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RECENT FEATS OF ARMS OF CAMBODIAN, LAO PEOPLE HAILED

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Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2300 GMT 13 Apr 71 S

[Commentary: "Cambodia and Laos Are Blossoming With Feats of Arms To Welcome Their Traditional National New Year Festival"]

[Text] This year, the Cambodian and Lao people are elatedly welcoming the traditional national New Year festival at a time when the anti-U.S. national salvation gunfire is exploding resoundingly throughout Indochina and has scored great, comprehensive, and important achievements in the struggle for national independence and freedom. The fraternal Cambodian and Lao people are welcoming their traditional New Year festival not only with national rites and martial songs and music but also with new achievements. They are taking advantage of victories to surge forward.

The U.S. imperialists--the most cruel aggressors of our era--have raised their hands in an attempt to grab Indochina, a land studded with green vegetation and flowers. Their aggressive feet have trampled on the Cambodian and Lao territories that possess the glorious tradition of countering foreign aggression. The aggressors have trampled on the Vietnamese people's beloved south. They have cast a shadow over the magnificent Angkor in Cambodia. The aggressors have come with poison chemicals and have bleached the beautiful [words indistinct] of the Lao people. The Cambodian and Lao territories have, with their green vegetation and vitality, become scarred by the U.S. imperialists' destructive war flames. The rivers, [words indistinct] Sepone [words indistinct] and the clear, blue Mekong River have been reddened with the blood of the freedom-loving Cambodian and Lao people.

Cambodia and Laos are endangered. Their freedom has been trampled on. Their national cultural heritage and fine traditions have been encroached upon. Their lives have been cursed. (?Both the Cambodian and Lao people) have stood up and bravely fought in order to save their countries and families so that their traditional national New Year festival can be celebrated in an atmosphere of happiness, amid songs of freedom and happiness. The Cambodian and Lao people have arisen and fought under the two great patriotic flags of the NUPK and the Patriotic Lao Front.

The two flags have become the Cambodian and Lao people's invincible flags. For decades, the Lao people have perseveringly conducted their great patriotic war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. They have doomed the U.S. imperialists' crafty aggressive schemes and their adventures in the cruel war. The Lao people's fight was gloriously climaxed by their victory over the U.S. imperialists when the latter launched a large-scale operation to nibble at the liberated areas in the Xieng Khouang-Plain of Jars area in the dry seasons in 1969 and 1970 and by the recent victory that smashed the new military adventure of the Americans and the Saigon puppets in southern Laos. In this victory, the Lao people annihilated more than 15,000 Saigon puppet servicemen and more than 200 Americans.

The Lao people have cooperated with [words indistinct] the armed forces and people throughout South Vietnam and the Cambodian armed forces and people in leading the three Indochinese people's resistance to a new stage of development. The Lao people have liberated two-thirds of their territory, which includes more than half of their population, thus linking (?Nam Bac) with southern Laos. The picture of a Laos with a bright future is encouraging the Lao people to enthusiastically surge forward and to fulfill their glorious national historic mission and their lofty duty on the Indochinese people's front of opposing U.S. aggression.

The Cambodian people have conducted their resistance against the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol clique for more than 1 year and they are traversing an historic phase by leaps and bounds, thus marking an unprecedentedly great turning point with achievements that are greater than those in any period of the Cambodian people's country-building and country-defending history. From 23 March 1970 to 23 March 1971, the Cambodian armed forces and people put out of action more than 170,000 of the enemy, including more than 70,000 U.S. aggressors and Saigon puppets, downed or destroyed more than 900 planes of various types, and destroyed more than 5,200 military vehicles, including nearly 3,200 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

The resounding victories of the Cambodian armed forces and people in Pochentong, Kirirom, Sihanoukville, Chup, Suong [names indistinct] have filled the enemy with great panic and our friends worldwide are greatly elated. After being in existence for 1 year, the NUFK has led the Cambodian people in liberating seven-tenths of their territory which includes more than 4 million out of 7 million people; has regained the right to be the master of the country; and is exerting utmost efforts to resolutely defeat the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to gain complete victory for an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia, and, together with the Vietnamese and Lao people, to expel the U.S. imperialists from the Indochinese Peninsula.

In coordination with the activities on the Lao and Cambodian battlefields, in the past year the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have also achieved very glorious victories, killing or injuring 420,000 enemy troops, including 110,000 U.S. and satellite troops. In the past 3 months, the South Vietnamese people and armed forces, along Route 9, in northern Quang Tri, in the Tay Nguyen highlands, in the delta area of central Trung Bo, and in eastern and western Nam Bo, have dealt repeated and appropriate blows to the enemy's pacification plan, thus driving the U.S. Vietnamization plan into a serious deadlock.

The great and comprehensive victories of strategic significance of the three Indochinese people are also victories for the kith and kin militant solidarity of the three Indochinese people against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists. The Nixon clique is pursuing a colonialist ambition and an aggressive plan: the so-called Nixon doctrine which aims at using Indochinese to fight Indochinese. But Nixon's aggressive policy can only cause the Indochinese people to unite more closely and to turn their weapons at the common enemy: the U.S. imperialists. The historic Indochinese People's Summit Conference clearly reflects the militant solidarity of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao people and their determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The illusion of success of the Vietnamization plan and the Nixon doctrine has been buried on the South Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao battlefields--especially on Route 9, in southern Laos, on Routes 4 and 7, and in the jungles and mountains of the northern part of Cambodia where there were many U.S. and puppet bodies--and has become a terrible nightmare for President Nixon. The firm confrontation of strength with and the glorious victories of the Lao and Cambodian people in particular and the Indochinese people in general over the U.S. imperialists have clearly proven that however stubborn and warlike they may be, and despite whatever tricks and cruel war machinations they may use, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to escape complete defeat.

The marvelous struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao people will certainly be victorious. This is an inevitable development in history that no aggressor can check. At a time when the three Indochinese people are celebrating their resounding victories the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the three people is entering a very advantageous phase, leading to the brilliant prospect of complete victory. In the midst of this great joy, the South Vietnamese people convey to the fraternal Lao and Cambodian people their warmest greetings full of militant solidarity on the occasion of the traditional Tet festival of the Lao and Cambodian people. The South Vietnamese want to express their great admiration and profound gratitude for the great sacrifices endured by the Lao and Cambodian people in their contribution to every victory of the South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese people are determined to exert greater efforts to step up their offensive and uprising movement, and together with the Lao and Cambodian armed forces and people, to lead their common struggle to greater victories. Despite his bitter defeats and serious deadlock, Nixon is still very stubborn. In his 7 April speech, Nixon showed that he is still clinging to his aggressive designs against Vietnam and he is continuing his Vietnamization scheme aimed at prolonging and expanding the war. Therefore, the struggle of the three Indochinese people still has to undergo fierce challenges before complete victory can be achieved.

Closely united with the Vietnamese people, the unsubmissive Cambodian people, under the firm and clear-sighted leadership of the NUPK headed by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, and the heroic Lao people, under the clear-sighted and veteran leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, headed by Prince Chairman Souphanouvong, will certainly defeat the U.S. imperialists and achieve glorious victories. In the days ahead, the traditional Tet festivals of the Cambodian and Lao people will certainly be celebrated in an atmosphere of peace, independence and freedom.

RADIO COMMENTARY LAUDS RECENT 'VICTORIES' OF INDOCHINESE PEOPLE

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 10 Apr 71 S

[Station commentary: "The Exploits on Route 9 and in Khe Sanh, Southern Laos, and Northeastern Cambodia Have Opened the Way to Victory for the South Vietnamese Armed Forces and People"]

[Text] During February and March, in which the revolutionary offensive impetus was seething, many historic victories were scored on Route 9, in southern Laos and Khe Sanh, and on the Kompong Cham-Kratie front. In their marvelous combined struggle, the armed forces and people of the three Indochinese countries exterminated 30,000 enemy troops, including more than 4,000 U.S. troops, destroyed more than 2,000 military vehicles, half of them tanks and armored cars, downed or damaged more than 700 aircraft, captured or destroyed more than 300 heavy artillery pieces and mortars, destroyed tens of supply depots, seized many weapons, and captured more than 1,000 Saigon puppet troops. Through many Western news agencies, the world's people have learned about the great number of U.S. aircraft downed in the operation and the heavy setbacks of the puppet troops. The American people saw on television the scenes of panic-stricken puppet troops who clung to the skids of helicopters leaving southern Laos and Route 9. The Western press and even the U.S. Congress have increasingly dealt with the heavy defeats of the military adventure of Nixon and the Pentagon in southern Laos, Khe Sanh, and northeastern Cambodia and on Route 9.

Noteworthy is the fact that many important forces of the puppet general reserve force were exterminated. The puppet infantry, airborne, ranger, marine, and armored units--the most seasoned units that were built by U.S. dollars and weapons--suffered many unprecedentedly heavy losses. Many of these units were neatly annihilated or weakened in ability to engage in combat. The Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian armed forces and people hit accurately at the Air Force and armored and artillery units that the U.S.-puppets considered as their moral support and pride. The helicopter tactic, the armored personnel carrier tactic, the extensive use of artillery firepower, the tactic of establishing various fire support bases on hilltops, and the leapfrog tactic that were noisily propagandized were, in fact, woefully defeated or proved to be ineffective.

Losing the above main support means, and being unaware of the high fighting potential and unmatched combat bravery of the liberation armed forces, the puppet army suffered many heavy losses. Many of its battalion, regiment, and brigade-size units were annihilated. Worse still, a core force of two puppet brigades was exterminated in Ban Dong. They had to leave behind their vehicles and artillery guns while fleeing on Route 9, in Dong Ha and Quang Tri, on Routes 22, 7, and on the provincial Route 2 in Kompong Cham.

Obviously, the formula "the puppet assault units plus U.S. firepower" is a visible failure and the objectives of the aggressive operations in southern Laos and in Cambodia are unattainable for the U.S.-puppets. They intended to prolong the operations in southern Laos and in Cambodia until the end of the dry season, that is, until the end of May 1971, but they were forced to flee because of their heavy losses. Obviously, the so-called terms "blocking the trail," "cutting off enemy supply routes," "destroying enemy supply depots," and "exterminating the enemy main forces" were the other way around. Located at the Khe Sanh support base that sustained stunning blows and where they were forced to live in underground tunnels; it was the U.S.-puppets who were paralyzed in all their efforts to send in supplies by land, water, and air communications lines; it was the U.S.-puppet supply depots that were set ablaze, and it was the Saigon puppet army that lost many of its most seasoned forces.

The victories on Route 9 and in Khe Sanh, southern Laos, and northeastern Cambodia are a manifestation of the successes of the armed forces and people of the three Indochinese countries in coordinating the activities of various army branches to smash the main tactical maneuvers of the U.S.-puppets and to heavily decimate their most seasoned forces. Those victories have brought about a new situation on the battlefield. The Saigon puppet troops have sustained a staggering blow and their morale has increasingly sagged because of the immediate prospect of failure of the scheme to Vietnamize the war.

Moreover, faced with the struggle movement of the world's people, the U.S. people, and U.S. political circles for the cessation of the aggressive war, Nixon has had to consume the bitter fruit and to continue to withdraw the U.S. troops. By continuing to blindly boast about the victories on Route 9, and to announce the continuation of the U.S. troop withdrawal, Nixon wants to soothe public opinion and safeguard the Nixon doctrine which in practice is being doomed. However, this can only cause the puppet administration and armed forces to be further demoralized and to be ever more seriously disorganized. If with the U.S. troops' support in the rear and the U.S. air and artillery support, which exceeds the norms set forth by the Vietnamization plan, the puppet troops still cannot escape bitter defeats, then how can the Saigon puppet armed forces shoulder by themselves the burden of the war, as the U.S. troops continue to withdraw from the country?

Nixon and the Washington warlike clique can bring more weapons and ammunition, aircraft, tanks and boats to the puppet armed forces, but they will never be able to stabilize the morale of the members of the puppet administration and armed forces. The puppet clique can more brazenly step up pressganging in order to make up the losses endured by its armed forces, but the defeats in southern Laos, on Route 9, at Khe Sanh and in Cambodia in February and March 1971 continue to be a kind of cancer for the morale of the puppet troops.

The glorious victories of our armed forces on Route 9, at Khe Sanh, in southern Laos and in the northeastern part of Cambodia have greatly encouraged our armed forces and people to take advantage of their victories to dash forward to kill the enemy and to achieve greater exploits. They also encourage our compatriots to arise to destroy the enemy's oppressive machinery in the temporarily occupied areas. Northern Quang Tri, the central Trung Bo Delta area, the Mekong River Delta area, have closely cooperated with the Route 9, Khe Sanh, southern Lao and Cambodian battlefronts, have launched many offensives, accurately hit and destroyed the enemy troops, pacification agents, and cruel and stubborn villains, and strongly encouraged our compatriots to arise to completely or partially destroy the U.S.-puppet clique's oppressive machinery and to regain and expand the control of their areas.

The destruction of the Phu Nhon military subsector in Darlac, the Duc Duc military subsector in Quang Nam, the Cang Long military subsector in Tra Vinh, the U.S. military base at Sa Dat, Quang Nam, are proof that the liberation armed forces have fought well and have destroyed large enemy forces, and pacification agents in the various districts. Northern Quang Tri, central Trung Bo, the high plateau, Tay Ninh and the Mekong River Delta, and especially western Nam Bo, have unceasingly arisen to attack the enemy, achieved many exploits and regained the control in many villages and hamlets.

In the southern cities, the struggle movement of the people of all walks of life against the massacre of the Vietnamese people by the U.S. troops, for the U.S. troop withdrawal, and against the fascist dictatorial Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, which has scraped up money from the people, increased taxes, repressed the press, terrorized the college and high-school students, mistreated the teachers and so forth, has continued to develop strongly. It is obvious that our people in the cities as well as in the countryside are enjoying favorable conditions to fight the enemy, to regain their right to live, to punish the stubborn villains, to re-educate the people who are forced to serve the enemy ranks or who are misled by the enemy, and to regain and expand the control of their areas.

Facts have clearly proven that following the great victories of the three Indochinese people on Route 9, at Khe Sanh, in southern Laos and in Cambodia, the Saigon puppet army has been hit hard and is very weak in coping with our attacks. In many places, the puppet officials in villages and hamlets have tried to justify their acts before the compatriots. These facts clearly reflect a correct assessment of our situation and that of the enemy in each region, and the correct leadership of the various echelons which have worked out concrete plans of attacking the enemy while building our forces in accordance with the practical situation and the requirements of each region and at each period of time.

The victories on Route 9, at Khe Sanh, in southern Laos and in Cambodia have created favorable conditions for the three Indochinese people and armed forces in general and the South Vietnamese armed forces and people in particular, to dash forward and to gain greater victories.

In developing their winning posture and overcoming all difficulties and hardships, our armed forces and people are resolved to launch comprehensive waves of attacks, to destroy large enemy potentials, to hit hard the pacification-supporting forces, to closely coordinate the enemy-annihilating attacks and the uprising movements, to punish the stubborn villains, to regain and develop the control of their areas, to closely coordinate the struggle movements of the urbanites and rural compatriots, to actively build our strength in every field, to hit hard the enemy's special pacification plan, and to completely frustrate the Vietnamization and war-prolonging schemes of the U.S.-puppet clique. The enemy is soundly beaten. Our armed forces and people are determined not to let him regain his strength.

U.S., 'PUPPETS' SUFFER HEAVY SETBACKS IN PACIFICATION PLAN

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1000 GMT 8 Apr '71 S

[Article: "Continuing To Destroy Our Compatriots' Orchards and Forests, the U.S.-Puppets Will Suffer Still Heavier Setbacks in Their Rural Pacification Plan"]

[Text] To cope with our people's uprising movement to annihilate tyrants, destroy bondage, and regain the right to be their own masters, the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys Thieu, Ky, and Khiem have long resorted to every cruel, barbarous act to cause death, starvation, and poverty for our compatriots. They have used threats, coercion, and misleading tricks to carry out their scheme of herding the people in their strategic hamlets and concentration camps. One of their cruel, barbarous acts has been to intensively use bombs, shells, and noxious chemicals and to send puppet troops armed with knives, hammers, and fuel to destroy or burn our people's orchards, trees, and forests. Since the beginning of this year in particular, the U.S.-puppets' burning and destruction of our compatriots' trees and forests have become more widespread.

Continuing their plan of pacifying and nibbling at the U Minh area, in January and February 1971 the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys dropped noxious chemicals on a heavily populated area lying on either side of a 6-kilometer stretch of river, destroying more than 100 hectares of our compatriots' gardens, orchards, and ricefields. They also spread noxious chemicals along a 10-kilometer line in Vinh Hoa village, Vinh Thuan district, Rach Gia Province, destroying all orchards and secondary crops in this area and poisoning thousands of innocent people.

In (Diem Moc) village, Thai Binh district, Ca Mau Province, the enemy also used bombs and shells to destroy more than 100 hectares of orchards and ricefields, causing our peasants' crops, which had been cultivated with sweat and toil, to go up in smoke. From the middle to the end of February 1971, many villages in Binh Dia and Thanh Phu districts, Ben Tre Province, and in Binh Chanh district, Long An Province, many hamlets in Tam Binh district, Vinh Long Province, and many villages and hamlets along the Phuoc Long canal in Soc Trang, and elsewhere also became targets for the U.S.-Thieu-Ky-Khieu clique's destruction. In these villages and hamlets, many luxuriant forests, orchards, rice-and secondary crop-cultivated fields were destroyed by bombs and shells or ruined by noxious chemicals.

Not content with these monstrous crimes, since February 1971 the U.S.-puppets have promoted the destruction of our compatriots' trees, orchards, and forests in a campaign called concerted counteroffensive campaign, which they have conducted in their IV Corps. To carry out this campaign, in Soc Trang the U.S.-puppets have forced each family of our compatriots living in the areas under their temporary control to contribute 50 bundles of straw and a can of gasoline and compelled our compatriots to bring along knives and axes and follow them in order to cut down trees and to burn and destroy orchards and forests. In the pilot area for their destructive campaign, which lies along a stretch of river from Phuc Loc to Vam Rach Go, in addition to the number of compatriots they forced to go along with them, the U.S.-puppets also mobilized thousands of civil guardsmen and militiamen armed with guns and tools for purposes of destruction.

The U.S.-puppets' destruction of our peasants' orchards, forests, and ricefields, and secondary-crop fields constitutes a horrible crime among a series of crimes which they have committed in the process of carrying out their cruel, barbarous pacification plan. These criminal acts are designed to destroy our compatriots' source of livelihood and to sow death and suffering among our people with a view to herding them into strategic hamlets and concentration camps in order to carry out their rural pacification scheme.

These acts of destruction of the U.S.-puppets are also aimed at destroying and leveling the terrain with the illusion of getting rid of operational springboards for guerrillas and revolutionary cadres. However, by committing additional crimes and intensifying the destruction of our compatriots' orchards, forests, and ricefields and fields of secondary crops, the U.S.-puppets have openly admitted that they have failed in their rural pacification scheme and that they have become panic-stricken by our compatriots' uprising movement to annihilate tyrants, destroy bondage, and regain the right to be their own masters. By destroying orchards and palm forests, the U.S.-puppets have struck a blow at their own boastful claim that they have pacified 99 percent of the population and 94 percent of the territory of South Vietnam.

Aware of the U.S.-puppets' setbacks and fear and harboring deep hatred for their savage crimes, our peasants have united more closely in launching three-frontal attacks to frustrate their plot to destroy gardens and forests and other maneuvers in their pacification scheme.

In Ben Tre Province, on 13, 19, 24, 26, and 27 February 1971, our compatriots at the villages of Van Quoi, Thoi Lai, Chau Hung, and An Thanh conducted 26 face to face struggles against the enemy, forcing him to stop the destruction of forests and gardens and to pay indemnities.

In Long An Province, after learning that the enemy would conduct raids to destroy their orchards, our compatriots and the guerrillas in Tan Kien, Tan Tuc, Tan Nhut, and An Lac villages deployed their forces, planted mines and grenades, and dug spike pits. They succeeded in annihilating 30 enemy troops and holding in check the enemy's criminal acts. In particular, in Hoa Hat village, Vinh Long Province, when a civilguard and self-defense company from Tam Binh district raided the village, the compatriots and guerrillas set grenade traps for the enemy, killing or injuring four men. At the same time, they won the sympathy of the commanders and troops that participated in the raid. Finally, the district chief was forced to prematurely end the operation.