

25

25 d

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE
OF VIET NAM,
DEFEAT
U.S. AGGRESSORS

II

支援越南人民，打败美国侵略者
 第二輯

*
 外文出版社出版（北京）
 1965年第一版
 编号·（英）3050-1140
 00025
 3-E-722P

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
 PEKING

**SUPPORT THE PEOPLE
OF VIET NAM,
DEFEAT
U.S. AGGRESSORS**

II

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1965**

EXPOSE JOHNSON'S BIG SWINDLE

Renmin Ribao Observer

(April 11, 1965)

After two months of continuous U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam, Johnson came out on April 7 with an address on the situation in Viet Nam. This address signifies the bankruptcy of the policy of war blackmail that has been carried on right up to the present by U.S. imperialism and reflects its increasing difficulties and isolation. One moment it is a bandit and the next it is a swindler. When it fails in robbery, it turns to swindling and when it fails in swindling, it goes back to robbery. This is another full exposure of the adventurist nature of U.S. imperialism as well as its weakness.

In his address, Johnson shamelessly tried to intimidate the people of Viet Nam and Asia with war. He cried that for the United States "force must often precede reason". He proclaimed that an "endless course of battle" would be forced on the Vietnamese people if they do not bow to the will of U.S. imperialism. The Johnson Administration has made such bellicose utterances hundreds of times and there is nothing new in it. While brandishing the big stick Johnson continued to advertise "a peaceful settlement" of the south Viet Nam problem and uttered many other phrases that were intended to

please the ear. Actually there is nothing new here either. The only slight difference is that this time Johnson tried the new trick of "unconditional discussions".

What is meant by "unconditional discussions"? This can be compared to the logic of a robber who, having broken into a house, stolen the things and killed the people, says with a shrug of his shoulders: All right, let's talk now.

With U.S. imperialism intensifying its aggression in south Viet Nam and wantonly bombing north Viet Nam, Johnson's proposed "unconditional discussions" mean forcing the Vietnamese people and the people of the world to recognize that U.S. imperialism has the right at will to tear up the Geneva agreements and enslave and slaughter the south Vietnamese people and to attack the socialist Democratic Republic of Viet Nam whenever it wants to.

The Vietnamese people, all the peace-loving people of the world and all countries which uphold justice do not recognize that the United States has any such right. As a matter of fact, the talk about "unconditional discussions" is a swindle pure and simple. In his address, Johnson raised three outrageous conditions. The first, "an independent south Viet Nam — securely guaranteed", is actually a complete negation of the reunification of Viet Nam and the Geneva agreements. The second, that south Viet Nam must enjoy "freedom from attack", means that the south Vietnamese people must stop their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The third, that the United States "will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement", means that U.S. imperialism will continue its occupation of south Viet Nam by force. Thus, Johnson's offer of "unconditional discussions" requires that the south Viet-

namese people surrender unconditionally and that the more than 30 million Vietnamese people cease their just struggle for the reunification and complete liberation of their country.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation solemnly declared some time ago:

. . . all negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are utterly useless if they still refuse to withdraw from south Viet Nam all their troops and all kinds of war materials and means and those of their satellite countries, if they still refuse to dismantle all their military bases in south Viet Nam, if the traitors still surrender the south Vietnamese people's sacred rights to independence and democracy to the U.S. imperialists and if the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation — the only genuine representative of the 14 million south Vietnamese people — does not have its decisive voice.

In its appeal to the people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front sternly pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' "clamour about 'peace' and 'negotiation' is mere humbug and deceit. They have openly launched a war against the whole of Viet Nam. Scrapping the 1954 Geneva agreements on the Viet Nam question, they have crudely encroached upon our people's independence and sovereignty". The appeal reaffirmed that "to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland is the sacred duty and an inviolable right of our more than 30 million people".

Answering questions put by a correspondent of the Japanese paper *Akahata*, President Ho Chi Minh pointed out:

. . . it is the legitimate right of the south Vietnamese people to drive out the U.S. aggressors, to defend their country and to decide for themselves their own internal affairs. It is the sacred right of the Vietnamese in the north as well as in the south to oppose and defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressive acts, to defend their national independence and their lives.

In this interview made public on April 5, President Ho Chi Minh stated explicitly:

. . . to settle the south Viet Nam question, the United States must, first of all, withdraw from south Viet Nam, let the south Vietnamese people decide for themselves their own affairs, and stop its provocative attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese people's determination to unite, resist U.S. aggression and save their country, and their spirit of preferring to die rather than to be enslaved are both tremendously inspiring and unshakable. Although U.S. imperialism knows this very well, Johnson still put forward these absolutely unacceptable conditions to the Vietnamese people. This points to a sinister motive. He is vainly trying in advance to disavow his criminal responsibility and prepare public opinion for the further spreading of the flames of war in Indo-China. Johnson himself gave the game away by declaring in his address that if "peace" on U.S. terms could not be achieved, the United States could only take a "painful road", that it would be "prepared for a long continued conflict", that it would use "power" and would "do everything necessary to reach that objective". All revolutionary people and peace-loving forces the world over must maintain high vigilance

against the U.S. imperialists' adventurist action in extending the war further.

To give some attraction to his "unconditional discussions", Johnson tried to play the big-hearted philanthropist. He talked volubly about "development" in South-east Asia, including the "Mekong River" plan and the U.S. "farm surplus" programme, and declared that the United States would spend one billion dollars in "investment". In fact, Johnson was saying: all you Asians are poor beggars. We Americans have plenty of money. So, what is the point of your engaging in anti-imperialist struggle? Asians, give up your revolution!

Mr. Johnson, the people of Asia are only too familiar with "humanitarianism" of the American brand. Haven't you already spent thousands of millions of dollars in south Viet Nam? Each dollar is stained with the blood of the south Vietnamese people. You kill and burn every day on the soil of south Viet Nam; you stop at nothing in committing evils there. Now with a few filthy greenbacks you want to buy over the Vietnamese people. This is a gross insult to the great people of Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese are a people whom no force can bend and no adversity can turn from their path. They will never be conquered by American guns and aircraft, nor intimidated by American war blackmail, nor bought with American dollars. If the American aggressors refuse to quit south Viet Nam, the only road open to them is one of total defeat. They will be driven out by the Vietnamese people in the end.

In his speech, Johnson directed the attack not only against the Vietnamese people but also against the Chinese people. Over the south Viet Nam war, he alleged, loomed "the deepening shadow of communist China".

China "is a nation which is helping the forces of violence in almost every continent", he asserted. By taking so much trouble in repeatedly mentioning China by name, Johnson evidently intended to make war threats against China and stop the Chinese people from supporting the revolutionary struggles of the Vietnamese and other peoples. This is sheer daydreaming!

The Chinese people have never concealed their consistent and steadfast position of actively supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. We will support all revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples, wherever they may take place. This is a proletarian internationalist obligation of the liberated Chinese people. Viet Nam and China are moreover neighbours interdependent like the lips and the teeth and the people of the two countries are brothers sharing weal and woe. The Chinese people are definitely not the kind of people who tremble before the war blackmail and war provocations of imperialism. They are definitely not national egoists who see only what is under their noses. We would like to tell the Johnson Administration: whatever you have done or may possibly do, the Chinese people will staunchly side with the Vietnamese people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to the end for the complete defeat of the American aggressors.

SOLEMN PLEDGE OF THE THIRTY MILLION VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

Renmin Ribao Editorial

(April 12, 1965)

President Ho Chi Minh of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made a most important statement on the present situation in Viet Nam on April 5 when answering questions put to him by the correspondent of *Akahata*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party. His statement incisively brings out the essence of the Viet Nam question, and calls upon the Vietnamese people to carry forward their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle till final victory. This is a solemn pledge of the 30 million Vietnamese people, a pledge imbued with lofty spirit and ringing with indomitable determination. It is also a telling blow to the Johnson Administration which is trying hard to put across its peace fraud.

The U.S. imperialists' "special war" against south Viet Nam has met with ignominious defeat. Their war blackmail, the wanton bombing of north Viet Nam, has also gone bankrupt. Seeking to get what their planes and guns have failed to obtain, they are trying the trick of "unconditional discussions". Now President Ho Chi Minh has solemnly declared to the world:

To settle the south Viet Nam question, the United States must, first of all, withdraw from south Viet Nam, let the south Vietnamese people decide for themselves their own affairs, and stop its provocative attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Chinese Government and people fully support President Ho Chi Minh's statement. They are resolved, together with the Vietnamese people, to carry to the end the joint struggle to oust the U.S. aggressors from Viet Nam.

The current grave situation in Viet Nam and the whole of Indo-China is entirely the handiwork of U.S. imperialism. The desire of the Vietnamese people is to build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong fatherland. But the U.S. imperialists, coming from thousands of miles away, have broken into that country and have been carrying out unrestrained intervention and aggression there. They have imposed the running dogs whom they themselves have nurtured on the south Vietnamese people. They have been obstructing and wrecking the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, causing the protracted division of that country. They have been bringing in large numbers of armed forces and huge quantities of military supplies, and have unleashed a cannibalistic colonial war against the south Vietnamese people. They have violated the provisional demarcation line of the 17th Parallel and spread the flames of war to north Viet Nam. They have torn to shreds the Geneva agreements of 1954. Such being the case, there is only one way to restore peace in Indo-China and remove U.S. imperialism's threat to peace in Asia and the world, that is, the U.S. aggressors must withdraw from south Viet

Nam. The affairs of south Viet Nam must be decided by the south Vietnamese people themselves. U.S. imperialist attacks on north Viet Nam must be stopped. As President Ho Chi Minh has clearly stated:

The carrying out of these basic points will bring about favourable conditions for a conference along the pattern of the 1954 Geneva Conference. This is a reasonable and sensible approach beneficial to peace and to the U.S. people.

A thousand and one things might be said about a peaceful settlement of the south Viet Nam question, but the first thing required for such a settlement is withdrawal of the U.S. troops. Whoever ignores this firm stand of the Vietnamese people and goes on with peace tricks of one kind or another can only help to inflate the aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialist pirate chief Johnson, while clamouring about "unconditional discussions", is shamelessly threatening the Vietnamese people. President Ho Chi Minh's words are a firm reply to this blackmail. They fully embody the lofty heroic spirit of the Vietnamese people and their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle. Today, every one of the 30 million Vietnamese people is a staunch defender of their fatherland; every part of the 330,000 square kilometres of their land is a battlefield on which to fight the U.S. aggressors. The Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* fully crystallizes the Vietnamese people's spirit of daring to fight and daring to win when it said:

At present when the country was facing a serious situation and when the U.S. imperialists — the sworn

enemy of our people — are frantically stepping up their aggressive war in south Viet Nam and recklessly launching attacks against north Viet Nam, all our 30 million and more compatriots in the two zones, warmly responding to the sublime appeal of the fatherland, have again shouted: "Fight." We have fought in one locality and another, fought anywhere the U.S. aggressors came to attack us. We shall fight from one generation to another — so long as the U.S. aggressors are on our land.

No words in the world can be more heart-stirring than these, and no determination more firm and unyielding. The bones of the heroic sons and daughters of Viet Nam are hard, revolutionary bones; the spines of the heroic sons and daughters of Viet Nam are revolutionary spines of steel.

The Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle is not only to safeguard their own independence, sovereignty and national dignity but is also to safeguard the sacred rights of all oppressed nations and peoples to resist imperialism and its lackeys. The reason why U.S. imperialism is becoming ever more ferocious and is bent on continuing its aggression in south Viet Nam, shouting that if south Viet Nam were "lost", "it would be one down and 99 to go", is precisely because of the fact that, confronted by the rising revolutionary tide of the peoples in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, U.S. imperialism is already feeling the despair of its approaching doom.

The Vietnamese people's resolute anti-U.S. patriotic struggle is of great world significance. All anti-imperialist and peace-loving countries and peoples the world over

regard the Vietnamese people's struggle as their own and consider it their duty to support this struggle. President Ho Chi Minh rightly said that the struggle of the Vietnamese people "is an active part of the world people's movement against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. That is precisely the reason why the peoples of the whole world are extending us their sympathy and support".

The Chinese people and the Vietnamese people are not only neighbours but are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary and heroic spirit of the Vietnamese people is a great encouragement to us. The Vietnamese people stand in the very forefront of the struggle to resist U.S. aggression. The glorious responsibility they are shouldering and the great contributions they have made are support of inestimable value to us. The 650 million Chinese people long ago resolved to stand with the Vietnamese people and to fight together with them to the very end to defeat U.S. aggression, to win peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia and to advance the common cause of the world's people in opposing U.S. imperialism.

SERIOUS ADVICE FOR U THANT

Renmin Ribao Editorial

(April 12, 1965)

According to Western press reports, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has on more than one occasion of late indicated his intention to visit China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to "inquire about" what he called "the possibility of achieving a negotiated settlement in Viet Nam". At a time when U.S. imperialism is frantically stepping up its efforts to escalate the war while busily plotting a so-called "peaceful settlement", it is by no means accidental that U Thant, who is the United Nations' Secretary-General, should engage himself in such an undertaking.

People are wondering in what capacity U Thant is doing this. If he is willing to travel around for a settlement of the Viet Nam question as a private individual, then the place where he should go is Washington, a stone's throw away, and not China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the other side of the globe. The war now going on in south Viet Nam was provoked by the United States. It perpetrated aggression against south Viet Nam and the people there rose in resistance. Defeated in south Viet Nam, the United States has expanded the war to north Viet Nam. Such is the whole truth

of the Viet Nam question. In these circumstances, the United States is the aggressor and Viet Nam the victim. China too is threatened by U.S. aggression. The Viet Nam question will be settled once the United States stops its aggression against Viet Nam and withdraws its aggressive forces from south Viet Nam. As an Asian who has experienced imperialist oppression, U Thant should at least do what Mr. Bertrand Russell, a European, has done, namely, condemn the United States for its war crimes and demand that it immediately put an end to its aggression against south Viet Nam and its bombing of north Viet Nam. Instead, U Thant wants to come to China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to seek a settlement of the Viet Nam question. Obviously he is knocking at the wrong door.

If U Thant is undertaking this activity in the capacity of U.N. Secretary-General, then we should like to tell him in all seriousness to spare himself the trouble.

The Viet Nam question has nothing to do with the United Nations. The 1954 Geneva agreements were reached outside the United Nations, and the latter has no right to interfere in the affairs of Viet Nam or of Indo-China as a whole. It is the responsibility of the Geneva Conference participant nations to uphold the Geneva agreements, and no meddling by the United Nations is called for, nor will it be tolerated. This is the case at present; it was so in the past, and so will it remain in the future.

The United Nations is manipulated and controlled by the United States; it has degenerated into a U.S. tool for aggression, and has done many evil things. It was under the U.N. flag that the United States perpetrated aggression against Korea and the Congo (Leopoldville). In gang-

ing up with Britain to create Israel and "Malaysia", offsprings of new colonialism, the United States made use of the United Nations and manipulated it to provide support. A very considerable part of U.S. infiltration, subversion and aggression in the political, economic and cultural spheres throughout the world has been carried out through various U.N. bodies. The United Nations has never condemned the United States for its crimes of aggression against south Viet Nam; it has not even come out with one word of censure against the open invasion of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the United States and its inhuman use of poison gas and napalm. The United Nations has never taken a just stand on the Viet Nam question. It has absolutely no say concerning a settlement of the south Viet Nam question.

U.N. intervention in the south Viet Nam situation can only open the way for U.S. imperialism to use the United Nations for continuing aggression there. For many years the United States has tried by every means to drag the United Nations into south Viet Nam, so that it may use the U.N. flag to cover up its aggression there and extricate itself from isolation. The "peaceful settlement" plot now being engineered by the Johnson Administration includes steps to make use of the United Nations to continue the aggression. On March 15 the U.S. Information Service said undisguisedly that once U.S. war blackmail gets its way in Viet Nam, "it is the hope of the United States that the United Nations could be effective in a peace-keeping role". In his April 7 speech, Johnson talked a great deal about U.N. "development" work in Southeast Asia, and he mentioned in particular the Mekong River project. This was intended to build a bridge by which the United Nations will be led into the

Indo-China region. It is precisely because of this reason that U.S. official circles have publicly "welcomed" U Thant's plan to visit China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It is also for the same reason that U Thant immediately "welcomed" Johnson's speech of April 7 and Johnson, in turn, was "greatly encouraged" by U Thant. Can anyone fail to see what kind of a show they are putting on?

In short, U.N. intervention in the affairs of Indo-China cannot be tolerated. No one, whoever he may be, will get anywhere if, in the name of the United Nations, he sets out to serve U.S. imperialism in its scheme of "peace negotiations". Such efforts are doomed to failure.

As to China's attitude towards the United Nations, this is not something that U Thant does not know. The Chinese Government has long ago declared that as long as the United Nations, under the thumb of the United States, does not restore China's legitimate rights in that organization and expel the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang from all its agencies, China will have nothing to do with the United Nations. This firm stand of ours is unshakable and admits of no exception with regard to any question or any person. China's stand on the Viet Nam question is also very clear and known to all. There is no need whatever for U Thant to come to China to "inquire" about it.

We would like to advise U Thant: save yourself the trouble. There is nothing for the United Nations to do in Viet Nam, neither is it qualified to do anything there. You have enough to bother about in the United Nations itself. The United States has made a mess of the United Nations. For all its pomposity, the 19th U.N. General Assembly could not even pass a single resolution. In

fact, the United Nations, discredited as it is, makes one doubt whether it is qualified to speak at all. If you, Mr. Thant, still desire to uphold the U.N. Charter, please identify yourself with the majority of the member nations which are not superficially but are in fact unwilling to accept U.S. manipulation, and please criticize conscientiously what the United Nations has done under this manipulation, and strive for a thorough reorganization of the United Nations. Only when you do so, Mr. Thant, will you be concerning yourself with the right thing.

A SHORT-LIVED FRAUD

Renmin Ribao Editorial

(April 13, 1965)

Behind the smokescreen of "a peaceful settlement" and "unconditional discussions", the Johnson Administration is stepping up the expansion of its war in Indo-China in accordance with its premeditated measures. Recently, the United States brazenly decided to send another two battalions of marines to south Viet Nam and one of them landed at Da Nang on April 10. Additional U.S. Air Force units have also arrived in south Viet Nam one after another. At the same time, U.S. planes have been continually and wantonly raiding south and north Viet Nam. What is more, they even made an open and direct provocation against China by intruding into its air space over Hainan Island and attacking its planes. These moves by U.S. imperialism to intensify the war provide an excellent footnote for Johnson's April 7 address. His "peace" fraud has been exposed by himself as a short-lived one.

The United States "seeks no wider war" and "will never be second" in the search for "a peaceful settlement" — these and other fine words were only recently mouthed by Johnson. But both the past record and the present facts show clearly that each such profession by the Johnson Administration is immediately followed

by a further step along the road of spreading the flames of war in Indo-China. Drawing one more lesson by negative example from this, the people of the world have acquired an even more profound understanding of the ferocious, aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Under no circumstances will it ever cherish any good intentions. No matter how many high-sounding words Johnson may utter about "peace", they can only serve, so long as the U.S. troops do not withdraw from south Viet Nam, to arouse the vigilance of the people still higher and prepare them for an even greater struggle.

Facts have shown time and again that however badly U.S. imperialism may be battered and mauled, it invariably underestimates the will and strength of an awakened people and places a blind faith in its own armed force. It is clear that U.S. imperialism has been decisively defeated in south Viet Nam and its military provocations and war blackmail against north Viet Nam have definitely gone bankrupt. But it decides to stake still more in its bid and insists on continuing its desperate struggle. The reason for this is its belief that it still has some strength in its hand. It always hopes against hope that it may gain something in return for these additional stakes. Shouting himself hoarse, Johnson, the ringleader of the U.S. gangsters, asserted in his April 7 address that "we will not grow tired" and that "we must fight". Apparently, this is where he still puts his money. U.S. imperialism will not reconcile itself to the realities until its so-called "policy of strength" has spent itself and it has suffered a complete failure.

The U.S. invaders have been heavily besieged by the Vietnamese people. Their wanton bombing and war escalation do not bespeak confidence. On the contrary,

this is a reflection of their frailty and desperation. Following the bombardment of Pleiku and Qui Nhon by the South Vietnamese Liberation Army, the United States brought in the first batch of its ground forces. Then the U.S. "embassy" in Saigon was bombed, and the United States sent in the second batch of its ground forces. In north Viet Nam, the army and civilian population have battered the much-vaunted modern American aircraft. Thereupon the United States has called in more aircraft. The U.S. aggressors have thus completely lost the initiative. For them Viet Nam has become a bottomless pit. One leg of U.S. imperialism has been caught in that pit, but still it wants to drag in the other. The harder it kicks, the deeper will it be bogged down. This is the inexorable fate it faces.

From their protracted struggle against U.S. imperialism the Vietnamese people have long since seen through its aggressive nature. From the actual experience of this struggle they have also acquired a full understanding of the great significance of their patriotic anti-U.S. fight.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in its March 22 statement, made the solemn declaration:

More than ever we consider it our glorious internationalist duty to devote all our energy and make all sacrifices to contribute a worthy share to the very great common cause of struggle of all nations to defend independence, democracy, peace and social progress in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and all over the world and to defeat the international gendarme — the warlike and aggressive U.S. imperialists.

The Viet Nam Fatherland Front, in its recent appeal to the people, emphatically stated:

The Vietnamese revolution is coming to a new turning point: the whole country is in a state of direct fighting against the U.S. aggressors. The fatherland is appealing to our entire people: "Let us unite to struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation!"

The Vietnamese paper, *Nhan Dan*, put it well in its April 11 editorial:

The U.S. aggressors are suffering defeat after defeat in our country but they are still unwilling to reconcile themselves to failure. They stubbornly persist in talking to our people on the strength of weapons. "We will resolutely fight to the end," this is our answer.

Confronted by such a people full of valour and daring to fight, there is no enemy that cannot be defeated! In the face of such a people who have a high degree of political consciousness and a rock-firm determination, Johnson has no chance of succeeding, whatever "peace" trick he may play. No matter how many troops and weapons U.S. imperialism may throw in and how many "peace" plots it may yet contrive, it will not be able to avert its ultimate and total defeat in Viet Nam.

**VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WILL TRIUMPH
IN THEIR GREAT CAUSE OF
RESISTING U.S. AGGRESSION AND
SAVING THEIR COUNTRY**

Renmin Ribao Editorial

(April 15, 1965)

The Third National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam held its second session between April 8 and 10. President Ho Chi Minh made an important speech at the session and Premier Pham Van Dong delivered a report on government work. Both of them analysed the excellent situation prevailing in the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. They called on the nation to rise as one man to defend the north, liberate the south, defeat the U.S. aggressors and then proceed to make Viet Nam a peaceful, united, independent, democratic, strong and prosperous country. These two statements form the programme of the current struggle of the people of all Viet Nam, a programme which fully manifests the 30 million Vietnamese people's great determination and strong will to fight against U.S. aggression and save their country. The Vietnamese National Assembly has unanimously approved Premier Pham Van Dong's report and issued an appeal to the parliaments of all countries,

asking the people of all lands to take proper measures to vigorously support this just stand of the Vietnamese people to resist U.S. aggression and save the country.

At present, the Vietnamese people are facing a new and glorious historical task, namely, to drive out the U.S. aggressors, bring about the unification of their country and achieve complete liberation. Viet Nam is a single entity, so is the Vietnamese nation. For many years the Vietnamese people have been fighting heroically and unremittingly to realize the independence and unification of their motherland. For this sacred cause the eight-year war of resistance against French imperialism was fought. For this cause the people of south Viet Nam have for more than a decade been shedding their blood and fighting against the tyrannical rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. And for this same cause the people of north Viet Nam are fighting heroically to resist U.S. aggression. Fearless in the face of brute force, daring to fight and advancing wave upon wave, the 30 million Vietnamese people have set a superb example for the people of the world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

President Ho Chi Minh has concisely described the world significance of the Vietnamese people's struggle as follows:

The people of our country are living in a historical moment of heroism and sacrifice. Our country is an outpost of the socialist camp and of the peoples of the world engaged in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. To us, this is a great honour.

Our people fight and make sacrifices not only for our own freedom and independence but also for the freedom and independence of other peoples and for world peace.

Our nation is taking on a momentous and glorious duty on the front of the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the country is a most magnificent and inspiring epic in the world people's revolutionary struggle. Everywhere on Vietnamese soil the people, filled with the deepest hatred for U.S. imperialism, have joined this great struggle.

For more than a decade under the most difficult conditions, the people of south Viet Nam have, with their bare hands, expanded their own strength in the struggle, built up a powerful people's armed force, destroyed over four-fifths of the "strategic hamlets", and liberated three-fourths of south Viet Nam which holds two-thirds of the population. Now, closely rallying around the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, they are hitting the U.S. aggressors hard and where it hurts. Right now bullets of revenge are being fired from every nook and corner of south Viet Nam and everyone there is a fighter with an implacable hatred for the enemy. Every place in south Viet Nam, in the liberated areas or areas under enemy occupation, in city or countryside, in the heavily guarded American "Embassy" or American military bases stationed with a large number of troops, has become the burial ground of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. In the first quarter of this year, the armed forces and civilian population in the south wiped out some 45,000

enemy troops, including more than 1,100 U.S. aggressors; this has surpassed the total wiped out in the first half of 1964.

In the north, for everyone the militant task has become to deal blows at the U.S. air pirates, defend the north and support the south. There the armed forces and civilian population have won spectacular victories in striking at enemy planes which have intruded into their motherland's air space. Workers hold a hammer in one hand and a rifle in the other; peasants put one hand to the plough with a rifle in the other; the young people hasten to join the "Three Ready" Movement — ready at any time to take up any task assigned them, ready at any time to go into battle when the enemy comes and ready at any time to enlist for service; women have launched a movement of "Three Take Ups" — to take up voluntarily production and other tasks in the rear, take up household chores so as to encourage their husbands, sons and brothers to join the military, and take up jobs serving the front or themselves go into battle when necessary.

This moving spectacle both in the south and the north shows a whole nation fully mobilized for a common struggle; it shows that they are a great and invincible people with high political consciousness. No aircraft, guns or any latest weapons of U.S. imperialism can overcome the towering strength of this people's monolithic unity. The Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation is a just, revolutionary struggle against aggression. It is certain to win because there is the wise leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party of Viet Nam, because there is the unity of the 30 million

Vietnamese people and because there is sympathy and support from people the world over.

U.S. imperialism's defeat in Viet Nam is certain. It is outwardly strong but actually very fragile. The U.S. aggressors have spent more than ten years, thrown in increasingly large military power, expended thousands of millions of dollars and racked their brains to fight the war, but they have failed to conquer south Viet Nam with only a population of 14 million. On the contrary, they have been badly beaten and are forced to find refuge in a tiny tract of land to prolong their precarious existence. Their fatal weaknesses are: their aggressive war in Viet Nam is unjust, reactionary, barbarous and extremely unpopular. Militarily their fighting manpower is inadequate, their war front too long and rear too far away, while morale is low and the terrain unfavourable. The U.S. aggressors' attempt to save themselves from defeat by escalating the war can only hasten their doom. As Premier Pham Van Dong correctly said:

U.S. imperialism is mumbling about seeking "superiority". Why? Because it is in a position of inferiority. And it will never be in a position of superiority! In this era, in Viet Nam or elsewhere in the world, the decline of U.S. imperialism and its defeat have become a law.

At present, the victorious Vietnamese people are forging ahead along the victorious path of resisting U.S. aggression for national salvation. Never has the situation in the Vietnamese people's struggle been so favourable as it is today. Of course they are also fully aware that although the U.S. aggressors have suffered serious defeats, they will not acknowledge defeat and give up.

While prating about "unconditional discussions" in his April 7 address, U.S. President Johnson threatened the Vietnamese people with a wider war. In the last few days, the United States has sent more troop reinforcements and aircraft to south Viet Nam in preparation for a bigger war. The Vietnamese people, highly vigilant, are augmenting their combat strength in all fields, ready to deal still heavier blows to the enemy. President Ho Chi Minh rightly said:

The army men and people of our country are determined to defeat them even if the United States sends a few hundred thousand more men and dragoons troops of some of its satellites into this criminal war.

The determination of the Vietnamese people to defend their independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is unshakable. Premier Pham Van Dong reaffirmed before the National Assembly the unswerving stand of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and put forward a four-point stand for fulfilling the Geneva agreements and solving the Viet Nam question. These points are:

1. Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop its acts of war against north Viet Nam

and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2. Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3. The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4. The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

This four-point stand of the D.R.V. Government is the only reasonable approach to the settlement of the Viet Nam question and to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The Chinese people and Government fully endorse and firmly support this Vietnamese Government stand and are determined to struggle side by side with the Vietnamese people for its realization.

The Chinese people are convinced that under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh the long-tempered Vietnamese people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will win final victory in their great cause of resisting U.S. aggression for national salvation by their own valiant struggle and with the support of the people of the world. Premier Pham Van

Dong in his report expressed the Vietnamese people's determination to win and their bright prospects in the language of a poet. He said:

We the whole Vietnamese nation, for the sake of our beloved fatherland, will fight, more resolutely, more fiercely and with greater valour than ever to defend the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam — the socialist homeland on our soil — to liberate the south, to clear the aggressors from our territory, to rejuvenate our rivers and mountains, to restore brightness in our sky, to bring about an early reuniting of the Vietnamese people from the Red River valley to the Mekong Delta! How beautiful and splendid is our dear fatherland!

That day will come, in the not distant future. There is no doubt about it.

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, ACT NOW AND FORCE THE U.S. AGGRESSORS TO GET OUT OF VIET NAM!

Renmin Ribao Editorial

(April 16, 1965)

People throughout the world are closely watching the situation in Viet Nam. How can the danger of the expansion of the war be checked, the Viet Nam question solved peacefully, peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China restored and peace in Asia and the world preserved? This is indeed a most pressing problem which the people in all lands must seriously ponder and take joint action on.

There are now two roads before the people of the whole world.

One is the road indicated by U.S. President Johnson. This road means:

1. The south Vietnamese people lay down their arms, end their fight and continue to tolerate the brutal rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. According to Johnson, the south Vietnamese people must stop "aggression" against themselves.

2. The people in north Viet Nam immediately cease their support for their compatriots in the south. This is what Johnson meant when he asserted that "north Viet Nam has attacked" south Viet Nam and that south Viet Nam must be assured "freedom from attack".

3. The armed forces of the south Vietnamese people must withdraw entirely from south Viet Nam. This is what Johnson indicated when he talked about the withdrawal from south Viet Nam of the "constant stream" of "trained men" from the north.

4. U.S. imperialism continues to occupy south Viet Nam and permanently deprives the Vietnamese people of their sacred right to reunify their fatherland. This is what lay behind Johnson's cries that the United States "will not withdraw" and that the "independence" of south Viet Nam must be guaranteed.

This is a dangerous road which calls for the recognition of the right of the U.S. aggressors to scrap the Geneva agreements, continue the occupation of south Viet Nam, enslave and slaughter the south Vietnamese people, keep south Viet Nam permanently divided from north Viet Nam, encroach on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at will and continue expanding the war in Indo-China.

The other road is that indicated by the four-point stand which was expounded by Premier Pham Van Dong in his report on government work and approved unanimously by the National Assembly of the D.R.V. These four points are:

1. Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people which are peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In strict conformity with the Geneva agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw its troops, military personnel and weapons, ammunition and war materials of all kinds from south Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, abolish its military alliance with the south Viet Nam administration and at the same time stop its policy of intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam. The U.S. Government

must stop all its acts of war against north Viet Nam and put a definite end to all acts of encroachment upon the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2. Pending the realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, while Viet Nam is still temporarily divided in two, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, there must be no foreign military bases, troops or military personnel in their respective territory.

3. The affairs of south Viet Nam must be settled by the south Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation without any foreign intervention.

4. The realization of the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the people in the two zones without foreign intervention.

This is the only correct and feasible way of solving the Viet Nam question, the way to ensure that the Vietnamese people enjoy the basic national rights to which all nations of the world are entitled. This is also the road to restore peace in Viet Nam and Indo-China and to safeguard peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The world's people must resolutely expose and oppose the road of sham peace and real war as followed by Johnson and struggle vigorously for the realization of Premier Pham Van Dong's four-point proposition and the settlement of the Viet Nam question in accordance with the will of the Vietnamese people.

Armed occupation of south Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and its encroachment on north Viet Nam are the root

cause of the grave situation in Viet Nam and Indo-China. Only the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from south Viet Nam can create the indispensable pre-condition for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question in accordance with the Geneva agreements and provide a reliable guarantee for the Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs and to achieve the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

The issue of war or peace on the Viet Nam question today hinges on whether the U.S. aggressors will get out of Viet Nam or not. The outcome of this struggle will not only have a bearing on the independence, reunification and peace of Viet Nam itself but on the interests of the revolutionary people throughout the world and of world peace. In this serious struggle, all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world must distinguish between right and wrong, between friend and foe, and unite and direct the spearhead of their struggle against the most vicious enemy of world peace, U.S. imperialism. Only thus can they effectively curb the expansion of the war in Indo-China and bring about a settlement of the Viet Nam question.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, then the Vietnamese people will suffer still greater miseries, calamities and sacrifices and there will be no peace or reunification for Viet Nam, nor independence and freedom for the whole of Viet Nam.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, then U.S. imperialism will still more unscrupulously push forward its plot to subjugate its victims one by one, more furiously suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and

Latin America, launch "special wars" everywhere and more truculently commit aggression and intervention in the new-emerging independent countries in Asia and Africa. Thus the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations of the world will be seriously damaged and the independence and peace of the Asian and African countries more seriously threatened.

If the U.S. aggressors, instead of being driven out, are allowed to hang on in south Viet Nam, this will greatly help U.S. imperialism in its war adventures. It will launch a war in one region today and in another tomorrow. It will undermine peace at will in Asia one day and in Africa, Latin America and Europe the next. Thus world peace will be more seriously and ruthlessly jeopardized.

The Vietnamese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle in the past decade and more is an important component part of the people's struggle throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and for world peace. The armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people for liberation and the north Vietnamese people's active support for their compatriots in the south have greatly frustrated the plan of aggression and war pushed by U.S. imperialism in Asia, tightly pinning it down and tremendously weakening it. The U.S. aggressors are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of the people's war in Viet Nam, struggling and expending their strength there month after month and year after year. This inevitably upsets the world-wide U.S. imperialist plan of aggression and war. The more force it throws into Viet Nam and the greater losses it suffers there, the more vulnerable U.S. imperialism will become throughout the world. The impact of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle to resist U.S. im-

perialism goes far beyond the borders of Viet Nam. This contributes enormously to the anti-U.S. struggle of the people in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the revolutionary movement of the people of the whole world, to the socialist camp as a whole and to the halting of U.S. imperialism's war adventure and the preservation of world peace.

The 30 million Vietnamese people, united closely in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country, are determined to defend the north, liberate the south and reunify the country. As long as the U.S. aggressors refuse to get out of Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people will fight on resolutely until ultimate victory. As the resolution of the D.R.V. National Assembly on government report has pointed out:

The Vietnamese people will surely win. The U.S. imperialists will surely fail. Even if they bring hundreds of thousands more U.S. troops to south Viet Nam and further expand the war to the north, they decidedly cannot turn the tide but will only sink more and more deeply into the bog and will surely meet with complete failure.

The Johnson Administration is now busy accelerating the tempo of war escalation behind the smokescreen of "peace". In the last few days, while deploying additional forces, Washington has raised a loud cry about its intention to engage in "bigger and more devastating air attacks". Another extremely dangerous step was taken on April 14 when U.S. planes launched night raids against the D.R.V., thus beginning round-the-clock bombing. To prepare world opinion for further U.S. escalation of the

war and placate and woo its allies, the Johnson Administration has, one by one, sent Secretary of State Rusk, Under-Secretary of State Ball and special presidential envoy Lodge abroad. Their job is to make manoeuvres on a wide scale in search of "more active support". With its peace hoax completely exposed, the Johnson Administration is bent on continuing its desperate course of action in Viet Nam.

At this critical moment the most pressing task facing the people of the world is to range themselves behind the Vietnamese people and wage a struggle to check U.S. imperialism's criminal adventure of widening the war in Indo-China, and compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism will never change. No one should cherish any illusion that it will lay down its sword of its own accord. Only when it suffers still heavier defeats in Viet Nam and when it is confronted with still more vigorous opposition of the people of the world can its plans of aggression and war be thwarted.

The National Assembly of the D.R.V. has issued a solemn appeal to the whole world and proposed to the parliaments of all countries that they immediately inform their members and people of all strata of the truth about the Viet Nam situation and the stand of the D.R.V. National Assembly, Government and people, so that the people may see through the aggressive ambitions of U.S. imperialism, take appropriate action to give strong support to the just stand of the Vietnamese people, and at the same time resolutely demand that the U.S. Government stop its aggression in south Viet Nam and end its provocations, raids and attacks against the D.R.V.

The Chinese people warmly respond to the appeal of the D.R.V. National Assembly and fully support it. Standing firmly with the people of the world, we will do our utmost, in answer to the militant call of the Vietnamese people, to support their just cause in resisting U.S. aggression.

People of the world, respond to the appeal of the D.R.V. National Assembly, act promptly, launch a powerful mass movement for driving the U.S. aggressors out of Viet Nam and give full support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. This is the common and sacred duty of the more than 3,000 million people of the world, including the American people.

To support the Vietnamese people's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country is to support the people of all countries themselves!

To curb the U.S. imperialist adventure of escalating the war is to safeguard the peace and security of the people of all countries!

To compel the U.S. aggressors to get out of Viet Nam is to defend peace in Asia and the world!