

VIETNAM - WAR

Against U.S. AGGRESSION

MAIN DOCUMENTS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE D.R.V.
3rd LEGISLATURE — 2nd SESSION

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AGAINST U. S. AGGRESSION

Main documents of the National Assembly
of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
3rd Legislature — 2nd Session

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Third Legislature, held its second session on April 8, 9 and 10, 1965, at a moment when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggressive war in the southern part of Vietnam, and extending the war to the North with their air force, seriously encroaching on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In these minutes when the Vietnamese nation is at stake, this historic session of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has passed most important reports and resolutions impregnated with a single-minded unity and determination of the entire Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

This booklet will introduce to the reader some of these documents.

Government Report

Submitted

by Prime Minister PHAM VAN DONG

(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—3rd LEGISLATURE—2nd SESSION)

Hanoi, April 1965

Respected President Ho Chi Minh,
Comrades Deputies,

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggressive war in the southern part of our country. At the same time, they are extending the war to the North with their air force, seriously encroaching on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and directly jeopardizing the peace and security of the peoples of this part of the world.

Allow me to present to the National Assembly, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Government report on the new situation brought about by the U.S. aggressors and on the new tasks to be fulfilled by our people to defeat them.

PART I

NEW SITUATION AND NEW TASKS

Comrades Deputies,

The war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists on our country is taking new developments which are highly dangerous and vicious. Therefore the patriotic struggle of our people has also to take new developments, and to become more determined and vigorous than ever.

In the light of the present situation, we realize all the more clearly the process of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against our country, and also the growth of our people's patriotic struggle and its prospects of certain victory.

Indictment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors

Today, from the rostrum of the National Assembly, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam solemnly announces to the entire Vietnamese people and the world's peoples the indictment against the aggressive and bellicose U.S. imperialists.

After World War II, availing themselves of the collapse of the defeated German, Italian, and Japanese imperialists, and of the serious decay of the British and French imperialists in spite of their victory, the U.S. imperialists have been striving for world hegemony; one after the other, they have kicked out and replaced the other imperialists in enslaving the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, thus playing the role of an international gendarme.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression in Vietnam and Indo-China is part of their strategy in the Western Pacific area. It is also part of the U.S. overall strategy as materialized by the establishment of a network of U.S. military bases, and a U.S.-led system of military alliances aimed at encircling the socialist countries, getting the national liberation movement under control, preparing for a nuclear world war and waging local wars as in Korea yesterday or "special wars" as in South Vietnam today.

Immediately after World War II ended with the great victory of the Soviet Army and the world democratic forces, the whole Vietnamese people, under the

clearsighted leadership of the Party, stood up, accomplished the August Revolution, founded the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on September 2, 1945 and established the people's power all over Vietnam, from North to South. However, only a few months after the proclamation of our independence, the Chiang Kai-shek militarist clique — a tool of the U.S. imperialists — entered North Vietnam while the British imperialists entered South Vietnam, paving the way for the French colonialists' comeback.

Our resolute and clever struggle in 1946 drove the Chiang Kai-shek militarist clique out of our country, thus avoiding the danger of U.S. imperialist intervention. For their part, the French colonialists gradually encroached on our territory from the South to the North, and finally provoked an outbreak of the war all over our country on December 19, 1946. Today we recall our people's heroic resistance war so as to realize that the U.S. imperialists have thrust their interventionist hands into our country as early that date.

In 1949, the great People's Republic of China came into being. One year after, in 1950, the victorious campaign on the Vietnam-China border broke the encirclement of the Vietnamese revolution, and connected our country with the mighty socialist camp.

Frightened by the development of our people's resistance war, the U.S. imperialists frenziedly intensified their intervention in Vietnam, and took a direct part in the aggressive war by sanctioning the French military plans, shouldering a great part of the war expenditures, and setting up in Saigon a military mission named "M.A.A.G."

When the French were nearing their defeat at Dien Bien Phu, the U.S. imperialists redoubled their efforts to protract and extend the Indochina war. Together with the French advocates of continued war, they mapped out the "Vautour" plan for massive bombing

of the northern part of our country in an attempt to save the French from defeat at Dien Bien Phu. However, confronted with the vigorous struggle of our people and army, and the mounting demands of the world's peoples for peace in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists could not carry out their dark schemes. On May 7, 1954, the Dien Bien Phu victory from Vietnam resounded through the world. On May 8, 1954, the Geneva Conference on Indochina held its opening session.

The Dien Bien Phu victory determined, in the main, the success of the Geneva Conference. Therefore, in spite of all sabotage by the U.S. imperialists, the Conference had a successful end. At its closing session, the U.S. Government representative was compelled to pledge respect for the Geneva Agreements on the Indochina countries.

But immediately after the end of the 1954 Geneva Conference, the United States enticed a number of countries to sign the Manila pact and set up SEATO, an aggressive military bloc; and disregarding the explicit clauses of the Geneva Agreements, it placed South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the so-called "protection area" of the bloc.

According to the 1954 Geneva Agreements, Vietnam was temporarily divided into two zones for the convenience of eliminating the state of war, mainly of the French Expeditionary Corps regrouping into South Vietnam and withdrawing thereafter to France. However, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies — the Ngo Dinh Diem clique at that time — blatantly violated a very important provision of the Agreements — the provision on the holding of a nation-wide free general election in July 1956 with a view to reunifying Vietnam.

Here, we clearly see the U.S. imperialists' perfidious design to bring about a permanent partition of our country, to turn South Vietnam into a military base

and a new-type colony of the United States; and to prepare for a new war of aggression against North Vietnam and the whole of South-East Asia.

After the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. imperialists gradually replaced the French colonialists in South Vietnam, set up the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet administration, wiped out one by one the opposition groupings, and carried out most ruthless and wicked repressions against the people. They drowned in blood all patriotic forces aspiring for independence, democracy and peaceful national reunification. They organized camouflaged concentration camps dubbed "prosperity zones", "agricultural settlements", and "strategic hamlets". On the other hand, the U.S.-Diem clique frantically strengthened their military forces: they rigged up a half-million strong mercenary army which a corps of U.S. advisers closely controlled from top to bottom. They built up hundreds of air and naval bases and a whole network of strategic roads. They dreamt of quickly stabilizing the situation in South Vietnam then attacking the North, and carrying out their "March North" plan.

But the heroic South Vietnamese people bringing into play the indomitable tradition of the nation, resolutely stood up against the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. Their patriotic struggle surged up all the more impetuously as the enemy resorted to savage terror. The enemy plan for rapid pacification of the South and march North was smashed. In 1960, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation came into being, carried aloft the banner of national salvation and called on the South Vietnamese people to unite and struggle in accordance with its sound programme. Since then, our southern compatriots have risen up in arms against the enemy in a still more vigorous impulse.

In 1961, the U.S.-Diem clique made a further step in their wicked schemes: it was the May 11, 1961,

Johnson - Ngo Dinh Diem joint communique which was actually a military pact marking a very serious turning point in the U.S. policy of military intervention in South Vietnam. Immediately after this, the United States set up an operational command in Saigon, brought into South Vietnam tens of thousands of U.S. servicemen along with a great number of planes, warships, all kinds of modern weapons, napalm bombs and toxic chemicals aimed at increasing the fighting strength of the South Vietnam puppet army and stepping up the aggressive war in the South of our country in the form of a "special war".

The most perfidious policy of the U.S. aggressors was materialized by the Staley-Taylor plan for "pacification of South Vietnam within 18 months". This plan aimed at herding the entire South Vietnamese population into "strategic hamlets", isolating and annihilating the patriotic forces, first of all, the armed forces, and also preparing conditions for an attack on North Vietnam after the pacification of South Vietnam. It has now gone bankrupt. The U.S. imperialists and their agents have suffered heavy losses and landed into a serious military and political crisis.

After being compelled to swap horse midstream and to remove the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, the U.S. imperialists put forth the McNamara - Nguyen Khanh plan for the "pacification of key areas in South Vietnam", that is to say, for the consolidation of a fairly large area surrounding Saigon - Cholon. However, with the ever stronger struggle of the South Vietnamese people and their successive victories, the McNamara - Nguyen Khanh plan had to be gradually reduced from 8 provinces to 5, then to 3, and finally to the defence of Saigon - Cholon only. But even in Saigon, the U.S. aggressors and their agents are in a shaky position because of the strong growth of the mass struggle.

While intensifying their intervention and aggression in our country, the U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly stepped up their policy of intervention and aggression against the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Soon after the 1954 Geneva Conference, the United States brought its military personnel and its satellites' troops into Laos, rekindled the flames of war with a view to annihilating the Laotian patriotic forces, and preventing the Kingdom of Laos from going along the path of genuine peace and neutrality. Having failed in this manoeuvre, the U.S. imperialists and their agents were forced to sign in 1962 new Geneva Agreements recognizing the neutral status of Laos. But over the past three years, they have frenziedly undermined Laotian national concord, sabotaged the tripartite coalition government, torpedoed the policy of peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos, launched repeated military operations to encroach on the area controlled by the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutralist forces, extending more and more the war in Laos and making the Laotian situation more and more strained. The Laotian people and patriotic forces have heroically and persistently struggled against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies to defend the achievements of the revolution and their national rights, and have won glorious victories.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of their Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Government and people have resolutely engaged their country in the path of peace and neutrality. The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia has rejected the "protection" of SEATO and refused to accept U.S. "aid". For the last ten years, the U.S. imperialists and their agents in South Vietnam, Thailand, and "Khmer Serei" have continuously resorted to perfidious means, from political threat to economic pressure, from attempted assassination and subversion

to violation of the Cambodian border and territory. But all these manoeuvres have been defeated by the Cambodian people's struggle. The Kingdom of Cambodia has successfully preserved her independence and neutrality, the anti-U.S. movement there has ceaselessly developed and is now deeper and wider than ever.

The above-mentioned indictment sheds light on the extremely serious crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in our country:

1. For the last 20 years, the U.S. imperialists have been persistently pursuing their manoeuvres of aggression and enslavement in our country as well as in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia. For over four years now, they have waged in the southern part of our country the most "dirty" and ruthless war of aggression in the world. Recently, because of their bitter defeats in South Vietnam, they have brazenly launched air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign country and a member of the socialist camp.

2. The U.S. imperialists have heaped up in our country, particularly in the South, the most hideous crimes which can be pardoned neither in heavens nor on earth. Over the past years, they have used the cruellest means to raze villages to the ground, and destroy crops and vegetation; they have resorted to napalm bombs, toxic chemicals, and even toxic gases to massacre our compatriots with Hitler-like savagery; they have massacred big numbers of innocent people, disembowelled people, quartered children, burnt alive old men, raped women; they have endeavoured to propagate depraved ways of life, particularly in towns and cities, and tried by every means to turn our youth into hooligans and poison our people's mind.

3. The U.S. imperialists have systematically and blatantly violated the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam. All their policies and acts in this area are

aimed at doing away with the legal basis and the most important provisions of the said Agreements, and denying to the Vietnamese as well as Cambodian and Laotian peoples their universally-recognized national rights.

The purpose of this brief indictment is not merely to record the crimes committed by the U.S. aggressors against our people. To condemn the U.S. imperialists is to voice one's will and determination to oppose and defeat them. Like the Vietnamese people, the peoples of Asian, African, Latin American and even European countries can draw similar indictments, denounce similar crimes, and by so doing, enhance their will and determination to struggle against aggressive and bellicose U.S. imperialism, the most wicked and dangerous enemy of mankind today.

The South Vietnamese people will win

Comrades Deputies,

The past 20 years or so were years of U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in our country and also of a persistent and staunch struggle of our people for self-liberation and in defence of their freedom and independence.

In South Vietnam, the process of development of the U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression is also a process of development of the southern people's patriotic struggle. Never before in the history of our nation's struggle against foreign invasion has there been such a deep and broad mobilization, and this has made it possible to bring into play to a very high extent the strength and intellect of all social strata from the countryside to the towns, from the coastal areas to the mountainous regions.

In the course of a hard struggle against a modern, equipped and extremely cruel enemy, in the course of

a nationwide, all-out and protracted war waged by the entire people, our South Vietnamese compatriots have created everything, have raised a several million-strong political army with a great variety of effective forms of struggle, have built up an ever stronger armed force, capable of defeating the enemy in ever bigger battles, and which will deal him crushing blows.

The root cause of the growth of our southern compatriots and their glorious victories lies in the high patriotism, the close unity, and the fighting determination of the whole people. Our army and people's tradition of determination to fight and to win has been brought into play to a very high extent. Revolution is the work of the masses. Once the masses have risen up, resolved to sacrifice everything and to defeat the enemy with a view to winning back the sacred rights of the country, the right to life and the honour of human beings, once millions of people are imbued with such determination, this constitutes an invincible force capable of crushing any enemy.

The U.S. aggressors and their agents know full well that to have a "grip" over the people is essential if they are to win the "special war" in South Vietnam. That is why all through these long years, they have tried by every means — military, political and economic — to mislead and control the people, and thus keep them under their sway. This policy reached its highest peak with the "strategic hamlets program", the most vicious trick of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the mad "State policy" of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique who wanted to turn all South Vietnamese villages and towns into appalling concentration camps and heavily-fortified strongholds. But the people's strength has smashed their schemes. The sound and policy of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, which safeguards the achievements of the revolution and the Resistance war, and meets the basic interests of the peasant masses, has powerfully aroused millions of South Vietnamese to

stand up and destroy the "strategic hamlets". To date, over four-fifths of these hamlets have been completely destroyed, while the remaining ones are in process of being disintegrated. A considerable number have been turned into people's fighting villages and strongholds of the patriotic war. The struggle for the destruction of the "strategic hamlets" is an extremely arduous and valiant one. It is the fiercest confrontation between the revolutionary fighting strength of the people and a most ruthless and wicked enemy. The outcome has been victory for the people; the "strategic hamlets" system has been in major part razed to the ground, and replaced by large expanses of liberated areas which are being linked together and strengthened in all fields into a solid base for the liberation struggle in the South. This is shaking to the roots the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their agents.

Parallel to the struggle for the destruction of the "strategic hamlets" and the expansion of the liberated areas, is the struggle to counter and foil enemy's mopping-up plans, to wipe out and disintegrate part by part his military forces. In the flames of this extremely arduous and glorious fight, the South Vietnam Liberation Army and other people's armed forces have rapidly grown up in all fields: in number and quality, in political standards and combat efficiency, in equipment and weapons. This rapid growth has been eloquently demonstrated in all battlefields of South Vietnam by ever bigger battles and ever greater and more significant victories from Nam Bo to the Western Plateaux and to the plains of South Central Vietnam: Ap Bac, Bien Hoa, Plei M'rong, Cha La, Binh Gia, An Lao, Phu My, Pleiku, Viet An, Phong Phu, etc. In the course of the patriotic war, the South Vietnamese army and people have created from scratch a wonderful force capable of fighting and defeating an enemy several times bigger in effectives and equipped with all types of planes, naval craft, armoured cars, automatic rifles, heavy

guns, napalm bombs, noxious chemicals, etc. and even toxic gases. The forms of struggle they have used are very new and original and mark a development to new peaks of the people's patriotic war. In the meantime, the mercenary army is continually weakening, most obviously as realizing more and more clearly that they are acting as vicious tools of the U.S. aggressors, massacring their own compatriots, destroying their native land, and betraying their Fatherland. With the fierce patriotic struggle resounding ever more deeply in their hearts and among their ranks, they realize all the more clearly that they are committing crimes. That is why they do not want to fight. In their aggressive war in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists rely mainly on the puppet forces; but, it is now obvious that they cannot rely on an army practically demoralized although very well-armed and equipped. This is a victory of tremendous significance for the patriotic war in South Vietnam.

The struggle for the destruction of the "strategic hamlets" and the ever greater military victories all over South Vietnam has had direct, deep and wide repercussions in South Vietnamese towns and cities. Over the recent years, almost all South Vietnamese towns and cities: Saigon, Hue, Da Nang, Ben Tre, My Tho, Nha Trang, Quy Nhon, Quang Tri, etc., have been swept by big mass movements involving all social strata: workers, pupils, students, intellectuals, Buddhists, etc. These movements powerfully surged up wave after wave in highly varied forms and with the exalted spirit of people rising up to become masters of their towns, lay bare the traitors and demand a U.S. withdrawal. Once, Saigon students sent an ultimatum to Nguyen Khanh, Saigon workers compelled the rulers and the enterprise owners to meet all their claims. On many occasions, the masses managed to secure the control of the streets in Saigon and Hue. In Quy Nhon, demonstrating students once seized control of the radio broadcasting station. At present,

the mass movement is vigorously forging ahead in towns and cities, rallying in its ranks broad social strata from the labouring masses to personalities under the slogan of peace and neutrality. In short, the South Vietnamese towns which were bases of the United States and its agents are now becoming the arena of ever more significant struggles of the people.

The "strategic hamlets" network — the backbone of the ruling of the U.S. imperialists and their agents —, the mercenary army — the main instrument of the U.S. aggressive war along neo-colonialist pattern —, and the towns — their safest rear area — all these three mainstays are now in a parlous state and in process of being disintegrated. The ground is crumbling under the U.S. aggressors' feet. In the meantime, since the historic Ap Bac battle in spring 1963, the patriotic struggle in South Vietnam, has undergone a wonderfully rapid growth, and the balance of forces between the people and the enemy has changed in favour of the cause of liberation of South Vietnam. Political and military struggles closely combine with each other and impel each other's development; the various regions, the countryside and the towns emulate with one another to score resounding feats of arms, our 14-odd million southern compatriots are powerfully marching ahead along the path to victory, and no reactionary force can check this advance.

The above situation explains why the U.S. aggressors cannot rig up a stable government in Saigon. The successive coups d'etat in South Vietnam are deep reflections of the strength of the patriotic struggle to defeat the aggressors and the traitors, and also forerunners of their irretrievable collapse. Nowadays, any South Vietnamese hireling administration can be nothing else than a set of puppets with a poor show, and likely to be miserably thrown down at any time. This also shows a basic weakness of the U.S. imperialists and constitutes a heavy defeat of theirs in the "special war".

Meanwhile, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the mobilizer and organizer of the patriotic forces in South Vietnam, the leader who has taken the people to ever greater victories, is now controlling 3/4 of the territory and 2/3 of the population of South Vietnam. It has ever higher international prestige and position, and is being more and more recognized by foreign countries and world opinion as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. Its sound programme constitutes the banner of unity and struggle for national salvation which rallies broad social strata in the fight to overthrow the yoke of the U.S. imperialists and their agents with a view to achieving independence, democracy, peace and neutrality in South Vietnam, and eventual peaceful reunification of the country. The March 22, 1965 Statement of the Front is resounding in the world as the strong voice of people determined to fight and to win, the voice of justice, the voice of the just cause of the Vietnamese people and of the present epoch, the voice filled with national pride and heroism, the voice of people who are firmly taking the country's destinies into their own hands, the voice of our compatriots of South Vietnam, the brass citadel of our Fatherland.

The process of development of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in South Vietnam as well as the process of growth of the patriotic war of our southern compatriots clearly show that the U.S. imperialists' "special war" is heading for irretrievable defeat.

The U.S. imperialists have pooled their most machiavellian political and military figures in an attempt to find a way to victory in South Vietnam; they have used modern weapons, and have brought into this small battlefield 1/4 of their army officers. However, for the U.S. aggressors, there is as yet not a single ray of light at the end of the tunnel. The situation is such that more and more people in the United States

are coming to realize that Washington is being defeated and will be completely defeated in South Vietnam.

It is most gratifying not only to note that our southern compatriots are going from victory to greater victory, but it is even more gratifying to note that the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has a sound and scientific line of meeting the U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary war of aggression with a patriotic war, a revolutionary war of the people, gradually and steadily building its forces and winning step by step ever greater political and military victories. The situation is developing in favour of our southern compatriots, and no matter what great and frenzied efforts the enemy may make, he cannot possibly reverse the tide and avoid an ignominious defeat.

The Vietnamese people will win

Comrades Deputies,

Having sustained bitter defeats in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, of late, have frenziedly embarked on new and most wicked adventures in an attempt to retrieve their critical position and defeats.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sternly exposes and denounces to compatriots in the whole country, and to the peoples of the world the new, extremely serious war acts of the U.S. imperialists: on the one hand, the latter are intensifying the aggressive war in the South, and on the other, they are launching air and naval attacks on the North. By engaging in this highly dangerous military adventure, they stupidly expect that they can cow our people and also pose a threat to the peace-loving governments and peoples in the world. They hope that our people

and the world's peoples will flinch for fear, and thus they will be in a position to shift from a weak to a strong position!

But in the face of their new aggressive acts, the Vietnamese people from the South to the North are waging an all the more resolute struggle, and the world's peoples are extending us an all the more vigorous support. It is clear that still heavier defeats are in store for the U.S. imperialists.

In an attempt to intensify the aggressive war, the U.S. imperialists have recently brought into South Vietnam a number of anti-aircraft missiles units, 3,500 marines, and 2,000 South Korean troops; they are planning to send in more U.S. combat units. U.S.-piloted jet planes are carrying out bombing and strafing raids in increasing numbers in South Vietnam. More than ever, our 14 million southern compatriots responding to the appeal of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation are bringing into play their staunch fighting spirit; the whole people in arms are united and determined to hit vigorously and accurately at the U.S. aggressors and their agents, to liberate South Vietnam, and achieve national salvation.

Ten years ago, the French Expeditionary Corps in spite of its 200,000 picked troops ended in defeat at Dien Bien Phu. A U.S. Expeditionary Corps will inevitably meet with the same ignominious fate in South Vietnam. For their part, our southern compatriots "are prepared to fight with determination, to fight to the end, to fight until not a single U.S. soldier is any longer to be seen in our country, even if they will have to struggle for 10 or 20 years or more, and however great their difficulties and hardships may be" (March 22, 1965 Statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation).

While intensifying the aggressive war in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are expanding it to the

North with their air force, on grounds that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is at the origin of the patriotic struggle in South Vietnam! These are obviously impudent acts and perfidious tricks of corsairs!

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a member of the socialist camp, is steadily advancing to socialism; this is the common achievement of the Vietnamese revolution, the fruit of the common endeavour of the people of the whole country. It is a strong base for the patriotic struggle in the South and the peaceful reunification of the country. In laying hands on the North, the U.S. imperialists lay hands on the valuable and sacred achievement of the 30-odd million compatriots in the whole country, and commit an intolerable crime against our Fatherland. By attacking the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, they have completely scrapped the Geneva Agreements, and grossly violated international law and all human laws. They must pay for their crimes!

In North Vietnam, since August 5, 1964, the people's armed forces and the population have fought with the greatest heroism, and dealt at the U.S. imperialist aggressors ever stronger blows. The entire people of the North, united as one, are determined to struggle in a self-sacrificing spirit to defeat all enemy aggressive schemes, to defend the North, and more closely than ever, to stand side by side with our southern compatriots, and wholeheartedly support their liberation struggle till final victory.

In laying hands on the North, the U.S. warmongers expose themselves not only to well-deserved counterblows in the North, but also to still more telling blows in the South as was pointed out in the March 22, 1965 Statement of the Liberation Front.

"To defend the beloved North, the army and people of the South have given vent to their flames of anger at the U.S. aggressors and their agents. If the U.S.