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HANOI APPEARS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN INDOCHINA

[Article: "People Of Indochina, United In Combat, Score Proud Victories";
Hanoi, Nhan Dan, Vietnamese, 12 June 1970, p 2]

In a losing position and an impasse, the American imperialists stubbornly and daringly spread the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina. They did their best to continue carrying on "Vietnamization" of their criminal war in South Vietnam, and sent aircraft to attack some populous areas in the DRV. They intensified the "special war" in Laos. They staged a coup d'etat in Cambodia, and later openly sent hundreds of thousands of American and Saigon puppet troops to invade Cambodia, spread the war to the whole of Indochina, and committed more and more crimes against the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

They thought that, by doing so, they could save their critical situation in South Vietnam and smash the rising revolutionary movements in Laos and Cambodia. But the reality in the last two months completely went against their wishes.

The fight of the army and people of South Vietnam continued to score very great victories.

In the last days of March and the early days of April 1970, the army and people of South Vietnam launched a series of strong successive attacks on the enemy in all three areas, from Tri-Thien-Hue (Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces and the city of Hue) to the Mekong delta. They dealt additional heavy blows to the enemy's city and rural defense system, penetrated his nests and strong fortresses, both weakened American and puppet vitality and destroyed the means of war, and at the same time strongly attacked his rural "pacification" plan.

Between the end of March and the end of May 1970, the army and people of South Vietnam attacked over 2,000 important enemy bases and positions, killed and captured 88,000 enemy, including 26,000 Americans and satellite troops, destroyed and inflicted losses upon 41 battalions and units equivalent to battalions and 50 command posts from battalion to army corps levels, and killed four American colonels, brigadier and major generals. The people's

liberation armed forces of South Vietnam also shot down and destroyed over 900 aircraft, destroyed and damaged nearly 2,000 military vehicles (including over 1,100 tanks and armored vehicles), burned down more than 20 important warehouse complexes, over 50 million liters of gasoline, and thousands of tons of bombs, ammunitions, and means of war of all kinds. The army and people of South Vietnam also dealt a very heavy blow to the enemy's rural "pacification" plan, and in April 1970 destroyed, totally or partially, more than one-half of enemy "strategic hamlets" in South Vietnam.

With lively and creative fighting methods, the three arms of the people's liberation armed forces of South Vietnam all scored outstanding feats, became stronger and more effective all the time. More particularly, local troops and guerrillas succeeded in controlling the battlefields, launched strong attacks on enemy outposts and military zone commands as the enemy was reduced to the defensive, destroyed large portions of enemy military force, and helped the people to rise up to kill the traitors, to destroy enemy pressure, and to regain control over many wide areas.

With vigilance and high fighting spirit, the army and people of the North fiercely struck back and shot down 13 American aircraft when they dared to attack some populous areas in Nghe An and Quang Binh provinces and Vinh Linh area in the first days of May 1970. They are doing their best to speed up production, to be ready for combat, and to fulfill the duty of the great rear toward the great heroic front line.

The Cambodian people's fight against the American imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak lackey clique made tremendous progress in every way. In only two months, under the leadership of the Cambodian National United Front set up by Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people of all walks of life tightened their ranks, rose up to fight, and along with other national liberation armed forces dealt deadly blows to the American aggressors and their lackeys.

The Cambodian people and national liberation armed forces overcame all sacrifices and hardship, fought very gallantly, dealt a serious blow to the Lon Nol-Matak clique's reactionary administration and army, and at the same time fiercely fought back against the aggressive operation called "Fire God" of more than 100,000 American and Saigon puppet troops.

Between the end of March and the end of May 1970, they killed and captured nearly 40,000 enemy (including more than 12,000 Americans and Saigon puppets), destroyed or inflicted losses on two brigades, 56 battalions, and tens of command posts from zone to corps levels, killed a Saigon puppet general and wounded an American colonel. The Cambodian people's national liberation armed forces shot down nearly 100 aircraft; destroyed nearly 1,000 military vehicles (one-half of this figure being tanks and armored vehicles), hundreds of cannons and mortars, and thousands of tons of military supplies; and captured more than 10,000 guns of all kinds. The Cambodian national liberation army and people completely liberated three provincial capitals, 53 district capitals and towns, and hundreds of villages and hamlets, with a total of more than 1 million people. The liberated area was further widened all over Cam-

bodia. The British news agency, Reuters, on 6 June recognized the fact that the Cambodian patriotic forces now controlled nearly half of the country, including many important positions. The Cambodian patriotic armed forces have grown up very quickly. Tens of thousands of soldiers, officers, and policemen and tens of battalions and companies of the Lon Nol-Matak reactionary administration deserted and joined the Cambodian national liberation armed forces.

The Lao army and people further developed the victories in the 1969-1970 dry season, particularly the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khouang victory, smashed all enemy counteroffensives and American air attacks, wiped out the remaining bandits in some liberated areas, attacked and destroyed the Vang Pao bandits right in their nest in the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area, completely liberated the provincial capital of Attapeu, encircled and launched massive attacks on enemy positions on the Boloven plateau and the provincial capital of Saravane, and widened and linked the liberated area from northern to southern Laos.

In April and May 1970, the Lao army and people killed nearly 4,700 enemy, captured more than 650 guns, destroyed many enemy military vehicles and warehouses, and seriously wounded the general and leader of the Vang Pao bandits.

According to figures released by the Liberation News Agency, the Pathet Lao News Agency, and the Information Office of the Cambodian National United Front, in April and May 1970, the armies and people of South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia killed and captured more than 132,000 enemy (including nearly 30,000 Americans); killed and wounded four generals and many colonels and lieutenants; destroyed or inflicted losses on two brigades, nearly 100 battalions, and many command posts at battalion, regimental, divisional, and even corps levels; shot down and destroyed more than 1,000 aircraft; destroyed over 3,000 military vehicles (more than half being tanks and armored vehicles); and burned over 50 million liters of gasoline and tens of thousands of tons of bombs, ammunitions, and war means.

The revolutionary force in the three Indochinese states has grown up very quickly; the liberated area in each country, being expanded and consolidated everyday, provides a solid base for the fight against the common enemy -- the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The more the American aggressors stubbornly intensify the aggressive war, the more they lose miserably; the more they widen the aggressive war, the more serious their defeat will be. As they want to deescalate from a strong position, they have to escalate from a weak position; as they want to reduce American casualties and carry out the so-called Nixon doctrine of "using Asians to fight Asians," their reactionary lackeys suffer more losses, American troops still sustain heavy casualties, and the state of their being defeated, stuck, and bogged down becomes more serious.

The armies and people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are determined to take advantage of their victories to move forward, to further develop the newly-scored victories, to implement the resolution of the Indochinese people's summit conference, to show solidarity and unity, to support and to help one

another, to overcome all sacrifices and hardship, to closely coordinate their fight, to resolutely smash all dark schemes of the American aggressors and their lackeys, and to move toward even greater victories.

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