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SOUTH VIETNAM

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JOHNSON PROPOSALS FOR PEACE CRITICIZED

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT
9 December 1965--S

(Commentary: "War Criminal Johnson Spoke Again About Peace")

(Text) On 2 December in his cable wishing success to the business conference held in Washington, Johnson spoke again about peace, saying insolently that his administration is ready to negotiate to achieve peace in Vietnam along the line it has set forth. He added that achieving peace is a pledge of the United States, is a goal of the United States, and is the only victory which the United States is looking for, and that peace will be achieved. Singing in chorus, Secretary of State Rusk said that while looking for peace, the United States is always one step ahead and not one step behind.

It is general knowledge that this is not the first time Johnson has advertised his "peace" goods. It is also certain that this is not the last time this awkward magic trick has been unmasked by public opinion. According to Johnson, peace means a U.S. pledge--a pledge to protect its ~~country~~-selling puppet regime in Saigon, especially to protect the faked independence of the Thieu-Ky clique, so that the latter can continue to oppress the South Vietnamese people and play the role of a screen hiding the neocolonialist regime of their U.S. bosses, thus enabling them to rule South Vietnam easily.

What are the objectives of Johnson's peace? They are: the U.S. aggressors will not withdraw under any circumstances. Only in this way will they be able to insure the lives of their running dogs, to stay in South Vietnam (?without being killed), and to continue to counterattack (the South Vietnamese people's--ed.) movement. As for their peace in slavery, they cannot find it on the battlefield. Now they want to find it at the conference table: they want to engage in a battle (? of wits with us). How terrible this is! They want to find only a peace which will be advantageous to the U.S. capitalists. That is why that old and talkative prostitute Rusk is always standing at the threshold of, or even running after, those who are naive enough to believe in their dirty good will.

But it is unfortunate for President Johnson that his cheap "Peace" goods not only are rejected by everyone, but also help everyone to realize more clearly than ever their two-faced trick: aggression and flattery. Indeed, each time President Johnson has spoke of peace, he has introduced more troops and weapons into South Vietnam in order to intensify and enlarge the war further. People still remember that after his moving speech in Baltimore, hundreds of thousands of U.S. and satellite troops were introduced into South Vietnam and U.S. planes escalated their bombings to North Vietnam. Now, are not Johnson and his clique staging their old play again? Let us wait and see!

While Johnson and Rusk were dancing their "peace" twist, U.S. war secretary McNamara puffed out his cheeks, opened his eyes wide, and shouted that he would send all the necessary forces to South Vietnam. He also threatened to intensify the attack against North Vietnam.

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ALBANIAN GROUP--The song and dance ensemble of the Albanian People's Army now visiting Vietnam was awarded a labor order first class by the DRV Government for its active contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Albanian peoples. The decoration was presented in Hanoi 11 December by Hoang Minh Giam, minister of culture. Present on the occasion were Pham Hong, vice chairman of the DRV Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Col. Pham Hong Cu, representative of the VPA General Political Department; Nguyen Hong of the DRV Foreign Ministry; and many Vietnamese dancers and singers. Albanian Ambassador to Vietnam Shefqet Hekali also was present. During its 18-day visit, the song and dance ensemble has performed in Hanoi and elsewhere and has given a special performance, the proceeds from which will be sent to the South Vietnamese people in support of their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country. (Hanoi VNA English 1741 GMT 11 December 1965--B) The song and dance ensemble of the Albanian People's Army left Hanoi 12 December after a friendship visit to North Vietnam. Seeing the Albanian artists off at the Hanoi station were Pham Hong, vice chairman of the DRV Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, representatives of the VPA General Political Department and of the Ministry of Culture, and several Vietnamese singers and dancers. (Hanoi VNA English 1610 GMT 12 December 1965--B)

CPR TABLE-TENNIS TEAM--The Chinese table-tennis team led by Chao Hung-tao, vice chairman of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region's physical culture and sports committee, left Hanoi 7 December after a two-month visit to the DRV. It was bid farewell at the railway station by Nguyen Van Giang, administrative head of the DRV physical Culture and Sports Commission and others. (Hanoi VNA English 1728 GMT 9 December 1965--B)

SIHANOUK MESSAGE--The U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is illegal and criminal. This was pointed out by Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a message dated 7 December to Kurt Mose, president of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Stanford University, United States. The prince said: the war will be in vain in the long run because in spite of its enormous military power, the United States cannot expect to make Vietnam and Asia, which supports the struggle in Vietnam, submit to its law. He said that the war had been extended to Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk denounced U.S. papers for launching a slanderous and abusive campaign against Cambodia, its Head of State, and its neutral policy, with a view to conditioning public opinion for further massive attacks on the Cambodian people. (Hanoi VNA English 0143 GMT 14 December 1965--B)

Leaders of the U.S. Defense Department leaked the news that many troops and weapons would be sent to South Vietnam to reinforce the U.S. and satellite forces, which would total about 250,000 men. Moreover, the Americans have urged their Thai satellite, the Thieu-Ky clique, and the reactionaries in Laos to violate Cambodian territory and attack the liberated areas in Laos.

Is this peace proposal which President Johnson has often put forth the most sincere, necessary, and suitable peace proposal? Or is it the darkest and dirtiest plot conceivable, aimed at intensifying and enlarging the war in Vietnam and Indochina so as to help the Americans and their puppets in South Vietnam escape from their present state of confusion and defeat? It is obvious that Johnson shouted "peace! peace!" but that in fact he meant "war! war!" This is the true nature of President Johnson's "peace" refrain.

Some people have wondered: "Can the Americans save themselves from defeat by intensifying and enlarging the war in Vietnam?" Events on the battlefield have definitely answered this question. Since the day the Americans sent troops to South Vietnam in massive numbers and escalated the attacks against North Vietnam, initiatives on battlefields have continued to be in the hands of our forces and people. The more U.S. troops that arrive in South Vietnam, the more that will die, and the more quickly the puppet troops will disintegrate. As has been admitted by the British press, the proportion of U.S. casualties in South Vietnam is higher than that during the Korean war. The main U.S. and puppet forces have been exterminated not only by whole battalions, but also by entire battle groups, such as at Plei Me, Bau Bang, Dau Tieng, and so forth. Over 800 U.S. planes have been downed in North Vietnam. Over 500 others have been destroyed in South Vietnam since the beginning of this year. Hundreds of U.S. pilots have been killed right in their lairs in Da Nang, Chu Lai, and Saigon.

As for the puppet troops, their disintegration has reached a frightful level. The U.S. news agency UPI on 3 November said sadly that "during the last 24 hours, while readers read this news, 200 men or a similar number have gone over the hill. At least 7,000 others will follow them this month. The Vietnamese forces"--that is, the puppet forces--"have had more men who have deserted than men who have been killed by the Viet Cong." UPI also released these figures, leaked by the puppet military authorities: in 1964, 75,000 puppet soldiers deserted, and during the first nine months of this year 87,000 puppet soldiers deserted. Their men on the frontline are suffering heavy defeats. Their forces in the rear are facing confusion. The antiwar movement in the United States is pouring gasoline on the fire.

Meanwhile, the U.S. soldiers are warding off attacks from all sides alone, because their horse--the Thieu-Ky clique--is both blind and crippled. As a result, they are facing defeat after defeat. In its 4 December issue, the New York TIMES admitted that "escalation is not the path leading to peace. The higher the Americans escalate, the more they will be bogged down. So far the escalation policy has failed. If they escalate one rung higher, they will fail too. And the consequences will be more dangerous, more serious, and (?broader)."

This is (?not too far from) the truth. But it is not sufficient to say so. It is necessary to help the Johnson clique realize more clearly that for them the most sincere, necessary, and suitable present path leading to peace is to deescalate immediately, pack up, and go home, the sooner the better. If they stubbornly stay in South Vietnam, (?powerful blows) are waiting for them everywhere.

LIBERATION RADIO COMMENTS ON WAR EFFORT

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2330 GMT
9 December 1965--S

(Commentary: "Let us deal repeated political blows at the heads of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen to win greater successes")

(Text) We are in a position of preponderance and are maintaining the initiative in fighting the enemy both politically and militarily. We are still maintaining the initiative on the battlefield and have continuously attacked the enemy and scored successive victories with the brilliant feats of arms on such battlefields as Plei Me, Da Nang, Chu Lai, Dak Sut, Bau Bang, Long An, Than Thu Nghai, Tuy An, Dau Tieng, (Tan Se--phonetic), and so forth. In the cities, particularly in Saigon and Cholon, the fascist policies of the U.S. and puppet administration--such as repressing and terrorizing the people and conducting raids, arrests, torture, exploitation, and flagrant conscription--have met a strong reaction from various strata of the people. The most active of all is the movement of youths who, with the support of the people, have armed themselves for self-defense against conscription. To restore power to the hands of the people is not only the aspiration of the urban people, but is also the motto guiding the actions of the city compatriots.

Throughout the south, the rural compatriots, with the support of their urban compatriots, have moved to the dens of the puppet administration to denounce the crimes committed by the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen who used (?toxic gas) and poisonous chemicals to massacre our compatriots, and to demand that the U.S. aggressors leave South Vietnam. Large portions of the puppet army and administration are disintegrating in the face of the stormy attacks of the Southern Liberation Armed Forces and the political attacks by our compatriots. In the North, our army and people have smashed the U.S. aggressors' piratical raids and smashed the so-called superiority of the U.S. Air Force, annihilating over 810 U.S. aircraft.

Meanwhile the struggle movement conducted by the world people against the U.S. Government's policy of aggressive war in Vietnam has risen to an unprecedented intensity. Particularly in the United States, the most violent struggles in U.S. history have broken out, with many (several words indistinct) extremely embarrassed and fearful. In the face of the impetus of the resounding victories scored by our army and people, in the face of the wave of struggle against U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam generated by the world and the American people, and in the face of the confusion and panic on the part of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen--particularly the disintegration of the puppet army and administration--we are confident that the current situation practically offers us a very favorable opportunity to step up further our armed and political, as well as the military proselyting, struggles. These three movements must be carried out simultaneously.

We have scored noteworthy achievements (?in our political struggle), with large-scale struggles (several words indistinct) against the enemy's destruction of churches and his use of (?poisonous chemicals) to kill our people, and to compel the enemy to pay indemnification for the damages he caused; with the struggles against the enemies, fetters in strategic hamlets (several words indistinct) and to demand freedom of movement in order to do their business; and with the struggles against conscription, to demand the release of youths arrested by the enemy, to compel the enemy to release arrested and detained civilians (few words indistinct).

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In Saigon and other cities, the struggle movement has also scored noteworthy achievements and been conducted from a lower level to a higher level, such as to demand wage increases and improvement of working conditions; to oppose dismissal without reasons; to oppose (?collective layoff), as at the Dau Tieng rubber plantation; to oppose the rising cost of living, house eviction, and land grabbing; and, particularly, to oppose resolutely conscription by every means possible--the climax of this struggle being to arm oneself for self-defense against conscription (?by the enemy). In addition, there are other forms of political struggle, such as holding discussions among youths and high school and college students to expose the corrupt regime of the puppet administration and publishing papers to expose the aggressive face of the U.S. imperialists and the dictatorial and fascist face of the Thieu-Ky clique. As the people's struggle has been waged resolutely, the enemy has intransigently terrorized and barbarously beaten our compatriots and, even worse, opened fire on demonstrators, killing and wounding some of our compatriots. Our compatriots, however, never flinched, but have even deepened their hatred for the enemy and surged forward to struggle more resolutely. The struggles or (few words indistinct), against terrorism and (few words indistinct) and for indemnifications have achieved successes.

Although the political struggle movement has developed and achieved a number of successes, compared to the armed struggle movement it has not yet developed proportionally. The great military victories scored by our army on all battlefields, which have frightened the U.S. aggressors out of their wits and made the puppet administration confused and disintegrated, constitute a great support to the political struggle and military proselyting movements. If there is close coordination between military victories and the political and military proselyting struggles, our successes will be even greater, and the military victories will thereby be developed more positively. On the other hand, political attacks and military proselyting must also constitute active support for the armed struggle movement. The three struggle movements--armed, political, and military proselyting--which are closely coordinated (few words indistinct) will create a continual offensive against the enemy on three sides from the frontline to there so that he is attacked everywhere, even in his hideouts, and will become therefore unable to counterattack and be led to complete collapse rapidly.

As is said above, the repeated great victories scored by our armed forces and people on all battlefields of both zones and the ever-mounting struggle movement of the U.S. people and the people of the world against the U.S. Government's aggressive policy and war in Vietnam have disturbed the U.S. rear areas and made U.S. imperialism more isolated than before. The contradictions between the U.S. aggressors and puppets and among the puppets themselves (few words indistinct) have offered the most favorable opportunity to our people to step up the political and proselyting struggle along with the armed struggle to win more practical and greater successes.

From the experiences in the struggle of the people in Binh Duong and Quang Nam provinces, we can see that despite area differences in language and despite the U.S. aggressors' stubbornness, if compatriots are united and fight resolutely and are organized closely, they will surely be able to compel the U.S. imperialists to (?pay for) their crimes and will be able to achieve success.

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We must learn from these experiences to cope with the enemy and work out a concrete plan for the armed struggle against the enemy to win success. We must resolutely step up the political and proselyting struggle movement along with the armed struggle movement to deal mortal blows at the enemy and push him to failure more rapidly.

CORRESPONDENT PRAISES DAU TIENG WORKERS

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1100 GMT
1 December 1965--S

(Reportage by LPA correspondent Ngoc Chieu from Binh Duong Province: "The workers in Dau Tieng have resolutely and tenaciously clung to their villages and work, thus thwarting the people-concentration plot of the Americans and their puppets")

(Text) Over a month has elapsed since the Americans and their puppets proclaimed the closing of the Dau Tieng rubber plantation. But public opinion in all villages of the plantation and throughout the Dau Tieng district town has still been stirred up by (few words indistinct), for the workers and people in Dau Tieng are preparing to step up the forthcoming struggle against the Americans and their puppets. Even though they are not the workers of Dau Tieng rubber plantation, all compatriots in this area have, however, nursed hatred for the savage plot of the Americans and their puppets.

The official proclamation of the closing of the Dau Tieng rubber plantation was issued by its owners on 10 October. However, one month earlier the Americans and their puppets were carrying out various plots to intimidate and deceive the workers of the plantation. Many spies disguised as (religious people) infiltrated the plantation and incited the compatriots to leave their villages for the concentration area in bridge Y zone so that they can be considered people "fleeing the communist danger and being cared for by the state." The puppet administration told the plantation owners to withhold the workers' rice allowances and to issue them to the workers only (after the latter agreed to come to Saigon). Aircraft daily spread leaflets over the villages, calling on youths and workers to do their military service. Many strangers entered and went out of the plantation and suggested that the compatriots in various places of the plantation work for U.S. agencies to earn much money.

Faced with this, everyone has realized that the Americans and their puppets told the Dau Tieng plantation owners to close the plantation in order to create hunger and poverty in various villages, to force the workers to move to Giong Thuan Loi, to herd them into strategic hamlets, and to conscript them or direct them to work for low salaries at various U.S. military worksites. Two days after the plantation was closed, the workers started their struggle. Some 500 brothers and sisters rushed to Dau Tieng district town to struggle face-to-face against the enemy and the French owners, demanding payment of the rice allowances retained during the days the plantation was closed and the reopening of the plantation. During the following days, dozens of large and small struggles were conducted successively. Dau Tieng was stirred up and noisy. The aggressors were confused and became passive.