated the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists moved in and continued the war of aggression against our country. Faced with the most powerful and cruelest enemy, who possessed the greatest economic and military potential in the capitalist world and employed a very pernicious counterrevolutionary global strategy, our armed forces and people throughout the nation were of one mind and determined to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

In their tenacious struggle, with the determination to fight and win and with their intelligence and creativeness, our people's armed forces fought in an extremely valiant and self-denying manner and scored marvelous military exploits, thus writing a magnificent epic of the Vietnamese people's war that defeated the extremely brutal new-style war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Following the 1959-1960 sky-swaying, earth-shaking general uprising, our armed forces and people launched fierce attacks, causing the complete collapse of the dictatorship and despotic Ngo Dinh Diem regime, a tool of the U.S. imperialists' neocolonialism.

With their victories at Ap Bac, Binh Gia, Ba Gia, and Dong Xoai, our armed forces and people frustrated the U.S. special strategic war. With the Van Tuong victory and other victories over the enemy's 1965-66 and 1966-67 strategic counteroffensives and by waging the Mau Than spring general offensive and concerted uprising, our armed forces and people bankrupted the U.S. local strategic war.

By uniting and coordinating with the armed forces and people of two fraternal neighboring countries in defeating the 1/21 Toan Thang and 7/19 Lam Son military operations and by winning victory in the 1972 large-scale strategic offensive, our armed forces and people frustrated the strategy of the Vietnamized war.

In defeating the first war of destruction in Johnson's time and foiling the second war of destruction in Nixon's time, in which the strategic offensive by B-52 aircraft during the last days of 1972 was defeated, our armed forces and people completely bankrupted the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction and their blockade.
With their brilliant feats of arms in both zones of our country, our people's armed forces and compatriots nationwide defeated the aggressive U.S. imperialists and forced them to withdraw from South Vietnam all of their expeditionary troops, who had called themselves the most powerful army having unimaginable strength; to end the bombing, strafing, and blockade of North Vietnam; and to pledge to respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity. The longest, cruellest, most unpopular, and most costly U.S. war of aggression was pitifully defeated. This was the greatest defeat in the history of aggressive war of the U.S. Imperialists in the 20th century.

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Part II, 1st Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 9 Dec 74

[Text] Fully aware of the fact that it originated from the people, has been
developed, guided and educated by the party and is dutybound to fight for our party's
revolutionary cause and the people's interests, our army has always displayed
boundless loyalty to the party and to the fatherland and the people. It has
heightened its determination to make sacrifices and to fight until the end for
the liberation of the country and the working class, and for independence, democracy
and socialism. All of our cadres and combatants fully realize that their absolute
loyalty to the party is proof of their loyalty to the fatherland, the nation, the
people, the working class and the revolution. This is because our party represents
most faithfully the fundamental interests of our working people and other people;
because it has the greatest concern for the liberation of our nation and class, for
the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism; and because it has always
struggled to bring about a happy life for our people.

Since it came into existence, our party has fully realized the inevitable trends of
development of the Vietnamese revolution and has clearly understood the laws of social
development and the realities of our revolution. It has set forth correct strategies
and plans to lead the revolution to victory. It has organized and developed the
revolutionary forces and has organized and used our army as a sharp instrument to
help our revolution fulfill its political task.

The revolutionary lines and objectives of our party are the objectives of our army's
struggle. Our party has developed in the army the revolutionary nature of the
working class and helped it acquire the knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, the
party's military lines and ideological concepts and the military art of people's war.
It has helped our army learn from the traditions of heroic struggle of our people and
the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of our working class in order to promote its
revolutionary heroism. It has also helped our army learn from the solidarity and
unanimity of party members in order to constantly promote its internal solidarity,
the solidarity between the army and the people and its international solidarity.

As a result, our army has realized more and more clearly that the existence of the party
is a prerequisite for the formation of our revolutionary army and people's army,
and that only when the army is guided by the party can it constantly develop its
strength, score victories and fulfill its functions and all revolutionary tasks.
Our cadres and combatants have developed more confidence in the party and are very
proud to fight under its glorious banner. They have realized more and more clearly
that in order to manifest their sense of political responsibility and their deep
feelings, they must remain loyal to the party, implement its policies and lines and
strictly follow its leadership.

To manifest its absolute loyalty to the party and to the people and fatherland, our
army is resolutely implementing the party's revolutionary lines and objectives: national
independence, democracy and socialism. Our army realizes that these revolutionary lines
and objectives reflect the laws of the development of our society, manifest the most
fundamental and deepest interests of our people, and are aimed at liberating our
nation and class and bringing about independence, freedom, democracy and a bountiful,
happy life for our people. They reflect both the interests of our nation and our
working class, meet the sacred aspirations of the Vietnamese people and are fully
consistent with the objectives of the revolutionary movement in the present epoch.
Our army's traditions derive from our troops' sacrifices in struggle; from the great efforts of numerous heroes and dead combatants; from all of our people's great contributions, untold sacrifices, and affectionate assistance; and from the wholehearted support and aid of the fraternal countries and our friends throughout the world.

These traditions have continued to develop and improve and are reflected in the thoughts, sentiments, actions, and daily activities of our cadres and combatants as well as in combat, construction, and work. They are the result of the great efforts of our party, President Ho, and our people to educate and improve our cadres and combatants. They are also the result of the toil and perseverance of these cadres and combatants in their study and training and of the trials they have endured in the revolutionary struggle, especially in the revolutionary war replete with hardships, difficulties, and military exploits.

Our army's traditions are the continuation and development to a high degree of our nation's tradition of patriotic struggle against foreign invasion. In its life-and-death struggle against aggressive enemies, our nation has founded the traditions of warm patriotism, heroism, unsubmissiveness, bravery, resourcefulness, creativeness, and resoluteness in struggle to defeat all aggressive enemies in order to regain and maintain our national independence and preserve our national sovereignty and natural resources, the gains of our people's labor, and all cultural and spiritual values of our nation.

Our fine national traditions have been inherited by our party, which is developing them in a new historical situation. Our party has always educated the people and army in our heroic national traditions, patriotism, the love of socialism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the spirit of thorough revolution, and the revolutionary offensive spirit; and it encourages everyone to strive to struggle to advance our revolution toward final victory. Therefore, our army's revolutionary traditions have inherited the traditions of patriotism, stalwartness and unsubmissiveness of our people. At the same time, our army is imbued with the resolute and absolute revolutionary nature of our working class of which our party is the vanguard. These are the traditions of a revolutionary army, a new-type army, which has been developed, led and educated by our party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party.

Our army's traditions, which have been created in the realities of combat and the performance of tasks, studies, and activities of the masses, have been formed and consolidated, developed and perfected in the process of revolutionary struggle. They reflect the positive revolutionary factors of our army in combat and in developing its forces. They guide all actions of our cadres and combatants and encourage everyone to develop to a high degree their spirit, energy, intelligence and talents, to know how to constantly enhance their strengths and overcome their weaknesses, and to advance toward successfully fulfilling all missions entrusted to them.

The noble revolutionary nature, acts of sacrifice and selflessness, talented combat ability, and outstanding achievements of our cadres and combatants and the glorious armed exploits of the various units have further enhanced our army's glorious traditions, increasingly improved them, and translated them into the strength of our army's actions aimed at successfully fulfilling all missions entrusted to it.
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Our army's traditions, which have been created in the realities of combat and the performance of tasks, studies, and activities of the masses, have been formed and consolidated, developed and perfected in the process of revolutionary struggle. They reflect the positive revolutionary factors of our army in combat and in developing its forces. They guide all actions of our cadres and combatants and encourage everyone to develop to a high degree their spirit, energy, intelligence and talents, to know how to constantly enhance their strengths and overcome their weaknesses, and to advance toward successfully fulfilling all missions entrusted to them.

The noble revolutionary nature, acts of sacrifice and selflessness, talented combat ability, and outstanding achievements of our cadres and combatants and the glorious deeds exploiting the various units have further enhanced our army's glorious traditions, increasingly improved them, and translated them into the strength of our army's actions aimed at successfully fulfilling all missions entrusted to it.
Fully aware of the fact that it originated from the people, has been developed, guided and educated by the party and is dutybound to fight for our party's revolutionary cause and the people's interests, our army has always displayed boundless loyalty to the party and to the fatherland and the people. It has heightened its determination to make sacrifices and to fight until the end for the liberation of the country and the working class, and for independence, democracy and socialism. All of our cadres and combatants fully realize that their absolute loyalty to the party is proof of their loyalty to the fatherland, the nation, the people, the working class and the revolution. This is because our party represents most faithfully the fundamental interests of our working people and other people; because it has the greatest concern for the liberation of our nation and class, for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism; and because it has always struggled to bring about a happy life for our people.

Since it came into existence, our party has fully realized the inevitable trends of development of the Vietnamese revolution and has clearly understood the laws of social development and the realities of our revolution. It has set forth correct strategies and plans to lead the revolution to victory. It has organized and developed the revolutionary forces and has organized and used our army as a sharp instrument to help our revolution fulfill its political task.

The revolutionary lines and objectives of our party are the objectives of our army's struggle. Our party has developed in the army the revolutionary nature of the working class and helped it acquire the knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, the party's military lines and ideological concepts and the military art of people's war. It has helped our army learn from the traditions of heroic struggle of our people and the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of our working class in order to promote its revolutionary heroism. It has also helped our army learn from the solidarity and unanimity of party members in order to constantly promote its internal solidarity, the solidarity between the army and the people and its international solidarity.

As a result, our army has realized more and more clearly that the existence of the party is a prerequisite for the formation of our revolutionary army and people's army, and that only when the army is guided by the party can it constantly develop its strength, score victories and fulfill its functions and all revolutionary tasks. Our cadres and combatants have developed more confidence in the party and are very proud to fight under its glorious banner. They have realized more and more clearly that in order to manifest their sense of political responsibility and their deep feelings, they must remain loyal to the party, implement its policies and lines and strictly follow its leadership.

To manifest its absolute loyalty to the party and to the people and fatherland, our army is resolutely implementing the party's revolutionary lines and objectives: national independence, democracy and socialism. Our army realizes that these revolutionary lines and objectives reflect the laws of the development of our society, manifest the most fundamental and deepest interests of our people, and are aimed at liberating our nation and class and bringing about independence, freedom, democracy and a bountiful, happy life for our people. They reflect both the interests of our nation and our working class, meet the sacred aspirations of the Vietnamese people and are fully consistent with the objectives of the revolutionary movement in the present epoch.
Realities indicate that, under all circumstances, our army has always wholeheartedly served the fatherland and people, has fulfilled all the functions and missions of a revolutionary army and has fought for the sake of the people, thus proving to be worthy of the confidence of our entire party and all of our people.

Loyal to the revolutionary undertaking, our army has constantly developed and strengthened in accordance with the line or principle of building the people's armed forces, with a view to gaining invincible strength with which to successfully fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party.

Under party leadership, in correctly and creatively implementing the military line and the line of building the people's armed forces and in grasping the idea of fostering industriousness and thrift in construction and combat, our army has matured and become staunch and politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong, and has developed its consciousness of the revolution and its effectiveness in action so as to create a combined strength in construction and combat. As a result, our army has really become an army fighting for the people and reflecting the revolutionary nature of the working class. Being well organized, our army has applied advanced military tactics and has further developed its material and technical bases.

Our cadres and combatants cherish a noble ideal of struggle and an earnest desire for achieving the revolution, have demonstrated a spirit of making tremendous sacrifices in the fight and a brilliant combat ability, and acted resourcefully and intelligently.

Upholding its loyalty to the party, fatherland, and people, our army has frustrated all schemes, political offensives, and cunning psychological warfare maneuvers of the enemy; and at the same time it has strongly opposed all vile moves to incite it to seek material interests and all negative and backward phenomena.

Our cadres and combatants have always advanced and have never retreated. All phenomena of half-way revolution, irresoluteness in coping with the enemy, lack of revolutionary offensive spirit, lack of determination to overcome difficulties and hardships, and individualism are inconsistent with our army's revolutionary nature and traditions.

Developing these revolutionary traditions and nature, our army has constantly stepped up the building of a modern regular army, has stood ready to fight victoriously and to brilliantly fulfill all tasks in the new situation, and has always remained loyal to the country and faithful to the people.

Part II, 2d Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 10 Dec 74 S

[Text] Determined to implement the party's revolutionary lines and objectives, our army has developed the "determined to fight and win" tradition, remained brave and creative in combat, unselfishly and intelligently fulfilled its assignments and diligently and resourcefully carried out its labor missions. It has overcome all difficulties, defeated all enemies and fulfilled all missions. The "determined to fight and win" tradition of our army originated from its absolute confidence in the noble revolutionary ideals and objectives and the correct, creative revolutionary lines and measures of our party.
Our cadres and combatants are the sons of the working people of a nation that has experienced the shame and misery of a people that have lost their country. They are victims of the oppression and exploitation of the imperialists, feudalists and capitalists. They greatly cherish independence and freedom and long for a bountiful, happy life. Therefore, they have always acted in accordance with the lines, objectives and ideals of our party and stand ready to fight until the end for the realization of these ideals. Great Uncle Ho has taught: We would rather sacrifice everything than lose the country and become slaves. Nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom. So long as a single aggressor remains in our country, we must continue our struggle to drive him out. Our fatherland will certainly be unified. Our compatriots in the north and south will surely live together under the same roof.

Harboring these feelings and aspirations, our forefathers proudly uttered these words: We would rather die than live in slavery. We are always ready to overcome all difficulties and hardships in order to throw off the yoke of domination, regain national sovereignty, and fight the invaders to make them realize that the Vietnamese are the real masters of their country.

Uncle Ho’s sacred and precious teachings as well as these proud words of our forefathers are deeply engraved in the hearts and minds of our cadres and combatants becoming the common aspiration, determination, feeling, and character of all our people.

Upholding its loyalty to the party and our nation’s heroism, our army has always fulfilled its duties. Our army has always undertaken the major mission of fighting on the battlefront and defeating all national and class enemies to regain and maintain administrative power and to protect the gains of the revolution, the people, and the fatherland’s territorial integrity. In fulfilling these duties, our army has manifested its loyalty to the party and people.

For the sake of the fatherland’s independence and freedom and to fulfill its major mission, our army has fought valiantly and tenaciously in a protracted, continuous armed struggle for several decades, has successfully fulfilled all military tasks entrusted by the party in various historic periods, and has defeated one aggressor after another.

In the August revolution as well as in the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistances, grasping the party’s military line and tasks, our armed forces and people throughout the country stepped up the revolutionary war and won successive great victories, thus contributing to advancing our country’s revolutionary undertaking.

Along with fulfilling its major duty in the armed struggle, our army has engaged in production and labor and has contributed to building the economy, developing culture, increasing the economic and military potentials, and consolidating the rear base.

Fighting well and producing well are thus the responsibilities and traditions of our army.

Our army has also positively carried out the task of motivating the masses to participate in our people’s widespread revolutionary struggle in every aspect.

Our army has positively contributed to the struggle to topple the class of feudalist landlords, to carrying out socialist reforms, to motivating all the people to implement all party and state policies and plans, and to building political and mass political bases in areas under temporary administration and in large areas.
Our cadres and combatants are the sons of the working people of a nation that has
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landlords, to carrying out socialist reforms, to motivating all the people to implement
all party and state policies and tasks, and to building a new socialist political
base in areas until any aggressor can overthrow it.
Realities indicate that, under all circumstances, our army has always wholeheartedly
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Part II, 2d Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 10 Dec 74 S

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culties, defeated all enemies and fulfilled all missions. The "determined to fight
and win" tradition of our army originated from its absolute confidence in the noble
revolutionary ideals and objectives and the correct, creative revolutionary lines
and measures of our party.
Our units have repeatedly attacked the enemy everywhere, at any time and in any weather conditions. All our units and cadres and combatants have made very effort to stay close to and search for the enemy troops to annihilate them. All individuals and units have scored achievements in combat and have enthusiastically participated in combat activities on the battlefields.

Our cadres and combatants have displayed matchless heroism and set examples of the spirit of resolutely launching offensives to annihilate the enemy by setting themselves on fire with gasoline and then rushing into the enemy's lairs, by breaking into his combat formations, carrying bombs, by chopping off their wounded arms so as to be able to continue the assault against his blockhouses, by cutting deep into his bases to annihilate his troops, by covering loopholes in fortifications with their bodies so as to enable their comrades in arms to advance, by standing up and firing at the enemy troops, by setting out on the high seas to sink enemy ships, by bravely intercepting waves of enemy aircraft, and by fighting until their last drop of blood to maintain uninterrupted communications.

Our armed forces have emulated in killing the enemy and scoring military achievements, determined to fight and win, to fight until the last aggressor is swept from our country, and to safeguard the fatherland's independence, sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity. They have constantly developed their strength to promptly win the greatest victory. They have maintained the determination to fight and win even in a protracted struggle to build a decent and happy life for themselves and for present and future generations to create conditions for building a country 10 times more beautiful.

Giving full play to the determined-to-fight-and-win tradition, our armed forces have resolutely defeated the enemy on any battlefield, distant or near, replete with advantages or disadvantages.

Our country is one, our nation is one. Each inch of land is part of the flesh and blood of the Vietnamese country. It is a sacred part of the fatherland that every patriotic Vietnamese must strive to protect.

Our cadres and combatants, buoyed by hatred, have advanced to exterminate the aggressors. Our armed forces have rushed to any place the enemy has been present. They have fought on battlefields in the jungles or mountains, on passes or slopes, on the plains, and on big rivers or in the swamps. They have operated in populated or remote areas. They have fought in vast rural areas or in densely populated but small cities. They have attacked the enemy on his outer defense lines or right in his lairs or nerve centers. They have fought on battlefields adjacent to their base areas or in areas under temporary enemy control. They have been present wherever the fatherland has needed them and have achieved glorious exploits.

With a stalwart fighting spirit and crafty combat ability, with their base-like legs and iron-like shoulders, and with their heavy rucksacks on their backs, our cadres and combatants have walked thousands of miles to very distant areas. They have opened up paths across mountains and through jungles, fighting the enemy in order to advance, fearing no difficulties, hardships, privations, or dangers, constantly upholding the enemy, and fulfilling all duties.

The "determined to fight and win" tradition of our armed forces has been reflected not only in their brave and stalwart fighting spirit but also in their resourceful and creative combat skills. They have constantly developed their combat ability, seeking to apply the best fighting methods consistent not only with the enemy's combat position, but also with the situation of their equipment and battlefield and with our ancestor's combat traditions.
Over the past 4,000 years of historic struggle to build and defend the nation, our people, realizing that nothing is more valuable then independence and freedom, developing the thoroughly revolutionary spirit and revolutionary offensive spirit of the working class and upholding the tradition of heroic, unyielding struggle, have always displayed an unsubmitting will and a "determined to fight and win" tradition, giving birth to such national heroines and heroes as the Trung sisters, Trieu Au, Ly Thuong Kiet, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Nguyen Trai, Quang Trung, Phan Dinh Phung and Hoang Hoa Tham.

Since our party came into existence, countless revolutionary heroes and heroines have emerged from the Vietnamese working class and people. They have put the interests of the party, the revolution, the working class and the nation above all; have been unafraid of sacrifice and hardships; and have resolutely fought the enemy to the end to create conditions for our party, our nation and our fatherland to achieve glorious victories. These heroes and heroines include Tran Phu, Ngo Oia Tu, Le Hong Phong, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, Ha Huy Tap, Nguyen Van Cu and Hoang Van Thu.

The "determined to fight and win" tradition of our army is the continuation and development of the tradition of heroic struggle of our nation, our class and our party. It is a crystallization of the patriotism, love for the socialist regime and deep hatred for the enemy by our armed forces and people. It is a combination of the stalwart revolutionary will and wonderful creativeness of our armed forces.

Thanks to this "determined to fight and win" tradition, our army has constantly devised many creative combat methods to fight and defeat all enemies. Upholding this tradition, our army resolutely defeated the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists—archimperialists possessing powerful military forces, modern weapons and equipment and very pernicious, cruel strategies, tactics and other dark schemes—who used a record quantity of bombs, shells and dollars never seen before in the history of U.S. imperialist war.

Experience and history have clearly shown our people and army that if they lose the nation and independence and freedom, they will lose everything: a bountiful life, their cultural and moral heritage and even the right to live. Therefore, whatever pernicious dark schemes the enemy may have resorted to and no matter how powerful he has been, our people and army have never retreated. On the contrary, they have always tried by all means to advance and have resolutely struggled and achieved victory.

Our army has strongly developed the revolutionary offensive spirit and has taken the initiative in launching relentless attacks against the enemy. It has remained brave, stalwart, perseverant and unflagging and has resolutely struggled and achieved victory.

Engaging in revolution means launching offensives. Only when we launch offensives against the enemy can we defeat it, build and develop our strength, protect the revolutionary gains and defend the nation.

In the course of the August revolution and the resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, our army highly developed its combat strength, repeatedly attacked and annihilated the enemy, and constantly developed our armed struggle from minor armed exploits to comprehensively great victories. Our army has always maintained the offensive spirit in guerrilla and conventional war, while fighting battles or engaging in military campaigns, while launching separate attacks or combined attacks, and while launching offensives or remaining on the defensive.
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The "determined to fight and win" tradition of our armed forces has been reflected not only in their brave and stalwart fighting spirit but also in their resourceful and creative combat skills. They have constantly developed their combat ability, seeking to apply the best fighting methods consistent not only with the enemy's combat position, but also with the situation of their equipment and battlefield and with our ancestor's combat traditions.
Our armed forces can correctly evaluate the situation of the enemy and can reduce his strengths and exacerbate his weaknesses to triumph. Being brave, resourceful and intelligent, our armed forces have come to areas which the enemy thought impenetrable and attacked places he believed unassailable. They have assaulted the enemy in areas within his hinterland and penetrated the very lairs of his key commanders, thus surprising and driving him into a position of passiveness, embarrassment and failure.

Our armed forces have used a little to oppose the numerous, the small to prevail over the great, and one man to defeat 10 or 20 of the enemy. They have mustered a strong force to launch large-scale annihilation attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, frightening him, and changing the balance of forces between us to our advantage.

Our armed forces have always developed the effectiveness of all available weapons, including rifles, handgrenades, daggers, machetes, and heavy guns and of tanks, missiles, and aircraft, determined to fight and exterminate the enemy.

In isolated attacks, in large-scale coordinated combat, in ordinary military campaigns, and in strategic offensives, our armed forces have applied skillful fighting methods and scored many glorious victories. Their determination to fight and win has been reflected not only in combat but also in labor, production, and work. In any task, under any circumstance, our cadres and combatants have always proven to be brave, industrious, and zealous, and have devoted all their spirit, strength, intelligence, and talents to win complete victory.

In their fierce struggle against the enemy, our cadres and combatants have stood ready to sacrifice their lives for the revolutionary cause, have never retreated in the presence of any enemies or obstacles, and have always upheld the "determined to fight and win" spirit. In their struggle to bring about victory for our people and armed forces, they have set countless examples of matchless combat heroism and stalwartness.

Many of them have fought the enemy for several decades in difficult, hard combat conditions, have persisted in the struggle, have wholeheartedly fulfilled all missions, and have achieved great performances. Many fallen heroes and heroines have displayed the "determined to fight and win" tradition of our army by setting examples of glorious fighting and sacrifices. Among them are Ngo May, Phan Dinh Giot, Nguyen Van Troi, Nguyen Viet Xuan, La Van Cau, Nguyen Thi Chien, Vo Thi Sau, Cang Lieh, Nguyen Van Coo and Le Thi Hong Gam. They constitute the very noble image of our country, our people and our army. Their deeds have added a more brilliant note to the "determined to fight and win" banner that our army received from President Ho.

Part II, 3d Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 11 Dec 74 S

[Text] Developing the traditions of solidarity, democracy and discipline of the working class and our party, and inheriting the tradition of unity, our army has always achieved close unity. Our cadres and combatants love each other as if they were of the same family. They are of one mind, share weal and woe, always observe democratic principles, constantly heighten their sense of self-imposed duty discipline, and achieve unanimity of thought and action.
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Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 11 Dec 74 S

[Text] Developing the traditions of solidarity, democracy and discipline of the working class and our party, and inheriting the tradition of unity, our army has always achieved close unity. Our cadres and combatants love each other as if they were of the same family. They are of one mind, share joys and woes, always observe democratic principles, constantly heighten their sense of self-imposed duty, and achieve unanimity of thought and action.
The traditions of solidarity, democracy and discipline are manifested in the revolutionary nature and working class character of our army. They characterize the internal relations of a revolutionary army and a new army of the working class, and mark the difference between our army and the army of the exploiting class. These traditions originate from the tradition of solidarity and unanimity of thought and action of our party, the tradition of solidarity in the struggle to build and defend the nation of our people, and the thorough understanding of President Ho's teaching: Unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success.

Our army has always achieved close solidarity on the basis of the lines and policies of the party, the interests of the people, the duty toward the fatherland, the functions and missions of the army, and the equal political relations and revolutionary love between cadres and combatants and higher and lower echelons.

All the members of our army form a united, solid bloc. There is deep attachment and close solidarity between higher and lower echelons, between party members and the masses, between cadres and combatants, between individuals and units, between the units themselves, and between the armed services and armed branches. They all achieve combat coordination and collaborate with one another in carrying out the common tasks under the leadership of the party. In the rear base as well as on the frontline, for the sake of common interests, all individuals and units unite and help one another. They always create favorable conditions for one another and make joint efforts to overcome difficulties. They volunteer to assume difficult tasks and let others carry out the easy tasks, considering all achievements the result of their common efforts. They make joint efforts to develop their strongpoints and improve their shortcomings and stand ready to make sacrifices and join in the struggle to bring about victory for each individual unit as well for the entire army. While performing combat or building their units and while working or engaging in other activities, our cadres and combatants sincerely assist one another and always use the revolutionary ideals, objectives, guidelines and missions and the experience they have gained from combat, work and daily life to help one another to improve, make progress and fulfill their duties.

Our cadres and combatants constantly and firmly grasp and satisfactorily conduct criticism and self-criticism and help one another to improve their ideological stand and promote solidarity. In this way, they can tell right from wrong, firmly maintain good comradeship, promote solidarity and fulfill their missions more satisfactorily.

If we achieve solidarity in an unprincipled, indiscriminate manner, not for the purpose of fulfilling our duties and revolutionary objectives, but only for the purpose of satisfying our individual feelings, our selfish interests or our tendency toward regionalism, we are not acting in accordance with the nature and traditions of our army.

In favorable conditions as well as under difficult circumstances, all of our cadres and combatants always love, respect and assist one another and stand ready to risk their lives to protect and save their comrades in arms from danger. Our army is filled with a solemn, yet open-minded and intimate atmosphere. Each unit is a family in which our cadres and combatants treat one another as if they were of the same parents. Not only do they stay together in combat and work, but they share their feelings, thoughts, revolutionary will and work abilities. Each cadre and combatant always finds confidence and intimate revolutionary sentiments in his comrades and comrades in arms. Thus, internal solidarity has become a real strength with which our army can perform combat and carry out work.
Our army has firmly maintained discipline in its relations with the people. Our entire army has always remembered to act in accordance with the 10 VPA oaths of honor, and fulfilled its missions toward the revolution, the people, and the fatherland.

Under all circumstances, whether conducting concentrated attacks or carrying out their activities separately, whether acting under the guidance of their leaders or commanders, under collective control, whether discharging their missions without the direct management or supervision of their organization or higher-level authorities, whether carrying out their tasks under normal conditions or engaging in fierce combat, nearly all of our cadres and combatants have voluntarily carried out orders from higher authorities and have always considered their task of developing the army's revolutionary nature and traditions and their readiness to make sacrifices so as to successfully fulfill all missions entrusted to them as a principle for their actions.

Our army's discipline is very strict, and, at the same time, self-imposed. In respecting and observing this discipline, our cadres and combatants uphold their sense of responsibility and satisfactorily fulfill all missions entrusted to them. They remain closely attached to their units, while properly observing all the army's regulations and orders.

Our army's discipline has great strength, which insures its unity in ideology, organization, determination and action; makes the troops of each army unit as well as our entire army--units of hundreds, thousands, or tens of thousands--act like one man on the battlefield; and creates an organized strength that helps defeat the enemy.

Our cadres and combatants should consider all tendencies to act freely and at one's conveniences, not to correctly carry out directives and orders, not to satisfactorily perform the missions entrusted, and not to observe the organization's regulations as actions which decrease for army's combat ability and which are contrary to the good ethics of the cadres and combatants of our revolutionary army.

Solidarity, democracy and discipline are factors related to the revolutionary nature and principles of development of our army. In the past and at present, as well as in the future, these valuable traditions will always constitute our VPA's source of strength that will help it fight and defeat the enemy and fulfill all missions entrusted to it.

Part II, 4th Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 12 Dec 74 S

[Text] Born of the people and fighting for the people, our armed forces are always attached to the people, serve the people with all their hearts and minds, rely on the people, are cared for and educated by the people, coordinate with the people in the struggle, and wholeheartedly protect, esteem, and assist the people.

This noble tradition established at the birth of our armed forces has been constantly developed over the past several decades. It reflects the very close relationship between our people and our armed forces--a relationship between people having the same struggle objectives, interests, desires, and enemy. It also reflects the kith-and-kin feelings and relations between our people and our cadres and combatants--the children of the working people of various nationalities in the great family of the Vietnamese nation.
In our army, our cadres and combatants assume different tasks entrusted to them by the revolution. However, they have achieved close solidarity and have established correct structural relations. The internal democratic regime reflects the political equality between revolutionary fighters and serves as the basis for all democratic activities in our army. These democratic activities have been satisfactorily carried out in both leadership and command organization and mass organization, in basic units as well as at other levels, in ordinary situations as well as in combat situation and in the political and ideological tasks as well as in the military task, rear service activities and other special or technical tasks.

Cadres profoundly love and respect combatants to whom they have always been close. They listen to the views and pay attention to the feelings, aspirations, activities and work of combatants and cadres under their command. They pay attention to developing their intellect and set examples for them to follow.

Combatants always respect and obey cadres and help them fulfill their missions. They unhesitatingly contribute constructive views to help them improve leadership and command, express their aspirations and viewpoints to cadres and higher echelons, and impartially criticize their strongpoints and shortcomings.

All our cadres and combatants are revolutionary fighters. Therefore, they all must enjoy democracy and equal treatment and must love, help and collaborate with each other so they will be able to fulfill both their private and common tasks.

A bureaucratic, militarist or patriarchal attitude, failure to stay close to the masses, and such phenomena as disobedience and lack of respect for cadres, failure to help cadres fulfill their missions, or refusal to point out to cadres their shortcomings are inconsistent with the principle of building our army and the principle of political equality between cadres and combatants.

The democratic activities in our army have highly developed everyone's sense of political responsibility to the revolutionary cause and to the task of our army in developing its strength and performing combat. These activities have brought into full play the intellect of the masses and constantly improved their knowledge. They have provided our units with tens of thousands of valuable initiatives for overcoming many difficulties, thus making an important contribution toward creating conditions for our army to successfully develop its strength and achieve victory in combat. These activities have also helped our cadres and combatants promote mutual love and respect, increased their confidence in the strength of their units, and increased the solidarity and unanimity of thought and action in each individual unit as well as in the whole army.

Our army has observed a self-imposed, strict discipline. From higher to lower echelons, in urgent, fierce combat circumstances and complicated, difficult working conditions, in peacetime as well as wartime, and in the rear base as well as on the battlefield, our cadres and combatants have tried their best to strictly observe discipline. They have seriously observed the lines and policies of the party and government, the law of the state, and the regulations of the local administration. They have respected and protected the party organizations, administrative organs and mass organizations, and have exemplarily observed and maintained social security and order and the people's customs and traditions. They have placed themselves under the leadership and command of higher echelons and have thoroughly executed their orders and instructions. They have carried out the functions and tasks to be fulfilled by militarymen, strictly observed all army regulations, orders and systems, and resolutely fulfilled all combat missions and other assignments.
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Our army's discipline is very strict, and, at the same time, self-imposed. In respecting and observing this discipline, our cadres and combatants uphold their sense of responsibility and satisfactorily fulfill all missions entrusted to them. They remain closely attached to their units, while properly observing all the army's regulations and orders.

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Solidarity, democracy and discipline are factors related to the revolutionary nature and principles of development of our army. In the past and at present, as well as in the future, these valuable traditions will always constitute our VPA's source of strength that will help it fight and defeat the enemy and fulfill all missions entrusted to it.
Our troops in general and our cadres and combatants in particular have been assisted wholeheartedly by our people while operating under difficult conditions on the frontline or in the rear, after power had been achieved or while it had not yet been achieved. Many families have sacrificed their property and lives to protect our troops and to create conditions for them to operate, fight, and win.

Our armed forces have not only fought for the people and relied on them to fight, but have also encouraged, assisted, and protected the people. Under the party's leadership, before and after power had been achieved, our armed forces have always realized that their duty is to motivate the people to build the base of the revolutionary movement, organize and guide the people in the struggle, and cooperate with the people in protecting and building the country.

Our armed forces consider the assistance and protection of the people as one of their responsibilities and duties. Our cadres and combatants love and esteem the people, have shared joys and sorrows with the people, have given material assistance to the needy, highly regard the people's efforts and toil, have properly and thriftily utilized everything supplied by the people, and have increased production so as to reduce the people's food contributions for the troops. In the face of natural calamities and disasters caused by the enemy, our armed forces have fulfilled their responsibility and duty of rushing to dangerous places to assist and protect the people and to cooperate with them in overcoming all difficulties in their activities and in production.

Our people love and highly regard our armed forces, not only because the latter have made sacrifices, endured hardships, and fought and worked well, but because large numbers of our cadres and combatants have always held the people in esteem and observed strict discipline in their relations with them.

In their contacts with the people in the countryside and cities as well as in the plains and mountainous areas, on the frontline as well as in the rear, in peacetime as well as in wartime, and in favorable or difficult situations, or cadres and combatants have always adopted a modest and polite attitude; manifested respect for old people, love for children, and a correct attitude toward women; united with youths in the localities; respected the freedom of belief, customs, and habits of the people; and refrained from violating the property of the people.

A complacent and haughty attitude toward the people, acts jeopardizing the people's lives, property, and happiness, and violations of public order and state laws that affect the people's livelihood and activities are all inconsistent with the nature of our armed forces, harmful to the army-people solidarity and severely criticized by all our troops.

Our people have bestowed the noble appellation "Uncle Ho's troops" on our armed forces. Our compatriots throughout the country, from old people to children, in various localities and any place in the fatherland, have realized that Uncle Ho's troops are endowed with the good qualities of the combatants of an army of the people that fights for the people.

This army has proven to be brave, intelligent, and modest; leads a simple life; nurtures hatred for the enemy; loves the people; has fought the enemy furiously; and has assisted the people wholeheartedly. To maintain this noble appellation is to manifest the revolutionary nature of our armed forces. This is a great responsibility and honor for every cadre and combatant.
Our people are highly patriotic and eager for independence, freedom, national reunification, and socialism. They have spared no effort nor blood and bones. They have loved and protected our armed forces with all their hearts, have constantly given them spiritual and material assistance, and have sent their outstanding children to the army to enable our armed forces to defeat all enemies. Moreover, our people have wholeheartedly taken care of and assisted the families of our troops, especially the families of fallen heroes and disabled combatants, in every aspect.

Our armed forces have fought for the interests of the people, for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, and for socialism. While in the army, many of our cadres and combatants have served, respected, assisted, and protected the people with all their hearts and minds. After their return to the localities to participate in labor and production and in building the rear, or after they have been entrusted with other tasks outside the army, they have constantly upheld the revolutionary qualities of a people's army and have continued to maintain and develop the beautiful tradition of solidarity with the people.

Our people are a truly kind mother of our armed forces. For their part, our armed forces have made themselves worthy as faithful children of the people. This is the sharp difference between our armed forces and all reactionary armed forces, between our army assuming the noble mission of fighting for and serving the interests of the people and the armies of the feudalists and bourgeoisie whose duty is to repress the people and oppose their interests.

To serve the people with self-denial has become a slogan of struggle and a motto of action for all our armed forces. This is the most striking feature of our armed forces' tradition of army-people solidarity. The spirit of self-denial has been acquired through the consciousness of the objectives and the ideal of struggle, and has originated from our armed forces' political responsibility to the people and from the profound gratitude of our cadres and combatants to the people for their deep affection and great assistance.

Our cadres and combatants always stand ready to endure all hardships, difficulties, and sacrifices in the struggle and to serve the people with all their hearts. This noble spirit has been displayed in their bravery and heroism in combat, their industriousness in labor, and their zeal in any task. Our armed forces have also beautifully manifested their spirit of self-denial by setting examples of heroic sacrifice, by fighting bravely to their last breath for the people, by rushing into the fire to save victims, or by going to areas replete with difficulties and dangers to fight to protect the people or to participate in motivating and enlightening them and in building the bases of the revolution.

Aware of their duty to serve the people unconditionally, our cadres and combatants, no matter how great their sacrifices, hardships, and achievements may be, have always behaved modestly and mildly, have never displayed an arrogant or haughty attitude nor boasted about their merits or held the people in disdain.

Our armed forces have always depended on the people to operate and progress and coordinated with them in construction and combat and in successfully conducting the people's war and consolidating national defense. Everywhere, under all circumstances, our armed forces have developed their advantages and solved many problems in their activities by relying on the people's assistance. Their political bases, their revolutionary spirit and the people's revolutionary feelings and movements are steadfast props of our armed forces. Our greatest resources are the people's strong encouragement, wholehearted assistance, and close solidarity and coordination.
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Our armed forces have not only fought for the people and relied on them to fight, but have also encouraged, assisted, and protected the people. Under the party's leadership, before and after power had been achieved, our armed forces have always realized that their duty is to motivate the people to build the base of the revolutionary movement, organize and guide the people in the struggle, and cooperate with the people in protecting and building the country.

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Along with fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of our nation, our people and armed forces have constantly and wholeheartedly supported the world revolutionary movement. Thoroughly understanding the party's line regarding international obligations, our armed forces have constantly united with the peoples and armed forces of other socialist countries and of fraternal Laos and Cambodia. They have fully supported the national liberation movement in colonies and satellite states and the workers movement in capitalist countries and have resolutely opposed the imperialists, colonialists and neocolonialists.

In the August Revolution as well as in the resistance against the French and U.S. imperialists, our armed forces and people, educated by our party, made a clear distinction between the peoples of imperialist countries and the aggressive imperialists, between the French people and the aggressive French colonialists, and between the American people and the U.S. imperialists. They united constantly with the French and American peoples in the struggle against the common enemy.

Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity is clearly reflected in the militant solidarity between our armed forces and people and between the armed forces and peoples of fraternal countries and revolutionary peoples of the world. Taking shape, developing, tempered and tested in the process of a protracted revolutionary struggle, this noble international solidarity has become a source of strength for our people and armed forces. It is a profound, inalterable and durable solidarity of people who have the same ideals and objectives—dependence, democracy and socialism—and who have struggled and triumphed together.

Our armed forces have set numerous brilliant examples in enduring all hardships and sacrifices, overcoming all difficulties and trials, and standing ready to sacrifice their lives for the success of the common revolutionary undertaking and to fulfill their noble international obligations. Our armed forces are determined to maintain and develop the precious tradition of international solidarity and to successfully implement their national tasks and international obligations.

To complete combat and construction tasks successfully, our armed forces constantly display a spirit of furthering studies and making progress. They have endeavored to improve their revolutionary qualities and ethics, constantly develop their combat and work abilities, and improve their scientific and technological knowledge.

For several decades now, from the period of infancy to the moment it developed into a powerful force, our army has always paid attention to conducting studies in the political, military, cultural, scientific and technological domains to improve its political and ideological level, revolutionary will, scientific and technological knowledge, educational background and organizational and work abilities. Our cadres and combatants, our units and organs have to engage in combat while building and developing their strength. Nevertheless, in the rear base or on the frontline, in peacetime or wartime, they have seized every opportunity to study and improve themselves by learning from documents, books and other sources while building and developing their strength or engaging in combat, while carrying out tasks or conducting other activities, both before and after fulfilling their duties. They have tried to learn from one another, from the people and from the experience of the armies of fraternal countries in an effort to master nature and the society, carry on the revolution, successfully build and develop their strength, and emerge victorious in combat.
Army-people solidarity is a beautiful image of which all of our armed forces and people are proud. This solidarity is a great strength of our armed forces. To maintain and give full play to this valuable tradition of army-people solidarity is to unceasingly increase the combat strength of our armed forces and enhance the revolutionary qualities of our cadres and combatants.

Part II, 5th Installment

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 13 Dec 74 S

[Text] As a new-style army of the working class, our armed forces have constantly upheld the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They have closely united with the people and armed forces of fraternal socialist countries, with oppressed peoples and progressive forces in a resolute struggle against the common enemy and have striven to fulfill their national and international duties.

The Vietnamese revolution is an inseparable part of the world revolution. It is the duty of our party to lead the revolution of our country and also its obligation to the international revolution. In the revolutionary struggle, our party and Vietnamese nation have established the beautiful tradition of international solidarity.

As an army of the proletariat, our armed forces must not only struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, but must also cooperate with the revolutionary forces of the world in the struggle against the common enemy and for independence, democracy and socialism. For this reason, since their birth, our armed forces have been educated by our party to heighten their consciousness of national and class interests to develop patriotism, to cultivate love for socialism, to acquire the independent and sovereign spirit and the international solidarity spirit, to foster pure feelings of proletarian internationalism, to avoid manifestations of nationalism of the bourgeoisie, narrowminded nationalism, and great power nationalism, and to be wary of and oppose all malicious, divisive maneuvers by the imperialists and their henchmen.

Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity has taken shape and developed during the process of their struggle and growth and as our national and international obligations were carried out. To all our armed forces as well as to each cadre and combatant, international solidarity is not only a responsibility and duty, but an ardent sentiment and concept. Our armed forces and people have manifested this international sentiment not only through their views and thoughts, but also through their acts and sacrifices.

Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity is reflected in their determination to fulfill all revolutionary tasks entrusted to them by the nation. They consider the fulfillment of these tasks a positive contribution to the world revolution.

Our armed forces' great sacrifices and victories over the past 30 years have not only stimulated the Vietnamese revolution to make marvelous progress, but are also valuable contributions to the struggle to weaken the common enemy and strong encouragement for revolutionary struggle movements throughout the world. Further, these struggle movements and the powerful forces of the socialist camp have continually encouraged and assisted our armed forces and people, creating conditions for us to advance and score one victory after another. We consider the successes of the world revolution as our own successes and the scientific and technological accomplishments and equipment and weapons of fraternal assisting countries as the common strength of the socialist camp and the world revolutionary movement. Thus, international solidarity is a responsibility that has bolstered our armed forces.
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Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity has taken shape and developed during the process of their struggle and growth and as our national and international obligations were carried out. To all our armed forces as well as to each cadre and combatant, international solidarity is not only a responsibility and duty, but an ardent sentiment and concept. Our armed forces and people have manifested this international sentiment not only through their views and thoughts, but also through their acts and sacrifices.

Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity is reflected in their determination to fulfill all revolutionary tasks entrusted to them by the nation. They consider the fulfillment of these tasks a positive contribution to the world revolution.

Our armed forces' great sacrifices and victories over the past 30 years have not only stimulated the Vietnamese revolution to make marvelous progress, but are also valuable contributions to the struggle to weaken the common enemy and strong encouragement for revolutionary struggle movements throughout the world. Further, these struggle movements and the powerful forces of the socialist camp have continually encouraged and assisted our armed forces and people, creating conditions for us to advance and score one victory after another. We consider the successes of the world revolution as our own successes and the scientific and technological accomplishments and equipment and weapons of fraternal assisting countries as the common strength of the socialist camp and the world revolutionary movement. Thus, international solidarity is a responsibility that has bolstered our armed forces.
Along with fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of our nation, our people and armed forces have constantly and wholeheartedly supported the world revolutionary movement. Thoroughly understanding the party's line regarding international obligations, our armed forces have constantly united with the peoples and armed forces of other socialist countries and of fraternal Laos and Cambodia. They have fully supported the national liberation movement in colonies and satellite states and the workers movement in capitalist countries and have resolutely opposed the imperialists, colonialists and neocolonialists.

In the August Revolution as well as in the resistance against the French and U.S. imperialists, our armed forces and people, educated by our party, made a clear distinction between the peoples of imperialist countries and the aggressive imperialists, between the French people and the aggressive French colonialists, and between the American people and the U.S. imperialists. They united constantly with the French and American peoples in the struggle against the common enemy.

Our armed forces' tradition of international solidarity is clearly reflected in the militant solidarity between our armed forces and people and between the armed forces and peoples of fraternal countries and revolutionary peoples of the world. Taking shape, developing, tempered and tested in the process of a protracted revolutionary struggle, this noble international solidarity has become a source of strength for our people and armed forces. It is a profound, inalterable and durable solidarity of people who have the same ideals and objectives--independence, democracy and socialism--and who have struggled and triumphed together.

Our armed forces have set numerous brilliant examples in enduring all hardships and sacrifices, overcoming all difficulties and trials, and standing ready to sacrifice their lives for the success of the common revolutionary understanding and to fulfill their noble international obligations. Our armed forces are determined to maintain and develop the precious tradition of international solidarity and to successfully implement their national tasks and international obligations.

To complete combat and construction tasks successfully, our armed forces constantly display a spirit of furthering studies and making progress. They have endeavored to improve their revolutionary qualities and ethics, constantly develop their combat and work abilities, and improve their scientific and technological knowledge.

For several decades now, from the period of infancy to the moment it developed into a powerful force, our army has always paid attention to conducting studies in the political, military, cultural, scientific and technological domains to improve its political and ideological level, revolutionary will, scientific and technological knowledge, educational background and organizational and work abilities. Our cadres and combatants, our units and organs have to engage in combat while building and developing their strength. Nevertheless, in the rear base or on the frontline, in peacetime or wartime, they have seized every opportunity to study and improve themselves by learning from documents, books and other sources while building and developing their strength or engaging in combat, while carrying out tasks or conducting other activities, both before and after fulfilling their duties. They have tried to learn from one another, from the people and from the experience of the armies of fraternal countries in an effort to master nature and the society, carry out the revolution, successfully build and develop their strength, and emerge victorious in combat.
In fact, our army is a big school; our units and organs permanent classes; and our cadres and combatants hard-working, diligent students who display the revolutionary offensive spirit. They manifest unflagging, resolute perseverance, heighten the "determined to fight and win" will and adopt scientific, advanced study methods. Our cadres and combatants consider study and training one of the duties, responsibilities, criteria and achievements of all militarymen. These activities are what allow them to increasingly improve themselves and enlarge their abilities, to constantly meet the requirements of the situation, and to fulfill the tasks of the revolution and army. If we do not study or are afraid to study to improve ourselves, we will be unable to make progress, fulfill our missions, firmly maintain and develop the revolutionary nature and traditions of our army, and fulfill the responsibilities of cadres and combatants.

Members of our army have set countless shining examples of eagerness for study and training in order to fulfill combat missions and other tasks. Not only have our outstanding cadres and combatants set examples of loyalty to the revolution, displayed bravery and stalwartness in combat, and scored outstanding achievements in combat and work, but have also set examples of diligence and creativity in study and training.

Thanks to study and training, many cadres and combatants have acquired sound knowledge in many fields. At the beginning, many comrades possessed only rudimentary revolutionary knowledge; later, they acquired more and more profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, the realities of the revolutionary struggle and the national, democratic revolutionary lines and socialist revolutionary lines of the party. At first, many comrades possessed only fragmentary, simple knowledge; later, they broadened their knowledge in many fields. In the past many comrades could command only small units; now they are commanding large units consisting of various armed branches.

Many comrades have improved their educational background and have reached university or higher levels. They possess increasingly broad scientific and technological knowledge and have completed valuable research work on military art.

Studying to improve political and ideological background, knowledge of the political and military lines of the party, the military art of people's war, and cultural, scientific and technological levels in order to improve knowledge in every respect, heighten combat skills and satisfactorily fulfill all missions—all this is a process of very persistent, unflagging, brave and creative effort on the part of all members of our army. It is also a process of painstaking effort on the part of our cadres to study, conduct research and participate in training in order to constantly improve their revolutionary ethics and qualities, political and ideological background, leadership and command capabilities and technical and professional skills and meet the growing demands of our army to develop its strength and perform combat.

Our cadres' and combatants' traditional eagerness to learn and progress and to make positive efforts to improve themselves and expand their abilities has made a very important contribution to comprehensively improving the combat strength of our army. The development of these valuable traditions remains an important factor contributing to making our army successfully develop its strength and emerge victorious in combat.
Part III

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 14 Dec 74 S

[Text] Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of our army this year, all our militarymen are very enthusiastic over and proud of the history of maturity and glorious victories and the fine revolutionary nature and traditions of our people's army.

The revolutionary nature and traditions constitute a source of combat strength and an extremely precious asset for our army in construction and combat in the past and present, as well as forever. In knowing how to firmly maintain and develop this nature and these traditions, we can create an extraordinary strength that will encourage our army to advance toward new victories in the new revolutionary stage.

At present, the revolutionary struggle of our people throughout the country, aimed at fulfilling their national and democratic revolutionary tasks, building socialism and accomplishing their international obligation, is winning increasingly greater victories. The revolution in our country now has unprecedented advantages. Our revolutionary forces have obviously become comprehensively strong.

In continuing to victoriously fulfill their revolutionary task, our people still must go through many hardships and sacrifices. Our armed forces must still fulfill very heavy and urgent combat and construction tasks. Our cadres and combatants are determined to further vigorously develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of our army--traditions that have deeply penetrated our hearts and minds. Our cadres and combatants are determined to do their utmost to make the traditions of our army remain a victorious strength.

Whether we have fought for years and devoted our efforts to contributing to the building of the glorious traditions of our army, or whether we have recently joined the army, all of us have the honor and responsibility to continue and develop the revolutionary nature and traditions of our heroic army and are responsible for making the glorious traditions of our army constantly develop their great effect in both construction and combat.

We must turn our confidence and pride in the nature and traditions of our army into the most positive and brave revolutionary actions. In combat, our cadres and combatants must be brave and clever and resolutely surge forward to win. In construction, we must dedicate all our revolutionary enthusiasm, talents and intelligence to devotedly performing our work, laboring industriously, studying (constantly), improving the comprehensive knowledge of everyone as well as the combat strength of our entire units, and fulfilling outstandingly all tasks.

All our militarymen in the rear area as well as on the frontline must whip up a vigorous revolutionary high tide in all fields and score increasingly glorious achievements in the present determined-to-win emulation movement.

Although our combat task still faces hardships and fierce challenges, and although our undertaking to build our people's army into a regular, modern army remains difficult, our army, with its inherent revolutionary nature and traditions, will together with our people certainly advance toward increasingly greater victories and lead the revolution in our country to total victory.
In fact, our army is a big school; our units and organs permanent classes; and our cadres and combatants hard-working, diligent students who display the revolutionary offensive spirit. They manifest unflagging, resolute perseverance, heighten the "determined to fight and win" will and adopt scientific, advanced study methods. Our cadres and combatants consider study and training one of the duties, responsibilities, criteria and achievements of all militarymen. These activities are what allow them to increasingly improve themselves and enlarge their abilities, to constantly meet the requirements of the situation, and to fulfill the tasks of the revolution and army. If we do not study or are afraid to study to improve ourselves, we will be unable to make progress, fulfill our missions, firmly maintain and develop the revolutionary nature and traditions of our army, and fulfill the responsibilities of cadres and combatants.

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IV. 24 Dec 74

Part III

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 14 Dec 74 S

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Although our combat task still faces hardships and fierce challenges, and although our undertaking to build our people's army into a regular, modern army remains difficult, our army, with its inherent revolutionary nature and traditions, will together with our people certainly advance toward increasingly greater victories and lead the revolution in our country to total victory.
We are boundlessly proud of our party and always place our confidence in the leadership of our party which has been instrumental in leading the revolution in our country to every success; which has built, led and educated our army; and which has used the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of the working class, the Marxist-Leninist theory, the tradition of the indomitable struggle of our people and the working class and the revolutionary objectives, ideals, lines and tasks of our party to educate and train our army in acquiring the present fine revolutionary nature and traditions.

We remember the great meritorious service of the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, who was the great teacher of the revolution in our country, the beloved father of the Vietnamese people's armed forces and the symbol of the tradition of indomitable struggle of our people and the thoroughly revolutionary tradition of our party, and who devoted himself to building our army and turning it from small guerrilla units at the outset into the powerful army it now is.

We are deeply touched by the ardent love and great loyalty of our people, the devoted mother, who have wholeheartedly protected, fostered and aimed our army, who have always provided moral and material assistance to our army, and who have together with our army fought and won and built the extremely precious army-people solidarity tradition.

We are proud of our ancestors who transmitted the heroic blood, the unyielding, indomitable tradition, and the talented strategy of our nation in fighting the aggressors and defending the country to our people and army. We will remember forever the meritorious service of our heroes, fallen heroes, cadres and combatants--the outstanding sons of the people--who have devoted all their talents and intelligence to serving the cause of independence and freedom of the fatherland, supporting the construction and combat undertaking of the army, and making a great contribution to the building of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our army.

We will forever uphold the international solidarity tradition of our party, our people and our army. We will remain forever grateful to the peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist countries for having stimulated the morale of our people and army and provided them with material assistance with which to fight and win. We are grateful to the progressive people throughout the world for having followed and vigorously encouraged and supported the struggle of our people and army.

The strength of our nation and people and the revolution in our country and the strength of the world revolutionary movement in the present era make victory inevitable. The strength of our army--strength that has been forged and tested through 30 years of continuous fighting and continuous victories--is invincible. With these great strengths and with its glorious revolutionary nature and traditions, our army will certainly victoriously fulfill every immediate or long-range task.

Our army is determined, together with the people throughout the country to continue to write glorious pages of history to further glorify the Vietnamese fatherland.

Let our entire army be worthy of the confidence of our party and people and be worthy of being a heroic army of a heroic people!
SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT REJECTS U.S. 'SLANDERS' ON MIAS

[Text] Today, 25 December, the spokesman for our Foreign Ministry issued a statement firmly rejecting the U.S. slanderous allegations about the implementation of Article 33 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Following is the full text of the statement:

Recently the U.S. Government launched a distorting propaganda campaign aimed at accusing the DRV and the PGRASV of failing to respond to the search for the tombs of, and information about the Americans missing in Vietnam. This is an obvious trick of the United States aimed at distortion and at diverting U.S. public opinion and concealing the fact that the United States has sabotaged the Paris agreement on Vietnam very seriously and systematically, continued its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and strained to provide aid for the Nguyen Van Thieu clique in order to continue the war in an attempt to impose U.S. neocolonialism on South Vietnam and prolong Vietnam's partition.

Everyone knows that the DRV Government as well as the PGRASV have returned on schedule all the captured U.S. military personnel and foreign civilians to the U.S. side. The DRV Government has always considered that the search for the tombs of, and information about the MIAs affects the feelings of hundreds of thousands of families in the United States as well as in Vietnam, and has therefore unilaterally enabled the U.S. side to visit tombs and to exhume and repatriate the remains of the U.S. pilots who died after being captured in North Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the United States and the Saigon administration have strained to seriously violate the main provisions of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and failed to fulfill their obligations as specified in Article 33 concerning the search for information about the MIAs and the determination [exact dimensions] of the tombs of the war dead. To date, the various sides in the four-party JMC team have not yet reached any agreement on the principles and specific procedures for effecting the search for the MIAs.

The DRV Foreign Ministry resolutely rejects the above-mentioned distorting and slanderous allegations by the United States and states that the United States and the Saigon administration must bear full responsibility for the non-implementation of Article 33 of the Paris agreement, which is contrary to the earnest desires of families in the United States and Vietnam. The U.S. Government must strictly implement all provisions of the Paris agreement on Vietnam and the 17 June 1972 Joint communiqué.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY DELEGATION TO JMT

[Text] Nha Trang Press Conference

NHA TRANG: The DRV military delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Team held a press conference at Tan Son Nhut in Saigon on the morning of 21 December, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army (VPA) (22 December 1925).

Several foreign and Vietnamese journalists and representatives of the Saigon press attended the conference during which Col Nguyen Doan Tho, acting chief of the DRV Government military delegation, recalled the history of the VPA and the brilliant victories it recorded in the past 70 years.